

# ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VIII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 18, 1893.

No. 33.

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

## UNITED STATES.

*United States quarantine rules to be observed in places infected with yellow fever.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D. C., August 12, 1893.*

*To medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service, quarantine officers in the United States, and others concerned:*

Pursuant to the act of February 15, 1893, entitled "An act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service," the following regulations have been made thereunder and are hereby promulgated according to the terms of the act:

1. All persons affected with yellow fever, or who are believed to have been exposed to the infection, will be isolated under observation until free from infection and all their effects properly disinfected. Communication with infected places will not be allowed except for the necessary conveyance of supplies, etc., which must be under the supervision of a duly qualified medical sanitary inspector.

2. The localities contiguous to those infected and infected localities, so far as it may be safely done, should be depopulated as rapidly and as completely as possible; persons from noninfected localities, and who have not been exposed, leaving without detention; those who have been exposed, or who come from infected localities, being required to undergo a period of detention of ten days from date of last exposure in camps of probation. The clothing or anything capable of conveying infection shall not be allowed to leave the infected locality without disinfection.

3. Camps of probation shall be inspected twice daily or oftener, and the suspects should be conveniently segregated in groups. A hospital sufficiently isolated shall be provided for each probation camp.

4. When practicable, camps of detention should be provided for those who require it.

5. Buildings in which cases of yellow fever have occurred, and localities believed to be infected, must be disinfected as thoroughly as possible.

6. As soon as the disease shall have been declared epidemic, the railway trains carrying persons who may be allowed to depart from a city or place infected with yellow fever shall be under medical supervision. A medical sanitary inspector should accompany each train when prac-

ticable, and enforce prompt isolation of any person who may be attacked with the disease, and report the same immediately to the proper health authorities. When, in the opinion of the proper health authorities, it is necessary, the railroad companies should be required to attach an extra car for hospital purposes to each train carrying persons from an infected place, which may be side tracked at some safe and convenient locality on the road.

CHARLES S. HAMLIN,  
*Acting Secretary.*

SPECIAL REPORTS.

*Telegraphic reports from New York Quarantine Station to the Marine Hospital Bureau.*

QUARANTINE, S. I., *August 11, 1893.*

At 4 p. m. 3 cases were transferred to Swinburne Island from Hoffman, and 7:30 p. m. 2 more were taken to the same place. The first 3 are Giovanni Lauria, aged 33 years, an Italian; Fernandi Troisi, aged 35 years, also a native of Italy; and Georgio Carias, aged 35 years, a Greek. The others are Domenico El Cioppo, aged 17 years, and Antonio Pierimi, aged 21 years, both Italians. All show characteristic symptoms of cholera. The bacteriological examinations of the cases removed to-day have not been completed as yet. The census of the hospital shows 10 patients, one of whom is convalescing. In 3 of the 10 the diagnosis of cholera has been biologically confirmed. All are well on the *Karamania*. Thus far all the cases have developed within the period of incubation after the removal of the passengers from the steamer.

WM. T. JENKINS,  
*Health Officer.*

QUARANTINE, S. I., *August 12, 1893.*

At 12:30 p. m., at midnight, Francisco Mola, aged 27 years, and Mariano Riberati, aged 23 years, died of cholera at the Swinburne Island hospital. Their remains were incinerated this morning. Before noon to-day the following suspects were removed to Swinburne Island for observation and treatment: Francisco Cervo, aged 31 years; Francisco Bonato, aged 34 years; Francisco Caiola, aged 34 years; Paolo Mariani, aged 27 years; Aniello Gaito, aged 30 years; Giovanni Bandino, aged 27 years; Michele Cateani, aged 30 years; Leonardo Larosa, aged 11 years, and Frisco Dodolo, aged 16 years. The bacteriological examinations prove that all of the patients removed yesterday were cholera asiatica. The census of the hospital at noon to-day shows 17 patients, 1 of whom is convalescing, 8 of these have been biologically confirmed as cholera and 9 suspects.

WM. T. JENKINS,  
*Health Officer.*

QUARANTINE, S. I., *August 12, 1893.*

*Bulletin, 9 p. m.*—At 1 o'clock to-day Guisippi Adamo, aged 45 years, was transferred to Swinburne Island hospital. The census of the hospital to-night shows: cholera patients, 14; convalescing, 1; suspects, 3; total, 18. All of the patients in the hospital are improving, and I think all will recover with the exception of 3 cases, Francisco Caiola, Paola Mariani, and Georgio Corias. The bacteriological examinations have in all cases confirmed the diagnosis of cholera. The following cable,

mailed to Paris, and sent from there, was received to-night from my representative in Naples: "Cholera cables for New York frequently confiscated by Italian Government. There are 18 cases and 7 deaths to-day. New foci in surrounding provinces."

WM. T. JENKINS,  
*Health Officer.*

QUARANTINE, S. I., *August 13, 1893.*

*Bulletin, 9 p. m.*—Two suspects were isolated at Hoffman Island early this morning, but owing to the rough weather in the lower bay were not removed to Swinborne Island hospital. If the wind moderates they will be transferred during the night. They are Maria Reno, aged 4 years, and Pasquale De Padro, aged 15 years. The bacteriological examination shows that Guisippi Adamo, who was removed yesterday, is suffering from cholera, and that Francisco Caiolo, Paola Mariani, and Georgio Corias have not developed the disease. The census of the hospital to-night shows: cholera patients, 14; patients not having cholera, 3; convalescent, 1; suspects on Hoffman Island, 2; total 20. All of the patients are improving. The disease is mild in character. Two more nurses were sent to Swinburne Island to-day. The steamer *Fulda* arrived to-day from Genoa. All were well on board. All of the steerage passengers had been detained five days at that port and their baggage was disinfected before embarkation. The cabin passengers were examined, provided by me with passports, on which was written statement of their route of travel for ten days before sailing in order that detention on the railroads may be avoided. The vessel was disinfected and allowed to proceed after the customary inspection of the steerage passengers.

WM. T. JENKINS,  
*Health Officer.*

QUARANTINE, S. I., *August 13, 1893.*

*Fulda* arrived this morning. No sickness on board except meningitis (stewardess) and minor ailments among crew. Made inspection of baggage in conjunction with health officer, and issued certificate which was visaed by myself. Vessel given pratique.

J. J. KINYOUN,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

QUARANTINE, S. I., *August 14, 1893.*

*Bulletin, 9 p. m.*—There are no new cases or deaths to report. All of the patients are improving. The hospital census is the same as at noon. The outlook is now more encouraging than at any time since the *Karamania* arrived, and everything is under perfect control.

WM. T. JENKINS,  
*Health Officer.*

QUARANTINE, S. I., *August 14, 1893.*

*Karamania* was inspected by Health Officer Jenkins this morning, having been detained five days after completion of her cleansing and disinfection. Given pratique to discharge cargo; crew not allowed shore leave.

J. J. KINYOUN,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

QUARANTINE, S. I., N. Y., *August 15, 1893.*

*At 2:30 p.m.*—There are no new developments to-day. All of the patients except one are up and around the island. That one is still weak, otherwise improving. It is now two days since the last case was removed, and no new developments have appeared among those under observation at Hoffman Island. A cable received this morning from Naples, states cholera in Barra, Portici, Torre, Annunziata, Castellamare, Pagano, Nocera, Cava, Meta, Masa, Sorrento, Amalfi, Capri, and Pozzuola. These towns are all south of Naples.

WM. M. JENKINS,  
*Health Officer.*

QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND, *August 15, 1893.*

*Bulletin, 9 p. m.*—There are no new developments at quarantine. All the patients are convalescent. We are waiting for the period of detention to expire, and there is every hope that no new cases will develop.

WM. T. JENKINS,  
*Health Officer.*

*Discharge of the steamship Karamania from quarantine.*

NEW YORK, *August 14, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report for August 14, which is, in part, confirmatory of my telegram of this date:

The steamship *Karamania* was given this morning a final inspection by Health Officer Jenkins, and I was present at the inspection. The vessel had, since she lay in quarantine, been mechanically cleansed, and the deck and sides repainted. The bunks, mattresses, and partitions were removed from the steerage and burned, and, according to the health officer and captain, the steerage had been treated after the following manner: After mechanical cleansing, the surfaces were washed with bichloride of mercury. By steaming two and one-half hours, then by washing all the surfaces with a solution of hypochlorites, the living apartments were cleansed and disinfected. The clothing of the crew, and of such other persons who had been in any way exposed to the infection, had been steamed.

The apartments of the steerage, two in number, bore evidence of the action of the steam. The fore-castle was not in first-class condition as to cleanliness, but bore evidence of having had a thorough going over in its cleansing.

The water in the supply tanks, all save one, had been boiled by means of a hose connected with the steam supply. One tank situated in the hold could not be treated in this manner on account of cargo being packed around it.

This was disinfected this morning under the direction of Dr. Jenkins with sublimate solution, full directions being given by him to the ship's surgeon to empty, rinse, etc.

There had been no sickness aboard among the officers or crew.

Five days having elapsed since the completion of disinfection, the vessel was discharged from quarantine this morning and permission given the captain to discharge his cargo, which consisted principally of fruit from Catania and Sorrento.

The crew are not to be allowed on shore but kept under strict watch.

The steamship *Rhaetia* arrived this morning having on board 19 Italian immigrants. The vessel was held a few hours until an examination of the immigrants and their baggage could be made.

The vessel touched at Havre, where she took on those from Italy. The consular bill of health stated that all the baggage was disinfected. All well on board save 3 cases; 1 of varicella, 2 of measles; convalescing. The vessel was given pratique.

The situation on Hoffman Island, according to reports, has improved. Two suspects from among the women and children are reported.

