

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VII. WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 18, 1892. No. 47.

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

UNITED STATES.

Detention of immigrant vessel at Cape Charles quarantine station.

Under date of November 10, Surg. W. H. H. Hutton, in charge of Cape Charles quarantine station, reports the arrival of the steamer *Weimar*, from Bremen, with a general cargo, 1,903 immigrants, and 103 in crew. All well, except 3 cases of measles and 1 case of erysipelas. As this vessel comes within the provisions of the circular of September 1, restricting immigration, she is held for twenty days' detention at the Cape Charles quarantine.

Concerning the enforcement of Department circular of September 1, 1892, relating to quarantine restrictions upon immigration.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.,

Washington, D. C., November 10, 1892.

SIR: Referring to Department circular of September 1, approved by the President, regarding restrictions upon immigration, and to the exceptions which have been made from time to time in behalf of certain vessels, permitting them to land immigrants that have been brought since September 1, on the ground that said immigrants were booked and actually assembled before the date of the circular, I beg leave to state that * * * it is now more than two months since the issue of the circular, and it appears to me that all immigrants who were booked and assembled at that date must by this time have reached America. In the interest, therefore, of the public health, and to render the said circular efficient in its action, I have respectfully to suggest that word be sent to the various steamship companies that exceptions of this class will not hereafter be made.

Respectfully yours,

WALTER WYMAN,

Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL, M. H. S.,
Washington, D. C., November 7, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith Circular No. 24, American Line, International Navigation Company, signed by A. S. Anderson, passenger manager, 305 Walnut street, Philadelphia, announcing resumption of passenger traffic in the steerage of vessels from Europe, and quoting an asserted ruling of the United States Treasury Department to the effect that American citizens and residents of the United States who may not be citizens, and the wives and children of residents, and such aliens as may desire to visit the United States without intending to remain or reside here, will be admitted even though brought in the steerage.

I have also to state that I am in receipt of a communication from the Philadelphia board of health inclosing a copy of said circular, with request to be informed of the purport of the ruling above referred to, and asserting that it modifies considerably the proclamation of the President of the United States imposing a twenty days' detention upon all vessels containing immigrants.

As I am confident no written ruling to the above effect has been issued, and as possibly the steamship companies may have given a wider interpretation to any verbal understanding than that arrived at with yourself, I have respectfully to suggest, provided it does not conflict with any decision previously made, that the said steamship companies be notified that wives and children of alien residents coming in the steerage, and alien visitors coming in the steerage, will be considered as immigrants for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of Department circular of September 1, 1892.

The wives and children of alien residents coming to join the husbands or parents already domiciled in the United States, it appears to me, are immigrants within the definition of that term.

In support of these suggestions, I respectfully state that, although the cholera is subsiding in Europe, the danger of infection through clothing and persons of immigrants who may have been in infected localities still remains, and will remain for several months to come, and that the difficulty of determining whether an alien in the steerage is coming for the purpose of residence or for the purpose of visit only is so great as to make it impracticable, and it is believed that large numbers of immigrants proper would gain admission under this pretense.

I have furthermore to state that I am in receipt of a letter from Surg. Fairfax Irwin, medical inspector of immigrants at the port of Boston,

to the effect that the Cunard steamer *Cephalonia* will arrive at Boston about the 6th instant with 293 steerage passengers, most of them claiming to be residents of the United States. The difficulty of determining whether this claim is true seems insuperable, and as these residents at best are not citizens, their coming in the steerage might properly place them in the category of immigrants for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the circular. The danger lies in the fact that this traffic once begun, under this asserted ruling, would increase, and might in a short time render nugatory the circular itself.

Very respectfully yours,

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

THE HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.
Washington, D. C., November 15, 1892.

SIR: Information has been received to the effect that personal baggage, wearing apparel, used articles of clothing, etc., are being shipped in bond from European countries, and are sent to the United States bonded warehouse, there opened and inspected before being transhipped to destination. As this clothing comes in the shape of cargo, and escapes the ordinary disinfection which has been required by Department circulars relating to the disinfection of baggage of immigrants, and inasmuch as there is danger of the introduction of cholera into the United States by this means, I have respectfully to urge that the bundles of clothing aforesaid be examined in specially provided apartments separated from the rest of the bonded warehouse, and be there disinfected before being allowed to be transhipped to destination.

Very respectfully yours,

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

THE HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Inspection service in Maine.

Medical Inspector M. L. Porter, M. H. S., reports as follows:

DANFORTH, ME., *November 14, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the American consul-general at Halifax, Nova Scotia, has reported to me that a vessel leaves Liverpool the 10th instant for Halifax with immigrants for points on the Canadian Pacific Railway. I shall inspect them at some point in New Brunswick east of Vanceboro, and will report to you later.

To WALTER WYMAN, M. D., *Surgeon-General M. H. S.*

*Inspection service in Michigan.*SAULT ST. MARIE, MICH., *November 8, 1892.*

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

SIR: Forty-nine immigrants arrived at the Canadian Sault this day, having landed at Quebec from steamers *Ontario* and *Parisian*. They were there inspected and their baggage disinfected and again at this port. They will proceed upon their journey to-morrow by permission of the State board, which still orders twenty days' quarantine.

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

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

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended November 12, 1892.

Twenty-five vessels inspected and passed.

Two vessels previously reported.

SOUTH ATLANTIC 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.
Norwegian bark Winifred.....	Oct. 22	Toulouse....	Sapelo.....	Disinfected.....	Nov. 4
Norwegian bark Excelsior....	Oct. 22	London.....do.....do.....	Nov. 4

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

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles*.—Month of October, 1892. Population, 65,000. Total deaths, 71, including phthisis pulmonalis, 15; enteric fever, 5; croup, 2; and whooping cough, 1.

