

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. IX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 13, 1894.

No. 28.

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.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 2, 1894.*

SIR: I would respectfully inform you that an inspection of the local quarantines at Boca Grande and Punta Rassa, Fla., has been made by Surgeon R. D. Murray, Marine-Hospital Service, and report of the same received by the Supervising Surgeon-General to the effect that there are no provisions made at these ports for the disinfection of infected vessels required under the provisions of the Quarantine Regulations of the United States.

You are informed that infected vessels arriving at Boca Grande or Punta Rassa, Fla., requiring disinfection under the Quarantine Regulations of the United States, will be remanded to some other port for disinfection, 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.

You will report by telegraph to the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service the arrival of any infected vessel at either of the above ports.

Your attention is also called to that part of section 5 of the National Quarantine Act above referred to regarding the health certificate to be furnished by the health officer, and to Article I (Inspection), Quarantine Regulations, to be observed at ports and on the frontiers of the United States, dated April 26, 1894.

Respectfully, yours,

S. WIKE,
Acting Secretary.

To the COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *Key West, Fla.*

NOTE.—Letters similar to the above have been forwarded to the collectors of customs at Cedar Keys and St. Augustine, Fla.; Kennebunk and York, Me.; and Portsmouth, N. H.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 6, 1894.*

SIR: I would respectfully inform you that an inspection of the local quarantine station at Georgetown, S. C., has been made by Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. White, Marine-Hospital Service, and report of the same received by the Supervising Surgeon-General, which shows that

there are no facilities for the disinfection of infected vessels at Georgetown, required by the United States Quarantine Regulations, dated April 26, 1894. This report also shows that the quarantine officer is engaged part of his time in supervising a rice plantation some 8 miles distant.

Your attention is called to the following extract from section 5 of the act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service, approved February 15, 1893 :

“It shall not be lawful for any vessel to enter said port to discharge its cargo or land its passengers, *except under a certificate of the health officer at such quarantine station, certifying that said rules and regulations have in all respects been observed and complied with*, as well on his part as on the part of the said vessel and its master, in respect to the same and to its cargo, passengers, and crew ; and the master of every such vessel shall produce and deliver to the collector of customs at said port of entry, together with the other papers of the vessel, the said bills of health required to be obtained at the port of departure and the *certificate herein required to be obtained from the health officer at the port of entry.*”

You will use such means as may be at your disposal to prevent communication between vessels from foreign ports lying in the harbor at Georgetown and the shore, until after said vessels have been inspected and given free pratique by the local quarantine officer.

You are informed that any vessel arriving at the port of Georgetown requiring disinfection under the Quarantine Regulations of the United States will be remanded, in accordance with paragraph 6 of the National Quarantine Act, to some other port for disinfection, and you are directed to report by wire to the Supervising Surgeon-General the arrival of any infected vessel within your collection district.

Respectfully, yours,

S. WIKE,
Acting Secretary.

To the COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *Georgetown, S. C.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 5, 1894.*

SIR: I would respectfully inform you that a report has been received by the Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service of an inspection made of the local quarantine station at Anclote, Fla., by Surgeon R. D. Murray, M. H. S., in which it is stated that there is some commerce carried on in the harbor of Anclote between the domestic sponging vessels and Spanish fishing vessels, and that the harbor is made a rendezvous for Spanish-smacks and sponging vessels.

Your attention is also called to the possibility of the introduction of yellow fever through the medium of these Spanish smacks if the same are permitted to communicate freely with the shore at this point, and you are directed to use every effort to prevent any unlawful communication with the shore, unless said vessels have been properly entered in accordance with the customs regulations of the United States. Communication between these Spanish vessels and domestic vessels before the former have been inspected by the quarantine officer and given free pratique may also be the means of introducing yellow fever into the United States at this place, and you are directed to assist the local sanitary inspector in preventing such communication between Spanish vessels and domestic vessels lying in the harbor at Anclote until after the same have been inspected by the local sanitary inspector and entry of the same made at the custom-house.

The report also shows that there are no facilities for the disinfection of infected vessels which might arrive at Anclote, required under the Quarantine Regulations of the United States approved April 26, 1894.

You are informed that infected vessels arriving at Anclote requiring disinfection under the Quarantine Regulations of the United States will be remanded to some other port for disinfection, 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.

You will report by telegraph to the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service the arrival of any infected vessel at the above-named port.

Your attention is also called to that part of section 5 of the National Quarantine Act, above referred to, regarding the health certificate to be furnished by the health officer, and to Article I (Inspection) Quarantine Regulations to be observed at ports and on the frontiers of the United States, dated April 26, 1894.

Respectfully, yours,

S. WIKE,
Acting Secretary.

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

Relative to disinfection at Havana and Cienfuegos, Cuba, of vessels bound for the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, D. C., July 9, 1894.*

SIR: There being no facilities for the thorough disinfection of infected vessels at Havana, such as is required by the Quarantine Regulations of the United States, you are directed not to require the disinfection of any vessel bound for the United States prior to the granting of the bill of health. Upon request of the master of any vessel bound for a port in the United States, when in your opinion such disinfection as you may be able to practice with the facilities at hand will afford some protection to the crew of the vessel on the voyage, you are authorized to disinfect the vessel, the cost of said disinfection to be borne by the ship. Whenever a vessel is disinfected by you or your assistant, the following certificate should be entered on the bill of health:

“I hereby certify that, upon the request of the master of the ship ———, I have given said vessel a preliminary disinfection, intended only to afford some protection to crew and others aboard during the voyage. The disinfection performed is not in accordance with the Quarantine Regulations of the United States, there being no facilities for the thorough disinfection of vessels at this port.”

The United States quarantine station at Dry Tortugas, Fla., which is fully equipped for the rapid and thorough disinfection of a vessel, is but a few hours' sail from Havana, and it is very desirable that infected vessels from Havana go to that station to perform their quarantine.

Respectfully, yours,

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Dr. D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S., Havana, Cuba.

NOTE.—A letter similar to the above and of same date has been forwarded to Dr. Manuel R. Moreno, sanitary inspector, M. H. S., at Cienfuegos, Cuba.

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

Smallpox in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1894.—Since my last report of June 13, the following additional cases of smallpox have occurred in Pennsylvania, the number of cases at each place being noted: Philadelphia, 4 cases; Harrisburg, Dauphin County, 1 case; Reading, Berks County, 5 cases; Carlisle, Cumberland County, 6 cases, 3 fatal; Lewistown, Mifflin County, 5 cases; Danville, Montour County, no report. The disease has disappeared from Lewisburg, Union County; Lee, Luzerne County; Shickshinny, Luzerne County; Jerseytown, Columbia County; Walnuttown, Blandon, and Lidels Crossing, Berks County.—BENJAMIN LEE, *Secretary State Board of Health.*

No smallpox in Texas.