Very respectfully,

J. J. KINYOUN,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

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

*Arrival of the Weser at New York Quarantine from Naples.*

QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND,  
*New York, August 18, 1893.*

*Weser* arrived last night, 10 o'clock; all reported well. One death during voyage, tubercle. Some large baggage not disinfected; authorities here will disinfect.

J. J. KINYOUN,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

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

*One case of yellow fever at Brunswick, Ga.*

[Telegrams.]

BRUNSWICK, GA., *August 12, 1893.*

Surg. Branham, detailed to enforce quarantine regulations at this port, is very ill in this city at private residence. Local physicians say he has yellow fever; people greatly alarmed.

DEVEAUX, *Collector.*

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

BRUNSWICK, GA., *August 12, 1893.*

Assistant Surg. Branham has yellow fever: precautions are being taken; can you send us Carter?

J. A. DUNWOODY,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon.*

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 12, 1893.*

Carter ordered from Pensacola and Surg. Hutton from Norfolk.

WYMAN.

*Surgeon-General M. H. S.*

To Acting Assistant Surg. DUNWOODY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 12, 1893.*

Branham has yellow fever. Instruct Magruder regarding cordon, and proceed immediately to Brunswick to aid authorities and as inspector, to see that regulations are enforced. Hutton at Cape Charles, will leave for Brunswick Sunday night.

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

To Surg. H. R. CARTER,  
*Pensacola, Fla.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 12, 1893.*

Proceed immediately to Brunswick. Confer with Carter there. Branham has yellow fever.

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

To Surg. W. H. H. HUTTON,  
*Cape Charles Quarantine, Va.*

SAVANNAH, GA., *August 12, 1893.*

Dunwoody wires Branham has yellow fever; precautions are being taken. Have seen private telegram stating people are leaving city.

Was Branham taken sick in Brunswick or at quarantine? Wire me quickly all news you have, and as often as you get additional.

W. F. BRUNNER,  
*Health Officer.*

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 12, 1893.*

Have ordered Carter from Pensacola. Hutton, also, will leave from Norfolk to-morrow. Branham is at private residence in city.

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

To Dr. W. F. BRUNNER.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *August 14, 1893.*

Give facts regarding reported outbreak yellow fever at Brunswick, Ga.

J. D. PLUNKETT,  
*President State Board of Health.*

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 14, 1893.*

Only case reported is that of Assistant Surgeon Branham. Carter arrives there to-day, also Hutton. Precautionary regulations promulgated by Secretary of the Treasury will be enforced. Will wire on receiving further news. Some doubt as to its being yellow fever.

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

To Dr. J. D. PLUNKETT,  
*President State Board of Health, Nashville, Tenn.*

BRUNSWICK, GA., *August 14, 1893.*

Arrived this evening on special train. Saw Branham. He is very ill; five days taken sick. Temperature, 103.5°; pulse, 84; skin dry and hot; eyes injected and slightly yellow; tongue dry; stomach irritable, but no hemorrhagic tendency so far; kidneys acting fairly well; urine 20 per cent albumen, all of which is suspicious, the long-continued high temperature being contrary to that of yellow fever. The case is isolated from others and has been closely quarantined for two days, which will be continued. No further developments anywhere in city. Carter is not here. If possible send Dr. John Guitéras at once.

W. H. H. HUTTON,  
*Surgeon, M. H. S.*

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

BRUNSWICK, GA., *August 16, 1893.*

Have notified all people within 500 feet of the Branham house to move out, as to-morrow will place strong cordon around several blocks near infected house and proceed to disinfect surroundings. Dunwoody, Branham, cousin to assistant surgeon, and nurse shipped to Sapelo to-day. Carter, Hazlehurst, and nurse in charge of Assistant Surg. Branham. Am too busy to write.

W. H. H. HUTTON,  
*Surgeon, M. H. S.*

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

BRUNSWICK, GA., *August 16, 1893.*

Dunwoody, Branham's cousin, and nurse, will be sent to Sapelo. Immune doctor, and nurses will take care of Branham. Carter is with him at night. Those in locality near center of infection will be moved out and active disinfection around Branham's house put in force. It will be necessary to employ help, purchase disinfectants, and many other things. \* \* \*

W. H. H. HUTTON,  
*Surgeon, M. H. S.*

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

BRUNSWICK, GA., *August 17, 1893.*

Diagnosis confirmed, prognosis bad; thus far it appears that the city is not infected.

JOHN GUITÉRAS,  
*Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.*

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

BRUNSWICK, GA., *August 18, 1893.*

Cordon extends 600 feet in all directions from foci. Have spent all day disinfecting under and around Branham's and other houses, using 17 barrels solution bichloride and 1 barrel carbolic. No suspects anywhere. Guitéras inclined to take favorable view of situation. Guitéras instructed to thoroughly investigate origin. Dr. Burford is acting as quarantine officer. Branham has a fighting chance for life.

W. H. H. HUTTON,  
*Surgeon.*

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

NOTE.—Dr. John Guitéras, formerly passed assistant surgeon, Marine Hospital Service, and now professor of pathology at the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed sanitary inspector, Marine Hospital Service, and has been ordered by the Supervising Surgeon-General to Brunswick, Ga., to assist in all preventive measures employed there.

*Telegrams to the Marine Hospital Bureau from Pensacola, Fla., relative to the yellow fever cases in that city.*

*August 11, 1893.*

No other cases of yellow fever reported in this city, nor any of a suspicious character.

ROBT. W. HARGIS,  
*President Board of Health.*

*August 13, 1893.*

Telegrams received and delivered as requested. No further developments here.

ROBT. W. HARGIS,  
*President Board of Health.*

*August 13, 1893.*

Cordon about reservation complete to-day. Have inspected it and authorized employment of additional guards. Leave for Brunswick this afternoon.

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

*August 13, 1893.*

I relieve Carter to-day; Murray expected to-morrow night; no new developments.

MAGRUDER,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

*August 15, 1893.*

The committee of public safety wish Surg. Murray to remain fifteen days.

SEWALL C. COBB, *Chairman.*

*August 16, 1893.*

No cases; only 600 people have left here; no panic or distress.

MURRAY,  
*Surgeon, M. H. S.*

*August 17, 1893.*

Site for camp already decided on, but no probability of use; family isolated in country house; tents not needed; propose to remove cordon Saturday. Porter expects to leave Monday; no cases.

R. D. MURRAY,  
*Surgeon, M. H. S.*

*Yellow fever at Dry Tortugas—Key West Quarantine.*

[Telegram.]

PENSACOLA, FLA., *August 17, 1893.*

Pendleton informs Sweeting barkentine *Antilla* at Tortugas; 1 case yellow fever on board. Captain was carried ashore and died in eight hours afterwards; no other case so far.

JOSEPH Y. PORTER,  
*State Health Officer, Florida.*

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

In reply to a telegram from this Bureau to the medical officer at Key West for further information the following telegram has been received:

KEY WEST, FLA., *August 17, 1893.*

Pendleton went to Tortugas August 11. Pendleton wrote Sweeting by Tortugas mail schooner, August 12, that British barkentine *Antilla* from Havana arrived Tortugas August 8. *Antilla* got ashore entering



harbor and was not docked till August 11. J. Willis Jones, captain of *Antilla*, taken ill after leaving Havana, died of yellow fever August 12, 2 a. m., nine hours after being brought ashore. *Antilla* fumigated and towed into stream to be detained ten days and refumigated. Burgess certifies two other cases on *Antilla*; first mate left at Havana hospital; second mate recovered and on board *Antilla*.

The *Antilla* spoke United States ship *Fawn* of New York from Havana 14 miles from Tortugas. Sent boat alongside *Fawn* and took *Fawn's* second mate James H. Buchanan aboard to pilot *Antilla* into Tortugas. *Fawn* proceeded to Pascagoula leaving Buchanan. Buchanan not immune. Remainder crew of *Antilla*, negroes. Schooners *Ida McKay* and *Holly Hock*, both of Key West, were in Tortugas Harbor when *Antilla* arrived. Sweeting on lookout for them. No yellow fever at Key West. Sweeting will remain here.

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

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

*Arrival of infected vessel at Fort Morgan Quarantine Station.*

[Telegram.]

MOBILE, ALA., August 11, 1893.

British bark *Galena* arrived at Fort Morgan Quarantine Station with 2 cases of yellow fever on board. One will probably die to-night. Two died at sea. Will report any further cases.

H. T. INGE,  
President Quarantine Board.

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

*Three cases of yellow fever reported at the Quarantine Station, Philadelphia.*

STATE QUARANTINE BOARD,  
Philadelphia, August 16, 1893.

The schooner *Ettie H. Lister*, from Georgetown, S. C., arrived August 15 at Quarantine station with 3 men sick. *History* left Georgetown August 7; day after departure 1 man taken with chill and high fever. Two days after, all symptoms disappeared. Next day he began to vomit and was very yellow, with high fever. He is now very ill and in great danger. Four days after the first man was taken, the second man was taken with chill and high fever. The fever has decreased, has disposition to vomit, and is tinged with yellow. On the 14th another man was taken sick. All 3 men are now in Quarantine hospital. The vessel is being thoroughly disinfected and mechanically cleaned. The balance of the crew, including the captain, 4 men, are held under observation.

Yours, very truly,

M. VEALE,  
President State Quarantine Board.

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

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1893.

Wire all obtainable facts concerning schooner *Ettie H. Lister*, which arrived at Philadelphia August 15, from Georgetown, S. C. How long

was vessel there? Where had she been previously? Inquire of collector. A member of the crew, said to have yellow fever, shipped at Georgetown.

WYMAN,  
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Acting Assistant Surg. G. E. T. SPARKMAN, M. H. S.,  
Georgetown, S. C.

[Telegram.]

GEORGETOWN, S. C., August 17, 1893.

Schooner *Ettie H. Lister* arrived at this port July 24 from Philadelphia. Loaded lumber. Sailed for Philadelphia August 3. Can not learn of any sailor shipped here.

