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UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Observations made with regard to cholera in Europe and Asia with special reference to its possible extension to the United States through vessels, merchandise, and immigrants.

The following partial summary of the observations made by Surg. Fairfax Irwin and Dr. Walter Kempster has been prepared in this Bureau and is published in advance of the complete report :

By the request of the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service a commission was appointed, with the approval of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, in December last, consisting of Surg. Fairfax Irwin, of the Marine-Hospital Service, and Dr. Kempster. Surg. Irwin was detailed because of his long connection with the quarantine service and with the immigration medical service in Boston and Dr. Kempster by reason of his especial experience and observation in the previous year as one of the special commission appointed to investigate the causes of immigration from Europe, in the performance of which duty he had acquired large experience and observation in Russia and northern European countries.

These officers visited the principal ports along the Atlantic coast from Liverpool to Stettin, including every port of considerable size on that coast. Hence they went through Holland, Belgium, Germany, Austria, and Italy to Genoa, thence to Alexandria and Cairo in Egypt, and to Jaffa and Jerusalem, to which latter places they found that it is the custom of devout Russians to make pilgrimages. In Jerusalem the commissioners saw hundreds of Russian pilgrims just arrived from the provinces of Russia, where famine and cholera were then prevalent. The pilgrims came through without quarantine examination, and were camped or grouped in one building in the suburbs of Jerusalem, living in dirt and adding to the unspeakable filth of the city.

American and English residents there are greatly alarmed at these pilgrimages, and during the past winter they united, both Jews and Gentiles, in a petition to the Sultan of Turkey, in which they offered to keep Jerusalem clean and supplied with pure water without any expense whatever to the Turkish Government, and the request was denied. As the sewer conduits and water-supply pipes, which were built originally by King Solomon, and which are almost intact, although not now in use, and the water supply now going to waste, are adequate, this

proposition involved but a comparatively small outlay. The whole subject was surveyed by English engineers. The money was raised to carry out the work, but the permit is withheld by the Turkish Government, and the city is in consequence terribly filthy.

At Jerusalem the pilgrims come in contact with travelers from all nations; hence this city becomes a focal point of contagion from any epidemic disease.

From Jerusalem they went to Smyrna, in Asia, from which port come the wools, goat and camel's hair, rugs, and carpets from the far East, from those countries where cholera commonly prevails.

From Smyrna they went to Constantinople, where a very rigid and thorough examination was made, not only with reference to the possible outbreak of cholera at that point, but to investigate the methods employed by the Turkish Government to prevent the invasion of the disease from other parts of the eastern world, with which Turkish ports are in direct and immediate contact through the shipping which passes from the Black Sea through the Bosphorus.

They were also authorized to investigate the extent to which leprosy, smallpox, and other infectious or contagious diseases prevailed and what was done, if anything, by the several governments to prevent the introduction or spread of epidemic diseases through their respective dominions.

At Constantinople it was found that quarantine was a name only, vessels being permitted to pass through the Bosphorus from Odessa and other ports on the Black Sea without restriction. The medical officer charged with the duty of establishing quarantine restrictions told the commissioners that it was impossible to carry out proper quarantine regulations, for two reasons: In the first place, because there was no money to enable him to establish them, and, secondly, because whenever any sanitary measure is suggested by him the Koran must first be consulted, and if the expounders of the Koran find nothing in the book which by their interpretation does not authorize the proposed sanitary measure, then it can not be done. The Koran comes first and science afterward.

It was at this point also that special investigations were made to determine the existence and extent of the cholera in southern Russia and the methods by which it was introduced through Russia and into Europe during the previous year, which, by proper sanitary regulations, might have been prevented.

The investigation at this point shows that it was through the routes taken by pilgrims to and from Mecca and other holy cities, and the channels through which commerce passes, that the cholera came from India to Mecca, passing thence northward through Persia to points on the Caspian Sea, being especially severe at Teheran, where, during the autumn of 1892, the daily deaths from cholera were upward of 1,800. It was at this time and place that Mr. Theo. Childs contracted the cholera and died of it at a small suburb outside of Teheran. Thence the disease passed through commercial channels to Baku, on the Caspian Sea, which is the eastern terminus of the Southern Russian railroad system and the point at which large quantities of petroleum are raised from wells and sent through all the southern and eastern parts of Russia, going by boat to the Volga River, also across the country by the Southern Russian railroad to Batoum and points on the Black Sea. From Astrakhan, at the mouth of the Volga, the disease spread with rapidity and virulence toward the north, following the course of the Volga and its tributaries until it reached Moscow and St. Petersburg on other water-

courses closely related to the Volga, the disease being most virulent along all the water ways.

During the past winter and spring it has prevailed in the southwestern provinces of Russia bordering on the Black Sea, and following the Dnieper and Dneister Rivers, again going northward through the territory of Russia into that part known as Old Poland, being especially severe in the province of Podolia, where at one time, during the month of March, over 500 deaths per day were recorded.

It was from these provinces that under the recent edict of the Russian Government the Hebrews were expelled. They sought exit at the port of Odessa, and thence by way of the Black Sea through the Bosphorus and Mediterranean to ports in Sicily, Italy, and other places on the Mediterranean. It is believed that in this manner the presence of cholera in Marseilles is accounted for, this being one of the principal seaports which many coast trading vessels enter. From Marseilles, however, there has been no immigration for some months, and there is none now.

From Constantinople the commissioners proceeded to Athens, Corfu, Palermo, in Sicily, and Naples, from which places there are large shipments of commerce and immigrants to the United States. At Naples, by reason of the reported outbreak of cholera at Marseilles, Surg. Irwin was detached and sent to Marseilles in April to aid the consul in the preventive measures necessary with regard to vessels and people bound for the United States.

Dr. Kempster then continued the investigations alone, proceeding from Naples to Rome and Florence, from which place many of the kid skins, rabbit skins, and wool products are sent direct to the United States. Also to Leghorn, Venice, Trieste, near the Austro-Hungarian borders, at which points merchandise of the latter class passes freely into Italy, investigation showing that quantities of these skins come into that territory from the southern provinces of Russia.

From Milan, Dr. Kempster followed the route which is ordinarily taken by emigrants from southern Europe, who seek ports of embarkation on the North Sea and are carried from Basle, Switzerland, on trains provided by some of the transatlantic steamship companies to ports from which they sail. These special trains carrying emigrants are provided and maintained by the steamship companies, who run cars from Basle to their respective ports over a route known as the *chemin de fer de l'est*, and it was on this route that a number of cases of cholera occurred while Dr. Kempster was making his investigations, infecting more than one village where sick emigrants had been taken from the train, and who subsequently died. This was, during the late spring, infecting the region thereabout.

Hence the investigations were continued in France, where it is believed that cholera existed, but about which no official information could be learned. Investigation, however, showed that the disease was then and had been prevalent through the country, the cases up to this time being more or less of a sporadic character, and could not be called epidemic, excepting in the province of L'Orient, which is on the northwest coast of France. In France stops were made at various places to investigate with regard to the prevalence of cholera. At Paris he investigated the health conditions of the city and the commercial relations existing between France and the United States, with special reference to the character of merchandise and the danger which might be apprehended from the same by reason of the widespread prevalence of the disease in that country.

From France Dr. Kempster proceeded to London, and, as a result of his investigation there, he shows in his report to the Surgeon-General that the unrestricted intercourse between French ports and London and other English ports is a serious factor in the liability of the United States to become infected from France. Several lines of steamships ply between the northern and western coasts of France, vessels arriving daily with provisions and all classes of merchandise. These vessels lie in close proximity to vessels which are bound to the United States, loading and unloading on the same dock, having had no quarantine inspection prior to coming in. The great danger arising from this unrestricted intercourse between London and the coast of France has necessitated the careful guarding by the Marine-Hospital Service of all English ports, and especial attention is now being paid, therefore, to the ports of London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Hull, Southampton, and Queens-town. Immigrants are now avoiding the continental ports of debarkation in considerable numbers, and are going to English ports for shipment to the United States, thus attempting to avoid the rigid examinations now made by the officers of the Marine-Hospital Service at the principal continental seaports.

Bark R. H. Routh, from Santos, sent to South Atlantic Quarantine.

[Telegram.]

SAVANNAH, GA., July 12, 1893.

Bark *R. H. Routh* from Santos to Tybee for orders, sailed this morning for Brunswick. She shipped crew at Santos. Left 1 man sick at Santos. Would strongly advise intercepting vessel at Brunswick Bar, which place she will reach to-morrow morning, and sending her to Sapelo.

C. N. BRANDT,
Acting Health Officer.

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

[Telegram.]

JULY 12, 1893.

Bark *Routh*, from Santos, left Tybee against protest quarantine officer. Arrives Brunswick Bar to-morrow morning. See article 2, paragraph 2, Regulations of April 4. Send her to Sapelo Quarantine.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General.

To the QUARANTINE OFFICER, *Brunswick, Ga.*

[Telegram.]

BRUNSWICK, GA., July 13, 1893.