AUSTIN, TEX., July 2, 1894.—I have the honor to report that there are now no cases of smallpox in Texas officially reported to this Department. The pesthouses at Texarkana and Cleburne have been closed, and at the last-named place Inspector J. W. Talbot was relieved from duty June 15. At Cleburne there were 23 cases: Whites, 12; colored, 11; males, 14; females, 9. Total deaths, 5. First case occurred February 23; last case April 10.—R. W. SWEARINGEN, M. D., *State Health Officer.*

Report of immigration at Boston for the two weeks ended July 7, 1894.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, Mass., July 9, 1894.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Week ended June 30, 1894.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894. June 24 27	Steamship Cephalonia.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	153
	Steamship Nestorian.....	Glasgow.....	32
	Total.....		185

Week ended July 7, 1894.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894. July 2 2	Steamship Polynesia.....	Hamburg.....	62
	Steamship Catalonia.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	136
	Total.....		198

THOMAS F. DELHANTY,
Commissioner of Immigration.

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended July 7, 1894.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, July 9, 1894.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 7, 1894 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894.			
July 1	Steamship Umbria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	249
1	Steamship Donna Maria.....	Lisbon and The Azores.....	95
1	Steamship Amerika.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	165
2	Steamship La Normandie.....	Havre.....	83
2	Steamship Moravia.....	Hamburg.....	152
2	Steamship State of California.....	Glasgow.....	70
2	Steamship Spaarndam.....	Rotterdam.....	108
2	Steamship Werra.....	Genoa and Gibraltar.....	99
3	Steamship Saale.....	Bremen.....	129
4	Steamship Westernland.....	Antwerp.....	118
4	Steamship Majestic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	233
5	Steamship Island.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	52
5	Steamship Kronprinz Fr. Wilhelm.	Naples.....	291
5	Steamship Spree.....	Bremen.....	96
5	Steamship Victoria.....	Naples.....	55
5	Steamship Chester.....	Southampton.....	326
6	Steamship Fürst Bismarck.....	Hamburg.....	174
7	Steamship Campania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	475
7	Steamship New York.....	Southampton.....	468
	Total.....		3,418

EDW. F. MCSWEENEY,
Acting Commissioner of Immigration.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended July 7, 1894.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, July 9, 1894.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 7, 1894 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894.			
July 4	Steamship Switzerland.....	Antwerp.....	107
5	Steamship Enskar.....	London, England.....	7
7	Steamship Kensington.....	Liverpool.....	623
	Total.....		737

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner of Immigration.

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

BRUNSWICK QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 7, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep- ture.
Spanish brig Segundel *.....	June 26	Havana.....	Brunswick.	Held for disinfection.

* Previously reported.

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

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 7, 1894.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 7, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Portugese bkn. Nova Unico.....	July 1	Rio de Janeiro.	Waiting orders.	Inspected and allowed to proceed upon receipt of orders.	July 3
Am. bark Virginia.....	July 1	St. Vincent.....	do	Held at quarantine until orders received, then ordered to Reedy Island.	July 6
British bkn. White Wings.....	July 1	Arroyo, P. R.	do	Held under observation.

Six vessels inspected and passed.

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 9, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Am. schr. Palos.....	July 8	Progreso	Ship Island..	Held for disinfection.

KEY WEST QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 3, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British bkn. Albatross*.....	June 17	Havana	Mobile.....	Disinfected.....	July 3
Am. schr. Geo. E. Vernon	June 27	do	do	do	July 1
Am. schr. Sarah E. Palmer	June 30	do	Charlotte Harbor.	Held under disinfection.

*Previously reported—two cases of yellow fever.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 23, 1894.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 8, 1894.

Twenty-nine vessels inspected and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 27, 1894.

Four vessels inspected and passed.

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

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 7, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Am. ship City of Montreal.....	June 26	Rio de Ja- neiro.	Savannah ...	Held for disinfection.
Spanish steamship Alicia.....	June 30	Havana	Fernandina.do.....

One vessel inspected and passed.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport.*—Month of June, 1894. Population, 58,243. Total deaths, 66, including phthisis pulmonalis, 9, and diphtheria and croup, 3.

Hartford.—Month of June, 1894. Estimated population, 57,500. Total deaths, 75, including phthisis pulmonalis, 7; enteric fever, 3; and diphtheria, 3.

Meriden.—Six months ended June 30, 1894. Population, 26,510. Total deaths, 193, including phthisis pulmonalis, 23; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 5; and whooping cough, 3.

FLORIDA.—Month of April, 1894. Reports to the State board of health from 45 counties, including the cities of Key West, Jacksonville, and Pensacola, having an aggregate population of 391,422, show a total of 321 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 42; enteric fever, 3; and whooping cough, 4.

Pensacola.—Month of June, 1894. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 24, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; and enteric fever, 1.

Tampa.—Month of June, 1894. Population, 15,688. Total deaths, 13, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; and measles, 1.

GEORGIA—*Columbus.*—Month of June, 1894. Population, white, 10,276; colored, 9,027; total, 19,303. Deaths, white, 13; colored, 27; total, 40, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1; and enteric fever, 2.

ILLINOIS—*Bloomington.*—Month of June, 1894. Estimated population, 25,000. Total deaths, 14. No deaths from contagious diseases.

INDIANA—*Evansville.*—Month of June, 1894. Estimated population, 60,000. Total deaths, 82; including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; enteric fever, 2; and whooping cough, 1.

IOWA—*Dubuque.*—Month of June, 1894. Population, 40,000. Total deaths, 24, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4; and enteric fever, 1.

Keokuk.—Month of June, 1894. Estimated population, 20,000. Total deaths, 4, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

KENTUCKY—*Louisville.*—Month of June, 1894. Estimated population, 200,000. Total deaths, 279, including phthisis pulmonalis, 26; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; croup, 1; measles, 4; and whooping cough, 3.

MAINE—*Portland*.—Four weeks ended June 16, 1894. Estimated population, 40,000. Total deaths, 45, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; and enteric fever, 4.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended June 30, 1894. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 50 observers indicate that influenza and intermittent fever increased, and that bronchitis decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present during the week at 220 places, scarlet fever at 42, measles at 32, diphtheria at 23, enteric fever at 21, smallpox at 10, and typhus fever at 1 place.

Grand Rapids.—Month of June, 1894. Estimated population, 90,000. Total deaths, 67, including phthisis pulmonalis, 11; enteric fever, 2; and scarlet fever, 3.

MINNESOTA—*Winona*.—Month of June, 1894. Population, 22,000. Total deaths, 17, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MONTANA—*Butte*.—Month of June, 1894. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 33, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4; enteric fever, 3; and scarlet fever, 3.