Sacramento.—Month of October, 1892. Estimated population, 28,000. Total deaths, 23, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; and diphtheria, 1.

San Francisco.—Month of October, 1892. Estimated population, 330,000. Total deaths, 452, including phthisis pulmonalis, 54; enteric fever, 15; scarlet fever, 16; diphtheria, 8; croup, 5; and whooping cough, 2.

COLORADO—*Denver*.—Month of October, 1892. Estimated population, 120,000. Total deaths, 148, including phthisis pulmonalis, 19; enteric fever, 9; scarlet fever, 2; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 2.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport*.—Month of October, 1892. Population, 48,740. Total deaths, 75, including phthisis pulmonalis, 7; diphtheria, 4; and whooping cough, 1.

FLORIDA.—Month of September, 1892. Reports to the State board of health from 26 counties and 2 cities show a total of 216 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 16 ; enteric fever, 9 ; diphtheria, 2 ; croup, 2 ; and measles, 2.

Jacksonville.—Month of June, 1892. Estimated population, 25,000. Total deaths, 79, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4 ; enteric fever, 5 ; and whooping cough, 1.

Month of July, 1892. Total deaths, 68, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5 ; enteric fever, 5 ; and whooping cough, 1.

Month of August, 1892. Total deaths, 49, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1 ; enteric fever, 2 ; and diphtheria, 1.

IOWA—*Dubuque*.—Month of October, 1892. Population, 40,000. Total deaths, 38, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4 ; and enteric fever, 1.

KENTUCKY—*Louisville*.—Month of August, 1892. Population, 161,129. Total deaths, 212, including phthisis pulmonalis, 27 ; enteric fever, 3 ; scarlet fever, 1 ; diphtheria, 1 ; and whooping cough, 1.

Month of September, 1892. Total deaths, 287, including phthisis pulmonalis, 33 ; enteric fever, 17 ; diphtheria, 7 ; and whooping cough, 7.

Month of October, 1892. Total deaths, 200, including smallpox 17 ; enteric fever, 14 ; diphtheria, 4 ; croup, 3 ; and whooping cough, 1.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore*.—Month of October, 1892. Population, 455,427. Total deaths, 142, including phthisis pulmonalis, 105 ; enteric fever, 29 ; scarlet fever, 6 ; diphtheria, 36 ; croup, 1 ; measles, 2 ; and whooping cough, 5.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Brockton*.—Month of October, 1892. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 29, including 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Northampton.—Month of October, 1892. Population, 16,400. Total deaths, 26, including 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended November 5, 1892. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 72 observers, indicate that puerperal fever, whooping cough, membranous croup, pleuritis, typhoid fever, and typhomalarial fever increased, and that cerebro-spinal meningitis, measles, cholera infantum, diphtheria, inflammation of kidney, and inflammation of bowels decreased in area of prevalence. Diphtheria was reported present during the week at 42 places, scarlet fever at 36, enteric fever at 55, measles at 4 places, and smallpox at 1 place.

MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Lansing, Mich., November 5, 1892.

DEAR SIR: Since the last meeting of this board the sanitary inspectors at the Michigan-Canadian border have been disinfecting baggage of all immigrants, without regard to what had been done at the seaboard. My belief was that this should be done, because of the crude disinfecting plant at New York and other ports, and the unsatisfactory certificates issued, and that there should be a line of inspection and disinfection extending from Sault St. Marie on the north to as far south as Kentucky. I understand that such a line of disinfection is not now in operation south of Lake Erie. This results in the necessary detention of trains which carry immigrants from New York through Michigan, and no such detention of such trains on competing lines of railroads south of Lake Erie. Unless there is to be inspection and disinfection of all immigrants' baggage south of Lake Erie, it seems unjust to railroads through Michigan to stop trains to disinfect baggage which is not to stop in Michigan, but is going to Chicago, where other roads south of Lake Erie bring baggage not disinfected. Accordingly, it is contemplated by the committee to allow immigrant baggage from New York which is not to stop in Michigan to pass directly through to Chicago without disinfection, except such as may occur at the seaboard or by inspectors between here and Chicago.

My own view is that it is important to disinfect the baggage of immigrants; but it does not seem best to require the Michigan railroads to do more for Chicago and the Northwest than is considered necessary by Chicago and the Northwest to have done on all other competing railroads on lines south of Michigan. Our continuing to require so much, we have reason to believe, would probably cause the immigrant travel to pass on lines south of Lake Erie where there is no disinfection, so nothing would be gained.

The health commissioner of Chicago wrote me October 7 relative to the railroads entering Chicago: "Most of them have fitted up cars for the purpose of disinfecting, by steam, immigrant baggage." If his arrangements are made for disinfecting immigrant baggage, that which comes from New York through Michigan may as well be treated with the rest. If such baggage on other lines is not disinfected, then it need not be on lines through Michigan.

This letter does *not* relate to baggage destined to stop in Michigan.

Very respectfully,

HENRY B. BAKER, *Secretary.*

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Lansing, Michigan, November 9, 1892.

DEAR SIR: A letter from John D. Ware, M. D., commissioner of health, Chicago, November 7, 1892, in response to a letter similar to the foregoing, after mentioning what has been done at the Michigan border, said: "I have issued an order that all lines coming into our city must at once put in operation their steam plants, cars, etc., and

fumigate all immigrants' baggage, and first-class baggage also, if any suspicion arises as to where that baggage may have been." Accordingly the following modification of the rules of the Michigan State board of health, has been published :

INSTRUCTIONS TO IMMIGRANT INSPECTORS ON THE MICHIGAN-CANADIAN BORDER.

