

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VIII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 25, 1893.

No. 34.

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

UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Telegrams from Brunswick, Ga.—Death of Assistant Surg. J. W. Branham.

AUGUST 18, 1893.

Results investigation continues favorable; measures taken at quarantine and about the patient will prevent spreading.

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

AUGUST 18, 1893.

Branham's case hopeless; disinfection completed as far as practicable; no inhabitants within 600 feet of house. No suspicious cases discoverable in city so far. With poor Branham laid away, will thoroughly disinfect interior of house. Send Hazlehurst, nurses, and cook to Sapelo, if no further cases occur, and await for results.

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

AUGUST 20, 1893.

Branham is passing away quietly. Will bury him wrapped in our national colors and with all possible precautions.

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

AUGUST 20, 1893.

Branham died at 5 p. m. and is laid at rest.

HUTTON, *Surgeon.*

AUGUST 21, 1893.

One case of fever in Brunswick, not connected with Branham's.

JOHN GUITÉRAS,
Sanitary Inspector.

AUGUST 21, 1893.

No suspects to-day. Removed the new case to Branham's house, under care of old corps of doctors and nurse. Will disinfect the house where second case developed. I have sent the brother of the sick man to South Atlantic Quarantine. The new case had been sleeping half a

mile beyond Branham's house. If another case develops under similar circumstances will consider our work vain. All well. Carter will come out of Branham's house to-morrow, when we will study up future actions. People leaving rapidly. As there are only 2 known infected spots, both quarantined, I do not consider people leaving now dangerous.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 21, 1893.*

Hutton reported you to be investigating cause of Branham's fever. Continue said investigation and report immediately on conclusion. Look to ballast pile, or could he have contracted disease while disinfecting a vessel. Wire particulars concerning case No. 2, and whether Hutton and Carter have gone to South Atlantic Quarantine. Will send more help, immune doctors, immediately on demand from you.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Sanitary Inspector JOHN GUITÉRAS M. H. S.

BRUNSWICK, GA., *August 21, 1893.*

Source of Branham's case can not be positively demonstrated. Appearance of second case was independent of the first. Suggest that Branham was infected in town. Have suspicions that sporadic cases have occurred here early. Ballast pile may have infected Branham; no way of proving this. Hutton and Carter are here disinfecting, isolating, and removing second case to Branham's house; no new cases. Second doing well.

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

AUGUST 22, 1893.

A third case of yellow fever developed this morning—a child 5 years old, living a mile from the Branham House.

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

AUGUST 23, 1893.

Third case unconnected with others; removed out of town by mother on hearing diagnosis; followed by Carter; isolated and guarded.

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

AUGUST 23, 1893.

No new cases to-night.

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

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

BRUNSWICK, GA., *August 20, 1893.*

SIR: Assistant Surg. John W. Branham, after a heroic struggle for life, died at 5 p. m. to-day, and was privately interred at 8 p. m.

Carter has isolated himself in the house for four days and nights, and with Dr. Hazelhurst, nurses, and cook, done everything human skill could do, but in vain. Dr. Guitéras pronounced the case fatal at the first visit, but Carter felt a fighting chance existed until 9 p. m. of the 18th.

Dr. Branham was totally unconscious for forty-four hours preceding death, and the heartrending messages from his people availed nothing.

Now, in spite of the most stringent measures to confine the infection to the Branham house, to-day Dr. Guitéras found a very suspicious case, and to-night pronounces the case undoubtedly yellow fever. The patient is in a house two blocks southwest of our cordon around the Branham house, where he has only been since being taken sick two days ago, previous to which he had been living nearly a quarter of a mile northeast of the Branham house; all of which goes to show that either it is impracticable to confine the infection to a first acknowledged focus, or the infection exists in the city independently of Dr. Branham's case, and renders it doubtful if the doctor contracted it at the quarantine station, and above all, Dr. Guitéras told me, before he was certain of any other case, that in again reviewing the mortuary reports of the city there were grave doubts in his mind as to some cases in the past month or so, or words to that effect. Carter will remain in the Branham house until it is thoroughly disinfected, and all articles, such as carpets, mattresses, etc., destroyed, and then go to Sapelo.

In the morning will extend the cordon so as to embrace the new focus.

Very respectfully,

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

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

Report of Sanitary Inspector John Guitéras on the sanitary condition of Brunswick.

BRUNSWICK, GA., August 17, 1893.

SIR: I arrived this morning and at once examined Dr. Branham and found him suffering with yellow fever. As I reported briefly by telegraph, the prognosis is very bad.

I have condensed the mortality reports of the city for this year and last year. A contrast between the two does not positively decide whether there is any fever in town, besides the doctor's case. I must say that this investigation awakened some suspicion, enough at least to make me feel that I must look into the matter further by going around and visiting the sick with their doctors.

I visited the quarantine station, where the doctor was taken sick, this afternoon. I can not see any positive evidence that he contracted the disease there, except this: Where did he get it, if not there? Of course, here the question of the city infection comes up, and that I have to leave as yet undecided.

If Dr. Branham is the only case in town there need be no fear, as the premises and surroundings are in charge of Surgeon Hutton. I repeat, the question is whether the city is infected. The mortality is less than it was last year, but there is a comparative increase of the mortality among the whites, and especially from such diseases as might be confounded with yellow fever. These features, when sufficiently pronounced, are very characteristic of the beginning of an epidemic, but they are not quite as well marked as they ought to be to found a positive opinion upon them. I leave the matter, then, undecided until I make an inspection of the practice of the local physicians. I am willing to state that I am inclined to take the more favorable view in this question.

Very respectfully,

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

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

Establishment of a detention camp near Brunswick, Ga.

[Telegrams.]

SAVANNAH, GA., *August 21, 1893.*

Resolution of sanitary board as follows: That the Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service be earnestly requested to establish a camp of detention for refugees from Brunswick; also camps for refugees from other infected points. We further recommend that mails from all such points be thoroughly fumigated.

W. F. BRUNNER,
Health Officer.

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

AUGUSTA, GA., *August 21, 1893.*

Augusta board of health joins Savannah board's request for detention and fumigation camp for refugees from Brunswick.

EUGENE FOSTER, M. D.,
President Board of Health, Augusta, Ga.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 21, 1893.*

Bureau is called upon by the cities of Augusta and Savannah to establish a detention camp for Brunswick. Preliminary steps will be taken immediately. Two hundred tents have been ordered by fast freight to your address, Waycross. You are directed to proceed to vicinity of Brunswick and locate the camp. It is suggested that you consult with the mayor of Brunswick, but do not visit Brunswick. Consult by letter. Report operations daily by wire, and also the site chosen for the camp for approval. Guard at Waycross ordered to deliver all material to yourself. Wire daily your address and pertinent facts. In selecting site, it should be on or near the railroad, and look out for water supply.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Passed Assistant Surg. MAGRUDER,
Pensacola, Fla.

The following telegram was sent to the health officer of Savannah, Ga., and to the president of the board of health Augusta, Ga.:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 21, 1893.*

Have ordered Passed Assistant Surg. Magruder, now in Pensacola to select site for camp. Have ordered 200 tents to Waycross, Ga., pending selection of site. Further particulars later.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

AUGUST 21, 1893.

Will place a man at Waycross to-night or to-morrow morning. Have taken steps towards establishment of detention camp near Brunswick.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Dr. JOSEPH G. PORTER,
Tampa, Fla.

SAVANNAH, GA., *August 22, 1893.*

Will co-operate with Magruder in every way; do not hesitate to call on Savannah if anything is needed here.

W. F. BRUNNER,
Health Officer.

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

WASHINGTON, *August 21, 1893.*

Augusta and Brunswick have demanded a detention camp. Am getting ready. Magruder will be at Waycross Wednesday morning and make preliminary investigation regarding site. Have advised him to confer with mayor of Brunswick. Will you be available for taking charge of this matter?

To Surg. HUTTON, M. H. S.,
Brunswick, Ga.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

BRUNSWICK, GA., *August 22, 1893.*

Will immediately see what measures can be taken to establish probation camp and report myself to-night. Hold Magruder at Waycross for instructions. Have had yellow fever and am available. No new cases.

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

AUGUST 22, 1893.

Site for probation camp selected near Waynesville, 25 miles from Brunswick, on road to Waycross, high, dry, pine lands, good water. Have arranged with railroad to immediately put up several buildings necessary for nucleus upon your approval. Possible to open camp in a week. Ship to Waynesville 1,000 blankets, 500 cots, 12 Winchester rifles and ammunition, flag, 200 wall tents, 200 small pillows, 500 sheets and pillow cases, other appliances we can get here. No other declared cases to-day.

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

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 23, 1893.*

Your action regarding probation camp approved. Two hundred tents were ordered to be shipped from St. Louis to Waycross on the 21st, size 12 by 14. Five hundred cots will be sent from Washington to-day. Blankets, rifles, pillows, tents, and pillow cases will be forwarded as soon as possible. Magruder is at Waycross and has been directed to report to you by wire. You are in charge of all measures.

