

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. IX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 22, 1894.

No. 25.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*—Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

UNITED STATES.

Disposition to be made of infected vessels arriving at ports where there are no appliances for proper disinfection.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1894.

SIR: You are informed that the local quarantine station at the port of Pascagoula has recently been inspected by Surgeon W. H. H. Hutton, M. H. S., and report of such inspection has been received by the Supervising Surgeon-General, to the effect that there is no disinfecting apparatus at that station for the disinfection of infected vessels required by the quarantine regulations of the United States, dated April 26, 1894.

In accordance with section 6 of the act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service, approved February 15, 1893, infected vessels or vessels requiring disinfection under the regulations arriving at the port of Pascagoula must be remanded to some other port where proper quarantine facilities are provided to undergo the necessary disinfection. You are hereby directed to report immediately the arrival of any infected vessel, making such recommendations as you may deem necessary.

Respectfully, yours,

S. WIKE,
Acting Secretary.

To the COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *Shieldsboro, Miss.*

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1894.

SIR: Surgeon Hutton, of the Marine-Hospital Service, having recently inspected the quarantine station for the port of Apalachicola, Fla., has reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General that no disinfecting apparatus is provided at that station for the disinfection of infected vessels, as required by the quarantine regulations of the Treasury Department, dated April 26, 1894.

In accordance with section 6 of the act approved February 15, 1893, infected vessels arriving at Apalachicola must be remanded to some other port where proper quarantine facilities are provided for the purpose of undergoing the necessary disinfection.

You are hereby directed to report immediately the arrival of any infected vessel, making such recommendations as may be deemed necessary.

Surgeon Hutton further reports that on arrival at the quarantine station, at Dog Cove, of a vessel suspected of being infected, the quarantine officer of Apalachicola, after visiting said vessel, repairs to Apalachicola, some 30 miles distant, to make report upon the same to the board of health, leaving the vessel without guard.

To obviate the danger by communication from such a vessel with the shore or other vessels held in quarantine, you are directed to instruct the customs inspector at the neighboring town of Carabelle to assist in the enforcement of the Treasury regulations, which forbid any communication between any vessel from a foreign port, or vessel requiring inspection under the regulations, and the shore or other vessels, until after said vessel has been furnished with a certificate from the quarantine officer to the effect that the regulations have been complied with.

Respectfully, yours,

S. WIKE,
Acting Secretary.

To the COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *Apalachicola, Fla.*

[Reports of the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.]

South Atlantic Quarantine—Concerning infected bark from Havre.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE, June 9, 1894.—I have the honor to report, as telegraphed yesterday, the arrival of the Norwegian bark *Erota* (Fridtz, master) on the 7th instant at sunset. Boarded her on the 8th, the captain reporting 1 man ill with smallpox when only three days out of Havre, France; sick six days, and at work thereafter. This case is traceable directly to another member of this crew, shipped when only four days out of a smallpox hospital in Havre. This ship comes without our consular bill of health, the captain stating that such bill was refused him unless he would submit to the vaccination of his crew. He makes very poor excuses for his neglect or refusal to comply with the law. I would state that all precautions have been taken and the ship disinfected. I shall hold her fourteen days unless you order otherwise, since many of the crew exhibit either very indistinct evidence of vaccination or none at all. I shall also report the dereliction in regard to the bill of health to the collector at Brunswick, Ga., to which port she is bound.—EUGENE WASDIN, *Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

South Atlantic Quarantine—Arrival of infected bark Skjold from Santos, Brazil.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE, June 12, 1894.—I have the honor to report the arrival of the Russian bark *Skjold* from Santos, having had on board 4 deaths whilst at Santos; none at sea. Ship via Tybee, Ga. All cases were yellow fever.—EUGENE WASDIN, *Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

June 14, 1894.—I have to further report, from the data gained from the log and the captain of the Norwegian (not Russian) bark *Skjold*, that this ship entered at the Savannah Quarantine, and apparently had received a primary fumigation with sulphur for twenty-four hours, ballast in situ, before the sanitary history of the ship was perfectly obtained, which developing facts of death from fever on board, she was remanded here. Her captain states that at Santos 2 passengers embarked, and sickened and died on board. Then 6 of the crew fell ill, and were sent to hospital; 2 died, 1 left behind, and 3 recovered. Three other febrile cases occurred on board before she cleared. Ship was fumigated with SO₂, clothing, etc., in situ. One man at sea ill with diarrhea; duration of voyage, 47 days; ballast, hard rock. Will be thoroughly disinfected. I would also say that the consular bill gave no sanitary history, only stating that it was "not very good." There seems to have been some irregularity in the matter.—EUGENE WASDIN, *Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

Smallpox in Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 16, 1894.—Smallpox in Chicago at the present time is abating. In both our hospitals there are only 300 cases; about two-thirds of them are convalescent. The number of cases for the last month has decreased over two-thirds. Would advise vessel inspection for the present. Comparison: First 7 days in May, 164 cases; first 7 days in June, 50. Commissioner of health absent from the city.—J. F. McCARTY, *Secretary Department of Health.*

Smallpox in Detroit.

DETROIT, June 19, 1894.—Six new cases of smallpox in this city during past twenty-four hours.—W. G. STIMPSON, *Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

Smallpox in Maine.

AUGUSTA, June 11, 1894.—I beg to send you this bulletin regarding smallpox in the State of Maine:

Counties.	Towns.	Date of outbreak.	Cases.	Deaths.	Recovered.	Still sick.	Houses infected.	Houses now infected.
Penobscot.....	Bangor.....	April 25	1	0	1	0	1	0
Kennebec	National Soldiers' Home.	May 19	2	1	0	1	2	1

The second case at the National Soldiers' Home is isolated at a distance from the home.—A. G. YOUNG, *Secretary State Board of Health.*

Smallpox in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 19, 1894.—In compliance with the resolutions adopted by the National Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health at Toronto, 1886, and Washington, 1887, it becomes my duty to inform you that since my last notice smallpox has been reported as follows: Wayne County, 3 new cases; Dekalb County, 1 new case, making a total of 4 cases and no deaths, and a total of 52 cases and 10 deaths since the beginning of the outbreak. The usual precautions have been taken.—C. N. METCALF, M. D., *Secretary.*