G. E. T. SPARKMAN,  
Acting Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1893.

I have a telegram from Dr. Sparkman, Georgetown, S. C., stating schooner *Ettie H. Lister* left Philadelphia July 24 and sailed for Philadelphia August 3, and can not learn of any sailor shipped there. Please wire history of *Lister* for six weeks prior to July 24, and whether she has been to any infected West Indian or South American port this season. Necessary to determine whether Georgetown is infected or not.

WYMAN,  
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Maj. MOSES VEALE,  
President Quarantine Commission, Philadelphia.

In reply to a telegram from the Marine Hospital Bureau to the quarantine physician at Philadelphia, the following has been received:

STATE QUARANTINE STATION,  
Philadelphia, Pa., August 17, 1893.

DEAR SIR: The schooner *Ettie H. Lister* came from Georgetown, S. C., to the State quarantine station Tuesday afternoon, August 15, at 4 o'clock. My assistants, after boarding the vessel, came back to the station for me and reported that they found 3 cases of fever on board. I examined the cases and found a distinct case of yellow fever, and 2 other sailors ill, 1 having had a chill on Saturday and the other having had a chill on Monday.

This vessel, before she left Georgetown, sailed from some Northern port. She left Georgetown with a cargo of lumber on the 6th instant. On the day following, the first case experienced a chill, followed by a high fever of three days' duration, after which the man was apparently well and began to move around in his cabin, when he again developed severe pains in the back and head, vomited freely, and became critically ill. When I removed him from the vessel he was desperately weak, delirious at times, had a temperature of 101, was tinged a deep yellow, had a great deal of epigastric tenderness, and a very irritable stomach. The other men who were sick slept in the same cabin with this man and looked after him. The one who had a chill last Saturday had con-

siderable fever when we took him from the vessel, also much irritability of the stomach. His conjunctivæ were tinged and he was slightly yellow. He was at once removed to the hospital with the others, and since that time has been steadily improving. Case No. 3 had a chill on Monday; he has presented similar symptoms, but with little stomach trouble.

It is my judgment that the disease was carried aboard by patient No. 1, who, although he shipped on board of the vessel from New York originally, enjoyed a short period of absence while at the Southern port. I would like to say that the water supply was partly obtained from Boston and partly obtained from the vicinity of Georgetown.

The cases of yellow fever are doing very well. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the disease by isolation and a vigorous quarantine. The vessel has been thoroughly cleansed and purified with a strong solution of bichloride, and thoroughly fumigated with sulphur. The deck cargo has been drenched with bichloride and permanganate of potassium. The bilges have been radically treated.

The rest of the crew, who have been held on board, have been detailed in cleansing the vessel, but will be held as suspects for at least ten days.

Very respectfully, yours,

HENRY C. BOENNING,  
*Quarantine Physician.*

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

*Smallpox in Reading, Pa.*

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,  
*Philadelphia, August 8, 1893.*

DEAR SIR: The Reading (Berks County, Pa.) board of health reports that for the two weeks ending August 1, 1893, 40 new cases of smallpox occurred in that town, making a total of 184 cases to date with 2 deaths.

Very truly yours,

BENJAMIN LEE, M. D.,  
*Secretary.*

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

*Postponement of the International Medical Congress.*

The following has been transmitted to this Bureau from the Department of State: "A cablegram has been received from the United States legation at Rome announcing the postponement of the International Medical Congress until April next."

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended August 12, 1893.*

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of New York, August 14, 1893.*

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 12, 1893,  
 also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from—	Total.
1893.			
Aug. 6	Steamship La Champagne.....	Havre.....	277
6	Steamship Umbria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	316
7	Steamship Circassia.....	Glasgow and Merville.....	287
7	Steamship Schiedam.....	Amsterdam.....	97
8	Steamship Darmstadt.....	Bremen.....	514
8	Steamship Saale.....	Bremen and Southampton.....	377
8	Steamship Obdam.....	Rotterdam and Boulogne.....	348
8	Steamship State of California.....	Glasgow and Merville.....	348
9	Steamship Laughton.....	Bremen.....	97
9	Steamship Majestic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	573
10	Steamship Spree.....	Bremen and Southampton.....	364
10	Steamship Rhyndland.....	Antwerp.....	350
11	Steamship Normannia.....	Hamburg.....	136
11	Steamship Massilia.....	Marseilles and Naples.....	308
12	Steamship Italia.....	Helsingborg, Gothenburg, etc.....	355
12	Steamship Maasdam.....	Rotterdam and Boulogne.....	316
12	Steamship Taormina.....	Hamburg.....	80
12	Steamship Paris.....	Southampton.....	174
	Total.....		5,317

EDW. F. McSWEENEY,  
*Acting Commissioner of Immigration.*

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

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

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

*Week ended August 12, 1893.*

One vessel inspected and passed. Four vessels spoken and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

*Week ended August 12, 1893.*

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British s. s. Prudentia.....	Aug. 6	Bordeaux ...	Phila.....	Disinfected.....	Aug. 11
French s. s. Ville de Donai.....	Aug. 6	Calais.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 11
British steamer Argomene.....	Aug. 6	Calcutta.....	do.....	Detained 2 days.....	Aug. 8
German s. s. Russia.....	Aug. 12	Hamburg.....	do.....	Detained.....	
British schr. Harry.....	Aug. 10	Pernambuco	Waiting orders.	do.....	

Twenty-seven vessels inspected and passed.

GULF QUARANTINE.

*Two weeks ended August 10, 1893.*

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Spanish s. s. Guido*.....	Aug. 2	Cienfuegos..	Ship Isl.....	Disinfected.....	Aug. 5
Spanish s. s. Leonora*.....	Aug. 3	Sagua la Grande.	Pensacola.....	do.....	Aug. 9
Mexican schr. Fela.....	Aug. 10	Campêche...	Pascagoula.	Held for disinfection.	
Am. schr. Mary L. Peters.....	Aug. 10	Cardenas....	do.....	do.....	

\* Previously reported.

Four vessels inspected and passed.

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

## PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 5, 1893.

Two vessels inspected and passed.

## SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 2, 1893.

Two vessels inspected and passed. Three vessels spoken and passed.

Week ended August 9, 1893.

Two vessels inspected and passed.

## SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 5, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina-tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Am. bark H. L. Routh* .....	July 13	Santos.....	Brunswick..	Disinfected.....	July 31
Am. b'k'tine Harry Howell.....	Aug. 1	Havana .....	Waiting or- ders.	Held for disinfection.	
British brig Nelson Rice .....	Aug. 3	.....do.....	Fernandina.	.....do.....	

\* Previously reported.

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

ALABAMA—*Mobile*.—Month of July, 1893. Population, 31,076. Deaths—White, 32; colored, 56; total 88, including phthisis pulmonalis, 11; enteric fever, 3; and whooping cough, 3.

CALIFORNIA—*Oakland*.—Month of June, 1893. Estimated population, 60,000. Total deaths, 57, including phthisis pulmonalis, 6, and enteric fever, 1.

Month of July, 1893. Total deaths, 74, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; enteric fever, 22; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; and whooping cough, 3.

*Sacramento*.—Month of July, 1893. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 35, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5, and enteric fever, 2.

CONNECTICUT—*New Haven*.—Month of May, 1893. Population, 90,000. Total deaths, 161, including phthisis pulmonalis, 13; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria and croup, 4; measles, 4; and whooping cough, 3.

Month of June, 1893. Total deaths, 139, including phthisis pulmonalis, 11; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria and croup, 4; measles, 3; and whooping cough, 1.

IOWA—*Davenport*.—Month of July, 1893. Estimated population, 34,500. Total deaths, 28, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; and diphtheria, 1.

*Dubuque*.—Month of July, 1893. Population, 40,000. Total deaths, 33, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; and enteric fever, 1.

KENTUCKY—*Louisville*.—Month of July, 1893. Population, 161,129. Deaths—White, 246; colored, 77; total, 323, including phthisis pulmonalis, 28; enteric fever, 15; measles, 3; and whooping cough, 2.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Brockton*.—Month of July, 1893. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 48, including phthisis pulmonalis, 9; diphtheria, 2; and whooping cough, 1.

*Northampton*.—Month of July, 1893. Population, 16,400. Total deaths, 18, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; and enteric fever, 2.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended August 5, 1893. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 64 observers, indicate that inflammation of bowels, cholera infantum, and remittent fever increased in area of prevalence. Scarlet fever was reported present during the week at 36 places, diphtheria at 27, enteric fever at 27, and measles at 12 places.

*Grand Rapids*.—Month of July, 1893. Population, 90,000. Total deaths, 85; including phthisis pulmonalis, 11; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 7; measles, 3; and whooping cough, 3.

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis*.—Month of July, 1893. Estimated population, 223,700. Total deaths, 256, including phthisis pulmonalis, 24; enteric fever, 16; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 2; and measles, 1.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis*.—Month of July, 1893. Estimated population, 520,000. Total deaths, 1,167, including phthisis pulmonalis, 84; enteric fever, 11; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 9; croup, 5; measles, 6; and whooping cough, 8.

NEW YORK—*Buffalo*.—Month of July, 1893. Estimated population, 300,000. Total deaths, 666, including phthisis pulmonalis, 36; enteric fever, 8; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 14; croup, 2; measles, 4; and whooping cough, 3.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport*.—Month of July, 1893. Estimated population, 20,000. Total deaths, 33, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga*.—Month of July, 1893. Population—White, 27,000; colored, 13,000; total, 40,000. Deaths—White, 15; colored, 22; total, 37, including phthisis pulmonalis, 7; and enteric fever, 4.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee*.—Month of July, 1893. Estimated population, 260,000. Total deaths, 388, including phthisis pulmonalis, 19; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 13; diphtheria, 18; croup, 1; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

*Racine*.—Month of July, 1893. Estimated population, 26,000. Total deaths, 27, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; and scarlet fever, 1.