The rules of the Michigan State board of health are hereby modified so as to permit immigrant baggage which has come through New York, or Boston and is destined not to stop in Michigan, and when carried in sealed cars not opened in Michigan (except at the point of inspection at the Michigan border) to pass on without disinfection at the Michigan border.

Office of the Michigan State board of health, Lansing, Michigan,
November 8, 1892.

FRANK WELLS,
HENRY B. BAKER,
Committee.

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis*.—Month of October, 1892. Estimated population, 209,000. Total deaths, 173, including phthisis pulmonalis, 17; enteric fever, 16; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 8; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

Winona.—Month of October, 1892. Population, 20,000. Total deaths, 13, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; and croup, 1.

MISSOURI—*Kansas City*.—Population, 132,716. Total deaths, 132, including phthisis pulmonalis, 12; enteric fever, 4; and whooping cough, 5.

NEW YORK—*Rochester*.—Month of October, 1892. Population, 144,834. Total deaths, 208, including phthisis pulmonalis, 13; enteric fever, 7; scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria, 15; croup, 8.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville*.—Month of October, 1892. Estimated population, 87,754. Total deaths, 114, including phthisis pulmonalis, 15; enteric fever, 2; croup, 1; and whooping cough, 2.

TEXAS—*San Antonio*.—Month of October, 1892. Estimated population, 50,000. Total deaths, 98, including phthisis pulmonalis, 13; enteric fever, 7; diphtheria, 1; croup, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee*.—Month of October, 1892. Estimated population, 248,000. Total deaths, 345, including phthisis pulmonalis, 19; enteric fever, 10; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 34; measles, 1; and croup, 10.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended November 11, 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.	41		2	1.12		.58
Portland, Me.	40		1	.98	.45	
Boston, Mass.	46			1.11		.37
Block Island, R. I.	49		2	.93		.01
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.	45		4	.77		.24
New York, N. Y.	50		1	.91		.55
Philadelphia, Pa.	49	1		.77		.39
Atlantic City, N. J.	50	1		.77		.22
Baltimore, Md.	52			.70		.07
Washington, D. C.	51	1		.70		.42
Lynchburg, Va.	52	2		.70		.18
Norfolk, Va.	56	2		.77		.19
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.	55	6		.74	.26	
Wilmington, N. C.	59	5		.56		.56
Charleston, S. C.	62	6		.77		.77
Augusta, Ga.	59	5		.77		.67
Savannah, Ga.	62	5		.58		.51
Jacksonville, Fla.	66	4		.72		.56
Key West, Fla.	76	1		.74		.22
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.	56	5		.87	.91	
Pensacola, Fla.	61	6		.98	.73	
Mobile, Ala.	63	5		.91	.15	
Montgomery, Ala.	61	5		.72	.69	
Vicksburg, Miss.	61	3		1.03	1.26	
New Orleans, La.	65	6		1.01	1.65	
Shreveport, La.	61	1		1.12	3.65	
Fort Smith, Ark.	56		2	.86	.12	
Little Rock, Ark.	57			1.07	3.31	
Palestine, Tex.	61	1		1.02	3.95	
Galveston, Tex.	67	4		1.12	1.22	
San Antonio, Tex.	63	1		.48	.40	
Corpus Christi, Tex.	67	7		.77	4.22	
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.	57	1		1.07	1.75	
Nashville, Tenn.	54	4		.87		.26
Chattanooga, Tenn.	55	4		.92	1.57	
Knoxville, Tenn.	53	3		.95	1.01	
Louisville, Ky.	53			.92		.24
Indianapolis, Ind.	47	1		.82	1.48	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	50			.77		.35
Columbus, Ohio.	47	2		.71		.03
Pittsburg, Pa.	49	1		.63		.24
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.	43		2	.77	.45	
Rochester, N. Y.	43		1	.70	.33	
Buffalo, N. Y.	44		2	.87	.64	
Erie, Pa.	46			1.05	.91	
Cleveland, Ohio.	46	1		.70	.57	
Sandusky, Ohio.	47		1	.65	.69	
Toledo, Ohio.	46		2	.70	.40	
Detroit, Mich.	46		3	.62	.82	
Port Huron, Mich.	43		1	.63	.55	
Alpena, Mich.	39		2	.70		.12
Marquette, Mich.	38		3	.63	.27	
Grand Haven, Mich.	43		2	.70	.36	
Milwaukee, Wis.	42		3	.49	.61	
Chicago, Ill.	45		3	.63	.37	
Duluth, Minn.	36		3	.42		.23
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.	38		2	.30		.16
La Crosse, Wis.	41		4	.42		.01
Dubuque, Iowa.	42		4	.56	.10	
Davenport, Iowa.	44		4	.55		.05
Des Moines, Iowa.	43		3	.61		.06
Keokuk, Iowa.	46		3	.49	.17	
Springfield, Ill.	48		3	.70	1.13	
Cairo, Ill.	53			.95	.55	

