

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Inspection service in Michigan.

Acting Assistant Surg. H. R. Floyd, M. H. S., reports as follows :

SAULT ST. MARIE, MICH., *October 17, 1892.*

SIR: Five immigrants arrived this day on Central Pacific Railroad, having landed at Quebec from steamer *Labrador*. They were unaccompanied by baggage, except in hand satchels containing one change of clean underwear. They held certificates from Dr. Sewell of having been bathed in 5 per cent carbolic solution, and their clothing disinfected by dry heat at 230° F. They will be allowed to proceed tomorrow unless otherwise ordered.

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

Inspection service in North Dakota.

Dr. James M. McKenly, sanitary inspector M. H. S., reports as follows :

NECHE, N. DAK., *October 17, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of immigration at this port. Since September 6, the date of my appointment, 29 immigrants from Europe have passed through here. Twenty-seven of these were provided with bill of health signed by the United States consul at Quebec, the port of landing. One of the others had sailed from Hamburg, arriving at Quebec likely before quarantine was established there. She was detained and her baggage disinfected. The other had passed through here prior to September 6, his baggage following. It was detained and disinfected. I have reported, as you directed, the particulars in each case to Dr. Devaux, superintendent of health for the State of North Dakota.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON GENERAL M. H. S.

Inspection service in Vermont.

Dr. C. F. Branch, sanitary inspector M. H. S., reports as follows :

NEWPORT, VT., *October 24, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor very respectfully to report that since my appointment, September 2, 1892, as one of your medical inspectors, that,

fortunately, no cholera subjects have thus far been seen. I have turned back three transatlantic passengers who had left cholera infected ports, and having landed at Quebec or Montreal, without detention, had at once started for some point within the United States.

I have also detained two pieces of baggage for disinfection during this time. I am sure the efficiency of the quarantine at Quebec is somewhat questionable; for instance, a quarantine vessel lays off the city with latrines built along the sides from the deck, and the Pullman and Wagner cars of the Boston and Maine Railroad from the shore below bail water from the river to fill the tanks in the lavatories of the coaches. If cholera should exist within that quarantine ship, the consequences from this procedure might be disastrous.

While the Russian epidemic is abating, the danger yet remains along all our avenues of ingress, and it would keep us all feeling better if Quebec and Montreal would still cling to the vigilance which alone insures safety. Practically, from what railroad men tell me, the doors of emigration are wide open at both these points.

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

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

CAPE CHARLES' QUARANTINE.

Week ended October 15, 1892.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British ss. Robt. Harrowing a.	Oct. 2	Poti	Baltimore ..	Disinfected	Oct. 9
German ss. Virginia.....	Oct. 10	Hamburg.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 15

a Previously reported.

Twenty-four vessels inspected and passed.

Week ended October 22, 1892:

British ss. Lockmore.....	Oct. 16	Poti	Baltimore...	Detained and disinfected.	Oct. 21
British ss. Chicago.....	Oct. 21	Rotterdam.....	do.....	Disinfected clothes and dunnage.	Oct. 21

Twenty-five vessels inspected and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended October 22, 1892.

Barge Willie and Bennie a.....	Sept. 25	Phila .....	.....	Detained	
Phila. Trans. Light. Co. barge No. 15.	Sept. 25	do .....	.....	do	
British ss. Allegheny.....	Oct. 15	Cette, Fr.....	Phila	Pumped out and refilled.	Oct. 16
British ss. St. Hubert.....	Oct. 17	Cardiff	Orders.....	Pumped out and refilled; released to proceed on receipt of orders.	Oct. 18
British ss. Camellia	Oct. 18	Havana	do.....	Fumigated and washed with bi-chloride solution.	Oct. 21
British ss. Concord.....	Oct. 19	Hamburg.....	Phila	do.....	Oct. 21
Norwegian bk. Unionen.....	Oct. 19	Barroa.....	do.....	Pumped out and refilled.	Oct. 20

a Previously reported.

Twenty-four vessels inspected and passed.

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

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended October 20, 1892.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British brigantine Estella.....	Oct. 10	Havana	Mobile.....	Disinfected.....	Oct. 17
British bark London.....	Oct. 15	Rio Janeiro.	Pensacola...	Held for disinfection.	
American schooner Magnolia	Oct. 15	Matanzas...	Handsboro, Miss.	.....do.....	Oct. 21
American schooner Palos.....	Oct. 16	Havana	Shieldsboro, Miss.	.....do.....	
British bark Edmonton.....	Oct. 17	Santos.....	Ship Island, Miss.	.....do.....	

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended October 15, 1892.

Eleven vessels inspected and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended October 19, 1892.

Two vessels inspected and passed.

Reports of States, and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

CALIFORNIA.—Month of September, 1892. Reports from 119 cities, towns, villages, and sanitary districts, having an aggregate population of 838,169, show a total of 965 deaths from all sources, including diphtheria, 30; croup, 10; scarlet fever, 20; smallpox, 1; whooping cough, 24; enteric fever, 9; and phthisis pulmonalis, 132.

MAINE—*Portland*.—Four weeks ending October 8, 1892. Population, estimated, 40,000. Total deaths, 53, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 3; and phthisis pulmonalis, 2.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Worcester*.—Month of September, 1892. Population, estimated, 89,000. Total deaths, 133, including enteric fever, 6; diphtheria, 6; whooping cough, 2; and phthisis pulmonalis, 7.

MICHIGAN.—Week ending October 15, 1892. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 67 observers, indicate that scarlet fever, tonsillitis, diphtheria, influenza, inflammation of kidneys, and consumption increased, and that cerebro-spinal meningitis, puerperal fever, dysentery, cholera morbus, and typhomalarial fever decreased in area of prevalence.