*Publications received.*

Archives D'Anthropologie Criminelle publiées sous la direction de A. Lacassagne et G. Tarde.

Annual Report of the Philadelphia Board of Health, 1892.

Annual Report of the Board of Health of Allentown, Pa., 1892.

Annual Reports of the Alabama State Board of Health, 1890 and 1891.



Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended August 11, 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.....	62	4		.79	.11	
Portland, Me.....	66	4		.84		.12
Northfield, Vt.....	64	0		1.01		.91
Manchester, N. H.....	69	1		1.03		.13
Boston, Mass.....	69	3		1.05		1.05
Nantucket, Mass.....	68	2		1.03		.93
Block Island, R. I.....	69	1		.70		.60
New London, Conn.....	69	1		1.19		.99
<b>Middle Atlantic States :</b>						
Albany, N. Y.....	71	3		.84		.84
New York, N. Y.....	72	4		1.12		1.02
Philadelphia, Pa.....	75	1		1.12		1.02
Atlantic City, N. J.....	71	1		1.16		1.06
Baltimore, Md.....	75		1	1.05		1.05
Washington, D. C.....	74	0		1.01		.83
Lynchburg, Va.....	76		2	.91		.91
Norfolk, Va.....	76	0		1.47		1.37
<b>South Atlantic States :</b>						
Charlotte, N. C.....	77		1	1.26		.66
Raleigh, N. C.....	76	0				
Wilmington, N. C.....	78	0		1.68		1.58
Charleston, S. C.....	80	0		1.68	.92	
Augusta, Ga.....	80		2	1.12		.32
Savannah, Ga.....	80	0		1.71	1.09	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	82	0		1.47	.83	
Titusville, Fla.....	81		1	.62	.48	
Jupiter, Fla.....	82	0		1.40		.40
Key West, Fla.....	84	0		1.05		1.05
<b>Gulf States :</b>						
Atlanta, Ga.....	76	0		1.01		.15
Pensacola, Fla.....	81			2.07		
Mobile, Ala.....	81		1	1.54	1.46	
Montgomery, Ala.....	80		2	.89	1.21	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	81		1	.71		.21
New Orleans, La.....	82		1	1.40	.44	
Shreveport, La.....	83		1	.35	.15	
Fort Smith, Ark.....	80		2	.91	1.49	
Little Rock, Ark.....	80	0		.91		.11
Palestine, Tex.....	82		2	.49	.51	
Galveston, Tex.....	83		1	1.14	.76	
San Antonio, Tex.....	83	3		.77		.57
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	82	0		.63		.53
<b>Ohio Valley and Tennessee :</b>						
Memphis, Tenn.....	79	1		.90		.50
Nashville, Tenn.....	77	1		.75		.35
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	77	1		.96	.14	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	75		1	.98	.02	
Louisville, Ky.....	76	0		.84	.66	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	73	1		.84		.54
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	75		1	1.01		.71
Columbus, Ohio.....	72	0		.77		.41
Pittsburg, Pa.....	73		1	.80		.60
<b>Lake Region :</b>						
Oswego, N. Y.....	68	2		.55		.55
Rochester, N. Y.....	68	2		.70		.60
Buffalo, N. Y.....	68	2		.70		.40
Erie, Pa.....	69	0		.70		.10
Cleveland, Ohio.....	69	1		.70	.10	
Sandusky, Ohio.....	71	1		.78		.28
Toledo, Ohio.....	70	0		.65	.37	
Detroit, Mich.....	70	0		.70	.10	
Port Huron, Mich.....	67	3		.59		.09
Alpena, Mich.....	63	1		.77		.67
Marquette, Mich.....	62	6		.60		.43
Green Bay, Wis.....	67	1		.63		.23
Grand Haven, Mich.....	66	2		.63		.63
Milwaukee, Wis.....	69	1		.68		.38
Chicago, Ill.....	71	1		.70		.70
Duluth, Minn.....	64			.77	.03	

\*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 August 11, 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		0	.79		.19
La Crosse, Wis.....	70	2		.77		.47
Dubuque, Iowa.....	71	1		.72		.62
Davenport, Iowa.....	72	2		.88		.08
Des Moines, Iowa.....	73		0	.77		.27
Keokuk, Iowa.....	74		0	.63		.13
Springfield, Ill.....	74		2	.44		.44
Cairo, Ill.....	77	1		.63		.08
St. Louis, Mo.....	77		1	.52		.12
<b>Missouri Valley :</b>						
Springfield, Mo.....	76		2	1.05		.35
Kansas City, Mo.....	76		2	.98		.38
Concordia, Kans.....	75		1	.98		.88
Omaha, Nebr.....	74		0	.77	.63	
Yankton, S. Dak.....	72		0	.70		.40
Valentine, Nebr.....	70		2	.58		.38
Huron, S. Dak.....	71		3	.77		.57
Pierre, S. Dak.....	73		0	.42		.42
<b>Extreme Northwest :</b>						
Moorehead, Minn.....	66		2	.63	.77	
St. Vincent, Minn.....	63		0	.54	.66	
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	70		2	.55		.55
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	69		3	.29		.29
<b>Rocky Mountain Slope :</b>						
Havre, Mont.....	69		7	.35	.65	
Helena, Mont.....	68		6	.14		.14
Rapid City, S. D.....	72		2	.38		.18
Spokane, Wash.....	70		6	.07		.07
Walla Walla, Wash.....	75		5	.07		.07
Winnemucca, Nev.....	73		3	.00		.00
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	77		5	.16	.24	
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	66		0	.39		.29
North Platte, Nebr.....	72		4	.59		.29
Denver, Colo.....	71	1		.35		.35
Montrose, Colo.....	70		0	.35	.35	
Pueblo, Colo.....	73	1		.49		.39
Dodge City, Kans.....	76		0	.85		.75
Abilene, Tex.....	82		0	.35		.25
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	67	3		.63		.43
El Paso, Tex.....	82		2	.49		.49
Tucson, Ariz.....	84		0	.77	.43	
<b>Pacific Coast :</b>						
Port Angeles, Wash.....	57			.14		
Olympia, Wash.....	62		2	.14		.14
Portland, Oregon.....	67		3	.14		.14
Roseburg, Oregon.....	68		4	.06		.06
Eureka, Cal.....	56		2	.00		.00
Red Bluff, Cal.....	83		3	.00		.00
Sacramento, Cal.....	75		1	.00		.00
San Francisco, Cal.....	60		4	.00		.00
Fresno City, Cal.....	82	2		.00		.00
Keeler, Cal.....	82		0	.07		.07
Los Angeles, Cal.....	73	3		.00		.00
San Diego, Cal.....	70	2		.07		.07
Yuma, Ariz.....	93		1	.12	.08	

\* 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.

*Cholera at Antwerp.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Antwerp, August 1, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to communicate that the next weekly report of contagious diseases at Antwerp will contain 2 cases of cholera, 1 fatal, occurring during the week ending July 29, 1893.

The disease occurred in sisters living on a boat in one of the basins known as the Kattendyk Dock. One died on the boat, the other is under treatment at the hospital.

This makes the third case of cholera that has been reported at Antwerp this summer. No spread is apprehended. Any developments will be reported.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

ANTWERP, *August 17, 1893.*

Six new cases cholera, 5 fatal, since last telegram. Emigrants will be isolated five days in selected hotels. Watchmen will guard the doors. Have employed medical assistance. When necessary we will use the *Pennland* as floating hotel.

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

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

*Report of contagious diseases at Antwerp.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Antwerp, Belgium, August 4, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to communicate that the weekly bulletin of contagious diseases at Antwerp gives 28 cases of smallpox under treatment at Hôpitaux Civils, with 1 death, during the week ending July 29, 1893.

The usual number of children's diseases are reported.

There has been for the same week a total of 96 deaths from all causes in a population of 248,296.

(No mention is made of the 2 cases of cholera reported in my communication of August 1.)

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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

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

*Character of cargoes shipped from Antwerp.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Antwerp, Belgium, July 29, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the bulk of the cargo from this port consists of glass, ironware, cement, mineral waters, wines, silks, wood pulp, and manufactured articles free from the suspicion of carrying infection.

Of the exports arising in this consular district and over which this consulate has direct control are two articles deserving special mention—feathers and skins.

The feathers are used for bedding. The “raw” feathers come in compressed bales from China. They are cleansed and prepared here by Messrs. D. & Co., whose warerooms I have visited for the purpose of inspecting the process.

The feathers are first picked clean of adhering material, and then assorted. They are then exposed ten to fifteen minutes to steam under pressure in iron cylinders with revolving “mixers,” which keep the feathers agitated and in contact with the steam. They are then passed to another cylinder and exposed to hot air until thoroughly dry. They are passed a second time into the steam cylinder. This time the steam is saturated with creolin. The feathers are again dried. Sometimes the process is repeated a third time. The object of all this is to destroy the organic matter clinging to the feathers and kill all germs that might give rise to putrefaction.

The process insures a good disinfection, and feathers which have passed through this process are passed without question.

The skins come from Australia, and are prepared here for tanning in our country.

On the occasion of my visit of inspection to the warehouse of Messrs. V. & Co. the process of preparation shown to me was as follows: The skins are soaked in hot water and the hair and subcutaneous tissue scraped off. They are then soaked three or four weeks in a saturated solution of chloride of lime, washed in water, and then pickled in weak sulphuric acid. They are shipped wetted in the acid, in casks. Skins prepared in this manner are also passed without further formality.

Chicory and acorns, which are sent in rather large quantities from here, I believe are used at home for the adulteration of coffee.

A considerable number of cases of household furniture are brought to Antwerp for shipment. These are usually invoiced in an interior consular district. They contain the upholstered furniture and bedding of the family, who have probably migrated some months before. In one instance eleven cases which had already been refused at Hamburg were brought here for shipment. The rule forbidding old upholstery and feather beds is enforced in all such cases.