Report of the U. S. sanitary inspector at Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, MICH., June 10, 1894.—Discontinued river inspection by yacht, Saturday, at 12 noon; nearly every steamer from Chicago has from 1 to 4 stowaways, none of whom are vaccinated, and as a rule they come from infected parts of the city. I have vaccinated 6 during sixty hours of river inspection. We are keeping sharp watch on all marine men from this port, as the hotel at which they are accustomed to stop has had an undiscovered case of smallpox for past two weeks, not removed until twenty-four hours after death, and then in open box through streets.—FRANK H. FARNUM, *Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.*

Resolutions adopted by the State board of health of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23, 1894.—I am instructed by the State board of health and vital statistics of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to transmit to your honorable body a copy of the following resolutions adopted at the last regular meeting held at Lancaster.—BENJAMIN LEE, *Secretary and Executive Officer.*

Resolved, That it is the sense of the State board of health of Pennsylvania that all inmates of prisons, reformatories, almshouses, hospitals, schools, and other public institutions be vaccinated immediately on admission.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the State board of health of Pennsylvania that the time has come when the State should provide hospital accommodations for persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis in the case of those who can not be properly cared for in their own homes, and who, through carelessness, might be dangerous to the community at large. It is believed that the establishment of such hospitals might be of great value in educating the people.

VESSELS REMAINING, ARRIVING AT, AND DEPARTING FROM UNITED STATES QUARANTINE STATIONS.

BRUNSWICK QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 16, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Spanish bark Barba Azul *.....	June 5	Porto Rico...	Brunswick..	Disinfected.....	June 15
Portuguese brig Vareiro *.....	June 5	Santos.....	.....do.....	Held for disinfection.	
Am. barkite Vidette.....	June 16	Gautemala..	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....

* Previously reported.

Vessels inspected and passed.

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 16, 1894.

One vessel inspected and passed.

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 11, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Brt. ship Ellerslie *.....	May 27	Rio de Janeiro.	Ship Island..	Held for disinfection.	.....
Am. schr. Venture.....	June 7	Biloxi.....	.....do.....	Disinfected.....	June 11
Am. schr. Chas. Fowler.....	June 8	Vera Cruz...	Pascagoula..	Held for disinfection.	.....

* Previously reported.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 2, 1894.

Two vessels inspected and passed.

Week ended June 9, 1894.

Four vessels inspected and passed.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 17, 1894.

Twenty-nine vessels inspected and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 13, 1894.

Two vessels inspected and passed.

VESSELS REMAINING, ARRIVING AT, AND DEPARTING FROM UNITED STATES QUARANTINE STATIONS—*Continued.*

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 16, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of departure.
British ship Newman Hall*.....	May 30	Barbados.....	Sapelo	Disinfected.....	June 12
Norwegian bark Erato*.....	June 8	Havre	Brunswick .....	.....do .....	.....
Norwegian bark Skjold.....	June 11	Santos.....	Savannah..	Held for disinfection.	.....

* Previously reported.

*Report of immigration at Boston for the seven weeks ended June 17, 1894.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Boston, Mass., May 5, 1894.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port and names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.**Week ended May 5, 1894.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894.			
May 1	Steamship Scythia.....	Liverpool	666
2	Steamship Scandinavian.....	Glasgow	250
	Total.....		916

Week ended May 12, 1894.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894.			
May 6	Steamship Payonia.....	Liverpool	467
8	Steamship Polynesia	Hamburg	105
12	Steamship Gallia	Liverpool	249
	Total.....		821

Week ended May 20, 1894.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894.			
May 20	Steamship Cephalonia.....	Liverpool	292
20	Steamship Nestorian.....	Glasgow	132
	Total		424

Week ended May 26, 1894.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894.			
May 27	Steamship Catalonia.....	Liverpool.....	330
28	Steamship Prussian.....	Glasgow.....	98
	Total		428

VESSELS REMAINING, ARRIVING AT, AND DEPARTING FROM UNITED STATES QUARANTINE STATIONS—*Continued.*

Week ended June 3, 1894.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894. June 3	Steamship Scythia.....	Liverpool	190

Week ended June 10, 1894.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894. June 10	Steamship Pavonia.....	Liverpool	254

Week ended June 17, 1894.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894. June 12	Steamship Scandinavian.....	Glasgow	103
16	Steamship Gallia.....	Liverpool.....	176
17	Steamship Hungaria	Hamburg.....	46
	Total.....		325

THOMAS F. DELHANTY,
Commissioner of Immigration.

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended June 16, 1894.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, June 17, 1894.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 16, 1894; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894. June 10	Steamship Weser	Naples.....	183
10	Steamship La Bourgogne.....	Havre.....	133
11	Steamship Anchoria.....	Glasgow	101
11	Steamship Fulda.....	Genoa	247
11	Steamship Amsterdam.....	Rotterdam and Boulogne.....	172
12	Steamship Aller.....	Bremen.....	211
12	Steamship Olinda.....	Lisbon and The Azores.....	18
13	Steamship Chester.....	Southampton	381
13	Steamship Waaeland.....	Antwerp.....	134
13	Steamship Massilia.....	Naples.....	239
14	Steamship Lahn.....	Bremen.....	169
15	Steamship Suevia.....	Naples.....	275
15	Steamship Iniziativa.....	.....do.....	188
15	Steamship Germanic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	152
15	Steamship Columbia.....	Hamburg.....	173
16	Steamship La Touraine.....	Havre.....	160
16	Steamship Etruria.....	Liverpool.....	363
16	Steamship Marsala.....	Hamburg.....	188
16	Steamship Scotia.....	Naples.....	182
16	Steamship New York.....	Southampton.....	556
	Total.....		4,225

Dr. J. H. SENNER,
Commissioner of Immigration.

*Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended June 16, 1894.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, June 16, 1894.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 16, 1894;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894.			
June 12	Steamship Lord Gough.....	Liverpool	643
15	Steamship Barmen	Hamburg	81
	Total.....		724

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
*Commissioner of Immigration.**Report of immigration at San Francisco for the week ended June 9, 1894.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of San Francisco, June 9, 1894.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 9, 1894;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894.			
June 5	Steamship Umatilla.....	Victoria, B. C.....	3
7	Steamship China.....	Hongkong and Yokohama.....	20
8	Steamship Mariposa	Sydney and Honolulu.....	36
	Total.....		59

WALTER P. STRADLEY,
*Commissioner of Immigration.**Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.***ALABAMA**—*Mobile*.—Month of May, 1894. Population, 31,076. Total deaths, 95, including phthisis pulmonalis, 14; and enteric fever, 1.**CALIFORNIA**.—Month of May, 1894. Reports to the State board of health from 78 cities, towns, and villages, having a population of 772,023, show a total of 972 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 168; diphtheria, 13; enteric fever, 15; smallpox, 2; scarlet fever, 3; croup, 6; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 7.**Oakland**.—Month of May, 1894. Estimated population, 35,000. Total deaths, 73; including phthisis pulmonalis, 13; diphtheria, 2; croup, 1; and whooping cough, 3.**Sacramento**.—Month of May, 1894. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 43, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; and enteric fever, 1.**San Francisco**.—Month of May, 1894. Estimated population, 330,000. Total deaths, 490, including phthisis pulmonalis, 75; leprosy, 1; enteric fever, 9; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 7; croup, 3; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 1.**CONNECTICUT**.—Month of May, 1894. Reports to the State board of health from 166 towns, having an aggregate population of 793,530, show

a total of 981 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 117; enteric fever, 4; diphtheria and croup, 28; scarlet fever, 19; measles, 2; smallpox, 5; and whooping cough, 6.

IOWA.—Month of April, 1894.—The following mortuary report is extracted from the Monthly Bulletin for May :

Boone.—Diphtheria, cases reported, 20, deaths, 8; puerperal fever, 1. Total deaths, 15. Population, 10,000. Death rate per 1,000, 1.5. For March, 1.1.

Clinton.—Consumption, 3; pneumonia, 1; 1 death at 104 years. Total deaths, 13. Population, 22,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.59. For March, 1.

Council Bluffs.—Diphtheria, 4; measles, 1; pneumonia, 1; consumption, 3; meningitis, 2. Total deaths, 17. Population, 35,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.48. For March, 0.315.

Davenport.—Diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 1; consumption, 7; pneumonia, 3; la grippe, 1; meningitis, 2; old age, 4; accident, 2; suicide, 1. Total deaths, 34. Population, 34,000. Death rate per 1,000, 1. For March, 1.5.

Des Moines.—Consumption, 8; pneumonia, 11; diphtheria, 4; tuberculosis, 4; whooping cough, 1; spinal meningitis, 6; accident, 1; suicide, 2; old age, 2. Total deaths, 96. Population, 74,647. Death rate per 1,000, 1.25. For March, 0.79.

Dubuque.—Diphtheria, 1; puerperal fever, 1; typhoid fever, 1; spinal meningitis, 1; consumption, 4; pneumonia, 7; meningitis (cerebral), 3; cancer, 5; suicide, 3; accident, 1. Total deaths, 30. Population, 40,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.75.

Keokuk.—Consumption, 1; whooping cough, 1; tumor, 1; accident, 3; old age, 2. Total deaths, 25. Population, 20,000. Death rate per 1,000, 1.5. For March, 0.8.

Mason City.—Consumption, 1; pneumonia, 1; accident, 1. Total deaths, 5. Population, 5,500. Death rate per 1,000, 0.95. For March, 0.8.

Muscatine.—March. Consumption, 1; pneumonia, 2; spinal meningitis, 1; whooping cough, 1; cancer, 1. Total deaths, 18. Population, 14,000. Death rate per 1,000, 1.8.

For April. Pneumonia, 2; malarial fever, 1. Total deaths, 8. Death rate per 1,000, 0.5.

Oskaloosa.—Pneumonia, 2. Total deaths, 4. Population, 8,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.5. For March, 1.2.

Ottumwa.—Consumption, 1; tuberculosis, 1; la grippe, 1; cancer, 1. Total deaths, 12. Population, 17,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.7. For March, 0.823.

Rock Rapids.—Heart disease, 1. Total deaths, 1. Population, 2,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.5. For March, 1.2.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore*.—Month of May, 1894. Population, 455,427. Total deaths, 703, including phthisis pulmonalis, 93; enteric fever, 14; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 6; croup, 1; and whooping cough, 10.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Brockton*.—Month of May, 1894. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 30, including 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Fitchburg.—Month of May, 1894. Estimated population, 27,146. Total deaths, 21, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Northampton.—Month of May, 1894. Population, 16,400. Total deaths, 26, including 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Worcester.—Month of May, 1894. Estimated population, 98,000. Total deaths, 143, including phthisis pulmonalis, 16; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 2; and diphtheria, 12.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended June 9, 1894. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 53 observers, indicate that intermittent fever increased, and that pneumonia, erysipelas, and influenza decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present during the week at 220 places, measles at 45, scarlet fever at 45, diphtheria at 26, enteric fever at 11, and smallpox at 5 places.

MINNESOTA.—Month of February, 1894. Reports to the State board of health from 154 counties, having an aggregate population of 889,262, show a total of 833 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 136; enteric fever, 28; scarlet fever, 22; diphtheria, 34; croup, 14; smallpox, 1; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 4.

Minneapolis.—Month of May, 1894. Estimated population, 223,700. Total deaths, 165, including phthisis pulmonalis, 16; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 4; measles, 2; and whooping cough, 4.

St. Paul.—Month of May, 1894. Estimated population, 155,000. Total deaths, 105, including phthisis pulmonalis, 7; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 2; croup, 1; and measles, 3.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord*.—Month of May, 1894. Estimated population, 19,000. Total deaths, 17, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; and scarlet fever, 1.

NEW YORK—*Buffalo*.—Month of May, 1894. Estimated population, 300,000. Total deaths, 430, including phthisis pulmonalis, 49; enteric fever, 13; scarlet fever, 12; diphtheria, 8; croup, 3; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 10.

OHIO—*Cincinnati*.—Month of May, 1894. Estimated population, 325,000. Total deaths, 472, including phthisis pulmonalis, 66; enteric fever, 10; diphtheria, 14; croup, 1; and whooping cough, 8.

TENNESSEE—*Memphis*.—Month of May, 1894. Population, white, 32,376; colored, 25,575; total, 57,951. Deaths, white, 58; colored, 68; total, 126, including phthisis pulmonalis, 27; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; measles, 3; and whooping cough, 1.