Diphtheria was reported present during the week, and since, at 26 places; scarlet fever at 32 places; enteric fever at 55 places; and measles at 1 place.

Medical inspection of immigrants and travelers on the Michigan-Canadian border.

GENERAL RULES, "FRAMED AND PUBLISHED" BY THE MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, DURING SEPTEMBER, 1892.

MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Office of the Secretary, Lansing, Mich., September 6, 1892.

To medical inspectors of immigrants, health officers, local boards of health, and all whom it may concern:

Resolutions unanimously adopted at a special meeting of the State Board of Health held at Lansing, September 6, 1892, are as follows:

The action of Supervising Surgeon-General Wyman, approved by the President of the United States, ordering that "No vessel from any foreign port carrying immigrants shall be admitted to enter at any port of the United States until said vessel shall have undergone a quarantine detention of twenty days," should in the opinion of this board be made to apply to all lines of railroads and vessels upon inland waters of the United States engaged in conveying immigrants to ports within the jurisdiction of the various State authorities.

We regard the menace to the lives and health of the citizens of the State of Michigan through the railway lines passing through Canada from the Atlantic seaboard of that dominion to the various ports in Michigan, as very serious, and if permitted to continue, almost certain to plant the seeds of cholera within our borders.

The danger of this we consider greatly increased by the inadequate equipments of the quarantine station at Grosse Isle, as reported by the International Conference of State Boards of Health, just published, and by the deflection of travel to ports in Canada for the purpose of evading the twenty days' quarantine ordered by the United States.

It being the paramount duty of governments to endeavor to protect their citizens by every means in their power from all dangerous infectious diseases, and believing that Asiatic cholera, now infecting a large portion of Europe, can be prevented from gaining a foothold in the United States only through the adoption of extraordinary measures, therefore, by the authority vested in us by the State of Michigan in act No. 230, laws of 1885, entitled "An act to provide for the prevention of the introduction and spread of cholera and other dangerous communicable diseases," we, the Michigan State board of health, order:

"[Rule 1.] That no immigrant from an European port by way of any seaport in the Dominion of Canada shall be permitted to enter the State of Michigan on and after September 9, 1892, until such immigrant shall have undergone quarantine detention twenty days immediately preceding such entry, and shall have had his or her baggage inspected and disinfected in accordance with rules adopted and published by this board.

"[Rule 2.] And it is further ordered that all travelers passing through the Dominion of Canada, from any port in Europe, and seeking admission to the State of Michigan, together with the baggage and personal effects carried by such travelers, shall be subject to inspection by inspectors appointed by this board for that purpose. No such traveler, his baggage or personal effects, shall be permitted to enter the State of Michigan if there is danger of infection from such cause until through disinfection and quarantine such inspectors shall be satisfied that no such danger exists.

"[Rule 3.] It is expected that local health officers will make every effort in their power to enforce the orders of this board, and that they will act in harmony with the United States and State inspectors to this end."

This board requests the coöperation of all United States officers to aid in making successful the efforts it has, by these orders, inaugurated to protect not only its own citizens, but also those of States farther west, which may be the destination of immigrants and passengers carrying cholera infection.

JOHN AVERY,

President Michigan State Board of Health.

Approved, September 6, A. D. 1892.

EDWIN B. WINANS, *Governor.*

MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

Office of the Secretary, Lansing, Mich., September 24, 1892.

The general rules, for the inspection, isolation, and disinfection of immigrants, their baggage, etc., and the quarantine detention of immigrants by way of any seaport in the Dominion of Canada, issued by this board September 6, 1892, and approved by the governor of Michigan, were issued under act No. 230, Laws of 1885; therefore, according to the opinion of the Attorney-General, sent herewith, such rules have the force of law; and "Whoever shall willfully violate the rules of the State board of health made in pursuance of this act shall, on conviction, be deemed guilty and punished as in cases of misdemeanor." (Sec. 3 of act 230, Laws of 1885.)

HENRY B. BAKER,

Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

Lansing, Mich., September 26, 1892.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO INSPECTORS OF IMMIGRANTS AND TRAVELERS.

Until convinced that efficient inspection and disinfection of persons and baggage is being conducted at all Atlantic seaports, whereby immigrants and travelers from Europe may be admitted to the United States without danger of conveying cholera infection, the Michigan State board of health rules that its quarantine order of September 6 must be rigidly enforced, except in special cases, which may be acted upon when the board is not in session by the committee appointed by it, for that purpose, at its meeting September 23, 1892.*

Such special cases will be considered by that committee, only after the inspectors authorized by the Michigan State board of health shall have detained immigrants seeking such special action, a sufficient length of time to permit of an inspection of persons and baggage, the

*An extract from the proceedings of the State board of health, at its meeting, September 23, 1892, is as follows: "On motion of Dr. Vaughan, it was voted to appoint a committee consisting of Mr. Wells and Dr. Baker, that the committee be instructed to go to Detroit, as soon as practicable, and ascertain just what is being done by the inspectors at Detroit; and to direct such measures as, in the judgment of the committee, are needed to make the inspection service efficient," etc.

HENRY B. BAKER,

Secretary.

thorough disinfection of both, and the isolation of all found sick with cholera or any disease likely to prove to be cholera. This service must be performed in accordance with the rules and instructions of the State board of health, by its inspectors, or under their personal supervision.*

It is not the desire of this board to detain immigrants or travelers unnecessarily, or to cause them any annoyance or inconvenience beyond what seems to it requisite to insure the public safety. The rules it has adopted for the present emergency seem clearly necessary, and if intelligently enforced need cause but brief detention of the great mass of immigrants, and but little expense to lines of transportation.

The State board expects intelligent, discreet, and honest service from its inspectors, as it may be largely through the effective and thorough work they may do that the passage of immigrants into and through Michigan shall be rendered harmless to the citizens of Michigan and neighboring States.

