

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. IX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 24, 1894.

No. 34.

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

UNITED STATES.

Circular.—*Consular bills of health.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 8, 1894.

You are directed to notify the Secretary of the Treasury promptly by telegraph of the arrival at your port of any vessel from a foreign port without the consular bill of health prescribed by the act of February 15, 1893. This notification must state the port of clearance of the vessel and any ports of call, with the dates of each, number and class of passengers, general nature of cargo, and the present sanitary condition of the vessel as reported by the quarantine or health authorities for your port. You will thereupon be instructed by this Department as to the entry of the vessel.

You will also notify the United States attorney for your district of the violation of law.

You will report thereafter to this Department the master's reasons for failure to produce the required bill of health, your judgment of their validity, and any mitigating circumstances.

J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary.

To Collectors of Customs and others.

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

One case of yellow fever at National Quarantine Station, Dry Tortugas.

KEY WEST QUARANTINE, *August 12, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival at this station this morning of the American schooner *John R. Bergen*, twenty hours from Havana, for Port Tampa, with 1 case of yellow fever aboard.

Said vessel lay at West Regla, a fairly healthful locality generally, and sent 1 man to hospital with yellow fever on August 8. The vessel is mechanically clean as far as can be seen; has a small quantity of rock ballast and a considerable amount of dunnage wood.

The sick man is removed and isolated on Bird Key, and the treatment of the vessel will be begun to-morrow (Monday) morning.

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

One case of yellow fever on a schooner at Brunswick Quarantine.—Vessel sent to South Atlantic Quarantine.

BRUNSWICK, GA., August 18, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to state that I have just returned from an inspection of the American schooner *Sadie Willcutt*, now lying in mid-stream at quarantine, awaiting release from detention after disinfection. This vessel arrived at this station on the night of August 13, fifteen days from Cienfuegos; no ballast. Vessel clean and all well aboard. The vessel underwent disinfection, which was completed on the morning of August 16, when she was placed in mid-stream to await expiration of the five days of required detention. At each of my daily inspections I found them all well until to-day. The vessel's steward, W. J. Grover, American, age 43, was taken with chill at 3.30 p. m. to-day. At 3:45 p. m. pulse, 84; temperature, $101\frac{2}{3}^{\circ}$ F.; tongue clean and pointed; frontal headache and lumbar pains. The sclerotics are slightly injected, more noticeable near the outer canthus. The probable diagnosis is yellow fever, although there is absence of albumen in the urine, which factor could be eliminated in the diagnosis at this early stage of the attack.

The vessel is isolated, and no one can approach or leave her. In twelve hours' time the case will be sufficiently developed to admit of a positive diagnosis.

Respectfully, yours,

R. E. L. BURFORD,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

BRUNSWICK, GA., August 19, 1894.

SIR: Relative to case of sickness aboard American schooner *Sadie Willcutt*, sufficient clinical evidence now exists to pronounce the case one of yellow fever. I visited the patient this morning at 5:30 a. m., and found him with a pulse of 68 and temperature of 102° F. An examination of urine by picric acid test shows a trace of albumen, although it is quite early in the history of the attack for this symptom to appear.

The vessel left in charge of tug *Dauntless* at 8 o'clock a. m. for Sapelo. There has been no communication between this vessel and others lying at this station.

Respectfully, yours,

R. E. L. BURFORD,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

Smallpox in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., August 21, 1894.—It becomes my duty to inform you that 4 new cases of smallpox exist at Harrisburg. The epidemic at Danville, Pa., is a thing of the past, the last patient having been dismissed. The 2 cases at Burt, Lane County, have both recovered. The following precautions have been taken: Isolation, disinfection, and vaccination,—BENJAMIN LEE, M. D., *Secretary State Board of Health.*

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended August 19, 1894.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, Mass., August 20, 1894.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 19, 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. 19	Steamship Pavonia.....	Liverpool and Queenstown....	25	214

THOMAS F. DELHANTY,
Commissioner of Immigration.

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended August 18, 1894.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, August 20, 1894.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 18, 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. 12	Steamship Rugia.....	Hamburg	68	155
12	Steamship Etruria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown....	118	319
12	Steamship La Champagne.....	Havre.....		112
13	Steamship Furnessia.....	Glasgow and Moville	37	135
14	Steamship P. Caland.....	Amsterdam	53	77
14	Steamship Obdam.....	Rotterdam.....	19	89
14	Steamship Westernland.....	Antwerp.....	2	111
14	Steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II..	Bremen.....	20	112
14	Steamship State of Nebraska....	Glasgow and Moville.....	87	157
15	Steamship Wittekind.....	Bremen	28	114
15	Steamship Teutonic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown....	3	565
16	Steamship Bohemia.....	Hamburg	54	123
16	Steamship Havel.....	Bremen.....	30	141
17	Steamship Prussia.....	Hamburg	36	80
17	Steamship Werkendam.....	Rotterdam.....	39	65
17	Steamship Augusta Victoria.....	Hamburg.....		102
18	Steamship Campania	Liverpool and Queenstown ...	10	500
18	Steamship La Touraine.....	Havre.....		92
	Total		604	3,049

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

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended August 18, 1894.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, August 20, 1894.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 18, 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. 17	Steamship Nederland.....	Antwerp.....	0	118

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

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

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of San Francisco, August 5, 1894.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894.			
July 29	Steamship Walla Walla.....	Victoria, B. C.....	7
29	Steamship Gaelic.....	Hongkong and Yokohama.....	14
Aug. 4	Steamship Mirabilla.....	Victoria, B. C.....	1
3	Steamship Colon.....	Panama.....	12
	Total.....		34

WALTER P. STRADLEY,
Commissioner of Immigration.

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

BRUNSWICK QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 18, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British steamship Malabar *	Aug. 9	Swansea.....	Brunswick ..	Disinfected.....	Aug. 14
British steamship Burnley *	Aug. 10	Barbados.....	do	do	Aug. 16
Amer. schr. Sadie Wilcutt †.....	Aug. 13	Cienfuegos ..	do	Sent to South At- lantic Quar- antine.	Aug. 18
Spanish bark Pedro Gusi.....	Aug. 15	Havana	do	Held for disinfect- ion.	.....

* Previously reported.

† One case of yellow fever.

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 11, 1894.

Seven vessels inspected and passed.

Week ended August 18, 1894.

Four vessels inspected and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 18, 1894.

Six vessels inspected and passed.

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 13, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British bark Brandon*.....	July 24	Santos.....	Ship Island.	Disinfected.....	Aug. 10
British steamship Robinia.....	Aug. 9	Havana.....	do.....	Held for disinfect- ion.	.....

* Previously reported.

One vessel inspected and passed.

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

KEY WEST QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 14, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Am. schr. B. W. Morse*.....	Aug. 5	Matanzas....	Mobile	Held for disinfection.	.....
British steamship Whickham*	Aug. 5	.....do.....	Charlottes Harbor.	Disinfected.....	Aug. 11
Am. schn. John R. Bergen†....	Aug. 12	Havana	Port Tampa.	Held for disinfection.	.....
Am. schn. Hildegard.....	Aug. 14	Caibarien ...	Pascagoula ..	.....do.....	.....
British brig Electric Light.....	Aug. 14.	Havana .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....

* Previously reported. † One case of yellow fever at quarantine.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 11, 1894.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 19, 1894.

Twenty-one vessels inspected and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 15, 1894.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC 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.
British bark Violet*.....	July 29	Santos.....	Savannah....	Held for disinfection.	.....
Spanish steamship Gracia....	Aug. 11	Havana	Fernandina.	.....do .....	.....

* Previously reported.

Week ended August 18, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British bark Violet*.....	July 29	Santos.....	Savannah ...	Disinfected.....	Aug. 12
Spanish steamship Gracia*.....	Aug. 11	Havana	Fernandina.	..... do.....	Aug. 18
British steamship Picton.....	Aug. 15	.....do.....	.....do.....	Held for disinfection.	.....

* Previously reported.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

ALABAMA—*Mobile.*—Month of July, 1894. Population, 31,076. Total deaths, 61, including phthisis pulmonalis, 12; and enteric fever, 4.

CALIFORNIA.—Reports to the State board of health from 79 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate population of 777,020, show a mortality of 961, including phthisis pulmonalis, 147; enteric fever, 28;

scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 4; croup, 2; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 4.

CONNECTICUT.—Month of July, 1894. Reports to the State board of health from 165 towns, having an aggregate population of 806,189, show a total of 1,397 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 118; smallpox, 1; enteric fever, 15; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria and croup, 22; measles, 4; and whooping cough, 13.

ILLINOIS—*Galesburg*.—Months of June and July, 1894. Estimated population, 20,000. Total deaths, 29, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4; and measles, 1.

MAINE—*Portland*.—Four weeks ended August 11, 1894. Estimated population, 40,000. Total deaths, 55, including 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Brockton*.—Month of July, 1894. Estimated population 30,000. Total deaths, 39, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; and diphtheria and croup, 1.

Fitchburg.—Month of July, 1894. Estimated population, 29,383. Total deaths, 37, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; and whooping cough, 2.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended August 11, 1894. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 80 observers, indicate that typhoid fever and dysentery increased, and that inflammation of bowels, remittent fever, and intermittent fever decreased, in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis is reported present at 231 places, scarlet fever at 38, enteric fever at 33, diphtheria at 19, measles at 10, and smallpox at 3 places.

MINNESOTA.—Month of April, 1894. Reports to the State board of health from 898 localities, having an aggregate population of 441,114, show a total of 871 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 114; enteric fever, 9; scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria, 29; croup, 5; measles, 12; smallpox, 2; and whooping cough, 12.