Nashville.—Month of May, 1894. Estimated population, white, 54,595; colored, 33,159; total, 87,754. Deaths, white, 69; colored, 71; total, 140, including phthisis pulmonalis, 27; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 2; measles, 1; croup, 2; and whooping cough, 1.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Weekly Sanitary Gazette, Amsterdam, Holland.

Relazione sulla Epidemia Cholerică del, 1893, in Livorno, Italy.

Medical Archives of Stockholm, Sweden.

Report of the Connecticut State Board of Health, 1892.

Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Mobile, Ala., 1893.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—															
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.					
Newton, Mass.....	June 16.....	24, 379	6																
New York, N. Y.....	June 16.....	1, 515, 301	541	72		3					4	18	53		9				5
Norristown, Pa.....	June 16.....	19, 791	9									1							
North Adams, Mass.....	June 16.....	16, 074	6								1								
Northampton, Mass.....	June 16.....	14, 990	6																
Omaha, Nebr.....	June 9.....	140, 452	11																
Omaha, Nebr.....	June 16.....	140, 452	26										1		1				
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	June 16.....	14, 001	5	3															
Passaic, N. J.....	June 16.....	13, 028	5																
Peekskill, N. Y.....	June 16.....	9, 676	4										2						
Pensacola, Fla.....	June 9.....	11, 750	4																
Pensacola, Fla.....	June 16.....	11, 750	6	1															
Petersburg, Va.....	June 17.....	22, 680	13																
Pittsburg, Pa.....	June 16.....	238, 617	103	4							1		3						8
Pittsfield, Mass.....	June 9.....	17, 281	8																
Pittsfield, Mass.....	June 16.....	17, 281	6																
Plainfield, N. J.....	June 16.....	11, 267	1										1						
Pottstown, Pa.....	June 16.....	13, 285	1																
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	June 16.....	22, 206	9									1	1						
Providence, R. I.....	June 16.....	21, 014	5	2															
Pueblo, Colo.....	June 16.....	24, 558	12	1								2							
Racine, Wis.....	June 18.....	58, 661	23	4									2						
Richmond, Va.....	June 9.....	81, 388	40	3															1
Richmond, Va.....	June 16.....	81, 388	50	6							2								1
Rutland, Vt.....	June 14.....	11, 760	3																
St. Louis, Mo.....	June 9.....	451, 770	126	9							2	1	2						3
St. Louis, Mo.....	June 16.....	451, 770	229	21							2		3						1
San Diego, Cal.....	June 8.....	16, 159	2																
San Francisco, Cal.....	June 9.....	298, 997	117	18							1								
Scranton, Pa.....	June 16.....	75, 215	22								1	1							
Shreveport, La.....	June 16.....	11, 979	12	2															
Sing Sing, N. Y.....	June 21.....	9, 352	3																
Somerville, Mass.....	June 16.....	40, 152	10	4															
Springfield, Mass.....	June 16.....	44, 179	20	1											2				3
Stockton, Cal.....	June 10.....	14, 424	4	1															
Taunton, Mass.....	June 16.....	25, 448	3	1															
Toledo, Ohio.....	June 15.....	81, 434	20																
Utica, N. Y.....	June 17.....	44, 007	16																1
Urbana, Ohio.....	June 16.....	6, 510	1	1															
Wallingford, Mass.....	June 16.....	6, 584	3																
Waltham, Mass.....	June 9.....	18, 707	8																
Waltham, Mass.....	June 16.....	18, 707	3																
Washington, D. C.....	June 16.....	230, 332	157	12							2		1						5
West Bay City, Mich.....	June 9.....	12, 981	7	1															
West Bay City, Mich.....	June 16.....	12, 981	2	1															
Winona, Minn.....	June 9.....	18, 208	5	1															
Winona, Minn.....	June 16.....	18, 208	7	1															
Worcester, Mass.....	June 14.....	84, 655	25	5															
Yonkers, N. Y.....	June 15.....	32, 033	9	1															
Youngstown, Ohio.....	June 15.....	33, 220	10												1				

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended June 18, 1894.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.....	56		2	.87		.77
Portland, Me.....	63	3		.80		.50
Northfield, Vt.....	62	6		1.02		.02
Boston, Mass.....	66	6		.77		.77
Block Island, R. I.....	62		0	.70		.70
New London, Conn.....	65	3		.77		.77
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	68	6		.91	1.19	
New York, N. Y.....	69	3		.78		.78
Philadelphia, Pa.....	71	3		.77		.77
Atlantic City, N. J.....	67		3	.77		.47
Baltimore, Md.....	73		1	.98		.28
Washington, D. C.....	72	2		.98		.90
Lynchburg, Va.....	75		1	.84		.44
Norfolk, Va.....	74		0	.98		.98
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	76		0	1.10		.90
Wilmington, N. C.....	77		3	1.42		1.02
Charleston, S. C.....	79		3	1.22		1.02
Augusta, Ga.....	79		1	.98	.32	
Savannah, Ga.....	79		3	1.75		.95
Jacksonville, Fla.....	80		2	1.28		1.28
Titusville, Fla.....	80		4	1.89		1.89
Jupiter, Fla.....	80		4	1.21		1.21
Key West, Fla.....	83		5	.98		.58
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	77	1		.80		.00
Mobile, Ala.....	80		2	1.40		1.20
Montgomery, Ala.....	80		0	1.19		.69
Vicksburg, Miss.....	80		2	1.00		.30
New Orleans, La.....	81		3	1.61		.81
Shreveport, La.....	81		5	.84	.46	
Fort Smith, Ark.....	77		1	1.05		.75
Little Rock, Ark.....	78		0	1.06		1.06
Palestine, Tex.....	79		5	.84	2.56	
Galveston, Tex.....	82		6	1.19	7.11	
San Antonio, Tex.....	81		1	.63	1.07	
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	81		-1	.66		.26
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	78	2		1.24	1.16	
Nashville, Tenn.....	76	2		1.05	1.35	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	74	2		.98		.68
Louisville, Ky.....	74	6		1.11		.41
Indianapolis, Ind.....	72	6		1.26		.96
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	73	5		1.14	.16	
Columbus, Ohio.....	70	6		.84		.44
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	72	4		.98		.08
Pittsburg, Pa.....	71	5		.81		.61
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	63	7		.81		.21
Buffalo, N. Y.....	64	8		.84		.54
Erie, Pa.....	66	8		1.04		.94
Cleveland, Ohio.....	67	7		.98		.68
Toledo, Ohio.....	68	8		.84		.44
Detroit, Mich.....	67	9		.84	.26	
Port Huron, Mich.....	63	9		.87		.17
Alpena.....	60	8		.84	2.56	
Marquette, Mich.....	58	6		.91		.61
Grand Haven, Mich.....	63	9		.98		.18
Milwaukee, Wis.....	63	9		.98	.62	
Chicago, Ill.....	67	7		.84		.44
Duluth, Minn.....	58	4		1.19		1.09
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	68	8		1.16		.96
La Crosse, Wis.....	68	8		1.05		.75
Davenport, Iowa.....	70	8		1.05	.15	
Des Moines, Iowa.....	71	5		1.44		1.04
Keokuk, Iowa.....	71	7		1.19		.29
Springfield, Ill.....	71	7		1.31		.61
Cairo, Ill.....	75	5		1.09		.49
St. Louis, Mo.....	75	7		1.22		1.02