FRANK WELLS,
HENRY B. BAKER,
Committee.

DISINFECTION OF CLOTHING, BAGGAGE, ETC.

For disinfection of clothing and other articles made of wool, cotton, linen, or silk, employ one of the two following methods:

1. Boiling in water not less than hour.
2. Exposure to steam not less than one hour, the steam to be not less than 212° nor more than 239° F.

Leather trunks, boxes, or other containers of baggage, also wearing apparel of leather or fur, and other articles liable to be injured by boiling or by steam heat, must be exposed not less than six hours to sulphurous acid gas, made by burning not less than 3 pounds of roll sulphur to each 1,000 cubic feet of space in the closed room in which the articles are exposed.

DISINFECTION OF PERSONS AND CLOTHES.

All immigrants and all persons known to have recently had cholera, or diarrheal or other sickness likely to have been cholera, and all persons who, for any reason, are likely to harbor on their persons or wearing apparel the germs of cholera or other dangerous communicable disease, shall be required to have a thorough bath in warm water, and to have his or her wearing apparel removed from the person and disinfected, by the methods above described.

COÖPERATION OF LOCAL, STATE, AND NATIONAL OFFICERS.

In order that no local law or requirement shall be evaded, each State inspector should keep himself informed of the local laws, ordinances, and requirements of the local board of health; and before releasing from quarantine, under State rules or orders, immigrants, their baggage, or other persons or baggage, the inspector should be sure that no lawful local requirement is contravened, and, if there is danger of this, that the local health authorities have such timely notice that they may themselves either continue the quarantine safeguards, or notify a United

* Description of methods of disinfection are appended hereto.

States inspector, whose instructions require him to "render assistance to State and local authorities in the enforcement of their health regulations."

Official:

HENRY B. BAKER,
Secretary.

NEW YORK—*Buffalo*.—Month of September, 1892. Population, estimated. 285,000. Total deaths, 478, including scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 9; croup, 9; whooping cough, 10; enteric fever, 18; and phthisis pulmonalis, 42.

RHODE ISLAND.—Month of September, 1892. Reports to the State registrar from 22 cities and towns show a total of 508 deaths, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 13; scarlet fever, 3; and phthisis pulmonalis, 50.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Phthisis pul- monalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
New York, N. Y.	Oct. 15.	1,515,301	738	98		4				15	6	14	1	7
New York, N. Y.	Oct. 22.	1,515,301	665	67						15	6	17	3	10
Philadelphia, Pa.	Oct. 15.	1,046,964	390	42						5	5	37	1	
Boston, Mass.	Oct. 22.	448,477	186	17						8	12	8		
Baltimore, Md.	Oct. 22.	434,439	157	29						9	1	7	1	
San Francisco, Cal.	Oct. 15.	298,997	86								5	2		
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Oct. 21.	296,908	92	6						1		3		
Cleveland, Ohio.	Oct. 22.	261,353	87	11						3	3	10		
New Orleans, La.	Oct. 15.	242,039	124	18								3		2
Pittsburg, Pa.	Oct. 22.	238,617	88	6						4	2	4		1
Washington, D. C.	Oct. 15.	230,392	129	14						4		2		2
Detroit, Mich.	Oct. 22.	205,876	79							5	1	6		
Milwaukee, Wis.	Oct. 22.	204,468	77	6						2	2	9		
Minneapolis, Minn.	Oct. 15.	164,738	40	6						3	2	2		
Minneapolis, Minn.	Oct. 22.	164,738	48	3						4	1	2		
Rochester, N. Y.	Oct. 22.	133,896	53	7						1	1	4		
Kansas City, Mo.	Oct. 7.	132,716	32	2						1				
Providence, R. I.	Oct. 22.	132,146	30									2		
Toledo, Ohio.	Oct. 21.	81,434	19							1		1		
Richmond, Va.	Oct. 22.	81,388	37							4				
Nashville, Tenn.	Oct. 22.	76,168	27							1				
Manchester, N. H.	Oct. 22.	44,126	16	1								1		
Erie, Pa.	Oct. 15.	40,634	20	4						2		3		
Portland, Me.	Oct. 5.	36,425	22							1		1		
Portland, Me.	Oct. 22.	36,425												
Binghamton, N. Y.	Oct. 22.	35,005	12							1				1
Mobile, Ala.	Oct. 15.	31,076	18	2						1				
Mobile, Ala.	Oct. 22.	31,076	18	1										
Galveston, Tex.	Oct. 7.	29,084	14	1										
San Diego, Cal.	Oct. 15.	16,159	2											
Pensacola, Fla.	Oct. 8.	11,750	4							2				
Pensacola, Fla.	Oct. 15.	11,750	4							1				

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended October 17, 1892.