Month of May, 1894. Reports from 935 localities, having an aggregate population of 474,938, show a total of 775 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 104; enteric fever, 19; scarlet fever, 14; smallpox, 1; croup, 3; diphtheria, 15; and whooping cough, 6.

Minneapolis.—Month of July, 1894. Estimated population, 223,700. Total deaths, 241, including phthisis pulmonalis, 26; enteric fever, 7; scarlet fever, 4; measles, 2; and whooping cough, 3.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis*.—Month of July, 1894. Estimated population, 540,000. Total deaths, 818, including phthisis pulmonalis, 61; enteric fever, 21; scarlet fever 3; diphtheria, 12; croup, 4; and whooping cough, 8.

NEW YORK—*Buffalo*.—Month of July, 1894. Estimated population, 315,000. Total deaths, 575, including phthisis pulmonalis, 43; enteric fever, 6; scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria, 10; croup, 1; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 7.

College Point.—Two weeks ended August 18, 1894. Population, 6,127. One death. No deaths from contagious diseases.

OHIO—*Toledo.*—Month of July, 1894. Estimated population, 110,000. Total deaths, 132, including phthisis pulmonalis, 13; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; and measles, 1.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Fifteenth Annual Report of the Illinois State Board of Health, 1892.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Allegheny, Pa.	Aug. 18.	105,287	31	1												
Altoona, Pa.	Aug. 18.	30,337	16													
Amesbury, Mass.	Aug. 18.	9,798	2													
Ashtabula, Ohio	Aug. 20.	8,638	6													
Auburn, N. Y.	Aug. 18.	28,858	14	1												
Augusta, Ga.	Aug. 17.	33,300	23	3												
Baltimore, Md.	Aug. 18.	434,439	179	21												
Bath, Me.	Aug. 18.	5,723	3													
Bath, Me.	Aug. 18.	5,723	3													
Baton Rouge, La.	Aug. 11.	10,478	6													
Battle Creek, Mich.	Aug. 18.	13,197	4													
Bennington, Vt.	Aug. 8.	6,391	0													
Beverly, Mass.	Aug. 11.	10,821	2													
Binghampton, N. Y.	Aug. 11.	35,005	11													
Binghampton, N. Y.	Aug. 18.	35,005	17	1												
Boston, Mass.	Aug. 18.	448,477	217	23												
Braddock, Pa.	Aug. 14.	8,561	5													
Bristol, R. I.	Aug. 11.	5,478	5													
Bristol, R. I.	Aug. 18.	5,478	1													
Brockton, Mass.	Aug. 11.	27,294	8													
Brookline, Mass.	Aug. 11.	12,013	5	1												
Brookline, Mass.	Aug. 18.	12,013	5													
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Aug. 18.	806,343	445	49												
Bucyrus, Ohio	Aug. 18.	5,974	6	2												
Butler, Pa.	Aug. 4.	8,734	0													
Butte, Mont.	Aug. 4.	10,723	10													
Butte, Mont.	Aug. 11.	10,723	4	1												
Cambridge, Mass.	Aug. 18.	70,028	23	4												
Charlele, Pa.	Aug. 18.	7,620	2													
Charleston, S. C.	Aug. 11.	*54,955	†31	5												
Cincinnati, Ohio	Aug. 17.	296,908	115	13												
Claremont, Ohio	Aug. 18.	5,565	2													
Columbus, Ind.	Aug. 11.	6,719	1													
Columbus, Ind.	Aug. 18.	6,719	1	1												
Columbus, Ohio	Aug. 18.	88,150	25	3												
Crawfordsville, Ind.	Aug. 18.	6,089	3													
Cumberland, Md.	Aug. 18.	12,729	5	1												
Dayton, Ohio	Aug. 16.	61,220	23	5												
Detroit, Mich.	June 2.	205,876	84													
Detroit, Mich.	June 9.	205,876	68													
Detroit, Mich.	June 16.	205,876	79			1										
Detroit, Mich.	June 23.	205,876	93			2										
Detroit, Mich.	June 30.	205,876	87			2										
Detroit, Mich.	July 7.	205,876	73			1										
Detroit, Mich.	July 14.	205,876	80			1										
Detroit, Mich.	July 21.	205,876	111			1										
Detroit, Mich.	July 28.	205,876	90													
Detroit, Mich.	Aug. 4.	205,876	93													
Detroit, Mich.	Aug. 11.	205,876	91			1										
Detroit, Mich.	Aug. 18.	205,876	104			1										
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Aug. 11.	9,416	3													
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Aug. 18.	9,416	4													
Elgin, Ill.	Aug. 11.	17,823	4	1												
Erie, Pa.	Aug. 10.	40,634	17													
Evansville, Ind.	Aug. 18.	50,756	22	2												
Everett, Mass.	Aug. 18.	11,068	9													
Fall River, Mass.	Aug. 18.	74,398	47	4												
Fitchburg, Mass.	Aug. 11.	27,037	10													
Fitchburg, Mass.	Aug. 18.	22,037	12													
Flint, Mich.	Aug. 18.	9,803	2	1												
Fort Worth, Tex.	Aug. 11.	23,076	6													
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Aug. 18.	60,278	17	2												
Greenville, Ohio	Aug. 17.	5,473	3													
Haverhill, Mass.	Aug. 18.	27,412	12	2												
Hazleton, Pa.	Aug. 11.	11,872	9													
Hoboken, N. J.	Aug. 18.	43,648	22	1												
Ironton, Ohio.	Aug. 18.	10,939	1													
Jamestown, N. Y.	Aug. 18.	16,038	5													
Johnstown, Pa.	Aug. 18.	21,805	7													
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Aug. 18.	17,853	2													
Keokuk, Iowa.	Aug. 16.	14,101	3	1												
Knoxville, Tenn.	Aug. 18.	22,535	19	1												
Lebanon, Pa.	Aug. 11.	14,664	9	2												

* Estimated population, 65,165; white, 28,870; colored, 36,295.

† White, 8; colored, 23.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended August 20, 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.....	61		3	.77		.17
Portland, Me.....	66	0		1.84		.14
Northfield, Vt.....	63		1	1.05	.05	
Boston, Mass.....	69		1	1.05	1.15	
Block Island, R. I.....	68	0		.70		.40
New London, Conn.....	69		1	1.17		.87
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	71	1		.84		.34
New York, N. Y.....	72	0		1.07		.47
Philadelphia, Pa.....	74		2	1.12		.42
Atlantic City, N. J.....	71		1	1.19	.01	
Baltimore, Md.....	75		1	.99		.59
Washington, D. C.....	74	1		.98		.92
Lynchburg, Va.....	76		2	.91		.71
Norfolk, Va.....	76	0		1.45		.45
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	77		1	1.24		.64
Wilmington, N. C.....	78	0		1.72		.92
Charleston, S. C.....	80	0		1.68	1.22	
Augusta, Ga.....	80	2		1.06		.36
Savannah, Ga.....	80	4		1.80	.80	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	82	2		1.47	.33	
Titusville, Fla.....	81	1		1.40		.65
Jupiter, Fla.....	82	0		1.60		1.20
Key West, Fla.....	84	0		1.05		.75
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	77	1		.67		.17
Mobile, Ala.....	81	1		1.54		1.34
Montgomery, Ala.....	80	2		.84	.16	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	81		1	.76		.46
New Orleans, La.....	82		2	1.40	1.60	
Shreveport, La.....	83		1	.39	.11	
Fort Smith, Ark.....	79	5		.86		.56
Little Rock, Ark.....	80	2		.91	.59	
Palestine, Tex.....	82	0		.51		.21
Galveston, Tex.....	85		3	1.28	4.52	
San Antonio, Tex.....	83		1	.78		.48
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	82	0		.76		.76
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	79	3		.84	1.76	
Nashville, Tenn.....	77	5		.72	.08	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	77	3		.98	1.62	
Louisville, Ky.....	76	4		.84		.74
Indianapolis, Ind.....	73	1		.78		.58
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	75	1		.97		.87
Columbus, Ohio.....	72	0		.77		.67
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	73		1	.91	.69	
Pittsburg, Pa.....	72	0		.77		.41
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	68	0		.52		.52
Buffalo, N. Y.....	68	0		.70		.70
Erie, Pa.....	69		1	.74		.54
Cleveland, Ohio.....	69		1	.70		.00
Toledo, Ohio.....	70	0		.63		.63
Detroit, Mich.....	69		1	.65		.65
Port Huron, Mich.....	66	0		.52		.52
Alpena.....	65		3	.77		.67
Marquette, Mich.....	62		6	.65		.45
Grand Haven, Mich.....	66	0		.65		.55
Milwaukee, Wis.....	69		3	.63		.33
Chicago, Ill.....	71		1	.70		.60
Duluth, Minn.....	64		2	.78		.38
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	69	3		.77		.77
La Crosse, Wis.....	69	3		.78		.78
Davenport, Iowa.....	72	2		.84		
Des Moines, Iowa.....	73	3		.77	.76	.07
Keokuk, Iowa.....	74	4		.63		.33
Springfield, Ill.....	73	1		.52		.12
Cairo, Ill.....	77	5		.63		.13
St. Louis, Mo.....	76	4		.54		.44

