

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. IX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 17, 1894.

No. 33.

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

UNITED STATES.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8, 1894.

SIR: You are informed that an inspection has been made of the local quarantine station at Bridgeton, N. J., by Surgeon George Purviance, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, and report of the same received by the Supervising Surgeon-General, to the effect that there are no quarantine facilities for the disinfection of infected vessels which may arrive at Bridgeton.

You are hereby informed that all vessels from foreign ports arriving at the port of Bridgeton will be inspected at the Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, and you are hereby directed to refuse entry to any vessel from a foreign port unless the master of the vessel presents with his consular bill of health a certificate of pratique from the medical officer at the national quarantine station at the Delaware Breakwater.

Respectfully, yours,

S. WIKE,
Acting Secretary.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *Bridgeton, N. J.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8, 1894.

SIR: Referring to letter from this office, dated June 29, 1894, regarding the arrival of infected vessels at Beaufort, you are informed that inasmuch as the quarantine regulations of the State board of health of South Carolina require all infected vessels arriving at that port to be directed by the pilots to proceed directly to the South Atlantic Quarantine Station, this rule may be permitted, and the certificate of pratique given by the medical officer in command of the South Atlantic Quarantine Station should be accepted by you as evidence that the vessel is free from infection.

Respectfully, yours,

S. WIKE,
Acting Secretary.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *Beaufort, S. C.*

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

Smallpox at Mountain Grove, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 1, 1894.—Replying to your letter of July 25 to Dr. Wm. G. Hall, St. Joseph, Mo., regarding the existence of smallpox at Mountain Grove, Wright County, Mo., I have the honor to

report that up to the present time only 18 cases of the disease have developed. Of these only 2 cases died, and the rest are convalescing. I received notice to-day from the health officer at Mountain Grove that no new cases have developed in the past ten days, and that all persons who are supposed to have been exposed to the disease were quarantined. I am also informed that the disease is practically stamped out, and that no new cases are likely to develop. Should any new cases develop I will communicate the same to you.—WILLIS P. KING, *Secretary State Board of Health.*

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended August 12, 1894.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, Mass., August 13, 1894.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 12, 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. 12 | Steamship Scythia | Liverpool and Queenstown.... | 27 | 164 |

THOMAS F. DELHANTY,
Commissioner of Immigration.

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended August 11, 1894.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, August 12, 1894.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 11, 1894;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

| Date. | Vessel. | Where from. | No. of immigrants from Russia. | No. of immigrants. |
|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1894. Aug. 5 | Steamship Russia..... | Hamburg | 130 | 258 |
| 5 | Steamship Norge..... | Copenhagen..... | | 81 |
| 5 | Steamship Spaarndam..... | Rotterdam and Boulogne..... | 43 | 131 |
| 6 | Steamship Ethiopia..... | Glasgow and Moville | 36 | 122 |
| 6 | Steamship Alsatia..... | Naples | | 60 |
| 6 | Steamship Werra..... | Genoa..... | | 114 |
| 6 | Steamship La Navarre..... | Havre | | 70 |
| 6 | Steamship Aurania..... | Liverpool | 67 | 307 |
| 7 | Steamship Weimar..... | Bremen..... | 13 | 41 |
| 7 | Steamship Elbe..... |do..... | 14 | 57 |
| 8 | Steamship Rhynland | Antwerp | 6 | 66 |
| 8 | Steamship Pennland | Southampton..... | 12 | 241 |
| 8 | Steamship Oevenum..... | Lisbon and the Azores..... | | 25 |
| 9 | Steamship Vega..... |do..... | | 75 |
| 9 | Steamship Alesia..... | Naples | | 84 |
| 9 | Steamship Lahn..... | Bremen | 4 | 92 |
| 10 | Steamship Suevia..... | Naples..... | | 291 |
| 10 | Steamship Dona Maria..... | Lisbon and the Azores..... | | 42 |
| 10 | Steamship Germanic..... | Liverpool and Queenstown..... | | 171 |
| 10 | Steamship Columbia..... | Hamburg | | 63 |
| 10 | Steamship Marsala..... |do..... | 49 | 119 |
| 11 | Steamship Paris..... | Southampton | 35 | 343 |
| | Total | | 409 | 2,853 |

EDW. F. MCSWEENEY,
Acting Commissioner of Immigration.

*Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended August 11, 1894.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, August 13, 1894.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 13, 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. Aug. 6 | Steamship Indiana | Liverpool..... | 55 | 303 |
| 11 | Steamship Kensington | do..... | 68 | 470 |
| | Total..... | | 123 | 773 |

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
*Commissioner of Immigration.*VESSELS REMAINING, ARRIVING AT, AND DEPARTING FROM UNITED
STATES QUARANTINE STATIONS.

BRUNSWICK QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 11, 1894.

| Name of vessel. | Date of arrival. | Where from. | Destina- tion. | Treatment of vessel and cargo. | Date of dep'ture. |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Span. brig Marguerite Gunter* | Aug. 1 | Havana | Brunswick.. | Disinfected..... | Aug. 9 |
| British steamship Manuka *.... | Aug. 2 | do..... | do..... | do..... | Aug. 11 |
| Am. schr. Morancy *..... | Aug. 4 | Savannah la Mar. | do..... | do..... | Aug. 11 |
| British steamship Malabar..... | Aug. 9 | Swansea..... | do..... | Held for disinfection. | ..... |
| British steamship Bumley | Aug. 10 | Barbadoes.. | do..... | do..... | ..... |

* Previously reported.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 11, 1894.

| Name of vessel. | Date of arrival. | Where from. | Destina- tion. | Treatment of vessel and cargo. | Date of dep'ture. |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Norwegian steamship Gurley* | Aug. 5. | Port Antonio. | Philadel- phia. | Inspected and passed to Reedy Island for treat- ment. | Aug. 5. |

* One suspicious death at sea.

Seven vessels inspected and passed.

KEY WEST QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 7, 1894.

| Name of vessel. | Date of arrival. | Where from. | Destina- tion. | Treatment of vessel and cargo. | Date of dep'ture. |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| British barkentine Bahama *... | July 28 | Matanzas... | Mobile | Disinfected..... | Aug. 2. |
| Am. schr. L. I. Garretson *..... | July 28 | Havana | do..... | do..... | Aug. 4. |
| Am. schr. B. W. Morse..... | Aug. 5 | Matanzas... | do..... | Held for disinfection. | ..... |
| British steamship Whickham.. | Aug. 5 | do..... | Charlotte's Harbor | do..... | ..... |
| Am. schr. Nettie Landon †.... | Aug. 4 | Jamaica..... | Boston ..... | ..... | Aug. 5. |

* Previously reported.

† Vessel left quarantine without notice.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 4, 1894.

Four vessels inspected and passed.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 12, 1894.

Twenty-four vessels inspected and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 8, 1894.

Two vessels inspected and passed.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

CALIFORNIA—*Alameda*.—Month of July, 1894. Estimated population, 14,000. Total deaths, 14, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1, and enteric fever, 1.

Los Angeles.—Month of July, 1894. Estimated population, 75,000. Total deaths, 101, including phthisis pulmonalis, 14; enteric fever, 5; and diphtheria, 3.

Oakland.—Month of June, 1894. Estimated population, 60,000. Total deaths, 56, including phthisis pulmonalis, 6; enteric fever, 1; and whooping cough, 4.

Month of July, 1894. Total deaths, 48, including phthisis pulmonalis, 6; enteric fever, 1; and croup, 1.

San Francisco.—Month of July, 1894. Estimated population, 330,000. Total deaths, 489, including phthisis pulmonalis, 79; enteric fever, 8; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

CONNECTICUT—*Meriden*.—Month of July, 1894. Estimated population, 28,500. Total deaths, 52, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; enteric fever, 1; and whooping cough, 2.

INDIANA—*Evansville*.—Month of July, 1894. Estimated population, 50,756. Total deaths, 110, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; enteric fever, 2; and whooping cough, 2.

KENTUCKY—*Louisville*.—Month ended August 3, 1894. Estimated population, 200,000. Total deaths, 333, including phthisis pulmonalis, 42; enteric fever, 10; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 4; croup, 1; and whooping cough, 5.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore*.—Month of July, 1894. Population, white, 384,394; colored, 71,033; total, 455,427. Deaths, white, 822; colored, 232; total, 1,054; including phthisis pulmonalis, 86; enteric fever, 18; scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria, 6; croup, 1; and whooping cough, 17.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Northampton*.—Month of July, 1894. Estimated population, 16,400. Total deaths, 32, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4; enteric fever, 1; and diphtheria, 2.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended August 4, 1894. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 50 observers, indicate that cholera

morbus, remittent fever, neuralgia, diarrhea, and cholera infantum increased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present during the week at 229 places, scarlet fever at 30, enteric fever at 22, diphtheria at 17, measles at 9, and smallpox at 3 places.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord*.—Month of July, 1894. Estimated population, 19,000. Total deaths, 24, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW YORK—*Rochester*.—Month of July, 1894. Estimated population, 150,000. Total deaths, 252, including phthisis pulmonalis, 29; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 2; and whooping cough, 3.

OHIO—*Cincinnati*.—Month of July, 1894. Estimated population, 325,000. Total deaths, 549, including phthisis pulmonalis, 55; enteric fever, 12; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 6; and whooping cough, 6.

Cleveland.—Month of July, 1894. Estimated population, 325,000. Total deaths, 779, including phthisis pulmonalis, 38; enteric fever, 7; scarlet fever, 17; diphtheria, 14; measles, 12; croup, 3; and whooping cough, 19.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport*.—Month of July, 1894. Estimated population, 20,000. Total deaths, 35, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2, and enteric fever, 1.

TENNESSEE—*Memphis*.—Month of July, 1894. Population, white, 32,376; colored, 25,575; total, 57,951. Deaths, white, 55; colored, 72; total, 127, including phthisis pulmonalis, 15; enteric fever, 7; scarlet fever, 1; measles, 2; and whooping cough, 3.

Nashville.—Month of July, 1894. Estimated population, white, 54,595; colored, 33,159; total, 87,754. Deaths, white, 63; colored, 72; total, 135, including phthisis pulmonalis, 19; enteric fever, 2; and whooping cough, 1.

TEXAS—*Laredo*.—Month of June, 1894. Estimated population, 11,000. Total deaths, 79, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; enteric fever, 1; measles, 26; and whooping cough, 1.

VIRGINIA—*Lynchburg*.—Month of July, 1894. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 45, including phthisis pulmonalis, 7; enteric fever, 2; and whooping cough, 1.

WASHINGTON—*Seattle*.—Month of July, 1894. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 29, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2, and whooping cough, 1.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee*.—Estimated population, 270,000. Total deaths, 378, including phthisis pulmonalis, 29; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 1; smallpox, 9; diphtheria, 16; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 4.

PUBLICATION RECEIVED.

Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Rochester, N. Y., for year ended March 31, 1894.

