

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. IX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 10, 1894.

No. 32.

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

Notice with regard to nonreceipt of the Abstract of Sanitary Reports.

Any person whose name is on the mailing list of the ABSTRACT, failing at any time to receive the same, will confer a favor by immediately reporting the fact to the Bureau.

Errata.

In the first paragraph of the letters addressed to the collectors of customs at Somers Point, N. J., and Jacksonville, Fla., on pages 541 and 571, Vol. IX, ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS, the words "quarantine at Rockland, Me.," should read *quarantine at Somers Point, N. J., and quarantine at Jacksonville, Fla.,* respectively.

UNITED STATES.

Enforcement of quarantine regulations at New Orleans.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, July 30, 1894.

SIR: I have to invite your attention to section 5 of the National Quarantine Act, approved February 15, 1893, and to Article X, paragraph 4, of the regulations to be observed at ports of the United States, included in the quarantine regulations issued by this Department April 26, 1894.

In accordance with the aforesaid regulations, you are directed to refuse entry to any vessel from a foreign port, unless the master presents, together with his bill of health, a certificate of the local quarantine officer at the port of entry, to the effect that the vessel has in all respects complied with the quarantine regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Respectfully, yours,

J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *New Orleans, La.*

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

Smallpox at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 30, 1894.—I have the honor to report that since my advent to office July 1, 1894, smallpox has been reported in this State as follows: Juda, Green County, 5 cases; Wausau, Marathon County, 6 cases, 1 fatal; Cascade, Sheboygan County, 1 case; Mitchell, Sheboygan County, 2 cases, 1 fatal; Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, 55 cases, 6 fatal. Total present number of cases in Milwaukee, 31. Vigorous measures are being taken, all cases are removed as soon as found to isolation hospital, houses disinfected, and a corps of physicians are engaged in house to house vaccination. Usual precautions in other places. Since the outbreak in the State in January last the disease has appeared in 29 places and now exists in 5 places. Total number of cases reported in the State, 135, of which 33 were fatal.—U. O. B. WINGATE, *Secretary State Board of Health.*

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended August 5, 1894.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, Mass., August 6, 1894.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 5, 1894; also name of vessel and port from which it arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants from Russia.	No. of immigrants.
1894. Aug. 5	Steamship Catalonia.....	Liverpool and Queenstown....	19	185

THOMAS F. DELHANTY,
Commissioner of Immigration.

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended August 4, 1894.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, August 5, 1894.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 4, 1894; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants from Russia.	No. of immigrants.
1894.				
July 29	Steamship Umbria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown ...	234	460
29	Steamship La Normandie.....	Havre.....	1	97
30	Steamship Saale.....	Bremen.....	5	68
31	Steamship Friesland.....	Antwerp.....		122
31	Steamship State of California...	Glasgow.....	57	142
31	Steamship Chester.....	Southampton.....	76	316
Aug. 1	Steamship Majestic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown....	1	425
2	Steamship Spree.....	Bremen.....		86
3	Steamship Furst Bismarck.....	Hamburg.....		166
3	Steamship Rotterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	42	92
4	Steamship Weser.....	Bremen.....	61	215
4	Steamship Polaria.....	Hamburg.....	27	88
	Total.....		504	2,277

EDW. F. MCSWEENEY,
Acting Commissioner of Immigration.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended August 4, 1894.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, August 4, 1894.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 4, 1894 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of Immi- grants from Russia.	No. of im- migrants.
1894. July 30 31	Steamship Southwark.....	Liverpool.....	62	500
	Steamship Illinois.....	Antwerp.....		70
	Total.....		62	570

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

Report of immigration at San Francisco for the week ended July 28, 1894.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of San Francisco, July 28, 1894.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 28, 1894 ;
also name of vessel and port from which it arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of im- migrants.
1894. July 28	Steamship Australia.....	Honolulu.....	11

WALTER P. STRADLEY,
Commissioner of Immigration.

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

BRUNSWICK QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 4, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Am. schr. W. R. Chester*	July 23	St. Lucia.....	Brunswick..	Disinfected.....	July 30
Am. schr. Harry B. Ritter*	July 27	Matanzas.....	do.....	do.....	July 30
Span. brig Margarita Linter ..	Aug. 1	Havana.....	do.....	Held for disinfection.	
British steamship Maanka.....	Aug. 2	do.....	do.....	do.....	
Am. schr. Morancy	Aug. 4	Savannah la Mar.	do.....	do.....	

* * Previously reported.

One vessel inspected and passed.

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 4, 1894.

Four vessels inspected and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 4, 1894.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 30, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Russian steamship Regulus*....	July 19	Vera Cruz...	Mobile.....	Disinfected.....	July 26
British bark Brandon.....	July 24	Santos.....	Ship Island..	Held for disinfection.	.....

*Previously reported.

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 6, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British bark Brandon*.....	July 24	Santos.....	Ship Island..	Held for disinfection.	.....

*Previously reported.

KEY WEST QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 31, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Am. schr. H. J. Powell*	July 21	Havana	Pascagoula.	Disinfected.....	July 31
Am. schr. Vila Y. Hermano*.....	July 24	Cardenas.....	Mobile.....	.....do	July 29
Am. schr. Fanny Arthur.....	July 25	Havana	Punta Gorda.	.....do	July 31
Br. barkentine Bahama.....	July 28	Matanzas...	Mobile.....	Held for disinfection.	.....
Am. schr. L. I. Garretson.....	July 28	Havana .....	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....

*Previously reported.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 21, 1894.

One vessel inspected and passed.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 28, 1894.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 29, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British steamship Lumen	July 27	N. Shields...	Philadel- phia.	Held for observa- tion.	.....

Twenty-eight vessels inspected and passed.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 5, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British steamer Lumen *.....	July 27	N. Shields.....	.....	Held under obser- vation.	Aug. 1

*Previously reported.

Twenty vessels inspected and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 1, 1894.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 28, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Br.ship Lumberman's Lassie *	July 14	Rio de Ja- neiro.	Brunswick..	Held for disinfec- tion.	.....

*Previously reported.

Week ended August 4, 1894.

Name of Vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Br.ship Lumberman's Lassie*	July 14	Rio de Ja- neiro.	Brunswick..	Disinfected.....	Aug. 4
British bark Violet.....	July 29	Santos.....	Savannah....	Held for disinfec- tion.	.....

*Previously reported.

One vessel inspected and passed.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

CONNECTICUT—*Hartford*.—Month of July, 1894. Estimated population, 57,500. Total deaths, 116, including phthisis pulmonalis, 12; diphtheria, 3; and croup, 1.

FLORIDA—*Pensacola*.—Month of July, 1894. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 25, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4; enteric fever, 4; and whooping cough, 2.

Tampa.—Month of July, 1894. Population, 15,688. Total deaths, 13, including enteric fever, 1.

GEORGIA—*Columbus*.—Month of July, 1894. Population, white, 10,276; colored, 9,027; total, 19,303. Deaths, white, 13; colored, 19; total, 32, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2, and enteric fever, 1.

ILLINOIS—*Bloomington*.—Month of July, 1894. Estimated population, 25,000. Total deaths, 17, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1.

IOWA—*Davenport*.—Month of July, 1894. Estimated population, 35,500. Total deaths, 42, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1; diphtheria, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

Keokuk.—Month of July, 1894. Estimated population 20,000. Total deaths, 18, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended July 28, 1894. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 54 observers, indicate that neuralgia and remittent fever decreased in area of prevalence.

Scarlet fever was present during the week at 31 places, enteric fever at 23, diphtheria at 18, measles at 14, and smallpox at 7 places.

Grand Rapids.—Month of July, 1894. Estimated population, 80,000. Total deaths, 82; including phthisis pulmonalis, 13; enteric fever, 1; and diphtheria, 1.

MINNESOTA—*Winona.*—Month of July, 1894. Population, 22,000. Totals deaths, 36, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1; enteric fever, 1; and scarlet fever, 1.

