

# ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VII. WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 11, 1892. No. 46.

[Published at the Marine-Hospital Bureau in accordance with act of Congress of April 29, 1878.]

## UNITED STATES.

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

#### CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

*Week ended November 5, 1892.*

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
German ss. Stulebenhuk a.....	Oct. 27	Hamburg....	Baltimore...	Disinfected .....	Oct. 30
British ss. Patapsco.....	Nov. 2	Rotterdam .....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 2
British ss. Nevano.....	Nov. 3	do.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 3

a Previously reported.

Forty-two vessels inspected and passed.

#### DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

*Week ended November 5, 1892.*

Barge Willie and Bennie a.....	Sept. 25	Phila.....	.....	.....	Nov. 1
Phila. Trans. and Light. Co. barge No. 15 a.	Sept. 25	do.....	.....	.....	Nov. 1
Norwegian bk. Bessie Ham- ilton.	Oct. 31	Barbados....	Waiting or- ders.	.....	
Italian bk. Pellegra Madre...	Nov. 3	Palermo.....	do.....	.....	
American barkentine Eliza J. McManemy.	Nov. 3	Demerara ...	do.....	.....	

a Previously reported.

Twenty-three vessels inspected and passed.

Three vessels pumped out and refilled.

#### GULF QUARANTINE.

*Week ended November 3, 1892.*

British bark London a.....	Oct. 15	Rio Janeiro.	Pensacola...	Disinfected.....	Nov. 1
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a Previously reported.

One vessel inspected and passed.

#### SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

*Week ended November 2, 1892.*

Three vessels inspected and passed.

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

## SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended October 29, 1892.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Norwegian bk. Winifred a.....	Oct. 22	Toulon.....	Sapelo.....	Held for disinfection.	
Norwegian bk. Excelsior a.....	Oct. 22	London.....	do.....	do.....	

a Previously reported.

*Inspection of immigrants at Sault St. Marie, Mich.*—The following has been received from the United States sanitary inspector :

OCTOBER 31, 1892.

SIR: Twenty-seven immigrants arrived at the Canadian Sault today, having landed at Quebec from steamer *Numidian* via Central Pacific Railroad. I detained and inspected them and disinfected their baggage, and they will proceed to their destination to-morrow, being all in good health.

They each held certificates of disinfection from Dr. Sewell, of Quebec. To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

*Report of inspection of passengers from Mexico at El Paso, Tex.*—The United States sanitary inspector reports the following :

OCTOBER 31, 1892.

SIR: From the 1st to the 15th, inclusive, 49 passengers on the Mexican Central Railroad, bound for the United States, were required to certify "that neither they nor their baggage have been in any city or place where contagious disease was said to exist."

On the 10th of this month a passenger coming direct from Vera Cruz, Mexico, where "yellow fever" actually at the time did exist, was detained at Paso del Norte, but the individual escaped into the United States the very same day. Since the arrival of the railroad on the frontier and in Mexico, a new industry has sprung into existence amongst the poorest class of the population, that of the ragpickers, and rags, bones, and old shoes, etc., are shipped into different parts of the United States, and it being a notorious fact that smallpox, diphtheria, and other contagious diseases are very common all through Mexico during the whole of the year, I have called the attention of the collector of customs at El Paso, Tex., to the danger of propagating contagious disease in permitting rags to be imported without a certificate of having been disinfected.

On the 15th of this month I was asked by an importer of rags, etc., to disinfect a carload of such material prior to their shipment into the United States, which has been done. On the 27th of this month permission was given to bring the body of an American, having died of paralysis of heart, from Mexico into the United States for burial.

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

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

ARKANSAS—*Little Rock*.—Month of October, 1892. Total deaths, 65, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; enteric fever, 3; diphtheria, 3; and whooping cough, 1.

COLORADO—*Denver*.—Month of September, 1892. Estimated population, 120,000. Total deaths, 133, including phthisis pulmonalis, 27; enteric fever, 9; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 3; and whooping cough, 2.

FLORIDA—*Pensacola*.—Month of October, 1892. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 20, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1; enteric fever, 3; and membranous croup, 1.

IOWA.—Month of September. The following mortuary report is extracted from the Monthly Bulletin for October:

*Burlington*.—September. Consumption, 1; cholera infantum, 1. Total deaths, 12. Population, 30,166. Death rate per 1,000, 0.39. For August, 0.79.

*Cedar Rapids*.—No report.

*Council Bluffs*.—September. Meningitis, 1; cholera infantum, 4. Total deaths, 18. Population (estimated), 35,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.5.

*Davenport*.—September. Diphtheria, 2; consumption, 5; pneumonia, 3; typhoid fever, 1; cholera infantum, 10. Total deaths, 41. Population (estimated), 34,500. Death rate per 1,000, 1.1. For August, 1.1.

*Des Moines*.—September. Consumption, 8; pneumonia, 5; diphtheria, 1; membranous croup, 1; typhoid fever, 3; malarial fever, 1; la grippe, 1; cholera infantum, 4; meningitis, 2. Total deaths, 80. Population, 68,574. Death rate per 1,000, 10.1.

The report of the city to the State board of health gives the total number of deaths in the city for the year ending October 1 at 740, or an increase of 199 over the previous year. Among the most prominent specific causes of death are:

Diphtheria, 75; diphtheritic croup, 1; typhoid fever, 15; consumption, 75; meningitis, 19; measles, 3; dysentery, 4; cancer, 14; la grippe, 15; apoplexy, 15; accident, 43; membranous croup, 10; scarlet fever, 8; malarial fever, 2; pneumonia, 55; whooping cough, 5; cholera infantum, 15; cholera morbus, 3; Bright's disease, 11; paralysis, 13; old age, 20.

The decrease in diphtheria for the year was 25. The increase in consumption was 7. Of the above causes of death 104 are clearly preventable and therefore may be charged to defective sanitary conditions within the control of the health department. Estimating the population of the city at 68,574, the death rate per 1,000 is 10.7. For the previous year it was 8.07.