NEW YORK.—Month of May, 1894. Reports to the State board of health from 8 districts, including New York City, Brooklyn, and 153 other cities, towns, and villages, show a total of 9,286 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1,093; smallpox, 37; enteric fever, 85; scarlet fever, 140; diphtheria and croup, 585; measles, 97; and whooping cough, 97.

The Monthly Bulletin says:

There were 9,286 deaths reported during the month, which represents a daily average of 300 deaths, against 320 in April and 337 during the first four months of the year. There were 1,295 deaths from zymotic diseases, which is less than it has previously been, although the zymotic death rate has been generally low during the past winter and spring months. There is a slight increase in the mortality from diarrheal diseases, and the 585 deaths from diphtheria is a somewhat larger number than have occurred since January. Of these, 500 were reported from the maritime district, and there is no special prevalence of the disease throughout the State. Smallpox caused 37 deaths, of which 26 were reported from New York and Brooklyn, 7 in towns in their immediate vicinity, 3 in the Albany penitentiary, and 1 in Rochester. Outside of New York and Brooklyn, where it is diminishing in prevalence, there are now or have recently been in Edgewater, 5 cases; Croton on the Hudson, 2; Stony Point, 1; Onondaga and Salina, near Syracuse, each 2 reported; Perriton, 3, and Seneca Falls, 9 cases in one household. It is not known to exist elsewhere in the State. Other zymotic diseases all caused fewer deaths than have heretofore been reported. Consumption shows little variation from the ordinary rate of about 1,100 deaths monthly. Acute respiratory diseases have very materially diminished, having caused about 400 fewer deaths than in the preceding month. The weather for the month has been characterized by excessive rainfall, the total excess amounting to 2.23 inches. The prevalent wind has been southwest and the average temperature that of the normal.

OHIO—*Cleveland*.—Month of June, 1894. Estimated population, 325,000. Total deaths, 527, including phthisis pulmonalis, 32; small-

pox, 1; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 6; croup, 2; measles, 28; and whooping cough, 12.

Dayton.—Month of June, 1894. Population, 85,000. Total deaths, 85, including phthisis pulmonalis, 17; scarlet fever, 1; and diphtheria, 5.

Youngstown.—Month of June, 1894. Population, 33,220. Total deaths, 33, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; and measles, 3.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Williamsport.*—Month of June, 1894. Population, 27,132. Total deaths, 20, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1; enteric fever, 1; and diphtheria, 1.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga.*—Month of June, 1894. Population, white, 27,000; colored, 13,000; total, 40,000. Deaths, white, 17; colored, 18; total, 35, including phthisis pulmonalis, 7; enteric fever, 2; and croup, 1.

Knoxville.—Month of June, 1894. Population, white, 31,273; colored, 9,112; total, 40,385. Total deaths, white, 45; colored, 20; total, 65, including phthisis pulmonalis, 6; croup, 1; and measles, 6.

Nashville.—Month of June, 1894. Estimated population, white, 54,595; colored, 33,159; total, 87,754. Deaths, white, 72; colored, 72; total, 144, including phthisis pulmonalis, 26; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; and croup, 1.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

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.			
Allegheny, Pa.	July 7.	105,287	51	3													
Altoona, Pa.	July 7.	30,337	14	1						1					2	1	
Amesbury, Mass.	July 7.	9,798	1	1													
Ashtabula, Ohio.	July 8.	8,338	4														
Augusta, Ga.	July 6.	33,300	15														
Austin, Tex.	June 23.	14,575	6	1						1							
Austin, Tex.	June 30.	14,575	5	1						1							
Baltimore, Md.	July 7.	434,439	259	25						2	4						6
Baton Rouge, La.	July 7.	10,478	10	1													
Battle Creek, Mich.	July 7.	13,197	1														
Belleville, Ill.	July 7.	15,631	3														
Binghamton, N. Y.	July 7.	35,005	11	2													
Boston, Mass.	July 7.	448,477	196	22						1	3	7					2
Bradford, Pa.	June 30.	10,514	3														
Bradford, Pa.	July 7.	10,514	5									1					
Bristol, Conn.	July 7.	7,382	1														
Bristol, R. I.	July 7.	5,478	0														
Brockton, Mass.	June 30.	27,294	7	3													
Brooklyn, N. Y.	July 7.	806,343	607	35						2	1	30			6	9	
Bucyrus, Ohio.	June 30.	5,974	2	2													
Bucyrus, Ohio.	July 6.	5,974	3	3													
Butler, Pa.	July 7.	8,734	1														
Cambridge, Mass.	July 7.	70,028	19	3								2					1
Charleston, S. C.	July 7.	*54,955	†38	8													1
Chester, Pa.	July 7.	20,226	8														1
Cincinnati, Ohio.	July 6.	296,908	16	11						3							2
Claremont, N. H.	July 7.	5,565	2														
Cleveland, Ohio.	July 7.	261,353	140	8						1	5	3			2	2	
College Point, N. Y.	July 7.	6,127	2														
Columbus, Ind.	July 7.	6,719	2	1													
Columbus, Ohio.	July 6.	88,156	29	2													
Crawfordsville, Ind.	July 7.	6,089	4	1													
Cumberland, Md.	July 7.	12,729	5														
Dedham, Mass.	July 7.	7,123	3	2													
Elgin, Ill.	July 7.	17,823	5														

* White, 28,870; colored, 36,295.