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. | Varicoid. | Cholera. | Typhus fever. | Enteric fever. | Scarlet fever. | Diphtheria. | Measles. |
| Allegheny, Pa. | Aug. 11. | 105,287 | 36 | 2 | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | |
| Altoona, Pa. | Aug. 11. | 30,337 | 18 | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | |
| Amesbury, Mass. | Aug. 11. | 9,798 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ashtabula, Ohio. | Aug. 13. | 8,338 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Auburn, N. Y. | Aug. 11. | 25,858 | 17 | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Augusta, Ga. | Aug. 10. | 33,300 | 15 | | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| Baltimore, Md. | Aug. 11. | 434,439 | 169 | 15 | | | | | 7 | | 1 | 2 | |
| Battle Creek, Mich. | Aug. 11. | 13,197 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Bennington, Vt. | Aug. 11. | 6,391 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boston, Mass. | Aug. 11. | 448,477 | 252 | 17 | | | | | 3 | | 2 | 8 | |
| Braddock, Pa. | Aug. 7. | 8,561 | 9 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Bristol, Conn. | Aug. 11. | 5,478 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brooklyn, N. Y. | Aug. 11. | 806,343 | 424 | 49 | | | | | 5 | | 1 | 23 | 7 |
| Bucyrus, Ohio. | Aug. 11. | 5,974 | 6 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Butler, Pa. | Aug. 11. | 8,734 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cambridge, Mass. | Aug. 11. | 70,028 | 37 | 5 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Carlisle, Pa. | Aug. 11. | 7,620 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charleston, S. C. | Aug. 4. | *54,955 | †37 | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Claremont, N. H. | Aug. 11. | 5,565 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cleveland, Ohio. | Aug. 11. | 261,353 | 159 | 9 | | | | | 2 | | 7 | | 6 |
| Columbus, Ohio. | Aug. 11. | 88,150 | 27 | 4 | | | | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| Crawfordsville, Ind. | Aug. 4. | 6,089 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cumberland, Md. | Aug. 11. | 12,729 | 7 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Dedham, Mass. | Aug. 11. | 7,123 | 5 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Elgin, Ill. | Aug. 4. | 17,823 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| El Paso, Tex. | Aug. 4. | 10,338 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Evansville, Ind. | Aug. 13. | 50,756 | 106 | 5 | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Everett, Mass. | Aug. 11. | 11,068 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flint, Mich. | Aug. 11. | 9,803 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Worth, Tex. | Aug. 4. | 23,076 | 6 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Rapids, Mich. | Aug. 11. | 60,278 | 17 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greenville, Ohio. | Aug. 10. | 5,473 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hamilton, Ohio. | Aug. 12. | 17,565 | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Haverhill, Mass. | Aug. 11. | 27,412 | 6 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Hoboken, N. J. | Aug. 11. | 43,648 | 25 | 2 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 |
| Jacksonville, Ill. | Aug. 4. | 12,935 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jamestown, N. Y. | Aug. 11. | 16,038 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Johnstown, Pa. | Aug. 11. | 21,805 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ironton, Ohio. | Aug. 11. | 10,939 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kalamazoo, Mich. | Aug. 11. | 17,853 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Keokuk, Iowa. | Aug. 9. | 14,101 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Knoxville, Tenn. | Aug. 11. | 22,535 | 19 | 3 | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Leavenworth, Kans. | Aug. 4. | 19,768 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leavenworth, Kans. | Aug. 11. | 19,768 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowell, Mass. | Aug. 11. | 77,696 | 33 | 3 | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Ludington, Mich. | Aug. 11. | 7,517 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lynchburg, Va. | Aug. 8. | 19,709 | 13 | 2 | | | | | 2 | | | | 1 |
| Macon, Ga. | Aug. 4. | 22,746 | 16 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Macon, Ga. | Aug. 11. | 22,746 | 6 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Manitowoc, Wis. | Aug. 11. | 7,710 | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Medford, Mass. | Aug. 11. | 11,079 | 5 | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Middletown, N. Y. | Aug. 11. | 11,977 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middletown, Ohio. | Aug. 11. | 7,681 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Milford, Mass. | Aug. 13. | 8,780 | 6 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | Aug. 11. | 204,468 | 114 | 11 | | 8 | | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Mobile, Ala. | Aug. 11. | 31,076 | 14 | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mount Vernon, N. Y. | Aug. 11. | 10,830 | 5 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Muskegon, Mich. | Aug. 4. | 22,702 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nashville, Tenn. | Aug. 11. | 76,168 | 33 | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 |
| Naugatuck, Conn. | Aug. 11. | 6,218 | 3 | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Newark, N. J. | Aug. 11. | 181,830 | 115 | 14 | | 3 | | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| New Bedford, Mass. | Aug. 11. | 40,733 | 21 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| New Haven, Conn. | Aug. 9. | 81,298 | 45 | 2 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| New Orleans, La. | Aug. 11. | 242,039 | 105 | 11 | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | |
| Newport, R. I. | Aug. 11. | 19,457 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York, N. Y. | Aug. 11. | 1,515,301 | 769 | 80 | | 1 | | | 6 | 6 | 34 | | 10 |
| Norristown, Pa. | Aug. 11. | 19,791 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Adams, Mass. | Aug. 11. | 16,074 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Attleboro. | Aug. 11. | 6,727 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Olean, N. Y. | Aug. 11. | 7,358 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ottumwa, Iowa. | Aug. 4. | 14,001 | 6 | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Paducah, Ky. | Aug. 4. | 12,797 | 12 | 4 | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Palmer, Ill. | Aug. 11. | 6,520 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pekin, Ill. | Aug. 4. | 6,347 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | |

* Estimated population 65,165; white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. † White, 8; colored, 29.

| 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. |
| Pensacola, Fla..... | Aug. 4..... | 11,750 | 12 | 1 | | | | | | 3 | | | | |
| Philadelphia, Pa..... | Aug. 4..... | 1,046,964 | 577 | 45 | | | | | | 11 | | 10 | | 12 |
| Pittsburg, Pa..... | Aug. 11..... | 238,617 | 102 | 8 | | | | | | 3 | | | 1 | 6 |
| Pittsfield, Mass..... | Aug. 11..... | 17,281 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portland, Me..... | Aug. 11..... | 36,425 | 15 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poughkeepsie, N. Y..... | Aug. 12..... | 22,206 | 8 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Providence, R. I..... | Aug. 11..... | 132,146 | 54 | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | 2 |
| Pueblo, Colo..... | Aug. 4..... | 24,558 | 11 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Racine, Wis..... | Aug. 11..... | 21,014 | 7 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reading, Pa..... | Aug. 13..... | 58,661 | 26 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 |
| Richmond, Va..... | Aug. 11..... | 81,388 | 30 | 3 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Rochester, N. Y..... | Aug. 11..... | 133,896 | 50 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| St. Louis, Mo..... | Aug. 4..... | 451,770 | 160 | 17 | | | | | | 3 | | 5 | | 1 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah..... | Aug. 4..... | 44,843 | 12 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| San Diego, Cal..... | Aug. 4..... | 16,159 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| San Francisco, Cal..... | Aug. 4..... | 298,997 | 132 | 16 | | | | | | 4 | | 3 | | 2 |
| Santa Barbara, Cal..... | Aug. 4..... | 5,864 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sault Ste. Marie, Mich..... | Aug. 12..... | 5,760 | 5 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Seattle, Wash..... | Aug. 4..... | 42,837 | 12 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scranton, Pa..... | Aug. 11..... | 75,215 | 34 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shamokin, Pa..... | Aug. 12..... | 14,403 | 11 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Shreveport, La..... | Aug. 11..... | 11,979 | 7 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sing Sing, N. Y..... | Aug. 3..... | 9,352 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sing Sing, N. Y..... | Aug. 10..... | 9,352 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sioux Falls, S. Dak..... | Aug. 4..... | 10,177 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Somerville, Mass..... | Aug. 11..... | 40,152 | 25 | 4 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 3 |
| South Bethlehem, Pa..... | Aug. 13..... | 10,302 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spokane, Wash..... | Aug. 4..... | 19,922 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Springfield, Mass..... | Aug. 11..... | 44,179 | 18 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Stockton, Cal..... | Aug. 6..... | 14,424 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Superior, Wis..... | Aug. 4..... | 11,993 | 8 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Syracuse, N. Y..... | Aug. 4..... | 88,143 | 40 | 6 | | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| Taunton, Mass..... | Aug. 11..... | 25,448 | 27 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Tonawanda, N. Y..... | Aug. 11..... | 7,145 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urbana, Ohio..... | Aug. 11..... | 6,510 | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Utica, N. Y..... | Aug. 12..... | 44,007 | 16 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wakefield, Mass..... | Aug. 11..... | 6,982 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Waltham, Mass..... | Aug. 4..... | 18,707 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Warren, Ohio..... | Aug. 10..... | 5,973 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Bay City, Mich..... | Aug. 11..... | 12,981 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Winona, Minn..... | Aug. 4..... | 18,208 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Winston, N. C..... | Aug. 11..... | 8,018 | 4 | 2 | | </ | | | | | | | | |

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended August 13, 1894.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

| Locality. | Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit. | | | Rainfall in inches and hundredths. | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------------------------------|---------|-------------|
| | Normal. | *Excess. | *Deficiency. | Normal. | Excess. | Deficiency. |
| New England States: | | | | | | |
| Eastport, Me..... | 62 | ..... | 4 | .80 | ..... | .70 |
| Portland, Me..... | 66 | ..... | 2 | .84 | ..... | .64 |
| Northfield, Vt..... | 64 | ..... | 2 | .99 | ..... | .69 |
| Boston, Mass..... | 69 | ..... | 1 | 1.05 | ..... | .35 |
| Block Island, R. I..... | 69 | ..... | 3 | .71 | ..... | .11 |
| New London, Conn..... | 69 | ..... | 1 | 1.19 | ..... | .59 |
| Middle Atlantic States: | | | | | | |
| Albany, N. Y..... | 71 | ..... | 3 | .84 | ..... | .74 |
| New York, N. Y..... | 72 | 2 | ..... | 1.12 | ..... | 1.02 |
| Philadelphia, Pa..... | 75 | ..... | 3 | 1.12 | ..... | .62 |
| Atlantic City, N. J..... | 71 | ..... | 1 | 1.14 | ..... | .14 |
| Baltimore, Md..... | 75 | ..... | 3 | 1.05 | ..... | .65 |
| Washington, D. C..... | 74 | ..... | 1 | 1.02 | ..... | .45 |
| Lynchburg, Va..... | 76 | ..... | 0 | .91 | ..... | .41 |
| Norfolk, Va..... | 76 | ..... | 2 | 1.47 | 1.23 | ..... |
| South Atlantic States: | | | | | | |
| Charlotte, N. C..... | 77 | 3 | ..... | 1.26 | .24 | ..... |
| Wilmington, N. C..... | 78 | ..... | ..... | 1.68 | ..... | 1.48 |
| Charleston, S. C..... | 80 | 3 | ..... | 1.68 | ..... | .78 |
| Augusta, Ga..... | 80 | 3 | ..... | 1.12 | ..... | .82 |
| Savannah, Ga..... | 80 | 4 | ..... | 1.69 | ..... | .49 |
| Jacksonville, Fla..... | 82 | 0 | ..... | 1.47 | 1.83 | ..... |
| Titusville, Fla..... | 81 | ..... | 2 | .65 | .25 | ..... |
| Jupiter, Fla..... | 82 | ..... | 2 | 1.40 | ..... | 1.30 |
| Key West, Fla..... | 84 | ..... | 2 | 1.05 | ..... | .45 |
| Gulf States: | | | | | | |
| Atlanta, Ga..... | 77 | 3 | ..... | .90 | ..... | .80 |
| Mobile, Ala..... | 81 | ..... | 1 | 1.53 | ..... | .53 |
| Montgomery, Ala..... | 80 | 2 | ..... | .90 | ..... | .60 |
| Vicksburg, Miss..... | 81 | ..... | 1 | .72 | ..... | .72 |
| New Orleans, La..... | 82 | ..... | 2 | 1.40 | 1.20 | ..... |
| Shreveport, La..... | 83 | ..... | 1 | .35 | .65 | ..... |
| Fort Smith, Ark..... | 80 | 2 | ..... | .91 | .49 | ..... |
| Little Rock, Ark..... | 80 | 2 | ..... | .91 | ..... | .91 |
| Palestine, Tex..... | 82 | 0 | ..... | .49 | ..... | .19 |
| Galveston, Tex..... | 83 | ..... | 1 | 1.12 | ..... | .32 |
| San Antonio, Tex..... | 83 | ..... | 1 | .77 | 1.83 | ..... |
| Corpus Christi, Tex..... | 82 | ..... | 2 | .61 | .39 | ..... |
| Ohio Valley and Tennessee: | | | | | | |
| Memphis, Tenn..... | 79 | 3 | ..... | .91 | ..... | .51 |
| Nashville, Tenn..... | 77 | 7 | ..... | .77 | ..... | .77 |
| Knoxville, Tenn..... | 75 | 5 | ..... | .98 | .22 | ..... |
| Louisville, Ky..... | 76 | 8 | ..... | .84 | ..... | .44 |
| Indianapolis, Ind..... | 73 | 7 | ..... | .85 | .25 | ..... |
| Cincinnati, Ohio..... | 75 | 5 | ..... | 1.02 | .78 | ..... |
| Columbus, Ohio..... | 72 | 4 | ..... | .77 | .43 | ..... |
| Parkersburg, W. Va..... | 73 | 5 | ..... | .91 | ..... | .51 |
| Pittsburg, Pa..... | 73 | 5 | ..... | .81 | ..... | .81 |
| Lake Region: | | | | | | |
| Oswego, N. Y..... | 68 | ..... | 2 | .56 | ..... | .56 |
| Buffalo, N. Y..... | 68 | 0 | ..... | .70 | ..... | .50 |
| Erie, Pa..... | 69 | 3 | ..... | .70 | ..... | .60 |
| Cleveland, Ohio..... | 69 | 3 | ..... | .70 | ..... | .70 |
| Toledo, Ohio..... | 70 | 4 | ..... | .63 | ..... | .03 |
| Detroit, Mich..... | 70 | 3 | ..... | .70 | ..... | .60 |
| Port Huron, Mich..... | 67 | 3 | ..... | .60 | ..... | .54 |
| Alpena..... | 63 | 1 | ..... | .77 | ..... | .77 |
| Marquette, Mich..... | 62 | 0 | ..... | .59 | ..... | .59 |
| Grand Haven, Mich..... | 66 | 4 | ..... | .63 | ..... | .63 |
| Milwaukee, Wis..... | 69 | 3 | ..... | .69 | ..... | .69 |
| Chicago, Ill..... | 71 | 3 | ..... | .70 | ..... | .30 |
| Duluth, Minn..... | 64 | 2 | ..... | .74 | ..... | .64 |
| Upper Mississippi Valley: | | | | | | |
| St. Paul, Minn..... | 70 | 4 | ..... | .80 | ..... | .50 |
| La Crosse, Wis..... | 70 | 6 | ..... | .77 | ..... | .57 |
| Davenport, Iowa..... | 72 | 6 | ..... | .89 | ..... | .39 |
| Des Moines, Iowa..... | 73 | 9 | ..... | .77 | .43 | ..... |
| Keokuk, Iowa..... | 74 | 8 | ..... | .63 | ..... | .63 |
| Springfield, Ill..... | 74 | 6 | ..... | .14 | ..... | .34 |
| Cairo, Ill..... | 77 | 5 | ..... | .63 | ..... | .63 |
| St. Louis, Mo..... | 77 | 9 | ..... | .54 | ..... | .54 |

