

# ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VIII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 7, 1893.

No. 27.

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

## UNITED STATES.

*Yellow fever near Brunswick, Ga.—Infected vessel sent to South Atlantic Quarantine Station.*

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE, *June 28, 1893.*

SIR: I am just in receipt of the information of the death from yellow fever, at a landing on the Satilla River, near Brunswick, Ga., of the master of the American barkentine *Anita Berwind*, recently from Havana, Cuba. The ship is being sent to our station, and at this time is in our offing in tow of a tugboat. She will arrive by sunset. Preparation is being made to thoroughly disinfect her.

Very respectfully,

EUGENE WASDIN,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

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

[Telegram.]

CONQUEST'S CAMPS (VIA WAYNESVILLE, GA.), *June 30, 1893.*

Arrived to-day. Vessel lay at Conquest's wharf, 56 miles from Brunswick, six days. Master taken sick on arrival. Moved here, 8 miles off. Sick here five days to date of death with yellow fever. Another case of sickness developed aboard after he left. All stevedores save probably three sent to Sapelo yesterday. No other precautions taken. Fifty people here. About nine or ten exposed to infection. Am 20 miles from telegraph and railroad station, Waynesville, Ga.

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

To SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Telegram.]

DARIEN, *June 30, 1893.*

Will prepare for laborers and guard them at lazaretto until danger passes.

EUGENE WASDIN,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

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

[Telegram.]

DARIEN, GA., *July 1, 1893.*

Twenty-five suspects arrived. Steward of *Berwind* improved; slight malarial attack. Ship being disinfected.

EUGENE WASDIN,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

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

CONQUEST'S CAMP, GEORGIA. *July 1, 1893.*

SIR: The American barkentine *Anita Berwind*, Havana, arrived at the Brunswick quarantine—good sanitary history—June 15, 1893. Cleared June 19, 1893, presumably three days after disinfection. The master is said to have been feeling badly before leaving Brunswick; this is neither proven, however, nor do I think it probable. He was in Brunswick. The vessel reached Conquest's wharf, on the Satilla (only a wharf with no people living there) on the 20th, on the evening of which day the master took to his bed. On June 21 he was moved to this place, a cross-tie camp, 8 miles distant, where he died on June 25. Diagnosis during sickness and an autopsy by Dr. Dunwoody, yellow fever.

Two colored women nursed him and several men, negroes, were especially exposed towards the last of his life and after death; Drs. Atkinson and McKinnon attended him. With the exception of burning the mattress and bedding, no disinfection worth anything was practiced, and there was no isolation save what the fears of the people compelled. The two nurses sleeping in the house and circulating freely among the others. There are 73 persons in the camp, living in small houses scattered through the brush. The nurses and others directly exposed are isolated separately and all others are under surveillance, being inspected twice a day by myself. One man who was directly exposed to contagion ran away before I reached here, but I have, I believe, located him and have sent the constable after him.

Dr. Brunner (to whose help I owe much) and I burnt and boiled nearly all of the possibly infected articles yesterday, and will finish today. I have sent to Brunswick for disinfectants, and I will disinfect the house, etc., when they arrive. The house is open, unoccupied, and under guard. There is considerable difficulty in managing the personnel of the camp, or rather, it is a matter of some delicacy, as they frankly said that had they known we were coming they would have run off, and it is only by making it to their interest to stay here that I can hold them.

I authorized the issue of a ration to the families (eight in number) of the stevedores taken to Sapelo. They were absolutely destitute, and as it was necessary to keep them under surveillance, there was no other way. They were in full communication with the stevedores during the six days of loading. I engaged Dr. McKinnon to inspect them every day. I can not do this, as they are scattered over a radius of about 8 miles, and the nearest one is 10 miles off from here. Any sickness among them will be reported to me.

Dr. Atkinson will help me here after to-day; he having also been exposed it seemed well to keep him under surveillance. The probability is that I shall be here about fourteen days if there are no new cases. I confess, however, that I regard it as not at all unlikely that we may have others. Other cases will not materially complicate matters if they occur among those whom I have in close isolation.

Respectfully,

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

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

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 CONQUEST'S CAMP, GEORGIA, *July 3, 1893.*

SIR: No new cases of fever so far. Yesterday I brought back the suspect who had left camp before my arrival, as the constable failed to

do so. He is now in camp. The disinfectants arrived yesterday, and to-day I am treating the house with sulphur dioxide. It is too open, in spite of calking, to do a very satisfactory disinfection by this means, but I have used the gas in excess threefold. Will use the bichloride solution to-morrow. All fabrics have been burnt or boiled as their condition required.

I have been hauling light wood and piling it all over the woodpile and trash heaps in the yard of the house, and I will burn it off this afternoon. I would have done this before, but it was too wet. The object is to burn off all vegetable matter down to the sand, which it will do. I have already burnt large fires over the places where the excreta were thrown, keeping them up eight or nine hours. Dr. Brunner left for Savannah yesterday at 4 a. m.

Respectfully,

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

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

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE, *July 3, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report all well this morning among the suspects under Dr. Bullock's care. It seems that these men were isolated on Monday, the 26th of June, and guarded closely until their arrival here. Granting the possibility of any infection even at the hour of their embarkation for this station on Thursday, the 29th of June, from their possibly infected surroundings on the Satilla, it would seem sufficient to detain them here only until Friday, the 7th instant, that being eight days from the very latest possible infection.

Respectfully,

EUGENE WARDIN,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

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

*Detention and disinfection of steamship Ramon de Larrinaga at Cape Charles Quarantine.*

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE, *June 28, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the detention at quarantine of the Spanish steamship *Ramon de Larrinaga*, five and a half days from Cienfuegos, bound for Norfolk. This vessel was in Havana June 14, and afterwards touched at Matanzas, Sagua, Caibarien, Santiago, and Cienfuegos before reaching this station.

One fireman, shipped in Liverpool, went ashore in Havana, and became ill a few days after with what was termed gastritis, but was probably yellow fever, since it terminated in death several days thereafter, when 48 hours out of Cienfuegos.

The consular bill of health reports 2 deaths from yellow fever at Cienfuegos and the number of cases in that port as "unknown."

The steamer *Ramon de Larrinaga* is apparently mechanically clean in water ballast and has a crew of 38 all told, in good health.

This vessel will be detained five days after completion of disinfection if no sickness develops aboard during that time.