† White, 13; colored, 25.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Pneumonia.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Pottstown, Pa.....	June 23.....	13, 285	5	2												
Pottstown, Pa.....	June 30.....	13, 285	7													
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	July 8.....	22, 206	8													
Providence, R. I.....	July 7.....	132, 146	60													
Pueblo, Colo.....	June 30.....	24, 558	14									1				
Pueblo, Colo.....	July 7.....	24, 558	8	9												
Putnam, Conn.....	July 7.....	6, 512	0													
Racine, Wis.....	July 9.....	21, 014	2	1												
Reading, Pa.....	July 9.....	58, 661	43	2						2			3			
Richmond, Va.....	July 7.....	81, 388	44							3						
Rochester, N. Y.....	July 7.....	133, 896	44	4						1						1
Rutland, Vt.....	July 7.....	11, 760	3	1												
St Louis, Mo.....	June 30.....	451, 770	233	18						5			2			1
San Diego, Cal.....	June 23.....	16, 159	6													
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	July 7.....	5, 760	0													
Seranton, Pa.....	July 7.....	75, 215	34									1				
Seattle, Wash.....	June 23.....	42, 837	10	1						1						
Seattle, Wash.....	June 30.....	42, 837	4													
Shreveport, La.....	June 30.....	11, 979	10	2												
Shreveport, La.....	July 7.....	11, 979	7	1												
Sing Sing, N. Y.....	July 6.....	9, 352	2													
Somerville, Mass.....	July 7.....	40, 152	12	2												
Spokane, Wash.....	June 23.....	19, 922	4													
Spokane, Wash.....	June 30.....	19, 922	5	1						1						
Springfield, Mass.....	July 7.....	44, 179	17													
Superior, Wis.....	June 23.....	11, 983	4			1							1			
Superior, Wis.....	June 30.....	11, 983	4													
Superior, Wis.....	July 7.....	11, 983	3									1				
Syracuse, N. Y.....	June 30.....	88, 143	24	6						1						
Syracuse, N. Y.....	July 7.....	88, 143	33	5												
Taunton, Mass.....	July 7.....	25, 448	12									1	1			
Toledo, Ohio.....	July 6.....	81, 434	20											1		
Urbana, Ohio.....	July 7.....	6, 510	1													
Utica, N. Y.....	July 8.....	44, 007	14	4									1			1
Wallingford, Conn.....	July 7.....	6, 584	2							1						
Waltham, Mass.....	July 7.....	18, 707	5													
Warren, Ohio.....	July 6.....	5, 973	1													
Washington, D. C.....	July 7.....	230, 392	159	10						1			1	1		3
West Bay City, Mich.....	June 30.....	12, 981	3	1												
West Bay City, Mich.....	July 7.....	12, 981	5										2			
Westchester, Pa.....	July 7.....	8, 028	7										1			
Winona, Minn.....	July 7.....	18, 208	5													
Woburn, Mass.....	June 30.....	13, 499	2													
Worcester, Mass.....	July 5.....	84, 655	28	4												
Yonkers, N. Y.....	July 6.....	32, 033	28	3									2			
Youngstown, Ohio.....	July 6.....	33, 220	10													1

NOTE.—Total number of deaths for Michigan City during week ended June 30, 1894, should be 2 instead of 13, as reported in ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS of July 6, 1894.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 9, 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.....	59		1	.98		.78
Portland, Me.....	67		1	.84		.74
Northfield, Vt.....	64		0	.88		.28
Boston, Mass.....	73		3	.77		.57
Block Island, R. I.....	66	2		.70		.60
New London, Conn.....	70		2	.91		.81
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	73		5	.91	.69	
New York, N. Y.....	73		1	.99	.81	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	76		2	.93		.83
Atlantic City, N. J.....	71		1	.77		.67
Baltimore, Md.....	77		3	1.09		.69
Washington, D. C.....	76		1	1.05		.88
Lynchburg, Va.....	78		2	.83	.07	
Norfolk, Va.....	78		2	1.17	1.73	
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	81		5	1.33		.13
Wilmington, N. C.....	80		2	1.61	.29	
Charleston, S. C.....	82		4	1.56	4.44	
Augusta, Ga.....	82		2	1.15	1.05	
Savannah, Ga.....	82		2	1.15	.05	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	82		2	1.47		.77
Titusville, Fla.....	81		0	1.72	.18	
Jupiter, Fla.....	81		1	1.35	.35	
Key West, Fla.....	84		0	.98		.38
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	78		2	.80	.20	
Mobile, Ala.....	81		1	1.40	1.10	
Montgomery, Ala.....	82		0	1.03		.03
Vicksburg, Miss.....	81		1	.98	2.42	
New Orleans, La.....	83		3	1.47	1.53	
Shreveport, La.....	84		2	.97		.27
Fort Smith, Ark.....	81		1	.87	.13	
Little Rock, Ark.....	81		3	.88	2.62	
Palestine, Tex.....	83		1	.70		.50
Galveston, Tex.....	85		1	.79		.69
San Antonio, Tex.....	83	3		.63		.63
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	83		0	.49		.49
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	81		5	.76	.94	
Nashville, Tenn.....	78		2	.95	1.35	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	77		3	.98		.28
Louisville, Ky.....	80		6	.91		.91
Indianapolis, Ind.....	76		4	1.12		1.12
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	77		5	.75		.75
Columbus, Ohio.....	75		5	.83		.73
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	75		5	.98		.68
Pittsburg, Pa.....	76		6	1.14		.64
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	68		4	.83		.63
Buffalo, N. Y.....	68		4	.77		.67
Erie, Pa.....	72		8	.70		.50
Cleveland, Ohio.....	71		5	.91		.91
Toledo, Ohio.....	77		9	.77		.77
Detroit, Mich.....	71		5	.84		.84
Port Huron, Mich.....	71		9	.61		.41
Alpena.....	64		4	.73		.63
Marquette, Mich.....	64		2	.72		.42
Grand Haven, Mich.....	69		5	.74		.74
Milwaukee, Wis.....	70		4	.77		.77
Chicago, Ill.....	73		7	.91		.91
Duluth, Minn.....	65	3		.91		.91
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	71		1	.77		.77
La Crosse, Wis.....	73		5	1.05		1.05
Davenport, Iowa.....	74		2	.91		.91
Des Moines, Iowa.....	75		3	.89		.89
Keokuk, Iowa.....	76		2	1.05		1.05
Springfield, Ill.....	77		5	.75		.75
Cairo, Ill.....	78		4	.95	.75	
St. Louis, Mo.....	79		3	.89		.69

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 9, 1894—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	77		5	1'05		'55
Kansas City, Mo.....	78		6	'89	1'41	
Wichita, Kans.....	78		6	'80	'60	
Concordia, Kans.....	76		4	'70	'40	
Omaha, Nebr.....	76		4	1'40		1'00
Valentine, Nebr.....	72		0	'70		'60
Huron, S. Dak.....	71		1	'91		'81
Pierre, S. Dak.....	73	1		'63		'63
Moorehead, Minn.....	67		1	1'08		1'08
St. Vincent, Minn.....	65		1	'63		'43
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	69	1		'56		'56
Williston, N. Dak.....	69	1		'52		'52
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.....	66	4		'52		'52
Helena, Mont.....	65	3		'22		'12
Spokane, Wash.....	67	3		'26	'04	
Walla Walla, Wash.....	73	3		'14		'14
Winnemucca, Nev.....	69	3		'07	'03	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	73	1		'14	'36	
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	67		3	'40	1'50	
North Platte, Nebr.....	73		1	'66	1'04	
Denver, Colo.....	72		4	'42	'72	
Pueblo, Colo.....	74		4	'42	'68	
Dodge City, Kans.....	78		4	'63		'43
Ablene, Tex.....	83		1	'37	'03	
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	69	1		'57		'37
El Paso, Tex.....	84		0	'44		'14
Tucson, Ariz.....	90		2	'73		'63
Pacific Coast:						
Port Angeles, Wash.....	55		1	'14		'14
Olympia, Wash.....	66		0	'16		'16
Portland, Oreg.....	65	3		'19		'19
Roseburg, Oreg.....	79	7				
Red Bluff, Cal.....	72	3				
Sacramento, Cal.....	60		4			
San Francisco, Cal.....	81	3				
Los Angeles, Cal.....	70		4			
San Diego, Cal.....	67		3			
Yuma, Ariz.....	89	3				

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

FOREIGN.