*Dubuque*.—September. Consumption, 2; diphtheria, 1; cholera morbus, 1; cholera infantum, 2. Total deaths, 23. Population, 35,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.6. For August, 1.25.

*Keokuk*.—September. Consumption, 3; diphtheria, 1; old age (103), 1. Total deaths, 14. Population (estimated), 19,284. Death rate per 1,000, 0.6. For August, 0.6.

*Muscatine*.—No report.

*Oskaloosa*.—September. Cholera infantum, 1; dysentery, 1. Total deaths, 8. Population, 7,300. Death rate per 1,000, 1.09. For August, 0.009.

*Ottumwa*.—September. Typhoid fever, 2; dysentery, 1; cholera infantum, 1. Total deaths, 18. Population, 16,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.7. For August, 1.25.

*Sioux City*.—No report.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended October 29, 1892. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 75 observers, indicates that inflammation of the brain, cerebro-spinal meningitis, membranous croup, whooping cough, typhomalarial fever, measles, and tonsillitis increased, and that puerperal fever and cholera infantum decreased, in area of prevalence.

Diphtheria was reported present during the week at 37 places; scarlet fever at 32; enteric fever at 58; and measles at 7 places.

Month of October, 1892. Compared with the preceding month, the reports indicate that measles, puerperal fever, inflammation of kidney, pneumonia, diphtheria, and tonsillitis increased, and that inflammation of the brain, whooping cough, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, dysentery and diarrhea decreased, in area of prevalence.

Compared with the average for the month of October in the six years 1886-1891, smallpox, inflammation of brain, whooping cough, typhomalarial fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, membranous croup, puerperal fever, dysentery, influenza, intermittent fever, pleuritis, erysipelas, remittent fever, and measles were less prevalent in October, 1892.

Including reports by regular observers and others, diphtheria was reported present in Michigan in the month of October, 1892, at 63 places; scarlet fever, 56; typhoid fever, 104, and measles at 9 places.

Reports from all sources show diphtheria reported at 21 places more, scarlet fever at 10 places less, typhoid fever at 6 places less, and measles at 6 places more in the month of October, 1892, than in the preceding month.

NEW JERSEY.—*Hudson County*.—Month of August, 1892. Population, 292,574. Total deaths, 42, including phthisis pulmonalis, 46; enteric fever, 15; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 7; measles, 5; and whooping cough, 9.

Month of September, 1892. Total deaths, 35, including phthisis pulmonalis, 56; enteric fever, 12; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 8; measles, 2; and whooping cough, 7.

NEW YORK.—Month of September, 1892. Reports to the State board of health from 8 districts, including New York City, Brooklyn, and

144 other cities, towns, and villages, show a total of 9,559 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1,056; enteric fever, 280; scarlet fever, 78; diphtheria and croup, 368; smallpox, 9; measles, 37; and whooping cough, 93.

The 9,559 deaths reported during September represent an average daily mortality of 319, against 352 in August and 322 in September, 1891. The entire zymotic mortality is 2,266, against 3,182 in August and 2,388 in September, 1891. From diarrheal diseases there were about one-half the number of deaths of the month preceding, and a smaller number than in the corresponding month of last year; they still constitute more than 13 per cent of the entire mortality; over one-half of the deaths occurred in the maritime district. Typhoid fever has increased by about 100 deaths, which is not above the customary. Scarlet fever shows no material variation, having decreased very much since the last two months; outbreaks are reported from High Falls, Adams and Stratford, Fulton County. Diphtheria has caused 100 more deaths than in August, which increase occurred likewise last year; Gaines, Port Henry, and Hoosick Falls report its prevalence. Three deaths from smallpox are reported from Long Island City. Cases of suspected Asiatic cholera in North Tonawanda have been proven not to have been of that nature, on bacteriological examination. The rural portions of the State, out of 1,774 deaths, had 407 deaths from zymotic diseases, or nearly 23 per cent, which is but a little lower than the proportion for the cities and villages. Of these 68 were from typhoid fever and 42 from diphtheria, a percentage, respectively, of 3.83 and 2.37 of the total mortality. The urban population shows a percentage of 1.46 for typhoid fever, and 4.20 for diphtheria of the total mortality, showing a large preponderance of the latter in the cities, and a small in the country, as compared with the total mortality. The mortality for consumption is the same as in the month preceding.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**—Month of September, 1892. Reports to the State board of health from 18 towns, having an aggregate population of 99,105, show a total of 147 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 19; enteric fever, 15; diphtheria, 4; and whooping cough, 2.

**OHIO—Cincinnati.**—Month of October, 1892. Estimated population, 305,000. Total deaths, 455, including phthisis pulmonalis, 43; enteric fever, 9; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 26; croup, 4; and whooping cough, 2.

**Cleveland.**—Month of October, 1892. Estimated population, 290,000. Total deaths, 389, including phthisis pulmonalis, 30; enteric fever, 20; scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria, 35; and croup, 21.



## Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended October 31, 1892.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>New England States:</b>						
Eastport, Me.	43	1		1.05		.25
Portland, Me.	42	1		.93		.31
Boston, Mass.	48		1	1.00		.84
Block Island, R. I.	51		3	.98		.76
<b>Middle Atlantic States:</b>						
Albany, N. Y.	47		2	.77		.68
New York, N. Y.	52		4	.82		.78
Philadelphia, Pa.	52		4	.75		.71
Atlantic City, N. J.	52		5	.77		.65
Baltimore, Md.	54		7	.70		.68
Washington, D. C.	53	7		.70		.70
Lynchburg, Va.	54		8	.70		.70
Norfolk, Va.	58		9	.84		.62
<b>South Atlantic States:</b>						
Charlotte, N. C.	57		8	.84		.79
Wilmington, N. C.	61		10	.68		.60
Charleston, S. C.	64		9	.85		.55
Augusta, Ga.	61		11	.65		.56
Savannah, Ga.	61		9	.73		.63
Jacksonville, Fla.	68		11	.89		.86
Key West, Fla.	77		6	.86		.69
<b>Gulf States:</b>						
Atlanta, Ga.	58		8	.72		.36
Pensacola, Fla.	66		7	.90		.90
Mobile, Ala.	65		7	.79		.79
Montgomery, Ala.	63		8	.68		.61
Vicksburg, Miss.	63		6	.86		.70
New Orleans, La.	67		5	.86		.86
Shreveport, La.	63		4	1.00		1.00
Fort Smith, Ark.	58		4	.80	.67	
Little Rock, Ark.	59		5	.82		.21
Palestine, Tex.	63		1	.92		.92
Galveston, Tex.	69		2	1.12		.34
San Antonio, Tex.	65		1	.39		.39
Corpus Christi, Tex.	69		2	.70		.70
<b>Ohio Valley and Tennessee:</b>						
Memphis, Tenn.	59		6	.91		.51
Nashville, Tenn.	56		7	.72		.72
Chattanooga, Tenn.	57		7	.83		.79
Knoxville, Tenn.	55		8	.81		.74
Louisville, Ky.	55		8	.82		.82
Indianapolis, Ind.	49		4	.71		.70
Cincinnati, Ohio.	52		7	.70		.70
Columbus, Ohio.	49		5	.70		.69
Pittsburg, Pa.	51		6	.63		.63
<b>Lake Region:</b>						
Oswego, N. Y.	45		2	.77		.08
Rochester, N. Y.	45		2	.77		.32
Buffalo, N. Y.	46		3	.91		.25
Erie, Pa.	48		3	.98		.07
Cleveland, Ohio.	48		4	.63		.47
Sandusky, Ohio.	49		5	.63		.48
Detroit, Mich.	48		5	.63		.51
Port Huron, Mich.	45		4	.63		.18
Alpena, Mich.	41		1	.81		.01
Marquette, Mich.	40		1	.65	.26	
Grand Haven, Mich.	45		1	.77		.13
Milwaukee, Wis.	44		1	.56		
Chicago, Ill.	47		3	.70		.09
Duluth, Minn.	39	2		.47		.37
<b>Upper Mississippi Valley:</b>						
St. Paul, Minn.	43		2	.35		.24
La Crosse, Wis.	44		3	.42		.21
Dubuque, Iowa.	45		3	.57		.53
Davenport, Iowa.	47		4	.64		.19
Des Moines, Iowa.	46		3	.71		.54
Keokuk, Iowa.	49		5	.61		.15
Springfield, Ill.	50		6	.77		.06
Cairo, Ill.	55		8	.80		.80
St. Louis, Mo.	53		6	.63		.22

\*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 31, 1892—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'necy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>Missouri Valley:</b>						
Springfield, Mo.....	53		5	.81		.39
Kansas City, Mo.....	51		3	.71		.69
Concordia, Kans.....	49		2	.35		.31
Omaha, Nebr.....	47		2	.42	.29	
Yankton, S. Dak.....	44			.24	.31	
Valentine, Nebr.....	45		3	.19		.13
Huron, S. Dak.....	41		1	.28		.18
Pierre, S. Dak.....	44		1	.14		.14
<b>Extreme Northwest:</b>						
Moorehead, Minn.....	36	2		.37		.37
St. Vincent, Minn.....	33	1		.30		.30
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	38	1		.21		.21
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	38	3		.21		.21
<b>Rocky Mountain Slope:</b>						
Havre, Mont.....	38	2		.14		.14
Helena, Mont.....	40	2		.14		.14
Spokane, Wash.....	43	2		.33		.16
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	46	2		.35	.32	
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	41			.14		.07
North Platte, Nebr.....	45		3	.17	.01	
Denver, Colo.....	46		1	.21	.38	
Montrose, Colo.....	44		1	.21		.07
Pueblo, Colo.....	47		1	.07		.07
Dodge City, Kans.....	50		2	.21		.21
Abilene, Tex.....	60		2	.64		.64
El Paso, Tex.....	59		3	.21		.10
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	45		2	.21	.31	
Tucson, Ariz.....	63	2		.07	.19	
<b>Pacific Coast:</b>						
Olympia, Wash.....	49			1.05		.67
Portland, Oregon.....	51	1		1.20		.76
Roseburg, Oregon.....	51	1		.76		.18
Sacramento, Cal.....	58	4		.28		.16
San Francisco, Cal.....	58	1		.35	.06	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	62		2	.21	.12	
San Diego, Cal.....	61		1	.14	.02	
Yuma, Ariz.....	68	1		.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 extinct in Stettin, Germany.*

WASHINGTON, November 7, 1892.

UNITED STATES CONSUL, *Stettin, Germany:*

Cable date last cholera case and sanitary situation.

WYMAN,  
*Surgeon-General.*

STETTIN, November 8, 1892.

WYMAN, *Surgeon-General, Washington:*

Sixteenth October.

GRISCHOW,  
*United States Consul.*

STETTIN, November 9, 1892.

WYMAN, *Surgeon-General, Washington:*

Health excellent ; 34 deaths only last week.

GRISCHOW,  
*United States Consul.*

*Public health of France.*

LEGATION OF FRANCE IN THE UNITED STATES,  
*Washington, November 2, 1892.*

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE:

In accordance with information sent to me by the minister of foreign affairs there is a most satisfactory state of public health in all the French ports of the Atlantic and Mediterranean as well as in the neighboring departments.

I shall be very much obliged to you if you will call the attention of the sanitary authorities of the American coast to this matter for the purpose of effecting the raising of the quarantine measures imposed in the ports of the Union against ships coming from the French ports of the Atlantic and Mediterranean, as Marseilles, for example, which are absolutely free from epidemic.

Pray accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances of my high consideration.

P. DESPREZ.

To Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER,  
*Secretary of State.*

*Decrease of cholera at Marseilles, France.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Marseilles, October 15, 1892.*

SIR: Since my last dispatch there has been a marked change for the better in the weather, and the cholera seems to have about disappeared.