Bark *Routh* met off Brunswick Bar this afternoon; a tug has her in tow en route to Sapelo.

J. A. DUNWOODY,
Health Officer.

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

Yellow fever near Brunswick, Ga.—Release of laborers sent to South Atlantic Quarantine Station.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE, July 7, 1893.

SIR: This being the eighth day of their detention and the fifth from date of the latest possible chance of infection, I have the honor to in-

form you that the suspected laborers have been released from quarantine and taken to the dock at the north end, there to be stripped and washed, their clothes (they had no baggage) meanwhile to undergo disinfection by steam. Unless I hear to the contrary by this day's mail, I shall return them to Brunswick by the only means at hand, the regular passenger steamer from Savannah. Certificate of health will be given them. I must state that it became necessary to employ three guards for the camp, at \$2 per diem. Our supplies were delayed seriously in coming from Savannah, and it became necessary to slaughter one of the calves. The suspects were well fed and comfortably quartered, and express themselves as grateful. There was no trouble of any kind at any time amongst them.

Very respectfully,

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

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

Release of yellow fever suspects at Conquest's Camp.

CONQUEST'S CAMP, GA., *July 8, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that pratique was given to all save three persons at this camp (*i. e.*, to 73) yesterday. These three are still isolated, and will be kept under observation until Monday, July 10, at which date, if nothing occurs to render it inadvisable, I will release them and leave myself.

Respectfully, yours,

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

Yellow fever at Cape Charles Quarantine.

[Telegram.]

NORFOLK, VA., *June 13, 1893.*

British brig from Havana signals 4 cases of yellow fever at lower bay. Have telephoned Dr. Perry.

WILLIAM A. THOM,
Quarantine Officer.

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

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE, *July 13, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the British brig *Darpa*, thirteen days from Havana, bound for Sidney, Cape Breton, in gravel ballast, put into Chesapeake Bay last night at 10 o'clock for medical relief. She was inspected this morning at Cape Charles Quarantine and found infected with yellow fever. The body of Capt. Lyon, who died yesterday, the 12th, after eight days' illness, attended with pronounced symptoms of yellow fever, was still on board. There are 2 cases of yellow fever among the crew of 7 remaining. One of them became ill at Havana, the other on the 9th instant, just five days after the beginning of Capt. Lyon's sickness. The vessel and crew have been sent to Fisherman Island for treatment.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

*Yellow fever at Gulf Quarantine.*GULF QUARANTINE, *July 10, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that a seaman on board the schooner *John C. Smith* was to-day found to be suffering from yellow fever. He was taken sick in the afternoon immediately after the completion of the fumigation and disinfection.

The patient will be removed to the Lazaretto and the vessel recleansed.

Very respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

The control of the maritime quarantine of the port of Philadelphia transferred to the State quarantine board of Pennsylvania.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

State Quarantine Board, July 1, 1893.

SIR: It becomes my duty to inform you that the control of the maritime quarantine of the port of Philadelphia has this day been transferred by the board of health of the city of Philadelphia to the State quarantine board of Pennsylvania, in accordance with an act of assembly passed by the last legislature of Pennsylvania. The following-named compose the new board: Maj. Moses Veale, president; Benjamin Lee, secretary; and R. H. Cleeman, M. D., Ernest Laplace, M. D., Thomas Winsmore, esq., Henry Du Bois, esq., and H. C. Boenning, M. D., quarantine physician.

The board desires to coöperate to the fullest extent with your service in preventing the importation of contagion at this port. All communications should be addressed either to Moses Veale, esq., health officer, or to Benjamin Lee, M. D., secretary of the State quarantine board, 604 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

BENJAMIN LEE,

Secretary.

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

The following letter has been sent in reply:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 26, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a new wharf 200 feet long by 42 feet wide, upon which is erected a warehouse, is just completed at Reedy Island at a total cost of \$15,000. Two steel steam chambers, an engine and sulphur furnace, exhaust fan, steam pumps, tanks, etc., are being completed and will be installed upon the wharf at Reedy Island on about July 10, at a total cost of about \$12,000.

An addition to the length of the wharf front will also soon be made. The erection of other buildings will be commenced in a short time. Commencing on the 1st day of July and continuing until the disinfecting plant is installed at Reedy Island, the plan proposed is to inspect at the Delaware Breakwater Quarantine all vessels from foreign ports bound for Philadelphia arriving at the Delaware Breakwater between sunrise and sunset, together with all vessels bound for Philadelphia having sickness on board during the voyage or upon arrival. Vessels bound for Philadelphia and arriving at Delaware Breakwater between sunset and sunrise (during the night), having no sickness on board dur-

ing the voyage, may proceed to the supplemental station at Reedy Island. You are informed that the quarantine steamer *Woodworth* will be put in commission and a medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service placed in command, and the vessel stationed at Reedy Island for making inspections, as above indicated.

I would respectfully request that if this plan meets with your approval you will notify the Philadelphia pilots, so that there will be no misunderstanding as to what will be required of vessels bound for Philadelphia.

Very respectfully,

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

Maj. MOSES VEALE,
President State Quarantine Board.

*Detention of an infected vessel from Cienfuegos at New York Quarantine—
Telegraphic conversation with the quarantine officer.*

STATEN ISLAND, *June 13, 1893.*

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

What information have you with reference to yellow fever in Cuba and Brazil? It has approached nearer us in the past few weeks than it has in some years. In fact, I took off a case on Sunday, the body of a man on the steamship *Ardangarm*, made autopsy and cremated body. I held ship and disinfected her. Still held. Case was from Cienfuegos on 2d July. No future development. Disease was contracted in Cienfuegos and not on shipboard. Was isolated throughout voyage and attended by the captain, who had had the disease. Wish you would notify consuls of the regulations of this port and I believe of your own service that all vessels should load in stream by lighter and not at dock. This will oblige me very much and increase the safety. Those vessels that have come under us and have not carried out such regulations have been and will be discharged in quarantine.

WM. T. JENKINS,
Health Officer.

WASHINGTON, *July 13, 1893.*

DR. WILLIAM T. JENKINS,
Health Officer, Port of New York:

Am glad to hear your regulation regarding vessels at Cienfuegos, and will cable same to-day. Had not previously had them. If they apply to all other Cuban ports, notify me so that I can include all in my cable to-day. This is evidently a yellow fever year. Have just received notice of 4 cases on a British brig approaching Cape Charles Quarantine. Will send another inspector to Cuba.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, *July 13.*

Notify all Cuban ports that New York Quarantine requires vessels to be loaded in bay or stream when yellow fever exists at port.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General.

To the AMERICAN CONSUL-GENERAL, *Havana.*

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended July 8, 1893.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, July 9, 1893.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 8, 1893,
 also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from—	Total.
1893.			
July 2	Steamship Pennland	Antwerp	424
2	Steamship Umbria	Liverpool and Queenstown	316
2	Steamship Hevelius	Rio de Janerio	10
2	Steamship La Bourgogne	Havre	311
3	Steamship Britannia	Naples	634
3	Steamship State of California	Glasgow	349
3	Steamship Berlin	Southampton	266
3	Steamship Circassia	Glasgow and Merville	504
5	Steamship Entella	Naples	450
5	Steamship Obdam	Rotterdam	806
5	Steamship Elbe	Bremen and Southampton	678
5	Steamship München	Bremen	591
5	Steamship Westernland	Antwerp	496
6	Steamship Elysia	Naples	412
5	Steamship Olinda	Lisbon and The Azores	71
6	Steamship Hekla	Copenhagen, Christiana, etc	794
6	Steamship Strassburg	Bremen	762
6	Steamship Dubbeldam	Rotterdam	444
6	Steamship Lahn	Bremen	518
6	Steamship Majestic	Liverpool and Queenstown	767
6	Steamship Kronprinz Fr. Wilhelm	Naples	696
6	Steamship Augusta Victoria	Hamburg	130
6	Steamship Leibnitz	Santos, Rio de Janerio	14
8	Steamship Maasdam	Rotterdam and Boulogne	361
8	Steamship New York	Southampton	233
8	Steamship Chemnitz	Hamburg	190
8	Steamship Rugia	Hamburg	195
	Total		11,422

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

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

Promulgation of foreign quarantine regulations—Continued.

Official notification has been received that the quarantine regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury have been posted in the offices of the United States consuls at the following-named ports for ten days: Buenos Ayres; Cornwallis N. S.; Huelva Kempt, N. S.; Montevideo; Parrsboro, and Port Joggins, N. S.

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

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 8, 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	July 4
British s.s. Uplands	July 6	New Castle.	do	do	July 8
British s.s. Montezuma	July 8	London	Newport News.	Held for disinfection.	

* Previously reported.

Nine vessels inspected and passed.
 Five vessels spoken and passed.

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

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 8, 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.	Disinfected.....	July 3

* Previously reported.

Thirteen vessels inspected and passed.