*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 November 11, 1892—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
St. Louis, Mo.....	51		3	.70	.27	
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	48		4	.91		.31
Kansas City, Mo.....	48		4	.63		.17
Concordia, Kans.....	46		1	.35		.34
Omaha, Nebr.....	44		2	.30		.19
Yankton, S. Dak.....	41		1	.20	.02	
Valentine, Nebr.....	43		3	.14	.01	
Huron, S. Dak.....	37	2		.21		.09
Pierre, S. Dak.....	40		1	.14		.13
Extreme Northwest:						
Moorehead, Minn.....	32		1	.28		.07
St. Vincent, Minn.....	29	1		.21		.11
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	35		2	.14	.11	
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	34	1		.10	.40	
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.....	36	5		.14		
Helena, Mont.....	37	6		.14	.26	
Spokane, Wash.....	41	2		.28		.23
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	44		2	.35		.35
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	39		2	.08	.15	
North Platte, Nebr.....	42		2	.07		.03
Denver, Colo.....	44		4	.21	.23	
Montrose, Colo.....	42		5	.21		.04
Pueblo, Colo.....	45		6		.98	
Dodge City, Kans.....	47		4	.14		.08
Abilene, Tex.....	58		5	.63		.26
El Paso, Tex.....	56		7	.14	.79	
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	42		6	.21	.15	
Tucson, Ariz.....	61		5	.07		.07
Pacific Coast:						
Olympia, Wash.....	47	2		1.10		1.08
Portland, Oregon.....	49			1.33		1.33
Roseburg, Oregon.....	49	1		.77		.77
Red Bluff, Cal.....	57	7		.58		.58
Sacramento, Cal.....	56	5		.28		.28
San Francisco, Cal.....	58	2		.44		.44
Los Angeles, Cal.....	62	1		.21		.21
San Diego, Cal.....	61	2		.14		.14
Yuma, Ariz.....	66		2	.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.)

*Sanitary condition of Bahia.*UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bahia, September 30, 1892.

SIR; I have the honor to inform you that the health of Bahia and contiguous country is good. There have been a few cases of smallpox and yellow fever in the interior, notably at Iquofa, and one death from yellow fever is noted in this city during the past month; but at no time has there been any apprehension of an epidemic, although some fear is expressed that the incoming hot season will be a severe one. As yet there has been no appearance of cholera at this port.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. O. THOMAS,
*Consul.*To Hon. WM. F. WHARTON,
*Assistant Secretary of State.**Cholera in Buda-Pesth.*UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Buda-Pesth, October 11, 1892.

SIR: Supplemetary to my cable of the 3d instant, in which I informed the Secretary of State of the outbreak of Asiatic cholera in this city, I beg to submit the official data in detail up to the latest official date. According to communications received by me, October 22, from Count Julius Szapary, resident of the ministry and minister of the interior, it appears that bacteriological examination in the case of Joseph Szues, who died September 29, and in 4 other cases, verified Asiatic cholera. On September 30, to midnight, 13 cases were reported, out of which 6 proved fatal. On October 2, 18 fresh cases took place in the cholera hospital, and 6 deaths.

On October 3, 31 fresh cases and 9 deaths. On the same day a suspicious case of death was reported from Gyor in Hungary. October 4, 34 new cases and 8 deaths. In the town of Soroksar, Hungary, 1 death was reported. In Tolna likewise, 1 death. On October 5, 40 new cases with 7 deaths. In private houses on October 4 and 5, 11 cases and 2 deaths have been reported. On the same date, the minister reports that out of the former cholera cases, 21 cases have proved not to have been Asiatic cholera. October 6, there were 51 fresh cases and 19 deaths in the cholera hospital, and 2 cases in private houses. From the reports of the 4th and 5th, 15 cases proved not to be Asiatic cholera. October 7, there were 34 fresh cases with 17 deaths; in private houses 5 cases. On the 5th and 6th, 11 cases proved not to have been Asiatic cholera. On October 8, 33 new cases and 11 deaths. From the report of the 7th, 8 cases proved not to have been Asiatic cholera. October 8 is the latest official report. Will send reports later on.

Railway workmen were first attacked, and it is supposed the cholera was introduced through hides brought from Hamburg, and handled by the workmen. From the newspapers there were quite a number of cases reported from different towns in Hungary. Danube water only

is drunk in Buda-Pesth, and it receives the sewage of the different towns along the river. The water is bad, and the city not as cleanly as it usually is.

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

E. P. T. HAMMOND,

To Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,

United States Consul.

Assistant Secretary of State.

Cholera in Galicia, Austria.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Vienna, Austria, October 15, 1892.

SIR: I inclose the latest official publication relating to cholera up to October 12, from which you will learn that in the Crownland of Galicia, from October 2 to October 12, 32 new cases of cholera have occurred, of which 14 were fatal. No cases have occurred in the other Crownlands of Austria.

Your obedient servant,

JULIUS GOLDSCHMIDT,

United States Consul-General.

To Hon. AVERY A. ADEE,

Second Assistant Secretary of State.

Varioloid at Gross-Isle Quarantine Station.

MONTREAL, November 10, 1892.

TO SECRETARIES OF STATE AND PROVINCIAL BOARDS OF HEALTH :

It becomes my duty to inform you that a case of varioloid has been landed at Gross-Isle quarantine station, per steamship *Lake Ontario*.

Yours respectfully,

ELZÉAR PELLETIER,

Secretary of Board of Health of the Province of Quebec.

The cholera germ in cigars and tobacco.

[Transmitted by the United States consul at Magdeburg, Germany.]

EXPERIMENTS MADE AT THE HYGIENIC INSTITUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN

The Hygienic Institute of the University of Berlin has published the following conclusions, after repeated experiments made with relation to the spread of the cholera germ through cigars and tobacco :

(1) The comma bacilli of cholera asiatica die through drying up on dried tobacco leaves even quicker than through drying up on glass, and in this condition they die in an hour on the average.

(2) On moist tobacco leaves the comma bacilli do not increase, and are killed after a short time.

(3) The comma bacilli were not proved to exist in the samples of cigars manufactured in Hamburg during the prevalence of the epidemic.

(4) Through the fermenting and drying processes which cigars must undergo before they are ready for shipment, the cholera bacilli are killed after a short time, even when packed by way of experiment in the linen bands about the cigars.

(5) Tobacco smoke checks the development of cholera bacilli and is quickly fatal.

Sanitary reports from Stettin, Germany.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Stettin, October 28, 1892.

[Special report of contagious diseases and deaths.—Translation from the Ostses Zeitung, No. 503, dated October 27, 1892, Stettin.—Original inclosed.