Very respectfully,

T. B. PERRY,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

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

*Report of sanitary inspector at El Paso, Tex.*

OFFICE SANITARY INSPECTOR, M. H. S.,  
*El Paso, Tex., June 30, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that from June 1 to 30, inclusive, 286 passengers entered the United States at this point, and affidavits have been made stating that they have not come in contact with any persons suffering from any contagious disease prevailing in Mexico. Amongst those passengers were 49 children, of which 18 did not show any marks of previous successful vaccination, and on which the operation was performed at once. It sometimes happens that American excursionists have children with them that are not vaccinated, and the parents are anti-vaccinationists, and, as usual, attempt to prove their cause by assertions that no good has resulted to humanity from vaccination, etc.

It would be time lost to argue with such people. I let them pass, but whenever I can find out their respective destinations, notice is sent to the city physician where they go, giving information that they had arrived from Mexico on such a day, and, there being smallpox prevalent at various points in that country, that I thought it would be advisable for the protection of all concerned that they be visited and vaccinated.

Though smallpox, typhus, and yellow fever have been and are epidemic at various points in Mexico during the past year, and have almost reached the threshold of the United States, the city of El Paso, Tex., has miraculously escaped these terrible diseases; therefore the importance of inspecting travelers and immigrants is practically demonstrated.

I take this opportunity to state that the officials of the Mexican Central have aided me in my duties to guard and prevent the introduction of the prevailing epidemics into the United States in every manner in their power.

I am also under obligations to the board of health and the mayor of Paso del Norte, Mexico, for aid and assistance in keeping the frontier protected, in this, that all Mexican suspicious passengers arriving at Paso del Norte, who did not intend to pass into the United States, with whom, consequently, I have in fact nothing to do, are immediately taken care of and isolated at my recommendation. Every person traveling in Mexico is more or less exposed to some kind of contagious disease. Therefore, in the future, as in the past, I will strictly adhere to the rule of causing passengers to swear that they have not been in contact with people suffering from any contagious disease.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. ALEXANDER,  
*Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.*

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

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended July 1, 1893.*

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of New York, July 2, 1893.*

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 1, 1893, also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from—	Total.
1893.			
June 25	Steamship Veendam .....	Rotterdam and Boulogne.....	709
25	Steamship La Bretagne.....	Havre .....	407
25	Steamship Werra.....	Genoa .....	776
26	Steamship Alaska.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	498
27	Steamship Ems.....	Bremen and Southampton.....	878
27	Steamship Norwegian.....	Glasgow.....	420
28	Steamship Rhymland.....	Antwerp.....	566
28	Steamship Assyria.....	Naples.....	331
28	Steamship Havel.....	Bremen and Southampton.....	433
29	Steamship Gallia.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	298
29	Steamship Marsala.....	Hamburg.....	233
29	Steamship Weser.....	Naples.....	978
29	Steamship Saratoga.....	Havana.....	8
30	Steamship Virginia.....	Stettin, Helsingborg, Gothenberg, and Christiansand.....	506
30	Steamship Germanic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	410
30	Steamship Columbia.....	Hamburg and Southampton.....	202
30	Steamship P. Caland.....	Rotterdam.....	408
30	Steamship Rhaetia.....	Hamburg.....	414
	Total.....		8,475

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

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

*Additional detail of medical officers to serve at foreign ports.*

Surg. Fairfax Irwin, M. H. S., originally detailed by the President to serve at Marseilles, France, has been relieved from duty at that port, and by order of July 2, 1893, assigned to duty in the office of the United States consul at London, England, where, under authority granted through this Bureau, the consul-general has been assisted by employment of two physicians.

Assistant Surg. W. G. Stimpson, M. H. S., has been detailed by the President to serve in the office of the United States consul at Glasgow, Scotland. In compliance with orders he sailed on the steamship *Campania* July 1, 1893.

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

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

*Week ended July 1, 1893.*

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina-tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Span. s.s. Ramon de Larrinaga*	June 28	Cienfuegos.	Norfolk .....	Disinfected.....	

\* One suspected case of yellow fever 48 hours out of Cienfuegos; patient died.

Three vessels spoken and passed.

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

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 1, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Am. sch. Albertine Adoue *.....	June 21	Cienfuegos..	Awaiting orders.	Held for disinfection.	

\*Previously reported.

Five vessels inspected and passed.

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 29, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British bark Abana *.....	June 17	Rio .....	Ship Island.	Held for disinfection.	
British bark British America * American sch. Magnolia .....	June 19 June 25	Matanzas..... .....do .....	.....do..... Handsboro.....	Disinfected..... .....do.....	June 25 June 28
British bark Icarus.....	June 26	Havana .....	Mobile.....	Held for disinfection.	
Norwegian bark Guldregn.....	June 26	Martinique .....	.....do.....	Held for observation.	June 27

\*Previously reported.

KEY WEST QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 17, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
American sch. E. E. Johnson*. Am. bark 'ntine R. E. Patterson*	June 6 June 6	Havana .....	West Indies. Charlotte Harbor.	Disinfected..... .....do.....	June 12 June 13

\* Previously reported.

Week ended June 29, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British steamship Maroon.....	June 29	Jamaica .....	Tampa.....	Held for disinfection.	

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 24, 1893.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 28, 1893.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 24, 1893.

Two vessels inspected and passed.

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

COLORADO—*Denver*.—Month of May, 1893. Estimated population, 150,000. Total deaths, 154, including phthisis pulmonalis, 27; enteric fever, 8; scarlet fever, 3; and diphtheria, 13.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended June 24, 1893. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 55 observers, indicate that intermittent fever and diarrhea increased, and that pneumonia decreased in area of prevalence. Diphtheria was reported present during the week at 34 places, scarlet fever at 36, measles at 22, and enteric fever at 12 places.

NEW JERSEY—*Hudson County*.—Month of May, 1893. Population, 301,298. Total deaths, 487, including smallpox, 4; phthisis pulmonalis, 55; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 6; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 9.

NEW YORK—*Buffalo*.—Month of May, 1893. Estimated population, 290,000. Total deaths, 419, including phthisis pulmonalis, 46; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 9; croup, 4; and whooping cough, 1.