Will have a man selected for duty at Jessup to-day and send you his name. Porter has made official request that train inspectors be stationed at Waycross and Jessup to inspect trains for passengers from Brunswick to Florida, permitting none to proceed to Florida who can not show descriptive certificate from medical officer in Brunswick that holder is immune to yellow fever, certifying in like manner to baggage from Brunswick for Florida. Issue these instructions to Magruder and also to Jessup after I send name of officer located there. Certificates may be furnished by yourself, Carter, or John Guitéras, as you may determine.

To Surg. HUTTON, M. H. S.,
Brunswick, Ga.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General.

PORT TAMPA, FLA., *August 22, 1893.*

I would request that your officer at Waycross and Jessup inspect trains for passengers from Brunswick to Florida, permitting none to proceed to Florida who can not show descriptive certificate from your officer at Brunswick that holder is immune to yellow fever and baggage likewise. Your probation camp an excellent idea if cases increase.

J. Y. PORTER,
Health Officer.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 23, 1893.*

Hutton at Brunswick has been directed to give orders to Magruder at Waycross in accordance with your request. An inspector will be stationed immediately at Jessup also. No new developments reported.

WYMAN,

To J. Y. PORTER,
Port Tampa, Fla.

Surgeon-General M. H. S.

AUGUST 23, 1893.

Report by wire to Surg. Hutton at Brunswick. Hutton has selected site for camp and is in full charge of all measures. Sanitary inspector will be placed at Jessup to-day. Orders will be sent to you from Hutton.

WYMAN,

Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Passed Assistant Surg. MAGRUDER,
Waycross, Ga.

AUGUST 24, 1893.

Long telegram received late to-night; have hired special train. I go out to camp each afternoon and return. Grounds being cleared; siding nearly completed; construction of buildings begins to-morrow; promised to be completed in five or six days. Magruder reported to me at camp yesterday. He is in Waycross to-day seeing about base of supplies, which will be Waycross or Savannah; New Orleans too far away, as we must have daily supplies. Everything going well. Will continue the stamping-out process until it gets beyond our control. No other cases or suspects to-day.

HUTTON,

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

No more cases of yellow fever at Pensacola—Cordon removed.

[Telegrams.]

PENSACOLA, FLA., *August 18, 1893.*

Porter officially requests removal cordon Saturday. Suspected house will be turned over to owner to-morrow. There are no reasons for continuing the restrictions or surveillance.

R. D. MURRAY,
Surgeon.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 18, 1893.*

You are authorized to remove the cordon around the naval reservation on Saturday. Instruct Magruder.

WYMAN,

To Surg. R. D. MURRAY,
Pensacola, Fla.

Surgeon-General M. H. S.

PENSACOLA, FLA., *August 19, 1893.*

Eighteenth received. Remove cordon 19th; wish to leave Sunday; Magruder will settle cordon bills and leave Monday.

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

AUGUST 19, 1893.

Cordon removed; vouchers signed; no need for further surveillance at Pensacola. Leave for Port Tampa to-night. Magruder wants orders.

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

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

Denial of reported cases of yellow fever at Port Tampa.

[Telegrams.]

SAVANNAH, GA., *August 20, 1893.*

Have seen telegram stating 8 cases of yellow fever at Port Tampa; not clear as to sickness on vessel from Vera Cruz or among natives. Wild rumor of fever at Fernandina, but do not believe it. Give me all information regarding news from Port Tampa.

W. F. BRUNNER,
Health Officer.

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

WASHINGTON, *August 20, 1893.*

Have wired Porter for information. Will communicate when received.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Dr. W. F. BRUNNER,
Savannah, Ga.

AUGUST 20, 1893.

Have you news of yellow fever in Port Tampa?

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Dr. J. Y. PORTER, *Florida.*

PORT TAMPA CITY, FLA., *August 20, 1893.*

Steamer *Markominia*, from Vera Cruz, July 28, Tampico, August 4, Progreso, 8th; arrived at our quarantine August 11. After disinfection and detention five days, was released, 17th; arrived Port Tampa same day. At Vera Cruz only master ashore, vessel in offing; at Tampico took cargo of hemp. After arrival at Port Tampa, 8 sailors sick with fever; next morning 5 of the 8 up and about deck; on 19th all up and about deck but 1, he with temperature 104°, pulse 110, no albumen. Weedon and Wall considering case yellow fever, president of board, in my absence, ordered vessel to Tortugas; left 3 p. m., yesterday, 19th. I arrived to-night on special from Pensacola; Murray with me. Find Port Tampa under surveillance; no cases of sickness of any kind here,

JOSEPH Y. PORTER,
State Health Officer.

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

Sanitary condition of Georgetown, S. C.

[Telegrams.]

GEORGETOWN, S. C., *August 19, 1893.*

The newspapers are busy circulating reports of yellow fever here, much to the injury of the city. There is no yellow fever here. Please correct the error.

G. E. T. SPARKMAN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

AUGUST 20, 1893.

No yellow fever at Georgetown, S. C.

J. M. FOLK, M. D.,
Quarantine Officer, Georgetown, S. C.

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

Official report of yellow fever at the Philadelphia Quarantine.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Executive Office, August 17, 1893.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the resolutions printed herewith, it becomes my duty to inform you that 3 cases of yellow fever exist at the quarantine station in the county of Philadelphia, in this State, in the persons of 3 sailors of the schooner *Ettie H. Lister*, from Georgetown, S. C.

The following precautions have been taken: Isolation in quarantine hospital and vessel disinfected.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN LEE, M. D.,
Secretary State Board of Health.

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

Arrival of infected vessel at Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., *August 21, 1893.*

Vessel from Cienfuegos arrived; had 3 deaths from yellow fever; lost 1 nine days ago; all well now; think she had best go to Sapelo. Particulars by mail.

G. G. THOMAS,
Health Officer.

NOTE.—The vessel was at once ordered to South Atlantic Quarantine Station.

AUGUST 21, 1893.

DEAR DOCTOR: I beg leave to forward below the history of the Norwegian bark *Hoster*, from Cienfuegos, Cuba, concerning which I telegraphed you this morning. Her bill of health is dated August 5, though she did not sail until the 7th. She lost 1 man in the hospital in Cienfuegos, with yellow fever, and left 1 there with typhoid fever (?). One man died at sea on the 13th of August, six days after sailing. She was sighted off our port Saturday afternoon, and was towed in late Saturday night to the anchorage ground of the quarantine station. The pilot did not board her, nor has anyone been on her except Dr. Curtis, the quarantine officer at Southport, who got her papers and history from the captain and wired us here of her presence.

No sickness on board now, but we deemed it wise to ask you to order her to Sapelo for disinfection, as we are not prepared for the thorough work needed in vessels infected as this one is. I have to thank you for your prompt reply. She will be ordered to Sapelo for treatment tomorrow, and we will use your telegram as orders to send the vessel there.

The vessel was in Cienfuegos one month, and the captain says the man who died did not go ashore. So that infection was conveyed to ship by persons from the shore.

I will keep you advised of the status of this port as I promised.

I am sincerely, yours,

GEO. GILLETT THOMAS,

Secretary Quarantine Board, Wilmington, N. C.

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

Arrival of steamship Cachmire from Naples at New York Quarantine.

NEW YORK QUARANTINE, *August 19, 1893.*

Cachmire arrived this morning. All well. Hand baggage disinfected; large baggage in hold not disinfected. Same condition as *Weser*.

J. J. KINYOUN,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Report of inspection of steamers.

NEW YORK, *August 21, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the past three days I have been engaged in witnessing the process of disinfection of the baggage on the steamships *Weser* and *Cachmire*. There were on the *Weser* 279 pieces of baggage, consisting of clothing and bedding, which were subjected to steam disinfection, using the forward steerage compartment. The steamship *Cachmire* brought 26 pieces of baggage which had not been disinfected at the port of embarkation. These were subjected to steam disinfection and bichloride solution.

Boarding of vessels commences daily at 6 a. m. and continues until sunset. On account of the number of vessels coming into this port it keeps the boarding officer engaged during the whole of the day, and added to this the general inspection of disinfection runs the work well into the night. Quite a number of boats are expected during this week from the northern ports of Europe.

Very respectfully,

JOS. J. KINYOUN,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Yellow fever at Key West Quarantine.

KEY WEST QUARANTINE, FLA., *August 12, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival here on the 11th instant of the British barkentine *Antilla* from Havana, at which port her first and second mates were attacked with yellow fever.

The latter recovered and is now on board, while the former was left ill in the hospital when she sailed.

This vessel was bound to Ship Island, but the day after leaving Havana the captain was taken ill, and having no competent person on board to manage the ship he was compelled to secure a mate from some passing vessel and head for this place.

Being unable to secure a pilot, the vessel was stranded on the 8th instant in entering this harbor, and it was only after protracted labor on the part of her crew and with the assistance of a tugboat that she was floated and brought to the dock on the 11th instant.