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended August 20, 1894—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	76	4	.....	'98	.....	'68
Kansas City, Mo.....	75	5	.....	'98	.....	'98
Wichita, Kans.....	78	6	.....	'96	.....	'46
Concordia, Kans.....	74	6	.....	'94	.....	'54
Omaha, Nebr.....	73	5	.....	'77	.....	'67
Valentine, Nebr.....	70	4	.....	'28	'02	.....
Huron, S. Dak.....	69	3	.....	'76	.....	'26
Pierre, S. Dak.....	72	2	.....	'42	.....	'32
Moorehead, Minn.....	65	3	.....	'63	.....	'33
St. Vincent, Minn.....	63	1	.....	'49	.....	'19
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	68	4	.....	'49	.....	'49
Williston, N. Dak.....	68	4	.....	'28	.....	'28
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.....	66	6	.....	'35	.....	'35
Helena, Mont.....	67	5	.....	'14	.....	'14
Spokane, Wash.....	68	6	.....	'07	.....	'07
Walla Walla, Wash.....	74	6	.....	'07	.....	'07
Winnemucca, Nev.....	70	2	.....	'00	.....	'00
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	75	1	.....	'21	.....	'11
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	66	2	.....	'35	.....	'35
North Platte, Nebr.....	72	4	.....	'56	.....	'56
Denver, Colo.....	70	2	.....	'35	'05	.....
Pueblo, Colo.....	73	1	.....	'49	.....	'39
Dodge City, Kans.....	76	4	.....	'72	.....	'62
Abilene, Tex.....	81	.....	1	'35	.....	'35
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	67	.....	1	'59	.....	'09
El Paso, Tex.....	81	1	.....	'46	.....	'26
Tucson, Ariz.....	84	0	.....	'73	.....	'43
Pacific Coast:						
Port Angeles, Wash.....	57	1	.....	'18	.....	'08
Portland, Oreg.....	66	4	.....	'14	.....	'14
Roseburg, Oreg.....	67	3	.....	'03	.....	'03
Red Bluff, Cal.....	81	.....	1	'00	.....	'00
Sacramento, Cal.....	74	.....	4	'00	.....	'00
San Francisco, Cal.....	60	.....	5	'00	.....	'00
Fresna, Cal.....	81	.....	1	'00	.....	'00
Los Angeles, Cal.....	73	.....	5	'00	.....	'00
San Diego, Cal.....	70	.....	6	'02	.....	'02
Yuma, Ariz.....	91	.....	1	'14	.....	'14

*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 24, 1894.*

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Mecca.....	June 11.....			Cholera reported.
Austria-Hungary:		94	43	Total to May 29 in all Galicia.
Bahnia district.....	July 24-July 30.....	6	3	
Borszczow district.....	May 30-June 12.....	38	12	Borszczow, Husiatyn, Nisko, and Tarnoborzeg, June 12-June 19, 31 cases, 15 deaths.
	June 19-June 26.....	2	2	
	July 3-July 23.....	29	12	
	July 24-July 30.....	23	13	
Buczacz.....	July 24-July 30.....	18	2	
Bukowina.....	June 4-June 7.....	5	2	
	June 19-June 26.....	2	1	
	July 3-July 23.....	20	6	
	July 24-July 30.....	12	5	
Cracow district.....	July 10-July 23.....	56	20	
	July 24-July 30.....	36	18	
Czorkow district.....	July 17-July 23.....	2	2	
	July 24-July 30.....	9	2	
Horodenka district.....	July 10-July 23.....	6	3	
	July 24-July 30.....	25	9	
	Aug. 8.....	14	8	
Husiatyn district.....	June 19-June 26.....	1	1	
	July 3-July 23.....	14	8	
	July 24-July 30.....	1		
Kolbuszow district.....	July 10-July 16.....		1	
Kolomea district.....	July 17-July 23.....	1		
Nisko district.....	July 17-July 23.....	1	1	
	July 24-July 30.....	2	1	
Oldenburg district.....	July 20.....			3 deaths reported.
Skalat.....	July 24-July 30.....	1		
Saybusch district.....	July 24-July 30.....	20	5	
Stanislaw district.....	July 17-July 23.....	1		
Tarnossel.....	July 24-July 30.....	1		
Wieliczka district.....	July 24-July 30.....	7	5	
Zaleszczny.....	June 5-June 12.....		2	
	June 26-July 23.....	189	64	
	July 24-July 30.....	114	52	
	Aug. 8.....	16	9	
Belgium:				
Angleur.....	July 17-July 30.....	11	5	
	Aug. 3.....		1	
Cheratte.....	July 18.....		1	
	Aug. 8.....	1		
Ghenée.....	July 29.....	1	1	
Herstel.....	July 18.....		1	
	July 22-July 25.....		1	
	July 26.....		1	
	July 29.....	1	3	
	Aug. 3.....		1	
Jemappes.....	July 23-July 30.....		2	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	
	July 28-Aug. 4.....		18	
	Aug. 7.....	6	3	
Marchienne au Pont.....	Aug. 4.....	2		
Montegnee.....	Aug. 7.....		2	
Ongrée.....	July 17-July 30.....	1	1	
Seraing.....	June 15-June 30.....	9	5	
	July 18.....		7	
Tilleur.....	Aug. 4.....	2		
Angleur, Alost, Liege, Montegnee, Seraing, St. Nicholas.	June 25.....			Cholera reported.
Angleur, Buleur, Grace, Jemappes, Montegnee, Tilleur.	June 15-June 30.....	90	49	

Cholera and yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

CHOLERA—continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Belgium—Continued.				
Angleur, Buleur, Fleron, Grace, Montegnee, Olne, Schlessin, Sommague, Tilleur.	July 18.....			Cholera reported.
Wandre.....	July 18.....		1	
	July 28-Aug. 4....	16	10	
China:				
Canton.....	June 25 and July 2			Cholera reported.
England:				
London.....	July 28-Aug. 4....	5	1	On vessel from Russia lying in the Thames.
France:				
Avignon.....	July 19.....	1		
Department of Finistère.....	Apr. 22-Apr. 29.	19		Thirteen localities.
	May 20-May 25.	7	1	
Marseilles.....	Aug. 3 and Aug. 9			Cholera reported.
	Aug. 4-Aug. 17....		21	
Manoel sur Seille.....	Aug. 10.....			2 cases reported.
Mont devant Sassey.....	Aug. 10.....			1 case reported.
Nantes.....	July 7.....			Cholera reported.
Paris.....	May 27-June 2....		4	
	July 4-July 18....	6	1	
Rheims.....	June 23-July 7....	2	1	
Rueil.....	July 21-July 22....		2	
Germany:				
Berlin.....	July 19.....	1		
Bohnsack.....	July 11-July 16....	1		
Brahamunde.....	July 11-July 23....	2		
Cologne.....	Aug. 18.....	1	1	
Christefelde.....	July 16-July 23....	2		
Dantzic.....	July 7.....			Cholera reported.
	July 7-July 21....	18	5	
	July 21-July 28....		1	
Deutsch Eylau.....	June 28-July 4....	2		
Direchau.....	July 11-July 23....	2		
Fordon.....	July 11-July 23....	2		
Gollup.....	July 30-Aug. 6....	1		
Grandenz.....	July 16-July 23....	2		
Grono Walz.....	July 11-July 30....	4		
Holm.....	July 30-Aug. 6....	2		
Knuzebrack.....	July 11-July 23....	3		
	July 30-Aug. 6....	2		
Konigsberg.....	Aug. 20.....			Cholera reported.
Lubeck.....	July 18.....		1	} On steamers during voyage from St. Petersburg.
	July 30.....		1	
Neusfahrwasser.....	July 11-July 16....	1		
Plehnendorf.....	June 14.....	3		
	July 11-July 30....	11		
	July 30 Aug. 6....	1		
Sagorsch.....	July 30-Aug. 6....	3		
Schidlitz.....	July 11-July 23....	5		
Schilno.....	June 14.....	1	2	In country districts.
	July 11-July 23....	7		
Schnarse.....	July 30-Aug. 6....	1		
Silesia.....	May 25-May 28....		2	} Another report gives 5 deaths to June 4.
	June 6.....	6	1	
Department of Thorn.....	July 11-July 23....	5		
	July 23-July 30....		1	
Holland:				
Amsterdam.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 15....	29	9	} Cholera reported. Do.
Barsingerhone.....	Aug. 10.....			
Benebroek.....	Aug. 4.....			
Charlerof.....	Aug. 10.....	1	1	
Cosvorden.....	July 24-July 26....		1	
Dordecht.....	Aug. 10.....			Cholera reported.
Elslo.....	July 18.....	1		
Groenendal.....	July 27.....		1	
Haarlem.....	Aug. 10.....		2	
Halfweg.....	Aug. 10.....	5	2	
Maestricht.....	July 18.....	1		
	July 27-Aug. 2....	20	7	
	Aug. 1.....	6	5	
	Aug. 3.....	5	1	
	Aug. 8.....		3	