*Publication received.*

Twentieth Annual Report of the Health Division of the Department of Police, City of Cleveland, year ended December 31, 1892.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Auburn, N. Y.	June 24	25,858	7	1								1	1			
Baltimore, Md.	July 1	434,439	168	21							3		2			3
Binghamton, N. Y.	July 1	35,005	11	1							1		1	1		
Boston, Mass.	July 1	448,477	162	25							3	3	5			
Chicago, Ill.	July 1	1,099,850	429	38		1					12		20	4	3	3
Cincinnati, Ohio.	June 30	296,908	110	15									2	1		3
Cleveland, Ohio.	June 24	261,353	95	11									3	2		
Cleveland, Ohio.	July 1	261,353	88	6							3		1			
Fall River, Mass.	July 1	74,398	28									2				
Indianapolis, Ind.	July 1	105,436	47	3								1	1			1
Louisville, Ky.	July 1	161,129	53	7												1
Milwaukee, Wis.	July 1	204,468	66	8							1	2	7			
Mobile, Ala.	June 24	31,076	18	1												2
Nashville, Tenn.	July 1	76,306	31	5												2
Newark, N. J.	June 24	181,830	118	6							2	2	5			3
New Orleans, La.	June 24	242,039	152	20							2	1				2
New York, N. Y.	July 1	1,515,301	702	81		1				2	6	4	45	12		8
Pensacola, Fla.	June 24	11,750	6	1												
Philadelphia, Pa.	June 24	1,049,964	443	59							8	8	18	1		6
Portland, Me.	July 1	36,426	8													1
Providence, R. I.	July 1	148,944	49									4		3		1
Richmond, Va.	June 24	81,388	53								1			2		
Rochester, N. Y.	July 1	133,896	45	8								2	1			
San Francisco, Cal.	June 24	298,997	113	13							6	2				2
Toledo, Ohio.	June 30	81,434	21								1		1			
Washington, D. C.	June 24	230,392	177	17									2	1		

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 3, 1893.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>New England States :</b>						
Eastport, Me.....	58		4	.94		.94
Portland, Me.....	65		3	.84		.84
Northfield, Vt.....	63	1		.92	.28	
Manchester, N. H.....	68		4	.66		.66
Boston, Mass.....	70		6	.77		.77
Nantucket, Mass.....	64		8	.63		.63
Block Island, R. I.....	65		5	.70		.60
New London, Conn.....	68		8	.87		.87
<b>Middle Atlantic States :</b>						
Albany, N. Y.....	71		1	.91		.41
New York, N. Y.....	71		3	.94		.74
Philadelphia, Pa.....	75		7	.80		.40
Atlantic City, N. J.....	70		6	.77		.77
Baltimore, Md.....	75		7	1.01		.61
Washington, D. C.....	74		6	1.05		.98
Lynchburg, Va.....	77		7	.79	2.41	
Norfolk, Va.....	76		6	1.08	3.42	
<b>South Atlantic States :</b>						
Charlotte, N. C.....	79		3	1.22		.52
Raleigh, N. C.....	77		3	1.56		1.06
Wilmington, N. C.....	78		4	1.57		1.37
Charleston, S. C.....	81		1	1.43		1.03
Augusta, Ga.....	81		3	1.08	1.22	
Savannah, Ga.....	81		3	1.38		.38
Jacksonville, Fla.....	82		2	1.43	.07	
Titusville, Fla.....	81		1	1.80	1.70	
Jupiter, Fla.....	81		1	1.25	2.55	
Key West, Fla.....	84		2	.98		.48
<b>Gulf States :</b>						
Atlanta, Ga.....	77		1	1.05		1.05
Pensacola, Fla.....	81		1	1.47		.27
Mobile, Ala.....	81		1	1.36	.14	
Montgomery, Ala.....	81		1	1.09		.39
Vicksburg, Miss.....	81		3	1.98	.72	
New Orleans, La.....	81		1	1.52		.12
Shreveport, La.....	83	1		.87		.87
Fort Smith, Ark.....	80		4	.95	2.35	
Little Rock, Ark.....	80		4	.89	.21	
Palestine, Tex.....	81	3		.70		.70
Galveston, Tex.....	84		0	.99		.99
San Antonio, Tex.....	82	2		.63		.63
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	82		0	.53		.53
<b>Ohio Valley and Tennessee :</b>						
Memphis, Tenn.....	80		0	.95		.65
Nashville, Tenn.....	77		1	.98		.48
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	78		2	.88		.88
Knoxville, Tenn.....	76		0	1.04		.24
Louisville, Ky.....	78		2	.95		.15
Indianapolis, Ind.....	74		0	1.12		.92
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	75		1	.89		.09
Columbus, Ohio.....	73		1	.80		.70
Pittsburg, Pa.....	73		5	1.08		.78
<b>Lake Region :</b>						
Oswego, N. Y.....	66	1		.84		.26
Rochester, N. Y.....	70		0	.67		.07
Buffalo, N. Y.....	66	2		.77		.67
Erie, Pa.....	71		4	.75		.45
Cleveland, Ohio.....	69		1	.91		.71
Sandusky, Ohio.....	74		4	.88		.68
Toledo, Ohio.....	74		4	.77		.67
Detroit, Mich.....	70		0	.84		.74
Port Huron, Mich.....	68		0	.67		.27
Alpena, Mich.....	62	2		.81		.71
Marquette, Mich.....	61	3		.81		.71
Green Bay, Wis.....	67	1		.70		.30
Grand Haven, Mich.....	66	2		.81		.71
Milwaukee, Wis.....	67		1	.81		.71
Chicago, Ill.....	71		3	.91		.91
Duluth, Minn.....	62		2	.96		.66