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended August 13, 1894—Continued.

| Locality. | Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit. | | | Rainfall in inches and hundredths. | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------------------------------|---------|-------------|
| | Normal. | *Excess. | *Deficiency. | Normal. | Excess. | Deficiency. |
| Missouri Valley: | | | | | | |
| Springfield, Mo. | 76 | 4 | | 1.05 | | 1.05 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 76 | 8 | | .98 | | .98 |
| Wichita, Kans. | 79 | 3 | | .86 | | .86 |
| Concordia, Kans. | 75 | 9 | | .98 | | .98 |
| Omaha, Nebr. | 74 | 8 | | .77 | | .47 |
| Valentine, Nebr. | 70 | 10 | | .31 | | .31 |
| Huron, S. Dak. | 71 | 5 | | .77 | | .67 |
| Pierre, S. Dak. | 74 | 6 | | .42 | | .32 |
| Moorehead, Minn. | 66 | 4 | | .63 | .07 | |
| St. Vincent, Minn. | 63 | 3 | | .55 | | .55 |
| Bismarck, N. Dak. | 70 | 2 | | .56 | | .26 |
| Williston, N. Dak. | 70 | 2 | | .30 | .40 | |
| Rocky Mountain Slope: | | | | | | |
| Havre, Mont. | 69 | | 3 | .36 | | .16 |
| Helena, Mont. | 68 | 0 | | .14 | | .04 |
| Spokane, Wash. | 71 | | 3 | .07 | .13 | |
| Walla Walla, Wash. | 75 | | 1 | .07 | | .07 |
| Winnemucca, Nev. | 73 | | 5 | .00 | | .00 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah. | 77 | | 1 | .15 | | .15 |
| Cheyenne, Wyo. | 66 | 4 | | .40 | .10 | |
| North Platte, Nebr. | 72 | 8 | | .60 | | .50 |
| Denver, Colo. | 71 | 3 | | .35 | | .25 |
| Pueblo, Colo. | 73 | 3 | | .49 | | .49 |
| Dodge City, Kans. | 76 | 2 | | .87 | | .87 |
| Abilene, Tex. | 82 | | 6 | .35 | 2.65 | |
| Santa Fe, N. Mex. | 67 | 1 | | .64 | .16 | |
| El Paso, Tex. | 82 | | 1 | .49 | | .49 |
| Tucson, Ariz. | 84 | 0 | | .77 | | .77 |
| Pacific Coast: | | | | | | |
| Port Angeles, Wash. | 57 | | | .14 | | |
| Portland, Oreg. | 67 | | 1 | .14 | | .14 |
| Roseburg, Oreg. | 68 | | 2 | .07 | | .07 |
| Red Bluff, Cal. | 83 | | 5 | .00 | | .00 |
| Sacramento, Cal. | 75 | | 3 | .00 | | .00 |
| San Francisco, Cal. | 60 | | 2 | .00 | | .00 |
| Fresno, Cal. | 82 | | 6 | .00 | | .00 |
| Los Angeles, Cal. | 73 | | 7 | .00 | | .00 |
| San Diego, Cal. | 70 | | 6 | .07 | | .07 |
| Yuma, Ariz. | 93 | | 5 | .11 | | .01 |

*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 17, 1894.*

CHOLERA.

| Places. | Date. | Cases. | Deaths. | Remarks. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Arabia: | | | | |
| Mecca..... | June 11..... | | | Cholera reported. |
| Austria-Hungary: | | 94 | 43 | Total to May 29 in all Galicia. |
| Borsczow district..... | May 30-June 12..... | 38 | 12 | Borsczow, Husiatyn, Nisko, and Tarnoborzeg, June 12-June 19, 31 cases, 15 deaths. |
| | June 19-June 26..... | 2 | 2 | |
| | July 3-July 16..... | 9 | 3 | |
| | July 17-July 23..... | 20 | 9 | |
| Bukowina..... | June 4-June 7..... | 5 | 2 | |
| | June 19-June 26..... | 2 | 1 | |
| | July 3-July 16..... | 11 | 4 | |
| | July 17-July 23..... | 9 | 2 | |
| Cracow district..... | July 10-July 16..... | 28 | 1 | |
| | July 17-July 23..... | 28 | 13 | |
| Czorkow district..... | July 17-July 23..... | 2 | 2 | |
| Horodenka district..... | July 10-July 16..... | 1 | 1 | |
| | July 17-July 23..... | 6 | 2 | |
| Husiatyn district..... | June 19-June 26..... | 1 | 1 | |
| | July 3-July 16..... | 11 | 6 | |
| | July 17-July 23..... | 3 | 2 | |
| Kolbuszow district..... | July 10-July 16..... | 1 | 1 | |
| Kolomea district..... | July 17-July 23..... | 1 | 1 | |
| Nisko district..... | July 17-July 23..... | 1 | 1 | |
| Oldenburg district..... | July 20..... | | | 3 deaths reported. |
| Stanislaw district..... | July 17-July 23..... | 1 | 1 | |
| Zaleszczyky..... | June 5-June 12..... | | 2 | |
| | June 26-July 16..... | 119 | 36 | |
| | July 17-July 23..... | 70 | 28 | |
| Belgium: | | | | |
| Angleur..... | July 29..... | | 1 | |
| Cheratte..... | July 18..... | | 1 | |
| Ghenée..... | July 29..... | 1 | 1 | |
| Herstel..... | July 18..... | | 1 | |
| | July 22-July 25..... | | 1 | |
| | July 29..... | 1 | 3 | |
| Jemappes..... | | | | To June 25, 50 cases. |
| Liege..... | June 9-July 1..... | 4 | 8 | |
| | July 1-July 17..... | | 101 | |
| | July 22-July 25..... | 8 | | |
| | July 21-July 28..... | | 15 | |
| Seraing..... | June 15-June 30..... | 9 | 5 | |
| | July 18..... | | 7 | |
| Angleur, Alost, Liege, Montegnee, Seraing, St. Nicholas..... | June 25..... | | | Cholera reported. |
| Angleur, Buleur, Grace, Jemeppe, Montegnee, Tilleur..... | June 15-June 30..... | 90 | 49 | |
| Angleur, Buleur, Fleron, Grace, Montegnee, Olne, Schlessin, Sommeague, Tilleur..... | July 18..... | | | Cholera reported. |
| Wandre..... | July 18..... | | 1 | |
| China: | | | | |
| Canton..... | June 25 and July 2..... | | | Cholera reported. |
| France: | | | | |
| Department of Finistère..... | April 22-April 29..... | 19 | | Thirteen localities. |
| | May 20-May 25..... | 7 | 1 | |
| Marseilles..... | Aug. 3 and Aug. 9..... | | | Cholera reported. |
| Nantes..... | July 7..... | | | Do. |
| Paris..... | May 27-June 2..... | | 4 | |
| Rheims..... | June 23-July 7..... | 2 | 1 | |
| Germany: | | | | |
| Berlin..... | July 19..... | 1 | | |
| Bohnsack..... | July 11-July 16..... | 1 | | |
| Brahmunde..... | July 11-July 23..... | 2 | | |
| Christefelde..... | July 16-July 23..... | 2 | | |

Cholera and yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

CHOLERA—continued.

| Places. | Date. | Cases. | Deaths. | Remarks. |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------|---------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Germany—Continued. | | | | |
| Dantzic | July 7..... | | | Cholera reported. |
| Deutsch Eylau..... | July 7-July 21..... | 18 | 5 | |
| Direchau..... | June 28-July 4..... | 2 | | |
| Fordon..... | July 11-July 23..... | 2 | | |
| Grandenz..... | July 16-July 23..... | 2 | | |
| Grone Walz..... | July 11-July 23..... | 3 | | |
| Knuzerbrack..... | July 23-July 30..... | 1 | | |
| Lubeck..... | July 11-July 23..... | 3 | | |
| Neusfahrwasser..... | July 18..... | | 1 | |
| Plehnendorf..... | July 30..... | | 1 | |
| | July 11-July 16..... | 1 | | } On steamers during voyage from St. Petersburg. |
| | June 14..... | 3 | | |
| | July 11-July 23..... | 10 | | |
| | July 23-July 30..... | 1 | | |
| Schidlitz..... | July 11-July 23..... | 5 | | |
| Schilno..... | June 14..... | 1 | 2 | In country districts. |
| | July 11-July 23..... | 7 | | |
| Silesia..... | May 25-May 28..... | | 2 | |
| | June 6..... | 6 | 1 | Another report gives 5 deaths to June 4. |
| | July 11-July 23..... | 5 | | |
| | July 23-July 30..... | | 1 | |
| Holland: | | | | |
| Amsterdam..... | Aug. 1-Aug. 15..... | 29 | 9 | |
| Cosvorden..... | July 24-July 26..... | | 1 | |
| Elslo..... | July 18..... | 1 | | |
| Groenendal..... | July 27..... | | 1 | |
| Maestricht..... | July 18..... | 1 | | |
| Rotterdam..... | Aug. 3..... | | 1 | On foreign vessel bound for Germany. |
| India: | | | | |
| Bombay..... | May 16-May 29..... | | 29 | |
| | May 30-July 3..... | | 67 | |
| | July 3-July 10..... | | 14 | |
| Calcutta..... | May 6-June 2..... | | 85 | |
| | June 3-June 23..... | | 71 | |
| | June 24-June 30..... | | 28 | |
| Madras..... | April 21-May 4..... | | 2 | |
| Italy: | | | | |
| Leghorn | June 17-June 23..... | 1 | | |
| Russia: | | | | |
| Astrakahn (government)..... | July 8-July 14..... | 4 | 1 | |
| Brest (city)..... | July 14-July 19..... | 19 | 12 | |
| Courland (government)..... | July 3..... | 5 | 1 | |
| | July 5-July 15..... | 35 | 19 | |
| | July 8-July 21..... | 44 | 23 | |
| Cronstadt (government)..... | June 20-July 5..... | 12 | 6 | |
| | July 1-July 19..... | 156 | 51 | |
| | July 20-July 26..... | 33 | 19 | |
| Estland (government)..... | July 1-July 7..... | 7 | 3 | |
| | July 8-July 21..... | 57 | 28 | |
| Grodno (government)..... | June 2-June 29..... | 66 | 31 | |
| | June 30-July 14..... | 43 | 21 | |
| | July 15-July 21..... | 20 | 11 | |
| Hangoe (Finland)..... | July 11-July 18..... | 2 | 1 | |
| Kielce (government)..... | June 17-July 9..... | 280 | 117 | |
| | July 10-July 18..... | 369 | 164 | |
| Kovno (government)..... | May 6-May 19..... | 5 | 4 | |
| | May 13-June 9..... | 7 | 4 | |
| | June 17-June 30..... | 104 | 17 | |
| | July 1-July 14..... | 172 | 62 | |
| | July 15-July 21..... | 60 | 33 | |
| Livland (government)..... | July 1-July 7..... | 2 | 1 | |
| | July 8-July 14..... | | 1 | |
| Lomza (government)..... | July 21-July 23..... | 11 | 5 | |
| Mlava (city)..... | May 28-May 29..... | 20 | 10 | |
| Narva (city)..... | July 3-July 4..... | 8 | 4 | |
| Novgorod (government)..... | July 8-July 14..... | | 1 | |
| | July 15-July 21..... | 10 | 8 | |
| Olonetz (government)..... | July 4-July 9..... | 3 | 2 | |
| | July 16-July 27..... | 29 | 11 | |
| Petrikov (government)..... | May 13-May 29..... | 7 | 6 | |
| | May 31-June 5..... | 4 | 2 | |
| | July 1-July 7..... | 10 | 3 | |

Cholera and yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

CHOLERA—continued.