NEW JERSEY—*Newark.*—Month of April, 1894. Estimated population, 200,000. Total deaths, 375, including phthisis pulmonalis, 49; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 3; croup, 4; measles, 8; and whooping cough, 5.

Month of May, 1894. Total deaths, 359, including phthisis pulmonalis, 47; enteric fever, 2; smallpox, 1; scarlet fever, 11; croup, 4; measles, 6; and whooping cough, 2.

NEW YORK.—Month of June, 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 9,805 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 982; smallpox, 24; enteric fever, 72; scarlet fever, 121; croup and diphtheria, 575; measles, 15; and whooping cough, 79.

The Monthly Bulletin says :

June has usually the lowest mortality of any month in the year, but the 9,800 deaths of the present month exceed the number for May by 500, that of June, 1893 (a month of remarkably low death rate), by 1,000, and of June, 1892, by 700. The average daily mortality was 327, of May, 300, and of June for the past two years, 295. From zymotic diseases there were 1,790 deaths, or 500 more than in May, but this was more than met by the increased diarrheal mortality, the customary increase in deaths from this cause being somewhat excessive (200 greater than in June, 1893), but the diarrheal death rate of June is variable, being in some years double that of others. The increase is confined to New York and Brooklyn. The deaths from all other zymotic diseases were less than in May. Diphtheria shows the least change, the mortality from it having continued about the same for the past six months, and not less than 200 deaths occurring above the average for June, in which month the mortality usually diminishes. Of the 575 deaths, all but 100 occurred in the maritime district. An unusually small mortality from cerebro-spinal fever is reported. The customary decrease in mortality from consumption has occurred. There were more deaths than usual from diseases of the digestive and nervous systems, an increase noted when the diarrheal mortality is excessive. There was an unusually large mortality from accidents and violence, largely drowning and railway injuries. From smallpox there were 15 deaths in New York, 8 in Brooklyn, and 1 in Salina, near Syracuse; Newburg recently reported 2 cases.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Month of June, 1894. Reports to the State board of health from 29 towns, having an aggregate population of 146,154, show a total of 211 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 28; enteric fever, 14; and scarlet fever, 1.

OHIO—*Hamilton*.—Month of July, 1894. Population, 17,565. Total deaths, 33, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2, and diphtheria, 1.

Youngstown.—Month of July, 1894. Population, 33,220. Total deaths, 59, including enteric fever, 1; measles, 3; and whooping cough, 9.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Williamsport*.—Month of July, 1894. Population, 27,132. Total deaths, 32, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4, and diphtheria, 1.

TENNESSE—*Chattanooga*.—Month of July, 1894. Population, white, 27,000; colored, 13,000; total, 40,000. Deaths, white, 14; colored, 20; total, 34, including phthisis pulmonalis, 8; enteric fever, 2; and scarlet fever, 1.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Twenty-first Annual Report of the Health Division of the Department of Police of the City of Cleveland, Ohio, 1893.

Annario Estadistico de la Republica de Costa Rica, 1892-1893.

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.....	Aug. 4.....	105,287	39	4						1		1		2
Altoona, Pa.....	Aug. 4.....	30,327	22							2				1
Amesbury, Mass.....	Aug. 4.....	9,798	2											
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	Aug. 6.....	8,338	1											
Auburn, N. Y.....	July 28.....	25,858	7											
Auburn, N. Y.....	Aug. 4.....	25,858	15	2										
Augusta, Ga.....	Aug. 3.....	53,300	12	1										
Baltimore, Md.....	Aug. 4.....	494,439	237	23						9	3	3		4
Baton Rouge, La.....	Aug. 4.....	10,478	9	1										
Bath, Me.....	Aug. 4.....	8,723	1											
Battle Creek, Mich.....	July 28.....	13,197	1											
Battle Creek, Mich.....	Aug. 4.....	13,197	1											
Beaver Falls, Mich.....	Aug. 4.....	9,755	0											
Belleveille, Ill.....	July 28.....	15,361	5											
Belleveille, Ill.....	Aug. 4.....	15,361	0											
Bennington, Vt.....	Aug. 4.....	6,391	0											
Beverly, Mass.....	Aug. 4.....	10,821	7											
Binghamton, N. Y.....	Aug. 4.....	35,005	11	1										
Boston, Mass.....	Aug. 4.....	448,477	276	27						1				
Bristol, Conn.....	July 28.....	7,332	4							4	2	14		3
Bristol, Conn.....	Aug. 4.....	7,382	2											
Bristol, R. I.....	Aug. 4.....	5,478	1											
Brockton, Mass.....	July 28.....	27,294	5	1								1		
Brookline, Mass.....	Aug. 4.....	12,103	5	1										
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Aug. 4.....	806,943	561	39		1				4	1	23	6	8
Bucyrus, Ohio.....	Aug. 4.....	5,974	3											
Butte, Pa.....	Aug. 4.....	8,734	2											
Butte, Mont.....	July 28.....	10,723	4											
Cambridge, Mass.....	Aug. 4.....	70,028	37	2							1	1		1
Charleston, S. C.....	July 28.....	*54,585	†39	5										1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Aug. 3.....	296,908	68	16						2		2		4

* Estimated population 65,165; white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. † White, 9; colored, 30.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended August 6, 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.....	63		1	'85		'65
Portland, Me.....	66		0	'84	1.46	
Northfield, Vt.....	64		0	'87	1'33	
Boston, Mass.....	70	2		'98		'78
Block Island, R. I.....	70		0	'77		'17
New London, Conn.....	70		0	1'12	'78	
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	72		0	'84		'04
New York, N. Y.....	73	1		1'11		'31
Philadelphia, Pa.....	75	1		1'12		'12
Atlantic City, N. J.....	72		2	'93	'07	
Baltimore, Md.....	76		0	1'06		'86
Washington, D. C.....	75	1		1'05		'54
Lynchburg, Va.....	77		3	'85		'25
Norfolk, Va.....	77		3	1'46	1'24	
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	78		4	1'26		'36
Wilmington, N. C.....	79		2	1'68	1'72	
Charleston, S. C.....	81		3	1'70	4'70	
Augusta, Ga.....	81		5	1'12	2'68	
Savannah, Ga.....	81	1		1'46	2'24	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	82		2	1'47		'77
Titusville, Fla.....	82		2	'93	'67	
Jupiter, Fla.....	82		2	1'40		1'30
Key West, Fla.....	85		3	1'05	1'75	
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	77		3	1'66		1'16
Mobile, Ala.....	81		1	1'47	'53	
Montgomery, Ala.....	81		3	'91		'51
Vicksburg, Miss.....	82		4	'82	'28	
New Orleans, La.....	82		0	1'40		1'20
Shreveport, La.....	83		7	'42	2'08	
Fort Smith, Ark.....	81		5	'90		'30
Little Rock, Ark.....	81		5	'90	'40	
Palestine, Tex.....	82		5	'50	1'73	
Galveston, Tex.....	84		4	'95		'75
San Antonio, Tex.....	83		5	'77	2'45	
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	82		2	'45	5'95	
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	80		3	'90		'60
Nashville, Tenn.....	78		2	'88	'12	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	76		0	'98		'68
Louisville, Ky.....	77		1	'84		'74
Indianapolis, Ind.....	74		0	'91		'81
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	76		2	'93		'83
Columbus, Ohio.....	73		3	'77	'23	
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	74		0	'97		'47
Pittsburg, Pa.....	74		2	'85		'85
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	68		2	'57		'27
Buffalo, N. Y.....	68		2	'70		'40
Erie, Pa.....	70		2	'69		'39
Cleveland, Ohio.....	70		2	'71		'31
Toledo, Ohio.....	71		1	'70		'70
Detroit, Mich.....	71		1	'71		'71
Port Huron, Mich.....	68		2	'62		'62
Alpena.....	64		2	'77	'43	
Marquette, Mich.....	63		3	'63	'07	
Grand Haven, Mich.....	67		1	'63		'03
Milwaukee, Wis.....	69		1	'70		'70
Chicago, Ill.....	72		2	'71		'71
Duluth, Minn.....	65		1	'78		'68
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	71		1	'83		'83
La Crosse, Wis.....	71		1	'83		'73
Davenport, Iowa.....	73		1	'90		'90
Des Moines, Iowa.....	74		2	'77		'77
Keokuk, Iowa.....	75		1	'70		'60
Springfield, Ill.....	75		3	'41		'21
Cairo, Ill.....	78		4	'70		'60
St. Louis, Mo.....	78		3	'56	'54	