Dr. F. S. Goodman, the hospital steward, boarded the ship on the 8th instant, and finding the captain suffering from a very malignant type of yellow fever, remained on board until she was docked, after which he had him removed on shore. I arrived a short time thereafter and found the patient in a complete state of collapse, from which he died a few hours later.

The vessel is undoubtedly infected, and every precaution will be taken before she is given free pratique.

Very respectfully,

A. L. PENDLETON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Arrival of infected vessel at Gulf Quarantine.

GULF QUARANTINE, *August 14, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival here to-day of the infected ship *Fawn*, from Havana, Cuba. Two cases of yellow fever developed among the crew at the port of departure and one in transit. The sanitary history of the vessel is bad. Extraordinary precautions will be taken in cleansing this vessel.

Very respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended August 19, 1893.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,

Port of New York, August 21, 1893.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 19, 1893, also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from—	Total.
1893.			
Aug. 13	Steamship Furnessia.....	Glasgow	245
14	Steamship Rha-tia.....	Hamburg and Havre.....	269
14	Steamship La Normandie.....	Havre	219
14	Steamship Aurania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	303
14	Steamship Arizona.....	.....do	197
14	Steamship Fulda.....	Genoa	393
15	Steamship Grecian.....	Glasgow.....	253
15	Steamship Westernland.....	Antwerp	679
16	Steamship Dubbeldam.....	Rotterdam.....	156
17	Steamship Lahn.....	Bremen.....	283
17	Steamship München.....	.....do	685
17	Steamship Strassburg.....	.....do	987
17	Steamship Coleridge.....	Santos, Brazil.....	6
17	Steamship Gothia.....	Hamburg.....	82
17	Steamship Alamo.....	Colon.....	2
18	Steamship Fürst Bismarck.....	Hamburg.....	263
18	Steamship Britannic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	293
18	Steamship Island.....	Copenhagen, Christiania, etc.....	355
19	Steamship Rugia.....	Hamburg.....	196
19	Steamship La Touraine.....	Havre	302
19	Steamship Weser.....	Naples and Gibraltar.....	998
	Total.....		7, 166

DR. J. H. SENNER,
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 19, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British brig Monmouth.....	Aug. 14	Havana	Hampton Roads.	Disinfected.....	Aug. 19

Fifteen vessels inspected and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 19, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
German s. s. Russia.....	Aug. 12	Hamburg...	Phila.....	Detained.....	Aug. 13
British schr. Harry.....	Aug. 10	Pernambuco	Waiting orders.	Disinfected.....	Aug. 16

Eighteen vessels inspected and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE, REEDY ISLAND STATION.

Week ended August 6, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Am. bark Augustine Kobbe....	Aug. 2	Havana	Phila.....	Held for disinfection.	

Thirteen vessels inspected and passed.

Week ended August 13, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Am. bark Augustine Kobbe*...	Aug. 2	Havana	Phila.....	Disinfected.....	Aug. 13
Belg. s. s. La Hesbaye.....	Aug. 11	Antwerp .....	.....do.....	Held for* disinfection.	

*Previously reported.

Ten vessels inspected and passed.

GULF QUARANTINE.

Two weeks ended August 17, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Mexican schr. Fela.....	Aug. 10	Campêche...	Pascagoula.	Held for disinfection.	
Am. schr. Mary L. Peters.....	Aug. 10	Cardenas .....	.....do.....	Disinfected.....	Aug. 14
Am. schr. Oscar G.....	Aug. 11	Havana .....	.....do.....	Held for disinfection.	
Am. schr. Anna M. Stammer...	Aug. 11	Vera Cruz...	.....do.....	.....do.....	
Am. barkentine Harriet S. Jackson.	Aug. 11	St. Pierre.....	.....do.....	Disinfected.....	Aug. 15
Mex. schr. Tres Hermanos.....	Aug. 11	Campêche...	.....do.....	Disinfected.....	Aug. 15
Am. ship Fawn.....	Aug. 14	Havana .....	.....do.....	Held for disinfection.	
Am. schr. Magnolia.....	Aug. 17	Matanzas ...	Handsboro...	.....do.....	

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

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 16, 1893.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC 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.
Am. b'k'tine Harry Howell*....	Aug. 1	Havana	Waiting or- ders.	Disinfected.....	Aug. 10
British brig Nelson Rice *.....	Aug. 3	.....do.....	Fernandina.	Held for disinfection.	

* Previously reported.

One vessel inspected and passed.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

CONNECTICUT.—Month of July, 1893. Reports to the State board of health from 166 towns, having an aggregate population of 795,700, show a total of 1,372 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 133; enteric fever, 18; scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria and croup, 19; measles, 4; and whooping cough, 16.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended August 12, 1893. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 70 observers, indicate that inflammation of kidney, bronchitis, cholera infantum, and inflammation of bowels decreased in prevalence. Diphtheria was reported present during the week at 38 places, enteric fever at 33, scarlet fever at 27, and measles at 9 places.

MISSOURI—*Kansas City*.—Month of July, 1893. Estimated population, 150,000. Total deaths, 168, including phthisis pulmonalis, 20, and enteric fever, 1.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Manchester*.—Month of July, 1893. Estimated population, 50,000. Total deaths, 109, including phthisis pulmonalis, 8; enteric fever, 1; and scarlet fever, 1.

NEW JERSEY—*Hudson County*.—Month of June, 1893. Estimated population, 301,298. Total deaths 482, including phthisis pulmonalis, 39; enteric fever, 11; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 11; and whooping cough, 4.

Month of July, 1893. Total deaths, 600; including phthisis pulmonalis, 44; enteric fever, 7; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 18; measles, 4; and whooping cough, 5.

OHIO.—Month of June, 1893. Reports to the State board of health from 107 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate population of 1,308,842, show a total of 1,723 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 211; enteric fever, 36; scarlet fever, 12; croup and diphtheria, 71; and whooping cough, 20.

Cleveland.—Month of July, 1893. Estimated population 290,000. Total deaths, 510, including phthisis pulmonalis, 31; enteric fever, 8; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 8; croup, 2; measles, 3; and whooping cough, 3.

WASHINGTON—Seattle.—Month of July, 1893. Estimated population 60,000. Total deaths, 31, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

PENNSYLVANIA—Williamsport.—Month of July, 1893. Population, 27,132. Total deaths, 41, including enteric fever, 1; and diphtheria, 2.

Death of Assistant Surg. John W. Branham.

Assistant Surg. John William Branham, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, died of yellow fever at Brunswick, Ga., on August 20. Dr. Branham was born in Georgia October 27, 1868, and was commissioned assistant surgeon M. H. S. April 19, 1893. He served at New York until July 25, 1893, when he was ordered to Brunswick to assume control of the quarantine at that port, and was taken ill while in the performance of that duty. By his death the Service has lost a young and able officer, one who was held in high esteem both by those under whom he served and by the Bureau.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Auburn, N. Y.	Aug. 19.	25,858	12	1										
Baltimore, Md.	Aug. 19.	434,439	178	8						3				2
Binghamton, N. Y.	Aug. 19.	35,005	9	1										
Boston, Mass.	Aug. 19.	448,477	233	29						6	2	8		1
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Aug. 19.	806,343	424	35						6	2	9	3	4
Chicago, Ill.	Aug. 19.	1,099,850	563	48						14	2	15		4
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Aug. 18.	296,908	92	13						2		2		
Cleveland, Ohio.	Aug. 12.	261,353	142	7								3		
Cleveland, Ohio.	Aug. 19.	261,353	125	9							2	2		1
Detroit, Mich.	Aug. 19.	205,876	79							10	3	3		
Erie, Pa.	July 29.	40,634	5	1										
Erie, Pa.	Aug. 5.	40,634	7	2										
Erie, Pa.	Aug. 12.	40,634	17	1						1	1			
Erie, Pa.	Aug. 19.	40,634	15	1										
Fall River, Mass.	Aug. 19.	74,368	49	2										
Indianapolis, Ind.	Aug. 19.	105,436	45	5						1				1
Milwaukee, Wis.	Aug. 19.	204,468	123	5						3	3	5	1	1
Minneapolis, Minn.	Aug. 19.	164,738	60	4						4	2			
Mobile, Ala.	Aug. 19.	31,076	9	2										
New Orleans, La.	Aug. 12.	242,039	104	19								2		1
New York, N. Y.	Aug. 19.	1,515,301	805	76						4	5	26	6	7
Omaha, Nebr.	Aug. 12.	140,452	35	1								1	1	1
Philadelphia, Pa.	Aug. 12.	1,046,964	465	43						9	1	7	4	10
Portland, Me.	Aug. 19.	36,426	22							1		1		
Providence, R. I.	Aug. 19.	148,944	59	6						1	2			
Richmond, Va.	Aug. 12.	81,388	37	2						2			2	
Rochester, N. Y.	Aug. 19.	133,896	61	3										
San Diego, Cal.	Aug. 12.	16,153	5							1	1			
San Francisco, Cal.	Aug. 12.	298,997	17									1		
Washington, D. C.	Aug. 12.	230,392	120	8						6		3		1