| Places. | Date. | Cases. | Deaths. | Remarks. |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Russia—Continued. | | | | |
| Plock (government) | May 6-May 12... | 26 | 19 | Includes city of Ciechanow, June 1 to 19, 157 cases, 74 deaths. |
| | May 11-May 31... | 109 | 66 | |
| | June 1-June 7..... | 74 | 32 | |
| | June 3-July 4..... | 349 | 178 | |
| | July 1-July 7..... | 47 | 16 | |
| | July 5-July 11.... | 60 | 29 | |
| | July 12-July 20.... | 146 | 81 | |
| Podolia (government)..... | May 9-May 23.... | 11 | 4 | |
| | June 3-June 9..... | 2 | 1 | |
| Radom (government)..... | May 6-May 30.... | 38 | 28 | |
| | June 3-June 16.... | 34 | 8 | |
| | June 13-July 3.... | 55 | 29 | |
| | July 4-July 11.... | 122 | 57 | |
| | July 12-July 18.... | 333 | 133 | |
| Revel..... | July 12..... | 1 | 1 | |
| St. Petersburg (gov't)..... | July 1-July 14.... | 373 | 44 | |
| | July 15-July 21.... | 415 | 60 | |
| St. Petersburg (city)..... | July 1-July 21.... | 2308 | 930 | |
| | July 22-July 28.... | 463 | 126 | |
| Serenetz (government)..... | July 10..... | 11 | 5 | |
| | July 16..... | 13 | 6 | |
| Tula (government)..... | May 20-June 10... | 13 | 1 | |
| | June 3-June 30.... | 20 | 1 | |
| | July 8-July 14.... | 1 | | |
| | July 15-July 21.... | 3 | | |
| Warsaw (government)..... | April 28-June 3.... | 107 | 58 | |
| | June 5-June 28.... | 134 | 69 | |
| | June 28-July 8.... | 22 | 8 | |
| | July 6-July 13.... | 132 | 73 | |
| | July 14-July 22.... | 455 | 220 | |
| Warsaw (city)..... | May 6-June 5.... | 64 | 41 | |
| | June 5-June 27.... | 45 | 29 | |
| | June 29-July 5.... | 34 | 22 | |
| | July 9-July 14.... | 22 | 6 | |
| | July 14-July 23.... | 158 | 78 | |
| Werchnye Sselo..... | July 16..... | 30 | 9 | |
| Zedletz..... | July 16-July 26.... | 4 | 2 | |
| Kiev, Mohilev, Orel, Pskow, Jaroslavl, Smolensk. | July 31..... | | | Cholera reported. |
| Sweden: | | | | |
| Stockholm, Fejan Quarantine Station. | July 4-July 18.... | 14 | 4 | One death on steamer during voyage from St. Petersburg. |
| Turkey: | | | | |
| Adrianople..... | July 17-July 21.... | 4 | 3 | Includes vicinity. |
| Akschehi..... | June 27..... | 3 | 1 | |
| Akseraï..... | June 30-July 3.... | 7 | 6 | |
| Angora..... | May 31-June 27.... | 146 | ..... |  |
| Arabson..... | June 30-July 3.... | ..... | 1 | |
| Avanas..... | June 8-June 26.... | 27 | ..... |  |
| Ben Bunar..... | May 10-May 21.... | ..... | 7 | |
| Bogazlian..... | June 3-June 19.... | 21 | ..... |  |
| Constantinople..... | April 1-April 30.... | ..... | 5 | |
| Divriki..... | May 24-June 22.... | 7 | 3 | |
| Erbaa..... | June 5-June 24.... | 19 | ..... |  |
| Ezeroum..... | April 17-April 19.... | 53 | 46 | |
| Gumusç Hadji..... | June 26..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| Iskilih..... | May 19-June 1.... | ..... | 85 | |
| Jozgat..... | May 31-June 1.... | ..... | 3 | |
| Kadikoi..... | May 16-June 1.... | ..... | 15 | |
| | June 26..... | 3 | ..... |  |
| Kaisseci..... | June 21-June 26.... | 359 | ..... |  |
| Kastamouni..... | May 5-May 30.... | ..... | 103 | |
| | June 1-June 21.... | 30 | ..... |  |
| Kaza von Zeila..... | May 16-May 31.... | ..... | 82 | |
| | June 1-June 26.... | ..... | 63 | |
| Kirschehr..... | June 3-June 27.... | 130 | ..... |  |
| Kouia..... | May 13-May 16.... | 5 | 4 | |
| | June 1-June 3.... | ..... | 2 | |
| | June 21-June 23.... | 8 | ..... |  |
| | June 30-July 3.... | ..... | 6 | |
| Maaden..... | June 26..... | 2 | ..... |  |
| Mahmurat el Aziz..... | May 13..... | ..... | 15 | |
| Marsewan..... | June 21-June 22.... | 4 | ..... |  |
| Milan..... | March 19..... | 27 | 17 | |
| | April 9-April 16.... | 14 | 10 | |

Cholera and yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

CHOLERA—continued.

| Places. | Date. | Cases. | Deaths. | Remarks. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Turkey—Continued. | | | | |
| Neuschehr | June 30 | 1 | 1 | Cases also in neighboring villages. Cholera reported July 21. |
| Niksar | May 27–May 30 | 11 | 11 | |
| Sansoum | May 29 | 12 | 6 | |
| Sivas | May 6–June 2 | 225 | 225 | |
| Sparta | July 21 | 1 | 1 | |
| Tokat | May 17–May 31 | 23 | 23 | |
| | June 1–June 27 | 67 | 67 | |
| Trebizond | May 16 | 10 | 10 | |
| | May 31–June 24 | 37 | 37 | |
| Unia | June 18–June 19 | 11 | 11 | |
| Urgup | May 18–May 19 | 1 | 1 | |
| | June 23–June 26 | 6 | 6 | |
| | June 30–July 3 | 8 | 2 | |

YELLOW FEVER.

| | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Brazil: | | | | |
| Rio de Janiero | April 29–May 5 | 81 | 244 | |
| | May 6–June 2 | 84 | 84 | |
| | June 2–June 30 | 4 | 4 | |
| | July 1–July 14 | 2 | 2 | |
| | July 14–July 21 | 1 | 1 | |
| Cuba: | | | | |
| Cardenas | July 1–July 7 | 1 | 2 | |
| | July 4–July 11 | 29 | 4 | |
| | July 14–July 28 | 1 | 3 | |
| Cienfuegos | April 29–May 5 | 22 | 12 | |
| | May 20–June 3 | 18 | 14 | |
| | June 4–June 30 | 8 | 8 | |
| | July 1–July 28 | 2 | 2 | |
| | July 29–Aug. 4 | 15 | 15 | |
| Cruces City | April 27–May 3 | 8 | 15 | Fever reported August 1. |
| Havana | May 4–May 31 | 86 | 31 | |
| | June 1–June 28 | 173 | 59 | |
| | June 28–July 26 | 50 | 21 | |
| | July 26–Aug. 2 | 40 | 13 | |
| | Aug. 2–Aug. 9 | 1 | 1 | |
| Manzcaragna | Aug. 1 | 2 | 1 | Yellow fever reported. |
| Matanzas | June 20–June 27 | 30 | 6 | |
| | July 4–July 11 | 20 | 4 | |
| | July 18–July 25 | 12 | 2 | |
| | July 25–Aug. 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Sagua la Grande | July 1–July 7 | 1 | 1 | |
| Santiago de Cuba | April 26–May 2 | 2 | 1 | |
| | May 2–May 15 | 1 | 1 | |
| | July 9 | 1 | 1 | |
| | Aug. 3 | 1 | 1 | Six cases, 3 deaths, in the fortnight preceding Aug. 4. |
| Ecuador: | | | | |
| Guayaquil | May 4–May 10 | 3 | 3 | |
| Honduras: | | | | |
| Nacaome | April 8–April 14 | 2 | 3 | |
| | April 22–April 28 | 3 | 3 | |
| Mexico: | | | | |
| Vera Cruz | April 27–May 3 | 6 | 38 | |
| | May 4–May 31 | 53 | 42 | |
| | June 1–June 28 | 11 | 11 | |
| | June 28–July 26 | 1 | 1 | |
| | July 26–August 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| West Indies: | | | | |
| Antigua | April 29–May 5 | 1 | 1 | |
| Puerto Rico | June 4–July 1 | 61 | 13 | |
| | July 1–July 8 | 15 | 3 | |
| Yucatan: | | | | |
| Merida | May 25–May 31 | 1 | 1 | |

*Status of cholera in Europe and Asia.*BERLIN, *August 1, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report regarding the progress of cholera in Europe for the 7 days ended July 31. With the exception of the appearance of a few cases in the Netherlands and a slight decrease in the epidemic at St. Petersburg there is little that is new to chronicle, and on the whole it can not be said that there has been much extension of cholera since my last report.

Germany.—During the week from July 23 to 30 there occurred in the region of the Vistula 3 cases of cholera; 1 at Gros Walz, a tailor, father of a child recently dead from cholera; another on July 26 at Plehnendorf, in the district of Dantzig, and the third, a boatman, who died in Thorn. The Cologne Gazette of July 31 reports imported cases of cholera at Duisburg and Lubeck.

Austria-Hungary.—In Galicia there were officially reported between July 17 and 23 132 cases of cholera and 56 deaths. The cases were distributed as follows: In the city of Cracow, 5 cases and 2 deaths, and in the suburbs and surroundings, including five villages, 23 cases and 11 deaths. In the district of Borszczow, four villages, 20 cases and 9 deaths. In the district of Czorkow, one village, 2 cases and 2 deaths. In the district of Horodenka, one village, 6 cases and 2 deaths. District of Husiatyn, two villages, 3 cases and 2 deaths. District of Kolomea, one village, 1 case. District of Nisko, one village, 1 case and 1 death. District of Stanislaw, one village, 1 case. District of Zaleszczyki, seven villages, 70 cases and 28 deaths. In Bukowina, seven villages in the districts of city of Cunowitz, Kotzman, Suczawa, and Wiznitz, 9 suspected cases and 2 deaths were reported. The total number of cases for Galicia between April 7 and July 23 has been 453, with 218 deaths, distributed among forty villages. In Bukowina the total has been in thirteen villages 28 cases and 10 deaths. Since the above report a dispatch from Vienna to the London Times states that on July 23 there occurred in Galicia 22 cases of cholera and 17 deaths, and on July 26 and 27 38 cases and 22 deaths, with, during the same period, 4 new cases in Bukowina. A dispatch from Vienna to the London Standard states that about two dozen cases of cholera are reported on an average every day from Galicia. As a rule, half of them prove fatal.

Belgium.—Official reports state that in the province of Liege, between July 1 and 17, there occurred 101 deaths from cholera. A dispatch from Liege, dated July 25, states that since the 22d instant, 8 cases of cholera had occurred there, 4 of them being fatal. A fatal case also occurred at Herstel. Another dispatch, dated July 30, from Liege, states that on the 29th there were 3 deaths and 1 new case at Herstel, 1 fatal case at Angleur, and 1 case and 1 death at Ghenée.

Netherlands.—On July 23 a case of cholera occurred on a Rhine boat, going from Rotterdam to Lobith, on the Prussian-Netherland frontier. Between July 24 and 26 a fatal case is known to have occurred in the village of Cosvorden, also on the Prussian frontier. On July 27 a death happened at Groeneudal, near Charlois and Rotterdam, supposed to be from cholera. There have been also, between July 12 and 24, suspected cases at Helder, north Holland, and at Tiendeveen, province of Drenthe.

Russia.—The following reports are official: Kingdom of Poland, city of Warsaw, between July 14 and 20, 102 cases and 52 deaths. and between July 21 and 23, 56 cases and 26 deaths. Government of

Warsaw, between July 14 and 19, 278 cases and 115 deaths, and between July 20 and 22, 177 cases and 105 deaths. In the government of Kielce, between July 10 and 16, there occurred 244 cases and 115 deaths, and from July 17 to 18, 125 cases and 49 deaths. In the government of Radom, between July 12 and 18, there were 333 cases and 133 deaths.

In the government of Plock, between July 12 and 17, 92 cases and 49 deaths, and between July 18 and 20, 54 cases and 32 deaths. In the government of Lomza, between July 21 and 23, there were 11 cases and 5 deaths. According to a report of July 24, a fatal case of cholera occurred at the railway crossing near the German frontier at Bialystock, in the government of Grodno. In the city of Brest, between July 14 and 19, there were 19 cases and 12 deaths. In the district of Schaulen, government of Kovno, between July 15 and 21, there were 60 cases and 33 deaths.

In the government of Estland, city of Narva, and its suburbs, on July 17, there were 4 new cases of cholera, the total to July 18 being 15 cases and 7 deaths. In Joachimsthal to date the total number of cases has been 18, with 4 deaths. In the city of St. Petersburg, between July 15 and 21, there were 1,292 cases and 584 deaths. In Cronstadt, between July 14 and 19, there were 58 cases and 18 deaths. The total given for the city of St. Petersburg until July 21 is 2,308 cases and 930 deaths. In the government of Petersburg, between July 8 and 14, there were 247 cases and 34 deaths. A report of July 23 states that the epidemic in St. Petersburg is decreasing. In the government of Novgorod, between July 8 and 14, there was 1 case and 1 death.

The following reports are nonofficial, but of later date and no doubt reliable:

According to a dispatch from Warsaw of July 25 there have been serious disturbances at Sharnoff, a town in the government of Radom, in connection with the funeral of 4 persons who died of cholera. A mob attempted to prevent the interment of the deceased in the burial ground set apart for the victims of cholera, and chased the coffin bearers from the cemetery. The crowd stormed the huts erected for the reception of patients and rescued 20 inmates. The police charged and dispersed the rioters and arrested the ringleaders. A dispatch of July 26 from St. Petersburg states that the cholera is slowly decreasing, but that the death rate is still equivalent to half the number of fresh cases daily.

The Journal de St. Petersburg, July 28, mentions the appointment of many additional physicians for the poor, the number on duty not being nearly sufficient.

The same paper gives some figures as follows, from midday July 26 to same time July 27: 83 new cases of cholera and 59 deaths, with 715 cases under treatment. It should be remembered that the papers are only allowed to publish the official information furnished them by the minister of the interior. The Cologne Gazette states that in the government of Warsaw between, July 14 and 22, there were 455 cases and 220 deaths. A dispatch to the London Times, dated July 28, states that in St. Petersburg the day previous there were 79 new cases and 49 deaths, 679 cases remaining under treatment.

The Vossische Zeitung, July 29, has a dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated the day before, which gives the following information: In St. Petersburg, between July 22 and 28, 463 cases and 126 deaths; in Cronstadt, July 20 to 26, 33 cases and 19 deaths. From July 15 to 21 in Warsaw, 120 cases and 61 deaths; same date, government of Petersburg, 415 cases and 60 deaths; Warsaw, 366 cases, 83 deaths; Tomsk, 415 cases and 60 deaths; Warsaw, 366 cases, 83 deaths; Tomsk, 415 cases and 60 deaths.