\*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 July 3, 1893—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>Upper Mississippi Valley :</b>						
St. Paul, Minn.....	70	2		.82		.82
La Crosse, Wis.....	71	1		1.05		.55
Dubuque, Iowa.....	72	2		1.23		1.13
Davenport, Iowa.....	72	2		.95		.55
Des Moines, Iowa.....	73		1	1.10		1.00
Keokuk, Iowa.....	74	2		1.05		.95
Springfield, Ill.....	74		0	.96		.96
Cairo, Ill.....	77		1	.98		.88
St. Louis, Mo.....	77		1	1.02		.62
<b>Missouri Valley :</b>						
Springfield, Mo.....	76		2	1.09		.99
Kansas City, Mo.....	76		2	1.03		.63
Concordia, Kans.....	75		3	.74	3.26	
Omaha, Nebr.....	74		2	1.47		.57
Yankton, S. Dak.....	72		1	.95		.13
Valentine, Nebr.....	70		2	.70	1.40	
Huron, S. Dak.....	70		2	.90		.30
Pierre, S. Dak.....	72		0	.67	.73	
<b>Extreme Northwest :</b>						
Moorehead, Minn.....	66	2		1.01	.19	
St. Vincent, Minn.....	64	4		.67	.53	
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	68		2	.61	1.69	
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	68		4	.61		.31
<b>Rocky Mountain Slope :</b>						
Havre, Mont.....	65		3	.60		.40
Helena, Mont.....	64		4	.33		.03
Rapid City, S. D.....	67	1		.74	.06	
Spokane, Wash.....	66		4	.39		.39
Walla Walla, Wash.....	70		4	.88		.88
Winnemucca, Nev.....	67	1		.11		.11
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	72		0	.14		.14
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	65	1		.31		.31
North Platte, Nebr.....	72		2	.70	1.00	
Denver, Colo.....	70	2		.38		.38
Montrose, Colo.....	68	2		.14		.14
Pueblo, Colo.....	73	1		.38		.38
Dodge City, Kans.....	76		0	.65		.45
Abilene, Tex.....	81	7		.46		.46
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	68	4		.37		.37
El Paso, Tex.....	84	2		.30		.30
Tucson, Ariz.....	87	3		.49		.49
<b>Pacific Coast :</b>						
Port Angeles, Wash.....	55		1	.18		.18
Olympia, Wash.....	61		3	.28		.28
Portland, Oregon.....	65		5	.26		.26
Roseburg, Oregon.....	64		4	.25		.25
Eureka, Cal.....	55		1	.21		.21
Red Bluff, Cal.....	78	4		.06		.06
Sacramento, Cal.....	71	3		.00		.00
San Francisco, Cal.....	60		2	.01		.01
Fresno City, Cal.....	79		1	.00		.00
Keeler, Cal.....	78		0	.07		.07
Los Angeles, Cal.....	69		1	.00		.00
San Diego, Cal.....	67		3	.00		.00
Yuma, Ariz.....	88		0	.00		.00

\* 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 from the medical officers of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service stationed at foreign ports; from the United States consuls through the Department of State, and from other sources.]

## BELGIUM.

*Report of contagious diseases at Antwerp.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Antwerp, Belgium, June 21, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to communicate that reports received indicate an increase in the smallpox figures last week. There were 15 deaths from the disease during the week ending June 17, 1893. Of these, 2 cases occurred in the hospital, the other 13 in the city. There were 77 cases remaining under treatment at Hôpitaux Civils, June 17, 1893.

I am keeping my colleagues on foreign detail informed of the facts, and of such changes as may from time to time take place. The Rapport Hebdomadaire shows 5 cases of typhoid fever, with 1 death; 4 cases of scarlet fever; and 2 cases of diphtheria, with 1 death, during the same week.

A total of 100 deaths from all causes during the week is reported in a population of 248,296.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. J. ROSENAU,  
*Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

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

*Translation from La Precurseur relative to disinfection of emigrants' baggage at the Asile de Nuit, Antwerp.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Antwerp, Belgium, June 21, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following translation of an article that appeared in one of the local newspapers—*Precurseur*, edition du soir, of June 19:

“*The Asile de Nuit.*—During the past three weeks the *Asile de Nuit*, which has been closed since the 1st of April, has been rendering useful services in another sphere of action. It is known that the American Government requires all emigrants from infected localities, especially those who come from Russia, to produce not only a health certificate but also an attestation that they have been detained at the port of embarkation five days after they have been bathed and their clothing disinfected.

“One of our principal maritime agents, much embarrassed by these requirements, called to mind the excellent system of disinfection carried on at the *Asile de Nuit*. The directors kindly placed the institution at his disposal, and now, three or four times a week, he sends some 30 men and about 12 women and children there to undergo the process of bathing and disinfection required by the American law.

“Last Saturday afternoon the rooms presented an animated appearance. Evidently something unusual was going on. The interest of the scene was enhanced by the hum of many strange tongues. There were Russians, Galicians, Armenians, Ottomans, Italians, Greeks, and Germans.

“An American physician sent here expressly to carry out the quarantine regulations supervises this work. As each individual leaves the establishment he receives a certificate to the effect that he has been bathed and his clothing disinfected. The baths, lavatories, and douches are scenes of busy action. The women, besides, use tubs for washing their garments and the linen of the children.

“We understand that the maritime agency of which we speak is engaged in constructing an establishment for the installation of an extensive system of disinfection, with complete arrangement for baths and washing. In the mean time the Asile de Nuit is a most valuable substitute.”

Very respectfully,

M. J. ROSENAU,  
*Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

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

CANADA.

*Steamship Montevidean detained at Grosse Isle Quarantine on account of smallpox.*

QUEBEC, July 1, 1893.

*Montevidean*, Liverpool and London, arrived and held at Grosse Isle. One case smallpox in crew. Sailor shipped at London. All vaccinated and vessel fumigated. No passengers.

CHAS. E. BANKS,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

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

*Arrival of immigrants at Quebec.*

[Telegram.]

QUEBEC, July 4, 1893.

*Numidian* arrived, Liverpool, 739 steerage, and *Oregon*, Liverpool, 319 steerage. All well.

CHAS. E. BANKS,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

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

[Telegram.]

QUEBEC, July 5, 1893.

*Stubbenhuk*, Hamburg and Antwerp, arrived with 677 steerage. All well.

CHAS. E. BANKS,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

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

FRANCE.

*Steamship companies at Havre refuse emigrants from infected localities.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Havre, France, June 20, 1893.*

SIR: Owing to the existence of cholera in the southern part of France, and in other parts of Europe, the steamship companies have

been notified that all emigrants coming from infected or suspected localities must undergo five days' detention, and that all their effects must be disinfected.

Taking into consideration the cost of building suitable barracks (there being none at this port), the expense of feeding and caring for the emigrants during the period of observation, and the ruinous effect of a single case of cholera upon the commerce of this place, the companies have adopted the following plan :

As soon as a town or district is declared infected, or even suspected by this office, the agent in whose territory the town or district lies is at once telegraphed to refuse all emigrants until further notice. If the agent disregards this order, the emigrants are sent back to their homes at his expense, and the passage money is refunded.

As a result the number of emigrants on the boats of the General Transatlantic Company is reduced about one-quarter, while there have been no emigrants at all on the Hamburg-Packet boats from this port for two weeks. This is because most of the third class for the Hamburg boats come from Marseilles and vicinity, or from Italy via Marseilles, in which city Surgeon Irwin reports many cases of cholera.

From noninfected ports emigrants are forbidden to pack food or feather beds in their trunks (as was formerly done), and each one must have a trunk or box of some sort, as sacks are dirty and dangerous, and in addition the inspection labels do not adhere well.

It would seem as though the companies were doing all in their power to obey the law.