Flax waste is the short fiber too small for weaving. It is compressed into bales, the same as new cuttings, which also occasionally come through from the interior. These are both used in the United States for paper-making. They are inspected, but disinfection is not required if coming from an uninfected district.

Bagging in which grain is shipped from America practically does not leave the ship. The grain is emptied down chutes into a lighter. As long as the vessel is free from suspicion no disinfection is required.

Bagging which leaves the ship for the city or the interior is returned in bales like rags, and treated as such, disinfection being required.

Rags come in large quantities from the interior of Belgium to Antwerp. They are accompanied by certificates of health, of origin, and of disinfection by sulphur.

The consul here has declined to sign invoices of rags arising in this consular district on account of the prevalence of smallpox. It has been stated that it would be a relatively easy matter to send these rags to a neighboring or distant consular district and have them invoiced from there, for it is a practical impossibility to know just where any given bundle of rags may have been gathered.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

CANADA.

*Arrival of immigrants at Quebec.*

[Telegram.]

QUEBEC, *August 1, 1893.*

*Lake Huron* arrived, Liverpool via Iceland, 570 steerage, mostly Icelanders, for Winnipeg; only 12 for States. All well.

[Telegram.]

QUEBEC, *August 12, 1893.*

*Sardinian* arrived, Liverpool, 274 steerage. All well.

[Telegram.]

QUEBEC, *August 15, 1893.*

*Lake Winnipeg* and *Toronto* arrived, Liverpool, 82 and 86 steerage respectively. All well.

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

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

CUBA.

*Departure of vessel from Havana, having had yellow fever on board while in port.*

HAVANA, *August 8, 1893.*

British brig *Rozella Smith* sailed Tuesday for Chandeleur, had 8 yellow fever cases here.

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

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

*Yellow fever in Cienfuegos.*

Under date of August 7, 1893, the United States consul reports 360 cases of yellow fever and 50 deaths therefrom at Cienfuegos during the month of July, 1893.

Dr. Manuel R. Moreno has been appointed sanitary inspector M. H. S. at Cienfuegos, Cuba, to assist the United States consul at that port in carrying out the United States quarantine regulations.

FRANCE.

*Sanitary condition of Cette.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Marseilles, July 29, 1893.

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a letter from the United States consular agent at Cette, which is self-explanatory.  
Very respectfully,

WM. MARTIN,  
Surgeon, U. S. Navy.

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

[Inclosure].

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,  
Cette, July 28, 1893.

DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor of the 27th instant to hand, the contents of which I duly noted.

The sanitary condition at Cette and in the environs is good in every respect. The few cases of cholera, that prevented the health officers from giving clean bills of health, having ceased some weeks ago, the bills of health are now delivered clean, of which I had the honor to inform you in my letter of the 12th instant.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, yours,

L. S. NAHMENS,  
United States Consular Agent.

To J. T. RICKMAN, Esq.,  
United States Acting Consul, Marseilles.

*Death statistics, July 23 to 29, inclusive, at Marseilles, France.*

The following report is transmitted by Surgeon Martin, U. S. Navy, showing number of deaths from cholera-forme diseases during the week ending July 29, 1893:

Date.	Total deaths.	Cholera-forme.	Date.	Total deaths.	Cholera-forme.
July 23.....	45	6	July 28.....	33	3
July 24.....	44	8	July 29.....	56	5
July 25.....	42	5			
July 26.....	35	3	Total.....	297	35
July 27.....	42	5			

GERMANY.

*Present sanitary condition of Hamburg as compared with that of preceding years.*

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Hamburg, July 20, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to herein inclose the very interesting comparative statement of the health bureau of Hamburg, original and translation, appearing in the "Hamburg correspondence" of the 11th instant, showing by months the actual number of deaths here during the years 1892 and 1893, and the monthly number for the same years and the ten years 1882-1891 out of every 10,000 inhabitants.

It will be noticed that this average is very materially lower during the months of 1893 up to July 1 as compared with the same months of 1892 and those averaged for the ten years.

These figures seem to be specially significant, and are undoubtedly due to the immensely improved water supply of the city, on which I hope to report in detail in the course of time, as well as to the earnest and constant efforts of the authorities, since the terrible experience of last year, to encourage and require a healthier mode of life in every direction on the part of the inhabitants of whatever class.

An important factor in effecting these results is the very confidence of the people themselves in the improved sanitary condition of their city, as well as in their far greater ability now than formerly to prevent or cope with an epidemic.

While, of course, no one can say what may happen, I believe the present state of health of Hamburg to be as good as that of any large city of Europe.

The injury to the reputation and commerce of the city from the cholera of last year was indeed enormous, but there is no doubt whatever that the condition of things here was grossly exaggerated not only by the foreign press, but also by that of several of the German cities that from ignorance or intent aided in extending the false impression.

When allowance is made for the unprepared position of Hamburg last year for the sudden and unexpected outbreak of cholera, too much can not be said in praise of the coolness and concerted action of the people and the authorities, and it seems but ordinary justice, after all it has suffered, that the city should now receive full credit for its present improved condition.

I take the liberty of expressing the opinion that it would be eminently proper and would be regarded here as a most friendly service for our Government to direct attention to these facts in the United States in whatever way it deems best.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. HENRY ROBERTSON,

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,

*Assistant Secretary of State.*

*Consul.*

[Inclosure.]

[Translation of extract from Hamburg Correspondent, of July 11.]

How good the present state of health of Hamburg is appears, from the following tabular abstract of the mortality record in Hamburg :

Month.	Actual figures (i. e., number of deaths).		For every 10,000 inhab- itants.		Average for the 10 years 1882-1891.
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	
January .....	1,378	1,053	21.61	16.59	23.10
February .....	1,190	952	18.66	14.99	20.43
March.....	1,160	953	18.19	15.01	22.20
April.....	1,183	1,049	18.55	16.52	21.16
May.....	1,514	1,167	23.74	18.38	22.62
June.....	1,266	988	19.85	15.56	19.59
July.....	1,422	.....	22.30	.....	21.82
August.....	5,274	.....	82.70	.....	20.40
September.....	7,812	.....	122.50	.....	19.55
October.....	1,174	.....	18.41	.....	19.88
November.....	875	.....	13.72	.....	20.79
December.....	1,147	.....	17.99	.....	22.88

*Cholera in Berlin.*

HAMBURG, August 16, 1893.

Three cases cholera in Berlin yesterday. Critically inspect steamship *Columbia, Moravia*, Berlin, steerage.

J. H. WHITE,  
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

GIBRALTAR.

*Additional quarantine notice.*

GIBRALTAR, August 2, 1893.

The board of health has decided to impose a quarantine of five days on arrivals from Smyrna.

By order :

JOHN C. KING,  
Secretary to the Board.

GREAT BRITAIN.

*Disinfection of emigrants' baggage at Glasgow, Scotland.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Glasgow, Scotland, July 29, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the following report upon the disinfection of baggage and other matters connected with the embarkation of emigrants at this port, for the United States, during the week ended July 29, 1893.

The steamship *Scandinavian*, of the Allen Line, sailed for Boston July 26. She had 79 steerage passengers, only 15 of whom were from the continent. These 15 were Scandinavians, and as they had not been in Gothenburg, I did not require their baggage to be disinfected.

The next vessel to sail was the steamship *Circassia*, of the Anchor Line. She left for New York July 27 with 222 steerage passengers. The baggage of the continental emigrants on this steamer was disinfected by steam in the hold of one of the tenders of the company. The company had applied to the sanitary department of the city for the use of the steam disinfector at the Belvidere Hospital, but the department had declined to allow them to use it. The clothing was taken out of the boxes, trunks, satchels, etc., and spread upon lines stretched across the vessel's compartment.

I required all baggage to be unpacked and disinfected, as I found that it would be very difficult to draw the line between heavy baggage and hand baggage, as the containers were all shapes and sizes. I am of the opinion that the hand baggage should be treated the same as the other baggage, as the continental emigrants from this port are mostly Russian and Polish Jews, and there are only a few Scandinavians and Germans. Frequently the clothes in the satchels will be very dirty, and mixed up indiscriminately with bread and other eatables. In all cases where bread, etc., was thus found, I had it thrown out. The containers and all things not disinfected by steam were treated with a solution of bichloride of mercury 1 to 800. I informed the interpreter that leather and rubber goods and furs would be injured by steam, and told him to

tell the emigrants not to place such articles upon the lines. Whenever I saw anything that would be destroyed by steam, I had the emigrant replace it in his trunk where it was afterwards washed in the bichloride solution. A couple of leather jackets however, were accidentally left in the compartment and were, of course, permanently injured. When everything was ready steam was turned into the compartment and the temperature raised to 216° F., and that temperature was maintained for half an hour. There was no way of telling the pressure of the steam, but it was estimated to be about 16 pounds to the square inch. Upon opening the compartment it was found that a number of the colored patterns on some of the fabrics had "run," and the coloring matter had stained the white goods. There was also a number of rust spots on the clothing from the water dripping from the roof. These spots and stains can be removed by proper treatment, so nothing was permanently injured except the leather jackets mentioned above.

I assumed none of the responsibility for any damage that might be done by the disinfection, but simply acted as inspector to see if it was performed in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury. I have given a somewhat lengthy description of this disinfection, as the consul informs me that the Anchor Line has sent him a letter claiming damages for articles injured. The next morning the agent of the Anchor Line ascertained that there was a steam disinfecting chamber in connection with the Great Western Laundry of this city. Arrangements were made, and the baggage that arrived that morning disinfected in that chamber. I visited the laundry, and the steaming was done under my inspection. This steam chamber is efficient, as the engineer is able to get almost any temperature and pressure that is desired, the only objection to it being that the whole of the apparatus is in one room.