5 cases, 4 deaths; Grodno, 20 cases, 11 deaths; Kovno, 60 cases, 33 deaths; Novgorod, 10 cases, 8 deaths; and Tula, 3 cases. Between the 8th and 14th of July, in the government of Kielce, 195 cases, 90 deaths; Plock, 74 cases, 35 deaths; Livland, 1 death; and Astrakahn, 4 cases and 1 death. From July 8 to 21 in Courland, 44 cases, 23 deaths; Estland, 57 cases, 28 deaths. From July 16 to 27, there occurred in Olonez, 29 cases and 11 deaths. From July 16 to 26, there were in Sedletz, 4 cases and 2 deaths. Cases are reported at Kiev, Mohilev, Orel, Pskow, Jaroslav, and Smolensk. A dispatch from St. Petersburg of July 29 speaks of a slight abatement of the epidemic, the number of fresh cases on the 28th being only 79, and the deaths 49. The total number of persons being under treatment was 679.

It may be of interest to add that the city of St. Petersburg has been divided into 36 medical sections, and each section provided with a full corps of medical attendants and all necessary apparatus for the treatment of the sick.

Turkey.—According to a report of July 21 there have been, since July 17 at Adrianople, 4 cases of cholera and 3 deaths. It is stated that about 4 or 5 cases occur daily in the vilayet of Kouia, and that about half of these cases die. Cases have occurred in the city of Sparta.

East Indies.—In the period between the 10th and 23d of June there were in Calcutta 53 deaths from cholera.

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

BELGIUM.

The progress of cholera at Liege—Preventive measures in force.

LIEGE, August 2, 1894.

SIR: In order that the Bureau may have a definite idea of the situation I have translated the daily reports of the leading newspaper, and transmit them exactly as published, omitting only the names of the victims and of the infected streets. It is noteworthy that the latter are in every instance narrow and dismal, scarcely more than alleys, indeed, and receive but little sunlight. In the new quarter, where the streets are broad, with many parks and gardens, it has not appeared. The exports to America are exclusively of metal, arms, bronzes, china, and glass, and therefore not likely, I should judge, to convey the poison.

Of the cases occurring only about one-fourth are fatal, and the medical authorities are trying to still further moderate the plague by calling it cholérine.

The brevity of these notices illustrates perfectly the indifference of the public.

July 26: Three cases were reported yesterday in obscure streets (naming them). In the evening 2 others were also reported.

July 27: A man who had been ill for two days died yesterday. No new cases reported.

July 28: There were 7 cases, including 1 death, yesterday, and 1 in the evening. In Angleur (a suburb) the epidemic has reappeared. At Renory (another suburb) there were 8 deaths day before yesterday and 3 yesterday. The provincial medical commission visited Angleur, and the most energetic measures of disinfection were inaugurated.

July 30: Five persons, including 2 children, succumbed to the disease yesterday, and in the night 1 other passed away. Although the malady has completely disappeared from Jemeppe and its environs, the author-

ities have established a lazaretto to provide for future contingencies. It is constructed of iron, wood, and linoleum, and its permanent maintenance has been decided on. At Ongrée a similar hospital has been established in anticipation of a possible visitation.

July 31: There were 5 new cases reported yesterday, and several deaths occurred at the hospital. The greatest hygienic precautions are now being taken. The administration has had lime scattered everywhere.

August 1: There were only 4 cases and 2 deaths yesterday. This is a slight decrease, which we hope soon to see accentuated. During the night, however, 3 others were reported.

August 2: From yesterday noon to this morning 6 new cases occurred. When the victims are not carried to the hospital, and even where the symptoms first manifest themselves, the burgomaster has wisely had the houses disinfected.

NICHOLAS SMITH,
U. S. Consul.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary report of Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *July 17, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for week ended July 14, 1894. Again there were only 2 deaths from yellow fever; from *accessio pernicioso* there were 2 more than in the foregoing week; from smallpox, 1 (the same as the last); from typhoid fever, 3 more, 5 in all, and from beriberi 4 less, while the total from all causes was 222, being 49 less than in the previous week. The health of the port is rarely better than now, and we may consider it in a normal sanitary condition.

Since last report I have inspected the following-named vessels: July 11, steamship *Strabo*, English, for New Orleans, and steamship *Turkish Prince*, English, for New York, from Buenos Ayres, a visé; July 13, steamship *Lassell*, English, for New York.

Respectfully, yours,

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, *July 24, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose reports for week ended July 21, 1894. The normal state of health continues. There were 2 deaths from yellow fever this week, and 2 from *accessio pernicioso*, the same as in the previous week; from smallpox, 2, as against 1 in the foregoing week; none from typhoid fever, and 1 less from beriberi. There were 30 deaths from consumption, which disease is always very fatal here during the colder months.

Cholera in Russia.—The authorities here have declared all Russian ports as suspected of being infected, and require rigid inspection and quarantine from all ships therefrom.

Smallpox.—This disease is reported to be rife and very fatal in Nitheroy, on the other side of the bay.

Disinfection.—Experiments are being made here to test the validity of Hermite's process of sterilizing sea water by an electric current, with a view to its adoption for sanitary purposes.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected or received bills of health: July 17, steamship *Merida*, English, from

Buenos Ayres for New York, a visé; July 18, steamship *Catania*, German, from Santos for New York, a visé, and bark *Julia Rollins*, American, for Baltimore, Md.; July 20, barkentine *Priscilla*, American for Baltimore, Md.

Respectfully, yours,

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

CANADA.

Smallpox in Ontario.

TORONTO, August 7, 1894.—I beg to make the following statement regarding the prevalence of smallpox in Ontario at the present time: Chatham township, Kent County, July 25, 1 case, still sick; Dover, Kent County, July 25, 1 case, still sick; Tecumseh, Essex County, August 1, 1 case, which proved fatal; Windsor, Essex county, August 6, 1 case, still sick. Quarantine and vaccination enforced. All patients came from Detroit.—PETER H. BRYCE, *Secretary Provincial Board of Health*.

CHILE.

Sanitary condition of Antofagasta.

ANTOFAGASTA, June 30, 1894.

SIR: I take it for granted the main interest in the weekly consular sanitary reports is found in those from important ports where certain diseases and epidemics are prevalent, and from others whence large numbers of emigrants ship for the United States, or merchandise likely to convey contagion. Such being the case, I deem a report for the last week in each quarter, with a copy of civil register's official return, and a sort of résumé of the whole quarter, such as will be found in the report now supplied, will be ample from this generally healthy port.

With this first report you will not, I hope, deem amiss a few explanations about the port itself.

Antofagasta is in latitude 23° 38' south, and longitude 70° 26' west. It is the capital and port of this province (of same name), also the shipping port for most of central and southern Bolivia, and now has between 11,000 and 12,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the western edge of the desert of Atacama. The province has one river reaching northward, the Loa, and its waters are bad and unhealthy, though early in the morning, before sunrise, mules will drink without much trouble. Nothing is produced here; all and everything is fetched from outside. Up to October, 1892, condensed water was used for the people and locomotives of the railway, and of course it was dear, and consequently cleanliness among work folks did not result. In October, 1892, water was brought in iron pipes from San Pedro River, at a point 10,000 feet above and 180 miles distant. The water is of fair quality, and is sold for \$1.40 per ton to the public.

The town is on a sloping plain between the coast range and the sea, and of an average width of three-quarters of a mile. The range is from 1,800 to 3,000 feet high, and forms the western boundary of the great central plain, several hundred miles long, north and south, where the great deposits of crude nitrate of soda are found. There are no sewers, and garbage, night soil, and dirty water are taken out in carts.

This last costs more to remove than the fresh water. No cesspools are allowed in most of the towns. There is a pretty constant southerly wind, and this sweeps out and ventilates the town.

There are in most years short showers. Many years ago there was a regular rainy winter, and the whole country was covered by good grass and beautiful flowers, but with showers, public health suffered. Water does not soak into the ground, but forms small pools and more or less thin mud until all is evaporated. The dirt and filth in and about the town ferment, forming bad vapors, and hence fevers, etc. And now I must explain that the city doctors find typhoid increasing with the cheap water. Formerly water was so dear great care was exercised in its use, and none wasted or spilled on the floors and yards. This has all changed. People are careless, and, besides, it costs to remove dirty water, so the floors and yards are not only dirty, but more than damp, and constant evaporation goes on, bringing in its train all sorts of ills. Happily, the strong southerly wind (as the town is perfectly open), hastens and drives these vapors speedily away. In time we may see proper sewerage laid down, as everything favors its easy construction and moderate cost.

There have never been any great epidemics here, except smallpox, as I will presently explain. At Cobija, about 90 miles to the north, yellow fever has been most virulent. Southern parts had cholera, Antofagasta escaped. In 1892 and 1893 influenza made many victims, but it did the same everywhere.

Smallpox, I am persuaded, always exists throughout this country. The government does all possible to stamp it out, providing funds and free vaccination; but the people, even among the educated, are careless and indifferent, with the result that the country is full of pockmarked folks. Antofagasta is no exception. Just now there are few cases but presently it will become almost epidemic. After every one, apparently, has had it, died, or gotten well, it will disappear, but only because there is no more raw material to work upon, and this experience is to be repeated just so soon as sufficient stock accumulates.

Among foreigners, when careless in their modes of life, liver troubles appear, but with proper prudence, and an occasional visit south or to the interior of Bolivia for a change, there is nothing to prevent a fairly healthy, long life.

I should mention there are two good passes through the coast range, giving easy transit for carts and the Antofagasta and Bolivia Railway. This last crosses the outer cordillera at 13,000 feet, drops to Andean plateau of 12,000 feet, and reaches Oruro, 600 miles distant. On this plateau, mineral branches reach over 14,000 feet. The gauge is only 30 inches.

Respectfully, yours,

C. C. GREENE,
U. S. Vice-Consul.

CHINA.

Plague at Hongkong.

HONGKONG, June 8, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to confirm my cablegram sent to the Department of State June 5, 1894, as follows: "State Department, Washington: Canton, Hongkong, Asiatic plague.—Seymour, Hunt."

On the outbreak of the Asiatic or black plague in this colony, after interviewing local medical officers, I gave my views on the subject in

my dispatch No. 17, the disease is still supposed to be noncontagious, and does not take the form of an epidemic to which all nationalities are equally liable, it having proved to be contagious only when one is thrown directly into contact with the disease, and is surrounded with the unspeakable filth in which thousands of the natives have lived in utter indifference to sanitary laws. A very few of the Europeans have been attacked by the plague, and the victims were those that form the ranks of the sanitary force, who have volunteered to go into pestilential dens for the purpose of removing dead bodies, unearthing filth, and for disinfection. The aforesaid European workers during their routine of work would have to go into fresh air at intervals, being overcome by faintness. Still, but few of those who have been exposed as above have contracted the disease, there having been only 1 fatal case among them. There was also a doubtful case among the European residents, and it is presumed that he had exposed himself. It is claimed that the period of incubation is from one to eight days. In some cases it is fatal the first day.

The total deaths officially recorded as due to the plague now amount to 1,037.

It is believed now that the disease has abated in some degree. While I wrote promptly and directly in a general way on the subject to the Department, a cablegram was sent afterwards in order that the information might reach its destination before any vessel reached America.

You will understand why I did not cable earlier, as I still think that the disease can not be transferred into the United States on account of the great distance intervening between this colony and any port in the United States, as Macao is declared free from the plague, it being only about five to six hours' journey in a river steamer from Hongkong and Canton, from which passengers are daily going to and fro.

In the treatment of the disease, neither the native doctors, who attend principally to the treatment of their countrymen, nor the European fraternity seem to have any success.

For statistics of death rates owing to the plague, please refer to my weekly sanitary reports sent to U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

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

W. E. HUNT,

U. S. Consul.

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Sanitary measures enforced at Tientsin—No plague in that city.

TIENTSIN, CHINA, *June 18, 1894.*

SIR: At a recent meeting of the consular body a draft of stringent quarantine and sanitary rules was submitted to the customs taotai, to be adopted by him, as an effective means to prevent the introduction into this port of the so-called plague now raging at Hongkong and Canton.

The customs taotai, while appreciating the effective measures submitted, declined to adopt them, as they would entail a degree of vigilance and an amount of expenditure which he thought to be unnecessary; but the matter having been brought thus forcibly to his attention, the taotai now proposes to enforce the regulations which have been adopted for this emergency at Shanghai. These regulations will need to be altered somewhat to suit the conditions of this port, and as soon as this is done I will have them published over my name for the information and guidance of citizens of the United States.

There are, at present, no indications that the plague will reach Tientsin.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

SHERIDAN P. READ,
U. S. Consul.

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

CUBA.

Smallpox increasing at Cienfuegos—Weekly sanitary report.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, August 9, 1894.

SIR: The smallpox epidemic increases alarmingly. The increase which it has taken, and which is likely to continue, is due to the authorities not taking the necessary steps to stop it. They have not taken heed of the complaints of the newspapers here or in Havana. The cases have not been isolated, and you may judge their carelessness when I say that the water with which the patients have been washed is thrown into the streets. I have seen a dead person from disease exposed some hours, and afterwards taken through the middle of the city to the cemetery.