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended August 6, 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 '04		1 '04
Kansas City, Mo.	77		4	'97		'96
Wichita, Kans.	79		5	'71		'31
Concordia, Kans.	76		2	'90		'90
Omaha, Nebr.	75		3	'78		'78
Valentine, Nebr.	71		0	'48		'48
Huron, S. Dak.	73		3	'79		'79
Pierre, S. Dak.	76		0	'49		'49
Moorehead, Minn.	67		0	'65		'65
St. Vincent, Minn.	64		0	'56		'46
Bismarck, N. Dak.	73		1	'56		'56
Williston, N. Dak.	72		2	'36		'36
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.	71		1	'43		'43
Helena, Mont.	68	2		'15		'15
Spokane, Wash.	72		0	'07		'07
Walla Walla, Wash.	76			'07		
Winnemucca, Nev.	72		0	'00	'10	
Salt Lake City, Utah.	79		2	'13		'03
Cheyenne, Wyo.	67		3	'42	1 '28	
North Platte, Nebr.	73		3	'63		'53
Denver, Colo.	72		4	'35	'95	
Pueblo, Colo.	74		4	'49	'71	
Dodge City, Kans.	77		5	'81		'01
Abilene, Tex.	83		9	'32	3 '08	
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	68		4	'70		'50
El Paso, Tex.	83		7	'49		'39
Tucson, Ariz.	85		3	'77		'57
Pacific Coast:						
Port Angeles, Wash.	57		1	'14		'04
Portland, Oreg.	68		2	'14		'14
Roseburg, Oreg.	68		2	'07		'07
Red Bluff, Cal.	83	1		'00		'00
Sacramento, Cal.	74	2		'00		'00
San Francisco, Cal.	60		2	'02		'02
Fresno, Cal.	83	3		'00		'00
Los Angeles, Cal.	72		4	'06		'06
San Diego, Cal.	69		3	'07		'07
Yuma, Ariz.	94		2	'07		'07

*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 August 10, 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; June 19 to 26, 2 cases, 2 deaths; July 3 to 9, 7 cases, 2 deaths; July 10 to 16, 2 cases, 1 death. District of Cracow, July 10 to 16, 28 cases, 7 deaths. Kolbuszow, July 10 to 16, 1 death. District of Horodenka, July 10 to 16, 1 death. Zaleszczyky, June 5 to 12, 2 deaths; June 26 to July 3, 9 cases, 4 deaths; July 3 to 9, 18 cases, 3 deaths; July 10 to 16, 92 cases, 29 deaths. Bukowina, June 4 to 7, 5 cases, 2 deaths; June 19 to 26, 2 cases, 1 death; July 3 to 9, 3 cases; July 10 to 16, 8 cases, 4 deaths. Borszczow, Husiatyn, Nisko, and Tarnoborzeg, June 12 to 19, 31 cases, 15 deaths; Husiatyn, June 19 to 26, 1 case, 1 death; July 3 to 9, 7 cases, 4 deaths; July 10 to 16, 4 cases, 2 deaths. District of Oldenburg, 3 deaths reported July 20.

Belgium.—To June 25, Jemappes, 50 cases; cholera also reported at Liege, Angleur, Seraing, Alost St. Nicholas, and Montegnee. Liege, June 9 to 16, 1 death; June 23, 4 cases, 2 deaths; June 23 to 30, 5 deaths; July 1 to 7, 13 deaths; July 9 to 19, 40 cases, 10 deaths. Seraing, June 15 to 30, 9 cases, 5 deaths; July 18, 7 deaths. Jemappes, Tilleur, Grace Buleur, Montegnee, Angleur, June 15 to 30, 90 cases, 49 deaths; Herstel, July 18, 1 death; Cheratte, July 18, 1 death; Wandre, July 18, 1 death; also, cholera reported July 18 at Angleur, Buleur, Fleron, Grace, Montegnee, Olne, Schlessin, Sommague and Tilleur.

China.—Canton (cholera reported June 25 and July 2).

France.—Finistère department, April 22 to 29, 19 cases in 13 places; May 20 to 25, 7 cases, 1 death. Marseilles (cholera reported August 3 and 9). Nantes, cholera reported July 7; Paris, May 27 to June 2, 4 deaths; Rheims, June 23 to 30, 2 cases; July 1 to 7, 1 death.

Germany.—Berlin, July 19, 1 case; Bohnsack, July 11 to 16, 1 case; Brahamunde, July 11 to 16, 1 case; July 16 to 23, 1 case; Christfelde, July 16 to 23, 2 cases; Dantzig, cholera reported July 7; July 7 to 14, 12 cases, 2 deaths; July 14 to 21, 6 cases, 3 deaths; Deutsch Eylau, June 28 to July 4, 2 cases; Direchau, July 11 to 16, 1 case; July 16 to 23, 1 case; Fordon, July 11 to 16, 1 case; July 16 to 23, 1 case; Grandenz, July 16 to 23, 2 cases; Grone Walz, July 11 to 16, 1 case; July 16 to 23, 2 cases; Knuzabrack, July 11 to 16, 1 case; July 16 to 23, 2 cases; Lubeck, 1 death on steamship *Helix*, en route from St. Petersburg to Lubeck, July 18; 1 death on steamship *Trave*, en route from St. Petersburg to Lubeck, July 30. Neusfahrwasser, July 11 to 16, 1 case; Plehnendorf, June 14, 3 cases; July 11 to 16, 8 cases; July 16 to 23, 2 cases. Schidlitz, July 11 to 16, 4 cases; July 16 to 23, 1 case. Schilno, June 14, 1 case, 2 deaths in "country districts;" July 11 to 16, 1 case; July 16 to 23, 6 cases. Silesia, Myslowitz, May 25, 1 death; May 28, 1 death; June 6, 6 cases, 1 death. (Another report gives 5 deaths to June 4.) Department of Thorn, July 11 to 16, 3 cases; July 16 to 23, 2 cases.

Holland.—Elslo, 1 case; Maestricht, 1 case (reported July 18); Rotterdam, 1 death on foreign vessel.

India.—Bombay, May 16 to 22, 12 deaths; May 23 to 29, 17 deaths; May 30 to June 5, 17 deaths; June 5 to 12, 10 deaths; June 13 to 19, 15 deaths; June 19 to 26, 14 deaths; June 26 to July 3, 11 deaths; Calcutta, May 6 to 12, 26 deaths; May 13 to 19, 19 deaths; May 20 to 26, 20 deaths; May 27 to June 2, 20 deaths; June 3 to 9, 22 deaths; June 9 to 16, 22 deaths; June 16 to 23, 27 deaths; Madras, April 21 to 27, 1 death; April 28 to May 4, 1 death.