The next vessel to sail was the Allan Line steamship *State of California*, which left for New York July 29 with 295 steerage passengers. The day before, the agents of the Allan Line tried to induce me to give this vessel a bill of health without requiring the steam disinfection of the baggage of the continental steerage passengers. I told them that it would be impossible for me to do this. They then asked me to send them a letter stating this fact, which I did. I inclose a copy of the letter I sent them. The disinfection was done that evening under my inspection in the steam disinfector of the sanitary department of the district of Govan, Glasgow, and was very satisfactory. The family with the 2 children convalescent from smallpox, of which I wrote you last week, were allowed to embark upon this vessel, as they had so far recovered that I did not consider them a source of infection to the ship. The children were washed in a solution of bichloride of mercury 1 to 2000, and their clothes were boiled. The family did not have any baggage, not even a hand satchel. The certificate from Germany was sent along with them.

The Allan Line steamship *Corean* sailed for Philadelphia this morning by way of Liverpool. She carried no passengers, and her cargo consisted of general merchandise from the British Isles.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. G. STIMPSON,  
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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



[Inclosure.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Glasgow, Scotland, July 27, 1893.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to state that I shall have to insist upon the disinfection, by steam, of the baggage of the continental emigrants who take passage for New York on the steamship *State of California* to-morrow. If there are any continental emigrants on the steamer whose baggage has not been disinfected by steam, I shall be forced to refuse to give the vessel a bill of health.

Yours, respectfully,

WM. G. STIMPSON,  
*Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

MESSRS. JAMES & ALEXANDER ALLEN,  
*25 Bothwell Street, Glasgow.*

HOLLAND.

*Relative to erection of a steam-disinfecting chamber at Rotterdam.*

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, *July 31, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that in accordance with the intention expressed in my letter of last week. I went last Friday to the city of Antwerp, Belgium, in company with the directors of the Netherlands American Steamship Company, to inspect the proposed new disinfection plant at that place. Thanks are due Dr. Rosenau for courtesies extended, and to the Red Star Steamship Company for kindness in showing their plans, etc. We left here in the morning and returned in the evening.

The directors made a critical examination of the plans, proposed site, etc., and of the present arrangements at the Asyl de Nuit. They assured me that they would build a disinfecting chamber at an early date, and I am of the opinion that on account of the rivalry between the two companies, they will endeavor to outdo the Antwerp people. This rivalry can only assist the Marine-Hospital officers, and more firmly insure the health of the United States. Dr. Rosenau presented everything in its fairest light and close attention was paid to his words.

I allowed the directors to study the matter over one night, then called upon them. They were much impressed by the plans at Antwerp, but wanted to inspect a system invented by Dr. Van Overbeck de Meyer, of Utrecht, Netherlands. We learned that his apparatus was used by the Netherlands Government at the Hook of Holland. Accordingly, we all went down there this morning, but were disappointed in it. It is a portable affair, built on wheels like a fire engine, containing a boiler below, with steam gauge, and a cylinder above, into which a wooden tray slides, upon which the clothes are to be placed. A thermometer is to be passed in at an aperture above. It is only suited for the disinfection of one or two suits of clothes at a time, and for such an amount is altogether an admirable arrangement, but could not be adapted to the necessities here. I have also been agitating the question of building barracks, where emigrants can be isolated in groups, should cholera or smallpox appear among them. They show a willingness to comply, but are apparently unable to do so. Their hotel is built on a point of land between the river and an artificial haven. Their docks, detention house, bath house, etc., cover all the land they own, and that next adjoining has been bought by other parties, and is now being built upon. This company, I believe, has done more than any company in Europe to comply with

United States regulations, and built their hotel at a great cost ; but all the available space being gone they are in a dilemma, which is not easily solved.

Last week I rejected 16 cases of favus, 2 of scabies, and 1 of chicken pox.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

ITALY.

*Report of cholera cases in northern Italy.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Turin, Italy, July 24, 1893.*

SIR : I have the honor to report for the benefit and information of the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service as follows : On the 20th instant, at Feddio, a small village composed of a limited number of houses situated on the top of a hill, in the province of Cuneo, a young man named Pasero, who returned from France a few days ago, died of cholera. His father contracted the same disease and died in a few hours. The eldest son, who hitherto was in excellent health, was suddenly taken ill and sank in less than five hours.

The authorities have taken all possible precautions to isolate not only the house, but the entire village itself. From Alessandria, Italy, they write : " It is curious enough to observe how the disease has encircled the city in the shape of a horseshoe without, however, penetrating its ramparts. At San Guiliano Nuevo, in the neighborhood of Alessandria, there have been 18 cases, of which 13 were fatal. On the 31st July a woman, who was perfectly well in the morning, died at 2 p. m. At Torre Garfali, near Tortona, 4 cases with 2 deaths. At San Salvatore, Monferrato, 3 cases. At Fresonara, near Novi, 1 case."

Should any new cases be reported I will at once advise the Department.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HUGO PIZZOTTI,  
*U. S. Vice-Commercial Agent.*

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

*Cholera in Italy.*

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Rome, July 26, 1893.*

SIR : I have the honor to report that during the past week some cases of cholera have occurred in north Italy, provinces of Cuneo and Alessandria, near the frontier of France, and also in the city of Naples. It is believed to have been brought into Italy from France.

Through the department of the interior the Government is enforcing the strictest sanitary measures, and is taking every precaution to prevent the extension of the disease. In the mean time the general health of the Kingdom is excellent.

I am, sir, etc.,

WILLIAM POTTER.

To the Hon. W. Q. GRESHAM,  
*Secretary of State.*

*Sanitary condition of Genoa.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Genoa, July 29, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that for the last few days there have been no rumors in regard to cholera in Genoa. The health authorities say the town is free from cholera. There were 12 deaths yesterday, 4 under 5 years of age, and 4 over 60. Newspapers report some new cases in the provinces of Cuneo and Alessandria.

Very respectfully,

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

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

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Genoa, August 1, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that as far as the consul and myself can ascertain there is no cholera at present in Genoa. The town is exceptionally clean, and no one seems to be alarmed in regard to cholera. The health authorities informed us last night that the town was in a healthy condition. The deaths yesterday amounted to 6, 4 of whom were children.

Very respectfully,

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

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

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Genoa, August 2, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a letter just received from United States consul at Turin reports the health of Turin good, but reports 2 new cases of cholera near Alessandria and 2 cases at Bubbio. Telegram from Trieste reports that city and neighborhood healthy. Genoa, in my opinion, is free from cholera. Have used every means possible to keep informed.

Very respectfully,

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

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

*Emigrants sailing on the steamship Fulda detained five days—Baggage disinfected by steam.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Genoa, August 3, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the North German Lloyd steamer *Fulda* sailed from Genoa on the 2d with 485 passengers on board. Four hundred of these were emigrants. All steerage passengers coming from suspicious localities were detained five days and baggage disinfected with steam at a temperature above 102° C. for half an hour. The baggage of those coming from healthy places was disinfected with sulphur. Eight of crew were vaccinated, the balance having been recently vaccinated. All passengers carefully inspected.

Very respectfully,

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

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

*Detention of emigrants at Genoa.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
GENOA, *August 3, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have just received from Assistant Surg. Young the following telegram: "Wyman cables tell you five days' isolation and steam disinfection required all Italian ports."

So far all emigrants coming from suspicious localities have been detained in Genoa for five days and their baggage disinfected with steam. On the steamer *Fulda*, which sailed yesterday, there were 165 from Naples. These were isolated by Dr. Young on Friday morning and sailed from here on Wednesday morning. All of their baggage was steamed. For the next steamer shall carry out your orders. I do not believe there is cholera in Genoa at present, but am expecting it any day. Steam disinfecting plant works excellently.

Very respectfully,

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

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

*Relative to emigration from Naples.*

[Telegram.]

NAPLES, *August 9, 1893.*

*Hesperia* refused a bill of health. *Kronprinz* has abandoned immigrant voyage. *Weser* and *Cachmire* are reported, all well, from Gibraltar, the *Weser* ten, and *Cachmire* eleven, days after the embarkation of the emigrants. Cholera stationary in city, spreading coastwise. Wire me authority to inspect steamers leaving Castellamare district.

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

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

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, *August 11, 1893.*

Inform consul Castellamare district to refuse bills of health to vessels carrying emigrants unless five days' detention on shore under strictest construction of regulations. You may go, if necessary, but desired to enforce regulations so emigration be stopped.

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

To Assistant Surg. G. B. YOUNG, M. H. S.

*American Consulate, Naples.*

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 13, 1893.*

Wire whether Italian emigration is stopped. If not, wire recent and expected departures from all ports with details.

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

To Assistant Surg. G. B. YOUNG, M. H. S., *Naples.*

[Telegram.]

NAPLES, ITALY, *August 14, 1893.*

See message of the 9th. Companies have suspended for the present. *Weser* sails September 15, *Werra*, from Genoa, August 26, *Fulda* September 6, Palermo nothing; some fruiters from near by shortly. As near as I can ascertain condition is improved.

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

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

*Cholera in Northern Italy.*

Under date of August 1 the United States consul at Turin reports 2 new cases of cholera at Roccanerano (province of Alessandria), and 3 deaths from the same disease among those previously affected. Two new cases are reported by him at Bubbio, in the same province. In the other communes of his consular district those affected by the disease are progressing favorably. He reports no cases at Turin.

MALTA AND GOZO.

*Additional measures taken by the Government of Malta to prevent the introduction of cholera.*

[See ABSTRACT of May 5, 1893.]

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

\* \* \* \* \*

2. QUARANTINE FOR TWENTY-ONE DAYS WITH PROVISION FOR HANDLING CARGO.

The following shall be subject to a period of twenty-one days' quarantine but shall be permitted, under the directions of the collector of customs, to discharge goods (which are not susceptible of communicating contagion) by means of the vessel's crew on lighters, or to employ for handling cargo local laborers subject to twenty-one days' quarantine viz:

(a) Vessels arriving from any port without a clean bill of health.