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended August 21, 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.....	61		3	.77	.83	
Portland, Me.....	66		6	.84	.66	
Northfield, Vt.....	63		3	1.06	.54	
Manchester, N. H.....	68		6	.98	.22	
Boston, Mass.....	69		5	1.05	.75	
Nantucket, Mass.....	67		1	1.05	.89	
Block Island, R. I.....	68		2	.70	2.40	
New London, Conn.....	69		3	1.16	.74	
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	70		0	.84		.64
New York, N. Y.....	72	2		1.06	1.54	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	74	2		1.12		1.02
Atlantic City, N. J.....	71	1		1.18		1.02
Baltimore, Md.....	75		1	.98		.98
Washington, D. C.....	74		0	.98		.77
Lynchburg, Va.....	76		2	.91		.11
Norfolk, Va.....	76		0	1.44	.26	
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	77		1	1.23	.27	
Raleigh, N. C.....	76		0			
Wilmington, N. C.....	78		2	1.73		.33
Charleston, S. C.....	80		0	1.68		.88
Augusta, Ga.....	80		2	1.05		.75
Savannah, Ga.....	80		2	1.81		.21
Jacksonville, Fla.....	82		0	1.47		.87
Titusville, Fla.....	81		1	.68		.48
Jupiter, Fla.....	82		2	1.40	3.30	
Key West, Fla.....	84		0	1.05		.35
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	76	2		.98		.98
Pensacola, Fla.....	81	1		2.07		.57
Mobile, Ala.....	81	1		1.54		1.44
Montgomery, Ala.....	80		0	.84		.04
Vicksburg, Miss.....	81		3	.78		.08
New Orleans, La.....	82	2		1.40		1.10
Shreveport, La.....	83		1	.39	.41	
Fort Smith, Ark.....	79	1		.85		.77
Little Rock, Ark.....	80		0	.91		.71
Palestine, Tex.....	82		0	.52		.22
Galveston, Tex.....	83	1		1.30		.60
San Antonio, Tex.....	83	1		.79		.69
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	82		0	.79		.79
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	79	1		.84		.84
Nashville, Tenn.....	76		0	.73		.53
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	77		1	.98		.78
Knoxville, Tenn.....	75		1	.98		.78
Louisville, Ky.....	76		0	.84		.84
Indianapolis, Ind.....	73		1	.77		.47
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	75		1	.96		.76
Columbus, Ohio.....	72		2	.77		.46
Pittsburg, Pa.....	72		2	.76		.56
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	67		1	.53		.13
Rochester, N. Y.....	68		0	.70		.40
Buffalo, N. Y.....	68		0	.70		.40
Erie, Pa.....	69		1	.75		.15
Cleveland, Ohio.....	69		1	.70		.40
Sandusky, Ohio.....	71		1	.82		.72
Toledo, Ohio.....	70		2	.63		.53
Detroit, Mich.....	69		1	.63		.03
Port Huron, Mich.....	66		0	.56	.54	
Alpena, Mich.....	63		1	.77	.43	
Marquette, Mich.....	62		0	.66	.04	
Green Bay, Wis.....	66		0	.69	.11	
Grand Haven, Mich.....	66		4	.66		.26
Milwaukee, Wis.....	69		3	.63		.03
Chicago, Ill.....	72		4	.70		.50
Duluth, Minn.....	64		0	.79		.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 August 21, 1893—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley :						
St. Paul, Minn.....	69	1	.....	.77	.....	.77
La Crosse, Wis.....	69	1	.....	.79	.01	.....
Dubuque, Iowa.....	71	.....	1	.70	.....	.20
Davenport, Iowa.....	72	.....	0	.84	.....	.54
Des Moines, Iowa.....	72	.....	2	.77	.03	.....
Keokuk, Iowa.....	74	.....	2	.63	.07	.....
Springfield, Ill.....	73	.....	1	.53	.....	.33
Cairo, Ill.....	77	.....	1	.63	.....	.23
St. Louis, Mo.....	77	.....	1	.56	.....	.56
Missouri Valley :						
Springfield, Mo.....	76	.....	0	.98	.....	.78
Kansas City, Mo.....	75	.....	1	.98	.....	.38
Concordia, Kans.....	74	2	.....	.93	.....	.23
Omaha, Nebr.....	73	.....	1	.77	.53	.....
Yankton, S. Dak.....	71	3	.....	.70	1.40	.....
Valentine, Nebr.....	69	3	.....	.28	.62	.....
Huron, S. Dak.....	68	4	.....	.75	.....	.55
Pierre, S. Dak.....	71	4	.....	.42	.....	.42
Extreme Northwest :						
Moorehead, Minn.....	65	1	.....	.63	.....	.63
St. Vincent, Minn.....	62	.....	0	.49	.....	.49
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	67	1	.....	.49	.....	.49
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	67	1	.....	.28	.....	.08
Rocky Mountain Slope :						
Havre, Mont.....	65	3	.....	.35	.....	.35
Helena, Mont.....	66	.....	0	.14	.36	.....
Rapid City, S. D.....	70	.....	.....	.35	.....	.15
Spokane, Wash.....	68	2	.....	.07	.....	.07
Walla Walla, Wash.....	74	2	0	.07	.....	.07
Winnemucca, Nev.....	69	.....	1	.00	.....	.00
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	74	.....	0	.21	.....	.11
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	65	1	.....	.35	.25	.....
North Platte, Nebr.....	71	1	.....	.55	.75	.....
Denver, Colo.....	70	.....	0	.35	.....	.05
Montrose, Colo.....	70	.....	0	.35	.35	.....
Pueblo, Colo.....	73	.....	1	.49	.81	.....
Dodge City, Kans.....	76	.....	0	.70	.30	.....
Abilene, Tex.....	81	3	.....	.35	.....	.35
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	67	.....	1	.58	2.12	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	80	.....	0	.45	.....	.35
Tucson, Ariz.....	84	.....	4	.72	.18	.....
Pacific Coast :						
Port Angeles, Wash.....	57	.....	1	.19	.....	.19
Olympia, Wash.....	62	.....	2	.14	.....	.14
Portland, Oregon.....	66	.....	2	.14	.....	.14
Roseburg, Oregon.....	67	.....	3	.04	.....	.04
Eureka, Cal.....	56	.....	0	.01	.....	.01
Red Bluff, Cal.....	81	.....	5	.00	.....	.00
Sacramento, Cal.....	74	.....	4	.00	.....	.00
San Francisco, Cal.....	60	.....	4	.00	.....	.00
Fresno City, Cal.....	81	.....	3	.00	.....	.00
Keeler, Cal.....	81	.....	1	.07	.....	.07
Los Angeles, Cal.....	73	.....	3	.00	.....	.00
San Diego, Cal.....	70	.....	.....	.01	.....	.....
Yuma, Ariz.....	91	.....	1	.14	.....	.14

*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.]

AUSTRIA.

Cholera in Austria-Hungary.

Under date of August 23, 1893, the following cablegram was transmitted to the Bureau from the Department of State :

BUDA-PESTH, *August 23, 1893.*

Officially announced that county of Szaholes is infected with cholera.

HAMMOND, *Consul.*

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

BELGIUM.

Additional cases of cholera at Antwerp.

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, *August 7, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report 2 more cases of Asiatic cholera admitted to one of the hospitals yesterday. The patients whom I saw to-day are residents of Anversand, and are both apparently doing very well.

Another case, diagnosed epidemic dysentery, died at the hospital this morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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

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

ANTWERP, *August 23, 1893.*

Cholera prevails; an average of 2 new cases admitted to hospital daily.

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

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

Epidemic of dysentery in the soldiers' barracks at Antwerp.

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, *August 7, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that some anxiety has been caused in this city by an epidemic of dysentery which has broken out in the soldier's barracks.

The city hospitals have thus far received only 1 case—admitted as a cholera suspect—who died of the disease.

Several physicians with whom I have spoken say they have no cases in their practice, nor have they heard of any in civil life.

The disease apparently has no connection with emigration, but its progress will be noted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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 10, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ending August 5, 1893, there have been 27 cases of smallpox under treatment at Hôpitaux Civils, with a death rate of 2.

During the same week there were 14 cases of typhoid fever, with 2 deaths, and the usual number of children's diseases. A total of 116 deaths in a population of 248,296.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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

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

Report on cholera cases in Antwerp.

Antwerp, Belgium, August 13, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to communicate that I wired you August 10 that there were "Five cases of cholera, 1 fatal, during the past four days here."

Since August 10, 3 more cases have been confirmed, and treated at the hospital. In all, there have been 8 cases since the 6th of the month, as follows: August 6, 2 cases; August 8, 1 case, 1 death; August 9, 2 cases, 1 death; August 10, 1 case; August 12, 2 cases. Total, 8 cases, 2 deaths.

The diagnosis in each case has been established by a bacteriological examination.

On the occasion of my visit to the hospital to-day, 2 of the 4 cases remaining under treatment were very low, and not expected to survive the night.

There are so many sources of water supply that it is not possible to point to any one as polluted.