Cholera and yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

CHOLERA—continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<i>Holland—Continued.</i>				
Rotterdam	Aug. 3.....		1	On foreign vessel bound for Germany On canal boat from Maastricht.
	July 27.....		1	
	July 29-Aug. 4....	1	1	
Vroenhoved.	Aug. 10.....	2		
<i>India:</i>				
Bombay.....	May 16-May 29....		29	
	May 30-July 10....		81	
	July 10-July 17....		26	
Calcutta.....	May 6-June 2.....		85	
	June 3-June 30....		99	
	June 30-July 7....		14	
Madras.....	Apr. 21-May 4....		2	
<i>Italy:</i>				
Leghorn	June 17-June 23...	1		
<i>Japan:</i>				
Hiogo.....	July 14-July 21...	1		
<i>Russia:</i>				
Astrakhan (government)....	July 8-July 14....	4	1	
Brest (city).....	July 14-July 19....	19	12	
	July 2-July 20....	34	13	
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 26....	189	70	
	July 29-Aug. 4....	10	4	
Estland (government).....	July 1-July 21....	64	31	
	July 18-July 26....	32	15	
	July 22-July 23....	21	11	
Grodno (government).....	June 2-June 29....	66	31	
	June 30-July 21....	63	42	
Finland		11	4	To July 22.
Hangoe (Finland).....	July 11-July 18....	2	1	
Kalisch (government).....	July 8-July 14....	195	90	
Kielce (government).....	June 17-July 9....	280	117	
	July 10-July 18....	369	164	
	July 19-July 25....	476	217	
Kovno (government).....	May 6-May 19....	5	4	
	May 13-June 9....	7	4	
	June 17-June 30....	104	17	
	July 1-July 21....	232	95	
	July 22-July 23....	45	23	
Livland (government).....	July 1-July 14....		2	
Lomza (government).....	July 21-July 23....	11	5	
	July 24-July 30....	18	8	
Mlava (city).....	May 28-May 29....	20	10	
Narva (city).....	July 3-July 4....	8	4	
	July 18-July 26....	27	15	
Novgorod (government).....	July 8-July 21....	10	9	
	July 22-July 23....	45	17	
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 12....	10	3	
	July 22-July 23....	40	11	
Plock (government).....	May 6-May 12....	26	19	
	May 11-May 31....	109	66	
	June 1-June 7....	74	32	
	June 3-July 4....	349	178	Includes city of Ciechanow, June 1 to 19, 157 cases, 74 deaths.
	July 1-July 7....	47	16	
	July 5-July 20....	206	110	
	July 21-July 23....	153	78	
	July 24-July 28....	11	4	
Podolia (government).....	May 9-May 23....	2	1	
	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 18....	455	190	
	July 20-July 27....	553	402	
Revel.....	July 12.....		1	
Riga.....	Aug. 18.....			Cholera reported.
St. Petersburg (gov't).....	July 1-July 21....	788	104	
	July 22-July 28....	426	128	

Cholera and yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

CHOLERA—continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<i>Russia—Continued.</i>				
St. Petersburg (city).....	July 1-July 21.....	2308	930	
	July 22-Aug. 1.....	1046	620	
Serenetz (government).....	July 29-Aug. 4.....	313	240	
	July 10.....	11	5	
Tomsk.....	July 16.....	13	6	
	July 22-July 28.....	16	5	
Tula (government).....	May 20-June 10.....	13	1	
	June 3-June 30.....	20	1	
Warsaw (government).....	July 8-July 21.....	4	.....
	Apr. 28-June 3.....	107	58	
	June 5-June 28.....	134	69	
	June 28-July 8.....	22	8	
	July 6-July 22.....	587	293	
Warsaw (city).....	July 23-July 28.....	324	163	
	May 6-June 5.....	64	41	
	June 5-June 27.....	45	29	
	June 29-July 5.....	34	22	
	July 9-July 23.....	180	84	
Werchnye Sselo.....	July 24-July 30.....	149	66	
	July 16.....	30	9	
Witibst.....	July 22-July 28.....	12	4	
Zedletz.....	July 16-July 26.....	4	2	
Kiev, Mohilev, Orel, Pskow, Jaroslav, Smolensk.	July 22-July 29.....	60	25	Cholera reported.
	Aug. 10.....	10	8	
Spain:				
Lucena.....	Aug. 9.....	1	1	
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	
Akscheli.....	June 27.....	3	1	
Akserai.....	June 30-July 3.....	7	6	
Angora.....	May 31-June 27.....	146	.....	Reported present July 18.
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.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30.....	.....	5	
Divriki.....	May 24-June 22.....	7	3	
Erbaa.....	June 5-June 24.....	19	.....
Ezeroum.....	Apr. 17-Apr. 19.....	53	46	
Gumusch Hadji.....	June 26.....	1	.....
Iskilih.....	May 19-June 1.....	.....	85	
Jozgat.....	May 31-June 1.....	.....	3	
Kadikoi.....	May 16-June 1.....	.....	15	
Kaisseci.....	June 26.....	3	.....
	June 21-June 26.....	359	.....	Includes vicinity.
Kastamouni.....	May 5-May 30.....	.....	103	
Kaza von Zeila.....	June 1-June 21.....	30	.....
	May 16-May 31.....	.....	82	
Kirschehr.....	June 1-June 26.....	.....	63	
	June 3-June 27.....	130	.....
Kouia.....	May 13-May 16.....	5	4	
	June 1-June 3.....	.....	2	
Maden.....	June 21-June 23.....	8	.....
	June 30-July 3.....	.....	6	
	July 23-July 24.....	.....	40	
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	
Neuschehr.....	June 30.....	.....	1	
Niksar.....	May 27-May 30.....	.....	11	
Sansoum.....	May 29.....	12	6	
Sivas.....	Apr. 15-June 2.....	5000	1500	Not official.
Sparta.....	July 21.....	.....	.....	Cholera reported.
Tokat.....	May 17-May 31.....	.....	23	
Trebizond.....	June 1-June 27.....	67	.....
	May 16.....	.....	10	
Unia.....	May 31-June 24.....	.....	37	
	June 18-June 19.....	11	.....
Urgup.....	May 18-May 19.....	1	.....
	June 23-June 26.....	6	.....
	June 30-July 3.....	8	2	

Cholera and yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Rio de Janiero.....	Apr. 29-May 5.....		81	
	May 6-June 2.....		244	
	June 2-June 30.....		84	
	July 1-July 21.....		6	
Cuba:				
Cardenas.....	July 1-July 7.....	1		
	July 4-July 11.....	6	2	
	July 14-July 28.....	29	4	
	July 28-Aug. 4.....	14	2	
	Aug. 4-Aug. 11.....	26	6	
Cienfuegos.....	Apr. 29-May 5.....		1	
	May 20-June 3.....	22	3	
	June 4-June 30.....	18	12	
	July 1-July 28.....		14	
	July 29-Aug. 4.....		8	
	Aug. 4-Aug. 11.....		1	
Cruces City.....	Aug. 1.....			Fever reported.
Havana.....	Apr. 27-May 3.....	8	2	
	May 4-May 31.....	49	15	
	June 1-June 28.....	86	31	
	June 28-July 26.....	173	59	
	July 26-Aug. 2.....	50	21	
	Aug. 2-Aug. 9.....	40	13	
	Aug. 9-Aug. 16.....	42	15	
Manzcaragna.....	Aug. 1.....			Yellow fever reported.
Matanzas.....	June 20-June 27.....	2	1	
	July 4-July 11.....	30	6	
	July 18-July 25.....	20	4	
	July 25-Aug. 1.....	12	2	
	Aug. 1-Aug. 8.....	12	3	
Sagua la Grande.....	July 1-July 7.....		1	
Santiago de Cuba.....	Apr. 26-May 2.....		1	
	May 2-May 15.....	2		
	July 9.....	1		
	Aug. 3.....			Six cases, 3 deaths, in the fortnight preceding Aug. 3.
	Aug. 4-Aug. 11.....	6	3	
Equador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 4-May 10.....		3	
Honduras:				
Nacaome.....	Apr. 8-Apr. 14.....		2	
	Apr. 22-Apr. 28.....		3	
Mexico:				
Vera Cruz.....	Apr. 27-May 3.....		6	
	May 4-May 31.....		38	
	June 1-June 28.....		53	
	June 28-July 26.....		42	
	July 26-Aug. 2.....		11	
	Aug. 2-Aug. 9.....		11	
West Indies:				
Antigua.....	Apr. 29-May 5.....	1	1	
Puerto Rico (San Juan).....	June 4-July 1.....	61	13	
	July 1-July 8.....	15	3	
	July 26-Aug. 2.....	22	4	
	Aug. 2-Aug. 9.....	25	5	
Yucatan:				
Merida.....	May 25-May 31.....		1	Confined to barracks. Fever not among shipping.

Status of cholera in Europe and Asia.

BRUSSELS, August 10, 1894.

SIR: The following report relative to cholera and smallpox in Europe and Asia is for a period of nine days, viz, August 1 to 9. This period has been characterized by a very rapid spread of cholera, especially as to territory covered and new locations attacked. The actual number of cases has not been alarming, nor does the disease seem to be as virulent as formerly, nor as it is now in Russia.

Germany.—The following reports are official and from the German department of health: On July 28 a stoker died of cholera on a ship bound from St. Petersburg to Lubeck. In the week from July 30 to August 6, at midday, in the district of the Vistula, there were 10 cases of cholera. Among the 10, there was 1 carpenter, 1 shipper, 2 raftsmen, 2 workmen, and 3 among the families of the workmen. One case of cholera occurred at Scharnese, district of Cologne, 2 cases in Kurzebrack, 2 in Holm, district of Dantzic, 1 in Plehendorf, 3 in Sagorsch, district of Neustadt, and 1 in Gollup, district of Strasburg, West Prussia. Very many other cases have been reported in various parts of Germany, but are believed to have been cases of severe diarrhea or cholera morbus. It is thought that the Emperor will abandon the great autumn maneuvers intended to have been held in the Vistula district. A special sanitary conference has been held in Berlin to discuss the situation, and at its close the president, Dr. Gossler, will report the decision of the conference to the Emperor. The water of the Mottlau and the Vistula, as well as the ditches around the fortifications in Dantzic, have been pronounced to be infected with the cholera bacillus. It is stated that the North German Lloyd are represented at the chief railway stations on the eastern frontiers of Prussia by officials who are charged with putting emigrants from Russia through one or two weeks' quarantine before they go to Hamburg or Bremen. It is said that this step has been taken "because the Americans will no longer allow Russian emigrants to land who are objected to by their medical inspectors."