[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.....	47	1	.....	1.05	.....	.93
Portland, Me.....	48	3	.....	.91	.....	.64
Boston, Mass.....	52	4	.....	.98	.....	.73
Block Island, R. I.....	55	2	.....	1.01	.....	.14
Woods Holl, Mass.....	54	1	.....	.85	.....	.36
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	52	3	.....	.77	.....	.75
New York, N. Y.....	57	4	.....	.77	.....	.70
Philadelphia, Pa.....	57	5	.....	.63	.....	.63
Atlantic City, N. J.....	57	4	.....	.70	.....	.70
Baltimore, Md.....	59	3	.....	.68	.....	.68
Washington, D. C.....	58	2	.....	.77	.....	.77
Lynchburg, Va.....	59	2	.....	.77	.....	.77
Norfolk, Va.....	63	1	.....	.91	.....	.91
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	62	3	.....	.86	.....	.86
Wilmington, N. C.....	66	2	.....	.94	.....	.79
Charleston, S. C.....	69	2	.....	.99	.....	.98
Augusta, Ga.....	67	2	.....	.53	.....	.44
Savannah, Ga.....	69	2	.....	.86	.....	.52
Jacksonville, Fla.....	72	1	.....	1.35	.....	.41
Key West, Fla.....	79	.....	.....	1.23	.....	.79
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	63	4	.....	.56	.....	.56
Pensacola, Fla.....	71	3	.....	.84	.....	.78
Mobile, Ala.....	70	4	.....	.70	.....	.70
Montgomery, Ala.....	68	3	.....	.56	.....	.56
Vicksburg, Miss.....	68	5	.....	.59	.....	.57
New Orleans, La.....	72	3	.....	.71	.....	.52
Shreveport, La.....	68	3	.....	.69	.35	.....
Fort Smith, Ark.....	64	6	.....	.77	.03	.....
Little Rock, Ark.....	65	4	.....	.46	.84	.....
Palestine, Tex.....	68	4	.....	.84	3.38	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	73	4	.....	1.12	.....	.49
San Antonio, Tex.....	70	7	.....	.42	.....	.19
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	74	3	.....	.72	.32	.....
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	64	8	.....	.69	.....	.65
Nashville, Tenn.....	62	6	.....	.56	.....	.41
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	63	2	.....	.70	.....	.66
Knoxville, Tenn.....	61	3	.....	.70	.....	.70
Louisville, Ky.....	60	6	.....	.64	.....	.57
Indianapolis, Ind.....	55	10	.....	.64	.....	.70
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	58	5	.....	.59	.....	.59
Columbus, Ohio.....	55	6	.....	.63	.....	.63
Pittsburg, Pa.....	56	5	.....	.57	.....	.56
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	50	4	.....	.77	.....	.73
Rochester, N. Y.....	50	7	.....	.70	.....	.64
Buffalo, N. Y.....	51	6	.....	.89	.....	.84
Erie, Pa.....	53	5	.....	.98	.....	.86
Cleveland, Ohio.....	54	6	.....	.70	.....	.69
Sandusky, Ohio.....	54	6	.....	.64	.....	.64
Toledo, Ohio.....	53	7	.....	.56	.....	.56
Detroit, Mich.....	53	8	.....	.56	.....	.54
Port Huron, Mich.....	50	10	.....	.70	.....	.68
Alpena, Mich.....	46	6	.....	.98	.....	.82
Marquette, Mich.....	46	12	.....	.75	.22	.....
Grand Haven, Mich.....	50	10	.....	.84	.....	.81
Milwaukee, Wis.....	51	9	.....	.56	.....	.42
Chicago, Ill.....	54	10	.....	.82	.....	.76
Duluth, Minn.....	46	9	.....	.64	.....	.32
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	49	14	.....	.42	.....	.26
La Crosse, Wis.....	51	13	.....	.51	.....	.07
Dubuque, Iowa.....	52	15	.....	.72	.....	.67
Davenport, Iowa.....	53	14	.....	.70	.....	.69

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended October 17, 1892—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley—Cont'd.						
Des Moines, Iowa.....	53	11	.....	.90	.....	.54
Keokuk, Iowa.....	55	13	.....	.75	.....	.74
Springfield, Ill.....	56	12	.....	.77	.....	.75
Cairo, Ill.....	61	8	.....	.66	.....	.54
St. Louis, Mo.....	59	12	.....	.56	.....	.19
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	60	7	.....	.77	.....	.51
Kansas City, Mo.....	58	9	.....	.84	1.58	.....
Concordia, Kans.....	56	9	.....	.35	.33	.....
Omaha, Nebr.....	54	13	.....	.63	.....	.26
Yankton, S. Dak.....	64	13	.....	.30	.....	.23
Valentine, Nebr.....	50	7	.....	.30	.54	.....
Leavenworth, Kans.....	57	10	.....	.75	.64	.....
Huron, S. Dak.....	48	10	.....	.28	1.98	.....
Pierre, S. Dak.....	51	6	.....	.14	.42	.....
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	41	9	.....	.14	2.13	.....
Extreme Northwest:						
Moorhead, Minn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent, Minn.....	41	14	.....	.47	.....	.23
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	45	8	.....	.28	.58	.....
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	45	3	.....	.26	.....	.18
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.....	45	.....	2	.08	.13	.....
Helena, Mont.....	46	.....	6	.21	.....	.16
Spokane, Wash.....	48	.....	2	.49	.....	.32
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnemucca, Nev.....	43	.....	5	.14	.....	.14
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	47	.....	6	.21	.84	.....
North Platte, Nebr.....	51	5	.....	.28	1.03	.....
Denver, Colo.....	52	.....	2	.18	3.15	.....
Montrose, Colo.....	51	.....	5	.21	.17	.....
Pueblo, Colo.....	53	.....	.....	.07	1.34	.....
Dodge City, Kans.....	57	6	.....	.28	.....	.20
Abilene, Tex.....	67	6	.....	.70	.....	.68
El Paso, Tex.....	65	1	.....	.28	.....	.28
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	51	.....	2	.21	.....	.09
Tucson, Ariz.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Coast:						
Fort Canby, Wash.....	53	.....	2	1.26	.78	.....
Portland, Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roseburg, Oregon.....	54	.....	6	.61	.16	.....
Red Bluff, Cal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sacramento, Cal.....	63	.....	5	.26	.....	.....
San Francisco, Cal.....	60	.....	3	.33	.58	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	64	.....	2	.21	.....	.13
San Diego, Cal.....	63	.....	1	.09	.....	.09
Yuma, Ariz.....	73	.....	4	.07	.....	.07

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

FOREIGN.

(Reports received through the Department of State and other channels.)