NOTICE.

In compiling the lists of deaths, officially published every week, the total number of deaths within the police district of Stettin amounted to 961 from July 10 to October 15, 1892, being a weekly average of 68.64, and 1,090 from July 12 to October 17, 1891, being a weekly average of 77.86. Of these, 300 children and 9 adults died from diarrhea and dysentery in 1892, and 388 children and 1 adult died from diarrhea and dysentery in 1891 during the above mentioned periods, whilst 1 child and 15 adults died from cholera from September 4 until October 8, 1892.

The number of people who have fallen victims to cholera, according to the lists existing, is therefore limited to 16, and since then only 2 more cases of cholera have come to official notice.

There is no probability that the sporadic cases of cholera, which happened at Stettin, originated from the passage of Russian Jewish immigrants, who had been medically examined and disinfected when crossing the frontier, and then again at an intermediate station, as far as they came by land, and who again were examined at Stettin. Among all emigrants shipped directly from here to New York neither at this place nor during the sea voyage did a single case of cholera happen, which fact refutes the statements, published in American newspapers, that the control of these emigrants was deficient. The last emigrants from this place left the 6th of September, after those who had come from infected districts of Russia had undergone a thorough cleansing and their baggage had been disinfected with superheated steam. The landing of Russian Jewish emigrants arriving by sea had been prohibited since the 24th of August.

On the other hand, the supposition seems to be well substantiated that a temporary infection of the water of the Oder, through barges having come from Hamburg, has been the cause of the stray cases of cholera which have happened here.

To prevent a return of such infections the local authorities have taken the strictest precautionary measures, warning people repeatedly not to use unboiled water, which has evidently done much to decrease the danger of infection.

As the cholera has this year never assumed an epidemic character at this place, we feel that we can conscientiously say that, even while the cholera was here, the danger of spreading the disease through products and goods coming from this port was out of the question.

Stettin, October 26, 1892.

HAKER,
SCHLUTOW,
BRAUN,

The President and Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

N. B.—September 4 was the first day of the week in which the first case of cholera was officially stated.

Translated by

PAUL GRISCHOW,
United States Vice and Acting Consul.

CUBA—*Havana*.—Under date of November 5, 1892, the following report has been received from the United States sanitary inspector :

There were 578 deaths in this city during the month of October, 1892. Fifty-three of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, 13 by enteric fever, 13 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by paludal fever, 4 by diphtheria and croup, and 1 by glanders.

During the week ending November 3, 1892, there were 145 deaths, 11 of which were caused by yellow fever (with approximately 40 new cases), 6 were caused by enteric fever, 1 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by paludal fever, and 1 by croup.

FRANCE—*Rheims*.—Month of September, 1892. Population, 105,408. Total deaths, 260, including phthisis pulmonalis, 17 ; enteric fever, 3 ; and diphtheria and croup, 5.

Rouen.—Month of September, 1892. Total deaths, 355, including phthisis pulmonalis, 32 ; enteric fever, 45 ; croup, 2 ; and whooping-cough, 2.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended October 29 corresponded to an annual rate of 19.5 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,188,449. The lowest rate was recorded in Croydon, viz, 12.3, and the highest in Salford, viz, 33.5 a thousand.

London.—One thousand five hundred and fourteen deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 22 ; scarlet fever, 39 ; diphtheria, 56 ; whooping cough, 7 ; enteric fever, 18 ; diarrhea and dysentery, 21. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 17.7 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 296 deaths. In greater London 1,913 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.3 a thousand of the population.

In the "outer ring" the deaths included diphtheria, 14 ; measles, 14 ; and scarlet fever, 5.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended October 29, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 22.8 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Lisburn, viz, 8.5, and the highest in Sligo, viz, 30.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 173 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 6 ; and whooping cough, 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended October 29 corresponded to an annual rate of 20.3 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Dundee, viz, 14.1, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 22.5 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from

all causes was 564, including measles, 43 ; scarlet fever, 14 ; diphtheria, 12 ; whooping cough, 10 ; fever, 2 ; and diarrhea, 9.

GUIANA—*Paramaribo*.—Month of August, 1892. Population, 28,221. Total deaths, 77, including 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ITALY—*Milan*.—Month of August, 1892. Population, 314,187. Total deaths, 774, including smallpox, 2 ; enteric fever, 43 ; and diphtheria, 24.

RUSSIA—*Riga*.—Month of August, 1892. Population, 200,000. Total deaths, 440, including smallpox, 10 ; scarlet fever, 15 ; diphtheria, 8 ; and whooping cough, 21.

Status of the cholera epidemic.

[Translated for this Bureau from the Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift, Berlin, October 27, 1892.]

In Hamburg the cholera epidemic appears to be nearly extinct. On October 17 the number of choleraic cases reported was 7 ; at Altona, 3 deaths. Isolated cases still occur.

The sanitary condition of the Elbe and Oder provinces has improved. In Blankenese, near Hamburg, which has hitherto been free from cholera, 4 cases have recently occurred. Isolated cases are reported from the vicinity of Stettin, and from the city of Stettin, within the past week, 1 case and 1 death. From the outbreak of the epidemic at Stettin, September 6 to October 22, there have been 27 cases and 15 deaths. Two fatal cases are reported from the Wanzleben district, near Magdeburg. From the vicinity of Mayen, in the Coblenz district, 12 new cases and 1 death are reported.