Austria-Hungary.—In Galicia, between July 24 and 30, there were 263 cases of cholera and 110 deaths. These cases were distributed as follows: District of the Vistula, city of Cracow, 5 cases and 2 deaths. In the government of Cracow, in 6 communities, 31 cases and 16 deaths. In Saybusch, 1 village, 20 cases and 5 deaths. In Wieliczka, in 3 communities, 7 cases and 5 deaths. In Bahnia, 2 communities, 6 cases and 3 deaths. In Nisko, 2 communities, 2 cases and 1 death. In the district of Dajesto, government of Borszczow, in 5 communities, 23 cases and 13 deaths. In Zaleszcznki, 7 villages, 114 cases and 52 deaths. In Czorkow, in 2 communities, 9 cases and 2 deaths. In Horodenka, in 2 villages, 25 cases and 9 deaths. In Husiatyn, 1 case; Shalat, 1 case, and Tarnossol, 1 case. In Buczacz, in 1 village, 18 cases and 2 deaths. Since April 7, when the first case was reported, there have been in Galicia, up to July 30, 687 cases and 325 deaths. These cases have occurred in 56 communities of 18 political districts. Of the total number, 232 cases and 104 deaths occurred in the town of Zaleszcznki. In Bukowina, according to the last report, there were 12 cases and 5 deaths; and of these 1 case occurred in the district of Wignitz and all the others in the district of Kotzman. The following reports are unofficial, but, I believe, entirely reliable:

According to a dispatch dated July 31, there were on the previous Saturday and Sunday, in Galicia, 58 cases and 27 deaths; and in

Bukowina 6 cases and 2 deaths. It is reported that the existence of the disease in four different political districts in Galicia has been concealed from the sanitary authorities by means of false certificates of death. In these four infected districts 44 cases and 11 deaths occurred between July 16 and 29. According to a dispatch dated August 9, cholera prevails in 17 districts of Galicia and Bukowina. On August 8 there were in Zaleszcznki 16 cases and 9 deaths, and in Horodenka 14 cases and 8 deaths. July 30 and 31, in Galicia, there were 33 cases and 11 deaths. In Bukowina the disease is said to be decreasing. Much apprehension is felt in regard to the fair soon to be held at Lemberg, in East Galicia, as it always brings together a large concourse of people. Russians have been ordered not to attend this fair. In Zaleszcznki about 5 per cent of the population have been ill with cholera.

Holland.—Since the outbreak of cholera at Maestricht there have been many scattered cases in Holland, but no serious epidemic. The following is from official sources: One fatal case has occurred at Charleroi. In Maestricht, from July 27 to August 2, there were 20 cases of cholera, and up to July 31, 7 deaths. In the water of the Maas (Meuse), and the canals at Maestricht the cholera bacillus has been found. In Rotterdam, on a canal boat coming from Maestricht, a child died of cholera on July 27, and since that date another fatal case has occurred. The following information of later date has been obtained from nonofficial but reliable sources: On August 1 there were in Maestricht 6 fresh cases and 5 deaths, bringing the total to 26 cases and 13 deaths. On August 3 there were 5 cases and 1 death. August 8, no new cases occurred, but there were 3 deaths of persons previously taken ill, and later 1 new case. The epidemic at Maestricht already appears to be on the decline. At Oud Vroenhoved, near Maestricht, there have been 2 cases; at Haarlem, 2 deaths, and at Halfweg, 5 cases and 2 deaths. On August 3, several cases of cholera were reported to have occurred at Amsterdam, and a dispatch, dated August 9, informs me that there have been 8 cases and 4 deaths. Cases have also occurred at Dordrecht and Barsingerhorn; at the former place, on a vessel just from Maestricht. The water of the canals at Amsterdam is said to contain the cholera bacillus, and people have been warned against its use unboiled.

France.—According to the last health reports obtainable there occurred in France the following cases of cholera, invariably designated cholera nostras or diarrhée cholérique. In the department of the Meuse, at Mont devant Sassey, 1 case which came from Liege. In the department of Meurthe et Moselle, in Manoel sur Seille, 2 cases. In Avignon, on July 19, 1 case. In Paris, between July 4 and 18, 6 cases and 1 death. In the department Seine et Oise, in the town of Rueil, between July 21 and 22, 2 deaths. Cholera was reported at Marseilles, August 6. It was reported to the Spanish Government by their consul. The presence of the epidemic was however denied by the French authorities, and in consequence 2 physicians have been sent from Spain to Marseilles to investigate. In the meantime stringent precautions are ordered to be observed at Spanish ports with reference to arrivals from Marseilles. The physicians, however, have informed the home officials that they are not allowed to visit the hospitals, and believe cholera does exist. On August 9 the existence of the disease at Marseilles was officially denied. The following facts will be considered significant: A dispatch from Irun, via Madrid, dated August 3, states that several roads on the frontier have been closed and that health certificates are required from all travelers. At Gibraltar three days quarantine has been ordered on vessels coming from Marseilles, that have had a passage of less than ten days.

Belgium.—The official reports are given first as follows: In the period from July 19 to 27 there occurred in Liege 26 cases and 13 deaths. Along the banks of the Meuse, in the villages of Ougrée and Angleur, between July 17 and 30, occurred in the former 1 case and 1 death, and in the latter 11 cases and 5 deaths. In Herstal, below Liege, July 26, 1 death. The epidemic appears to have declined very much at Seraing and Tilleur as well as Jemeppes, 2 fatal cases only being reported since July 23. A letter from the American consul at Liege gives for August 2 7 cases and 2 deaths, and states that the disease has existed during the entire summer with only an average of about 3 cases a day. The only exports from Liege to the United States are guns, china, and bronzes, substances not at all likely to carry infection. On August 3, at Liege, there were 8 cases and 3 deaths; August 4, 5 cases and 4 deaths; and August 7, 6 cases and 3 deaths. August 4, at Tilleur, 2 cases; Marchienne-au-Pont, 2 cases. August 3, Herstal, 1 death; Angleur, 1 death; and Wandre, 2 cases. August 7, Montegnée, 2 deaths; and August 8, in Cheratte, 1 case. In Wandre, a town of 4,000 population, last week, there were 16 cases and 10 deaths.

Spain.—August 9. A telegram from Madrid states that a fatal case of cholera nostras has been registered at Lucena, in the province of Cordova. It is added that the disease has not up to now assumed an epidemic character. The usual precautions were taken.

Russia.—In the city of St. Petersburg from July 22 to August 1, there were 1,046 cases of cholera registered, and of these 620 died. On August 1 there were still 451 cases under treatment. In the government of Petersburg, from July 15 to 21, 415 cases are stated to have occurred, but only 60 died; the latter figures are obviously incorrect. In Cronstadt, between July 20 and 26, 33 cases and 19 deaths. In the city of Narva and its suburbs, between July 18 and 26, there were 27 cases and 15 deaths. In the government of Estland, same dates, 32 cases and 15 deaths. In the government of Livland, some cases of cholera occurred, having been brought from Cronstadt also; about the same time cases of cholera were brought to Dubbeln, near Riga, coming from Bauske. In the government of Courland, between July 8 and 21, occurred 44 cases and 23 deaths. In Finland, up to July 15, there had been 10 cases and 3 deaths, and later on, July 22, 1 case and 1 death. All of these cases were brought to Finland from Russia, either by ship or rail. In the government of Astrakhan, between July 8 and 14, there were 4 cases and 1 death. In Olonez, July 16 to 27, 29 cases and 11 deaths. In Tula, July 8 to 21, 4 cases. In the governments of Kiev, Mohilew, Orel, Pskov, Jaroslav, and Smolensk, there were 10 cases and 8 deaths of persons coming from Petersburg or Warsaw. In the Kingdom of Poland, city of Warsaw, July 24 to 30, 149 cases and 66 deaths. In the government of Warsaw, July 23 to 28, 324 cases and 163 deaths. In the district of Schaulen, government of Kovno, July 22 to 28, 45 cases and 23 deaths. In government of Grodno, July 15 to 21, 20 cases and 11 deaths. The city of Brest (Grodno), July 2 to 20, 34 cases and 13 deaths. In the government of Lomza, July 24 to 30, 18 cases and 8 deaths. In the government of Plock, July 21 to 28, 153 cases and 78 deaths. In the government of Kalisch, July 8 to 14, 195 cases and 90 deaths. Government of Petrikau, July 1 to 12, 10 cases and 3 deaths. Government of Kielce, July 19 to 25, 476 cases and 217 deaths. Government of Radom, July 20 to 27, 553 cases and 402 deaths. In the government of Siedlez, July 22 to 29, 60 cases and 22 deaths.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated August 3, is as follows: As was expected, the change of weather, which, after tropical heat, has

turned almost cold, has diminished the number of cases of cholera, but it is remarked that whereas at first only the lowest classes were attacked, there are now many victims amongst the *bourgeoisie* and even in the higher ranks. It is also spreading in the province of Novgorod. Many villages left without medical help have suffered severely. In one village 21 out of 38 inhabitants are suffering from cholera. The following are later and unofficial reports, dated August 7: In St. Petersburg from July 29 to August 4 there were 313 cases of cholera and 240 deaths. In Cronstadt 10 cases and 4 deaths. Between July 22 and 28, in the city of Warsaw, 159 cases and 83 deaths. In the government of Warsaw, 394 cases and 212 deaths. At Tomsk, 16 cases, 5 deaths; Petrikau, 40 cases, 11 deaths; Estland, 21 cases, 11 deaths; Witebst, 12 cases, 4 deaths; Kovno, 45 cases, 23 deaths; Novgorod, 45 cases, 17 deaths; Petersburg (government), 426 cases, 128 deaths. The following is translated from the *Kelnisches Zeitung* of August 10:

In St. Petersburg, between August 5 and 6, there were only 16 cases and 6 deaths, with 246 under treatment. The existence of cholera at Nijni Novgorod is officially denied. It will be remembered that this is the city where the great Russian fair is held.

Turkey.—In Kouia, a town of about 40,000 inhabitants, cholera caused, between July 23 and 24, the death of 40 persons.

At Cyprus five days' quarantine has been ordered on arrivals from the coast between Denterropolis and Karadjali, and from the Roumanian frontier to Kertch.