Very respectfully, yours,

E. R. HOUGHTON,  
*Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

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

*No typhus fever at Lille.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Antwerp, Belgium, June 21, 1893.*

SIR: With reference to typhus fever at Lille, France, I have the honor to state that I am in receipt of a communication from our consular agent of that city: "That the disease has entirely ceased. There are 3 persons still in the hospital under observation, and they are rapidly convalescing."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. J. ROSENAU,  
*Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

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

*Sanitary condition of Limoges.*

Under date of June 20, the United States consul at Limoges reports "that the health in this consular district is normal. There are no cases of smallpox, cholera, or other contagious diseases."

*The cholera in the department of Morbihan.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Havre, France, June 16, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of cholera at Lorient for week of June 5 and 11, both dates inclusive: Lorient town

and district, no cases, no deaths; Vannes district, 1 case, 1 death; total deaths from all causes, 22. Population, according to census of April 12, 1893, 42,480; present officially estimated population, 42,000.

Respectfully, yours,

E. R. HOUGHTON,  
*Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

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

*The cholera in the south of France.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Marseilles, June 20, 1893.*

SIR: The epidemic of cholera in the south of France remains about the same as at last report. In Marseilles sporadic cases continue, but the death rate is the same as is usual at this time of year. The recent hot weather has been followed by a slight increase in the number of cases in other towns. At Alais there was only 1 death from cholera, on the 17th instant. Two cases, 1 fatal, occurred at Avignon. At Montpellier on June 17 there were 3 deaths from cholera.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,  
*Surgeon, M. H. S.*

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

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UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Marseilles, June 21, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to furnish the following information relative to the epidemic of cholera in South France:

MONTPELLIER, *June 20.*

The municipal council has voted the sum of 25,000 francs to be used for the clearing out of the insane asylum for women. Two deaths from cholera have occurred in this building.

TOULON, *20th June.*

Dr. Toinot is making an inspection at this place. There are 6 cases of cholera under treatment at the hospital of St. Mandrier. Dr. Toinot will also proceed to Hyères where, during the past month, several cases of cholera have appeared.

AVIGNON, *20th June.*

Several cases of cholera have appeared in this town.

MARSEILLES, *21st June.*

Only sporadic cases; death rate not increased. Fewer cases than late last week.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,  
*Surgeon, M. H. S.*

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

*Report of the consulting committee of hygiene of France.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Marseilles, June 21, 1893.

SIR: The following is a translation of the report of the consulting committee of hygiene of France, dated June 20, 1893:

"The consulting committee of hygiene of France reconvened at the ministry of the interior under the presidency of M. Brouardel. At the meeting, M. Henry Monod gave an account of the sanitary situation of the interior. In Morbihan the cholera epidemic appears to be at an end. Since the commencement of the month there have been but 4 deaths, the last June 14, at Gavres. From to-day clean bills of health are given at Lorient.

"In the department of Gard the diminution of cholera at Alais is such as to promise an early disappearance of the disease. The success of the very energetic measures taken by the delegate of the minister of the interior, Dr. Mosny, permits the hope that the neighborhood of the coal basins will be preserved from infection.

"At Cette, department of Hérault, the disease, which has only occurred in isolated cases, and has not assumed the character of a true epidemic, is subsiding."

Prof. Proust, inspector-general of the sanitary service, rendered an account of the situation of the exterior.

*Turkey.*—The Ottoman Government has prohibited the passage of the Turkish frontier to Persian pilgrims, who are required to go to the village of Cerbellah, in Irak. *Arabia.*—From a dispatch from Djeddah, of June 18, it appears that there have been 673 deaths from cholera at Mecca in the period from June 8 to 17 and of 90,000 pilgrims, Algerian and Tunisian; 82,000 have already started for Mecca. M. Proust gave some details of the diminution of typhus fever in France. On the 17th of June there were but 13 cases under treatment and only 2 new cases were admitted to hospital.

During the preceding week 1 case appeared at the hospital of Pont Audemer; 1 at Tonnerre; and several at St. Owen, causing 3 deaths; 1 at Mondescourt (arrondissement de Campiègne); 1 at Campiègne; 1 at Jouy-sous-Thelle (arrondissement de Beauvais). The epidemic has completely disappeared from the prison of Beauvais.

M. Chantemesse, adjunct inspector-general of the sanitary service, furnished information as to the typhus fever at Lille. There are only 2 cases at the hospital, the establishment of a lazaretto where vagabonds attacked with typhus are sent and isolated having been followed by the most satisfactory results.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,  
Surgeon M. H. S.

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

GERMANY.

*Relative to water supply of vessels leaving Hamburg.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Hamburg, Germany, June 20, 1893.

SIR: Referring to Department cablegram of 19th instant, regarding vessels' water supply, I have the honor to report that while it is possible

for a vessel to take Elbe water just as it is possible to suicide. no matter how stringent the prohibiting law may be. I am satisfied that it is not done.

It is forbidden by law and could only be done in a clandestine manner, and no one knows better than masters of vessels that the sailor would surely reveal any such action on their part.

It is manifestly impossible for me to stop each vessel for an analysis of her water supply, aside from the fact that pollution would be simply a willful act which could be as easily done after inspection as before and while going down the river to the sea.

All water shown me is clear and clean while Elbe water unfiltered is of a yellowish caste, somewhat approximating that of Pilsener beer.

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There is neither justice nor truth in the assertions made of late against the sanitary condition of this city.

Very respectfully, yours,  
 J. H. WHITE,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

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

GREAT BRITAIN.

*Sanitary measures taken by the U. S. consul-general at London.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL.

*London, June 14, 1893.*

SIR: By the courtesy of the United States consul at Liverpool, the following cable, from Washington to Fairfax Irwin, surgeon, M. H. S., detailed for duty at Marseilles, was made known to me:

“American minister at Constantinople reports that latest news shows rapid spread cholera westward from Bagdad into Mesopotamia trade routes, will soon bring it to Mediterranean ports. Notify all medical officers.”

In consequence of this information, and of the reports published in the newspapers that cholera is virulent in Mecca. I have deemed it prudent to instruct the consuls at Hull, Southampton, Cork, and Glasgow as per copy of letter herewith inclosed.

I also beg to refer to a dispatch from Consul A. B. Morse, Glasgow, No. 4, of June 12, 1893, recommending that a medical officer be appointed at that port, and by to-day's mail I am writing to him advising him to employ a medical man to make the necessary inspection, the expenses of such inspection to be paid by the owners of the ships pending Department's reply to his dispatch, and I respectfully recommend that his request be granted by cable authorizing him to employ a medical man at \$10 a day and the usual traveling expenses. No consular officer, unless he is a medical man, is competent to perform the duties laid down for the medical inspection of vessels. I consider the matter most urgent. The weather here is extremely hot and we have practically been without rain in this city for three months, and this state of things is very likely to encourage the spread of fever or other epidemics should they be brought into this country.