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 6, 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.	Disinfected.....	June 30
British bark Icarus *.....	June 26	Havana	Mobile.....	.....do	July 5

* Previously reported.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 5, 1893.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC 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. Eunice L. Crocker....	June 28	Trinidad	Darien, Ga..	Disinfected.....	July 1
Am. barkentine Anita Berwind.*	June 28	Havana	New York...	Held for disinfection.	
Tugboat Passport †.....	June 29	Satilla River	Brunswick..	Disinfected.....	July 1

* Captain died from yellow fever at Satilla River.

† Contained the 25 colored laborers who loaded the barkentine *Anita Berwind* at Satilla River.*Week ended July 8, 1893.*

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Am. barkentine Anita Berwind.*	June 28	Havana	New York...	Disinfected.....	July 7
Norwegian bark Sunbeam.....	July 7	Bilboa, Spain.	Sapelo S'nd.	Held for disinfection.	

* Previously reported.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles*.—Month of June, 1893. Population, 65,000. Total deaths, 86, including phthisis pulmonalis, 16; enteric fever, 3; and whooping cough, 1.

Sacramento.—Month of June, 1893. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 35, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4, and diphtheria, 1.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport*.—Month of June, 1893. Estimated population, 55,000. Total deaths, 85, including enteric fever, 1; diphtheria and croup, 3; and whooping cough, 3.

FLORIDA—*Alachua County*.—Month of June, 1893. Estimated population, 23,000. Total deaths, 8, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Pensacola.—Month of June, 1893. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 27, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3, and enteric fever, 1.

IOWA.—Month of May, 1893. The following mortuary report is taken from the *Monthly Bulletin* for June, 1893:

Burlington.—No report.

Cedar Rapids.—No report.

Clinton.—Consumption, 2; pneumonia, 2; la grippe, 1; typhoid fever, 2; meningitis, 1. Total deaths, 20. Population (estimated), 22,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.9.

Council Bluffs.—Consumption, 2; pneumonia, 2; membranous croup, 1; meningitis, 1; puerperal fever, 1; remittent fever, 1. Total deaths, 18. Population 35,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.77.

Davenport.—No report.

Des Moines.—Consumption, 5; pneumonia, 11; diphtheria, 7; membranous croup, 1; measles, 2; typhoid fever, 1; malarial fever, 1; meningitis, 1. Total deaths, 70. Death rate per 1,000, 1.

Dubuque.—No report.

Fort Dodge.—Membranous croup, 1; diphtheria, 1; measles, 1; cholera infantum, 1. Total deaths, 7. Population 6,000. Death rate per 1,000, 1.1.

Keokuk.—Consumption, 3; pneumonia, 1; scarlet fever, 1; typhoid fever, 3. Total deaths, 15. Population (estimated), 20,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.7.

Muscatine.—No report.

Oskaloosa.—Typhoid fever, 1. Total deaths, 5. Population, 7,500. Death rate per 1,000, 0.66.

Ottumwa.—Consumption, 1; whooping cough, 1. Total deaths, 13. Population (estimated), 16,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.8.

Sioux City.—No report.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore*.—Month of June, 1893. Population, 455,427. Total deaths, 711, including phthisis pulmonalis, 95; enteric fever, 13; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 9; measles, 7; croup, 2; and whooping cough, 6.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Brockton*.—Month of June, 1893. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 35; including phthisis pulmonalis, 4.

MICHIGAN.—Four weeks ended July 1, 1893. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, compared with the preceding month, indicate that diarrhea increased and pneumonia, influenza, and scarlet fever decreased in area of prevalence.

Compared with the average for the month of June, in the seven years 1886–1892, intermittent fever was less prevalent in June, 1893.

Including reports by regular observers and others, diphtheria was re-

ported present in Michigan in the month of June, 1893, at 80 places, scarlet fever at 74 places, measles at 56 places, and typhoid fever at 33 places.

Reports from all sources show diphtheria reported at 2 places more, scarlet fever at 34 places less, measles at 12 places less, and typhoid fever at 4 places more in the month of June, 1893, than in the preceding month.

Grand Rapids.—Month of June, 1893. Estimated population, 90,000. Total deaths, 84, including phthisis pulmonalis, 6; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 6; and whooping cough, 1.

MINNESOTA—*Winona*.—Month of June, 1893. Population, 20,000. Total deaths, 29, including scarlet fever, 1; croup, 2; and whooping cough, 2.

NEW YORK.—Month of May, 1893. Reports to the State board of health from eight districts, including New York City, Brooklyn, and 150 other cities, towns, and villages, show a total of 10,718 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1,239; smallpox, 21; enteric fever, 93; scarlet fever, 193; croup and diphtheria, 439; measles, 92; and whooping cough, 127.

The *Monthly Bulletin* says:

There was an average daily mortality during May of 346, that of April having been 395, and of March 387, and of the four preceding months, 364. The increase in mortality, which began in March, due to epidemic influenza, is yielding, but the number of deaths is higher than it was a year ago, and is apparently about 500 above the normal for the month, and may be attributed to a continuance of the epidemic of influenza, which, during the three months, appears to have caused about 4,300 deaths. The falling off in the death rate is most marked in the maritime district and least in the southern tier district, where it appears to have been but little disturbed by the epidemic. The variations have been about equal proportionately in the cities and in the rural districts. The usual spring increase in cerebro-spinal fever has been greater than usual, and is limited almost entirely to the maritime district, where 138 of the 159 deaths occurred. The same is true of whooping cough, which is causing three times as many deaths as a year ago in that district. Scarlet fever, diphtheria, and measles are less prevalent than usual and are distributed more uniformly throughout the State, deaths being reported from a considerable number of rural towns. Consumption caused 100 fewer deaths than in April, and deaths from local diseases are all diminished. There were 544 deaths from accidents and violence, which is an unusually large number. The death rate of 150 cities and large towns was 21.90. The month was rainy, there being an excess of 2.02 inches of precipitation above the average, and rain falling on fifteen days. The average temperature was a little below the normal.

Rochester.—Month of June, 1893. Estimated population, 150,000. Total deaths, 144, including phthisis pulmonalis, 17; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 4; and diphtheria, 3.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Reports to the State board of health from 27 cities and towns, having an aggregate population of 137,883, show a

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 10, 1893.

[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.....	59	1	.....	.98	.....	.08
Portland, Me.....	67	1	.....	.84	.....	.74
Northfield, Vt.....	64	.....	2	.87	.....	.47
Manchester, N. H.....	69	.....	1	.75	.....	.45
Boston, Mass.....	73	.....	1	.77	.....	.67
Nantucket, Mass.....	66	0	.....	.63	.....	.03
Block Island, R. I.....	67	1	.....	.70	.....	.10
New London, Conn.....	70	0	.....	.91	.....	.31
Middle Atlantic States :						
Albany, N. Y.....	74	.....	4	.91	.....	.41
New York, N. Y.....	73	1	.....	1.00	.....	.70
Philadelphia, Pa.....	77	.....	1	.95	.....	.45
Atlantic City, N. J.....	71	3	.....	.77	.73	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	78	.....	2	1.10	.....	.00
Washington, D. C.....	77	0	.....	1.05	.....	.49
Lynchburg, Va.....	78	2	.....	.84	.....	.74
Norfolk, Va.....	79	1	.....	1.19	.....	1.09
South Atlantic States :						
Charlotte, N. C.....	81	1	.....	1.34	.....	.74
Raleigh, N. C.....	79	1	.....	1.69	.....	.49
Wilmington, N. C.....	80	2	.....	1.61	.....	1.41
Charleston, S. C.....	82	0	.....	1.58	1.22	.....
Augusta, Ga.....	82	0	.....	1.16	.....	.76
Savannah, Ga.....	83	1	.....	1.12	.....	.92
Jacksonville, Fla.....	82	.....	2	1.47	.....	.07
Titusville, Fla.....	82	.....	2	1.71	.....	1.71
Jupiter, Fla.....	81	.....	1	1.36	.....	.76
Key West, Fla.....	84	0	.....	.98	.....	.78
Gulf States :						
Atlanta, Ga.....	79	3	.....	1.05	.....	1.05
Pensacola, Fla.....	82	0	.....	1.47	.....	.37
Mobile, Ala.....	82	0	.....	1.40	.....	.30
Montgomery, Ala.....	82	2	.....	1.02	.....	.92
Vicksburg, Miss.....	81	1	.....	.98	.....	.88
New Orleans, La.....	83	.....	1	1.47	.....	1.07
Shreveport, La.....	84	0	.....	.98	.....	.98
Fort Smith, Ark.....	81	.....	1	.86	.....	.16
Little Rock, Ark.....	81	1	.....	.79	.....	.79
Palestine, Tex.....	83	.....	1	.70	.....	.70
Galveston, Tex.....	85	.....	1	.75	.....	.75
San Antonio, Tex.....	83	3	.....	.63	.....	.63
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	84	.....	2	.49	.....	.49
Ohio Valley and Tennessee :						
Memphis, Tenn.....	81	1	.....	.73	.....	.53
Nashville, Tenn.....	79	3	.....	.98	.....	.48
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	79	1	.....	.84	.....	.44
Knoxville, Tenn.....	77	1	.....	.98	.....	.88
Louisville, Ky.....	80	0	.....	.91	.....	.91
Indianapolis, Ind.....	76	2	.....	1.14	.....	1.14
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	77	1	.....	.72	.....	.32
Columbus, Ohio.....	76	0	.....	.82	.....	.62
Pittsburg, Pa.....	76	.....	4	1.15	.....	.95
Lake Region :						
Oswego, N. Y.....	69	.....	3	.82	.....	.62
Rochester, N. Y.....	73	.....	3	.63	.....	.43
Buffalo, N. Y.....	69	.....	1	.77	.....	.47
Erie, Pa.....	73	.....	5	.70	.....	.20
Cleveland, Ohio.....	71	.....	1	.91	.....	.41
Sandusky, Ohio.....	76	.....	4	.75	.....	.35
Toledo, Ohio.....	77	.....	5	.76	.....	.36
Detroit, Mich.....	72	.....	2	.84	.46	.....
Port Huron, Mich.....	71	.....	5	.60	.10	.....
Alpena, Mich.....	65	.....	1	.72	.....	.22
Marquette, Mich.....	65	.....	3	.71	.89	.....
Green Bay, Wis.....	69	.....	1	.73	1.76	.....
Grand Haven, Mich.....	69	.....	3	.73	.37	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	70	.....	4	.77	1.43	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	73	.....	1	.91	.79	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	66	.....	6	.91	.79	.....