On October 12 there were 5 cholera deaths out of a total of 32, on the 13th, 1 out of 22, and on the 14th, 1 out of 23.

This in a population of 407,000 is certainly very satisfactory and should relieve the city of the suspicion of cholera.

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

CHARLES B. TRAIL.

To Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,

*Assistant Secretary of State.*

*Cholera decreasing in the Caucasus.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

*Batoum, October 13, 1892.*

SIR: According to last accounts, the cholera appears to be steadily decreasing in the Caucasus. Baku for some time past has been free from it, but for the last few days several cases a day are reported. Tiflis does not average more than 3 or 4 cases a day, but Koutais shows no falling off, with about 15 cases and 3 or 6 deaths daily. In Lakatali, between Tiflis and Baku, 20 to 25 deaths occur daily, but in Elizabethpol, where the cholera was very severe some little time ago, not more than 4 or 5 cases a day are reported. In the government of Elizabethpol, among the villages, the death rate has for some time past been on an average about 30 deaths daily, in the government of Tiflis about 10 deaths a day, in that of Koutais 15 to 20 deaths, Kara 25, Shoor 40. In Batoum the last deaths reported were last week, when they numbered 3. \* \* \*

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

T. HARPER HALL,

*Acting Consul.*

To Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,

*Assistant Secretary of State.*

*Report of three fatal cases of Asiatic cholera at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,

*Frankfort-on-the-Main, October 17, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the regular weekly sanitary report from this office to the Surgeon-General. In explanation of the 3 fatal cases of Asiatic cholera which are therein reported as having occurred at Frankfort during the past week, I have to submit the following statement:

On October 12 there arrived in this port the freight boat *Wiedersehen*, which had been brought from Duisburg on the Lower Rhine by a tow-boat belonging to the latter port. The *Wiedersehen* is owned and commanded by Capt. Rheinders or "Rynders," a Hollander, who, with his wife and children live permanently on board the vessel. On the evening of the 12th one of the children of Capt. Rheinders, 3 years of age, died on board the *Wiedersehen*, and medical investigation showed the cause of its death to have been Asiatic cholera. Two other children, one of whom was 16 years of age, were removed on the morning of the 13th to the City Hospital for Contagious Diseases, where both have since died of cholera.

The ship and its crew and cargo were immediately isolated and disinfected, and every precaution that science could suggest has been adopted to destroy every germ and prevent the possibility of contagion, thus far with apparent success. No further cases are known to have occurred, either on board the infected vessel or at the hospital where the Rheinders children died, and it is confidently hoped that the disease has been successfully extinguished. An official proclamation was at once issued by the police authorities, announcing the facts as above stated, and forbidding the use of water from the main at the city abattoir, as well as for drinking or culinary purposes. In this connection I have to add that similar isolated cases of cholera, followed by death, have been reported recently from Leopoldshaven near Carlsruhe, as well as at Miesenheim, Andernach near Coblenz, Ruhrort, and other points in the central and lower Rhine country, from which it would appear that the waters of the river Rhine have become to some extent infected. At none of these points, however, can the disease be said to exist in an epidemic form, the cases having been thus far uniformly restricted to persons coming from Hamburg or some other point which has been recognized as infected.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FRANK H. MASON,  
*Consul-General.*

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

*Cholera in Buda-Pesth.*

The following has been received from the United States consul-general at Vienna, Austria:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,  
*Vienna, October 8, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that after a bacteriological examination, held on September 29, by order of the sanitary council of Hungary, and after a good deal of unaccountable hesitation, the outbreak of Asiatic cholera in Buda-Pesth was officially announced. The authorities believe the disease to have been introduced by the importation of hides from infected districts. Up to October 3 there had been 38 cases, 11 of which had proved fatal; up to date there are 178 cases, 41 of which have proved fatal. There can be no doubt that the cholera in Buda-Pesth is spreading, and it is evident that the gravest apprehensions are justified, as the malady is not confined to any particular quarter of the town, there having been cases in all directions. A good deal of dissatisfaction at the dilatoriness of the officials in taking proper precautions is expressed, and the local authorities have laid themselves open to blame by not having at once disclosed the truth, although precautions of the strictest character have now been taken. As yet no other places in Hungary seem to be infected. All travelers from Buda-Pesth arriving at Vienna have to undergo an examination and a supervision of five days. In Galicia, after a lull of five days, there have occurred 19 new cases from September 27 up to October 5, but hope is entertained to localize the epidemic at the city of Cracow-Podgorze and Wieliczka.

Consul Hammond receives the official reports from Hungarian sanitary council, and has been requested by me to cable and to make detailed reports to the Department as to the spread of the epidemic in Buda-Pesth.

To Hon. ALVEY A. ADEE,  
*Second Assistant Secretary of State.*

*Cholera in Magdeberg, Germany.*

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,  
*Magdeberg, Germany, October 13, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit a brief statement with inclosures, relating to the cholera in this city.

On August 31 the health authorities informed me of the existence of two cases of Asiatic cholera. The outbreak, however, did not take place among the inhabitants of the city itself but on board a Hamburg steamer lying in the Elbe. For this reason, being of the opinion that the disease could not be said to prevail in the city, I decided, after telegraphic consultation with the consul-general at Berlin, not to cable the information to the Department. The result justified my conclusion. Cholera has at no time prevailed here in epidemic form. A very few cases, sporadic in nature, occurred, and these will be reported through the regular channels, the sanitary reports.

Precautionary measures, however, were early adopted. A quarantine was established against Hamburg travelers, and the city appropriated 56,000 marks to fight the epidemic, should it appear. Several hospitals were put in readiness, and arrangements perfected for prompt notification and attendance.

The proclamation in red, which is hereby inclosed with translation, was posted all over the city. The small book with blue cover (also inclosed) is a reprint of several articles that appeared in the leading city paper (Magvebnoger Zeitung). They were in turn, however, taken from an earlier series of articles published in the Berlin Reichs Anzeiger, and are probably already in the hands of the Department.