(b) Vessels arriving from any port of France, Algeria, or the Regency of Tunis.

Vessels which have been in any of the above places, but which have afterwards been admitted to free pratique in other ports, shall not be admitted to free pratique in these islands before twenty-one days have elapsed from their departure from a port of France, Algeria, or the Regency of Tunis; and should such vessels produce a certificate to the effect that they have been thoroughly disinfected at an intermediate port the said period shall be reduced to eleven days.

3. QUARANTINE FOR SEVEN DAYS WITH PROVISION FOR HANDLING CARGO.

Vessels arriving from any port of Continental Italy or from Sicily are to perform seven days' quarantine, but shall be permitted, under the directions of the collector of customs, to discharge goods (which are not

susceptible of communicating contagion) by means of the vessel's crew on lighters, or to employ for handling cargo local laborers, subject to seven days' quarantine.

4. QUARANTINE FOR FIVE DAYS WITH PROVISION FOR HANDLING CARGO.

Vessels arriving from Smyrna, Scio, and Chesmé are to perform five days' quarantine, but shall be permitted, under the directions of the collector of customs, to discharge goods (which are not susceptible of communicating contagion) by means of the vessel's crew on lighters, or to employ for handling cargo local laborers, subject to five days' quarantine.

5. MEDICAL INSPECTION.

(a) All vessels arriving at Malta shall undergo strict medical inspection.

6. PASSENGERS.

\* \* \* \* \*

Passengers will not be permitted to land at Malta unless they declare on oath to the port authority that they have not resided or been in France, Algeria, or the Regency of Tunis for twenty-one days previous to their arrival, or in Continental Italy or Sicily for seven days, or Smyrna, Scio, or Chesmé for five days previous to their arrival.

\* \* \* \* \*

By command:

G. STRICKLAND,  
*Chief Secretary to Government.*

PALACE VALLETTA, *July 27, 1893.*

NICARAGUA.

*Smallpox in Managua.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Managua, July 10, 1893.*

SIR: The revolution having ceased, a provisional government having been arranged, the various lines of business having assumed their usual attitude, and the earthquake season passed, we believed that we should settle down in peace and quiet.

But now we have within our gates that terrible plague, virulent smallpox, concerning which the morning paper states as follows:

"The dread scourge continues to extend. Yesterday many new cases were discovered. Those attacked can be counted by the hundreds. The citizens are greatly alarmed at the situation.

"The removal of this terrible calamity depends somewhat upon the efforts of the authorities. All their care is needed to see that the city maintains cleanliness, that all dead animals are promptly removed, and that the streets are free from filth. The people must use disinfectants in their houses, keeping everything clean, the yards as well as residences and closets.

"Great care must also be exercised that the convalescents do not go out into the streets, particularly at the time when the scab is scaling, as this is the period of greatest contagion.

"The victims of this illness should be buried immediately, and the survivors should abandon their habitations that the places may be disinfected and left open for the free passage of air.

"Yesterday, in a ward of the penitentiary there remained exposed for twelve hours the bodies of 2 victims that were being prepared for burial.

"All remissions should be avoided, and if possible the schools and college closed, that we may at least instigate somewhat the spread of this disease. Many of the people have been vaccinated and all others compelled to be. Four doctors are ready at all hours of the day to inoculate applicants.

"We repeat that on the authorities depend the annihilation of small-pox."

In a conversation with the prefect on July 4 I learned that there were some 300 cases already and indications of the disease spreading. At the present time there are no known cases among the better class of the people, the disease having attacked the poor or lower class and being confined to the outskirts of the city.

The prefect also informed me that the authorities were doing everything possible to subdue the disease. He has solicited virus from Guatemala by cable, which should be here by the next steamer. In the mean time four doctors were using what they now have, taking the virus from arm to arm.

On the 22d of June the prefect formed a health society composed of five of the prominent men of the city. They have already secured a very suitable house in the suburbs, and have 30 patients, attended by two doctors, four experienced assistants, with cooks and other necessary help.

Their funds are at present, besides the \$550 from the Government, \$300 which was subscribed by the foreigners, being the balance on hand when the Red Cross Society closed the hospital that they had conducted during the revolution.

Much has been done, still the citizens believe that there is much more to do, and they think it necessary that a special police corps should be appointed whose duty would be to search out hidden cases and report them at once to the proper authorities.

So far no cases are reported at Corinto and San Juan del Sur.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM NEWELL,  
*Consul.*

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

NOVA SCOTIA.

*Arrival of emigrants at Halifax.*

[Telegram.]

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, *August 11, 1893.*

*Corean* arrived from England. All well. Three families from Sweden; 2 families from Finland—17 persons. Baggage disinfected by steam.

INGRAHAM,  
*Consul-General.*

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

PANAMA.

*Sanitary condition of Bocas del Toro.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Colon, August 2, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department, in regard to the health of Bocas del Toro, where there has been a recent suspicion of

yellow fever, that an official report from the United States consular agent at that port, dated July 25, 1893, has been received at this consulate, in which the following statement is made, viz:

"I have no reason to believe there is yellow fever or any contagious disease in Bocas del Toro."

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

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

TRACY ROBINSON,  
*Vice and Acting Consul.*

RUSSIA.

*Cholera in Russia.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Moscow, July 27, 1893.*

Yesterday's Government Official Gazette publishes a report of the cholera in Russia from July 9 to 25: Besarabia, 37 cases, 17 deaths; Kursk, 19 cases, 7 deaths; Moscow government, 9 cases, 4 deaths; Samara government, 14 cases, 4 deaths; Saratoff government, 13 cases, 3 deaths; Tula government, 8 cases, 1 death; Don district, 3 cases, 1 death.

N. W. HORNSTEDT,  
*United States Vice-Consul.*

*Cholera in Moscow.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Moscow, August 1, 1893.*

I have the honor to report the cases of cholera and deaths occurring therefrom at this place during the week ended the 30th of July, 1893: July 23: Cases under treatment, 77. During week ended July 30: Cases, 87; cured, 42; deaths, 46; under treatment, 76.

N. W. HORNSTEDT,  
*United States Vice-Consul.*

SWEDEN.

*Smallpox at Gothenburg.*

Under date of July 29 the United States consul at Gothenburg reports as follows:

I could get no report last week of smallpox cases, but now learn that in the week ended 22d instant there were at least 9 new cases. I know of no more deaths. Smallpox has appeared among the soldiers lately in camp at Axvall, and is already reported in eight parishes in Skaraborg County, which is on the railroad between Stockholm and Gothenburg.

TURKEY.

*Cholera in Bassorah and vicinity.*

The following bulletins were transmitted to this office by the United States consul at Bagdad:

CHOLERA BULLETINS.

Bassorah, June 28, morning.—Clean.

At Menasin, near Bassorah, same date, 3 fatal attacks, and at Zubier and environs, from June 21 to 27, 60 attacks, 40 deaths.



Bassorah, June 29, morning.—One new fatal attack in a person inhabiting Bassorah continually.

June 30 and July 1.—Clean.

Zubeir, June 28.—Two deaths.

At Badiéh El Devedji Beni Haled and Avassum from June 22 to 26.—Thirty deaths.

The epidemic is spreading among the tribes camping in the marshes on both banks of the Euphrates between El-Hamar and Sonkoushonk.

Hassan-Hayoun, June 30.—Thirty attacks; 14 deaths.

Bassorah, July 2.—Clean.

Cholera has broken out in the marsh Aboudjeruil, near Guérat Beni Said, near Sonkoushonk, and among the Arab tribes Aboud, camping six hours below Nasrieh.

#### STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*Melbourne*.—Month of May, 1893. Population, 474,810. Total deaths, 518. Number of deaths during the month from contagious diseases is not reported. During the week ended July 1, 1893, there were 3 deaths from enteric fever, 1 from scarlet fever, and 1 from diphtheria.

NEW SOUTH WALES—*Sidney*.—Month of May, 1893. Population, 411,710. Total deaths, 451, including enteric fever, 11; scarlet fever, 13; diphtheria, 16; and whooping cough, 1.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended August 4, 1893. Population, 1,472. Total deaths, 2. No deaths from contagious diseases.

CHINA—*Hongkong*.—Month of May, 1893. Population, 221,500.—Total deaths, 441. Number of deaths from contagious diseases during the month not reported. During the week ended June 17, there were 2 deaths from smallpox and 1 from enteric fever.

CUBA—*Havana*.—Under dates of August 5 and 12, 1893, the United States consul reports as follows:

That there were 683 deaths in this city during the month of July 1893. One hundred and twenty two of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, 25 by enteric fever, 31 by so-called pernicious fever, 9 by paludal fever, 6 by diphtheria and croup, 2 by the grippe, and 2 by glanders.

During the week ending August 3, there were 149 deaths, 29 of which were caused by yellow fever with approximately 130 new cases, 11 were caused by enteric fever, 6 by pernicious fever, 3 by paludal fever, and 4 by diphtheria and croup. Only 1 of the deaths which have occurred from yellow fever during the week were in the military hospital.

Probably every foreign vessel which has discharged at the wharf on the Havana side of the harbor during the last fifty days, more or less, has been to some extent invaded by yellow fever.

During the week ending August 10, 1893, there were 123 deaths. Twenty-three of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 115 new cases; 2 were caused by enteric fever; 2 by so-called pernicious fever; 5 by paludal fever; 2 by diphtheria, and 2 by the grippe.

FRANCE—*Nantes*.—Month of April, 1893. Population, 127,482. Total deaths, 318, including cholera, 3; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 6; and measles, 1.