*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 10, 1893—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley :						
St. Paul, Minn.....	72	.....	2	.77	.33	.....
La Crosse, Wis.....	73	.....	1	1.05	1.05	.....
Dubuque, Iowa.....	74	2	.....	1.11	.39	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	75	1	.....	.91	.69	.....
Des Moines, Iowa.....	75	.....	1	.86	1.24	.....
Keokuk, Iowa.....	77	1	.....	1.05	.55	.....
Springfield, Ill.....	78	.....	2	.74	.26	.....
Cairo, Ill.....	78	2	.....	.94	.06	.....
St. Louis, Mo.....	79	1	.....	.87	.....	.67
Missouri Valley :						
Springfield, Mo.....	78	0	.....	1.05	.45	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	78	0	.....	.87	.43	.....
Concordia, Kans.....	77	3	.....	.70	.....	.70
Omaha, Nebr.....	77	.....	1	1.38	.....	.28
Yankton, S. Dak.....	73	1	.....	.91	.39	.....
Valentine, Nebr.....	73	1	.....	.70	.20	.....
Huron, S. Dak.....	71	.....	1	.91	1.79	.....
Pierre, S. Dak.....	74	.....	2	.63	.27	.....
Extreme Northwest :						
Moorehead, Minn.....	67	.....	3	1.09	.01	.....
St. Vincent, Minn.....	65	.....	3	.63	.....	.23
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	69	.....	3	.56	.04	.....
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	69	.....	5	.51	.....	.31
Rocky Mountain Slope :						
Havre, Mont.....	66	.....	2	.51	.....	.21
Helena, Mont.....	65	.....	1	.21	.39	.....
Rapid City, S. D.....	69	.....	1	.55	.05	.....
Spokane, Wash.....	67	.....	5	.23	.07	.....
Walla Walla, Wash.....	73	.....	9	.14	.06	.....
Winnemucca, Nev.....	69	.....	3	.07	.....	.07
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	74	.....	1	.14	.....	.14
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	68	2	.....	.41	.....	.41
North Platte, Nebr.....	74	.....	2	.65	.....	.55
Denver, Colo.....	72	2	.....	.42	.....	.42
Montrose, Colo.....	69	5	.....	.14	.....	.14
Pueblo, Colo.....	74	2	.....	.42	.28	.....
Dodge City, Kans.....	78	2	.....	.63	.....	.63
Abilene, Tex.....	83	5	.....	.36	.....	.36
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	69	1	.....	.59	.41	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	84	0	.....	.47	.53	.....
Tucson, Ariz.....	89	.....	1	.74	.....	.74
Pacific Coast :						
Port Angeles, Wash.....	56	0	.....	.13	.07	.....
Olympia, Wash.....	62	.....	2	.25	.....	.05
Portland, Oregon.....	66	.....	4	.14	.....	.04
Roseburg, Oregon.....	65	.....	3	.18	.....	.18
Eureka, Cal.....	56	.....	.....	.10	.....	.10
Red Bluff, Cal.....	79	.....	3	.00	.00	.....
Sacramento, Cal.....	72	.....	2	.00	.00	.....
San Francisco, Cal.....	60	.....	2	.00	.00	.....
Fresno City, Cal.....	81	.....	5	.00	.00	.....
Keeler, Cal.....	80	.....	2	.07	.....	.07
Los Angeles, Cal.....	70	.....	2	.00	.00	.....
San Diego, Cal.....	67	.....	.....	.00	.....	.....
Yuma, Ariz.....	90	0	.....	.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.]

AFRICA.

Cholera in Algeria.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, June 30, 1893.

SIR: Although officially denied, it is reported here that cholera has appeared to the extent of 70 or 80 cases at Biskra and Constantine, Algeria.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

BELGIUM.

Report on smallpox at Antwerp.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, Belgium, June 24, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to communicate that the reports received show 9 deaths from smallpox for the week ending June 24, 1893, as against 15 for the previous week.

Concerning the prevalence of smallpox in this consular district, I am now in a position to furnish more detailed information.

The registrar at the Hotel de Ville, the directors, and visiting chiefs of the various hospitals have been uniformly courteous in showing me the cases and in allowing me to examine the sanitary records.

There is no registration of cases occurring in private houses. I can therefore only give the official figures of cases treated at the city hospitals and the total number of deaths. These figures have steadily increased since the first of the year.

It is of interest to note that the local medical commission considered the disease to exist in epidemic form in December of 1892, in which month 20 deaths were reported. Since then the disease has become more distributed. In March of the present year there were 48 deaths, in April 53 deaths, and in May 55 deaths from the disease in the city, exclusive of the suburbs.

Vaccination is not compulsory except for children of the communal schools. The people, who at first responded with indifference to the earnest appeals of the authorities to be vaccinated, are now aroused to the danger. At one of the free dispensaries (Surgue Rue de l' Hôpital) about 2,000 have voluntarily presented themselves for vaccination during the past two months.

The vaccine matter is prepared under Government supervision at Brussels, and is furnished free of charge to all duly authorized physicians. It is supplied in tubes in a semiliquid state, and can always be obtained fresh. Owing to the care exercised in obtaining the virus, it

is entirely trustworthy and reliable. At Hôpital St. Elizabeth, where careful records of all vaccinations are kept, there have been 3,252 operations since the 1st of February. Of these 2,464, or 73 per cent, were successful.

The director of the hospital, whom I have to thank for these figures, assured me that no evil result or complication had resulted from the vaccinations.

These results speak eloquently for the high character of the lymph.

In this connection it is well to state that an apparently valid objection to vaccination had been raised by the firemen of steamships about to leave port. It was stated that on account of their work in the dust and heat of the fire-hole they would suffer unusual effects. I have taken the pains to question the firemen of returning crews that had been vaccinated since my arrival in Antwerp, and from an experience of nearly three months I can state that the objection is theoretical, for in no instance has any untoward result been noted.

The report of the medical commission for the year 1892 shows that deaths from the disease have occurred in each of the eight wards of the city.

This report develops several interesting facts, abstracted as follows:

"* * * *Smallpox* has taken 67 victims in twenty-six weeks of 1892. The first case declared itself in the month of May. Towards the month of December the malady threatened to take an open epidemic course. Deaths have occurred in forty streets. These have all been visited by the medical commission.

"The distribution of the disease in the various sections of the city is shown in the following:

"First section, one street, 3 cases; second section, three streets, 3 cases; third section, one street, 1 case; fourth section, four streets, 5 cases; fifth section, twenty-seven streets, 51 cases; sixth section, one street, 1 case; seventh section, one street, 1 case; eighth section, two streets, 2 cases; ninth section, none.

"It is seen that the fifth section is the district of almost all the epidemic. In the other sections the cases have been distributed about one case per street.

The streets particularly involved are the following: Rue des Image, 4 deaths; Rue Rothoek, 4 deaths; Rue Dambruge, 3 deaths; Rue Stuyvenberg, 3 deaths; Rue de Champ, 5 deaths.

"In the month of December the malady took a frankly epidemic course, especially in the fifth section of the city.

"During all the summer the epidemic reigned in the commune of Borgerhout, where the population is crowded. * * * Our board of aldermen has taken prompt action in presenting the recommendations of the medical commission before the people, to have themselves vaccinated, and in asking the managements of the hospitals and charitable organizations to open free dispensaries for vaccination.

"Our population has responded with marked indifference to this appeal. However, the services have been organized in a manner to meet all needs. * * *

The following table is a continuation of the one transmitted in my communication of April 5, and is given to show the march of the disease since that date.

The table is compiled from the official figures, as found in the Rapport Hebdomadaire. The cases in Borgerhout, Berchem, and the suburban towns are not included.