I have called a conference for to-morrow of the London firms owning ships plying between here and the ports of the United States to impress upon them the necessity of thorough inspection in daylight, at which time inspection can be efficient, and the necessity of greater care in looking after the character of their cargoes. I have also instituted a more careful inquiry into the method of disinfecting rags and other tex-

tile fabrics, in order to insure, if possible, complete compliance with the regulations.

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I am, sir, your obedient servant,

PATRICK A. COLLINS,  
*Consul-General.*

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,  
*Assistant Secretary of State.*

[Inclosure.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,  
*London, June 14, 1893.*

SIR: I inclose copy of a letter which has been forwarded to me from the United States consulate at Liverpool, and in view of the serious views it contains I have determined that in the future I shall require all wool and other articles mentioned in the quarantine regulations coming from Bagdad through Mesopotamia trade routes and from Russia through Baltic ports to be disinfected before shipment in accordance with those regulations.

You will be good enough to exercise especial vigilance in regard thereto.

PATRICK A. COLLINS,  
*Consul-General.*

*Steam disinfection plant to be erected at Southampton by the American Line.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Southampton, England, June 22, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that since writing letter of 18th instant, requesting that a cablegram should be sent to the agents of the American Line, stating that a steam disinfecting plant should be erected here, Dr. Wheeler and myself are satisfied that the agents of the line will provide suitable facilities here at Southampton for carrying out the regulations as soon as practicable. Having had an interview with the manager of the line this morning, I deem it but right to inform you of the attitude of the company and their avowed purpose to do everything in their power.

Very respectfully,

W. J. PETTUS,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

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

*Relative to detention of French emigrants.*

The following cablegrams have been sent from the Bureau :

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 4, 1893.*

Send your assistant to Hull to assist consul. Employ necessary substitute. French steerage passengers shipping at English ports to be detained five days. Notify Hull. Acknowledge.

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

To Passed Assistant Surgeon WILLIAMS, M. H. S.  
*American Consulate, Liverpool.*



[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 4, 1893.*

French steerage passengers shipping at English ports to be detained five days.

WYMAN,

*Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.*

To Surgeon IRWIN, M. H. S.

*American Consulate, London, England.*

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 4, 1893.*

French steerage passengers shipping at English ports to be detained five days.

WYMAN,

*Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.*To AMERICAN CONSUL, *Glasgow, Scotland.*

HOLLAND.

*Report of Surg. W. A. Wheeler on the inspection service at Rotterdam.*LONDON, *June 20, 1893.*

SIR : I beg to offer the following as a summary of my observations for the past week at Rotterdam. But one line of steamers carries passengers between Holland and the United States, and this line sails chiefly from Rotterdam, sending two ships per week from that port and two smaller vessels per month from Amsterdam. This line, the Netherlands-American Steamship Company, has been long established, and is in possession of very extensive wharf property at Rotterdam, on which they have erected large buildings for their freight and passenger business. This property is across the river from Rotterdam proper, and is far removed from the residence part of the city and quite isolated. Seeing its many advantages to them, the company last year built almost upon its wharves a large hotel in which to properly care for all its steerage passengers until the sailing days, Wednesday and Saturday. This hotel is of brick, well built, four stories in height, lighted and ventilated in the most approved manner, and with excellent plumbing. The three upper floors are used as dormitories, and each floor has accommodations for 300 people. The first floor is taken up with offices (passengers there obtain their steamer tickets) and the dining room. Excellent washrooms are found upon each floor, and a bath house has been provided across the street, in which are 12 or 14 shower baths. The food furnished at this hotel seemed to be of good quality and abundant in quantity, and the price for board and lodging is 48 cents per day. By a rule of the company all steerage passengers must come to this hotel at least thirty-six hours before sailing time to be properly inspected, ticketed, and listed on the manifest. As the hour for sailing varies according to the tide, and often occurs in the early morning, it has been thought best to have the final inspection of the emigrants on Tuesdays and Fridays, and it has been arranged that our inspector shall have sanitary control of the hotel, and make a daily visit there to examine all those arrived the day before, and to make such disposition of their baggage as he deems necessary.

At the present time all people coming from Russia are detained at the hotel five days, and in the mean time their baggage is steamed in a chamber constructed for that purpose in a building adjoining the hotel. I am convinced that this is thoroughly done, having witnessed the process several times. In view of the fact that at present the passengers from Russia and the Orient are looked upon with suspicion, the steamship company during my stay in Rotterdam voluntarily withdrew the sale of tickets to those people and telegraphed such instructions to their agents in Russia and the East. As a result of this, hereafter all Russians who come to Rotterdam will be obliged to cross England to reach America. The arrangements for the care and the careful examination of emigrants at Rotterdam are far better than I have yet seen at any other port, and practically the same methods will be adopted as are now in use at the other Continental ports where our inspectors are stationed. While at Rotterdam I learned that large numbers of Russians were passing through on their way to Liverpool, there taking steamer for New York or Quebec. This movement dates practically from the beginning of this year, and from figures which I obtained from the Holland emigration commissioners has increased from 165, as the number in January, to 1,766 as the figures for May. In short, some 5,000 Russians thus far this year have passed through Rotterdam for America via England, a movement practically unknown till the present season. The explanation is this: For many years Hamburg has been the port of departure for all Russians, and the forwarding agents for this business here all had their headquarters at Hamburg. Many of these agents are Russians, and the city of Hamburg has virtually prohibited foreign steamship agents, or rather forwarding agents, from doing business in Hamburg. So that these same people who formerly did business in Hamburg have now moved to Rotterdam and are forwarding their emigrants via England, as the Rotterdam line has been unwilling to take them at the same rates as some of the English lines. I make this explanation in justice to the Rotterdam steamship people, who are not alone responsible for the increased migration of Russians through Rotterdam. The health of the city of Rotterdam is excellent, and, as I said before, the conditions governing the inspection work there most excellent.

Very respectfully,

W. A. WHEELER,  
*Surgeon. M. H. S.*

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

ITALY.