The principal source of supply from the River Nethe remains free from suspicion. This is the water taken by the boats to our country.

The water of the river Schelde at Antwerp is too brackish to drink.

One of the cases which occurred yesterday was a workman on board the Norwegian bark *Ebba*, moored in the Bassin Americain. The man whom I saw in the hospital to-day states that he did not drink any water at all. The other case occurred in the city, Rue de l'Eglise, No. 20.

One of the cases on the 9th instant occurred on the Italian steamer *Baccius Revello*, tied up in the Bassin de la Campine, No. 37.

The 2 cases which occurred in the last week of July—reported in my communication of August 1—also occurred on a boat.

The vessels have been sent down the river to quarantine. The sick are transferred to hospital.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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

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

BRAZIL.

Cholera in Brazil.

Under date of August 23, 1891, the following cablegram was transmitted to the Bureau from the Department of State:

RIO, August 23, 1893.

Cholera cases: San Paulo, 22; Rio, 1.

TOWNE.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

CANADA.

Arrival of immigrants at Quebec.

[Telegrams.]

QUEBEC, August 19, 1893.

Labrador arrived, Liverpool, 351 steerage. All well.

AUGUST 20, 1893.

Mongolian arrived, Liverpool, 180 steerage, and Stubbenhuk, Hamburg and Antwerp, 256 steerage. All well.

AUGUST 21, 1893.

Lake Superior, Liverpool, and Siberian, Glasgow, arrived, 86 steerage. All well. No more steamers till Saturday.

CHAS. E. BANKS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Inspection of immigrants at Quebec.

The following is an extract from a report made by Passed Assistant Surg. Chas. E. Banks, M. H. S., to the Supervising Surgeon General, for the three months ending August 1, 1893:

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Nearly 30,000 immigrants have passed the St. Lawrence quarantines this season to August 1, viz, May, 13,653; June, 9,095; July, 6,808; total, 29,556. Of this number 17,453 were destined for the United States, according to the compilations of the immigration bureau at this port. To the minister of the interior, who has charge of this branch of the public service, and to Mr. P. Doyle, the superintendent of the office at Quebec, I am indebted for the statistics which accompany this report in respect to the volume, character, nationality, and sex of the immigrants passing through this place.

From observation and some computations at different times it is a safe calculation to reckon between two and three pieces of baggage for each immigrant, and it may be approximately estimated that about 70,000 pieces have been steam disinfected in the three months covered by this report.

Based upon this, about 45,000 pieces have been inspected and tagged by myself and assistants and about 15,000 personal certificates issued to the immigrants for the information of inspectors on the border.

From the first I used the ordinary commercial shipping tag for affixing to the disinfected baggage, my assistants tying it on after the process was completed. Later my attention was called by the manufacturers to the lead seal and wire attachment used by the Department of Agriculture by inspectors of meat for affixing their certificates. After a trial I was so favorably impressed with it that I ordered a supply at once. As soon as the Dominion authorities saw it the minister of agriculture, who has charge of the quarantine, immediately directed its adoption for their stations, and it is used now by myself and them in affixing our certificates of disinfection. It is a safeguard against fraudulent substitution and loss of the tied tag, and while as easy of application has an "official" appearance, that is not the least recommendation.

There have been no special difficulties to overcome. The work here being done by the Dominion Government in a most thorough and scientific manner has left no room for criticism. The duties of myself and assistants have therefore been largely routine, confined to attendance at the arrival of steamers, general inspection of the immigrants and observation of the process of disinfection, and, when finished, the issuance of certificates and the tagging of baggage. With an occasional instance here and there, sometimes from loss of certificate or sometimes from the failure of the immigrant to get one through ignorance, a few have been detained at the border for investigation. In most cases, as far as I can learn, these persons had either lost my certificate, or, as stated, had failed to procure one. Among the thousands this was inevitable; but the border States, with the exception of Michigan, have honored the work done at the St. Lawrence quarantines at its face value. The Michigan State board of health early in the season began to interpose petty restrictions upon travel, and even went to the unnecessary trouble of putting the luggage through a sulphur fumigation, in order to comply with some of its rules. But the absurdity of it was so evident that after enforcing it for a few weeks and delaying trains, this unreasonable obstruction was allowed to pass into "innocuous desuetude." For the past six weeks or more there has been no interference or failure to accept the certificates of disinfection issued here.

During my service here I have been the recipient of the greatest courtesies from the officials of the Dominion Government with whom I have had dealings. I ought first to acknowledge my deep obligations to Dr. Frederic Montizambert, F. R. C. S., the superintendent of the St. Lawrence quarantines, for many official kindnesses. I have been afforded every facility for the performance of my duties. The officials of the two railroads, the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific, have been uniformly courteous and helpful to myself and assistants, assigning rooms in their buildings and furnishing them for our use. The immigrant officials, particularly Mr. Doyle, the superintendent, should be mentioned as having been of material aid to us. The United States consulate has been, by the favor of Hon. Frederic M. Ryder, the present incumbent, my headquarters, and I am indebted to him for more than the usual courtesies of his office.

My assistants, Dr. William G. Stimpson, of the Service, who was with me for two months, and Dr. Irving C. Rosse, of Washington, have performed their duties promptly and to my entire satisfaction.

CUBA.

Reporting departure from Havana of vessel which had yellow fever on board while in port.

HAVANA, August 23, 1893.

Eglantine, Norwegian bark, left Wednesday for Pensacola, via Chan-deleur, had 9 cases yellow fever here.

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

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

Sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Santiago de Cuba, August 12, 1893.

SIR: Dr. Caminero reports for the past week as follows: Deaths from yellow fever, 5; diphtheria, 4; pernicious fever, 2.

All cases of yellow fever thus far with one exception have been confined to the military hospital 3 miles from port, the victims being new recruits to the Spanish army from Spain. The disease seldom attacks a native Cuban.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PULASKI F. HYATT,
United States Consul.

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

FRANCE.

Death statistics at Marseilles for the week ending August 5.

The following report is transmitted by Surg. Martin, U. S. Navy, showing number of deaths from cholericforme diseases during the week ended August 5, 1893:

Date.	Total deaths.	Cholericforme.	Date.	Total deaths.	Cholericforme.
July 30.....	43	4	August 4.....	35	4
July 31.....	48	6	August 5.....	35	3
August 1.....	35	3	Total.....	267	27
August 2.....	33	4			
August 3.....	38	3			

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sanitary measures in force at London, England.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
London, August 5, 1893.

SIR: In view of the spread of cholera on the continent, I have the honor to furnish the following information with regard to the precautions taken at the port of London to prevent the entrance of disease. It is stated that since August 18, 1892, every vessel entering the port of London has been boarded by a medical officer. There is always an officer, day and night, on duty at Gravesend, where a hospital hulk is

moored and a steam launch provided. I am informed that all vessels coming from continental ports are inspected, except those from Spain and Italy. It is presumed, of course, that vessels from these countries will now be included in the inspection, in view of the appearance of cholera in the latter.

In case of a vessel from an infected port, the master is required to pump the bilges dry and to empty water tanks, if filled at infected ports, before proceeding up the river or entering a dock. There is also a formal order forbidding the landing of any persons from an infected port who are filthy or unwholesome. The names and addresses of all persons from infected ports are taken and forwarded to the clerk of the sanitary authority of the district to which they are proceeding. A special ward has been erected at Gravesend for cholera patients, and a steam ambulance launch is being prepared for this service. An arrangement has been made for medical officers to be at hand at every place of importance along the river as well as at all the docks to act promptly in case of emergency.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Detention of emigrants at Southampton for five days before sailing.

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, *August 15, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of letter just sent to the agents of the American Line in regard to emigrants from the continent. My work is still very much embarrassed by the want of barracks and steam disinfecting plant here, and there seems no possibility of having them built at present. Just here, allow me to correct the note in ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS No. 28, of July 14, as there is no steam-disinfecting barge here, nor has any steam-disinfecting plant been ordered from London to my knowledge. When one has to trust to his own judgment it becomes a serious question sometimes to decide where the emigrants are from. I have discovered often that Russians are entered on the emigrant manifest as Germans, their own statement being accepted by the agents who booked them as to nationality. It is but natural that the emigrant should seek to evade the quarantine laws in order to secure an entrance into the United States without any restrictions.

Very respectfully,

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

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

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Southampton, England, August 16, 1893.

GENTLEMEN: I have to inform you that five days' detention with disinfection by steam of all clothing and effects of all continental emigrants will be required before they are embarked for the United States from this date, except Scandinavians, Finns, and Danes; provided they come direct from their respective countries.

Very respectfully,

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

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.,
Managing Agents American Line, Southampton.

Inspection of emigrants and disinfection of baggage at Glasgow.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Glasgow, Scotland, August 5, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that only two steamers left this port this week for the United States—the steamship *Furnessia*, of the Anchor Line, and the steamship *Grecian*, of the Allan Line. Both are bound for New York. The *Furnessia* carried a number of saloon passengers and Scotch emigrants, but no continental emigrants. On the *Grecian* there were 22 second cabin and 261 steerage passengers. Of the steerage passengers, 71 were Scotch and English emigrants, about 30 were Scandinavians and Belgians, and the remainder, 162, were Russians and Austrians. When the Anchor Line steamer carries continental emigrants, and she usually does, there is an average of at least 200 Russians, Poles, and Austrians passing through this port every week for the United States.