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

Russia.—Courland, July 3, 5 cases, 1 death; July 5 to 15, 35 cases, 19 deaths. Cronstadt, cholera reported July 2; June 20 to July 5, 12 cases, 6 deaths; July 1 to 7, 41 cases, 18 deaths; July 8 to 13, 57 cases, 15 deaths; July 14 to 19, 58 cases, 18 deaths. Estland government: July 1 to 7, 7 cases, 3 deaths; July 16, 25 cases, 1 death. Grodno government: June 2 to 21, 32 cases, 18 deaths; June 21 to 24, 24 cases, 6 deaths; June 25 to 29, 10 cases, 7 deaths; June 30 to July 7, 11 cases, 6 deaths; July 8 to 14, 32 cases, 15 deaths. Hangoe (Finland): July 11 to 18, 2 cases, 1 death. Kielce government: June 17 to 19, 14 cases, 9 deaths; June 21 to 28, 80 cases, 35 deaths; June 29 to July 4, 90 cases, 36 deaths; July 5 to 9, 96 cases, 37 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; June 17 to 23, 16 cases, 7 deaths; June 24 to 30, 88 cases, 10 deaths; July 1 to 7, 99 cases, 36 deaths; July 8 to 14, 73 cases, 26 deaths. Livland: July 1 to 7, 2 cases, 1 death. Olonetz: July 4 to 9, 3 cases, 2 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; July 1 to 7, 10 cases, 3 deaths. 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); June 14 to 19, 53 cases, 29 deaths (Ciechanow, 47 cases, 21 deaths); June 20 to 27, 78 cases, 44 deaths; June 28 to July 4, 56 cases, 14 deaths; July 1 to 7, 47 cases, 16 deaths; July 5 to 11, 60 cases, 29 deaths. Mlava (city): May 28 to 29, 20 cases, 10 deaths. Narva: July 3 to 4, 8 cases, 4 deaths. Novgorod: July 8 to 14, 1 death. Podolia government: May 9 to 16, 9 cases, 4 deaths; May 16 to 23, 2 cases; June 3 to 9, 2 cases, 1 death. 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; June 10 to 16, 17 cases, 4 deaths; June 13 to 20, 14 cases, 4 deaths; June 21 to 23, 8 cases, 6 deaths; June 24 to July 3, 33 cases, 19 deaths; July 4 to 11, 122 cases, 57 deaths; July 8 to 14, 243 cases, 103 deaths. Revel: July 12, 1 death. St. Petersburg (city): Cholera reported July 18; July 1 to 7, 141 cases, 52 deaths; July 8 to 14, 875 cases, 294 deaths; July 14, 218 cases, 69 deaths; July 15 to 21, 1,292 cases, 584 deaths; July 17, 206 cases, 82 deaths; July 19 to 26, 141 cases, 52 deaths. St. Petersburg (government): July 1 to 7, 26 cases, 10 deaths; July 8 to 14, 247 cases, 34 deaths. Serenetz: July 10, 11 cases, 5 deaths; July 16, 13 cases, 6 deaths. Tula government: May 20 to June 10, 13 cases, 1 death; June 3 to 30, 20 cases, 1 death; July 8 to 14, 1 case. 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; June 15 to 21, 30 cases, 15 deaths; June 22 to 28, 44 cases, 22 deaths; June 28 to July 8, 22 cases, 8 deaths; July 6 to 13, 132 cases, 73 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; June 16 to 23, 6 deaths; June 23 to 27, 10 cases, 6 deaths; June 29 to July 5, 34 cases, 22 deaths; July 9 to 14, 22 cases, 6 deaths. Werchnye Sselo: July 16, 30 cases, 9 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.

Sweden.—One death on steamship en route from St. Petersburg to Stockholm July 4; 11 cases and 3 deaths reported at quarantine July 11; 3 cases at Fejan Quarantine July 18, taken from vessel from St. Petersburg.

Turkey.—Akschehi, 3 cases, 1 death. Akserai, June 30 to July 3, 7 cases, 6 deaths. Angora, May 31 to June 27, 146 cases. Arabson, June 30 to July 3, 1 death. Avasan, June 8 to 26, 27 cases. Ben Bunar, May 10 to 21, 7 deaths. Bogazlian, June 3 to 19, 21 cases. Constantinople, April, 5 deaths. Cholera reported at Rodosto, Adrianople, and Milan. Divriki, May 24 to 26, 3 deaths; May 26 to June 22, 7 cases. Erbaa, June 5 to 24, 19 cases. Ezeroum, April 17 to 19, 53 cases, 46 deaths. Gumusch Hadji, June 26, 1 case. Iskilih, May 19 to June 1, 85 deaths. Jozgat, May 31 to June 1, 3 deaths. Kadikoi (near Sansoum), May 16, 3 deaths; May 16 to June 1, 15 deaths; May 17, 10 cases, 2 deaths; June 26, 3 cases. Kaisseci and vicinity, June 21 to 26, 359 cases. Kastamouni, May 5 to 14, 19 deaths; May 15 to 18, 24 deaths; May 5 to 30 (date of report), 103 deaths; June 1 to 21, 30 cases. Kaza von Zeila, May 16 to 31, 82 deaths; June 1 to 26, 63 deaths. Kirschehr, June 3 to 27, 130 cases. Kouia, May 13, 1 death; May 16, 5 cases, 3 deaths; June 1 to 3, 2 deaths; June 21 to 23, 8 cases; June 30 to July 3, 6 deaths. Maaden, June 26, 2 cases. Mahmurat el Aziz, 15 deaths. Marsewan, June 21 to 22, 4 cases. Milan, March 19, 27 cases, 17 deaths; April 9 to 16, 14 cases, 10 deaths. Neuschehr, June 30, 1 death. Niksar, May 27 to 30, 11 deaths. Sansoum, May 29, 12 cases, 6 deaths; May 16 to June 1, 10 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. Tokat, May 17 to 31, 23 deaths; June 1 to 27, 67 cases. Trebizond, May 16, 10 deaths; May 31 to June 24, 37 deaths. Unia, June 18 to 19, 11 cases. Urgup, May 18 to 19, 1 case; June 23 to 26, 6 cases; June 30 to July 3, 8 cases, 2 deaths.

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; June 9 to 16, 18 deaths; June 16 to 23, 13 deaths; June 23 to 30, 9 deaths; July 1 to 7, 2 deaths.

Cuba.—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; July 1 to 7, 3 deaths; July 7 to 14, 3 deaths; July 14 to 21, 4 deaths; July 21 to 28, 4 deaths. Cardenas, July 1 to 7, 1 case; July 4 to 11, 6 cases, 2 deaths; July 14 to 21, 15 cases, 2 deaths; July 21 to 28, 14 cases, 2 deaths. Cruces City (yellow fever reported August

1). 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; June 28 to July 5, 33 cases, 11 deaths; July 6 to 12, 45 cases, 15 deaths; July 12 to 19, 45 cases, 17 deaths; July 19 to 26, 50 cases, 16 deaths. Manzanaragna (yellow fever reported August 1). Matanzas, June 20 to 27, 2 cases, 1 death; July 4 to 11, 30 cases, 6 deaths; July 18 to 25, 20 cases, 4 deaths. Sagua la Grande, July 1 to 7, 1 death. Santiago de Cuba, April 26 to May 2, 1 death; May 2 to 15, 2 cases; July 9, 1 case. August 3 (cable), "yellow fever prevailing."

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

Honduras.—Nacaome, 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; June 28 to July 5, 7 deaths; July 5 to 12, 11 deaths; July 12 to 19, 9 deaths; July 19 to 26, 15 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; June 17 to 24, 21 cases, 2 deaths; June 24 to July 1, 20 cases, 4 deaths; July 1 to 8, 15 cases, 3 deaths.

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

Status of cholera in Europe and Asia.

BERLIN, July 26, 1894.

SIR: This week I have to advise you of the rapid spread of cholera during the past week in Russia and Austria-Hungary, and a very marked increase of the number of cases in Germany and Belgium, coincident with the advent of very hot weather.

Germany.—The woman mentioned in my last report as having developed cholera in Berlin is reported to be recovering, and there have been no more cases, although one, in the person of a boatman from the Spree, was reported. It turned out to be a case of severe diarrhea only. On board of a vessel bound from St. Petersburg to Lubeck the cook died from cholera. The vessel belonged to Lubeck.

In the district of the Vistula in the week ended July 23 there were 22 cases of cholera and 11 deaths. Of these cases 10 were raftsmen, 2 boatmen, 2 fishermen, 1 wharf laborer, 1 ordinary workman, and 4 members of the men's families. The cases, with reference to locality, were distributed as follows: 6 in Schilno, 2 each in Thorn, Christfelde (district of Schetz), Grandenz, Gros Wolz (district of Grandenz), Kurzebrack, and Phlenendorf. One each in Brahemunde, Fordon (district of Bromberg), Dirschau, and Schidlitz (district of Danzig.)