They consist of simple injunctions for popular guidance.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
ALBERT H. WASHBURN,  
*Commercial Agent.*

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

[Inclosure—Translation.]

#### PROCLAMATION.

In order to quiet the public as well as to increase individual care against the susceptibility to cholera infection the following brief and comprehensive directions regarding conduct during the time of a cholera epidemic are published at the instance of the minister of church, educational, and medical affairs.

KESSLER,  
*President Royal Police.*

MAGDEBURG, September 24, 1892.

## REGULATIONS AGAINST THE CHOLERA, COMPILED IN THE ROYAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

(1) Be prudent in danger; avoid undue anxiety, for this obscures a clear judgment. Only a clear-thinking person can properly employ means to ward off danger.

Insist upon cleanliness of the person and cleanliness about you. Prudence, regularity, scrupulous cleanliness guarantee the best protection against illness.

Hold fast to your usual systematic method of life; avoid festivities and large assemblies.

Avoid medicine as long as you are well.

Visit the sick only when duty calls you.

Avoid intercourse and intimate contact with persons who come from cholera neighborhoods.

Do not leave your place of residence in order to escape the illness; bear in mind that in traveling and in strange places under changed conditions of living you can expose yourself more than by similar prudent methods of living at home.

(2) Put nothing in the mouth or on the lips except food (*e. g.*, not the finger in turning leaves, penholders, lead pencils, etc.).

Drink as little water as possible, and only that which you know to be without danger.

Generally speaking, pure spring water is not dangerous, also water from deep conduit pipes, when the pipes are closed, and which if taken from exposed bodies of water, undergoes an effective filtration (small house filters if not often changed or cleaned are more dangerous than useful).

Water is dangerous, during cholera periods, which comes from rivers, canals, ponds, and from level springs which are open or thinly covered; also water from springs which are near filth or dung heaps. Washing and suds and pouring out of dirty water near springs is dangerous to the health.

During the prevalence of the disease or if it is near, water which is dangerous ought only to be used for drinking, washing of the face, rinsing the mouth, and dishwashing after it has been boiled for several minutes. Through boiling the germs are destroyed, nevertheless if allowed to stand a long time new germs may be received.

In order to make boiled water palatable put to each glass (one-fourth liter) as much cream of tartar as can be placed on the point of a knife, or two drops of pure muriatic acid.

Keep water in clean vessels.

Tea, coffee and cocoa are permissible drinks, also good beer and pure wine.

Avoid ices and very cold drinks.

Your beer should be clear and fresh, neither sour nor stale. Only allow it to be served in those glasses which have been washed with water not dangerous (if necessary, the water should be boiled).

Bitter liquors often contain aloes, they therefore act as a physic, and are to be regarded with disfavor.

Mineral waters are not dangerous if they come from natural springs or are prepared with distilled water.

Avoid drinking unboiled milk.

The germ takes to butter and fresh cheese prepared or stored in the neighborhood of persons ill with cholera.

Eat only fruits, vegetables, cucumbers, etc., which have been cooked; in general, eat nothing uncooked or not roasted, or which, when prepared by strangers, has been touched by hands not known by you to be scrupulously clean.

Purchase provisions only from stores positively clean. Avoid those in houses where cholera prevails.

Avoid all excess in eating and drinking. Be especially careful if you incline to diarrhea.

When well, do not eat and drink in the room of a sick person. Bear in mind that flies and similar insects can convey the germ from the vicinity of a sick person to your food. Cigars can also convey infection to you in the house of a sick person.

(3) Keep the head cool, the body warm and the feet dry.

Live and sleep in pure air. Fumigation is no protection from infection.

Wash your hands frequently during the day with water, soap, and brush, especially before touching food. In case you have touched dirty or suspicious things, clean your hands first of all carefully with a preparation of 55 grams (about 4 tablespoonfuls) of transparent liquid carbolic acid in a liter of water (5 per cent carbolic acid) and afterwards wash them with soap and clear water.

In cholera neighborhoods do not bathe in rivers or ponds.

Use a public water-closet only in case of necessity. The seats of water-closets which are open to strangers should be scrubbed daily with soap and water. For this purpose put a pound of soft soap to a bucket of hot water. If your water-closet has been used by suspicious persons wash the sides of the funnel with fresh prepared milk of lime\* (1 part quicklime and 4 parts water).

(4) The contagious matter of cholera is found in the discharges of the sick. It sticks to dirty linen and articles of clothing, and can be conveyed through everything which comes in contact with such things or discharges, even though indirectly and in a manner not evident.

Discharges of cholera patients or those suspected of cholera, and soiled floors, etc., should be made harmless through a vigorous application (of at least one hour) of milk of lime or chloride of lime (20 grams of chloride of lime to 1 liter of cold water), or through other approved disinfectants. Soiled linen, cloths, bedding, coverings, etc., and also those things which are sent to you from cholera neighborhoods, should be sent carefully tied and done up to a public disinfection station. If none is accessible, wash the things twenty-four hours in soap and water (1 pound of soft soap to a bucket of hot water), and then boil them out thoroughly.

Further, clean dirty articles thoroughly with soap and water, with milk of lime, or carbolic acid. If this, from the nature of the articles, is impracticable, then expose them for at least six days in some airy and dry place beyond possibility of use. A thorough drying is unfavorable to the development of the germ.

(5) If your digestion is disturbed, and diarrhea follows, especially with vomiting or serious illness, promptly call in a doctor. Until he comes, take some warm drink, bind a woollen band about the body, keep to your room, and, if violently ill, go to bed. By way of relief you may drink a cup of tea with brandy or rum. In the mean time, your nourishment should be a nutritious soup, also biscuit, or old white bread without butter.

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\* Milk of lime loses its effect through exposure.

If you have approved cholera drops on hand (prepared according to medical prescription) take from 20 to 30 drops with sugar.