CHOLERA.

*Cholera in Vienna.*WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 25, 1892.*

To the Hon. THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY :

A cablegram of this date from the consul-general at Vienna says, yesterday first case of cholera in Vienna.

WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Acting Secretary.

Cholera deaths in Persia.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Teheran, August 26, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to confirm my telegram of yesterday as follows:

"Foster, Secretary, Washington. Estimated cholera deaths in Persia to date Mesched, 5,000 ; Tabriz, 12,000 ; Teheran, 8,000 ; other places, 10,000.

"FOX."

These figures are as nearly accurate as it is possible to obtain, and have been computed by those best able to do so.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAMS C. FOX,
Vice-Consul in Charge.

To Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Cholera abating in Teheran.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Teheran, September 16, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the cholera has been continually abating in Teheran for the past week. The number of deaths on September 1 were 42. Although it is known that some cases of cholera exist, there have been no new ones reported since September 2. A considerable number of typhoid cases in mild form and some of dysentery, prevail.

At this writing there are only 2 cases in the American hospital.

It has, however, been deemed advisable to keep the hospital open for some days, and arrangements have been perfected so that it will continue in operation until October 1. The missionaries will keep up their organization for relief work, to be ready for the possible event of famine following the cholera epidemic.

WILLIAMS C. FOX,
Vice-Consul in Charge.

To Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Probable origin of cholera in Austria—Sanitary measures.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Vienna, September 23, 1892.

SIR: In conformity with instructions, I apprised the Department by cable, on the 21st instant, of the first cases of *cholera asiatica* in this monarchy of Austria Hungary, as officially reported by the Austrian sanitary supreme council, as follows:

“STATE DEPARTMENT, Washington:

“Seventeen cases cholera, Crown Land, Galicia. No cases in other Austria.

“GOLDSCHMIDT,
“Consul-General.”

It is not certain that the infection came from Russia. Prof. Weichselbaum, a member of the sanitary council, whom the Government sent at once to Austrian Poland, supposes that the cholera reached Podogorze from Hamburg. The celebrated Vienna physician, Prof. Drasche, who has an extensive experience of cholera, has expressed himself that if Prof. Weichselbaum was right in supposing that these first cases reached Podogorze from Hamburg, then he felt convinced that it would not spread very far. He says:

“Hamburg was afire, which threw sparks on all sides, but with the exception of the immediate neighborhood of that town, nowhere have those sparks kindled a flame. There have been a few instances of infection but as yet there has been elsewhere in Germany no epidemic. I imagine, therefore, there will be a number of cases in Cracow Podogorze, but there will not be an epidemic.”

Cracow and Podogorze are shut off from outside traffic. The station after Podogorze is occupied by gendarmes. The police only give passes in cases of expulsion and on production of medical certificate. The beer and wine shops have to be closed at 8 o'clock and the restaurants at 11 o'clock. All places of public entertainment have been shut by order of the police.

The small town of Podogorze is a suburb of Cracow on the right bank of the Vistula, and is connected with the latter town by a bridge. It is inhabited by a population of some 13,000, living by small trade. According to all accounts the authorities in Austrian Poland have done their full duty, and far-reaching precautions had been taken in anticipation of the outbreak. A panic is scarcely to be apprehended, and the approaching winter season will doubtless contribute to keep down the death rate, if the malady eventually assumes the proportions of an epidemic.

The sanitary council of Austria-Hungary, located here, is acting promptly and energetically, notwithstanding the most favorable sanitary conditions of Vienna and the other crown lands of Austria. An urgent recommendation was addressed to the minister of the interior that the destitute and unemployed of the capital should be provided for, that the organization of the sanitary service in all parts of the town should be completed, that the number of doctors and sanitary staff should be increased, and efficient means of transport supplied. Furthermore, that measures should be taken for the isolation of the places used for the treatment of cholera patients, merchandise coming from

infected countries should be disinfected, and tramcars should not be overcrowded, which latter the sanitary council considers dangerous in time of epidemic.

I sincerely hope that my further reports of the threatening epidemic will remain equally encouraging.

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

JULIUS GOLDSCHMIDT,

Consul-General.

To Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,

Assistant Secretary of State.

Sanitary measures in Prague.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Prague, September 27, 1892.

SIR: The measures taken by the city of Prague in preparation for a possible outbreak of cholera, and to ward off the threatened invasion of the dread disease, are likely to interest municipal governments in the United States, and I therefore submit a brief description thereof. Not that it is claimed that these measures differ widely or are superior to those adopted in other cities, but the fact that no cholera has appeared here speaks well for their efficacy. General regulations were issued at once by the Austrian Government, and the cities of the whole Empire conformed to these regulations, but each city government organized its own precautionary measures.

In Prague sixteen health committees were at once appointed by the mayor and instructed to visit all the buildings in the city, note any defective sanitary conditions, and instruct house owners to remedy such defects, making a full report thereof to the mayor. Each health committee consisted of an alderman, a city official, the ward physician, a police official, and the ward revenue official. As soon as the reports from the health committees reached the mayor he informed himself whether the defective sanitary conditions reported had been remedied, and if this was not the case, notification was at once sent to the persons concerned to carry out the order. Two weeks after their first inspection the health committees repeated their visit to see whether everything had been put in order, and whether any further dangers to health were to be done away with. Reports of this second inspection trip were also submitted to the mayor.

Further, the community took care that all the streets and public thoroughfares were cleansed several times a day, and that the sweepings were removed from the streets at such times when the street traffic was smallest. Special attention was paid to the sewers. The rule in Prague is that the community cleans all street and house sewers once in every two months, but orders were issued to clean the sewers with running water at more frequent intervals and to distribute carbolic acid plentifully therein. Precautions were likewise taken to cleanse the drinking fountains in this city. The city water department received orders to inspect every fountain, examine the water, and report the results to the mayor. According to these reports the owners of impure fountains received orders to close them at once, or to have them purified, and to give the public access to the water only after the ward physician certified to the unobjectionable quality of the water.