There have been rumors of cases of cholera again in the industrial region of Upper Silesia, but there is no confirmation of the report in the official bulletin for the week. It is stated by the *Schlesische Zeitung* of July 20 that there were cases of cholera nostras.

Austria-Hungary.—During the past week the number of cases in Galicia was greatly augmented, especially in the district of Zaleszcznti, which has been declared, in a proclamation by the secretary of the interior, a center of infection. In the town of Zaleszcznti since June 27 occurred 25 cases, and of these 16 appeared in the last two days,

besides in smaller communities of this district many other single cases were reported. Between July 10 and 16 there were reported in Galicia 128 cases and 41 deaths, as follows: In Cracow, 4 cases and 1 death; in the district of Cracow in 7 villages, 24 cases and 6 deaths; in the district of Borszczow, 1 village, 2 cases and 1 death; in the district of Horodenka, 1 village, 1 death; in the district of Husiatyn, 2 villages, 4 cases and 2 deaths; in the district of Kolbuszow, 1 village, 1 death; in the district of Zaleszczeni, 92 cases and 29 deaths. The appearance of the epidemic in the city and district of Cracow has been traced to importation from Russia. In the department of Bukowina there have been reported in 4 villages of the district of Kotzman, 8 cases and 4 deaths. The total number of cases in Galicia from April 7 to July 16 was 323, with 150 deaths; and in Bukowina, 19 cases and 7 deaths. A communication, dated July 20, states that 3 deaths from cholera have lately occurred in Csassarfalu, district of Oedenberg.

Belgium.—It is reported, under date of July 18 and 19, that there have been in Liege for some time past 1 or 2 cases of cholera daily. During the past three weeks 12 deaths occurred in this city. In Jemappe, a town of about 9,000 population, situated on the Meuse above Liege, since the middle of May, occurred in round numbers 100 cases and 50 deaths. It is stated that 50 per 1,000 of the inhabitants have been affected. The epidemic spreads along the frontier, up and down the Meuse. Cases have appeared in the following towns: Seraing, 7; Herstal, Cheratte, and Wandre, each 1. On the plateau between the Meuse and the Vesdre cases have occurred in Fleron, Sommague, and Olne, also in Montegne, Grace Buleur, Angleur, Sclessin, and Tilleur.

Sweden.—On the steamer *Von Dobeln*, in quarantine up to July 11, there have occurred a total of 11 cases of cholera, of which only 2 died.

Russia.—In St. Petersburg, according to official reports, there occurred in the week from July 1 to 7, 141 cases and 52 deaths, and in the following week 875 cases and 294 deaths. In Cronstadt, during the same period, that is two weeks, July 1 to 14, there were 41 and 57 cases, with 18 and 15 deaths, respectively. The government reports for the city of St. Petersburg up to July 14, 1,016 cases and 346 deaths. In the government of St. Petersburg outside of the city there were, from July 1 to 7, 26 cases and 10 deaths. In the government of Olonez, from July 4 to 9, there were 3 cases and 2 deaths. A death, in the person of a workman coming from St. Petersburg, occurred in Reval on July 12. In the city of Narva, on July 3 and 4, there were 8 cases and 4 deaths, and many suspicious cases are reported in the neighborhood.

A communication dated July 16 reports 25 cases and 1 death in the district of Wesenberg, government of Estland. Other cases are reported as follows: In Werchneye Sselo, 30 cases and 9 deaths; in Serenetz, 13 cases and 6 deaths; in Bansree, government of Courland, from July 5 to 15, there were 35 cases and 19 deaths.

In the governments of Warsaw and Radom the epidemic has increased, and there were reported from July 6 to 13, 132 cases and 73 deaths for the former, and for the latter, from July 4 to 11, 122 cases and 57 deaths. In the city of Warsaw, from July 9 to 14, there were 22 cases and 6 deaths. In the government of Kielce, from July 5 to 9, there occurred 96 cases and 37 deaths, and in the government of Plock, July 5 to 11, 60 cases and 29 deaths. In the city of Brest, government of Grodno, between June 30 and July 7, 11 cases and 6 deaths. In the district and city of Schaulen; government of Kovno, July 1 to 7, 99 cases and 36 deaths, and from July 8 to 14, 73 cases and 26 deaths.

In Finland, 2 more cases and 1 death have been reported at Hangoe. A dispatch from Helsingfors reports the death of a sailor from

cholera at Fredericksham. The following are press reports of later date: In St. Petersburg, from July 15 to 21 there were 1,292 cases of cholera, with 584 deaths; in Cronstadt, July 14 to 19, 58 cases and 18 deaths; July 8 to 14, in Warsaw, 63 cases, 25 deaths; government of Petersburg, 247 cases, 34 deaths; government of Warsaw, 157 cases, 77 deaths; government of Kovno, 76 cases, 27 deaths; government of Novgorod, 1 death; and the government of Tula, 1 case. From July 1 to 14, in the government of Grodno, 32 cases and 15 deaths; and government of Radom, 243 cases and 103 deaths. From July 1 to 7, in Courland, 11 cases and 8 deaths; in Livland, 2 cases and 1 death; in Petrikov, 10 cases and 3 deaths, and in Plock, 47 cases and 16 deaths. Under date of July 23, a dispatch to the Standard from St. Petersburg says:

There has been a serious increase in the number of cholera cases since July 14, but the proportion of deaths is not so great as in the previous week. According to the official bulletin published yesterday, 1,292 cases and 584 deaths have occurred since July 15, the figures in the previous six days being 375 and 294, respectively. At Cronstadt, between July 14 and 19, there were 58 cases and 18 deaths; and at Warsaw, between July 8 and 14, 63 cases and 25 deaths.

The Morning Post's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the censor has forbidden the newspapers to publish any information as to the progress of the cholera other than that officially supplied to them.

Turkey.—In the vilayet of Kouia, town of Akscheha, between June 30 and July 3, there were 6 deaths from cholera; in Akserai, 7 cases and 6 deaths; in Urkub, 8 cases and 2 deaths, and in Arabson 1 death. The reports are meager and unreliable, but there is no doubt that there is a severe epidemic in Turkey. A dispatch to the Standard, dated July 23, says:

At an extraordinary meeting of the superior board of health at Constantinople, held yesterday, it was decided to impose a quarantine of five days, with disinfection at Mustapha Pasha, on all arrivals from European countries. Trains will not stop at Adrianople, where 4 cases of cholera were reported, of which 3 were fatal. These measures will be put in force from to-day.

* * * * *

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Cholera in Austria-Hungary.

VIENNA, AUSTRIA, July 21, 1894.—I have the honor to report that cholera is on the increase in Galicia, Austria. The Austrian authorities are making every effort to check the disease, and the minister of the interior has established a five day's sanitary supervision for all persons coming from the eastern part of Galicia, namely, that portion bordering on Russia. During the week ended July 16 there were 128 fresh cases of cholera and 41 deaths in Galicia, whilst in the crownland of Bukowina there were 8 cases and 4 deaths. Consuls resident in Antwerp, Hamburg, and Bremen have been notified of the above facts.—
* * * MAX JUDD, *Consul-General.*

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

BELGIUM.

One death from cholera at Beven Audenarde.

Under date of August 7, 1894, the following cablegram was transmitted to this Bureau from the Department of State:

GHENT, August 6.—One cholera death at Beven Audenarde.—HENRY C. MORRIS, *U. S. Consul.*

To the DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary report of Rio for the two weeks ended July 7, 1894.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 3, 1894.—I have the honor to transmit report for week ended June 30, 1894.