East Indies.—In the week from June 24 to 30, in Calcutta, there were 30 deaths from cholera, and 28 from smallpox.

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

BELGIUM.

The progress of cholera at Liege.

LIEGE, August 8, 1894.—Although assured to the contrary by the authorities, the faculty, and the newspapers, I am afraid the cholera is gaining ground in Liege. With every inducement to gloss the facts one could hardly expect an unvarnished tale from them. A few isolated statements (and it is from such as they that I have drawn my inference), may help the Bureau to a conclusion of its own.

The physician in charge of the cholera hospital, where those only are carried who can not receive proper attention at their homes, says that he treated 80 cases in July, of which at least half were fatal. It will be observed that this about covers the number of deaths reported to me in that month. A doctor from Herstal, a suburb, admits that he alone treated 32 cases in that time. A gentleman, well informed, told me that he knew of 5 cases last week in one family, all of whom died. A man, believing himself to be in perfect health, was seized with cramps in the street and died before he reached the hospital.

These facts, I think, indicate more malignity in the contagion than is generally ascribed to it here. I have, however, shown the inclosed tabulated statement to a leading physician with whom I am in friendly relations, and he thinks it fairly reliable. I continue from last week the newspaper notes of its progress:

August 3.—Four cases reported yesterday. The service of disinfection is well conducted and is well nigh complete.

August 4.—Four cases yesterday in Liege, and 1 in Augleur, a suburb. The quarantine regulations formulated at Dresden are to be enforced against Russia, beginning to-day.

August 6.—Three cases only have been reported since Saturday. The epidemic is said to be spreading at Maestricht, in Holland, 25 miles below Liege. It has reappeared at Visé, Hologne-aux-Pierres, Zolhem, Wandre, Stokay, St. Georges and Grévéxnee—all adjacent towns—there being, however, only 1 case in each of them.

August 7.—There were 2 cases yesterday, and the same number in the evening. The pro-mayor, the burgomaster being absent on his vacation, states that he has made a personal inspection of the infected quarters and finds their sanitary condition apparently good.

August 8.—Is the epidemic which prevails in our city decreasing? Let us hope it. Yesterday but 2 cases were reported. Last night, however, 2 others were announced. At Angleur another new case was reported.

NICHOLAS SMITH,
U. S. Consul.

CHINA.

Report on cholera and plague in Canton.

Under date of July 10, the U. S. consul at Canton writes as follows:

The cholera does not seem to have caused many deaths, and it is difficult to find any genuine case of Asiatic cholera. It is of an endemic nature, and will probably soon pass away.

The plague continues in and about Canton. About 700 patients are in the matshed hospital, in the western part of this city, and many in other places. Estimates of total plague deaths in Canton since March 1, 1894, vary from 50,000 to 100,000. The most reliable statistics are based on reports of coffin-makers. Only a few of the plague patients in Canton or Hongkong recover or are discharged as cured. Scarcely 5 per cent of those attacked recover. Neither native nor foreign doctors seem to know what to do with plague cases.

CUBA.

Confirming cablegram relative to departure of an infected vessel from Havana.

HAVANA, August 11, 1894.

SIR: On this date I have had the honor of wiring you as follows:

John R. Bergen, American schooner, Saturday, for Port Tampa via Tortugas, left 1 yellow here and carries another suspicious.

The American schooner *John R. Bergen*, which left here this Saturday morning for Port Tampa via National Quarantine Station at Dry Tortugas, entered this port July 16 from New York with a load of lumber and brick. She discharged the last two-thirds of her cargo at West Regla at a bight or corner in the wharf called here the "quinto," which is marked blue, if my memory serves me, on a map which was forwarded to the Service some years ago. It is not a clean place, for here a sewer empties, and at this point vessels are occasionally invaded by yellow fever, as was the case with the *John R. Bergen*.

Here her donkey man fell sick of yellow fever and was sent to the hospital, where he now is.

The night before the captain asked for a bill of health the mate was taken with a suspicious fever, and so continued until the vessel left for the national disinfecting station at Garden Key, he from choice going with the schooner, the captain desiring it also.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

ENGLAND.

Cholera on a vessel in the Thames.

Under date of August 10 the U. S. consul-general at London reports as follows :

The ship *Balmore*, of Dundee, arrived in the Thames from Russia on the 8th instant, having on board the body of a seaman who died at sea on the 6th instant from what appeared to be cholera. The vessel was quarantined, and the medical examination of the body demonstrated that it was a case of true cholera. Five other cases broke out on the vessel, resulting in 1 death. The cases are of a very mild type and the patients, with one exception, are reported as doing well. The rest of the crew are well. The ship was thoroughly disinfected on the 9th and released from quarantine and permitted to proceed to its dock. The 4 patients are at the hospital.

The smallpox epidemic in St. Johns Wood.

The epidemic of smallpox which broke out at St. Johns Wood, Marylebone, on the 23d of last month is reported as subsiding. The total number of cases to date is given as 400. The Morning Post of August 1 publishes the following: "Returns made by the authorities up to yesterday evening showed a great decrease in the number of smallpox cases, amounting, for the time, at least, to an almost entire cessation of the epidemic. During the day only 2 cases were dealt with over the entire metropolitan area."

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Emigration from infected districts of Russia.

LONDON, ENGLAND, August 13, 1894.—Twenty-five emigrants from infected places are transported weekly to America via Southampton. All precautions are taken.—FAIRFAX IRWIN, *Surgeon, M. H. S.*

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, August 18, 1894.—Thirty emigrants from infected ports are transported weekly via American Line to Philadelphia. Cunard and White Star Lines have ceased carrying. All precautions are taken.—FAIRFAX IRWIN, *Surgeon, M. H. S.*

FRANCE.

Cholera in Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, FRANCE, August 17, 1894.—Twenty-one deaths from cholera here since August 4. I am enforcing disinfection.—C. M. THOMAS, *U. S. Consul.*

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

GERMANY.

One death from cholera in Cologne.

COLOGNE, August 18, 1894.—One fatal case of Asiatic cholera came here from Holland. No epidemic.—W. D. WAMER, *U. S. Consul.*

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Cholera at Konigsburg.

STETTIN, GERMANY, August 20, 1894.—Cholera at Konigsburg.—F. W. KICKBUSCH, *U. S. Consul*.

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

GIBRALTAR.

Quarantine against Marseilles.

GIBRALTAR, August 6, 1894.—It has been decided by the board of health to impose three days' quarantine of observation on all arrivals from Marseilles less than ten days out.—JOHN C. KING, *Secretary to the Board of Health*.

HOLLAND.

Cholera in Maestricht.

ROTTERDAM, August 2, 1894.

SIR : Having this morning obtained official information that cholera has broken out in Maestricht, I have to-day cabled the Department as follows :

Cholera Maestricht extreme south of Holland. REQUE.
which cablegram I hereby beg to confirm.

Maestricht is some 125 miles from Rotterdam on the Belgian frontier, and the epidemic is, no doubt, traceable to Belgium. The papers report several deaths, but officially I have no information as to the actual number of cases or deaths.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LARS S. REQUE.
U. S. Consul.

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Confirming cable report of one death from cholera on a foreign vessel at Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, August 3, 1894.

SIR : I beg to confirm my telegram of even date herewith, reading :
One death, cholera ; foreign vessel, destined Germany ; Rotterdam clean. REQUE.

A child on a river boat, from the German-Belgian frontier, died here on the 27th of July last, from what has now officially been declared to be cholera. The boat was quarantined and has left for Germany again. I have the burgomaster's declaration that no suspicious cases have since developed, nor have there at Rotterdam during the summer appeared any cases suspected of being cholera.

The sanitary condition of this port is at present good and the death rate very low.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LARS S. REQUE,
U. S. Consul.

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

RUSSIA.

Cholera at Riga.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, August 18, 1894.—Cholera at Riga.—FAIRFAX IRWIN, *Surgeon, M. H. S.*

TURKEY.

The cholera epidemic at Sivas, Turkey.

Under date of June 29, the U. S. consul at Sivas forwards the following report:

The epidemic of cholera here seems to me to present some points of sufficient interest to be reported.

The altitude of Sivas.—The city of Sivas is situated on a small plateau, surrounded by mountains, on the northern border of the Anti-Taurus range. It is about 5,000 feet above the sea level. According to the general statistics of the disease this altitude should make Sivas safe from an epidemic of cholera, and it is true that, while cholera has frequently visited Turkey in recent years, Sivas has escaped during the past half century.

Origin of the disease.—It is probable that during the months of February and March there were cases of cholera here, but the cases were few, the diagnosis uncertain, and they attracted no special attention. I understand that the local government reported that the disease was brought by travelers from the region of Erzroom. I think, however, it came from Constantinople. At least the march of cholera from Constantinople toward Sivas can be traced from town to town up to eight hours' distance (caravan time) from here.

Mode of dissemination.—The water at Sivas is supplied almost entirely by a small river which furnishes the fountains of the houses and flows in small streams through the streets of the city. Situated on the banks of this river, about a mile from the city, is the village of Tavra. It has a population of about 1,000 persons. All the sewage of the village flows into the river. On the 12th of April about 20 women came from Tavra to a Turkish bath at Sivas. The next day a dozen of them were attacked with cholera, and on the 15th of April the malady burst out in epidemic form in all quarters of Sivas. I think that the women were all infected by the same source, perhaps at the bath, but however that may be, it is certain that after they were taken ill and the river was contaminated by their choleraic dejections the disease appeared simultaneously in all parts of the city. During the first week of the epidemic there were about 500 cases, and all sections of the city seemed to be about equally infected.