*Inspection of emigrants at Naples.*

NAPLES, *June 14, 1893.*

SIR: Contrary to my expectations the emigration continues pretty steadily, though of course greatly diminished below the movement of a month ago. It is almost without precedent that there should be over 1,000 steerage passengers on one ship this late in June. The indications are that there will be from eight to ten ships a month during the summer; possibly not over eight. The health of Naples continues excellent, but the constant intercourse, almost daily, between this port and Marseilles, as well as with the Black Sea country and the Syrian coast, make constant watchfulness necessary. I have all the water tanks of the ships from Marseilles emptied and refilled with Naples water, the latter being about the best I have ever seen supplied to a large city.

In about ten days the Italian commission will begin to do their work on shore, in a large shed upon the quay. This will be a great gain for humanity and will also lessen the difficulty of sending the ship to sea in a cleanly condition, but I do not quite see how it will be possible for me to inspect the baggage or control the inspected passengers when the new arrangement goes into effect. The inspection has done a great deal of good. The practice of carrying quantities of bad food in personal baggage, to be consumed in the bunks and elsewhere in the steerage, where its remains would be most apt to cause filth, and the shipping of dirty bedding have been almost entirely broken up. I expect, however, that with the bill of health for a tool I will be able to make a way through the threatened complication, as I have done through a number of others.

I have urged the companies repeatedly to make some suitable provision for disinfection, but without any success. I have therefore issued the inclosed circular. If they are compelled to arrange a plant they will do it, but will never move of their own accord. I trust my action will meet with the approval of the Department.

Respectfully,

G. B. YOUNG,  
*Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

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

[Inclosure.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Naples, June, 1893.*

*To the agents of the steamship companies doing business between Naples and the United States:*

GENTLEMEN: Recent events have fully demonstrated the necessity for the supply at this port of some adequate plant for the disinfection of baggage and such other articles as are considered to have a doubtful sanitary history. The time spent and annoyance caused by attempts at disinfection by makeshift methods are sufficient in themselves to condemn the means employed for disinfection at present, even if there were not something more than a doubt as to the efficiency of those means.

In view of these facts, I have the honor to inform you that I have decided that on and after the 18th instant no disinfection will be recognized except that done with live steam. I would therefore suggest that you take steps at once to make the necessary arrangements.

I will be glad to consult with you and to offer suggestions as to the best method of arranging the necessary plant.

Respectfully,

G. B. YOUNG,  
*Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

*Proposed erection of a steam disinfecting plant at Genoa.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Naples, June 19, 1893.*

SIR: I transmit herewith report for week ending June 17. There are four ships advertised for the next ten days, but I do not think they will average more than 500 passengers apiece.

I am glad to report that my circular in regard to steam disinfection has done its work, and that at the suggestion of some of the agents I am now making plans for an adequate disinfecting plant, and feel fairly confident that they will be carried out.

My plan embraces an iron chamber 6 by 10 by 12 feet, lined with fire brick to prevent radiation. Steam is to be furnished from a stationary boiler and its supply regulated by a thermostat set to 114° C. The contents of the baggage, which at this port is 90 per cent hand baggage, will be transferred to galvanized-iron trays, which in turn will be arranged one above another on trucks, and these are then to be wheeled into the chamber. There are to be three of these trucks, and the chamber will contain the contents of about 225 to 250 pieces of hand baggage. It takes so long to get anything done here that it will probably be some time before the plant is actually erected, but still I think there is a reasonable certainty of its completion as planned. The chamber is to be located on a hulk, and quarters will be provided on board for the detention and care of passengers whom it is thought desirable to have under observation for a few days. So far I have not thought it necessary to disinfect any steerage compartments beyond the pretty efficient disinfection of a good coat of paint or whitewash; but should the necessity arise for disinfection of fore-castle or steerage I should have to use sulphur, though I must confess I would rather put my trust in an abundance of soap and water, paint, and whitewash than sulphur used in the way one usually has to employ it on board ship.

Respectfully,

G. B. YOUNG,  
*Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

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

· MEXICO.

*Yellow fever in Mexico.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Vera Cruz, Mexico, June 28, 1893.*

SIR: Replying to yours of the 21st instant, I would say that while yellow fever prevails here all the time, yet it is no worse now than in the years 1891 and 1892. In June, 1891, there were reported 36 deaths from yellow fever; in June, 1892, 34 deaths, and in June, 1893, up to the 24th, there have been 23 deaths from yellow fever. The years 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890 seem to have been nearly free from the fever, only 3 deaths in 1887, 5 deaths in 1888, 6 in 1889, and 37 in 1890 being reported. During 1891 the disease prevailed in all the months but one (December), and there were 169 deaths in the year. In 1892 there was yellow fever during all the months but three (January, February, and March), and 213 deaths. This year, up to June 24, which is the last report I could get, there has been fever in every month, and the deaths amount to 89, with a probability of 10 more by the end of this month.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES SCHAEFER,  
*United States Consul.*

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

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

*Sanitary condition of Manila.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Manila, Philippine Islands, May 10, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I posted in this consulate April 29, 1893, the quarantine laws and regulations, and that they have now been up for ten days.

I beg to report that this port is in a healthy condition, with the exception of 4 or 5 cases of smallpox, which is not an unusual number at this time of year; so I do not think it could be considered an infected port.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

C. H. COWAN,  
*United States Consul.*

HON. JOSIAH QUINCY,  
*Assistant Secretary of State.*

TURKEY.

*The cholera in Turkey in Asia.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Bagdad, June 1, 1893.*

SIR: Last Saturday (May 27) the telegraph announced an outbreak of a very fatal disease at Bassorah and at Amarah (on the Tigris, twenty hours by steam above Bassorah). An army surgeon was at once sent from here to investigate, and steamers from Bassorah were ordered not to touch at Amarah and not to proceed up the river further than Koot, where passengers and freight are to be transferred to another steamer from here. I have made daily inquiry, but can learn nothing further. It was reported that on the 27th (last Saturday) there had been 2 deaths at Bassorah and 16 at Amarah. The report is unreliable. The disease has been spoken of as "cholera" and as "pernicious fever." There will probably be considerable fever this summer of a malarial type, owing to the desert being flooded. But when the rivers have been unusually low, fevers also prevail, owing, it is said, to the stagnant pools in the desert becoming putrid. Of the two it is probable that a good overflow is preferable.

JOHN C. SUNDBERG,  
*United States Consul.*

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

WEST INDIES.

*Report of departure from Havana of schooner John C. Smith after having had yellow fever on board while in port.*

HAVANA, CUBA, *June 26, 1893.*

SIR: Yesterday I had the honor of wiring you as follows: "*John C. Smith*, American schooner, Saturday, port in the United States, via some national quarantine station, probably Chandeleur; had 4 cases yellow here."