The total of new cases up to date, August 9, 1894, is 32. It may be said that it is epidemic. There were 40 deaths from all causes during the week ended August 4, 1894. Of these, 8 were caused by yellow fever, 3 by typhoid fever, 2 by smallpox and 4 by borras fever.

There are 299 patients in the hospitals, distributed as follows: Civil hospital, 176; St. Raphael, 25; National, 54; Dependientes, 20; and Canarias, 24.

Respectfully, yours,

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

Departure of infected vessels from Havana.

HAVANA, August 7, 1894.

SIR: To-day I had the honor of wiring you as follows: "*Electric Light*, British brig, Tuesday, for Pascagoula via Tortugas, had two yellow at military hospital wharf." The British brig *Electric Light* entered this port with lumber from New York on July 9. and discharged at the suspicious Tallapiedra wharf, contiguous to the ever-infected military hospital. While there 3 or 4 of her men were taken sick, the first being her mate, who was sent to a hospital for eight days, where his illness was classified as catarrhal fever. About the time the vessel was finishing discharging and was leaving the wharf for the open bay, 2 of her sailors fell ill from what soon proved to be yellow fever. They were sent to a hospital, where they now remain, and the master requested that a preliminary disinfection be performed.

The vessel has been detained somewhat by business matters and the difficulties in procuring proper men to replace those left behind; in fact, has left with only 1 of the 2 required, and it was quite impossible to ascertain whether he was immune or not. The vessel's destination being Pascagoula, she left this morning for the national quarantine station at Dry Tortugas for disinfection and treatment. This is the last of several lumber vessels that have recently discharged at the infected Tallapiedra wharf, pertaining to the military hospital, and it will be more than a month before another can get there, discharge, and get away.

Up to the present time no vessel here has been invaded this year by yellow fever at any other place than the military hospital wharf.

Very respectfully,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

HAVANA, August 11, 1894.—*John R. Bergen*, American schooner, left Saturday for Port Tampa via Tortugas (national quarantine station). She left 1 case of yellow fever here, and carries 1 suspicious.—D. M. BURGESS, *Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.*

Unsanitary condition of Santiago—Outbreak of yellow fever.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *August 4, 1894.*

SIR: On Friday I had the honor to inform you, by cable, that yellow fever had broken out here. There have been 3 deaths recorded in the city limits (not including military hospital) within the past two weeks, with an approximation of 6 new cases. As I informed you before, it was expected that this would prove to be an excessively unhealthy summer, because of the great amount of excavation done in various portions of the city and the presence of a large number of raw recruits in the Spanish army located here, who are, as foreigners, peculiarly liable to the fever. The streets here are without sewers, and a mass of dead animals, vegetable matter, and house refuse is thrown into the streets to decay. Until about the 15th of July we had almost daily rains, which kept the streets moderately clean, as that word is known here. Since then, however, we have not even had a shower, and the streets are reeking with filth. The temperature for the past two weeks has been evenly excessive and oppressive, with great humidity. The result was the outbreak of the fever, and fears are entertained that the disease will spread to an epidemic.

Under the present circumstances, in order to use every precaution to prevent the disease being transported from this port to our own shores, it seems advisable that a medical inspector should be appointed here for the present, who will carefully inspect all vessels bound for ports in the United States, and do what is necessary in seeing that the vessels are uninfected, and that they comply strictly with the quarantine laws and regulations. Last Wednesday I prevented the schooner *Gertrude A. Bartlett* from taking to New York a cargo of old bones, which had been lying exposed near the wharf for some time, and where yellow fever is prevalent. Pending instructions from you, I took the responsibility to disinfect the cargo of the steamship *Santiago*, bound for New York. As this vessel laid in the stream, I thought it necessary to disinfect only the cargo taken on at this port. That steamer goes this afternoon.

Awaiting your commands, I am,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. HYATT,
U. S. Vice-Consul.

GERMANY.

Confirming cable report of death from cholera on a steamer arriving at Lubeck—U. S. quarantine regulations enforced.

HAMBURG, *July 20, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that yesterday I received a telegram from the U. S. consular agent at Lubeck, in this consular district, which reads as follows: "Cook on board German steamer *Helix*, coming

from St. Petersburg, died on the 16th instant from Asiatic cholera during voyage.—Meyer.”

I accordingly wired the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service the following: “German Steamer *Helix*, arriving Lubeck from Petersburg 18th, reports death of cook from Asiatic cholera.—Robertson.”

I have given instructions to the consular agent at Lubeck to be especially careful to fully enforce the existing quarantine regulations of the Treasury with regard to vessels, crews, cargoes, passengers, and baggage leaving Lubeck for the United States, either directly or via some other port, and to keep me promptly and fully informed of the sanitary condition of the city and his district.

I beg to assure you that, in view of the cases of cholera at Lubeck, Dantzic, and Berlin, I shall take all required precautions at this port.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. HENRY ROBERTSON,

U. S. Consul.

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Epidemic of smallpox in St. Johns Wood, London.

BERLIN, August 1, 1894.

SIR: There has been a serious epidemic of smallpox at St. Johns Wood, London. On July 22, 3 cases were reported; on the next day, July 23, 8; July 24, 13; July 25, 42; and July 26, 81. Under date July 30 a dispatch says 9 fresh cases of smallpox from St. Johns Wood were sent to the hospitals of the asylum's board yesterday, and 2 more patients were taken down to Long Reach in the course of the night. Another dispatch of July 31 is as follows: Inquiry yesterday at the offices of the metropolitan asylums board elicited the fact that the number of patients suffering from smallpox on board the hospital ships *Atlas* and *Endymion* has jumped to a total of 200. There were 18 new cases admitted on Saturday and 13 on Sunday, but up to yesterday morning only two notifications of fresh cases had been received by the officials of the board, and it is hoped that the outbreak is on the decline. It is understood that the epidemic is under control. It was most energetically treated, the patients sent to the hospital ships at Long Reach on the Thames, buildings fumigated, and infected clothing and bedding destroyed.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

HOLLAND.

Cholera in Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, August 16, 1894.

Twenty-nine cases and nine deaths from cholera in the last fortnight.

EDWARD DOWNES,
U. S. Consul.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

RUSSIA.

Report on the cholera epidemic in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27, 1894.

SIR: Referring to my dispatch No. 244, of July 21, I have the satisfaction to inform you that the official reports on cholera in St. Petersburg show a steady decrease of the disease during the week now ending. Whereas the number of deaths had at the date of my last dispatch reached about 100 per day, they have been falling until they now stand at about 65, and while the entire number in the hospitals had then risen to nearly 900, it is now about 700. This is undoubtedly due to the intelligence and vigor of the sanitary administration of the city. I may add that while in a few cases the disease has seized upon persons among the more intelligent classes, it is still almost entirely confined to the lower ranks of the peasantry employed in the city, and especially upon the Neva and the canals.

I am, sir, etc.,

ANDREW D. WHITE,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

Regulations concerning the introduction of epidemic disease into Russia via maritime frontiers.

NEW LONDON, CONN., July 25 (August 6), 1894.

In consequence of the conclusion of the sanitary convention, signed at Dresden on April 3 (15), 1893, and in order to harmonize them, it has been deemed necessary to introduce certain modifications in the regulations of 1893 concerning the introduction of epidemic diseases into Russia via the maritime frontiers of the Empire. I consequently have the honor to bring the following supplementary instructions, which were issued under date of March 22, 1894, to the notice of the Federal Government:

I. Vessels from countries in which cholera prevails are, as regards the enforcement of sanitary measures, and independently of the character of their bills of health, classified under three heads, viz: 1, infected; 2, suspected; 3, healthy.

A vessel is considered as infected when it has cholera on board, or where there have been fresh cases of cholera on board during the last seven days.

A vessel is considered as suspicious when it has cases of cholera on board prior to the seven days last past.

A vessel is considered as healthy when, although it is from an infected port, it has had no cases of cholera, and no deaths from that disease, either prior to its departure or during its voyage, or on its arrival.

The following measures are to be enforced in the case of infected vessels:

1. The sick are to be put ashore and isolated immediately, and the other persons are to be quarantined for a period not exceeding five days. Passengers and members of the crew who shall be found to be in good health need not be quarantined.

2. Disinfection shall be rigorously carried out, according to the quarantine regulations and the instructions of the minister of the interior of July 24, 1893. (No. 1211.) Suspected vessels shall be subjected to the medical inspection and to the disinfection required by the regulations. Healthy vessels, after the visit of the health officer, shall at once be admitted to pratique. If, however, the hygienic conditions of one of these vessels are not considered satisfactory by the health officer, it shall not be admitted to pratique until it has been thoroughly disinfected.

II. A vessel from an infected port shall not be required to hoist the black flag if during the last seven days of its passage, it has had no case of actual or supposed cholera on board.

III. In the exceptional case in which a foreign vessel has been prevented by stress of weather, or by other causes beyond its control, from entering a port in which there are

quarantine establishments, and has consequently been unable to procure the required bills of health, the governor of the province may, if such vessel enters a port in which there is a custom-house only, authorize a local government physician to visit it and to cause suitable sanitary measures to be adopted.

IV. The importation of the following articles from infected European countries is prohibited :

1. Linen and garments that have been worn, bedding that has been used, although it may be designated as merchandise.

2. Rags. The following articles are not prohibited :

(a) Rags compressed by hydraulic pressure, transported as merchandise in large quantities, in bales with iron bands, and bearing marks and numbers to show their origin.

(b) New waste, coming directly from spinning, weaving, manufacturing, and bleaching establishments, artificial wool, and new paper cuttings.

V. Foreign vessels entering Russian ports must have their bills of health viséd in ports from which they sail by the consulates of Russia. The presentation of bills of health issued by the authorities of intermediate ports where they may have called during their voyage is not obligatory.

Be pleased to accept, etc.,

CANTACUZENE,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

Prophylactic inoculations of hydrophobia.

The following report was forwarded by the U. S. consul at Odessa, July 21, 1894 :

[Translation.]

REPORT ON THE WORK DONE BY THE ODESSA TOWN BACTERIOLOGICAL STATION DURING THE YEAR 1893.

The staff of the station was composed in the first half year as follows: Dr. Buivid and his two assistants (one male, one female) and for the second half year Dr. Diatrop-tor was appointed to act as manager. The surgeon, who was assistant, gave his place up in September, while the new assistant entered on his duties on the 1st of December.

The work of the station consisted in—

(I) Prophylactic inoculations of hydrophobia.

In the course of the year 1893 there were 793 persons subjected to prophylactic inoculations; besides which 17 persons broke off the treatment before the termination of the course; 7 because the animals which had bitten them were proved to be healthy, and 10 from causes not known to the station. Inoculation was refused to 85 persons, either because they had not received such injuries which might lay them open to the danger of infection, or on account of their wounds having been inflicted by healthy animals.

Amongst the number of the 793 inoculated persons, there were 514 males and 279 females, and 775 of them had been bitten by rabid animals, whereas 18 had been subject to the danger of contagion while attending sick persons and animals. Classing these 793 patients according to their age, there were 96 of them under 5 years old, 161 from 5 to 10, 211 from 10 to 20, 231 from 20 to 40, 74 from 40 to 60, and 20 over 60 years old. Amongst them were 38 persons from Odessa, 171 from the province of Kherson, 168 from that of Bessarabia, 74 from Podolia, 202 from Kiev, 28 from Poltava, 14 from Chernigov, 7 from Ekaterinoslav, 58 from the Taurida, 26 from Volhynia, 5 from Minsk, 1 from Kovno, and 1 from the town of Novorossisk. The necessity of the inoculation arose from the following causes: Bites of wolves, 5; of dogs, 710; of cats, 56; of calves, 2; of pigs, 1; and of horses, 1; from possibility of contagion while tending sick persons, 4; and sick animals, 14.

The hydrophobia was proved in the following ways: In 83 cases by trepanning experimental rabbits, in 8 cases by the death of other persons bitten at the same time, in 253 cases by certificates of surgeons and veterinary surgeons, and in 449 instances by a clinical picture of the sick animals.

There were 72 instances of severe wounds, 381 of medium, and 322 of slight laceration. In 18 cases the wounds had been previously burnt out, in 225 cases ineffectual remedies had been applied, and in 532 cases there had been no previous treatment of any kind (before inoculation).

Prophylactic inoculations were commenced on 556 persons within the first week after the bite; on 173 within the second; on 21 within the third; on 6 within the fourth, and on 9 persons still later.

According to series of inoculations, they are divided as follows: Two persons received up to 4 series; 701 from 5 to 8; 72 from 9 to 15; 15 persons from 16 to 20, and 3 over 20 series.

Prophylactic inoculations were continued on 2 persons for less than 7 days; on 658 less than 14; on 97 less than 21; on 34 less than 28, and on 2 less than 30.

Of the patients of the station, 491 were accommodated in the town hospital; 27 (soldiers of various detachments) in the military hospital, and 275 in private houses.