Keep prudent even if you are sick. Fear and cowardice are detrimental to body and mind.

*Cholera endemic in Japan, but Hiogo not officially declared an infected port.*

The following has been received from the United States consul at Osaka and Hiogo, dated September 28, 1892:

This port and surrounding districts have not been officially declared infected by cholera since 1890; there were, however, a large number of cases of cholera in Japan during the past year extending throughout most of the districts in which old cotton rags are collected. All the shipments of these rags to the United States have undergone disinfection by steam in accordance with the requirements of circular of July 17, 1885. By reference to my dispatch to the Department dated May 1, 1891, inclosing the opinions of two eminent physicians, it will be seen that cholera is always endemic in Japan.

BAHAMAS—*Inagua*—*Mathewtown*.—Two weeks ended October 13, 1892. Population, 1,000. Total deaths, 2.

Brazil—*Ceara*.—Month of August, 1892. Population, 35,065. Total deaths, 101, including 3 from yellow fever.

Month of September, 1892. Total deaths, 100. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

CUBA—*Havana*.—Under date of October 29, 1892, the following report has been received from the United States inspector:

There were 141 deaths in this city during the week ending October 27, 1892. Seven of those deaths were caused by yellow fever (with approximately 38 new cases), 2 were caused by enteric fever, 3 by so-called pernicious fever, and 2 by croup.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended October 22 corresponded to an annual rate of 18.0 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,188,449. The lowest rate was recorded in Croydon, viz, 7.9, and the highest in Preston, viz, 23.0 a thousand.

*London*.—One thousand four hundred and forty-nine deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 28; scarlet fever, 28; diphtheria, 41; whooping cough, 2; enteric fever, 13; diarrhea and dysentery, 33. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 16.6 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 267 deaths. In greater London 1,819 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.5 a thousand of the population.

In the "outer ring" the deaths included diphtheria, 10; measles, 10; and scarlet fever, 6.

*Newcastle-upon-Tyne*.—Two weeks ended October 15, 1892. Population 192,205. Total deaths, 134, including scarlet fever, 1.

*Sunderland*.—Two weeks ended October 15, 1892. Population, 130,921. Total number of deaths, 97, including enteric fever, 4; typhus fever, 1; scarlet fever, 2; and diphtheria, 1.

*Ireland*.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended October 22, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 19.3 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Lisburn, viz, 8.5, and the highest in Drogheda, viz, 26.4 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 130 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 2; and whooping cough, 1.

*Scotland*.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended October 22 corresponded to an annual rate of 19.0 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 8.6, and the highest in Edinburgh, viz, 25.1 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 529, including measles, 39; scarlet fever, 15; diphtheria, 5; whooping cough, 10; fever, 4; and diarrhea, 14.

GUIANA — *Paramaribo*. — Month of September, 1892. Population, 28,221. Total deaths, 66, including 12 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MEXICO—*Paso del Norte*.—Two weeks ended October 15, 1892. Total deaths, 13, including 5 from diphtheria.

NETHERLANDS.—Month of July, 1892. The deaths registered in the principal cities, having an aggregate population of 1,227,347, correspond to an annual rate of 19.8 a thousand. Total number of deaths, 2,000, including phthisis pulmonalis, 161; typhus and enteric fevers, 10; scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 20; measles, 37; croup, 16; and whooping cough, 23.

### *The cholera epidemic.*

[Translated for this Bureau from the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Berlin, October 19, 1892.]

*German Empire*.—Isolated cases of cholera have occurred along the course of the Rhine, chiefly among sailors. On October 11 a sailor from the Upper Rhine died at Leopoldshaven, in Baden. In the harbor of Frankfort-on-the-Main three children were taken ill with cholera on board a vessel from the Lower Rhine. These cases terminated fatally.

At Wiesenheim, in the Coblenz district, and in some neighboring localities cholera foci have formed. The authorities have taken energetic measures to check the spread of the disease.

Along the Elbe and Oder cholera cases have become less frequent.



In Hamburg, October 15, there were 10 cases and 3 deaths; October 16, 6 cases and 1 death.

There were fresh cases in Podgorze and Cracow on September 27 and 28, and from September 27 to October 5 there were cases of cholera at Debniki, Ludwinow, and Plasgow, towns which are separated from Cracow by the Weichsel, and in Koscielniki, 20 kilometers from Cracow, and at Zwierzynice.

In the city of Buda-Pesth, from September 28 to October 7, 205 cholera cases and 88 deaths reported. From October 2 to October 9, inclusive, the following daily report of cases and deaths is given: 18 cases, 6 deaths; 31 cases, 9 deaths; 34 cases, 8 deaths; 40 cases, 17 deaths; 51 cases, 19 deaths; 39 cases, 17 deaths; 26 cases, 11 deaths; 36 cases, 13 deaths.

*France.*—On October 3, General Sanitary Inspector Proust reported as follows: From September 18 to October 2, for the city of Paris, 182 cholera deaths; for the suburbs, 88; for Havre, 50 deaths; for Rouen, 3 deaths. In Havre the disease is extinct. In Paris and suburbs, it is on the decline. For Cherbourg, to October 3, 7 deaths have been reported; for Dieppe, 40; for Treport, 12; for Portel, to the evening of October 2, 59 cases and 31 deaths. Cholera appears to have been present in Portel from August 25 to September 17. The first fatal case of "typical cholera," in which death ensued in a few hours, occurred September 19. The prefecture of Marseilles reports, up to October 10, 12 cases and 6 deaths.

*Great Britain.*—Official reports give only 2 cases since September 9. Both of these were imported.

*Belgium.*—At a meeting of the French council of health, October 3, the following statement of cholera cases and deaths in Belgium was made: From August 15 to September 26, 622 cases and 291 deaths; in Antwerp, September 29, there were 211 cases and 75 deaths.