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

Cholera and yellow fever as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S., May 15 to July 1, 1894.

CHOLERA.

Arabia.—Mecca, cholera reported June 11.

Austria-Hungary.—Total to May 29 in all Galicia, 94 cases, 43 deaths; Borszczow (four communes), May 30 to June 5, 13 cases, 5 deaths; June 5 to 12, 15 cases, 7 deaths; Zaleszczyky (same time), 2 deaths; Bukowina, June 4 to 7, 5 cases, 2 deaths; Borszczow, Husiatyn, Nisko, and Tarnobrzeg, June 12 to 19, 31 cases, 15 deaths. Total for Galicia to June 19, 157 cases, 84 deaths.

Belgium.—To June 25, Jemappes, 50 cases; cholera also reported at Liege, Tilleur, Seraing, St. Nicholas, and Montegnee. Liege, June 9 to 16, 1 death; June 23, 4 cases, 2 deaths.

France.—Paris, May 27 to June 2, 4 deaths; Finistère Department, April 22 to 29, 19 cases in 13 places; May 20 to 25, 7 cases, 1 death.

Germany.—Plehnendorf, June 14, 3 cases; Schilno, June 14, 1 case, 2 deaths in "country districts;" Silesia, Myslowitz, May 25, 1 death; May 28, 1 death, June 6, 6 cases, 1 death. (Another report gives 5 deaths to June 4.)

India.—Calcutta, April 7 to 14, 75 deaths; April 15 to 21, 66 deaths; April 22 to 28, 58 deaths; April 29 to May 5, 28 deaths; May 6 to 12, 26 deaths; May 13 to 19, 19 deaths; May 20 to 26, 20 deaths. Bombay, May 16 to 22, 12 deaths; May 23 to 29, 17 deaths; May 30 to June 5, 17 deaths. Madras, April 21 to 27, 1 death; April 28 to May 4, 1 death.

Italy.—Leghorn, June 17 to 23, 1 case.

Russia.—Kielce government: June 17 to 19, 14 cases, 9 deaths. Kovno government: May 6 to 12, 4 cases, 3 deaths; May 6 to 19, 5 cases, 4 deaths; May 13 to 26, 7 cases, 3 deaths; May 27 to June 9, 1 death. Plock government: May 3 to 10, 34 cases, 24 deaths; May 6 to 12, 26 cases, 19 deaths; May 11 to 15, 12 cases, 7 deaths; May 16 to 25, 66 cases, 38 deaths; May 25 to 31, 31 cases, 21 deaths; June 1 to 7, 74 cases, 32 deaths; June 3 to 9, 99 cases, 50 deaths; June 9 to 13, 63 cases, 41 deaths (of these there occurred in the city of Ciechanow, June 1 to 13, 110 cases, 53 deaths). Mlava (city): May 28 to 29, 20 cases, 10 deaths. Podolia government: May 9 to 16, 9 cases, 4 deaths; May 16 to 23, 2 cases. Radom government: May 6 to 19, 25 cases, 20 deaths; May 20 to 30, 13 cases, 8 deaths; June 3 to 9, 17 cases, 4 deaths. Petrikov government: May 13 to 19, 5 cases, 4 deaths; May 20 to 26, 1 case, 1 death; May 25 to 29, 1 case, 1 death; May 31 to June 5, 4 cases, 2 deaths. Tula government: May 20 to June 10, 13 cases, 1 death. Warsaw government: April 28 to May 6, 4 cases, 4 deaths; May 7 to 13, 10 cases, 5 deaths; May 14 to 16, 12 cases, 7 deaths; May 16 to 25, 21 cases, 10 deaths; May 26 to June 3, 60 cases, 32 deaths; June 5 to 9, 22 cases, 13 deaths; June 10 to 16, 38 cases, 19 deaths. Warsaw (city): May 6 to 12, 4 cases, 3 deaths; May 12 to 19, 19 cases, 9 or 13 deaths; May 19 to 26, 5 deaths; May 25 to June 5, 41 cases, 20 deaths; June 5 to 9, 22 cases, 10 deaths; week ended June 15, 13 cases, 7 deaths.

May 27.—Dispatch states that between May 5 and 19, in Warsaw and six Polish frontier provinces, there were 134 cases and 78 deaths.

Turkey.—Constantinople, April, 5 deaths. Cholera reported at Rodosto, Adrianople, and Milan. Milan, March 19, 27 cases, 17 deaths; April 9 to 16, 14 cases, 10 deaths. Ezeroum, April 17 to 19, 53 cases, 46 deaths; Sivas, May 6 to 12, 170 cases, 81 deaths. "Suspicious cases in neighboring villages." May 7 to 13, 87 deaths; May 13 to 17, 41 deaths; May 13 to 19, 52 deaths; May 20 to 26, 14 cases, 14 deaths; May 27 to June 2, 1 case, 1 death. Sansoum, May 29, 12 cases, 6 deaths; May 16 to June 1, 10 deaths. Kastamouni, May 5 to 14, 19 deaths; May 15 to 18, 24 deaths; May 5 to 30 (date of report), 103 deaths. Trebizond, May 16, 10 deaths. Kouia, May 13, 1 death; May 16, 5 cases, 3 deaths. Mahmurat el Aziz, 15 deaths. Kadikoi (near Sansoum), May 16, 3 deaths; May 16 to June 1, 15 deaths; May 17, 10 cases, 2 deaths. Tokat, May 17 to 31, 23 deaths. Kaza von Zeila, May 16 to 31, 82 deaths. Ben Bunar, May 10 to 21, 7 deaths. Divriki, May 24 to 26, 3 deaths. Niksar, May 27 to 30, 11 deaths. Iskilih, May 19 to June 1, 85 deaths. Jozgat, May 31 to June 1, 3 deaths. Urgup, May 18 to 19, 1 case.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil.—Rio de Janeiro, April 29 to May 5, 81 deaths; May 6 to 12, 70 deaths; May 13 to 19, 66 deaths; May 20 to 26, 49 deaths; May 27 to June 2, 59 deaths; June 2 to 9, 44 deaths.

Cuba.—Havana, April 27 to May 3, 8 cases, 2 deaths; May 4 to 10, 16 cases, 5 deaths; May 11 to 17, 6 cases, 2 deaths; May 18 to 24, 10 cases, 1 death; May 25 to 31, 17 cases, 7 deaths; June 1 to 7, 12 cases, 3 deaths; June 8 to 14, 20 cases, 4 deaths; June 15 to 21, 26 cases, 11 deaths; June 22 to 28, 28 cases, 13 deaths. Cienfuegos, April 29 to May 5, 1 death; May 20 to 26, 6 cases; May 27 to June 3, 16 cases, 3 deaths; June 4 to 9, 2 deaths; June 10 to 16, 2 deaths; June 17 to 23, 10 cases, 4 deaths; June 24 to 30, 8 cases, 4 deaths. Santiago de Cuba, April 26 to May 2, 1 death; May 2 to 15, 2 cases; Matanzas, June 20 to 27, 2 cases, 1 death.