Smallpox.

For the week ended—		Total deaths.	Cases under treatment at the city hospitals.	Deaths at the city hospitals.
March	4, 1893.....	20	68	11
	11, 1893.....	6	64	6
	18, 1893.....	9	74	2
	25, 1893.....	13	73	4
April	1, 1893.....	7	82	4
	8, 1893.....	13	94	8
	15, 1893.....	13	79	8
	22, 1893.....	11	73	5
	29, 1893.....	9	80	10
May	6, 1893.....	16	84	5
	13, 1893.....	11	93	9
	20, 1893.....	15	97	12
	27, 1893.....	13	93	7
June	3, 1893.....	7	86	5
	10, 1893.....	6	71	10
	17, 1893.....	15	77	2

Concerning variola at Borgerhout, I visited that section and can state the following :

Borgerhout (population 29,246) is from a sanitarian's point of view part of the city of Antwerp, the only distinction being that this section of the city has a separate municipal government.

I visited the Hospital St. Jean and was kindly received by the director, who showed me the hospital, the cases, and the books. We went over the records together and found 232 cases of smallpox had been treated there during eight months in 1892. We counted 118 cases that had been admitted to hospital from January 1 to present date.

The report of the medical commission of Borgerhout states: "Already in 1891 smallpox had made its appearance in several localities of the province of Antwerp. In the city itself it counted 13 victims; at Malines, 6; Duffel, 13; Turnhout, 2; Ghell, 4; Contich, 26; Rumpst, 2; Wommelghem, 1; Borgerhout, 1. * * * The following is a summary of measures taken to prevent a spread of the malady:

"When the disease made its appearance the public vaccinateurs were charged to hold weekly meetings; but as this proved insufficient and as our population, just as that of Antwerp, responded with indifference to this appeal of the board of aldermen, the physicians of the bureau of Bienfaisance were charged to vaccinate, first, all the children in the communal schools, adopted and free; second, the persons aided by the bureau of charities occupying houses contaminated by one or more cases of smallpox, and any neighbors who should request it.

"The homes of the poor afflicted with smallpox, whether they were treated at their homes or at the hospital, were disinfected by employés of the commune."

Berchem (population 15,503) is also practically a part of the city of Antwerp, although enjoying a separate municipal government. At the time of my visit there were but 2 cases of smallpox in the hospital. The records showed that 21 cases had been treated there since February 8, 1893.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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

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

CANADA.

Arrival of immigrants at Quebec.

[Telegram.]

QUEBEC, July 10, 1893.

Sardinian arrived, Liverpool, 654 steerage. All well.

CHAS. E. BANKS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

[Telegram.]

QUEBEC, July 13, 1893.

Steamship *Grimm*, Hamburg and Antwerp, 326 steerage, and steamship *Manitoba*, from Glasgow, 166 steerage, arrived. All well.

CHARLES E. BANKS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

CUBA.

Yellow-fever statistics.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Cienfuegos, July 5, 1893.

SIR: I have obtained from one of the oldest physicians at this port a few figures relating to yellow fever in this city, which I have the honor to inclose, trusting they may be of interest.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. EHNINGER,

Consul.

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

[Inclosure.]

There were 7 deaths from yellow fever in 1880, 21 in 1881, 16 in 1882, 19 in 1883, 17 in 1884, 5 in 1885, 11 in 1886, 79 in 1887, 20 in 1888, 27 in 1889, amounting to 222 in the decade. This year (1893), in January 0, in February 1, in March 1, in April 3, in May 10, in June 22, making 37 in the half year. The increased mortality in 1887 was caused by the arrival of a large number of new recruits (troops); the greater part of the mortality being amongst them. This year so far seems to approximate to the mortality of 1887. Yellow fever may be considered endemic here during the hot season.

FRANCE.

Refusal of emigrants by steamship companies.

HAVRE, FRANCE, June 29, 1893.

SIR In reply to your letter of the 16th instant (H. W. A.) requesting me to call the attention of the ship's surgeon to any case of favus among the immigrants about to embark for the United States, and to notify the commissioner of immigration at the port of arrival should any case leave this port, I have the honor to state that the steamship companies have adopted the policy of refusing any immigrant who is likely, because of

favus or any other malady, to be refused admittance to the United States. I do not reject the applicant for passage. I refer the case to the emigrant physician and the company's doctors, who at once reject any case that appears to me to be an undesirable emigrant. I do this at the request of the companies. Should any case be passed notice will be sent.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

Cholera in southern France.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, June 24, 1893.

SIR: The condition of the cholera epidemic in the south of France remains about the same as at my last report.

In Marseilles during the past two days there has been a slight increase in the number of cases of cholera, due, I think, to hot and wet weather and some crowding of people brought together by the fête of St. John.

The death rate for yesterday is a considerable increase over the normal.

The British consulate ceased giving clean bills of health for the first time this week, and the French sanitary authorities for the first time to-day noted the existence of sporadic cholera on a bill of health given to the steamship *Hindustan*, bound for New York via Naples.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, June 29, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that 2 new cases of cholera were admitted to the hospital of Saint Mandrier, at Toulon yesterday, and there were 2 deaths. There was 1 new case of cholera at La Seyne, and 1 at Hyères.

The disease at Larcac, near Foix (dept. of Ariège), is increasing, there being 5 or 6 cases daily. In the department of Aude, at Luc-sur-Aude, near Carcassonne, an epidemic, supposed to be cholera, has appeared. In a population of 199 there have already been 12 deaths.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Letter from Surg. Fairfax Irwin, M. H. S., transmitting circular issued by sanitary authorities of Marseilles.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, June 26, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a translation of a circular note sent to the various consulates in this city by the sanitary authorities. This is the first official notification of the existence of suspected

cases of cholera in Marseilles. The condition of affairs appears to be growing slowly but steadily worse.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

MARSEILLES, *June 24, 1893.*

The Government has invited the director of the health office to proceed to a medical inspection of each vessel leaving Marseilles, to make sure that no sick person has been embarked, that all dirty linen has been refused, and that disinfection of objects capable of contamination has been effected.

The sole object of this measure is to prove to foreign powers the care exercised by the Government on account of the public health, there being no epidemic of any kind whatever at Marseilles, and the few suspicious cases that have occurred being isolated.

THE PRÉFET OF THE BOUCHES-DU-RHÔNE.
(Signed by deputy.)

Relative to cholera at Catalonia, Spain, and in France.

MARSEILLES, *June 27, 1893.*

SIR: I informed you by cable this afternoon that cholera had appeared in Catalonia, Spain. I deemed this important, as these are the first cases reported from this country, and, moreover, Barcelona, which has a considerable trade with the United States, is the seaport for Catalonia. From what I have heard I am satisfied that the consul at Barcelona should be instructed in the new methods of sanitation, as he is constantly writing to the consulate here for information.

Cholera is spreading in the south of France from town to town. A new department has been invaded—that of Ariège. It is now reported to have appeared in the village of Larcac, at Pamiers, Mirepoix, and at Montpellier 3 deaths occurred on Saturday.

To-day the disease has appeared at Limoges and Privas, the last in the department of the Ardèche.

At Marseilles the situation is about the same. I estimate the fatal cases at from 12 to 15 a day, almost all in the hospitals. There are no emigrants going from this city, and all merchandise is disinfected. Rags have been prohibited.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

GERMANY.

Departure of steamship Red Sea with Russian emigrants.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bremen, Germany, June 27, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report the departure from this port last evening of the steamship *Red Sea*, with Russian emigrants for New

York. It was among this lot of emigrants that the two cases of small-pox referred to in my letter of the 14th instant occurred. More than two weeks having passed without the development of other cases, these people were allowed to proceed on their journey. They were all vaccinated by a physician employed by the charterers of the steamship, and all their baggage was disinfected by steam, each package being opened and the contents spread out on racks and exposed to a temperature of 100° C. One family of 5 persons was held back on account of a case of measles. The *Red Sea* is expected to arrive in New York on or about July 12.

Respectfully, yours,

P. M. CARRINGTON,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

GREAT BRITAIN.

Quarantine against Marseilles at Gibraltar.

[NOTICE.]

GIBRALTAR, *June 27, 1893.*

The board of health have decided that arrivals from Marseilles shall not be admitted to pratique pending further action on the part of the board.

Facilities, however, will be afforded for taking in coals and provisions under quarantine.

By order :

JOHN C. KING,
Secretary to the Board.

One case of cholera in England.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Newcastle-on-Tyne, June 27, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the steamship *Myrtle Branch* arrived in the Tyne on the evening of the 25th instant from Nantes with a corpse on board. On examination by Dr. Dixon, the acting medical officer of health to the Tyne port sanitary authority, it was found that the man had undoubtedly died from cholera.

He was taken ill at 5 a. m. and died at 2:30 p. m. on the 25th instant.

The ship was put in quarantine, the corpse removed to the floating hospital, the crew examined, the effects of the deceased destroyed, and all necessary disinfection done. The burial took place at Jarrow burial ground at 1 o'clock yesterday.