The inspection of provisions was regarded as of the greatest importance, and the mayor's orders to the ward physicians were extremely

strict that only such provisions were to be sold in the markets and stores as were perfectly wholesome. Not only fruit and vegetables were subjected to examination, but meat, milk, etc., as well. Unhealthy articles of food were confiscated when found and the dealer fined. In the slaughterhouses, too, careful inspection was made and the most scrupulous cleanliness exacted. The more immediate measures against the cholera consisted of orders issued by the mayor to all hotel-keepers to immediately announce the arrival of all guests coming from infected countries. On receiving such announcement the ward physician was at once sent to make an examination of the traveler with reference to cholera symptoms. The traveler remains under medical inspection during five days and then is required to give information as to his next destination. The mayor also made arrangements for the disinfection at the railway stations of the baggage of voyagers from cholera countries. Apparatus for disinfection, with the necessary attendants, were placed in the station, and all necessary medicaments were procured as well as a supply of litters in case of the necessity of transporting the sick to the hospital.

For the care of cholera patients there is a special hospital in Prague, which forms a part of the general city hospital, and which is only opened when a contagious disease breaks out in the city. Arrangements were also perfected with two convent hospitals, so that in case of an outbreak of cholera, patients would be received there; in addition to which the city erected a special hospital, with room for eighty beds, provided with all hygienic arrangements, and also transportable barracks. For the conveyance of cholera patients the city provided ten litters and fourteen wagons, the latter with special coverings, to be disinfected after every trip. Ninety carriers were to be engaged, at a salary of from 1 florin 20 kronen to 2 florins (50 to 80 cents) per day, and to be provided with clothes made of ticking. The litters and wagons were to be in readiness near the city hall, and sent wherever needed immediately.

For disinfecting purposes the city is provided with six disinfecting apparatuses, and a special disinfecting establishment has been built, with all modern appliances, to be used in case the cholera reached Prague.

Lest there should be a lack of physicians in the event of an outbreak of cholera, the mayor called upon the physicians of the city to volunteer their services to care for possible cholera patients. Twenty-three physicians volunteered, and were assured a daily compensation of 10 florins (\$4).

Provision was also made to supply the poor of the city with means of disinfection free of charge, and to feed them at the expense of the city. Arrangements were made with the large breweries to furnish a supply of water purified by boiling, and to distribute it. Up to the present time there has not been a case of cholera in Prague or in Bohemia, and it is not regarded as likely that the epidemic will appear here this year at least. The authorities are under strict orders from the central government to give the utmost publicity to any cases of cholera that may occur, so that there will be no possibility of the presence of the disease without its being known forthwith.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM A. RUBLEE,
Consul.

To Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Sanitary commission at Constantinople—Report of the United States sanitary commissioner—Cholera.

I mentioned in my last report that the Turkish Empire enjoyed very good health, but now I must change my statement. I do not want to lay stress on the cholera epidemic in Yemen, where physicians can hardly be sent on account of the condition of those populations which are not civilized enough to accept freely and friendly the doctors or other sanitary officials. I must speak about the provinces of Trebizond and Erzeroum where, in spite of street quarantines, cholera has already made its appearance. In my last report, No. 52, it was stated that cholera broke out in the villages of Hassan Kali and Ain-Zeklek. Unhappily since that date fresh cases have occurred, and on September 21 a soldier died from cholera in the military hospital of Erzeroum.

It seems then that the evil has not been stifled since its appearance. I must say the same for the city of Trebizond. It is true that since those four deaths in this city no fresh cases have been registered, but in the lazaretto of Sinope a death from cholera occurred among the passengers of the steamship *Pars*, coming from Trebizond. It was a girl of 13 years who came from Trebizond with other passengers going to Constantinople. Passengers had already passed their ten days' quarantine, and were ready to start when the girl fell ill and directly after died. A few hours after, another passenger, aged 55, fell ill, also from cholera, but the case did not prove fatal. Before these two cholera cases not a single case had been registered at Sinope. I mean that cholera did not exist in the lazaretto, for the disease, we must believe, was brought from Trebizond, where cholera does not exist, according to official reports. But we may say it exists, and as a proof of its existence allege the two cholera cases from which one died at Sinope.

On the 15th instant I had been notified that cholera made its appearance at New York, and directly it was decided that ships coming from this latter port and its immediate neighborhood must undergo ten days' quarantine at Beirut or Chersonnesus.

In Constantinople there a few cases of typhoid fever, perhaps the beginning of an epidemic, and sore throats with abscess of the glands of the throat.

At the last moment a dispatch from the lazaretto of Camaran states that in that lazaretto 1,400 soldiers have landed in order to pass a ten days' quarantine. They are coming from the province of Yemen and going to Syria and Smyrna. Among these soldiers 60 have already died in the lazaretto from cholera. There are 150 more ill of the same disease, besides others ill from other diseases.

S. C. ZAVITZIANO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *September 28, 1892.*

'Pernambuco, Brazil, quarantines against European and United States ports.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Pernambuco, September 14, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Brazilian Government are taking all precautions against the introduction of cholera into this country.

There was an official notice published in the local papers on the 6th instant, by the authorization of the minister of the interior, to the effect that all French and British steamers from Europe must proceed to the quarantine station at Ilba Grande, Rio de Janeiro, in consequence of which the Royal Mail steamer *Clyde*, which arrived here on the 8th instant, could not communicate with the port, and after signaling for about two hours was forced to proceed to the quarantine station.