Equador.—Guayaquil, May 4 to 10, 3 deaths.

Honduras.—Nacaomene, April 8 to 14, 2 deaths; April 22 to 28, 3 deaths.

Mexico.—Vera Cruz, April 27 to May 3, 6 deaths; May 4 to 10, 3 deaths; May 11 to 17, 12 deaths; May 18 to 24, 9 deaths; May 25 to 31, 14 deaths; June 1 to 7, 9 deaths; June 8 to 14, 12 deaths; June 15 to 21, 19 deaths; June 22 to 28, 13 deaths.

West Indies.—Antigua, April 29 to May 5, 1 case, 1 death. Puerto Rico, June 4 to 10, 4 deaths; June 11 to 17, 20 cases, 3 deaths.

Yucatan.—Merida, May 25 to 31, 1 death.

Status of cholera in Europe and India.

BERLIN, June 28, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report regarding cholera for the seven days ended yesterday. In addition to the reported spread of cholera in Belgium there is little to add except that the disease is slowly extending also into Austria-Hungary:

Germany.—There have been no cases of cholera in Germany during the past week.

Austria-Hungary.—In Galicia cholera is slowly extending, two new governments having been invaded during the past week.

From the 12th to the 19th of June, in nine communities of the governments of Borszczow, Husiatyn, Nisko, and Tarnoborzeg, there were 31 cases and 15 deaths. The spread of the disease is due principally to raftsmen, and Borszczow is apparently the incubator. There was also 1 new case in Bukowina. The total for Galicia to date is 157 cases and 84 deaths.

France.—Since the 16th of June there have been no new cases or deaths in the department of Finistère.

Belgium.—In consequence of the report of the spread of cholera in Belgium, the following telegram was sent you: "Cholera reported severe in Belgium; at Jemappes there are 50 cases; disease also present in Liege, Tilleur, Seraing, St. Nikolas, and Montegnee." This communication was based on a report in Berlin, of which the following is a summary:

In spite of all attempts at concealment, it is not to be denied that cholera is gaining ground in Liege and surrounding industrial towns, especially in Jemappes, Tilleur, Seraing, St. Nikolas, and Montegnee; gaining ground in spite of all precautions. The governor of the province has gone to Jemappes, where there are 50 cases, 10 of which occurred yesterday (June 23). There is no hospital in Jemappes. In Tilleur the disease is spreading rapidly. In Liege itself, the hospitals of which are very poor, cholera has been in existence all winter. Yesterday, there were reported 4 new cases and 2 deaths. The Belgian press demand the most vigorous methods to suppress the epidemic. So far I have seen no official confirmation of the report, although I have no doubt of its entire accuracy.

Russia.—In the city of Warsaw, from June 10 to 16, there were 13 cases and 7 deaths, and in this government 38 cases and 19 deaths.

In the government of Radom, June 3 to 9, 17 cases and 4 deaths. In the government of Plock, June 3 to 9, 99 cases and 50 deaths, and from June 9 to 13, 63 cases and 41 deaths; of these, in the city of Tichanov, 55 cases and 33 deaths.

In Kielce, June 17 to 19, there were 14 cases and 9 deaths. In the government of Tula, May 20 to June 2, 5 cases and 1 death, and June 3 to 10, 8 new cases.

East Indies.—In Calcutta, between May 13 to 19, 19 people died of cholera and 20 of smallpox.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

BRAZIL.

Sanitary report of Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *June 5, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose report for week ended June 2, 1894: The deaths from yellow fever have increased this week by 10, perhaps due to the fact that the immense number of fugitives returning, believing themselves safe, disregard all prudence. There has been 1 more death from *accessio pernicioso* than during the previous week; 2 less from typhoid fever; 13 less from beriberi, and 1 from diphtheria and whooping cough each. The total from all causes this week is 343, being 17 less than in the previous week.

Health of Rio.—The following extract is from the Paiz newspaper of the 3d of June:

“Mr. Capelli, of the municipal council, on yesterday presented the following plan for the sanitation of the city of Rio de Janeiro:

“First, general reform in the actual system of drainage, both as to the plans and materials; second, an outside water tight coating (for the pipes, etc.), stopping all leaks of everything passing through the pipes; third, adoption of tubular wells for flushing the sewers and the drains for fecal matter; fourth, a reform in the greater part of the city paving; fifth, improvements in the actual methods of street cleaning; sixth, adoption of the Hermike process for disinfection of water closets and drains; seventh, extinction of kiosks; eighth, opening two wide avenues in the center of the city where most convenient, one of which shall pass through both the old and the new town; ninth, leveling the hills (small mountains of solid granite) called Castillo, S. Bento, S. Antonio, and Santos Rodriguez; tenth, filling up certain places on the line of the water, especially Formosa Beach on a line to Cajn Point; eleventh, extinction of all swamps, especially that in the field of Mars; twelfth, substituting drainpipes for the ditches; thirteenth, filling the Mangue canal; fourteenth, extinction of the agglomerated small tenement houses.”

All these reforms are necessary before Rio can hope for a fair state of health, but the cost will be enormous, yet will be worth it. I think I said in a former report that I believed the authorities here would try to do something as soon as the political troubles would allow it. I hope the present move will go ahead.

Treatment of yellow fever.—Every year there is some new discovery for the treatment of this disease, for which there is no specific. This year most of the deaths were caused by anuria, and many physicians claim success in such cases by administering tincture of cantharides, 4 drops to 200·00, of which 15·00 is the dose every two hours. I have seen it tried without success, and in one case I tried it for incomplete anuria, but at the same time I used other usual methods, so that the experiment shows nothing, though the man was saved. I note this fact, as the leading men here wish to seriously propagate the treatment. It appears to me the dose is too small to have effect, whilst a larger would be dangerously irritating to an already irritated mucous membrane.

Since last report I inspected the English steamship *Coleridge*, for New York, and found one man aboard with temperature 38·9°, pulse 116 and full, moist, foul tongue, frontal headache, pains in limbs, and flushed eyes. I ordered him to be sent ashore as suspected.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 12, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for week ended June 9, 1894:

The deaths from *accessio pernicioso* are the same in the two weeks past, while from yellow fever there have been 44; typhoid fever has increased 1; beriberi is 1 less; diphtheria is the same, 1 in each week, and no case of whooping cough has appeared during the past week. The deaths from all causes have been 344, one more than in the previous week.