There has been a decided improvement in the health of this port during the past week. There were 9 deaths from yellow fever, being 4 less than in the foregoing week; from *accessio pernicioso* there were 2 deaths, as against 8 in the previous week; from typhoid fever 2, being 3 less than in the week before; beriberi has fallen off 2, smallpox has disappeared from the list, while there has been 1 death from whooping cough; the total from all causes was 227, being 68 less than during the week before. This favorable change can be attributed to the exceptionally cool weather we have had and are still having. Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health: June 30, steamship *Maskelyne*, English, for New York; July 2, bark *Edinburg*, English, for Ship Island, Miss.; July 2, steamship *Etona*, English, for New York, from Buenos Ayres, a visé.—R. CLEARY, M. D., *Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.*

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 10, 1894.—I have the honor to inclose report for week ended July 7, 1894. There were only 2 deaths from yellow fever during the week, being 7 less than in the foregoing one. There were 2 more from *accessio pernicioso*, 1 more from typhoid fever, 2 more from beriberi, none from whooping cough, and 1 from smallpox. The total from all causes was 271, being 44 more than in the previous week.

Yellow fever.—This port can now be considered in a normal state, for there is always more or less of this disease here. The health authorities of Santos have declared this port free from epidemics.

Beriberi.—The cases of beriberi are confined to the islands and prisons, and the disease is not extending.

Smallpox.—The authorities are urging vaccination on the people, though there are very few cases of smallpox here; the one death from this cause was "hemorrhagic." The house was thoroughly disinfected and is closed for the present.

Since last report the following-named ships received bills of health from this office: July 7, steamship *Bellucia*, English, for New York, from Santos, a visé; July 7, steamship *Enterprise*, English, for Tampa, Fla.—R. CLEARY, M. D., *Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.*

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

CANADA.

Sanitary measures with reference to immigrants from infected localities enforced by Canadian quarantine officials.

QUEBEC, July 28, 1894.

SIR: I beg leave to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter, dated the 26th instant, informing me that information has been received that Russian Jews are taken aboard a vessel at Libau, Russia, and carried to Hull, thence transhipped overland to Liverpool, and from this point to the United States, and pointing out that it is possible that some of these immigrants, coming from the infected districts of Russia by way of England, may seek passage to Canada.

I may say that the luggage of immigrants from all countries and districts infected with, or reasonably suspected of, cholera is disinfected at the Canadian port of arrival before being allowed to proceed inland, and that Russia is one of the countries on the list for such disinfection. I have, however, given special instructions to our quarantine inspectors and supervisors of disinfection to be on the lookout for such Russian Jews, in terms of the kindly warning now received from you.

Respectfully, yours,

F. MONTIZAMBERT,
General Superintendent of Canadian Quarantines.

CHINA.

Cholera and plague at Canton.

The following reports from the U. S. consul at Canton were transmitted under dates of June 25 and July 2, respectively:

At a meeting of the consul body held this day the French consul read a letter from the Rt. Rev. Roman Catholic Bishop of French Missions (in Canton and southern China) stating that cholera had appeared in Canton, and already had assumed such a formidable character as to cause him to dismiss the mission boys' school. The plague is raging among the natives yet, and many thousands of natives have fled from Hongkong to Canton during the past five or six weeks. It is estimated that the number of deaths from the plague in Canton since the 1st of March can not be much less than 40,000. The plague in this city does not seem to yield to any medical treatment, and during the past two months the mortality exceeds 90 per cent of cases. The natives are trying to blame foreigners for the plague, and have gotten up riots in Canton and the surrounding country.

The cholera seems to be of the endemic kind, although cases are numerous enough to justify great precautions to prevent its extension. The plague in Canton and surrounding country continues to destroy many victims, but notwithstanding the many thousands of natives who fled in May and June from Hongkong to this city and province (estimated by the government of Hongkong at 80,000), the plague in this city is not increasing.

CUBA.

Yellow fever and smallpox at Cienfuegos.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, August 1, 1894.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the sanitary condition of the city of Cienfuegos during the week ended July 28,

1894: There were 27 deaths from all causes. Of these there were 4 caused by yellow fever, 2 by enteric fever, and 6 by borras fever. In the hospitals are 274 patients, as follows: Civil hospital, 163; St. Raphael, 25; National, 55; Dependientes, 16; Canarias, 15. Since my last report smallpox has spread and increased. Up to to-day there have been 12 new cases. No restrictive measures are being taken here by the authorities. Yellow fever continues epidemic in the towns of this district—Cruces City and Manzcaragna.—MANUEL R. MORENO, *Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.*

FRANCE.

Cholera at Marseilles.

GENEVA, August 9.—Cholera at Marseilles.—CLAUDE M. THOMAS, *U. S. Consul.*

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

GERMANY.

Cholera in district of Stettin.

STETTIN, GERMANY, July 18, 1894.—I beg to inform you that the first case of cholera has happened in my district; the victims are raftsmen and laborers. Ten cases have been reported to me by my agent at Danzig.—F. W. KICKBUSCH, *U. S. Consul.*

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

HOLLAND.

Emigration from infected Russian districts.

ROTTERDAM, August 3, 1894.—Two hundred Russian emigrants pass through here a week to England, thence forwarded by Cunard, Allen, and American lines. Very few come from here.—FAIRFAX IRWIN, *Surgeon, M. H. S.*

One death from cholera on foreign vessel at Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, August 3, 1894.—One death from cholera on a foreign vessel destined for Germany. Rotterdam clean.—L. S. REQUE, *U. S. Consul.*

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

HONDURAS.

Sanitary report of Tegucigalpa.

Under date of July 14, the U. S. consul at Tegucigalpa reports that the prevailing diseases in that city at that date were malarial fevers and dysentery. He remarks:

It is both affirmed and denied that yellow fever exists at Amapala. It is true that there have been many deaths there from some kind of fever.

RUSSIA.

The cholera in St. Petersburg.

U. S. LEGATION,
St. Petersburg, July 21, 1894.

SIR: As you are doubtless kept informed in a general way through the usual telegraphic channels as to the progress of cholera at St. Petersburg, I have delayed a dispatch on the subject until I could give you something authentic and definite.

The first announcement that cholera had appeared was made in an official paper on July 4 (new style). It was a complete surprise, since, so far as known, there had been no tidings of its appearance on the frontiers, no advance of it by the usual routes, and no outbreak of it in towns where it seemed much more likely to develop than at St. Petersburg.

The first subject of disquiet was that the earlier cases appeared in the interior of the city, and were soon scattered about in all parts of it, with no ascertained connection between them, and despite all sanitary precautions. Another serious feature in the case is that the disease appeared about a month earlier than in 1892 and 1893. But perhaps the most serious point of all is that the epidemic has not only begun earlier, but has spread more rapidly and taken a more virulent character than for many years past.

The official report for the day ending at 12 m. July 18 (new style), is as follows: Former cases, men, 560; women, 227; total, 787. New cases, men, 141; women, 56; total, 197. Recovered, men, 60; women, 18; total, 78. Died, men, 66; women, 27; total, 93. Remaining, men, 575; women, 238; total, 813; and for the following day ending at 12 m. July 19 (new style), as follows: Former cases, men, 575; women, 238; total, 813. New cases, men, 130; women, 68; total, 198. Recovered, men, 54; women, 14; total, 68. Died, men, 66; women, 35; total, 101. Remaining in hospitals, men, 585; women, 267; total, 852.

By this it will be seen that the new cases are rapidly approaching 200 per day, that the number of deaths has already exceeded 100 per day, and that the number of recoveries compared with the number of deaths is in lower proportion than usual.

It will be also noted that the number of cases remaining in the hospitals is rapidly nearing 1,000, and even this figure does not represent the entire number of the stricken, since under the rules some of the diseased are permitted to remain in their own houses. Moreover, it is generally understood that there are many cases in the private infirmaries attached to the larger manufacturing establishments in this city and its vicinity.

It can not be justly said that this state of things is due to want of sanitary precautions. The city authorities have for over a year past, and especially recently, taken every measure which science or common sense could suggest.