*Netherlands.*—Official information gives the number of choleraic deaths for the week ended October 1, as follows: Province of North Brabant, at Empel-Meerwyck, 1; Hertogenbosch, 2; Heusden, 1; in the province of Gelderland, at Nymegen, 1; in the province of South Holland, at Ablasterdam, 1; Bleskensgraf-Hofwegen, 4; Kapelle, 2; Delft, 2; Goudswaard, 3; Hague, 1; Maasland, 1; Doslvoorne, 2; Puttershoek, 1; Rotterdam, 3; Zwammerdam, 4; Zwyndrecht, 1; Zuid-beierland, 1; in the province of North Holland, at Amsterdam, 3; in the province of Utrecht, at Brenkelen-Nyenrode, 2; Maarsen, 5; Utrecht, 1; Ysselstein, 1; Zuilen, 1, and in the province of Groningen, 48. Cholera cases and cases suspected of being cholera have occurred in 23 other localities, 7 of which lie near the German frontier. The disease has been repeatedly shown to have been carried by sailors. In Rotterdam, from September 7 to October 8, there were 30 cases and 18 deaths; since October 1, 5 cases and 6 deaths.

*Russia.*—The number of cases in Russian Poland is on the increase. In Warsaw, from October 6 to 7, there were 13 cases, 5 deaths; in the government of Kielce, October 5 and 6, 38 cases, 16 deaths; government of Lublin, October 5, 167 cases, 67 deaths; government of Siedlec, 65 cases, 29 deaths. The general cholera report, according to official statement, is as follows:—

Place.	Date in September.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baku.....	22-30	.....	21
Jelisawetpol.....	24-Oct. 1	418	28
Sakatala.....	19-26	10	7
Eriwan.....	21-28	115	37
Tiflis (city).....	14-28	10	4
Tiflis (government).....	12-26	29	14
Kutais.....	23-30	25	10
Dagestan.....	20-27	71	33
Terek province.....	20-27	71	19
Kuban province.....	26-27	134	69
Stawropol.....	26-27	411	28
Saratow (city).....	30	4	2
Saratow (government).....	30	586	311
Samara.....	25	35	24
Simbirsk.....	20-29	109	57
Kasan (city).....	22-29	12	7
Kasan (government).....	22-29	74	40
Nishni-Novgorod (city).....	20-27	20	15
Nishni-Novgorod (government).....	20-27	38	27
Wjatka (city).....	25-Oct. 1	2	1
Wjatka (government).....	25-Oct. 1	136	91
Perm.....	22-27	119	61
Ufa (city).....	20-27	20	19
Ufa (government).....	20-27	122	64
Urolsk (city).....	19-27	10	5
Urolsk (government).....	19-27	78	37
Turkestan.....	21-28	.....	19
Omsk (city).....	24-30	19	5
Akmolinsk.....	24-30	37	15
Semipalatinsk.....	24-30	71	31
Tobolsk (city).....	24-Oct. 10	.....	.....
Tjumen (city).....	24-Oct. 10	6	4
Tobolsk (government).....	24-Oct. 10	84	40
Don province.....	27, 28	130	68
Jekaterinislaw.....	23-30	209	104
Kertsch (city).....	22-29	61	50
Taurien.....	21-27	246	130
Cherson (city).....	30	13	11
Cherson (district).....	15-27	948	285
Odessa (city).....	29-Oct. 3	6	6
Odessa (district).....	16-Oct. 3	328	108
Cherson (government).....	29	56	28
Bessarabia.....	27-30	69	35
Podolia.....	11-23	10	5
Kiew (city).....	30	20	4
Kiew (government).....	30	71	54
Poltawa.....	19-26	138	68
Woronesch (city).....	29	7	5
Woronesch (government).....	29	268	149
Kursk (city).....	22-29	46	16
Kursk (government).....	29	119	53
Tschernigow.....	20-24	54	11
Orel.....	19-26	177	75
Tambow.....	30-Oct. 1	198	86
Pensa (city).....	22-29	24	9
Pensa (government).....	22-29	83	41
Rjasan.....	19-26	98	49
Tula.....	18-25	35	19
Vladimir.....	20-27	22	13
Olonez.....	15-30	24	14
Mohilew.....	21-28	46	21
Moscow (city).....	Oct. 1, 2	7	2
Moscow (government).....	To Oct. 2	171	75
St. Petersburg.....	Oct. 2, 3	12	6
Cronstadt (city).....	27-Oct. 1	6	3
St. Petersburg (government).....	Oct. 1	7	.....
Riga (city).....	28-Oct. 7	25	9
Shitomir (city).....	15-30	17	4
Volhynia (government).....	25, 26	2	2
Lublin (city).....	30	21	12
Lublin.....	Oct. 3-5	316	119
Kielce.....	30-Oct. 5	111	39
Siedlec.....	30-Oct. 5	145	71
Warsaw (city).....	30-Oct. 7	54	14
Grodno.....	24-30	5	2

According to official statistics reported from several of the provinces of southern Russia, the choleraic deaths up to September 27, were as follows :

Government.	Population.	Deaths.
Astrakhan.....	883,276	7,629
Bessarabia.....	1,525,804	62
Cherson.....	2,140,006	524
Don province.....	1,962,369	17,419
Jekaterinislav.....	1,587,278	1,406
Taurien.....	1,104,314	691

*Abyssinia*.—Cholera has broken out at Padjura.

*East Indies (Calcutta)*.—During the week ended September 10 there were 15 choleraic deaths.