Number of deaths from yellow fever.—Many reports are spread abroad by the press, by correspondents of newspapers, and by other means much exaggerated as to the number of deaths from this disease which

have occurred and are occurring. It is very common to hear that the official reports are always understated, but there is no good basis for such an opinion. Every morning reports from sworn officers are sent in from the hospitals and from the cemeteries (all of them) to the secretary of the Government Central Hospital (the Misericordia) of all deaths and interments on the previous day, and a statement of the causes of the deaths.

It is from this source that I take my information. The statistical numbers do not always conform with the published accounts. For example, in this last week the newspapers gave four more deaths from yellow fever than actually occurred—small errors easily accounted for. The neighbors of Brazil to the southward are especially apt at this kind of exaggerated statement, and once within my memory ships from Rio de Janeiro were ordered to suffer quarantine when there was no epidemic here. I make the above statement that no misconception may occur as to this important matter.

The highest number of deaths from yellow fever in any one day during the present epidemic was 102, and 6 from *accessio pernicioso*, on the 6th of March, since when the disease has been declining in numbers regularly but slowly.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health: June 1, steamship *Coleridge*, English, for New York; June 7, steamship *Bessel*, English, for New York; June 8, ship *Lumberman's Lassie*, English, for Brunswick, Ga.; June 8, barkentine *Glad Tidings*, American, for Baltimore, Md.; June 9, steamship *Salerno*, German, a visé from Santos for New York; and June 12, steamship *Obers*, Belgian, for New York.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

CANADA.

Smallpox in Hamilton, Ontario.

TORONTO, July 7, 1894.—I beg to make the following statement regarding the prevalence of smallpox in Ontario at the present time: Hamilton, Wentworth County, June 22, 1 case; July 5, 1 case. The second case was contracted from first. The Colchester case has recovered.—PETER H. BRYCE, *Secretary Provincial Board of Health.*

CUBA.

Sanitary report of Cienfuegos.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, July 2, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that during the week ended June 30, 1894, there were 25 deaths from all causes; 4 of these were caused by yellow fever, 2 by typhoid fever, 1 by whooping cough, and 6 by the so-called pernicious fevers. There are approximately 8 new cases of yellow fever.

The following are the names of the hospitals and the number of patients in each: Charity Hospital, 142 patients; San Rafael Hospital, 22 patients; National Hospital, 21 patients; Dependientes Hospital, 10 patients; Canarias Hospital, 11 patients.

No rainfall. Temperature, maximum, 95° F.; minimum, 90° F.

MANUEL R. MORENO, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

MEXICO.

Yellow fever and smallpox in Vera Cruz during the quarter ended June 30, 1894.

Under date of June 30, 1894, the U. S. consul at Vera Cruz writes that during the quarter ended that date there were 453 deaths from all causes, of which 100 were from yellow fever and 18 from smallpox. During the quarter ended June 30, 1893, there were 356 deaths from all causes, 66 of which were from yellow fever.

Contradiction of report of plague at Juarez.

EL PASO, TEX., July 5, 1894.

SIR: I would respectfully report that during the past few days a rumor spread over this vicinity that several cases of the plague had been discovered among some recent immigrants from China at Juarez, Paso del Norte, Mexico. In the company of a leading Mexican physician of Juarez, I immediately investigated the rumor, and I have the satisfaction to state that there is absolutely no excuse whatever for such false report. Fearing that the rumor may have found its way in some special telegraphic report, I deemed it my duty to correct the statement.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. ALEXANDER, M. D.

TURKEY.

Status of cholera in Turkish towns.

Under date of June 11, 1894, the U. S. consul at Sivas writes as follows:

A few cases of cholera occurred here last week, but they were not officially recognized. The epidemic at Tokat has increased in severity. About 15 deaths a day occur there. The disease is quite severe at Iskilih and Yasgat. Numerous other places have a few cases.

[Report No. 97.]

Cholera is raging in Asia Minor. It still exists in the three vilayets already mentioned in my previous reports—Sivas, Costamoni, and Trebizond. In the vilayet of Sivas the total number of cholera deaths reported since the beginning of the epidemic is 758. Five hundred and eighty-two of these occurred at Sivas, 96 at Zeilah, 42 at Tokat, 7 at Bey Pinari, 9 at Divrik, and 22 at Niksan. In the vilayet of Costamoni 151 cholera deaths have been reported. These deaths have occurred at Isklip. In the vilayet of Trebizond 22 cholera deaths have been officially reported. Of these, 8 occurred at Samsoun and 14 at Cadikoi.

I notice the very curious and interesting fact that at the last sitting of the International Sanitary Commission the inspector-general of the Sanitary Service communicated to the commission that at Samsoun and Cadikoi the cholera epidemic had already disappeared. At the same time the Russian sanitary representative read the report of the Russian consul at Samsoun, under date of June 1, which reported that the governor of Samsoun threatened the physicians of that town with expul-

sion if they communicated any cholera news to the consuls. There is no cholera in the Holy Land, but an epidemic of dengue exists there. At Jeddah 49,600 pilgrims have already landed. In Constantinople besides a few cases of whooping cough and simple sore throat in children we can say that the publichealth is good.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *June 13, 1894.*

WEST INDIES.

Suspicious fever at Trinidad.

Under date of June 30, 1894, the U. S. consul at Trinidad reports as follows :

Some 8 or 10 cases of a malignant type of fever—which, with only some two or three exceptions, has proven fatal—have appeared on the Island of Trinidad (about one half of them in port of Spain) within the last week or so. They may not, strictly speaking, be cases of yellow fever, but if not they closely resemble that disease. Several of the British West India colonies have quarantined against Trinidad. For the present it is believed that the disease can hardly be considered an epidemic.