Threatening information is received from the Russian frontier. Cholera has appeared in Upper Silesia, near Myslowitz, in the Polish settlements of Bobrek and Niwka, and strict supervision of the Oppeln district has been ordered. At Mlawa, a town near the southeastern frontier of Prussia, 10 cases and 5 deaths have been reported since October 7. The danger from this direction presses close on the German border. Three cases and 1 death are reported from Thorn, and 1 case in Kulm, in Germany ; also 1 case from the Bromberg district. Three additional inspection stations have been established on the Weichsel, near Thorn. At the 12 stations on the Weichsel, from October 2 to 12, 3,233 vessels, 257 rafts, and 20,819 persons have been inspected. At the 14 substations, October 1–15, 7,223 vessels, and 24,835 persons have been inspected, 4,075 vessels disinfected, and 12 cases of cholera and 4 cases of suspected cholera verified.

Netherlands.—During the week ended October 1, 48 choleraic deaths were reported, as follows: Province of North Brabant, 4 ; Guelderland, 1 ; South Holland, 28 ; North Holland, 3 ; Utrecht, 10 ; Groningen, 2. In Rotterdam, from September 7 to October 8, there were 30 cases and 18 deaths. During the week ended October 16, there were 35 choleraic deaths reported from the Netherlands. Of these 9 were in Utrecht.

Belgium.—Cholera is reported extinct in Antwerp. At Mechlin, October 20, 6 cases and 2 deaths were reported.

France.—Cholera is officially declared extinct at Havre. It is a cause for anxiety that many cholera foci have formed along the north

coast of France. At Cherbourg 7 deaths since October 3; Tourlville, near Cherbourg, 6; Dieppe, 40; Triport, 12; Portel, near Boulogne, up to October 1, 31 deaths. In all the places named fresh cases have recently occurred. At Portel, a fishing town of about 5,000 inhabitants, the disease broke out September 1, and up to October 12 there had been 100 cases and 47 deaths. At Boulogne, where, up to October 19 only 6 cases had occurred, an entire ship's crew is reported as recently admitted to hospital for suspected cholera. During the last ten days cholera has spread from this vicinity southward along the coast, and following the railway lines, toward Paris. At Outreau 12 cases and 2 deaths; at St. Etienne 8 cases, 4 deaths; at Condette 4, at Dannes 4, at Etaples 12 deaths are reported. In Marseilles numerous cholera cases have occurred, and in the eight days succeeding October 3, 32 cases and 19 deaths were reported. With regard to the prevalence of cholera throughout France, the Weekly Gazette of Medicine and Surgery, No. 43, makes the following statement:

From April 4 to October 5, 212 communes in 20 departments were infected with cholera, and 3,184 persons died. (1884-85, 639 communes, 35 departments, 11,865 deaths.) In April, there were 65 choleraic deaths in 12 communes and 2 departments; in May, 28 deaths (2 departments, 11 communes); in June, 107 deaths (2 departments, 22 communes); in July, 466 deaths (6 departments, 42 communes); in August, 841 deaths (16 departments, 76 communes); in September, 1,411 deaths (17 departments, 157 communes); from October 1 to 15, 266 deaths (10 departments, 53 communes). The number of deaths reported, according to departments, since the outbreak of the epidemic, is as follows:

Seine, 1,694 (Paris); Seine and Oise, 204, Lower Seine, 879 (Havre); Eure and Loire, 57; Eure, 93; Nord, 61; Oise, 17; Pas de Calais, 53; Manche, 31; Mouths of the Rhone, 41; Calvados, 17; Meurthe and Moselle, 5; Lower Loire, 1; Sarthe, 3; Marne, 3; Meuse, 3; Seine and Marne, 10; Somme, 3; Aisne, 4; Vendée, 5.

It will be seen from this summary that the portions of France most infected were Paris and vicinity, and northern seaboard provinces. The highest point of intensity of the epidemic was reached in September.

Galicia.—Austrian official reports state the total number of cholera cases throughout Galicia as 89. Of these, 40 occurred in Cracow; 28 in the Wielicka district; 8 in the Cracow district; 9 in the Bochnia district; 4 in the Gorlice district. In Buda-Pesth the daily number of cases averages 20 to 30. According to the latest published information there had been 403 cases and 140 deaths since October 11. Isolated cases are reported from other Hungarian cities. The three cases that occurred in Vienna were no doubt due to river traffic with Hungary.

Russia.—The chief areas of prevalence of the cholera epidemic are the governments of Szamara, Szaratow, Tambow, Woronesch, Kursk, Lublin, Schitomir, Orenburg, Bessarabia, Pensa, Simbirsk, and Ufa. The epidemic in Russo-Poland is on the increase.

The cholera epidemic.

[Translated for this Bureau from the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes. Berlin, October 26, 1892.]

German Empire.—The cholera epidemic is on the decline. In Hamburg, October 22, there were 7 cases reported. October 23, 2 cases, 2 deaths; in Altona, October 22, 2 cases, 1 death. Isolated cases occur in other places.

Austria-Hungary.—From October 11 to 18, there were 4 cholera cases and 3 deaths in Cracow; at Podgorze, 5 cases, 3 deaths; at Plasgow, 2 cases, 1 death; at Debnik, 1 case; at Zwierzynice, in the Cracow district, 1 case, 1 death; at Grzegorski, 2 cases, 2 deaths; at Niepolomiec, in Bochnia, 2 cases.

In Buda-Pesth, from October 10 to 16, the number of cases and deaths, by date, was as follows: 35 cases, 11 deaths; 42 cases, 15 deaths; 31 cases, 18 deaths; 29 cases, 17 deaths; 34 cases, 11 deaths; 27 cases, 12 deaths; 34 cases, 11 deaths. Cholera has spread to a number of other towns in Hungary, from which reports have not been received. At Szegedin, up to October 11, seven choleraic cases occurred. At Kamenik, in Croatia, 1 choleraic death is reported. At Wrabsko, in Bohemia, a mason who had returned from Buda-Pesth died of cholera October 15.