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multiplied by seven.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended June 18, 1894—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	73	1		1.32		.42
Kansas City, Mo.....	74	0		1.26		.56
Wichita, Kans.....	74	2		1.16		.56
Concordia, Kans.....	73	1		.91	1.39	
Omaha, Nebr.....	72	4		1.38		.58
Valentine, Nebr.....	68	4		.74	.06	
Huron, S. Dak.....	67	5		.84	.06	
Pierre, S. Dak.....	69	7		.88		.58
Moorehead, Minn.....	65	7		.98		.68
St. Vincent, Minn.....	63	7		.77		.67
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	65	7		.95		.75
Williston, N. Dak.....	65	3		.88		.18
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.....	63		5	.77	.73	
Helena, Mont.....	61		5	.59	.31	
Spokane, Wash.....	63		1	.49	.01	
Wallawalla, Wash.....	66	0		.35		.35
Winnemucca, Nev.....	63		7	.19	.41	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	68		4	.18		.81
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	62	0		.35		.05
North Platte, Nebr.....	69	5		.77	1.33	
Denver, Colo.....	67	0		.28		.28
Pueblo, Colo.....	72		2	.35		.25
Dodge City, Kans.....	73	1		.77		.77
Abilene, Tex.....	78		2	.63	.07	
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	66	0		.21		.21
El Paso, Tex.....	82		4	.07		.07
Tucson, Ariz.....	82		6	.00		.00
Pacific Coast:						
Port Angeles, Wash.....	54	4		.40		.40
Olympia, Wash.....	63		1	.46		.36
Portland, Oreg.....	62		2	.29	.71	
Roseburg, Oreg.....	74		6	.14	.16	
Red Bluff, Cal.....	69		5	.07		.07
Sacramento, Cal.....	60		4	.07	.13	
San Francisco, Cal.....	75		5	.00	.10	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	67		5	.02		.02
San Diego, Cal.....	65		3	.00		
Yuma, Ariz.....	85		5	.00		

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multiplied by seven.

FOREIGN.

[Reports received from the U. S. consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

Status of cholera and smallpox in Europe and India.

BERLIN, June 2, 1894.

SIR: The following sanitary information was published by the Imperial German health department under date of May 30, 1894. With regard to various towns in Russia I have furnished you much later information received through other sources, but the following figures in connection with the dates have not yet been published, and will be of interest for the sake of record.

RUSSIA—*Cholera*.—Warsaw, May 14 to 16, 12 cases and 7 deaths; government of Radom, May 8 to 12, 6 cases and 4 deaths; government of Plock, May 11 to 15, 12 cases and 7 deaths; government of Kovno, May 6 to 12, 4 cases and 3 deaths. On the frontier at a place near Sosnowitz, on May 17, there were 5 cases and 3 deaths. It is here the frontier was crossed into Silesia, and cholera appeared at Myslowitz, as you were informed by cable. The places are above 50 miles distant from each other.

TURKEY.—In the vilayet of Sivas, from May 7 to 13, there were 87 deaths; in Kastamuni, May 5 to 14, 19 deaths; in Konia, May 13, 1 death; in Mahmurat el Aziz, 15 deaths.

INDIA.—In Calcutta, from April 15 to 21, there were 66 deaths from cholera, and 29 from smallpox. The latter is reported at Rotterdam, Budapest, Trieste, Paris, London, Birmingham, Manchester, Edinburgh, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, Dusseldorf, Konigsberg, Vienna, and London.

The following quarantine notices are published:

NORWAY.—Constantinople declared free from cholera. Departments of Finistère and Morbihan, France, declared infected.

GREECE.—May 15. Quarantine discontinued, ships, however, subject to medical inspection.

EGYPT.—May 9. Quarantine at Alexandria against Constantinople discontinued.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

BERLIN, June 6, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the progress of cholera during the past week in Europe. There is no doubt that the disease has progressed considerably; it has appeared at one new place in Prussian Silesia, and there are very disquieting rumors as to its existence in Paris. The weather has been excessively moist, rain almost every day for the past three weeks with an increase, though not great, of temperature.

FRANCE.—I sent you the following cable message to-day: "Cholera reported, Paris, 4 deaths." Much alarm is expressed in the public press. The following is translated from *La Figaro* of June 5: "A new alarm has occurred in Paris. The appearance of cholera is announced. The statement is inexact. Here are the facts: A stable groom,