Of the total number (793) of persons inoculated at the station, there were the following deaths:

Maria Nazarenko, age 5 years, from the village of Gorodchitse, borough of Domonovitsy, district of Rechitsa, province of Minsk, bitten on May 17 by a wolf showing signs of being rabid. A large wound on the temple measuring about 3 centimeters in diameter, in those parts of the head which are under hair, two rather deep lineal wounds, one measuring 6, the other 8 centimeters. Under the outer corner of the right eye, a wound measuring 1 centimeter in length; on the right cheek, two small wounds of one-fourth centimeter in diameter. The wounds had not been burnt out. Arrived at the station on May 28, eleven days after having been bitten. Fell ill on June 5, and died on the 8th. By the same wolf, had been bitten at the same time as Maria Nazarenko, 4 other persons (3 also in the head); they finished the course of treatment, and remained well.

Maria Smovzherko, age 5 years, from the village Linbki, district of Kiev; bitten on the 4th of June by a dog proved by a veterinary dissection to be rabid. She had on her left cheek two deep wounds of 3 centimeters and one-half centimeter length, respectively, and besides that a superficial scratch of the foot. The wounds had not been burnt out. Inoculations were commenced on the 16th of June, i. e., twelve days after she had been bitten. On the 28th of June Smovzherko became rabid and died on the 1st of July.

Gersh Shakhman, age 5 years, from Bata, province of Podolia; bitten on the 20th of June by a dog that showed symptoms of hydrophobia. He had two wounds on his left cheek, one rather deep, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ centimeters long, the other measuring one-half centimeter. The wounds had been one hour later cauterized by means of carbolic acid. Inoculations were commenced on the 24th of June; on the twenty-first day of inoculation he fell ill, and died on the 20th of July of hydrophobia.

Terenti Yunk, aged 14 years, of the village of Gorodishti, district of Orgeiev, province of Bessarabia, bitten on the 8th of September by a dog which showed symptoms of hydrophobia. Had in his upper lip, on the right side, a torn wound clean through and $1\frac{1}{2}$ centimeters long; on his right cheek eight bleeding scratches; on his left forearm one wound of $\frac{1}{2}$ centimeter, and on his left thigh one laceration of 3 centimeters, and several small wounds. The wounds had been cauterized on the next day. Inoculations were begun four days after his having been bitten. On the 26th of September he showed the first symptoms of being ill, and Yunk died on the 28th.

According to the records of the station, during the year of this report of the persons who had passed through the inoculations, 2 died.

Terenti Kruk, aged 12 years, of the village of Verkhniachka, district of Uman, province of Kiev, bitten on the 26th of May by a dog, a veterinary dissection of which animal proved it to have been rabid. Had one wound on the left fore-wrist, penetrating the skin and 4 centimeters long, and three smaller wounds measuring three-quarters of a centimeter in diameter. The wounds had been cauterized after two hours by means of lapis infernalis. Sixteen days later inoculations were begun, and ended on the 26th of June. A communication from the borough administration states that Kruk died in July of hydrophobia.

Joseph Kamcusi, aged 9 years, a resident of Odessa, bitten on July 20 by a dog showing clinical indications of hydrophobia, had a small wound measuring one-third centimeter between the thumb and first finger of the right hand. The wound had three hours later been treated with tinctura iodi. Inoculations commenced on the day on which he was bitten, and finished on August 3. On August 12, J. Kamcusi fell ill, and on August 19 he died, showing symptoms of hydrophobia.

Thus the percentage of deaths amongst the bitten persons (775 in all) who had gone through the prophylactic inoculations was equal to 26 per cent. If, however, in accordance with the indications of Pasteur, made on page 131 in the "Annales de l'Institut Pasteur, 1890," the last named, as having died within fifteen days after the close of his treatment be exempted, then the death rate will be reduced to the figure of 13 per cent. The method of prophylactic inoculations remained unaltered; as before, every day, by way of controlling the purity of the materials for inoculation, it was

sown on feeding mediums of brains destined for inoculation. In conformity with the tables of the "Institut Pasteur," the work of the station with regard to inoculations of hydrophobia may be expressed in the following :

| | A. | | B. | | C. | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Bitten in head and face— | | | | | | |
| One wound..... | | | 3 | | 6 | |
| Several wounds..... | | 3 | 14 | | 30 | |
| Cauterizations— | | | | | | |
| Effectual..... | | | | | | |
| Ineffectual..... | | | 5 | | 7 | |
| None..... | 3 | | 12 | | 29 | |
| Bitten in the hands— | | | | | | |
| One wound..... | | 19 | | 54 | | 71 |
| Several wounds..... | | 37 | | 98 | | 160 |
| Cauterizations— | | | | | | |
| Effectual..... | 3 | | 7 | | 4 | |
| Ineffectual..... | 12 | | 39 | | 71 | |
| None..... | 41 | | 106 | | 156 | |
| Bitten in extremities and body— | | | | | | |
| One wound..... | | 13 | | 34 | | 72 |
| Several wounds..... | | 9 | | 47 | | 92 |
| Cauterizations— | | | | | | |
| Effectual..... | | | 2 | | 2 | |
| Ineffectual..... | 2 | | 27 | | 59 | |
| None..... | 20 | | 52 | | 103 | |
| Bitten through torn clothes..... | 13 | | 54 | | 118 | |
| Bitten through clothes not torn..... | 5 | | 6 | | 11 | |
| Bitten into the naked body..... | 4 | | 21 | | 35 | |
| Numerous bites in various parts of the body..... | | 2 | | 3 | | 8 |
| Cauterizations— | | | | | | |
| Effectual..... | | | 1 | | 2 | |
| Ineffectual..... | | | | | | |
| None..... | 2 | | 2 | | 6 | |
| Bitten through torn clothes..... | 2 | | 2 | | 6 | |
| Bitten into the naked body..... | | | 1 | | 2 | |
| Having been subject to danger of contagion from sick people..... | | | | | | 4 |
| Having been subject to danger of contagion from sick animals..... | | | | | | 14 |
| Total..... | | 83 | | 253 | | 457 |

The column A contains particulars regarding persons bitten by animals which, by means of experiments, were proved to be rabid. The column B contains particulars regarding persons bitten by animals examined by doctors or veterinary surgeons and found to be rabid. The column C contains particulars regarding persons bitten by animals, the general clinical aspect of which suggested suspicion of their having been rabid.

Besides the persons here enumerated in 1893, 5 died of hydrophobia in the town hospital without having received any prophylactic inoculation. Amongst them was a local resident ; the rest had arrived from other places. All 5 came into the hospital presenting an already quite developed picture of the disease.

II. Investigations and working out of questions regarding the care of public health.

In the year 1893, following the example of the preceding year, the water supplied to the town from the Dniester was daily controlled. The general quantity of bacteria in the water drawn from the pipes of the Odessa waterworks varied between 20 to 70 per cubic centimeter. But no pathogenical microorganisms of any kind were ever thereby discovered.

The station examined specimens of water and of ice sent in from private ponds, which are being worked for the purpose of selling the ice. In two instances, the ice, from its outward appearance, as well as from the large amounts therein containing bacteria, had to be declared as unfit for internal use, and in one of these instances the bacteriological investigation of the water gave the possibility of ascertaining that the water had been tainted with street drainage water, and the subsequent inspection of the locality corroborated this. Water from wells was also repeatedly investigated to ascertain the quantity of pathogenical microbes (amongst others those of cholera), but these investigations only gave negative results.

With regard to the fields of irrigation, investigations were continued to ascertain the sanitary significance of this mode of removing the town impurities. On investigating the waters of the sewers bacteriologically, by means of the special method were separated out from it several varieties of vibriosa, which presented a certain analogy with the comma bacillus. These were found in Odessa during the time of the cholera here, as well as after the sporadic instances of cholera in 1893 had ceased. A closer investi-

gation of these vibrióna will make clear their relation to the comma bacillus of Koch. For the present, however, this discovery can only have a theoretical and scientific interest. The cholera epidemic which continued in 1893 concentrated the attention of the station on the detail study of the pathogenical principle of this disease, and served as an inducement to some special work. This work has partly already appeared in the special press, and it deals both with the bacteriological properties of the comma bacillus, the immunity against cholera, and the study of the conditions and ways by which the principle of the disease penetrates into the organism, in connection with those facts, which are given by a bacteriological investigation of the tissues and organs of the bodies of those who have died from cholera.

The station carried out laboratory experiments with the Loeffler bacillus (bacillus typhi murium) to ascertain its utility for the destruction of field mice. These experiments gave satisfactory results (about 75 per cent of the mice infected with the food perished). In view of the enormous importance of this question for agriculturists, the station undertakes the task in the immediate future to experiment under the proper conditions with this remedy in the fields. The experiments of the station with Metchnikof's vibrióna for this same purpose also related to this same question of extermination of rodents.

The station also carried out investigations of the fitness and qualification of the filter of Berkefeld to remove all germs from the water, and to filter the same. Some of the experiments made by medical men at the station formed the subjects of special reports to the society of Odessa surgeons.

III. The carrying out of diagnostical investigations.

Of such researches 432 were carried out by the station in 1893, for the purpose of determining tuberculosis, glanders, anthrax, enteric fever, pneumonia crouposa, malaria, and cholera. The researches were made at the instance of the military-medical board, and of the sanitary board, of rural administrations, of surgeons, veterinary surgeons, and of private persons.

Besides the staff of the station, 6 persons were occupying themselves there with bacteriological researches.

The station ordered microscopes and other instruments for various institutions and persons, and supplied to them the means for feeding up and multiplying bacteria.

The funds for the maintenance of the station were obtained as follows: 4,610 rubles from the town of Odessa, 4,110 rubles from the rural administration of the province of Kherson, and from the rural administrations of Bessarabia and Taurida, 500 rubles each.

The temporary manager of the station:

P. DIATROPTOV.

TURKEY.

Sanitary report of Bagdad.

BAGDAD, July 5, 1894.

SIR: I hereby acknowledge the receipt of dispatch No. 20, dated May 23, and inclosing letter from Treasury Department dated May 17.

The order to send wool from Kut and Amara to Bagdad for disinfection was in dispatch No. 12 from Department of State, dated August 23, 1894, and the order to disinfect wool was received by me per cable July 4, 1893, or fifty days before cholera was announced here by the health authorities. Dispatch No. 8, July 5, confirmed the telegram.

It is rumored that cholera broke out at Mecca the latter part of May. The great pilgrimage (the march from Mt. Ararat to Kaaba and the sacrificial feast) began June 13, and lasted four days. The surviving pilgrims—always a comparatively small number—are now on their journey.

The sanitary condition continues unsatisfactory. The fever of which I wrote in dispatch No. 30 (June 20) is increasing. Recently 100 soldiers have been sent to the hospital daily; July 3 the number was 150. Pupils and teachers in the schools are down. The attack comes on suddenly, with vomiting and high fever (105° to 107°), with or without a chill. There is usually persistent constipation. Death often occurs in a day or two. Recovery when it occurs is slow and imperfect. I examine and give medicines to from 30 to 40 daily gratis. Some of the physicians here prescribe for as many as 300 daily. The two

English physicians here (Dr. Baker, the residency surgeon, and Dr. Sutton, a medical missionary) are both absent on sick leave, so I have consented to attend the European community until another residency surgeon shall arrive. An apothecary has medical charge of the Sepoys (Indian soldiers attached to the British residency) and the crew of the Comet (a British man-of-war stationed here). He also does a large practice—perhaps 200 patients daily or even more—among the natives.

It is impossible to get correct or even approximately correct mortuary reports. During the fiscal year ended February 28, 1893, there were 385 deaths recorded, giving a mortality of 1.9 per 1,000 (population is not less than 200,000). During the year ended February 28, 1894, there have been two officers recording the deaths, one under military and the other under civil control. These come together and compare notes once every few months, with the result of bringing the number of deaths up to 2,042, or 10.21 per 1,000, possibly one-fourth or one-fifth the true number.

The following is a true copy of the report of the health department:

| Month. | Cause of death. | | | | Other diseases. | Violence. | Total. |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------|---------|----------|-----------------|-----------|--------|
| | Diphtheria. | Smallpox. | Typhus. | Cholera. | | | |
| March..... | 8 | 12 | 12 | ..... | 69 | 7 | 108 |
| April..... | 4 | 8 | 17 | ..... | 93 | 4 | 126 |
| May..... | 6 | 6 | 11 | ..... | 108 | 9 | 140 |
| June..... | 3 | 4 | 9 | ..... | 68 | 9 | 93 |
| July..... | ..... | 9 | 9 | ..... | 98 | 5 | 121 |
| August..... | ..... | 1 | 3 | 29 | 103 | 2 | 138 |
| September..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 655 | 205 | ..... | 860 |
| October..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 92 | ..... | 111 |
| November..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 69 | ..... | 71 |
| December..... | ..... | 4 | 4 | ..... | 74 | 3 | 82 |
| January..... | ..... | 2 | 8 | ..... | 85 | 2 | 98 |
| February..... | ..... | 1 | 8 | ..... | 83 | ..... | 94 |
| Total | 21 | 47 | 81 | 705 | 1,147 | 41 | 2,042 |

The report gives no diphtheria since June, yet diphtheria was raging in November and December, and continues.

What is called typhus is probably typhoid fever.

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

JOHN C. SUNDBERG,
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: Barranquilla; Ensenada; Fayal; Mathewtown; Montserrat, W. I.; Santos; Sierre Leone; Stettin; St. George, Azores; St. Michaels, Azores; Terceira, Azores.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—*Buenos Ayres*.—Month of May, 1894. Population, 590,443. Total deaths, 1,106, including enteric fever, 37; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 34; and whooping cough, 4.