The newspapers report that cholera is spreading in Russia at the present time. It is epidemic in Podolia, and the Government has ordered that all the schools in southern Russia be closed. Quite a number of cases have occurred in Moscow and St. Petersburg. The consul-general at Vienna reports 7 supposed cases of cholera in Hungary, 4 of which proved fatal. Sporadic cases have been reported from there during the last two months.

There is a very undesirable class of emigrants coming from these countries. They are a dark, swarthy race, with long dark unkempt hair. The clothes they have on are invariably old and dirty, and the people themselves are never clean, not even their hands and faces. There are a great many Jews among them who will not eat food prepared by Christians. They bring their food with them, and this food is most likely to contain cholera germs. The Allan Line in one of their houses has a special kitchen for the Jews, and a Christian is not even allowed to enter the room. When I was inspecting the house the boarding-house keeper permitted me to go in as a special favor. When the baggage is disinfected all the food found among the clothing is destroyed. The Allan Line has given their employés instructions not to allow the emigrants to place food in their trunks and boxes. If the food of the Jews is destroyed or lost they will starve themselves on the voyage, or eat so little as to make themselves liable to infection from the germs of any disease with which they may come in contact.

Cholera was brought to Hamburg and Glasgow last year by this class of emigrants, and if the disease continues to increase in Russia and Austria it will be miraculous if it is not brought here by them during the next two months.

In view of these facts I should recommend that emigration from these districts or countries be prohibited until the present cholera epidemic subsides.

In this connection I have the honor to state that a sanitary inspector of the city of Glasgow and a physician employed by the steamship companies meet the emigrants at the railroad station upon their arrival in this city and examine each one. They visit the emigrants each day, and if they find any case of infectious disease they are required to immediately report it to the sanitary department of the city, when it is sent to the fever hospital and such means of isolation and disinfection taken as are necessary to prevent the further spread of the disease.

There was another case of convalescent smallpox among these emigrants which had been discharged cured from a hospital in Rotterdam

The case was detained here a week and given several antiseptic baths. The clothes were boiled. As all hyperæmia had disappeared from the pock marks I allowed it to go aboard the steamer.

The baggage of the continental emigrants on this steamer was disinfected by steam in the steam disinfector of the sanitary department of the district of Govan, Glasgow.

Very respectfully,

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

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON GENERAL M. H. S.

Detention of emigrants from Glasgow for five days before sailing.

WASHINGTON, August 23, 1893.

All continental emigrants, except Norsemen, must be detained five days under observation.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General.

To Assistant Surg. WM. G. STIMPSON,
Glasgow, Scotland.

GERMANY.

Detention of emigrants from Hamburg five days.

[Telegrams.]

HAMBURG, August 21, 1893.

Recommend detaining all emigrants except Norsemen; before doing anything I will await your reply. Telegraph full instructions. I think we are on the verge of a crisis.

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

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21, 1893.

Recommendation of this date approved. Include Norsemen also whenever necessary.

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

To Passed Assistant Surg. J. H. WHITE, M. H. S.,
Hamburg, Germany.

STATE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 21, 1893.

Our consul at Hamburg cables to-day as follows: "Origin of emigrants so generally doubtful that five days' universal detention at Hamburg is strongly advised." Will answer as you advise.

EDWARD H. STROBEL,
Third Assistant Secretary of State.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 21, 1893.*

Have approved recommendation of Passed Assistant Surg. White at Hamburg to detain all emigrants, except Norsemen, five days, and to include Norsemen whenever necessary.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

The Hon. EDWARD H. STROBEL.

No additional cases of cholera at Berlin.

[Telegram.]

BERLIN, *August 18, 1893.*

No further cases. Disease introduced through cucumbers procured from infected districts of Russian Poland.

EDWARDS.

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

HOLLAND.

Cholera in Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM. *August 24, 1893.*

Cholera here.

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

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

Emigration inspection at Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS. *August 7, 1893.*

SIR: During the week 9 vessels cleared, 2 passenger steamers, 1 freight steamer, 1 petroleum vessel, and 5 barks. For the 2 passenger steamers I examined 547 steerage and rejected 21 favus, 3 scabies, 1 measles, 1 chicken-pox, 3 doubtful, total 29. The families of the rejected made up a total of 77. After the case of measles I ordered the bed sack burned and the house thoroughly fumigated. No further cases have been reported. It will probably be the 1st of September before I can get my report mailed, as I am waiting for some photographs promised me by the company.

Very respectfully,

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

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

One case of cholera at Zaandam.

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, *August 8, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that while at Amsterdam to-day, I learned that a fatal case of "cholera" occurred there last week. Also, a case of Asiatic cholera, verified by bacteriological examination, but followed by recovery, occurred at Zaandam, Netherlands, about 10 days ago. No other cases developed.

Very respectfully,

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

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

ITALY.

The cholera in Naples and in northern Italy.

[Telegram.]

NAPLES, August 18, 1893.

Condition is improved. In Naples and vicinity, as near as I can ascertain, there were 130 cases and 71 deaths during the past week. Many scattered cases in suburban and neighboring towns. Can not answer positively regarding northern Italy, but cholera is surely present at Campalasso and Sulmona. From information received, should say other central towns. One suspect at Palermo yesterday. Have stopped all fruit from Sorrentine peninsula. Think it best to delay general order until Palermo is investigated.

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

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

Cholera in Palermo.

[Telegram.]

SORRENTO, August 22, 1893.

Cholera prevails at Palermo. No change at Naples.

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

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

Report on emigration at Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, August 9, 1893.

SIR: The absorbing occupations of the past ten days, necessitating my employment for fourteen hours on a stretch, have delayed the transmission of my regular report.

The situation in regard to cholera is shown in the accompanying table. The figures are practically accurate. No doubt a number of cases are not found, and these undiscovered cases are the principal source of danger.

Owing to the policy of concealment by the authorities the collection of these data has been difficult, not to say dangerous. The accuracy of our information is a puzzle to everyone here, but obviously the means can not be explained by letter. The disease has been practically stationary in the city for a week, but is invading a number of towns near by, and it is within the bounds of probability that the untiring exertions of the authorities may limit the disease to narrow limits in Naples proper, while it spreads into the provinces. The authorities have persistently suppressed all news. Private and press dispatches have been refused, and even letters suppressed.

In view of the gradual advance into towns along the coast, I to-day cabled you for authority to visit all the fruit ports, none of which are in this district; and pending your reply will go on my own responsibility if I hear of a ship about to sail from infected or doubtful ports.

No fruit or macaroni is shipped from Naples itself; at least it is not prepared or handled there. The fruit comes by sea from places 20 to 30 miles away and is handled solely by the men who bring it, they being experts in its storage.

The macaroni is made at a number of points distant from Naples and comes in "bond for export" by rail to the quay. I have been requiring shippers to furnish custom-house papers showing uninterrupted transit from points of origin to quay.

In my last letter I gave an account of how the *Massilia* was cleared. In view of subsequent events I desire to make perfectly clear—

1. That at the time she left there had been, as far as I could find out, only 6 cases in the city.

2. That all her passengers were transferred direct from station to ship without contact with infected quarter en route, and that the baggage was unopened in the city.

As already stated by cable, the *Karamania* cleared on the 15th ultimo, while the first case of cholera of which the authorities had knowledge occurred on the 16th ultimo. The afternoon of the 22d I succeeded in finding out that there had been 16 cases up to date, and, in default of other facilities, I arranged to isolate the passengers for the *Weser* and *Cachemire* aboard, first arranging to reject utterly all from Naples and vicinity, and to have both passengers and baggage transferred direct from station to ship.

I also had manifests of stores to be embarked submitted to me, substituted live for dressed beef, had potatoes and other similar stores shipped in from points outside of immediate vicinity. The crews were rigorously confined aboard while in port, and the ship lay in isolated position, from a half to three-quarters of a mile off shore. The passengers arriving in small parties during three days made them easier of control, but greatly increased the work of caring for them, inspecting, etc.

As the passengers had not been in anyway in contact with infected places or persons I decided to omit the bath and disinfection of outer clothing, the people being an exceedingly clean and well-clothed lot.

The period of isolation was reckoned from the time of the arrival of the last passenger aboard.

On the *Weser* I inspected and vaccinated 991 steerage. Preliminary to disinfection I inspected all the baggage, and threw out a small quantity of food and old bedding. In this connection I again take occasion to call attention to the good results of the policy inaugurated in April, of rigidly excluding all eatables and bedding, even to the extent of searching each individual. The knowledge of this rule has almost stopped the attempt to smuggle anything aboard.