The diagnosis.—The diagnosis of cholera was not made by microscopic or post-mortem examination, but the rapid dissemination of the disease, the violence of the attacks, taking off persons in robust health in a few hours, the rice-water dejections, suppression of urine, the cramps, cyanosis, and collapse leave little doubt that the comma bacillus was present.

Statistics of the epidemic.—There are no accurate Government statistics kept in this consular district. The people have very little confidence in the doctors. The Christians feared, during this epidemic, that the Turkish doctors would kill them, and some of the Turks believed that the doctors killed the serious cases of cholera in order to check the epidemic. On this account and also because the people wished to escape the surveillance of the police charged with the isolation and disinfection of infected houses, they concealed a large proportion of the cases and deaths from the authorities and consequently the official statistics are far from accurate.

According to the best calculations the number of cases of cholera from the 15th of April, the day when the epidemic began, to the 1st of

June, when the epidemic apparently disappeared, that is to say, during a period of forty-five days, was about 5,000, and the number of deaths approximately 1,500. The official reports give about one-fourth as many cases and one-half as many deaths.

According to the first figures the mortality was 30 per cent. This relatively moderate mortality indicates that the number of light cases was considerable, especially when one takes into consideration the conditions favorable for the disease and entirely unfavorable for the treatment of the sick, which exist in the cities of Asia Minor.

The proportion of the number of cases to the population is about 12 per cent, and that of the number of deaths about 3.5 per cent. I have no statistics relative to the age or sex of the patients, but according to my opinion, women were attacked in greater number than men, and the number of children was relatively small.

The noncontagiousness of cholera.—Few places are better conditioned to demonstrate that Asiatic cholera is not contagious than an Asiatic town like Sivas, and that to have the disease one must have some individual peculiarity or predisposition, some undetermined factor. The houses are, as a rule, small, low, damp, crowded, little ventilated, poorly lighted, and for the most part built of mud. The most elementary principles of hygiene are unknown here, or, when inculcated, are generally disregarded. The Turk is a supreme fatalist, and he places more reliance upon a bit of the Koran pasted over his gate to keep away the cholera than upon the most scientific means of precaution. The water which the people drink and use for all purposes about the house flows in open ditches, where the people also bathe and wash their soiled clothing and rugs. That which has served one family for its various needs flows with all its filth to another. Ultimately it reaches the open sewer which flows in the streets. A quarter of the population defecate in the streets, and where there are water-closets connected with the houses the excrement flows with the waste water of the foundations into the gutters of the street, and from thence into the streams which traverse the city.

In these larger streams, which are really only the great sewers of the city, the people bathe, wash their clothes and kitchen utensils, the children wade and play. During the epidemic I observed that this went on as usual. I have seen men building a house with the mud scraped up from the sewer which flowed slowly in the middle of the street, and which received the dejections of two cholera patients at that point and of several others a little farther up the street.

But it is in the houses we find the conditions most favorable for contagion, if it exists, and for infection. The disinfection of the contaminated rooms, or of the soiled linen, or even of the dejections of the cholera patients was almost wholly neglected. On the contrary, the dejections and the vomitus was often spilled upon the floor or upon the moist earth which serves in place of a floor, and the soiled linen was thrown here and there without the least precaution. Very few people boiled the water which they drank, being too poor to get the necessary fuel or too little convinced of the necessity of taking the precaution. Into little rooms occupied by patients everybody crowded, a host of children and interested neighbors; and I have seen the well occupying the same bed with the sick (sometimes three, husband, wife, and child in bed together where one was purging and vomiting), and not take the disease.

In spite of the fact that the water was contaminated by the cases which continued to occur for thirty days at Tavra, and in spite of the fact that nearly every one was subjected to the unfavorable conditions

mentioned above, nevertheless 82 per cent of the population escaped having the cholera, and in forty-five days the epidemic subsided. Since then isolated cases have occurred from time to time, a certain proportion of whom were people who had just come to the city,

Meteorological conditions.—The epidemic began during the cool rainy season. Its decrease coincided with an increase of the temperature and a marked diminution of the humidity and rainfall.

Appropos of treatment, it is of interest to note that *yoghout*, a common article of diet here, made by the lactic acid fermentation of milk, was already regarded as good for the cholera. As we had no other lactic acid to use during the early part of the epidemic we strongly urged the use of *yoghout* in all cases of premonitory diarrhea, also during convalescence, and generally with apparently favorable results.

Sanitary regulations.—Upon the outbreak of the epidemic a sanitary council was called by the governor-general, consisting of the mayor, the municipal physician, two American doctors, and six citizens of the city. There was a very marked lack of intelligence and of activity displayed by the council. To illustrate: The mayor, who acted as president of the council, announced at one of the meetings that he was going to have three priests repeat portions of the Koran three times in three quarters of the city, and he assured the council that that would be sufficient. The governor-general, who is a better informed man and wished to adopt the proper prophylactic measures, requested me to attend the council and direct them what to do. I prepared sanitary regulations, making them as simple as was consistent with usefulness. They were adopted, but not carried out to any efficient extent.

The protection of the water supply from contamination involved an expense which the city was not prepared to meet. The cleansing and disinfecting of the most filthy portions of the streets was done, but very imperfectly. There seemed to be no way of making it obligatory to report the cases of cholera. The people feared the doctors and the sanitary police as much as the cholera and tried to escape them by not reporting their cases. The isolation of the houses infected and the destruction of soiled bedding was opposed by the people, and led to their hiding not only the cases of cholera, but the deaths also, and many bodies were doubtless interred in the grave-yards at night or buried in the gardens or yards of the houses where they died. Burial permits are not required here. Police interference was abandoned after a few days' trial. A temporary hospital was provided for those without homes, and rations of bread were distributed to the poor.

About fifteen days after the outbreak of the epidemic sanitary doctors arrived from Constantinople. They sprinkled some lime in the streets and established a sanitary cordon around the city with ten days' quarantine for those who left. The police of the cordon were mostly men hired for the occasion. They were promised \$4.40 per month. They worked two months and received \$7. They increased their income by passing people through the lines for a small fee. Villagers, camel-drivers and the like, people whose movements would not be likely to be known to the higher government officials, were allowed to pass the quarantine pretty freely. For such persons the fee was generally about 2 piasters (9 cents), and during the latter days of the cordon the price was reduced to 15 paras, (1½ cents). The cordon caused a scarcity of food and seriously interfered with commercial interests. The quarantines about the city were poorly equipped. The people were lodged in tents or rude sheds, which were without floors, and as the ground was wet and the nights cold they were uncomfortable and unwholesome. The

Government furnished no bedding and no food except a limited amount of bread for the very poor. The quarantine charges were 1 piaster (.044 cents) per day for each person. The police force was insufficient, and very little was done to keep the people in separate groups according to the date of their entering quarantine.

After the 30th of May the Government recognized no cases of cholera, although cases and deaths have continued to occur at the rate of about 15 cases and 3 deaths a week from the 30th until now. June 11 the ten days' quarantine was reduced to five days, and on the 17th the cordon and quarantine were abolished.

Quarantines were maintained by neighboring provinces against this province, and now that Sivas is officially declared to be free from cholera the city maintains quarantines against other contaminated places. Cholera now exists at Tokat, Amassia, Marsovan, Samsoun, Iscalib, Yasgat, Kirchihir, Cesaria, Arzizie, and other places in this consular district. It is most severe at Cesarea.

M. A. JEWETT, M. D.,
U. S. Consul.

Earthquake at Constantinople—Cholera in Turkey.

[Report 99.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *July 18, 1894.*

On the 10th instant, at 12:20 p. m., Constantinople was visited by an earthquake which lasted from twelve to twenty seconds. Many public and private buildings were injured. It is difficult to estimate accurately the number of those who were killed, but there were certainly more than 1,000 victims. Many remained alive under ruins for two or three days. The inhabitants live in the open air, fearing a recurrence of the earthquake. The shock was differently experienced in the various portions of the city. It was oscillatory, vertical, and rotatory. At Stamboul, for instance, in the Sultan Bayaziel Policlina, the books, papers, and instruments assumed positions as if they had been placed in a circle. The grand bazar was nearly ruined, as well as many military barracks, churches and mosques.

Cholera is still spreading. Since my last report it has appeared at Sparta, at Nef-Shehir, Urgup, Arabson, and Ak Sera. In the vilayet of Angora cholera has broken out at Chirikji, Tergili, Cara-Yacoub, and Demiyi. In the vilayet of Angora it has been observed at Sivri-Slissar, between Angora and Eski-Shehir, on the railroad line. It is very disagreeable to state that the authorities, in spite of their promises to take all the necessary steps to check and prevent the spreading of the epidemic, retire very honorably (*faire une retraite honorable*) before the march of cholera. New sanitary cordons and new lazarettos have to be established at Eski-Shehir in order to preserve Constantinople.

The ships coming from Adalia with passengers have to undergo a medical visit. The same sanitary precaution is observed with reference to ships coming from Russia from the Russo-Roumanian boundary line to Kerch inclosed.

At Smyrna many gastro-enteric troubles are observed. It is not easy to state whether these intestinal troubles depend upon the high temperature of the season or whether they have any connection with the cholera epidemic of the surrounding vilayets.

In the capital the public health is good, although the inhabitants live in the open air, fearing new earthquake shocks. There have been a very few deaths from scarlet fever, but they are sporadic, as are also the deaths from smallpox.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

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: Athens, Bastia, Bluefields, Brava, C. V. I.; Cette, Dominica, Elsinore, La Guayra, Nacaome, Puerto Cortez, San Jose de Guatemala, Shanghai, Teheran, and Toulon.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Newcastle.*—Month of June, 1894. Population, 15,329. Total deaths, 24, including 1 from enteric fever.

Sydney.—Month of June, 1894. Population, 416,370. Total deaths, 512, including enteric fever, 11; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 22; and whooping cough, 1.