living on the bank of the Seine, at Puteaux, was on Sunday taken to the Beaujon hospital. There it was declared to be an attack of cholera, and the patient was transferred to the Necker hospital. There he died during the day. At 9 o'clock in the morning a young woman, twenty-nine years of age, Mme. Noirot, living at 29 rue Alphonse, Grenelle, died also at the Necker hospital of the same disease. A young man named Adolphe Aerni, living at 29 rue Tiquetonne, was on May 28 admitted to the Hotel Dieu. Next day he was transferred to the Necker hospital. He is dead. Also they speak of a fourth person who lived in the rue Dianmale, dead also of the same disease. That is what is said. We are certain that it is much exaggerated. In order, however, to reassure Parisians and strangers as well, whom this news has so frightened, we went with several of our confrères to the Necker hospital. There, in reply to our inquiries, we were told that they had orders to give no information whatever. Who has been so foolish as to give such an idiotic order as this? If there were in Paris 4, 5, 10, 20 cases of cholera, it would be nothing in a population such as ours. But when they keep silence, when they hide what passes at the Necker hospital, which has been designed in advance for the segregation of cholera cases, it causes actual terror, for the public is apt to say that what is hidden is apt to be much worse than is said, and a panic follows. It will be more than a fault to continue this pretension to mystery; it will be a crime." I have given this article *in extenso* to show the public feeling, and in my opinion there is something more than cholera nostras to be dealt with here, considering the well-known condition of the Seine water.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—In the government of Borszczow, Galicia, there were from May 23 to 29, 11 cases and 6 deaths, a falling off in number from last week. Total to date in Galicia, 94 cases and 43 deaths.

GERMANY.—The following is the official report of the cholera at Myslowitz, Silesia, namely, 6 cases and 1 death. Mr. Frederick Opp, the U. S. consul at Breslau, informs me, under date of June 4, that there have been 5 deaths at this place (Myslowitz) to date. I now give an account taken from the Schlesische Zeitung, June 4: The cholera at Myslowitz has not spread beyond the original building in which it first appeared. The disease was brought from Bendzin, Poland, by a woman, and since her arrival it has attacked 7 others, all of the same family, 6 of whom have died. In Schilno, government of Thorn, 2 commercial travelers were taken ill with cholera; 1 died June 1, the other June 2.

RUSSIA.—The following are the official figures furnished by the Imperial German health department. Some of them are supplementary to those furnished last week, but are given for the sake of record: City of Warsaw, April 22 to May 4, 4 cases, 2 deaths; government of Plock, 69 cases, 20 deaths; government of Radom, 120 cases and 56 deaths; government of Kovno, 18 cases and 10 deaths. All of the same dates; government of Podolio, April 23 to May 8, 53 cases and 15 deaths.

The following are figures relating to the same places, but of later dates: City of Warsaw, May 17 to 24, 24 cases and 14 deaths; in addition, in government of Warsaw, May 16 to 25, 21 cases and 10 deaths. Government of Plock (included in these figures are those for the town of Mlava, 1 mile distant from the frontier of the government of Stettin, and where the cholera's presence was reported to you by cable; it is now epidemic there, as the following shows): 66 cases and 38 deaths; government of Petrikov, May 17 to 20, 6 cases and 5 deaths; government of Radom, May 13 to 19, 10 cases and 6 deaths; government of Kovno, May 13 to 26, 7 cases and 3 deaths. I wish to add here that the

town of Myslowitz, where cholera is now prevailing, is three hours distant by rail from Breslau.

TURKEY.—In the vilayet of Sivas, from May 13 to 17, there were 41 deaths. In Kadikoi, near Samsun, May 16, there were 3 deaths; May 17, 10 cases and 2 deaths; May 18, 2 deaths. One case occurred in Samsun May 17. In the vilayet of Konia, May 16, there were 5 cases and 3 deaths. In the vilayet of Kastamouri, from the 15th to the 18th of May, there were 24 deaths.

Smallpox.—Deaths from smallpox are reported by the Imperial German health department, date June 6, as follows: Paris, 3; London, 7; Birmingham, 2; St. Petersburg, 6; Moscow, 2; Warsaw, 5.

In conclusion, I may add that the German Government appears to be making every effort to prevent the spread of cholera.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Cholera in Galicia.

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Vienna, Austria, May 19, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in the week ended May 15 there were 16 cases and 4 deaths of cholera in the commune of Burdia-Rovce, 3 cases and 2 deaths in the commune of Skala; 2 cases and 1 death in the commune of Wierzbowka. Since April 7 there have been 60 cases of cholera in Galicia and 24 deaths. The Austrian sanitary authorities consider the cholera as epidemic in the Russian provinces of Kovno, Plock, Podolien, Radom, and Tschernigow.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

DEAN B. MASON,
Vice-Consul General.

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

VIENNA, AUSTRIA, *May 26, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in the week ended May 22, 1894, there were 15 cases and 7 deaths in the commune of Borszczow; 4 cases and 1 death of cholera in the commune of Burdia-Rovce; 4 cases and 1 death in the commune of Skala. Since the 7th of April there have been 56 cases and 26 deaths in Galicia. The official cholera reports of the Imperial Royal Austrian health authorities have been forwarded for the last three weeks to Dr. Irwin, of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, as he sends certain extracts therefrom by cable to the Surgeon-General at Washington.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

DEAN B. MASON,
Consul.

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

CANADA.

One case of smallpox in the province of Ontario, Canada.

TORONTO, June 14, 1894.—In compliance with the resolutions printed herewith, it becomes my duty to inform you that 1 case of smallpox exists at Colchester Light-House, in the county of Essex, province of Ontario,

in the person of a sailor from Chicago, Ill., brought by barge *Walter Vail*, supposed to have originated in Chicago. Isolated on island in Lake Erie. Vaccination, etc.—PETER H. BRYCE, *Secretary Board of Health*.

AMHERSTBURG, ONTARIO, June 14, 1894.—Steamer *Walter Vail* left case of smallpox at Colchester Light-House on Friday, June 8. Steamer went on to Chicago. Engineer sick. He left boat and went to Muskegon, Mich. Know nothing of him. I am on my way, accompanied by Dominion health officers, to investigate case at the light-house, which is in Canadian waters. Last night inspected and vaccinated crews of four boats from Lake Michigan, to the number of 57. Will wire you to-morrow as to the Colchester case.—F. H. FARNUM, *Sanitary Inspector*.

CHINA.

Plague at Canton.

Under date of May 21, 1894, the U. S. consul at Canton, China, writes as follows:

The "plague" which commenced at Canton the latter part of February or 1st of March, 1894, caused by drought and putrid drain effluvia, has extended through many parts of the city and country places where drains have been stagnant for lack of rain to flush them. The drought has been broken by generous rains during the past week and relief from the pestilence is anticipated. Hongkong now has the plague. Probably 10,000 deaths have occurred in Canton since the beginning of the epidemic. It has not appeared near the front of the city, where the tides keep the drains clear and free.—CHARLES SEYMOUR, *U. S. Consul*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

South Hampton, England, Emigrant Home and disinfecting plant.