The remaining members of the crew are all well at the present time.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HORACE W. METCALF,
Consul.

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

Report of Surg. W. A. Wheeler on the inspection service at Southampton.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Southampton, England, June 24, 1893.

SIR : The following is briefly the result of my observations as to the work of inspection now being done at Southampton :

There are at present but four ships plying regularly between this port and the United States which carry freight and steerage passengers, and these comprise the American Line. This was formerly the Inman Line, owned by the International Navigation Company, which company also owns the Red Star Line running between New York and Philadelphia and Antwerp. The North German Lloyd and the Hamburg American ships, some of them, take on and disembark cabin passengers by means of a tender some miles below the city ; but they do not handle immigrants or freight. One ship a week is dispatched by the American Line, sailing every Saturday at noon, and on the morning of that day practically all of their passengers, cabin and steerage, are brought down from London, distant 78 miles, by special trains. The steerage passengers arrive at 9:40 a. m. and the cabin passengers at 11:30 a. m. In the steerage are found many from the British Isles and at present many from the Continent, including Germans, Hungarians, and Russians.

The steamship company, instead of providing accommodations for the temporary care of its steerage passengers here at Southampton, which is their port of departure, prefer to have them kept at a hotel known as the "Emigrant's Home," at Blackwall, near London, and to furnish them with a special train to bring them to the ship on the sailing day. This applies to all steerage passengers from the Continent, those from the British Isles coming direct to Southampton from their homes. This arrangement of the steamship company makes it necessary, if the immigrant and his baggage are to be examined properly, that there should be two inspectors, one for emigrants from the Continent who are housed at London and the other for those who come direct to Southampton.

Since the number of steerage passengers per week is now less than 300, and that number is not likely to be increased before another season, it would appear to me to be most desirable, as far as the work of inspection goes, to have the examinations all made at Southampton, and the detention, if necessary, and steaming of baggage should be directly under the supervision of the United States inspector here. That would mean that steerage passengers must come to Southampton at least twenty-four hours before the ship sails, as is the case with practically all the other ports. The steamship company, I am told, intends building a hotel for the coming season which will accommodate their steerage people, but for the present it would appear that existing arrangements must suffice. All steerage passengers are grouped in one of the sheds on the quay soon after the arrival of the train from London, and as they pass up the gang plank out in the open air they are inspected by the board of trade surgeon and one inspector, who after passing them furnishes them with an inspection card stamped, the name to be filled in by the ship's surgeon on the voyage. Those emigrants who arrive by train from London have been under the observation, for a longer or shorter period, of the inspector there, who under the direction of Dr. Pettus has detained those considered suspicious and boiled their clothing, no means for steaming being at hand. One inspector can not look after people in London and Southampton on the same day, nor can he inspect steerage passengers in London on Fridays, as he must be in readiness all of that day to visit the Hamburg-American ship for the

purpose of issuing the supplemental health bill. The character of the emigration through Southampton is generally good, but it would appear that certain classes from the Continent who formerly went to the United States via Hamburg are now coming here in small numbers to take passage on the American Line.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

NOTE.—A steam-disinfecting barge has been provided by the steamship companies at Southampton, and a complete steam-disinfecting apparatus has been ordered from London.

HOLLAND.

Inspection of emigrants at Rotterdam.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Rotterdam, Netherlands, June 21, 1893.

SIR: Referring to my letter of a week ago, mentioning the inauguration of a system of daily inspection of immigrants, I have the honor to report good results during the first week.

I beg leave to inclose a card which I have had the company furnish me, and which is purposely printed in English so that the emigrant can not read it; he will therefore attach more importance to it and be less apt to lose it.

All new arrivals, as I stated last week, are placed in the observation ward and kept there until I see them the following morning. The chief steward has been given instructions to give every one an antiseptic bath (soft soap, creolin, and hot water) and a shampoo (soft soap, petroleum, carbolic acid, and creolin). The arrangement for disinfecting the clothing of those taking a bath and drying it in time to be used again is just finished, and I will report upon it later. After these preliminaries they pass me and each one is given a careful examination. If an applicant is found clean and healthy, he is given the inclosed card, punched opposite O. K. Upon this evidence he is transferred from the observation building to the hotel, and there sold his passage ticket and given an inspection card filled out in all respects except my official stamp. If the case is one for rejection the card is punched so, and upon it the applicant is returned home. This avoids the trouble of refunding money for passage tickets and the danger of losing baggage already aboard the vessel. If the bath or shampoo has been insufficient, he is given a card ordering these measures repeated, which is immediately done, and the applicant still confined in the observation house, the bath house being now in the same inclosure.

After I punch the card each one passes my clerk and some interpreter. The date of arrival is stamped, and from the paper which each one brings from the agent we ascertain whether the applicant is from an infected district or not. If from a noninfected district, his card is stamped for the next vessel; if from an infected locality, the date of the next succeeding vessel is stamped, thus necessitating five days' detention. My official stamp is then placed across the face of the card to prevent any substitution. By counting the cards stamped for the second

vessel I can estimate exactly the number detained and the number of days detained.

Persons sent to the bath house to-day for a more thorough cleansing frequently finish before I complete my inspection and pass me again the same day. If the objectionable features have been removed, the old cards are destroyed and O. K. cards issued. No one is transferred to the hotel across the street or allowed to mingle with the clean people until he has my O. K. card bearing my official stamp. The date of sailing at once shows the ticket agents in the hotel what ship to sell passage for and saves them the trouble of running through the applicant's papers.

When I make the final examination at embarkation each one has to give me this card punched O. K., bearing my stamp and bearing the proper date of sailing, whereupon his inspection card is stamped and he is allowed to go on his way. By this card I have complete knowledge of each emigrant.

During the week I rejected a child just recovering from smallpox. The mother stated that it had been out of bed two months and had had several antiseptic baths. The pits, however, were apparently very recent, and although I considered the danger of contagion over, advised that they keep the child a week and give it an antiseptic bath daily. I also isolated a man who had been exposed to smallpox. He is strictly confined in the hospital and will be detained until to-morrow, fourteen days from the time of exposure, when, if still well, I will allow him to go, after getting an antiseptic bath and having his clothes disinfected. I will have the hospital fumigated.

No cholera has occurred in the Netherlands, and there is very little smallpox.

On Wednesday a passenger ship sails from Amsterdam. All emigrants for the Amsterdam ship, about 83 only, are here, and will be taken to Amsterdam by special boat to-morrow. Their baggage is all being disinfected to-night, my clerk staying there to issue labels. I will stamp their inspection cards as they embark on the little boat at 9 a. m. to-morrow, then make my regular morning inspection. Then at 1 p. m. will take train to Amsterdam, inspect ship and crew, see freight manifest, and return so as to be here for disinfection of the baggage for the Rotterdam ship to-morrow evening. Wednesday morning I will inspect this last ship, crew, etc., and embark the people. We have no hours for work, sleep, or eating, but have to be governed in our labors by the ships and the tide.

My work is becoming more and more systematized, and I believe that the condition of the people leaving here now justifies me in feeling that my efforts are not in vain.

Respectfully, yours,

R. M. WOODWARD,
Passed Assistant Surgeon. M. H. S.

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

ITALY.

Vaccination of seamen at Genoa, Italy.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Genoa, June 27, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the last health report for Genoa, dated June 24, shows no smallpox. Since my last letter I

succeeded, after much trouble, in getting permission to examine the health reports for the past eight or nine months in regard to the location of smallpox. By way of explanation I will state that the city of Genoa issues every three months a map showing the location of every case of contagious disease. From these charts I have ascertained that smallpox has occurred at irregular intervals along the water front, and as that part of the city is frequented by the sailors I have thought it best to require the vaccination of all men not having good scars, regardless of the indication of the last health report. I am aware of the fact that a man may have a satisfactory scar and yet take smallpox, but it affords a certain amount of protection, and to enforce the vaccination of every member of a crew would cause a great deal of trouble and expense to shippers, as many of them (sailors), especially English sailors, prefer their discharge to being vaccinated. Hence, unless smallpox becomes epidemic at this port, I will not require the vaccination of those having good scars.

Respectfully, yours,

B. W. BROWN,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Proposed erection of a steam disinfecting plant at Naples.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Naples, June 24, 1893.

SIR: I transmit herewith report for week ending June 24. There has been a delay in some of the sailings, so that only one passenger steamer left during the week. There are three advertised for next week.

At a meeting of the companies yesterday I put clearly before the agents the importance of an adequate disinfection plant, and laid before them the designs for same as proposed with estimates by a local firm under my direction. I am glad to report that the agents present agreed to take steps at once for the carrying out of my plans, and appointed a committee to proceed with the preliminary arrangements and report early next week. The difficulty about handling the baggage that I mentioned in my last letter has also been adjusted. I am also pretty certain that the building where I now examine the passengers will be largely extended and improved.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

Case of cholera reported at Piedmont.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Naples, June 26, 1893.

SIR: One of the Italian papers reports the occurrence of 1 case of cholera at a village in Piedmont, not far from the French frontier.