CANADA—*Ontario—Hamilton*.—Month of July, 1894. Population, 50,000. Total deaths, 77, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CUBA—*Havana*.—Under date of August 11, 1894, the U. S. sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 171 deaths in this city during the week ended August 9, 1894. Thirteen of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 40 new cases; 4 were caused by enteric fever, 1 by so-called pernicious fever, 4 by paludal fever, 2 by measles, 6 by smallpox, 9 by enterocolitis (acute and chronic), 9 by dysentery, 1 by cholera infantum, and 9 by pneumonia. Ten of the 13 deaths by yellow fever occurred in the military hospital and vicinage.

Nuevitas.—Month of July, 1894. Population, 4,083. Total deaths, 9. No deaths from contagious diseases.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended July 28 corresponded to an annual rate of 17.0 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,458,442. The lowest rate was recorded in Gateshead, viz, 9.5, and the highest in Liverpool, viz, 24.4 a thousand.

London.—Onethousand four hundred and thirty-seven deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 1; measles, 53; scarlet fever, 29; typhus fever 1; diphtheria, 52; whooping cough, 35; enteric fever, 5; and diarrhea and dysentery, 122. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 16.5 a thousand. In greater London 1,831 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.1 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included diphtheria, 14; whooping cough, 14; and measles, 25.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 28 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 20.1 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Galway, viz, 3.8, and the highest in Lurgan, viz, 31.9 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 149 deaths were registered, including 1 death from typhus fever, 3 from whooping cough, 1 from enteric fever, and 2 from scarlet fever.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 28 corresponded to an annual rate of 15.1 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 12.0, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 23.3 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 430, including smallpox, 1; measles, 8; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 6; and whooping cough, 3.

MALTA AND GOZO.—Two weeks ended June 30, 1894. Population, 168,736. Total deaths, 190, including enteric fever, 2, and diphtheria, 2.

WEST INDIES—*Trinidad—Port of Spain.*—Month of June, 1894. Population, 20,000. Total deaths, 113, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

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. |
| Acapulco | July 22 | 4,000 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Acapulco | July 28 | 4,000 | 9 | | | | | | | | |
| Aden | July 7 | 33,561 | 22 | | | | | | | | |
| Aden | July 14 | 33,561 | 20 | | | | | | | | |
| Aix la Chapelle | July 21 | 108,948 | 75 | | | | | | | 7 | |
| Alexandria | July 12 | 231,896 | 156 | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Amapala | June 30 | 1,500 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Amapala | July 7 | 1,500 | 8 | | | | | 3 | | | |
| Amapala | July 14 | 1,500 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Amapala | July 21 | 1,500 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Amherstburg | Aug. 4 | 2,300 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Amsterdam | July 28 | 448,023 | 107 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 3 |
| Antofagasta | June 30 | 11,000 | 17 | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Barmen | July 2 | 122,000 | 36 | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Batoum | July 24 | 28,000 | 6 | | | | | | | | |
| Belleville | Aug. 4 | 10,201 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Berlin | July 14 | 1,800,000 | 621 | | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham | July 28 | 492,501 | 134 | | | 4 | | 1 | 1 | 7 | 11 |
| Bologna | July 28 | 146,068 | 52 | | | | | | | 2 | 5 |
| Bombay | July 10 | 853,926 | 528 | 14 | | | | | | | |
| Bordeaux | July 21 | 252,415 | 98 | | | | | 3 | | 1 | 1 |
| Bordeaux | July 28 | 252,415 | 106 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Bradford | July 28 | 221,610 | 72 | | | | | 4 | | | 2 |
| Bremen | July 21 | 127,000 | 46 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Bristol | July 28 | 226,578 | 69 | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Brusselle | July 21 | 483,081 | 164 | | | | | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| Budapest | July 21 | 600,000 | 25 | | | 1 | | 1 | 5 | 10 | 5 |
| Cairo | July 12 | 374,838 | 353 | | | | | 6 | | 1 | 3 |
| Calcutta | June 30 | 681,560 | 349 | 28 | | 4 | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Cardiff | July 28 | 155,250 | 43 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Catania | July 29 | 113,000 | 45 | | | | | 6 | 2 | | |
| Ceiba | July 22 | 5,000 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Ceiba | Aug. 5 | 5,000 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Chatham | Aug. 4 | 10,000 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Chemnitz | July 21 | 150,000 | 69 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Cienfuegos | Aug. 4 | 23,000 | 40 | | 8 | 1 | | 3 | | | |
| Cognac | July 30 | 17,500 | 6 | | | | | | | | |
| Cologne | July 21 | 309,400 | 182 | | | | | 1 | 2 | 8 | 8 |
| Copenhagen | July 21 | 341,000 | 104 | | | 1 | | | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Crefeld | July 28 | 106,037 | 32 | | | | | | | | |
| Crefeld | July 28 | 106,037 | 38 | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 1 |
| Curacao | July 28 | 27,493 | 6 | | | | | | | | |
| Denia | July 21 | 14,000 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Denia | July 28 | 14,000 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Dresden | July 21 | 316,660 | 100 | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Dublin | July 28 | 350,000 | 149 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 1 |
| Dundee | July 28 | 158,719 | 57 | | | | | | | | |
| Dusseldorf | July 21 | 167,412 | 76 | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 2 |
| Edinburgh | July 30 | 270,588 | 72 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Payal | July 23 | 23,382 | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Payal | July 30 | 23,382 | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Payal | July 7 | 23,382 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Payal | July 14 | 23,382 | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Payal | July 21 | 23,382 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Florence | July 15 | 189,264 | 70 | | | | | | | | |
| Florence | July 22 | 189,264 | 66 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Flushing | July 28 | 15,250 | 7 | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Frankfort on the Main | July 28 | 201,000 | 64 | | | | | | | 3 | 1 |
| Genoa | July 28 | 182,199 | 94 | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Ghent | July 28 | 153,803 | 68 | | | | | | | | |
| Girgenti | July 21 | 23,847 | 7 | | | | | | | | |
| Glasgow | July 21 | 686,820 | 228 | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | |

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. |
| Glasgow..... | July 28..... | 686,820 | 130 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Gothenburg..... | July 21..... | 108,000 | 26 | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | |
| Halifax..... | Aug. 4..... | 38,700 | 21 | | | | | | | | | |
| Hamburg..... | July 28..... | 598,872 | 229 | | | | | | 3 | 10 | 4 | |
| Hamilton..... | July 24..... | 15,013 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Hamilton..... | July 31..... | 15,013 | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Hamilton..... | Aug. 7..... | 15,013 | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Hanover..... | July 14..... | 197,000 | 81 | | | | | | | | | |
| Inagua..... | July 18..... | 1,200 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Jamestown, Bermuda..... | June 23..... | 3,877 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Jamestown, Bermuda..... | June 30..... | 3,877 | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Jamestown, Bermuda..... | July 7..... | 3,877 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Kehl..... | July 21..... | 129,556 | 58 | | | | | 1 | | | | 5 |
| Kingston..... | Aug. 10..... | 17,348 | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Königsberg..... | July 28..... | 167,000 | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Leeds..... | July 28..... | 388,761 | 116 | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Leighorn..... | July 28..... | 102,956 | 26 | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| Leith..... | July 28..... | 72,003 | 19 | | | | | | | | | |
| Liege..... | July 21..... | 155,898 | 61 | 14 | | | | | | | | |
| Liege..... | July 28..... | 155,898 | 56 | 15 | | | | | | | | |
| Liverpool..... | July 28..... | 517,980 | 237 | | | | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 3 |
| London, Canada..... | July 28..... | 35,000 | 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| London, Canada..... | Aug. 4..... | 35,000 | 8 | | | | | | | | | |
| Lyons..... | July 21..... | 438,077 | 147 | | | | | 2 | | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Madras..... | July 6..... | 452,518 | 277 | | | | | | | | | |
| Magdeburg..... | July 21..... | 219,738 | 123 | | | | | | | | | |
| Magdeburg..... | June 30..... | 219,738 | 76 | | | | | | | | | |
| Magdeburg..... | July 7..... | 219,738 | 143 | | | | | | 3 | 10 | 2 | |
| Magdeburg..... | July 14..... | 219,738 | 113 | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 1 | |
| Magdeburg..... | July 21..... | 219,738 | 123 | | | | | | 3 | 7 | 2 | |
| Manchester..... | July 28..... | 522,365 | 185 | | | 1 | | 2 | 4 | 1 | 7 | |
| Mannheim..... | July 21..... | 88,000 | 42 | | | | | | | | | |
| Marsala..... | July 21..... | 40,131 | 16 | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Matamoros..... | Aug. 3..... | 8,000 | 9 | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Matanzas..... | Aug. 1..... | 40,000 | 30 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Mayence..... | July 28..... | 72,281 | 34 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Messina..... | July 27..... | 90,000 | 40 | | | | | 4 | 1 | | | |
| Monte Cristy..... | July 28..... | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Montevideo..... | July 7..... | 231,177 | 52 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Moscow..... | July 21..... | 800,000 | 634 | | | | 3 | | 8 | 11 | 20 | 4 |
| Munich..... | July 14..... | 390,000 | 149 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | | |
| Munich..... | July 21..... | 390,000 | 176 | | | | | 1 | | 4 | | |
| Munich..... | July 28..... | 390,000 | 202 | | | | | 1 | | 4 | | |
| Naples..... | July 28..... | 540,000 | 247 | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Newcastle on Tyne..... | July 28..... | 201,947 | 69 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Nogales..... | Aug. 4..... | 1,200 | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Nuremberg..... | July 14..... | 158,453 | 58 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | |
| Odessa..... | July 21..... | 324,500 | 198 | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Palermo..... | July 28..... | 273,000 | 131 | | | 1 | | 2 | | | 1 | |
| Paris..... | July 28..... | 2,424,705 | 900 | | | | | 11 | 6 | 21 | 18 | 7 |
| Paso del Norte..... | Aug. 4..... | 7,000 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Plymouth..... | July 28..... | 86,781 | 19 | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Puerto Cortez..... | July 31..... | 500 | 0 | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Quebec..... | Aug. 4..... | 70,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Queenstown..... | July 28..... | 15,000 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Rheims..... | July 28..... | 105,408 | 60 | | | | | | | | 8 | |
| Rio de Janeiro..... | July 14..... | 600,000 | 222 | | 2 | 1 | | 5 | | | | |
| Rio de Janeiro..... | July 21..... | 600,000 | 221 | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Rome..... | July 28..... | 456,777 | 140 | | | | | 2 | | | 9 | 1 |
| Rotterdam..... | July 28..... | 228,596 | 86 | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Sagua la Grande..... | Aug. 4..... | 17,506 | 17 | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Georges..... | July 23..... | 15,013 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Georges..... | July 30..... | 15,013 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Petersburg..... | July 14..... | 1,100,000 | 421 | 349 | | | | 8 | 12 | 11 | 32 | 9 |
| St. Stephens..... | Aug. 4..... | 2,700 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Sarnia..... | Aug. 4..... | 7,000 | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| San Juan del Norte..... | July 28..... | 500 | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Schiedam..... | July 28..... | 25,580 | 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| Sheffield..... | July 28..... | 339,038 | 122 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | |
| Sonneberg..... | July 15..... | 12,000 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Sonneberg..... | July 22..... | 12,000 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Southampton..... | July 28..... | 67,283 | 22 | | | | | | | | | |

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. |
| Stettin..... | July 21..... | 125,000 | 123 | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | |
| Stockholm..... | July 28..... | 252,937 | 74 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Stuttgart..... | July 26..... | 139,659 | 58 | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | |
| Sunderland..... | July 28..... | 136,101 | 56 | | | | | | | | 9 | 1 |
| Swansea..... | July 21..... | 95,370 | 24 | | | | | | | | | |
| Swansea..... | July 28..... | 95,370 | 28 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Tegucigalpa..... | July 14..... | 12,000 | 7 | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Tegucigalpa..... | July 21..... | 12,000 | 6 | | | | | | | | | |
| Trapani..... | July 21..... | 43,095 | 10 | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Trieste..... | July 21..... | 158,314 | 95 | | | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | |
| Tuxpan..... | July 28..... | 10,280 | 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuxpan..... | Aug. 4..... | 10,280 | 12 | | | | | | | | | |
| Venice..... | July 21..... | 160,282 | 74 | | | | | | | | | |
| Vera Cruz..... | Aug. 2..... | 25,500 | 30 | | 11 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Victoria..... | July 14..... | 16,841 | 6 | | | | | | | | | |
| Victoria..... | July 21..... | 16,841 | 8 | | | | | | | | | |
| Victoria..... | July 28..... | 16,841 | 9 | | | | | | | | | |
| Vienna..... | July 14..... | 1,465,537 | 628 | | | | | | 9 | 19 | 21 | |
| Vienna..... | July 21..... | 1,465,537 | 572 | | | | | 2 | 9 | 30 | 12 | 2 |
| Warsaw..... | July 21..... | 515,654 | 309 | 62 | | 2 | 3 | | 9 | 11 | 4 | 4 |
| Zurich..... | July 21..... | 119,706 | 32 | | | | 1 | | | | | |

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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

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