The following letter, forwarded to this Bureau by James A. Wright, vice-president of the International Navigation Company, contains a description of their new Emigrant Home and disinfecting plant at Southampton:

SOUTHAMPTON, *May 5, 1894.*

DEAR SIR: The new boarding house has been opened here this week and our foreign passengers by the *Paris* have been boarded in it.

We send you in a parcel two photographs, one showing the outside of the building and one the dining room. The building, as you will see, is four stories high besides the basement, where the kitchens, etc., are situated. On the ground floor is the dining room; the first floor is divided into thirty-seven compartments for married people, the second floor is divided into four large rooms, each containing twenty-eight beds, and the third floor is similarly divided into four rooms containing twenty-four beds. The accommodation on the second and third floors is intended for single people. There are stairs at each end of the building to each floor and three sets of lavatory and water-closet accommodation on each set of stairs, as marked on the rough plan which we send you with the photographs. There is accommodation for 288 people in the home.

At the back of the building is an outbuilding which is arranged en-

tirely for disinfecting, the disinfector being fitted at one end, with dressing room adjoining. At the other end are bathrooms and shower baths.

We inclose a circular giving an illustration of the disinfector, with a description of the arrangements for working it. It is one of the most approved and newest systems of disinfecting by steam, fully meeting the requirements of the United States Marine Hospital surgeons who were located here and in London last year.

Yours, truly,

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.

To JAMES A. WRIGHT, JR., Esq.,
Second Vice-President,
International Navigation Company, New York.

MEXICO.

One death from yellow fever on board British steamship Jessemore at Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, June 10, 1894.—I beg to inform you that the mate of the British steamship *Jessemore* died of yellow fever to-day. He was sick on board the ship several days, consequently the vessel should be closely watched. I am informed that she goes from here to Tampico, and may go to some port in the United States from there. I have informed the U. S. consul at Tampico of the facts, so that he will be able to give information as to her sanitary condition. Conditions are favorable for an increase of the fever here; consequently I thought best to inform you at once of the death of this man.—CHARLES SCHAEFER, *U. S. Consul.*

NOTE.—State boards of health in Florida, Louisiana, and Texas notified of the above by this Bureau.

PRUSSIA.

Cholera in Silesia and on the Russian border.

U. S. CONSULATE,
Breslau, May 29, 1894.

SIR: In accordance with consular regulations I beg to inform you hereby, for the information of the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital-Service, that I find by reference to the *Schlesische Zeitung* of to-day that 2 fatal cases of Asiatic cholera have occurred, 1 on the 25th, the other on the 28th instant, at Wyslowitz, a town in Upper Silesia, near the Russian border. I have this day notified the seaport consuls of the same fact.

I have the honor to be yours, very obediently,

FREDERICK OPP,
Consul.

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

U. S. CONSULATE,
Stettin, May 29, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that notice has been received from the proper authorities that cholera (Asiatic) has again made its appearance 1 mile from the boundary line of this district. The following cases have been reported, viz:

At Mlava, Russia, a small village just beyond the boundary line, 20 cases and 10 deaths; at Warschau, 16 cases and 11 deaths; at Stadt Ochota, 17 cases and 7 deaths; and at Plozk, 7 cases and 4 deaths in the last two days. The appearance of these cases again warns us against this deadly disease and of the probability that we shall again have cholera in the Stettin district this year.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. KICKBUSCH,

U. S. Consul.

To the HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

Danger of outbreak of cholera in Bagdad.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, June 18, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the consul at Bagdad, in his dispatch No. 26, of the 10th ultimo, regarding the overflow of the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, states that there is a strong probability of an outbreak of cholera when the waters recede.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN F. UHL,

Acting Secretary.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Current measures against cholera.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Berlin, May 17 and 23, 1894.]

NETHERLANDS.—By official order, importation and exportation of rags, wearing apparel in use, and soiled personal and bed clothing, from Clinge, Belgium, was prohibited May 9.

ROUMANIA.—The Black Sea ports were officially declared open to travel and traffic from Constantinople May 2. Suspected persons and goods will be subject to inspection and disinfection in the harbors of Sulina and Costanza.

TURKEY.—By circular letter of the general sanitary inspector, dated May 1, all vessels carrying travelers and merchandise from the coast of the Black Sea between Sinope and Trebizond, both inclusive, shall after that date be subject to twenty-four hours' quarantine of observation, with sanitary inspection and disinfection of clothing and unwashed personal effects. Ships bound for Constantinople shall in addition undergo sanitary inspection at Kavak, and in case of cholera being found on board shall be sent back to Sinope and there be treated under the regulations against cholera. A later circular of May 9 extends these measures to all vessels arriving from any Turkish port of the Black Sea from Eregli to the Russian frontier. Vessels from Eregli shall undergo quarantine at the lazaretto of Monastir-Aghzy, in the vicinity of Kavak.

GREECE.—Since April 30, vessels arriving from Smyrna have been subject to strict sanitary inspection. Vessels that have passed through the straits of the Dardanelles are subject to a quarantine of observation of twenty-four hours' duration.

URUGUAY.—The sanitary authorities of Montevideo declared quarantine against Austria and the Netherlands raised April 13.

Promulgation of foreign quarantine regulations.

Official notification has been received that the quarantine regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury have been posted in the offices of the United States consuls at the following-named ports for ten days: Amherstburg, Brockville, Chatham, Coaticook, Collingwood, Coteau, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Lineboro, London, Montreal, Morrisburg, Napanee, Palmerton, Port Hope, Port Rowan, Port Sarnia, St. Catharine, St. Johns, Sault Ste. Marie, Stratford, Three Rivers, Warton, Canada; Frederickton, McAdam Junction, St. Andrews, St. John, St. Stephen, Woodstock, N. B.; St. Johns, and Windsor, N. F.; Yarmouth, N. S.; Summerside, P. E. I.; and Winnepeg, B. N. A.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*Melbourne*.—Month of March, 1894. Population, 444,832. Total deaths, 623, including phthisis pulmonalis, 61; enteric fever, 31; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 7; and whooping cough, 12.