#### 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. 15.....	5,752,204	1,726	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	30	55	30
Paris.....	Oct. 15.....	2,424,755	817	28	.....	1	.....	21	2	22	4
Vienna.....	Oct. 8.....	1,406,933	524	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	21	5
Glasgow.....	Oct. 15.....	669,059	247	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11	1	.....
Hamburg.....	Oct. 8.....	600,000	339	52	.....	.....	.....	8	5	6	.....
Hamburg.....	Oct. 15.....	600,000	257	25	.....	.....	.....	4	2	7	.....
Liverpool.....	Oct. 15.....	517,951	199	.....	.....	1	.....	5	5	1	.....
Warsaw.....	Oct. 8.....	490,417	376	16	11	3	.....	19	17	.....	.....
Warsaw.....	Oct. 15.....	490,417	376	20	17	.....	.....	4	33	11	.....
Brussels.....	Oct. 15.....	482,158	155	13	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Rome.....	Oct. 22.....	438,123	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....
Rome.....	Oct. 26.....	438,123	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....
Lyons.....	Oct. 15.....	430,000	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Cairo.....	Oct. 6.....	374,838	282	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Cairo.....	Oct. 13.....	374,838	263	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1	.....
Munich.....	Oct. 8.....	366,000	194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Munich.....	Oct. 15.....	366,000	181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Copenhagen.....	Sept. 17.....	326,000	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Copenhagen.....	Sept. 24.....	326,000	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....
Copenhagen.....	Sept. 31.....	326,000	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Copenhagen.....	Oct. 8.....	326,000	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Copenhagen.....	Oct. 15.....	326,000	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....
Odessa.....	Oct. 15.....	302,000	155	5	2	.....	.....	5	8	1	1
Dresden.....	Oct. 8.....	301,400	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Dresden.....	Oct. 15.....	301,400	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	5	.....
Cologne.....	Oct. 22.....	294,398	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Edinburgh.....	Oct. 15.....	264,787	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Palermo.....	Oct. 15.....	250,000	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockholm.....	Oct. 18.....	248,051	277	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	20	26	1
Antwerp.....	Oct. 15.....	241,263	101	6	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Alexandria.....	Oct. 6.....	231,396	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Alexandria.....	Oct. 13.....	231,396	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Rotterdam.....	Oct. 15.....	216,679	88	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Rotterdam.....	Oct. 22.....	216,679	86	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Magdeburg.....	Oct. 1.....	210,333	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....
Hanover.....	Oct. 15.....	185,200	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Prague.....	Oct. 15.....	183,703	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....
Genoa.....	Oct. 15.....	181,887	84	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genoa.....	Oct. 22.....	181,887	89	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Oct. 15.....	180,000	52	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Venice.....	Oct. 15.....	162,664	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trieste.....	Oct. 15.....	158,054	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Christiania.....	Oct. 15.....	156,500	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....
Christiania.....	Oct. 22.....	156,500	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....

## MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Nuremberg.....	Oct. 8....	151,256	54										
Ghent.....	Oct. 15....	150,208	65	1				2	1	1			
Ghent.....	Oct. 22....	150,208	51	1				2					
Hiogo.....	Oct. 1....	142,394	61			2	1			1			
Hiogo.....	Oct. 8....	142,394	98			4	2			1			
Funchal.....	Oct. 15....	140,000	13										
Stuttgart.....	Oct. 22....	139,659	55							8			
Bremen.....	Oct. 15....	126,600	32										
Stettin.....	Oct. 15....	117,500	52							3			
Havre.....	Oct. 15....	116,369	64					6					
Havre.....	Oct. 22....	116,369	60					3				1	
Catania.....	Oct. 16....	111,000	59					1	2				
Catania.....	Oct. 23....	111,000	67					2	2				
Crefeld.....	Oct. 22....	108,000	69							2			
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	Oct. 16....	106,977	39										
Gothenburg.....	Oct. 15....	105,800	24						1				
Leghorn.....	Oct. 16....	103,395	37										
Leghorn.....	Oct. 23....	103,395	32										
Zurich.....	Oct. 15....	91,323	19				4		1	9	2	2	
Mannheim.....	Oct. 15....	80,000	36										
Mannheim.....	Oct. 22....	80,000	25										
Mayence.....	Oct. 15....	72,281	27							1			
Mayence.....	Oct. 22....	72,281	29							2			
Jerez de la Frontera.....	Oct. 15....	61,708	47										
Jerez de la Frontera.....	Oct. 15....	61,708	34							1			
Georgetown, Demerara.....	Sept. 17....	53,176	57										
Georgetown, Demerara.....	Sept. 24....	53,176	38										
Georgetown, Demerara.....	Oct. 1....	53,176	72										
Georgetown, Demerara.....	Oct. 8....	53,176	27										
Merida.....	Oct. 7....	46,981	43										
Merida.....	Oct. 14....	46,981	36										
Marsala.....	Oct. 15....	40,131	17					1		1			
St. Pierre.....	Oct. 17....	35,000	7										
Gibraltar.....	Oct. 16....	25,755	5										
Gibraltar.....	Oct. 23....	25,755	4										
Schiedam.....	Oct. 15....	25,371	8										
Schiedam.....	Oct. 22....	25,371	11										
Vera Cruz.....	Oct. 28....	25,000	31		4								
Girgenti.....	Oct. 15....	23,847	10										
Cienfuegos.....	Oct. 22....	20,000	12										
Kingston, Can.....	Oct. 28....	19,262	5										
Kingston, Can.....	Nov. 4....	19,262	5										
Sagua la Grande.....	Oct. 22....	18,109	10										
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	Oct. 18....	15,013	2										
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	Oct. 25....	15,013	1										
St. George's, Bermuda.....	Oct. 17....	15,013	2										
St. George's, Bermuda.....	Oct. 24....	15,013	1										
Cape Haitien.....	Sept. 3....	15,000	4										
Cape Haitien.....	Sept. 10....	15,000	5										
Cape Haitien.....	Sept. 17....	15,000	8										
Cape Haitien.....	Sept. 24....	15,000	7										
Cape Haitien.....	Oct. 1....	15,000	3										
Flushing.....	Oct. 15....	14,000	4										
St. Thomas, W. I.....	Sept. 30....	12,019	26										
St. Thomas, W. I.....	Oct. 7....	12,019	30										
St. Thomas, W. I.....	Oct. 14....	12,019	18										
St. Thomas, W. I.....	Oct. 21....	12,019	22										
Matamoros.....	Oct. 28....	12,000	6										
Amherstburg.....	Oct. 29....	2,260	1										

OFFICIAL :

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