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 U. S. consuls at the following-named ports for ten days: Aarau, Aberdeen, Acapulco, Algeciras, Algiers, Amsterdam, Annaberg, Ballymena, Baracoa, Barbadoes, Barcelona, Barnsley, Barrie, Ont.; Bergen, Berlin, Bone, Bordeaux, Boulogne sur Mer, Bradford, Brake, Breslau, Bremen, Bremerhaven-Geestemunde, Brussels, Buen Ayre, W. I.; Cadiz, Caibarien, Calais, Cannes, Cardiff, Carlisle, Carrucha, Carthagena, Charleroi, Cognac, Cologne, Colon, Constantinople, Copenhagen, Crefeld, Curacoa, W. I.; Darby, Dartmouth, Demerara, Denia, Drontheim, Dundee, Durango, Eibenstock, Flushing, Frankfort on Main, Freiburg, Funchal, Gera, Gibraltar, Glasgow, Glauchau, Gothenburg, Governors Harbor, Bahamas, Greenock, Grenoble, Guaymas, Guernsey, Haida, Havre, Hanover, Helsingborg, Jersey, Leipsic, Leith, Lille, Limoges, Lindsay, Lisbon, Liverpool, Llanely, Londonderry, Lurgan, Luxemburg, Lyons, Madgeburg, Malta, Mannheim, Marseilles, Mentone, Milford Haven, Monaco, Munich, Nassau, N. P.; Neustadt, Newcastle upon Tyne, Newport, Nice, Nottingham, Odessa, Oporto, Panama, Para, Paris, Parry Sound, Ont.; Plymouth, Prague, Puerto Cabello, Reichenberg, Revel, Rheims, Riga, Rotterdam, Roubaix, Rouen, St. Christopher, W. I.; St. Etienne, St. Gall, St. Petersburg, Santiago de Cuba, Schiedam, Sheffield, Stuttgart, Sunderland, Trieste, Troon, Vevay, Weimar, West-Hartlepool, Wingham, Ont.; Winterthur, and Zürich.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—Buenos Ayres.—Month of April, 1894. Population, 588,446. Total deaths, 1,037, including enteric fever, 34; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 39; and whooping cough, 5.

BRAZIL—Ceara.—Month of April, 1894. Population, 42,000. Total deaths, 137, including 2 from measles.

CANADA—Ontario—Hamilton.—Month of June, 1894. Population, 50,000. Total deaths, 31, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1; diphtheria, 6; and croup, 1.

CUBA—Havana.—Under date of July 4, 1894, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 547 deaths in this city during the month of June, 1894. Thirty-three of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, 15 by enteric fever, 20 by so-called pernicious fever, 5 by paludal fever, 1 by bilious fever, 11 by diphtheria, 1 by scarlet fever, 24 by smallpox, 2 by glanders, 41 by enterocolitis (mostly chronic cases), 13 by dysentery, 13 by cholera infantum, and 8 by pneumonia.

It is but just to say that 28 of the 33 deaths by yellow fever occurred in the military hospital, where there were 80 new cases; 75, or fifteen-sixteenths, of those new cases fell sick of yellow fever in the hospital itself, where they had gone to be treated for some other disease.

As only 5 deaths from yellow fever occurred outside of the military hospital, it will be seen that a very large proportion of all the cases and deaths from yellow fever during the month of June were in that institution.

Nuevitas.—Month of June, 1894. Population, 4,084. Total deaths, 7. No deaths from contagious diseases.

FRANCE—Marseilles.—Month of May, 1894. Population, 402,919. Total deaths, 808, including smallpox, 11; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 18; diphtheria, 30; measles, 18; and whooping cough, 6.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended June 30, 1894. Population, 133,344. Total deaths, 108, including scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 2; and measles, 10.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended June 23 corresponded to an annual rate of 15·7 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,458,442. The lowest rate was recorded in Leicester, viz, 8·3, and the highest in Liverpool, viz, 21·7 a thousand.

London.—One thousand three hundred and thirty deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 5; measles, 99; scarlet fever, 18; diphtheria, 44; whooping cough, 20; enteric fever, 10; and diarrhea and dysentery, 12. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 16·0 a thousand. In greater London 1,646 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 14·4 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included smallpox, 4; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 6; whooping cough, 17; and measles, 27.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 23 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 21·2 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Newry, viz, 4·0, and the highest in Galway, viz, 26·4 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 155 deaths were registered, including whooping cough, 3; enteric fever, 4; and scarlet fever, 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 23 corresponded to an annual rate of 16·6 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 10·3, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 19·2 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 492, including smallpox, 5; measles, 7; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 6; and whooping cough, 18.

GUIANA—*Paramaribo.*—Month of April, 1894. Population, 29,231. Total deaths, 83, including 1 from leprosy.

MEXICO—*Tampico.*—Month of June, 1894. Population, 7,000. Total deaths, 55, including 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MOZAMBIQUE.—Month of February, 1894. Population, 12,000. Total deaths, 7. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Month of March, 1894. Total deaths, 8. No deaths from contagious diseases.

WEST INDIES—*Turks Islands.*—Two weeks ended June 23, 1894. Population, 4,744. Total deaths, 6. 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.
Moscow	June 16.....	800,000	582			6				13	15	7
Munich	June 16.....	390,000	161							9		3
Naples	June 24.....	540,000	217				1					
Nuremberg.....	June 9.....	156,311	95								15	
Odessa	June 16.....	324,500	108				1		1	6		
Palermo.....	June 16.....	273,000	135					1				
Paris.....	June 16.....	2,424,705	867			4	1	9	1	26	36	8
Paris.....	June 23.....	2,424,705	883			3	2	8	3	19	30	7
Paso del Norte.....	June 30.....	7,000	7					1	1			
Port Sarnia.....	June 30.....	6,000	0									
Prague.....	June 16.....	190,135	136					3	1	1	10	
Prague.....	June 23.....	190,135	144					6	1	6	9	
Puerto Cabello.....	June 16.....	10,500	18									
Puerto Cabello.....	June 23.....	10,500	20									
Puerto Cortez.....	June 26.....	1,500	0									
Rheims.....	June 16.....	105,408	67						1	2	17	1
Rheims.....	June 23.....	105,408	72						1	1	18	2
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 2.....	600,000	343		59			1		1		1
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 9.....	600,000	344		44			2		1		
Rome.....	June 27.....	455,678	129					3				
Rotterdam.....	June 19.....	228,596	89			1						
Rotterdam.....	June 26.....	228,596	98			1					1	
Sagua la Grande.....	June 30.....	17,536	9									
St. Petersburg.....	June 2.....	1,100,000	70					11	10	11	31	7
St. Petersburg.....	June 9.....	1,100,000	74					4	16	10	40	4
Schiedam.....	June 23.....	25,580	8									
Sheffield.....	June 23.....	338,562	83							1		8
Sonneberg.....	June 17.....	12,000	7									
Southampton.....	June 23.....	67,283	95									1
Stockholm.....	June 16.....	252,937	22						1	2		3
Stockholm.....	June 23.....	252,937	105						1	2		4
Stuttgart.....	June 21.....	139,659	40							2		
Trapani.....	June 16.....	43,095	11						2	1	2	
Trieste.....	June 16.....	158,314	77			1			4	6	1	
Tuxpan.....	June 23.....	10,280	3									
Tuxpan.....	June 30.....	10,280	6									
Vera Cruz.....	June 28.....	25,500	37		13							
Vienna.....	June 9.....	1,465,537	642					3	10	26	26	2
Vienna.....	June 19.....	1,465,537	626						12	29	29	1
Warsaw.....	June 16.....	515,654	216		7	7	2		12	5	3	3
Zurich.....	June 9.....	120,000	31									
Zurich.....	June 16.....	120,000	41							1		

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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