The *John C. Smith* left here Saturday evening, and as her captain had not chartered to go to any port in particular, his intention was to go into the Gulf seeking freight at such port as the weather would most favor, probably Mobile. In view of his having had 4 cases of yellow fever occur aboard, 2 of them scarcely recovered, and others exposed, he said he would take my advice and go direct to a national quarantine station, which would probably be Chandeleur, as it was nearer to Mobile. Although this vessel did not go to any wharf while here, unfortunately the British barkentine *Icarus*, which had become infected at Tallapiedra wharf, came and anchored very near her, and in four or five days her crew began to fall sick, one dying in hospital (fifth day), vomiting black; with urine intensely albuminous.

The schooner was well cleaned, her hold and fore-castle fumigated for sixty hours with sulphur, her cabin and fore-castle washed with mercuric solution before she left; but, as I have said, 2 of her crew were scarcely convalesced from yellow fever and others exposed at the time of her departure.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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

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

#### STATISTICAL REPORTS.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—*Buenos Ayres*.—Month of April, 1893. Population, 563,170. Total deaths, 974, including smallpox, 2; enteric fever, 34; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 55; and measles, 1.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended June 23, 1893. Population, 1,472. One death.

*Green Turtle Cay—Abaco*.—Two weeks ended June 21, 1893. Population, 3,286. One death.

CHINA—*Hong Kong*.—Month of March, 1893. Total deaths, 415, including phthisis pulmonalis, 53, and smallpox, 14.

Month of April, 1893. Total deaths, 399, including phthisis pulmonalis, 39, and smallpox, 17.

CUBA—*Havana*.—Under date of July 1, 1893, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 184 deaths in this city during the week ending June 29, 1893. Twenty-one of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 88 new cases, 5 were caused by enteric fever, 4 by so-called pernicious fever, 4 by paludal fever, 1 by croup, 1 by glanders, and 2 by the grippe. Only 3 of the deaths from yellow fever occurred in the military hospital, while the remaining 18 were in civil hospitals and different parts of the city. The weather is extremely warm and muggy.

FRANCE—*Calais*.—Month of May, 1893. Population, 56,867. Total deaths, 120, including enteric fever, 2; diphtheria, 2; measles, 19; and whooping cough, 1.

*Marseilles*.—Month of May, 1893. Population 406,919. Total deaths, 1,101, including cholera, 10; smallpox, 15; enteric fever, 16; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 37; measles, 44; and whooping cough, 14.

*Roubaix*.—Month of May, 1893. Population, 120,000. Total deaths, 22, including enteric fever, 3; diphtheria, 2; and measles, 17.

*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended June 20, 1893. Population, 133,443. Total deaths, 116, including enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 3; and whooping cough, 3.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended June 17 corresponded to an annual rate of 19.4 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,322,429. The lowest rate was recorded in Portsmouth, viz, 10.3, and the highest in Swansea, viz, 32.2 a thousand.

*London*.—One thousand five hundred and seventy-nine deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 6; measles, 45; scarlet fever, 38; diphtheria, 62; whooping cough, 47; enteric fever, 7; and diarrhea and dysentery, 96. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 19.1 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 234 deaths. In greater London 2,001 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.8 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included diphtheria, 12; smallpox, 2; and scarlet fever, 7.

WALES—*Swansea*.—Four weeks ended June 17, 1893. Population, 99,423. Total deaths, 162, including scarlet fever, 1, and diphtheria, 2.

*Ireland*.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 17 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 24.2 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Drogheda viz, 4.4, and the highest in Galway, viz, 30.2 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 189 deaths were registered, including typhus fever, 1; enteric fever, 3; whooping cough, 9; and scarlet fever, 2.

*Scotland*.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 17, corresponded to an annual rate of 20.2 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 10.3, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 23.7 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 570, including measles, 27; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 2; whooping cough, 7; and diarrhea, 6.

INDIA—*Singapore*.—Month of April, 1893. Total deaths, 562, including cholera, 1; "fever," 151; and smallpox, 6.

MALTA AND GOZO.—Two weeks ended April 30, 1893. Total deaths, 180, including enteric fever, 4; diphtheria, 2; measles, 9; and whooping cough, 3.

SWITZERLAND.—Week ended June 10, 1893. Reports from 15 cities of Switzerland, having an aggregate population of 524,251, show a total of 263, including phthisis pulmonalis, 28; enteric fever, 3; diphtheria and croup, 13; measles, 4; and whooping cough, 1.

TURKEY—*Constantinople*.—Month of May, 1893. Total deaths, 1,039, including 9 from smallpox.





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.	
Para .....	May 28.....	100,000	40		3			2					
Para .....	June 4.....	100,000	46		3			4					
Para .....	June 11.....	100,000	44		4			4					
Plymouth.....	June 17.....	86,772	46									8	
Port Hope.....	July 1.....	5,042	2										
Prague.....	June 17.....	186,315	22			4		6	1	8	2	1	
Prescott.....	June 22.....	2,988	3										
Prescott.....	June 29.....	2,988	2										
Puerto Cabello.....	June 17.....	10,500	5										
Rheims.....	June 17.....	110,000	56										
Rotterdam.....	June 17.....	222,230	96						1				
St. Georges.....	June 12.....	15,013	1										
St. Georges.....	June 19.....	15,013	3										
St. Johns.....	June 17.....	39,179	11										
St. Johns.....	June 24.....	39,179	15							1			
St. Petersburg.....	June 3.....	1,000,000	698			1		3	8	4	1	2	
St. Pierre.....	June 10.....	35,000	12										
Schiedam.....	June 17.....	25,280	9										
Sheffield.....	June 17.....	324,243	121			1				1	2	1	
Sonneberg.....	June 18.....	12,000	3										
Southampton.....	June 17.....	65,621	15								2		
Stettin.....	June 10.....	120,000	76										
Stockholm.....	June 17.....	249,246	100					1	3	6		2	
Stuttgart.....	June 17.....	139,659	50							3			
Tampico.....	June 25.....	7,000	18										
Trapani.....	June 10.....	43,095	9										
Trieste.....	June 10.....	185,471	62			5			1	5			
Tuxpan.....	June 17.....	10,280	6										
Tuxpan.....	June 24.....	10,280	5										
Venice.....	June 10.....	163,601	73							1	2		
Vera Cruz.....	June 23.....	25,500	44		9		2						
Victoria.....	June 17.....	16,841	6										
Warsaw.....	June 10.....	500,931	215			11		1	2	4		2	
Zurich.....	June 10.....	104,406	52							3			

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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