France.—The total number of choleraic cases at Havre from July 30 to October 10 was 1,259; deaths, 479. Of these, 4 cases and 3 deaths occurred on October 9, 4 cases and 2 deaths on October 10. The epidemic is still present in Le Portel. In Boulogne sur Mer and vicinity many new cases and some deaths are reported. At Dunkirk 1 choleraic death occurred on October 2, 4, and 11, each. On October 12 cholera was reported present at the town of Hondreville, near Nancy.

Belgium.—The sanitary authorities of Brussels report that from July 25 to October 13 there were 1,135 cases of cholera and suspected cholera in Belgium. Of these 564 were fatal. In the city of Antwerp, according to official reports, the number of choleraic cases up to October 14 was 252; deaths, 95. In the province of Antwerp, 462 cases, 248 deaths.

Netherlands.—In the week ended October 8 the number of choleraic deaths officially reported was as follows: In the province of North Holland, at Amsterdam, 2; Zaandam, 1; in the province of Gelderland, at Drumpt, 1; Varik, 2; Vuren, 1; Zuilichem, 1; in the province of South Holland, at Bleskensgraf-Hofwegen, 1; Capelle, 2; Charlois, 4; Gorinchem, 2; Gonda, 1; Hendrik-Ido-Ambacht, 2; Kralingen, 1; Dostvoorne, 1; Rietveld, 1; Rotterdam, 4; in the province of Utrecht, at Benkelen-Nyenrode, 3; Maarsen-Maarseveen, 3; Utrecht, 1; Ysselstein, 2; in the province of Friesland, at Utingeradeel, 1; in the province of Overijssel, at Kampen, 1; in the province of Groningen, at Groningen, 1; Hoogezand, 1; in all, 42 persons.

During the week ended October 15, at Amsterdam, 2 deaths; in the province of Gelderland, at Appletern, 1; Manrik, 1; Varik, 1; in the province of South Holland, at Alphen, 2; Charlois, 1; Gorinchem, 1; Gonda, 2; Gondsward, 1; Hendrik-Ido-Ambacht, 1; Krimpen, 1; Maasluis, 1; Putterhock, 1; Rotterdam, 1; Zuidbeerland, 1; in the province of Utrecht, at Intfas, 2; Utrecht, 9; Ysselstein, 3; in the province of Overijssel, at Diepenveen, 3; in all, 35 deaths. The following towns on the west coast have lately become infected: Dude Wetering, Roelofarendsveen, and Hillegersberg, near Rotterdam. In the middle section of the country: Dosterwolde, Doststellingwerf, Dostermoor, Lekdyk, Judbegg, Andel, and Loenen. On the eastern frontier: Kendam, Wyhe, Allforst, and Huissen.

Russia.—Cholera has taken firm hold in the western districts, which have hitherto been immune. Pskow, Minsk, Plock, and Radam have

lately been attacked. In the districts which were first infected the epidemic has so far declined that the publication of official weekly cholera reports has been discontinued. In consequence of this, the department of railways no longer requires a sanitary car to be attached to every passenger train, and the number of railway medical officials is reduced.

Table of choleraic cases and deaths in Russia.

Place.	Date.		Cases.	Deaths.
	Sept.	Oct.		
Baku (city).....	3	7	5
Jelissawetpol (city).....		1-7	79	61
Sakatala.....		3-10	22	15
Eriwan.....		2-9	60	16
Tiflis (city).....	28	5	2	1
Tiflis (government).....	26	3	133	70
Kutais.....	30	7	21	15
Kars (province).....		4-11	163	92
Dagestan.....	27	4	32	16
Terek (province).....	27	11	75	28
Jekaterinodar (city).....		5-11	5	2
Kuban (province).....	28	5	55	29
Stawropol.....	29	10	182	93
Saratow (city).....		10	1	2
Saratow (government).....		10	116	59
Samara (city).....		3-10	6	3
Samara (government).....		3-10	214	90
Simbirsk (city).....	29	6	1	2
Simbirsk (government).....	29	7	78	38
Kasan (city).....		7-10	1	1
Kasan (government).....		7-10	66	43
Nishni-Novgorod (city).....		3-10	20	8
Nishni-Novgorod (government).....		3-10	59	27
Wjatka.....		1-8	72	32
Perm.....		3-10	105	64
Ufa (city).....		4-11	6	4
Ufa (government).....		4-11	74	36
Orenburg.....	23	2	4	5
Orenburg.....	23	2	86	43
Urolsk.....	27	5	294	149
Turgai (province).....	22	2	12	8
Omsk (city).....		1-7	7	9
Akmolinsk (government).....		1-7	41	22
Sempalatinsk (city).....		1-7	27	21
Semiretschensk (city).....		1-7	2	1
Tobolsk (city).....		1-7	5	4
Tjumen (city).....		1-7	15	8
Tobolsk (government).....		1-7	235	116
Don (province).....		7-8	53	19
Jekaterinislav.....		7-10	34	20
Kertsch (city).....	29		6	2
Taurien.....		5-9	146	80
Cherson (city).....		8-9	17	7
Odessa (city).....		8	2	1
Cherson (government).....		8-9	173	78
Bessarabia.....		3-7	123	56
Kiew (city).....		9	24	5
Kiew (government).....		9	89	49
Poltawa.....		3-8	182	67
Charkow.....		2-10	49	82
Woronesch.....		6-7	36	4
Kursk (city).....		6-10	44	31
Kursk (government).....		6-10	58	24
Tschernigow.....		5-6	6	4
Orel.....		3-7	92	35
Tambow (city).....		6-11	1
Tambow (government).....		6-11	174	68
Pensa.....		6-9	98	57
Rjasan.....		3-9	45	29
Tula.....	25	2	73	18
Vladimir (city).....	27	4	14	6
Kostroma.....	30	7	9	5
Novgorod.....	27	4	1	1
Olonez.....	30	7	18	9
Pskow (city).....		5-10	6	2
St. Petersburg (city).....		11-13	26	9
Cronstadt (city).....		9	2
St. Petersburg (government).....		11	1	3
Riga (city).....		1-4	15	7

Table of choleraic cases and deaths in Russia—Continued.