The whole city was sometime since divided into small sanitary districts, and "sanitary columns" were appointed, composed of physicians, engineers, and members of the police force, to whom were given not only authority to make thorough examination, but extraordinary powers to carry out any regulations which might be decided upon. Special sanitary officers thoroughly trained for the purpose have been stationed in the markets to watch over the food supply; large hospitals, with every approved appliance, have been made ready, and apparatus for destroying

the germs of disease by the application of heat has been put in operation. Along the streets the energetic prefect of St. Petersburg, Gen. de Wahl, has caused large receptacles of boiled water to be placed, some of it slightly acidulated; ambulance corps have been organized; placards posted and handbills circulated warning the people against using doubtful food or drink. As supplementary to these efforts in the city, arrangements have been made in the outlying towns.

At various stations along the railway "Red Cross" railway carriages are stationed filled up with beds and other appliances, and cared for by trained nurses, while the cars for traveling have been lined with glazed cloth to admit of being washed with disinfectants.

In our own country—at least in those parts of it which remain fairly Americanized—there can be no doubt that precautions so admirable as these would check the disease, and perhaps stop it altogether, but here one dares hardly indulge much hope of such a result.

The Moujik, or peasant class in Russia, with all kindly and endearing qualities, are so ignorant, so superstitious, and so self-indulgent as regards intoxicants, that sanitary counsels are largely thrown away on them. In their character is a large mixture of Oriental fatalism and prehistoric reliance on supernatural agencies and fetish cures.

A common remark among them when they are advised to use boiled water is that if the Almighty God intended them to use boiled water the rivers and lakes would have been filled with water of that sort.

The great indirect cause of the spread of the disease is drunkenness. The Russian peasants, especially those living in the cities, once heated by intoxicating liquors, will persist in quenching their thirst from the nearest river or canal, and the cooling beverage is quite likely to be taken near the outlet of a city sewer.

In the country, up to the present time, little care seems to have been taken to keep the wells aloof from the cesspools. Besides this, the peasant class is inordinately fond of crude preparations of vegetables and fish, which expose them to disease, and as they are also prone to weaken themselves on fast days, and gormandize on feast days, this sort of régime is enabled to do its perfect work. On these accounts the epidemic thus far has been mainly confined to this class. Unfortunately, it can not be restricted to the careless; it has already appeared among those who know and observe sanitary rules.

A noteworthy case in point appeared about two weeks since on one of the steamers plying between St. Petersburg and Stockholm. These steamers are exceedingly clean and well managed, and yet at the time named an English gentleman traveling in one of the best of them was suddenly taken with the disease, dying in a few hours, and 3 Swedish students, all first-class passengers, were also prostrated. Still, as a rule, the disease is as yet confined to the Moujik class. No panic has yet arisen, and as most of the higher and official classes are absent on their estates or in western Europe, they seem likely to escape with little loss.

To one coming into town two or three times a week, as I do, there is nothing to indicate any prevalence of an epidemic, save occasionally the train of hearses from some hospital. The weather is exceedingly pleasant, the air apparently pure, and the circulation in the streets not much less active than usual at this time of year.

I am hoping that Dr. Fairfax Irwin, who has been here once on a sanitary mission, and who recently telegraphed the legation for information, will soon reappear, for now, if ever, there is afforded an opportunity for making a study of the epidemic which may be of use in

our own country. As to its peculiar diffusion through the city from its original sources, I think it will be found that some common source of supply of eatables or drinkables has had something to do with it. This is one of the points on which a careful investigation could secure information of the utmost value.

As to quarantine, vessels going from St. Petersburg to Swedish ports are, I am informed from the Swedish legation, detained for about forty hours, if there be no disease on board; if there be disease, they may be detained much longer. In the case above referred to the detention amounted to over two weeks.

On the German and Austrian frontiers the rules of the dresden conference are thus far in force; there is no quarantine, but a medical examination, those showing no signs of the disease being allowed to proceed, and any person stricken with it being detained in hospitals.

I shall endeavor to keep you informed as to the future development of this epidemic, and I remain, etc.,

ANDREW D. WHITE,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

SWEDEN.

Cholera at quarantine station at Fejan.

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, *July 12, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to refer to my dispatch No. 41, dated July 5, 1894, and to inform you that another death from cholera Asiatica has occurred at Fejan, the place of quarantine for ships coming from Russia, and that altogether 10 persons have been taken ill with the disease. I beg to observe in this connection that Sweden is not declared to be infected with the disease, and that the authorities are using every precaution to prevent the cholera entering this country.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. B. O'NEIL,
U. S. Consul.

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

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: Aden; Aguadilla; Arecibo; Arica; Bombay; Callao; Champerico; Dusseldorf; Essen; Fajardo; Guayama; Hiogo; Iquique; Kanagawa; Nagasaki; Naguabo; Ocos; Paramaibo; Plauen; Ponce; San Juan, P. R.; St. Eustatius, W. I.; St. Martin, W. I.; Truxillo; and Viequez.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AFRICA—*Mozambique*.—Month of April, 1894. Population, 12,000. Total deaths, 7. No deaths from contagious diseases.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Sidney*.—Month of May, 1894. Population, 416,370. Total deaths, 435, including enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 14; and whooping cough, 4.

BRAZIL—Ceara.—Month of May, 1894. Population, 42,000. Total deaths, 136. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

CUBA—Havana.—Under date of August 4, 1894, the U. S. sanitary inspector reports as follows :

There were 703 deaths in this city during the month of July, 1894. Seventy-three of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, 12 by enteric fever, 12 by so-called pernicious fever, 6 by paludal fever, 7 by diphtheria, 1 by measles, 17 by smallpox, 1 by the grippe, 2 by glanders, 57 by entero-colitis (acute and chronic), 44 by dysentery, 4 by cholera infantum, and 18 by pneumonia.

During the week ended August 2 there were 21 deaths by yellow fever, with approximately 50 new cases; 3 were caused by enteric fever, 2 by pernicious fever, 2 by paludal fever, 1 by diphtheria, 2 by measles, 5 by smallpox, 1 by grippe, 1 by glanders, 13 by entero-colitis (acute and chronic), 7 by dysentery, and 3 by pneumonia.

All the cases and deaths from yellow fever during the month of July proceeded practically from the military hospital and its immediate vicinage, while during the same period of last year nearly all such cases were scattered over the city and among civilians.

An unusually large number of deaths have occurred during the month from intestinal diseases, particularly dysentery, which disease has assumed the importance and proportions of an epidemic, although the mortality from it has not been as great during the last week as during the previous two or three weeks.

Santa Clara.—Year of 1893. Population, 12,686. Total deaths, 631, including yellow fever, 38; phthisis pulmonalis, 75; leprosy, 1; enteric fever, 24; and diphtheria, 6.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended July 21 corresponded to an annual rate of 16·6 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,458,442. The lowest rate was recorded in Cardiff, viz, 9·8, and the highest in Liverpool, viz, 23·5 a thousand.

London.—One thousand four hundred and five deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 1; measles, 57; scarlet fever, 24; diphtheria, 36; whooping cough, 43; enteric fever, 8; and diarrhea and dysentery, 140. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 16·1 a thousand. In greater London 1,754 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 15·4 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included smallpox, 1; diphtheria, 12; whooping cough, 7; and measles, 22.

Hull.—Two weeks ended June 16, 1894. Population, 212,679. Total deaths, 118, including enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 1; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 3.

Newcastle on Tyne.—Two weeks ended June 30, 1894. Population, 201,947. Total deaths, 134, including enteric fever, 2; measles, 4; and whooping cough, 6.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 21 in the 16 principal town

districts of Ireland was 18·6 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Drogheda and Dundalk, viz, 0·0, and the highest in Galway, viz, 34·0 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 117 deaths were registered, including 1 death from smallpox, 1 from whooping cough, 4 from enteric fever, 1 from scarlet fever, and 1 from measles.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 21 corresponded to an annual rate of 16·9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 6·9, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 25·1 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 481, including smallpox, 4; measles, 11; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 8; and whooping cough, 3.

JAMAICA—*Kingston.*—Month of June, 1894. Population, 34,314. Total deaths, 136, including enteric fever, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 10; and whooping cough, 9.