Month of May, 1893. Total deaths, 384, including cholera, 9; enteric fever, 3; diphtheria, 7; and measles, 3.

GERMANY—*City and County of Friburg*.—Months of April, May, and June, 1893. Population, 52,000. Total deaths, 521, including diphtheria, 32; measles, 21; croup, 5; and whooping cough, 2.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended July 29 corresponded to an annual rate of 22.6 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,322,429. The lowest rate was recorded in Derby, viz, 11.2, and the highest in Blackburn, viz, 34.1 a thousand.

*London*.—One thousand seven hundred and thirty deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 8; measles, 36; scarlet fever, 36; diphtheria, 72; whooping cough, 54; enteric fever, 14; and diarrhea and dysentery, 191. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 21.1 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 182 deaths. In greater London 2,239 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 20.0 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included measles, 5; diphtheria, 21; smallpox, 2; and scarlet fever, 9.

*Ireland*.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 29 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 25.6 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Drogheda, viz, 4.4, and the highest in Waterford, viz, 42.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 196 deaths were registered, including measles, 1; whooping cough, 4; enteric fever, 1; and diphtheria, 2.

*Scotland*.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 29 corresponded to an annual rate of 19.1 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Edinburgh, viz, 14.4, and the highest in Perth, viz, 29.2 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 539, including measles, 20; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 5; whooping cough, 18; fever, 9; and diarrhea, 52.

ITALY—*Catania*.—Two weeks ended June 26, 1893. Population, 115,000. Total deaths, 136, including typhus fever, 2; enteric fever, 26; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

MEXICO—*Paso del Norte*.—Two weeks ended July 31, 1893. Population, 10,000. Total deaths, 16. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

SWITZERLAND.—Week ended July 22, 1893. Reports from the 15 principal cities and towns, having an aggregate population of 524,251, show a total of 205 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 37; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria and croup, 3; and smallpox, 1.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Acapulco.....	July 26.....	4,000	5											
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	July 22.....	107,612	94							3	1	3		
Almeria.....	July 16.....	35,865	29			1								
Almeria.....	July 23.....	35,865	20											
Amsterdam.....	July 29.....	426,480	147				4				2	3		
Antigua.....	July 29.....	16,664	11											
Bagdad.....	July 1.....	120,000	31					4						
Bagdad.....	July 13.....	120,000	29			1								
Bamberg.....	July 22.....	35,815	14							1				
Basle.....	July 22.....	78,000	28							1				
Batoum.....	July 24.....	5,000	3											
Belfast.....	July 29.....	265,123	147					4	2		6	5		
Belleville.....	Aug. 5.....	10,201	3											
Berlin.....	July 15.....	1,750,000	1,164					2	14	23	23			
Birmingham.....	July 29.....	477,965	233					3	1	1	1	5		
Bologna.....	July 29.....	146,068	91							3				
Bordeaux.....	July 31.....	240,000	98					1		2			1	
Bremen.....	July 22.....	127,000	60					1						
Bristol.....	July 22.....	225,146	55					1	1	1			3	
Bristol.....	July 29.....	225,146	62						1	1	1			
Brunswick.....	July 22.....	109,250	76											
Brussels.....	July 22.....	483,081	209			1		1		1	12	1		
Buda-Pesth.....	July 22.....	520,000	18							5	6			
Cairo.....	June 29.....	374,838	444			2	1	12			4	2	2	
Cairo.....	July 6.....	374,838	453			3	3	21			3	4	2	
Cairo.....	July 13.....	374,838	436					3	16		3	4	2	
Calcutta.....	July 1.....	681,560	389	7				3			1	1		
Callao.....	July 8.....	25,000	11											
Callao.....	July 15.....	25,000	12											
Castellamere.....	July 29.....	33,000	7											
Catania.....	July 24.....	113,000	91				1	9		1			2	
Chatham.....	Aug. 5.....	10,000	2											
Chemnitz.....	July 22.....	144,360	123						2		4	1		
Christiania.....	July 29.....	161,151	89							1				
Cienfuegos.....	Aug. 5.....	20,000	34			9		2						
Cologne.....	July 22.....	301,205	7							9	9	2		
Colon.....	July 29.....	5,000	7											
Copenhagen.....	July 22.....	334,000	127						1	7		3		
Cork.....	Aug. 5.....	15,000	5											
Crefeld.....	July 29.....	108,000	66							1				
Denia.....	July 22.....	14,000	3							1				
Denia.....	July 29.....	14,000	5											
Dresden.....	July 22.....	308,930	167					3	12	5	4	1		
Dublin.....	July 22.....	349,648	203					1						
Dundee.....	July 29.....	157,289	45										1	
Dunkirk.....	July 31.....	140,000	32											
Dusseldorf.....	July 22.....	159,590	109											
Edinburgh.....	July 29.....	267,672	74							1	2	1		
Florence.....	July 10.....	186,015	63							2				
Florence.....	July 17.....	186,015	61					3		2	1			
Florence.....	July 24.....	186,015	60					1		1				
Florence.....	July 31.....	186,015	74					5		2				
Flushing.....	July 29.....	15,000	6											
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	July 29.....	185,000	80						1		5	1	1	
Freiburg.....	July 29.....	52,000	24							2				
Funchal.....	July 22.....	145,000	16											
Fürth.....	July 22.....	45,000	52							12	1			
Genoa.....	July 29.....	181,989	79								1			
Gibraltar.....	July 30.....	25,755	6						1					
Girgenti.....	July 22.....	22,847	11											
Glasgow.....	July 29.....	677,883	268					2	3	2	12	14		
Guayaquil.....	July 20.....	40,000	41					17		2				
Hamburg.....	July 22.....	620,000	252							2	5		2	
Hamilton.....	July 29.....	15,013	2											
Hamilton.....	Aug. 5.....	15,013	2											
Hanover.....	July 22.....	191,400	141					1			1			
Havana.....	Aug. 3.....	200,048	149					11			4			
Havre.....	July 22.....	116,369	88	29				1						
Huddersfield.....	July 29.....	97,552	23										1	
Kehl.....	July 22.....	129,556	70							1	1	1		
Konigsberg.....	July 29.....	167,000	14							1	2			
La Guayra.....	July 29.....	7,500	14											
Leeds.....	July 29.....	382,094	161							2	1	3	2	
Leighorn.....	July 30.....	103,166	37						1					
Leith.....	July 29.....	70,972	31							2	1		1	
Licata.....	July 22.....	20,000	20						4		1	2		

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Liege	July 29	155,898	67			1		1					
Liverpool	July 28	517,980	307				2	4	4		1	10	8
London, Canada	Aug. 5	35,000	5										
London, England	July 29	5,849,104	1,730			8		14	36	72	36	54	
Lyons	July 22	438,077	159					2		5			
Madrid	July 15	482,816	284			1	4			4	10		
Madrid	July 22	482,816	277			2	3			6	4		
Magdeburg	July 22	215,349	180							9			1
Malaga	July 20	130,000	138			5		3		3			
Manchester	July 29	517,760	275			1		5		5	5	1	
Maracaibo	July 15	40,000	27										
Maracaibo	July 22	40,000	26										
Maracaibo	July 29	40,000	27										
Marbella	July 16	8,811	4										
Marbella	July 23	8,811	5						1				
Marsala	July 22	40,131	17					1					
Matamoras	Aug. 4	8,000	2										
Matanzas	Aug. 2	40,000	17		2								
Mayence	July 29	72,281	28							1			
Merida	July 17	46,300	76									37	
Merida	July 24	46,300	92									41	
Merida	July 31	46,300	72									31	
Montevideo	July 1	220,737	65					1					
Moscow	July 23	800,000	706					4	6	17	3	3	
Nuremberg	July 15	153,015	72							1			
Odessa	July 22	315,900	161			1		1	3	1	2	2	
Palermo	July 22	250,000	123				2	1	12				
Plymouth	July 29	85,610	25										
Port Hope	Aug. 5	6,610	2										
Prescott	Aug. 10	2,988	2										
Puerto Cabello	July 22	10,500	8										
Puerto Cabello	July 29	10,500	7										
Rheims	July 29	110,000	65										
Rome	June 10	448,495	218					2	1	4		1	
Rome	June 17	448,495	177					7		4			
Rotterdam	July 29	222,230	93			1			2		2		
Sagua la Grande	Aug. 5	18,109	12		1		2			1		3	
St. Georges	Aug. 7	15,013	1										
St. John	Aug. 5	39,179	9						1	1			
St. Johns	Aug. 5	4,772	3										
St. Stephen	Aug. 12	2,700	1										
San Juan del Norte	July 22	500	1										
San Salvador	July 26	35,000	17										
Schiedam	July 29	25,533	12			6							
Sheffield	July 29	334,595	146						4	1	5	3	
Sonneberg	July 30	12,000	5										
Sorrento	July 29	9,414	4										
Southampton	July 29	66,119	26										
Stettin	July 22	121,000	109					1					
Stuttgart	July 29	139,659	71							2			
Sunderland	July 29	134,394	65										
Swansea	July 15	95,000	42						2	1	1	1	
Swansea	July 22	95,000	34						1		1	2	
Swansea	July 29	95,000	37										2
Tampico	Aug. 6	7,000	13										
Tangier	July 30	30,000											
Tegucigalpa	July 22	12,000	3										
Trapani	July 22	43,095	10				1	1			2		
Trieste	July 21	158,314	79			3		1		4			
Truxillo	July 30	5,000	3										
Vera Cruz	Aug. 3	25,500	22		3								
Victoria	July 22	16,841	1										
Victoria	July 29	16,841	6										
Victoria	Aug. 5	16,841	9										
Vienna	July 15	1,435,931	671					2	6	17	46	1	
Warsaw	July 22	500,931	234			5	1	1	1	6	1	7	
Winnipeg	Aug. 5	32,119	19										1
Zurich	July 22	110,000	47										

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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