CUBA—*Havana.*—Under date of August 18, 1894, the U. S. consul reports as follows:

There were 151 deaths in this city during the week ending August 16, 1894. Fifteen of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with 42 new cases approximately; 5 were caused by enteric fever, 4 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by paludal fever, 2 by measles, 2 by smallpox, 9 by enterocolitis (acute and chronic), 13 by dysentery, and 5 by pneumonia. Ten of the 15 deaths by yellow fever during the week occurred in the military hospital.

FRANCE—*Marseilles.*—Month of June, 1894. Population, 406,919. Total deaths, 832, including smallpox, 5; enteric fever, 11; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 28; measles, 11; and whooping cough, 4.

Roubaix.—Month of July, 1894. Population, 120,000. Total deaths, 193, including cholera, 25; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; measles, 11; and whooping cough, 4.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks' ended August 5, 1894. Population, 133,344. Total deaths, 122, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 2; and whooping cough, 1.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended August 4 corresponded to an annual rate of 17·2 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,458,442. The lowest rate was recorded in Derby, viz, 8·4, and the highest in Preston, viz, 29·0 a thousand.

London.—One thousand four hundred and sixty-four deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 5; measles, 50; scarlet fever, 18; typhus fever, 1; diphtheria, 57; whooping cough, 26; enteric fever, 6; and diarrhea and dysentery, 126. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 17·0 a thousand. In greater London 1,860 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16·3 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included smallpox, 1; diphtheria, 10; whooping cough, 13; and measles, 22.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended August 4 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 18·4 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Galway, viz, 7·6, and the highest in Limerick, viz, 25·3 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 134 deaths were registered, including 1 death from typhus fever, 1 from smallpox, 1 from enteric fever, and 2 from scarlet fever.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended August 4 corresponded to an annual rate of 16·3 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 11·1, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 17·6 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 466, including measles, 9; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 12; and whooping cough, 15.

JAMAICA—*Kingston.*—Month of July, 1894. Population, 34,314. Total deaths, 116, including enteric fever, 2; diphtheria, 2; phthisis pulmonalis, 18; and whooping cough, 14.

RUSSIA—*Riga.*—Month of May, 1894. Population, 215,000. Total deaths, 414, including phthisis pulmonalis, 37; enteric fever, 7; scarlet fever, 2; smallpox, 1; diphtheria, 7; measles, 5; and whooping cough, 4.

SWITZERLAND—*Lucerne.*—Month of July, 1894. Population, 21,778. Total deaths, 32, including 1 from diphtheria.

WEST INDIES—*Turks Islands.*—Two weeks ended July 28, 1894. Population, 4,744. Total deaths, 6. No deaths from contagious diseases.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—																
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.								
Acapulco	Aug. 4	4,000	5																	
Aix la Chapelle	July 28	108,973	53																	
Alexandria	July 19	231,396	174																	
Amherstburg	Aug. 11	2,300	0																	
Amsterdam	Aug. 4	448,023	139																	
Antwerp	July 28	275,000	99																	
Barmen	July 28	122,000	37																	
Basle	July 22	80,000	28																	
Batoum	July 31	28,000	8																	
Belfast	July 28	269,200	100																	
Belleville	Aug. 11	10,201	3																	
Berlin	July 21	1,800,000	677																	
Birmingham	Aug. 4	492,301	129																	
Bologna	Aug. 4	146,068	74																	
Bombay	July 17	853,926	604	26																
Bordeaux	Aug. 4	252,415	107																	
Bradford	Aug. 4	221,610	57																	
Bremen	July 28	127,000	41																	
Brussels	July 28	483,081	186																	
Budapest	July 29	600,000	.....																
Cairo	July 19	374,838	428																	
Calcutta	July 7	681,560	332	14																
Cardenas	Aug. 4	23,517	17																	
Cardenas	Aug. 11	23,517	18																	
Cardiff	Aug. 4	155,250	37																	
Chatham	Aug. 11	10,000	2																	
Chemnitz	July 28	150,000	91																	
Christiania	July 28	167,588	52																	
Christiania	Aug. 4	167,588	74																	
Cienfuegos	Aug. 11	23,000	19																	
Coaticook	Aug. 11	2,500	4																	
Cognac	Aug. 6	17,500	6																	
Cologne	July 28	309,848	210																	
Colombo	July 7	130,000	92																	
Copenhagen	July 28	341,000	101																	
Crefeld	Aug. 4	106,037	42																	
Danzig	July 28	121,000	77																	
Denia	July 28	14,000	4																	
Denia	Aug. 4	14,000	4																	
Dublin	Aug. 4	350,000	134																	
Dundee	Aug. 4	158,719	53																	
Dusseldorf	July 28	167,412	80																	
Flushing	Aug. 4	15,250	6																	
Funchal	July 28	35,665	23																	
Genoa	Aug. 4	182,228	86																	
Ghent	Aug. 4	153,803	69																	
Gibraltar	July 29	25,800	9																	
Gibraltar	Aug. 5	25,800	10																	
Girgenti	July 28	23,847	13																	
Glasgow	July 28	677,883	130																	
Glasgow	Aug. 4	677,883	232																	
Gothenburg	July 28	108,000	25																	
Halifax	Aug. 11	38,700	23																	
Hamburg	Aug. 4	598,372	246																	
Hanover	July 21	526,212	79																	
Havana	Aug. 2	198,620	150																	
Havana	Aug. 9	198,620	171																	
Hiogo	July 14	153,655	53																	
Hiogo	July 21	153,655	64																	
Kehl	July 28	129,556	61																	
Kingston, Canada	Aug. 17	17,348	1																	
Konigsberg	Aug. 4	167,000	.....																
Leeds	Aug. 4	388,761	121																	
Leghorn	Aug. 4	102,956	28																	
Liege	Aug. 4	155,898	73	18																
Liverpool	Aug. 4	507,230	270																	
London, England	July 28	5,948,300	1,831																	
London, England	Aug. 4	5,948,300	*1,860																	
Lyons	July 28	500,000	167																	
Madras	July 13	452,518	268																	
Madrid	July 22	482,816	323																	
Madrid	July 29	482,816	339																	
Magdeburg	July 28	219,723	142																	
Manchester	Aug. 4	522,365	217																	

* Five cases taken from steamship *Balmore*.

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.	
Mannheim.....	July 28.....	88,000	50				1			1			
Mannheim.....	Aug. 4.....	88,000	40							1			
Maracaibo.....	July 28.....	40,000	18										
Maracaibo.....	Aug. 4.....	40,000	19										
Marsala.....	July 28.....	40,131	23					6					
Matamoros.....	Aug. 10.....	8,000	10									1	
Matanzas.....	Aug. 8.....	40,000	29		3								
Mayence.....	Aug. 4.....	72,281	26							1			2
Melbourne.....	July 7.....	1,140,405								1			
Messina.....	Aug. 3.....	86,400	38					6					
Moscow.....	July 21.....	800,000	634				3		8	11	20		4
Moscow.....	July 28.....	800,000	536				5	2	9	7	5		1
Munich.....	Aug. 4.....	394,000	192						9	7			7
Nagasaki.....	July 19.....	64,274				1							
Naples.....	Aug. 4.....	540,000	219				1						
Newcastle on Tyne.....	Aug. 4.....	201,947	59								2		1
Nogales.....	Aug. 11.....	1,200	0										
Nuremberg.....	July 21.....	158,453	69							4	2		
Odessa.....	July 28.....	324,500	174			1			3	2			
Palermo.....	July 28.....	250,000	133					2				1	
Paris.....	Aug. 6.....	2,424,705	890					5	5	12	14		6
Paso del Norte.....	Aug. 11.....	7,000	6										
Plymouth.....	Aug. 4.....	86,781	32										1
Port Sarnia.....	Aug. 11.....	6,500	0										
Prague.....	July 28.....	190,135	108						4	1	1	4	2
Puerto Cortez.....	Aug. 7.....	1,500	0										
Queenstown.....	Aug. 3.....	15,000	3										
Rotterdam.....	Aug. 4.....	228,596	80	1									
Sagua la Grande.....	Aug. 11.....	18,109	10										
St. Petersburg.....	July 21.....	1,100,000		657					13	9	20	29	
St. Stephens.....	Aug. 11.....	2,700	1										
San Juan del Norte.....	Aug. 4.....	500	2										
San Juan, Puerto Rico.....	Aug. 2.....	28,000			4	1							
San Juan, Puerto Rico.....	Aug. 9.....	28,000	13		5	2							
San Pedro, Puerto Rico.....	Aug. 4.....	2,800	0										
Schiedam.....	Aug. 4.....	25,500	9										
Sheffield.....	Aug. 4.....	339,152	117						2	1	2		2
Sonneberg.....	July 29.....	12,000	3										
Southampton.....	Aug. 4.....	67,283	22			1							2
Stettin.....	July 28.....	125,000	114										
Stockholm.....	Aug. 4.....	252,937	90					2	1	4			2
Stuttgart.....	Aug. 2.....	139,659	40										
Sunderland.....	Aug. 4.....	136,101	46									4	2
Tegucigalpa.....	July 28.....	12,000	5										
Trapani.....	July 28.....	43,095	11					1				3	
Trieste.....	July 28.....	153,314	99						5	8	1		
Vera Cruz.....	Aug. 9.....	25,500	44		11	2							
Vienna.....	July 28.....	1,465,537	672							12	23		12
Warsaw.....	July 21.....	515,654	309	62		2	3		9	11	4		4
Warsaw.....	July 28.....	515,654	390	79		3	2		8	14	12		8
Winnipeg.....	Aug. 13.....	35,500	22										
Zurich.....	July 28.....	119,706	42									1	

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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