MALTA AND GOZO.—Two weeks ended May 15, 1894. Population, 168,736. Total deaths, 108, including 1 from enteric fever.

MEXICO—*San Juan del Norte.*—Two weeks ended July 21, 1894. Population, 500. Total deaths, 5. No deaths from contagious diseases.

NOVA SCOTIA—*Windsor.*—Month of July, 1894. Population, 2,750. Total deaths, 2. No deaths from contagious diseases.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

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.	
Aden	June 23	33,561	17										
Aden	June 30	33,561	24										
Aix la Chapelle	July 14	108,898	68						1	7			
Alexandria	July 5	231,396	145			1		2		1			3
Amherstburg	July 28	2,300	0										
Amsterdam	July 21	448,862	124							2	5		1
Antigua	July 14	16,664	18										
Antigua	July 21	16,664	13										
Barmen	July 14	122,000	36							2	1		
Basle	July 14	80,000	29										1
Batoum	July 17	28,000	4										
Belfast	July 21	269,200	114					2		1	16		2
Birmingham	July 21	492,301	151					1	2	2	3		5
Bologna	July 21	146,068	55							4			
Bombay	July 3	830,000	555	11									
Bradford	July 21	221,610	53			1			1	1	1		1
Bremen	July 14	127,000	35						1		1		
Bristol	July 21	226,578	52								6		2
Budapest	July 1	600,000				1		2	1	6	7		
Budapest	July 7	600,000							1	6	4		1
Budapest	July 14	600,000							1	6	7		1
Budapest	July 21	600,000				1		2	1	11	6		1
Cairo	July 5	374,838	356					9			1		1
Calcutta	July 23	681,560	304	27		8		1		2	2		
Cape Town	July 7	53,000	20										
Cardenas	July 28	23,517	15		2								
Cardiff	July 22	155,250	23							1	1		
Catania	July 22	113,000	63				1	7		1			
Chatham	July 28	10,000	5										
Chemnitz	July 14	150,000	64							2			
Christiania	July 21	167,588	62						1	2			3
Cienfuegos	July 28	23,000	22		4								
Cognac	July 24	17,500	6										
Cologne	July 14	309,400	197						4	6	10		11
Colombo	June 30	130,000	80					4					
Colon	July 14	5,000	9										
Colon	July 21	5,000	6										
Copenhagen	July 14	341,000	94					1	2	7			
Danzig	July 21	121,000	64	1				1					
Denia	July 21	14,000	4										
Dresden	July 14	316,660	131							8			2
Dublin	July 21	350,000	117			1		2	1				
Dundee	July 21	158,719	67							2	4		
Dusseldorf	July 14	167,412	81						1				
Edinburgh	July 7	270,588	81			3			1	1			4
Edinburgh	July 14	270,588	76			1		1	1	2			1
Edinburgh	July 21	270,588	76			3				1			1
Flushing	July 21	15,250	5										
Frankfort on the Main	July 21	201,000	59							1			
Funchal	July 14	35,665	21					4					
Funchal	July 21	35,665	23					11					
Genoa	July 21	182,190	82							4			
Ghent	July 21	153,803	56							2	1		
Gibraltar	July 22	25,800	8					1					
Girgenti	July 14	23,847	9				1						
Glasgow	July 21	686,820	223					2	2	2	4		2
Gothenburg	July 14	108,000	35						1	3			
Halifax	July 28	38,700	15										
Hamburg	July 21	598,372	183							6	7		2
Hanover	July 7	165,200	80						1				
Havana	July 26	200,048	167		16	2		2		3			
Helsingfors	July 14	64,000	20										
Hiogo	July 7	148,118	47					5					
Hongkong	June 23	232,662	*253										
Hongkong	June 20	232,662	*192										
Kanagawa	July 10	126,685						1					
Kehl	July 14	129,556	73							3			4
Kingston, Canada	Aug. 3	19,264	3										
Königsberg	July 21	167,000							1	6			1
Leeds	July 21	388,761	130							1	1		1
Leith	July 7	72,003	18			1							1
Leith	July 14	72,003	16			1							1
Leith	July 21	72,003	21			1							
Leghorn	July 21	102,956	23					2					

* Deaths from plague.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Liverpool.....	July 21.....	517,980	229				1	3	5	1	5	3
London, England.....	July 14.....	5,948,300	1,695			3			13	52	82	44
London, England.....	July 21.....	5,948,300	1,754			2		3	26	48	79	50
Lyons.....	July 14.....	500,000	182							1	9	3
Madras.....	June 29.....	415,518	230									
Manchester.....	July 21.....	522,365	182						3		10	2
Maracaibo.....	July 14.....	40,000	18									
Maracaibo.....	July 21.....	40,000	17									
Marsala.....	July 14.....	40,131	21					2				
Matamoras.....	July 27.....	8,000	6								2	
Matanzas.....	July 25.....	40,000	38		4							
Mayence.....	July 21.....	72,281	29									
Melbourne.....	June 16.....	1,140,405						1		1		
Melbourne.....	June 23.....	1,140,405						2		5		
Messina.....	July 13.....	90,000	48						8	1		
Messina.....	July 20.....	90,000	42						2	2		
Moscow.....	July 14.....	800,000	608			3	2	2		8	7	21
Nagasaki.....	July 5.....	64,274				3				1		
Nagasaki.....	July 12.....	64,274				3				8		
Naples.....	July 21.....	540,000	272			2		1			2	
Newcastle on Tyne.....	July 21.....	201,947	55								2	4
Nuremberg.....	June 30.....	156,311	75						1	4	4	
Nuremberg.....	July 7.....	156,311	77						3	2	5	4
Odessa.....	July 14.....	324,500	175			1	2			3	3	
Palermo.....	July 1.....	273,000	136					4		2	1	
Paris.....	July 21.....	2,424,705	868			3		7	3	19	19	3
Paso del Norte.....	July 28.....	7,000	10									
Plymouth.....	July 21.....	86,781	26						1			
Port au Prince.....	July 16.....	40,000	27									
Port au Prince.....	July 23.....	40,000	23									
Prague.....	July 21.....	190,135	101						1		1	
Puerto Cabello.....	July 7.....	10,500	26									
Puerto Cabello.....	July 14.....	10,500	29									
Puerto Cabello.....	July 21.....	10,500	35									
Puerto Cortez.....	July 24.....	1,500	1									
Quebec.....	July 28.....	70,000						1				
Rheims.....	July 21.....	105,408	77						1	3	8	
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 30.....	600,000	227		9			2				1
Rio de Janeiro.....	July 7.....	600,000	271		2	1		3				
Rome.....	July 20.....	455,678	174					2		2	7	3
Rotterdam.....	July 21.....	228,596	77			3		1	1			
Sagua la Grande.....	July 28.....	18,109	13									
St. Petersburg.....	July 7.....	1,100,000		51		4		7	8		22	7
St. Stephen.....	July 28.....	2,700	1									
San Pedro.....	July 21.....	3,200	0									
Schiedam.....	July 21.....	25,580	9									
Sheffield.....	July 21.....	338,961	121					2			4	6
Southampton.....	July 21.....	67,283	23									2
Stettin.....	July 14.....	125,000	132						2	2		
Stockholm.....	July 21.....	252,937	68						1	4		
Stuttgart.....	July 19.....	139,659	45									
Sunderland.....	July 21.....	136,101	55					1			9	1
Trapani.....	July 14.....	39,095	9					1	1		2	
Trieste.....	July 14.....	158,314	100						4	11	1	
Tuxpan.....	July 21.....	9,000	7									
Venice.....	July 7.....	160,282	77					1				
Venice.....	July 14.....	160,282	68					1		1		
Vera Cruz.....	July 26.....	25,500	48		15	1		1				
Victoria.....	July 14.....	16,841	6									
Victoria.....	July 21.....	16,841	8									
Victoria.....	July 28.....	16,841	9									
Warsaw.....	July 14.....	515,654	141	16		1	1		4	11	4	
Winnipeg.....	July 23.....	35,500	10									
Zurich.....	July 14.....	119,706	33									

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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