I deem it advisable to make the above report to the Department, in order that they may be informed of the extraordinary precautions taken by the Government here to prevent the introduction of this dreaded scourge.

It was quite a severe blow to Pernambuco that the steamship *Clyde* was not allowed to communicate with the port, as there were some 30 passengers destined here, among whom were some men who had great commercial interests, and, of course the detention of letters, especially those of a fiscal nature, leads to embarrassing annoyances.

The above order alluded to has now been extended to German and Italian steamers.

Mr. J. Gibson Keiller, the agent of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, has just informed me that the steamship *Sorota*, due here on Saturday, received orders at St. Vincent to proceed to Rio, knowing that she would not be allowed to communicate with this port, thus saving time and useless delay.

This interference with commercial intercourse with the continent of Europe (for many of these steamers have valuable cargoes destined for this port as a distributing point for the northern ports as well as for Bahia) should, and no doubt will, prove beneficial to American commercial interests, and especially to the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company, as I have been informed that passengers destined for Brazil have been advised to come via the United States.

September 19.—Since writing the above, official orders have been issued that all vessels leaving the United States and Mexico after the 7th instant will also be forced to proceed to the quarantine station at Ilba Grande for the purpose of undergoing sanitary disinfection.

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

EDWIN STEVENS,
United States Consul.

To Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Vessels from New York held for three days' observation at Havana.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Havana, October 5, 1892.

SIR: With reference to Mr. Williams's dispatch, No. 1715, I have to further inform the Department that under date of the 3d instant, the governor-general, in view of the communications received from the Spanish minister at Washington and the Spanish consul in New York, that no cases of Asiatic cholera morbus had appeared in New York from the 13th of September last, had been pleased to declare that all vessels leaving said port from the 4th instant should be held subject to observation in this port, provided they bring no cases of sickness on board, the same as all vessels arriving from other ports of the United States.

It is understood that this observation will be of three days' duration, and passed in the harbor of Havana.

JOSEPH A. SPRINGER,
Vice Consul-General.

To Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Assistant Secretary of State.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, quarantines against United States ports.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
San Juan, Puerto Rico, September 28, 1892.

SIR: I have to inform you that this government has declared absolute quarantine against New York, and partial quarantine against all other ports of the United States north of Savannah.

RALEIGH F. HAYDON,
Acting Consul.

To Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Sabanilla closed against European ports, and the port of New York.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Baranquilla, September 12, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to advise you that by decree of the governor of the department, a copy of which I have not been able to obtain, the port of Sabanilla has been absolutely closed against all vessels leaving European ports after the 16th of August last past, and the same decree applies to vessels from New York bringing European cargo.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

ELIAS P. PELLET,
Vice-Consul in Charge.

To Hon. WM. F. WHARTON,
Assistant Secretary of State.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended October 6, 1892. Total deaths, 2; none from contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay, Abaco.—Two weeks ended October 5, 1892. Population, 3,686. No deaths.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended October 8, 1892. Population, 1,119. Four deaths; none from contagious diseases.

CHINA—*Hongkong.*—Month of July, 1892. Total deaths, 306, including smallpox, 2; diphtheria, 1; fevers, 68; and beri-beri, 17.

CUBA—*Havana.*—The following report has been received from the United States sanitary inspector, dated October 15, 1892:

I have the honor to inform you that there were 137 deaths in this city during the week ending October 13, 1892. Sixteen of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 66 new cases; 4 were caused by so-called pernicious fever, and 1 by glanders.

The case of glanders occurred in the person of a gentleman of wealth and prominence, who was by profession a notary public.

Santiago de Cuba.—First two weeks of September, 1892. Total deaths, 36, including enteric fever, 1; and phthisis pulmonalis, 6.

FRANCE—*Marseilles.*—Month of September, 1892. Population, 406,919. Total deaths, 655, including enteric fever, 24; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria and croup, 35; measles, 9; and whooping cough, 3.

Nice.—Month of September, 1892. Population, 97,720. Total deaths, 166, including enteric fever, 27; diphtheria, 2; and phthisis pulmonalis, 20.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended October 8 corresponded to an annual rate of 17.8 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,188,449. The lowest rate was recorded in Croydon, viz, 10.3, and the highest in Salford, viz, 26.7 a thousand.

London.—One thousand three hundred and forty-four deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 16; scarlet fever, 33; diphtheria, 51; whooping cough, 11; enteric fever, 14; diarrhea and dysentery, 40. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 16.4 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 184 deaths. In greater London 1,675 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 15.2 a thousand of the population.

In the "outer ring" the deaths included diphtheria, 13; measles, 11; and scarlet fever, 7.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Two weeks ended October 1, 1892. Population 192,205. Total deaths, 109, including scarlet fever, 1; and diphtheria, 1.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended October 8, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 20.9 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Armagh, viz, 7.0, and the highest in Galway, viz, 30.2 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 134 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 3.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended October 8 corresponded to an annual rate of 18.5 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 11.5, and the highest in Perth, viz, 20.6 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 515, including measles, 22; scarlet fever, 16; diphtheria, 6; whooping cough, 8; fever, 3; and diarrhea, 23.

JAMAICA.—Week ended October 1, 1892. The health of all the ports of the Island is reported as good.

MALTA AND GOZO.—From 1st to 15th August, 1892. Total deaths, 259, including measles, 27; enteric fever, 3; and dysentery, 3.

Opinion of the cholera commission, appointed by the imperial sanitary bureau, with regard to the traffic with Hamburg.

[Formulated on the report of the minister of the interior for the German Empire and published in the Imperial Gazette of September 19, 1892.]

[Translated in this Bureau.]