Respectfully,

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

Passed Assistant Surg. J. H. WHITE,
Hamburg, Germany.

MALTA.

Cholera on British steamship Widrington.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Malta, June 23, 1893.

SIR: The British steamship *Widrington* from St. Louis, France, arrived off this port this p. m. She reported having had 2 deaths on board from cholera since leaving St. Louis, three days ago, both bodies having been buried at sea. The *Widrington* coaled outside the harbor, the coaling being done by her own sailors. The empty coal lighters are now placed in quarantine for seven days. While the ship was coaling 2 cases of cholera appeared among the crew, with which the ship sailed away to Salonica. The *Widrington* had no communication with the shore at all while she was off the port. The health of Malta is good up to date.

Very respectfully submitted,

JOHN WORTHINGTON,
United States Consul.

To Surg. FAIRFAX IRWIN, M. H. S.,
Marseilles, France.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Arrival of immigrants at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., *July 13, 1893.*

Anchor Line steamer *Olympia*, from Naples, bound for New York, arrived here Saturday, disabled, with 217 Italian emigrants. Baggage fumigated mostly by steam to-day. Emigrants probably forwarded to New York to-morrow by rail. Baggage was labeled as duly inspected and disinfected at Naples. Surgeon reports good health during voyage. One female died of peritonitis.

WAKEFIELD G. FRYE,
Consul-General.

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

TURKEY IN ASIA.

Cholera in Turkey in Asia, in and around Bassorah.

The following letter and bulletin were transmitted to the Bureau by the United States consul at Bagdad:

BAGDAD, *June 7, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Asiatic cholera having appeared in certain localities of Lower Mesopotamia, a quarantine of ten days has been imposed on arrivals from Bassorah, Manhammara, and Fau. This quarantine is to be at the quarantine station Camaran (in Red Sea) according to official notice of June 1, addressed to his excellency the wali, to be transmitted to whom it may concern. It is understood that this only concerns vessels destined for Turkish ports in the Red Sea or Mediterranean.

As local measures river communication between Bassorah and Bagdad has been prohibited except for steamboats, and to them permission

is only given to transport mail and freight between the two cities with transshipment at Kut, where a quarantine station has been established for that purpose. Steamboats are not permitted to embark passengers at Bassorah or intermediate ports for Bagdad; but they may do so from Bagdad to Bassorah. To protect the villages of Bagdad against fugitives from the infected districts, a military cordon of observation has been established, beginning at Zerbattia, on Persian frontier, and passing Bédra, Djessau, and Kut, and then along the Canal Gharaf by Méhéridjeh, Hay, Chatra (Montafik), Kalasku, and Detchek; to end at Nasrieh on the Euphrates. This cordon has three stations: Nasrieh, directed by Dr. Wertz; Kut, by Dr. Ecomonos, and Bedra, by Dr. Blau; and a quarantine of five days only is imposed on arrivals by land.

As regards the epidemic and its march it began first among the Arabs camping around Amara at a date which can not be ascertained with certainty.

The 17th of May it appeared at Chatra, on the Tigris, where there were up to the 3d of June 72 cases known, with 45 deaths.

On the 20th of May the epidemic appeared at Amara, where there were up to the 2d of June 9 attacks, with 7 deaths. Since then the epidemic has abated among the Arab tribes, Abdullah-Ben-Aly and Benmaletch, and afterwards among those of Hafreh and Keshreh.

At last, on the 26th of May, cholera was declared at Bassorah, where up to June 5, at 10 a. m. there had been 149 attacks known and 85 deaths.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

Dr. LUBITZ,
Sanitary Inspector.

J. C. SUNDBERG, M. D.,

Consul of the United States of America at Bagdad.

An attaché of the quarantine office informed me privately that the above figures probably indicate one-half the actual number attacked and dead.

JOHN C. SUNDBERG.

BULLETINS.

Bassorah, June 6, morning, 40 deaths and 33 attacks known. This mortality regards the town of Bassorah only. Chatra and vicinity, June 4, 14 deaths, attacks unknown; June 5, 12 deaths, attacks unknown; June 6, 10 deaths, attacks unknown.

Bassorah deserted; June 7, morning, 12 deaths, 18 new attacks, including 4 in the military hospital, of whom 2 died.

Sanitary condition of Smyrna.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Smyrna, June 16, 1893.

SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your circular dated April 17, inclosing blank forms for weekly sanitary reports from this port.

I have endeavored to obtain information with the view of submitting something in a measure true and correct, but regret to say that it is not feasible, in fact impossible, as no statistics are kept. The following is a translation of the data furnished by the Turkish health office, and it leaves much to be guessed at:

“Cholera has not prevailed in the vilayet of Aidin since 1865, thanks to the preventive measures taken by the Government. Yellow fever is unknown in this country. Smallpox has been prevailing endemically

in Smyrna and environs for some years and causes many deaths. Typhoid fever is also endemic. Scarlet fever and diphtheria visit us almost yearly. Measles prevail almost every winter and spring. Whooping cough usually prevails among children during the winter months. Plague has not made its appearance within the last fifty-seven years. The mortality from all diseases may reach from 4,000 to 5,000 annually.

"It is impossible to state the number of deaths per week, as no official statistics exist.

"According to the statistics of the Greek community, the mortality for a population of about 100,000 Greeks amounts to 1,400 or 1,500 per annum."

The local authorities undertook about three years ago to enforce the procuring of burial permits before allowing interments for the purpose of ascertaining the death rate and the prevalent diseases, but they found it so impracticable that it had to be abandoned.

It will be thus seen that it is impossible to furnish any reliable information as to the sanitary condition of this city in the form of weekly statistics.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. C. EMMET,
United States Consul.

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

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Newcastle.*—Month of May, 1893. Population, 60,000. Total deaths, 21. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

Sydney.—Month of April, 1893. Population, 405,490. Total deaths, 461, including enteric fever, 11; scarlet fever, 11; diphtheria, 10; whooping cough, 2.

CUBA—*Havana.*—Under date of July 8, 1893, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 640 deaths in this city during the month of June. Seventy-four of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, 16 by enteric fever, 1 by bilious fever, 20 by so-called pernicious fever, 15 by paludal fever, 7 by diphtheria and croup, and 2 by glanders.

During the week ending July 6 there were 160 deaths, 30 of which were caused by yellow fever (with approximately 120 new cases), 3 were caused by enteric fever, 11 by so-called pernicious fever, and 2 by glanders. Twelve of the fatal cases by yellow fever during the week occurred in the military hospital; the remaining 18 were among people in civil life.

Nuevitas.—Month of June, 1893. Population, 4,017. Total deaths, 9, including 1 from enteric fever.

FRANCE—*Nice.*—Month of May, 1893. Population, 77,478. Total deaths, 201, including phthisis pulmonalis, 22; enteric fever, 4; measles, 16; and diphtheria and croup, 6.

Rouen.—Month of May, 1893. Population, 111,847. Total deaths, 356, including phthisis pulmonalis, 48; enteric fever, 8; measles, 6; croup, 8; and whooping cough, 1.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended June 24 corresponded to an annual rate of 22.1 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,322,429. The lowest rate was recorded in Norwich, viz, 11.5, and the highest in Liverpool, viz, 32.9 a thousand.

London.—One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 11; measles, 48; scarlet fever, 29; diphtheria, 68; whooping cough, 52; enteric fever, 16; and diarrhea and dysentery, 188. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 22.6 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 252 deaths. In greater London 2,293 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 20.4 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included diphtheria, 22; and smallpox, 2.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 24 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 22.9 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo viz, 0.0, and the highest in Armagh and Drogheda, viz, 25.1 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 170 deaths were registered, including measles, 6; enteric fever, 3; whooping cough, 1; and scarlet fever, 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 24 corresponded to an annual rate of 22.0 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 11.7, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 34.8 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 621, including measles, 50; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 6; whooping cough, 18; and diarrhea, 43.

MALTA AND GOZO.—Two weeks ended May 15, 1893. Total deaths, 152, including enteric fever, 3; diphtheria, 2; measles, 2; and whooping cough, 2.

MEXICO—*Paso del Norte*.—Month of June, 1893. Population, 10,000. Total deaths, 39, including enteric fever, 2; diphtheria, 6; and whooping cough, 3.

NETHERLANDS.—Month of January, 1893. The deaths registered in the principal cities, having an aggregate population of 1,227,347, correspond to an annual rate of 26.1 a thousand. Total number of deaths, 2,664, including phthisis pulmonalis, 237; and throat diseases, typhus and enteric fevers, 10; scarlet fever, 24; diphtheria, 48; measles, 52; croup, 24; and whooping cough, 46.

NEW ZEALAND—*Auckland*.—Month of April, 1893. Population, 51,287. Total deaths, 47, including 1 from diphtheria.

Dunedin.—Month of April, 1893. Population, 45,869. Total deaths, 16. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

Wellington.—Population, 34,190. Total deaths, 31, including 4 from enteric fever.