Place.	Date.		Cases. Deaths.	
	Sept.	Oct.		
Moscow (city).....		8-9	5	4
Moscow (government).....		To 9	187	78
Minsk.....		1-3	2	2
Volhynia.....	30	6	59	16
Lublin.....		6-12	745	402
Grodno.....		10	15	6
Siedlec.....		6-11	174	101
Plock.....		10-13	28	7
Warsaw (city).....		8-13	61	21
Radam.....		4-7	41	12
Kielce.....		7-9	58	26

Persia.—According to official information of October 9, the cholera epidemic at Asterabad is extinct. No fatal case had occurred since September 24.

The epidemic continues at Masanderan.

East Indies—Calcutta.—During the week ended September 17 there were 9 deaths from cholera.

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. 22.....	5,752,204	1,819					13	34	51	38
London.....	Oct. 29.....	5,752,204	1,913					18	44	70	36
Paris.....	Oct. 22.....	2,424,705	867	6		1		17	3	21	5
Vienna.....	Oct. 15.....	1,406,933	511					4	4	34	1
Glasgow.....	Oct. 22.....	669,059	242					8	1		
Glasgow.....	Oct. 29.....	669,059	289				1	10	6		
Liverpool.....	Oct. 22.....	517,951	195					4	4	1	
Liverpool.....	Oct. 29.....	517,951	221					2	1	1	
Warsaw.....	Oct. 22.....	490,417	386	12		10	1	42	15		
Brussels.....	Oct. 22.....	482,158	182	5				1		3	
Rome.....	Oct. 31.....	438,128	112					4		2	
Amsterdam.....	Oct. 15.....	426,481	126	2						1	
Amsterdam.....	Oct. 22.....	426,481	130				1		2	2	
Cairo.....	Oct. 20.....	374,838	293					4		3	2
Copenhagen.....	Oct. 22.....	326,000	119					2		2	
Odessa.....	Oct. 22.....	302,000	148	7		3		3	8	2	1
Dresden.....	Oct. 22.....	301,000	107						1	7	
Cologne.....	Oct. 29.....	294,398	114							3	1
Edinburgh.....	Oct. 22.....	264,787	128					2	3		
Edinburgh.....	Oct. 29.....	264,787	100					1	3	4	
Palermo.....	Oct. 22.....	250,000	107								
Stockholm.....	Oct. 22.....	248,051	309					13	44	50	1
Antwerp.....	Oct. 22.....	241,263	79	5				2			
Alexandria.....	Oct. 22.....	231,396	137					2			3
Rotterdam.....	Oct. 29.....	216,679	95						6		
Hanover.....	Oct. 22.....	185,200	64				1				4
Prague.....	Oct. 22.....	182,538	100			3		4		5	
Genoa.....	Oct. 29.....	181,934	89			1				1	
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Oct. 22.....	180,000	56				1		4		
Trieste.....	Oct. 22.....	158,054	83						1	8	
Christiania.....	Oct. 29.....	156,500	47							1	
Nuremberg.....	Oct. 15.....	151,256	58							2	
Ghent.....	Oct. 29.....	150,208	49	1				1			
Funchal.....	Oct. 22.....	140,000	15								
Stuttgart.....	Oct. 29.....	139,659	49							5	
Bremen.....	Oct. 22.....	126,600	33					1	1		
Catania.....	Oct. 30.....	111,000	71								
Crefeld.....	Oct. 29.....	108,000	58								

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.
Aix-la-Chapelle	Oct. 23....	106,000	44								
Gothenburg	Oct. 22....	105,800	31						2		
Rheims	Oct. 15....	105,408	47					4		4	
Rheims	Oct. 22....	105,408	40					1		1	
Zurich	Oct. 22....	91,323	13				2		3	4	1
Edinburgh	Oct. 22....	69,956	20								
Schiedam	Oct. 20....	25,533	7								
Girgenti	Oct. 22....	23,847	9								
Cienfuegos	Oct. 29....	20,000	7					1			
Sagua la Grande	Oct. 29....	18,109	10								
St. George's, Bermuda	Oct. 31....	15,013	2								
St. George's, Bermuda	Nov. 7....	15,013	3								
Hamilton, Bermuda	Nov. 1....	15,013	2								
Cape Haitien	Oct. 8....	15,000	6								
Cape Haitien	Oct. 15....	15,000	8								
Cape Haitien	Oct. 22....	15,000	4								
Flushing	Oct. 29....	14,000	11								
Sonneberg	Oct. 15....	12,000	3								
Sonneberg	Oct. 17....	12,000	5								
Matamoras	Nov. 4....	12,000	9								
Guelph	Oct. 29....	10,539	4								
Guelph	Nov. 5....	10,539	1								
Queenstown	Oct. 22....	10,340	5								
Queenstown	Oct. 29....	10,340	4								
Queenstown	Nov. 5....	10,340	4								
Tuxpan	Oct. 15....	10,280	6		2						
Chatham	Oct. 29....	10,000	1								
Sarnia	Oct. 29....	6,600	1								
Sarnia	Nov. 5....	6,600	1								
Clifton	Oct. 29....	3,249	1								
Coaticook	Oct. 22....	3,082	1								
Coaticook	Oct. 29....	3,082	1								
Amherstburg	Nov. 5....	2,260	1								

OFFICIAL :

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