Although it is generally known that prohibition on commerce with cholera-infected places is directed to only a small number of articles—washing and clothing (except when the same are the property of travelers), rags, fruit and fresh vegetables, butter and fresh cheese, and that in the opinion of the health officials the transportation of other wares from infected places is not attended with danger, there still exists a marked disposition to discriminate against articles of barter and food consumption arriving from Hamburg. The following opinion of the cholera commission appointed by the imperial sanitary bureau is intended to allay anxiety in this respect.

Experience of previous cholera epidemics has shown that cholera is never introduced except by means of the articles above enumerated, the exportation of which is officially prohibited. This experience is confirmed by the history of the present epidemic.

Since the outbreak of cholera in Hamburg there have been many shipments of merchandise from that city, and no infection is known to have been occasioned by them. In view of this fact there is no ground for apprehending the transportation of this disease by means of such merchandise. The greater number of articles are by their dry condition (books, cigars, tobacco, paper, and leather goods, etc.) excluded from all possibility of conveying the disease. It is moreover to be considered that articles in bulk arrive in coverings which protect the contents of the bales, packages, boxes, etc., from contamination. This is especially true of those articles which are conveyed through the city unopened. The uneasy recipient of such articles from cholera-infected localities may either destroy the covering or have it thoroughly disinfected with chloride of lime, in the case of barrels, boxes, etc., and with a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid when the articles have been packed in bales, linen bags, etc. This precaution is, however, not considered necessary.

In the opinion of this commission it is not possible to exercise effective supervision of the commerce with cholera-infected localities. The attempt to do this only adds to the difficulties under which such commerce is conducted. As regards Hamburg the best means to relieve this sorely tried city is to restore free commercial exchange between German cities, and to abolish discrimination against such exchange on account of a fancied danger.

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.
London	Oct. 1.....	5,752,204	1,606	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	35	62	23
Paris	Oct. 1.....	2,424,705	809	63	.....	2	.....	21	.....	21	10
Paris	Oct. 8.....	2,424,705	872	32	.....	1	.....	24	2	19	5
Vienna	Sept. 24.....	1,406,933	534	.....	.....	1	.....	3	6	21	5
Calcutta	Aug. 13.....	681,560	198	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	Aug. 20.....	681,560	331	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	Aug. 27.....	681,560	328	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glasgow	Oct. 1.....	669,059	232	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	6	.....
Naples	July 16.....	527,586	263	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....
Naples	July 23.....	527,586	278	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Naples	July 30.....	527,586	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Naples	Aug. 6.....	527,586	223	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Liverpool	Oct. 1.....	513,790	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	2	.....
Rome	Oct. 8.....	438,123	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....
Lyons	Oct. 1.....	438,000	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Amsterdam	Oct. 1.....	426,480	138	2	.....	.....	1	4	.....	2	.....
Cairo	Sept. 22.....	374,838	318	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	4	4
Odessa	Oct. 1.....	302,000	138	7	.....	2	.....	5	3	5	2
Cologne	Oct. 8.....	294,090	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	10
Edinburgh	Oct. 1.....	264,787	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Belfast	Oct. 1.....	255,950	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Palermo	Oct. 1.....	250,000	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Alexandria	Sept. 22.....	231,396	151	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Bristol	Oct. 1.....	223,592	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Bristol	Oct. 8.....	223,592	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hanover	Oct. 1.....	185,200	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prague	Oct. 1.....	183,703	84	.....	2	.....	.....	4	1	3	.....
Genoa	Oct. 8.....	181,854	64	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Frankfort-on-the-Main	Oct. 1.....	180,000	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Venice	Oct. 1.....	162,604	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Trieste	Oct. 1.....	158,054	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	6	.....
Christiania	Oct. 1.....	156,500	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nuremberg	Sept. 24.....	151,209	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Hioogo	Sept. 17.....	142,394	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Funchal	Oct. 1.....	140,000	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stuttgart	Oct. 8.....	139,659	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Bremen	Oct. 1.....	126,600	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stettin	Oct. 1.....	117,000	51	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Havre	Oct. 1.....	116,369	77	23*	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1
Havre	Oct. 8.....	116,369	68	18*	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Crefeld	Oct. 8.....	108,000	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aix-la-Chapelle	Oct. 2.....	106,931	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gothenburg	Oct. 1.....	105,800	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leghorn	Oct. 9.....	103,395	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Catania	Oct. 2.....	103,000	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	7	.....
Zurich	Oct. 1.....	91,328	15	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	7	1
Mannheim	Oct. 1.....	80,000	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Leith	Oct. 1.....	69,956	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merida	Sept. 15.....	46,981	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merida	Sept. 22.....	46,981	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merida	Sept. 30.....	46,981	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marsala	Oct. 1.....	40,131	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar	Oct. 2.....	25,755	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Girgenti	Oct. 1.....	23,847	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cienfuegos	Oct. 8.....	20,000	16	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cienfuegos	Oct. 15.....	20,000	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston, Can	Oct. 14.....	18,800	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sagua la Grande	Oct. 8.....	18,109	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sagua la Grande	Oct. 15.....	18,109	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria, B. C.	Oct. 8.....	16,841	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matamoras	Oct. 7.....	12,000	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matamoras	Oct. 14.....	12,000	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guelph	Oct. 15.....	10,539	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queenstown	Oct. 8.....	10,340	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatham	Oct. 15.....	10,000	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Sarnia	Oct. 15.....	6,600	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clifton	Oct. 15.....	3,249	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butavitari	July 9.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butavitari	July 16.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butavitari	July 23.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Choleric form diarrhea.

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.
Butavitari.....	July 30.....	3,000										
Butavitari.....	Aug. 6.....	3,000										
Amherstburg.....	Oct. 15.....	2,260	1									
Waubauskene.....	Oct. 15.....	1,000										
San Juan del Norte.....	Sept. 30.....	480										

OFFICIAL:

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