PERU—Callo.—Month of May, 1893. Total deaths, 93, including phthisis pulmonalis, 13; and enteric fever, 4.

SWITZERLAND.—Week ended June 17, 1893. Reports from the 15 principal cities, having an aggregate population of 510,942, show a total of 273 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 42; scarlet fever 1; diphtheria and croup, 9; and measles, 7.

WEST INDIES—Trinidad—Port of Spain.—Month of May, 1893. Total deaths, 153, including phthisis pulmonalis, 28; and enteric fever, 2.

Cholera notes.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Berlin, June 14 and 21, 1893.]

FRANCE.—Reports dated June 3 show 12 choleraic deaths in Marseilles and the suburban villages of Bonneocine and St. Louis. No deaths from cholera have been reported from the department of Finistère since May 7. In the department of Morbihan, from May 15 to 29, 47 cases and 23 deaths were reported from 6 communes; from May 29 to June 5, 11 cases and 3 deaths in 4 communes. Fifteen choleraic deaths were reported from Nantes during April, May, and June. No choleraic deaths have been reported from La Vendée since May 12. In the south of France, in the departments of Hérault, Garde, and Aude, cholera cases have increased in number. At Cette there were 4 choleraic deaths in hospital June 6; at Montpellier, June 10, 2 choleraic deaths. Cases resembling cholera are reported from Lunel and Lésignan. In Alais 39 cholera cases were reported June 11, and 1 case at Bessèges June 9. Three suspicious cases, 2 of which were fatal, were reported from Toulouse June 5.

RUSSIA.—From May 27 to June 3, 36 cholera cases and 13 choleraic deaths were officially reported.

TURKEY IN ASIA.—Cholera crossed the Persian frontier into the vilayet of Bassorah early in May. The number of cases is carefully concealed. Advices of May 29 stated a daily average of 14 or 15 choleraic deaths. The disease has made its appearance in Chatra.

ARABIA.—The English steamer *Knight of St. John*, from Bombay, which arrived at Camaran May 7 with 1,050 pilgrims, reported 5 deaths on the voyage "from the usual malady." On May 10 3 suspicious cases occurred, and on May 14, 3 cases, 2 deaths; from May 16 to 24, 23 cholera cases and 17 deaths. There were no cases except among passengers by the *Knight of St. John*. Up to May 27, 23,378 pilgrims were passed through the quarantine at Camaran.

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.
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	June 17....	107,645	61							1		3
Amherstburg.....	July 1.....	2,300	1									
Amsterdam.....	June 24....	441,171	178					1		1	3	5
Antwerp.....	June 24....	242,296	85			9						
Bagdad.....	June 3.....	200,000	44									
Bamberg.....	June 17....	37,531	18									
Barmen.....	June 17....	118,000	40						1	5		
Barmen.....	June 24....	118,000	47				1					1
Basle.....	June 17....	88,000	26									
Batoum.....	June 20....		6									
Belfast.....	June 17....	265,123	137					3		1	9	3
Belleville.....	July 1.....	10,200	4									
Berlin.....	May 6.....	1,750,000	1,078					4	13	23	2	
Berlin.....	May 20....	1,750,000	1,111					3	17	18	7	
Berlin.....	May 27....	1,750,000	1,108					6	14	24	13	
Berlin.....	June 3.....	1,750,000	1,177					3	23	26	9	
Berlin.....	June 10....	1,750,000	1,233					4	11	22	12	
Birmingham.....	June 24....	487,897	193			2		1	2	1	2	3
Brunswick.....	June 17....	109,000	41								16	3
Brussels.....	June 17....	483,081	233				1		4	8	11	
Buda Pesth.....	June 11....	530,000	30									
Buda Pesth.....	June 18....	530,000	28				1		2	13	8	6
Cairo.....	June 8.....	1,250,000	1,156			1		25		4	39	2
Calcutta.....	May 27....	681,560	318	23						1		2
Cardiff.....	June 17....	142,346	71						2		4	
Cardiff.....	June 24....	142,346	55						1		4	
Castellamere.....	June 24....	33,000	6									
Chemnitz.....	June 17....	144,360	86							2	1	2
Christiania.....	June 24....	161,151	55						1			
Cienfuegos.....	July 1.....	20,000	31		6		1					
Cologne.....	June 17....	300,856	168				1			14	4	5
Colon.....	June 24....	3,500	8									
Copenhagen.....	June 17....	334,000	132						1			
Crefeld.....	June 24....	108,000	65							3		
Curacao.....	June 24....	27,493	13									
Curacao.....	July 6.....	27,493	5									
Dresden.....	June 17....	305,140	147							8	14	5
Dublin.....	June 17....		189					1	2	1	1	2
Dunkirk.....	June 26....	138,291	32					1				
Dusseldorf.....	June 17....	156,500	93						1			
Edinburgh.....	June 17....	267,672	88							1	3	3
Fayal.....	June 3.....	23,382	4									
Fayal.....	June 10....	23,382	3									
Fayal.....	June 17....	23,382	3									
Florence.....	June 19....	186,015	84							3		
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	June 24....	185,000	75							4	1	1
Freiburg.....	June 24....											

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.
Leeds.....	June 26.....	382,094	146					1		2	2	7
Leghorn.....	June 25.....	103,265	33									
Leith.....	June 17.....	70,972	23						2			1
Licata.....	June 17.....	20,000	12					1	6			
Liege.....	June 24.....	155,898	54			1		1				
Liverpool.....	June 17.....	510,480	283					5	5	1	10	6
London, Canada.....	July 1.....	35,000	8									
London.....	June 17.....	5,849,104	2,001			8		7	45	74	52	55
Lyons.....	June 17.....	438,000	209					1	2	9		
Malaga.....	June 20.....	130,000	135			6		3		3		
Manchester.....	June 17.....	517,760	241			2		1	6	3	17	8
Mannheim.....	June 17.....	80,000	38									
Maracaibo.....	June 24.....	40,000	26									
Marsala.....	June 17.....	40,131	10									
Matamoras.....	June 30.....	8,000	10									
Matamoras.....	July 5.....	40,000	24									
Mayence.....	June 24.....	72,281	35							3		
Moncton.....	July 1.....	8,300	1									
Munich.....	June 17.....	380,000	.....					5	4	7	1	
Munich.....	June 24.....	380,000	218					10	8	7	1	
Nagasaki.....	June 10.....	61,999	1			1						
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	June 17.....	197,026	55					1	1		5	
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	June 24.....	197,026	81							1		
Nuremberg.....	June 10.....	153,015	62						3	1		
Odessa.....	June 17.....	315,900	120			2			3	1	6	1
Palermo.....	June 17.....	250,000	117					1	6	1		
Paris.....	June 17.....	2,424,705	1,018			6		6	8	22	47	11
Paris.....	June 24.....	2,424,705	1,069			4	1	10	4	27	42	9
Plymouth.....	June 24.....	86,772	41					1			2	2
Port Sarnia.....	June 24.....	7,000	1									
Port Sarnia.....	July 1.....	7,000	2									
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.....	June 10.....	11,000	2									
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.....	June 24.....	11,000	2									
Prague.....	June 24.....	186,315	17			2		4	2	6	2	1
Puerto Cabello.....	June 24.....	10,500	7									
Puerto Cabello.....	July 1.....	10,500	5									
Rheims.....	June 24.....	110,000	60					1				
Rotterdam.....	June 24.....	222,230	97							1	1	
Sagua la Grande.....	June 24.....	18,109	19			1		1				
St. Georges.....	June 19.....	15,013	3									
St. John, N. B.....	July 1.....	39,179	12							2		
St. Petersburg.....	June 10.....	1,000,000	364			3		10	13	8	3	5
Santander.....	June 18.....	45,500	30									
San Juan del Norte.....	June 17.....	500	1									
Schiedam.....	June 24.....	25,280	11									
Sheffield.....	June 24.....	334,370	146					1	1	2	6	1
Sonneberg.....	June 25.....	12,000	4									
Southampton.....	June 24.....	65,621	22					1	1		2	
Stettin.....	June 17.....	120,000	78						1	1		
Stuttgart.....	June 24.....	139,659	58						2	2		
Sunderland.....	June 17.....	134,394	49						1			
Sunderland.....	June 24.....	134,394	64					1				
Swansea.....	June 24.....	95,000	37								1	
Tampico.....	July 2.....	7,000	7									
Tegucigalpa.....	June 10.....	12,000	4			4						
Tegucigalpa.....	June 17.....	12,000	.....			3						
Trapani.....	June 17.....	43,095	8									
Trieste.....	June 17.....	158,314	72									
Tuxpan.....	July 1.....	10,280	4									
Venice.....	June 17.....	163,601	57				1				1	
Vera Cruz.....	June 29.....	25,500	31		8							
Victoria.....	June 17.....	16,841	4									
Vienna.....	June 10.....	1,435,931	825					3	13	30	68	2
Warsaw.....	June 10.....	500,931	215			11		1	2	4		
Warsaw.....	June 17.....	500,931	195			7	1	4	5		5	
Zurich.....	June 17.....	104,406	60							2		

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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