NEW SOUTH WALES—*Newcastle*.—Month of March, 1894. Population, ———. Total deaths, 14. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended June 7, 1894. Population, 1,472. One death.

CANADA—*Ontario—Hamilton*.—Month of May, 1894. Population, 50,000. Total deaths, 76, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3, and diphtheria, 6.

CUBA—*Havana*.—Under date of June 9, 1894, the U. S. sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 122 deaths in this city during the week ended June 7, 1894. Three of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with 12 new cases approximately; 4 were caused by enteric fever, 7 by so-called pernicious fever, 4 by paludal fever, 3 by diphtheria, 4 by smallpox, with approximately 32 new cases; 2 were caused by glanders, 12 chronic enterocolitis, 2 by cholera infantum, and 2 by pneumonia. Two of the 3 deaths by yellow fever occurred in the military hospital, the other 1 in the charity hospital.

FRANCE—*Riga*.—Month of March, 1894. Population, 215,000. Total deaths, 156, including phthisis pulmonalis, 56; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 3; croup, 1; measles, 4; and whooping cough, 6.

Roubaix.—Month of May, 1894. Population, 114,000. Total deaths 183, including smallpox, 1; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 7; and measles, 2.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended June 2 corresponded to an annual rate of 17.0 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,458,442. The lowest rate was recorded in Brighton, viz, 12.3, and the highest in Wolverhampton, viz, 30.0 a thousand.

London.—One thousand three hundred and sixty-six deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 4; measles, 148; scarlet fever, 14; diphtheria, 36; whooping cough, 43; enteric fever, 13; and diarrhea and dysentery, 10. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 17·4 a thousand. In greater London 1,736 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 28·1 a thousand of the population. In the “outer ring” the deaths included smallpox, 3; diphtheria, 8; whooping cough, 21; measles, 26; and scarlet fever, 3.

Hull.—Two weeks ended May 19, 1894. Population, 212,679. Total deaths, 142, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 5.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 2 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 23·7 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Lisburn, viz, 4·3, and the highest in Londonderry, viz, 37·7 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 169 deaths were registered, including whooping cough, 5; and enteric fever, 3.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 2 corresponded to an annual rate of 20·3 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 13·8, and the highest in Leith, viz, 28·9 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 578, including smallpox, 5; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 6; and whooping cough, 37.

JAMAICA—Kingston.—Month of May, 1894. Population, 34,314. Total deaths, 174, including phthisis pulmonalis, 16; enteric fever, 1; and whooping cough, 2.

MALTA and GOZO.—Two weeks ended April 15, 1894. Estimated population, 168,736. Total deaths, 154, including enteric fever, 4; diphtheria, 2; and whooping cough, 2.

ST. HELENA.—Five weeks ended May 17, 1894. Population, 3,877. Total deaths, 13. No deaths from contagious diseases.

TURKEY—Constantinople.—Month of April, 1894. Population, 700,000. Total deaths, 1,105, including cholera, 5; and smallpox, 8.

WEST INDIES—Turks Islands.—Three weeks ended June 2, 1894. Population, 4,744. Total deaths, 10. No deaths from contagious diseases.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
London Can	June 2	35,000	10											
London Can	June 9	35,000	11											
London Can	June 16	35,000	14											
Lyons	May 26	500,000	172								2	5	1	
Madras	May 4	452,518	292	1		1								
Madras	May 11	452,518	259			1								
Madras	May 18	452,518	294											
Madrid	June 1	482,816	270					4			2			
Magdeburg	May 26	219,470	105			3		4						
Manchester	June 2	522,365	190						2	1	18	4		
Mannheim	May 26	88,000	49							2	1	8		6
Marsala	May 26	40,131	6											
Matamoros	June 8	8,000	6								2			
Matanzas	June 6	40,000	27											
Mayence	June 2	72,281	21						1					
Monte Cristy	June 2	1,100	1											
Montevideo	May 5	228,764	52					3			2			
Newcastle on Tyne	June 2	201,947	63									4		5
Nuremberg	May 19	156,311	87							2	2	14		1
Odessa	May 26	324,500	111							2	7			
Palermo	May 26	223,000	110				1							
Paris	June 2	2,424,705	949					11	3	19	52			6
Paso del Norte	June 9	7,000	1											
Plymouth	June 2	86,781	22											
Portugal	May 17	242,297	160							1	1			
Portugal	May 24	242,297	162			2		3		1				
Portugal	May 31	242,297	168			3		1			2			
Portugal	June 7	242,297	169			2		1						
Portugal	June 14	242,297	155					1			1	1		1
Prague	May 26	190,135	137					7			3	7		
Puerto Cabello	May 26	10,500	13											
Puerto Cabello	June 2	10,500	14											
Rheims	June 2	105,408	55								3	11		
Rio de Janeiro	May 12	600,000	415		70			5						1
Rio de Janeiro	May 19	600,000	418		66			11			1			3
Rome	June 4	452,678	136									5		
Rotterdam	June 2	228,596	91					1						
St. Georges	June 4	15,013	1											
San Juan de Puerto Rico	June 3	30,000	2											
San Juan de Puerto Rico	June 10	30,000	4			2								
Schiedam	June 2	25,880	10			4								
Sheffield	June 2	338,276	106						1	1	2	2		4
Sonneberg	May 29	12,000	2											
Southampton	May 26	67,283	11											
Stettin	June 2	67,283	18											1
Stockholm	May 26	125,000	59								3			
Stuttgart	May 26	252,937	81					1		1	5			
Stuttgart	May 31	139,659	52								2			
Sunderland	June 2	136,101	56											3
Swansea	June 2	95,390	31							1				1
Trapani	May 26	43,095	13							3		3		
Trieste	May 26	158,314	97						1	3	6	1		
Tuxpan	June 2	10,280	5											
Venice	May 26	160,282	56											
Vera Cruz	June 7	25,500	31		9	1								
Victoria	May 19	12,000	5											
Victoria	May 26	12,000	8											
Vienna	May 19	1,465,537	682			1		3	6	29	29			2
Warsaw	May 26	515,654	204	5		4		3	6	3	1			2
Winnipeg	June 11	35,500	6											
Zurich	May 19	115,000	43											

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.