The North German Lloyd Company, to which the *Weser* belongs, considered it better to have the ship cruise about the bay and vicinity with my inspector on board, returning every day for my visit, than to have her lie at anchor with so many people on board. In this I heartily concurred. The large baggage, except some belonging to a cabin passenger from Naples, was not steamed, it having been transported "in bond" from station to ship. Thirty minutes' exposure, about 3 pounds pressure, was used for all hand baggage. The *Weser* began her period of isolation on the 26th ultimo. The next morning she returned to the entrance of the harbor for my visit, but was met by the police boat and ordered to sea at once.

She accordingly stood off, and on at a distance of about 150 miles. On the 31st she returned on the plea of shipping an extra doctor, the company having directed such action as an extra measure of precaution. I then boarded her and carefully inspected her. She was in admirable order throughout, and my inspector reported that she had been maintained in that condition during her cruise. The people were all well and cleanly. I therefore issued bill of health, stating fully thereon the circumstances attending the isolation and disinfection.

The reason for the action of the authorities was that the Semaphore stations along the coast were signaling to know the reason of the ship's cruising about the bay and vicinity. And the explanation, after pressure, would have interfered with the policy of suppression of news.

The passengers for the *Cachemire*, some 208, were embarked on the 25th and 26th, under the conditions already stated. Just as the work of disinfecting the luggage (dry steam at 105° C., 4½ pounds pressure being used), a letter was received by the consul, Mr. Twells, from the prefect, a copy of which, together with the answer proposed by me at Mr. Twells's request, I herewith inclose:

In accordance with the terms of my answer I withdrew my inspector from the *Chachemire* but transferring him to the *Danzig*, which was laying near, was able to assure the maintenance of the isolation. The *Chachemire* was about a mile from shore, and it is due to the officers and company to say that the most rigid steps were taken to maintain the isolation.

There was a very spirited series of negotiations on the subject of the prefect's order. The French consul finally received permission for the work on the *Chachemire* to be completed. She accordingly completed her five days without anything occurring. I was on board most of the time and had excellent opportunities to observe the condition and care of the people.

She sailed on the 1st instant.

While the *Cachemire* was under treatment I examined, at the request of the North German Lloyd Company, some 370 passengers for the *Werra*, who were taken from here by the *Danzig* to Genoa. It was arranged by Dr. Brown that the time spent at sea should count in the period of isolation. I also had all their baggage and clothes carefully searched for food and other articles which might give rise to reinfection.

While the *Weser's* people were being embarked, the steamship *Hesperia* of the Anchor Line arrived to take passengers. I made a preliminary visit to the ship and found that the alleged steam chamber was only dry heat and moist steam. In reply to the agent's inquiry, I told them that the people were better on board than ashore, but that I saw no reason to believe this ship would go. This was on the 26th instant.

When the authorities forbade further isolation, the *Hesperia* continued to embark passengers, but in accordance with my promise to the prefect, I refused to have anything to do with her. Just at this time the *Kön Prinz* came in, and the suggestion was made that she be cleared from Salerno. I furnished the company with the following code of rules to be observed:

Naples, July 29, ship to sail August 11.

1. CREW.

(a) If possible ship no one at Naples. If any must be shipped all baggage and dunnage to be disinfected.

(b) Confine as closely as possible while in port *seven* full days before embarkation of passengers. Confine absolutely if in port of Naples.

(c) Disinfect bedding and dunnage at commencement of seven days.

2. CARGO.

(a) If macaroni is embarked at Naples, must furnish custom-house papers showing transport "in bond by rail from uninfected point of origin to quay."

(b) Embark no fruit at Naples.

3. PASSENGERS.

(a) Take none from districts whose natural or possible route would take them to Naples or vicinity. (NOTE.—All passports being examined, a reliable control is had over places of origin.)

(b) Have passengers arrive at Salerno on day before sailing.

(c) Take no one from Naples to Salerno except agents themselves or their immediate representatives, and members of consular staff.

4. FOOD SUPPLY.

Take absolutely no fruit or vegetables from Naples and vicinity and submit invoice of other stores before embarking. Salerno being on the other side of the Sorrentine peninsula, with lofty mountain ranges between it and Naples and the scantest of intercourse with that city, it was a very good port of embarkation, especially as more than half of the passengers could be brought up from Sicily by sea.

It was of course first necessary to obtain Government consent, as only Genoa, Naples, and Palermo are licensed as emigrant ports. Pending these arrangements your cable ordering five days' isolation at all Italian ports was received and the project was abandoned. The plan seemed a good one at this time, but subsequent developments have made it plain that it might have been risky, two fatal cases having occurred at Amalfi, and other towns between Naples and Salerno being now suspected.

Great pressure was brought to bear to get the authorities to give the written permission I demanded, and also to induce me to waive the written permission. The prefect had stated that he would cut off his hand before giving his consent, so I thought if I held out the business was blocked and the onus of the serious disarrangements of commerce involved in the abandonment of so many sailings would be lifted from our shoulders. Failing to obtain their ends the companies sent representatives to Rome, and there were spirited negotiations involving the consuls here and the German and English ambassadors.

As a result the prime minister ordered the granting of the permission, and a letter to that effect was received by the consulate, a copy of which is inclosed.

During all this time the *Hesperia* had been at anchor some mile and a half off shore, rigidly isolated, but of course not under my observation: there had been several outbreaks among the passengers at their long delay. The company had built a superheater on deck, and converted the iron-walled ice house into a disinfecting chamber in which 5 pounds pressure with superheated steam could be obtained. I first steamed all the bedding and then proceeded with the bathing and disinfecting.

For the former I had the four large lifeboats, some 16 feet long, secured on the hurricane deck and inclosed with canvas screens. For the women a number of tubs were brought aboard and a trained nurse engaged to take charge. When operations began riot broke out among the passengers, upon which I withdrew my men and refused to do anything until the Italian authorities adjusted the matter. This they did, the captain of the port giving his word that they should go in five days.

The next morning there was another outbreak, upon which the Government officials divided those who were willing to have their clothing disinfected from those who preferred disembarkation. But of about 400

only 142 decided to stick it out : but on the arrival of your orders to refuse bill pending arrival of *Weser* and *Cachemire* I withdrew entirely.

They had been on board thirteen days, and it would have been inhuman to detain them ten or twelve days longer before starting on a voyage of sixteen days' duration.

I made the best apologies possible to the port officials for having unintentionally placed them in a false position, and I desire to record that at all times my relations with all of them have been most cordial. While this was in progress I had arranged, as follows about the *Krön Prinz*, which was to have sailed on the 14th instant, and some of whose passengers were already on the way to Naples at the time your message of the 7th arrived :

The passengers were to be met at the station with omnibuses and transferred direct to steamship *Danzig*, then they were to be examined, vaccinated, bathed, disinfected, and isolated for five days. At the conclusion of the five days they were to be put on board the *Krön Prinz* and cleared. The company had built, at my suggestion, a chamber 8 feet square upon a lighter to which steam could be furnished from ship's boilers, after passing through a superheater on the lighter, the chamber being properly equipped with thermometers and pressure gauges ; and prepared another large lighter with bathtubs, etc., covered with a canvas roof.

I respectfully submit that isolation on such a tender at a distance of a mile from shore and where there are always pleasant breezes is very much superior to the ordinary barracks both from the standpoints of the passengers' welfare and that of the efficiency of control.

As the order to withhold bill until *Weser* and *Cachemire* arrived would have entailed great delay, the company abandoned the sailing.

The North German Lloyd Company has now commenced negotiations with a view to get all the emigrants' boarding-house people to pool and put one man in charge of a large hotel immediately adjoining the railroad station, said hotel to be equipped by the company at their own expense, in accordance with my plans and under my direction. The company to bear the extra expense of running it above the scale customary in the present houses. This peculiar arrangement results from the remarkable way of adjusting business in Naples, by which, if you introduce an improvement, you must pay blackmail to all whose business is affected.

The company proposes to use this hotel exclusively for their own passengers, but will doubtless eventually grant its use to other companies. The ground for the erection of the large building on the quay for examination, bathing, etc., of passengers has at last been secured, and the architects are engaged on the specifications for carrying out my plans. Should I succeed in getting the hotel as expected, I will strongly advocate the permission by the Lloyds of its use by other companies, and the location there of the baths, etc.

Within the past two days there has been a great commotion amongst the shippers, and I have been besieged with inquiries as to the possibility of shipping fruit.

The cholera having now invaded several of the fruit districts, I have refused to allow the shipment of fruit from them and from Naples.

A large quantity, some 70 tons, of beans were also refused because they had been stored, graded, handled, and rebagged by port laborers.

Through a misapprehension the consul gave a certificate for them to go via London. I have notified Dr. Irwin.

I have been trying to find a suitable man for Brindisi, but have not yet succeeded. Rodi and Bari are very much more important, and I

fear that food products prepared near Naples will take that route. I have accordingly notified the agents at these points to be on the lookout.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

Approximate number of cases of cholera from July 18 to August 10, 1893.

Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
July 18-23	16	9	
July 24-26	13	4	
July 26-27	14	4	
July 27-28	11	6	
July 28-29	7	2	Cool, with heavy rains.
July 29-30	3	0	Do.
July 30-31	18	10	
Aug. 1-2	10	6	7 fatal at Barra, near Naples.
Aug. 2-3	23	10	Do.
Aug. 3-4	21	14	Do.
Aug. 4-5	24	13	4 Barra, 3 Vomero, 3 Pagano, 3 Nocera.
Aug. 5-6	23	7	1 Amalfi.
Aug. 6-7	20	11	2 Island of Capri.
Aug. 7-8	22	12	3 Barra, 1 Sant Iorio.
Aug. 8-9	18	7	3 Capri; 3 cases, 2 deaths, Torre Annunziata; 3 cases, 3 deaths, Barra; 4 cases, 2 deaths, San Giovanni; 1 case, 1 death, Casalnuovo; about 40 deaths between Meta Piano di Sorrento and Sorrento in the last two weeks.
Aug. 9-10	12	6	
	258	121	

Inspection of passengers sailing on the Fulda.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Genoa, August 7, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following cablegram: "Telegraph and write full particulars of *Weser* and *Fulda*, number emigrants, where from, and if full regulations enforced. Isolation on board not permitted." Wyman."

In reply, I sent the following cablegram: "*Fulda*, 400; 3 Alessandria; 165 Naples; isolated five days; baggage steamed; balance safe; no cholera; *Weser* sails from Naples."

As far as I can tell there is no cholera in Genoa. I have used every means possible to keep informed on the subject. The Naples emigrants were isolated on a separate steamer and transferred to the *Fulda* the morning of sailing. The 3 from Alessandria, the only ones of the balance from infected localities, were in Genoa five days before sailing, and I examined them several times.

The baggage, including hand baggage, was subjected to steam, 102° C., for half an hour, and trunks washed with 2 per cent carbolic acid solution. The balance of the 400 were from healthy portions of Italy and Austria, but their baggage was fumigated with sulphur. I allowed no food stuff of any kind to be carried on board. I received a telegram from the captain of *Fulda*, dated Gibraltar, three days after leaving Genoa, stating all were well. The captain had received instructions from Bremen to use only boiled water for drinking purposes, and to disinfect the ship every three days. The *Weser* sailed from Naples, and I know nothing in regard to her passengers. For future vessels all emigrants will be isolated on a separate vessel from the one in which they sail, and baggage will be steamed. The regulations will be enforced to the best of my ability. The problem that bothers me most is how to manage

first and second class passengers. The danger is almost as great as with emigrants.

Very respectfully,

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

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

Precautions taken by the Italian Government to prevent the spread of cholera.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Rome, August 4, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy and translation of a circular telegram issued by the Italian premier, Signor Giolitti, describing the precautions taken against the spread of cholera in Italy.

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

REMSEN WHITEHOUSE.

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

[Inclosure.—Ministry of the Interior to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Telegram.]

ROME, *August 3, 1893.*

In order to avoid detriment and false notices published in newspapers which pick up exaggerated rumors from the public, I beg your excellency to communicate to the representatives of foreign states in Italy that notwithstanding disputed choleriform cases imported from the south of France into the provinces of Piedmont and Liguria the energetic measures taken have prevented its spread.

Only two "communes" in the province of Alessandria have to-day a few cases of sickness, and remain under the immediate and continuous watchfulness of the sanitary authorities.

In Naples, although it has not been able to establish with certainty whence the infection came, isolated cases have occurred, without increase of the normal death rate and without cause for any apprehension that the sickness should take an epidemic character; nevertheless the Government has ordered a medical inspection to be made for every departure of vessels from the port, with prohibition to embark persons not perfectly clean or disinfected. It is moreover forbidden to embark any bedding whatever. In that same city a most stringent sanitary service has been ordered with an especial medical personnel, and it is hoped that the normal state of health will soon be restored.

In the rest of the Kingdom there is no signs of the malady, and the compulsory denunciation of disease would give assurance as to the very best conditions of health.

The Minister:

GIOLITTI.

SWEDEN.

Smallpox at Gothenburg and vicinity.

Under date of August 5 the United States consul at Gothenburg reports as follows for the week ended July 29 ultimo:

Smallpox seems rapidly on the decline in Gothenburg, there having been but 1 new case in the past two weeks (not including Lindholmen, across the river, from which I have no report). But the disease has appeared among soldiers recently in camp for drill in the province of Ostergötland, who have returned to their homes, and thus it is spread widely throughout the province. Fifteen cases and two deaths have been reported, and there is great alarm. It is probably more dangerous now to travel and to emigration than it was during the outbreak at Gothenburg.

RUSSIA.

Cholera in Russia.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Moscow, August 4, 1893.

Report by the medical department of the ministry of the interior :

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
Moscow.....	July 22-28	78	40
Yekaterinoslaff.....	July 16-22	1	1
Nijny-Novgorod.....	July 15	5	1
Government of—			
Moscow.....	July 16-22	9	2
Besarabia.....	do	25	13
Grodno.....	July 22-27	25	13
Kazan.....	July 16-22	14	6
Kaluga.....	do	2	2
Kieff.....	do	22	5
Kursk.....	do	65	35
Mobileff.....	do	1	1
Samara.....	do	27	8
Saratoff.....	do	16	2
Tver.....	do	2	
Tula.....	July 22-29	117	20
Tobolsk.....	July 16-29	37	14
Don District.....	July 25-28	32	19
Kuban District.....	July 18-26	7	2
<i>Suspicious cases.</i>			
Government of—			
Baku.....	July 16-22	1	
Tamboff.....	do	12	

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

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Moscow, August 10, 1893.

The medical department of the ministry of the interior reports the cases of cholera and the deaths occurring therefrom in Russia during the week ended August 6, 1893, as follows :

In the governments of—	Cases.	Deaths.
Moscow.....	20	4
Podolsk.....	390	136
Kovrsk.....	69	27
Tula.....	95	28
Kieff.....	56	28
Saratoff.....	24	2
Besarabia.....	17	8
Viatka.....	9	8
Charchoff.....	7	5
Volynsk.....	5	3
Penza.....	4	1
Voronesh.....	1	1
Pern.....	1	1
Novocherkask.....	3	1
Tamboff.....	3	
Astrachan.....	1	
Kuban.....	1	
City of Kieff.....	11	6
Rostoff on the Don.....	75	40
Don Military District.....	106	40

N. W. HORNSTEDT,
Vice-Consul.

Cholera in St. Petersburg.

Under date of August 21 the following cablegrams were transmitted to this Bureau from the Department of State:

ST. PETERSBURG, *August 21, 1893.*

Cholera here.

J. M. CRAWFORD,
United States Consul-General.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

WARSAW, *August 21, 1893.*

Cholera in Poland.

RAWICZ,
United States Consul.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

Cholera in Moscow.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Moscow, August 8, 1893.

I have the honor to report the cases of cholera, and deaths occurring therefrom, at this place during the week ended August 6, 1893: July 31, cases under treatment, 76. During week ended August 6: Cases, 164; cured, 50; deaths, 61; under treatment, 129.

N. W. HORNSTEDT,
Vice-Consul.

TURKEY.

Sanitary condition of the Turkish Empire—Report of the United States sanitary commissioner.

[REPORT NO. 73.]

I am glad to be able to always give good news concerning cholera. The last death caused by the epidemic has been registered at Mura on the 15th instant. Since that date the health of that city is good. On the 21st instant the news received from Jeddah was good. No attacks or deaths from cholera have been registered in that town. The number of deaths registered in the holy places of Islam since the beginning of the epidemic is 10,358 according to the official reports.

In the province of Mesopotamia the cholera epidemic is also dying out, and the number of deaths registered since the beginning of the epidemic is 926.

During yesterday's sitting of the International Sanitary Commission we were disagreeably surprised by hearing that the Greek Government had ordered eleven days' quarantine against the arrivals from Smyrna and the island of Chio, on account of the existence of cholera in these two places. The sanitary physicians at these places have not acknowledged anything about the existence of suspected attacks or deaths. We are now awaiting further news.

In yesterday's session, a quarantine of five days was ordered against the arrivals from the Gulf of Naples, where cholera has made its appearance.

Passengers arriving from France by steamer will undergo five days quarantine at Clazomenes where wearing apparel of the passengers and

crew will be disinfected. Passengers arriving from Europe by railway have to undergo a medical visit at Mustapha-pasha, and at Cavak, at the entrance of the Bosphorus, passengers have to undergo the same restrictions when they arrive from Odessa and Varua or the Danube.

In the capital public health is good.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *July 26, 1893.*

[REPORT No. 74.]

In my last (yesterday's) report I wrote that the International Sanitary Commission had been disagreeably surprised by hearing that the Greek Government had put under quarantine the arrivals from Smyrna and the island of Chio. To-day there has been an extraordinary convocation of the International Sanitary Commission in order to investigate what has occurred at Smyrna in regard to sanitary matters and to take the necessary steps in order to prevent the spread of the evil, if it exists.

The sanitary inspector at Smyrna reports, under date 22d instant, that there are many cases of gastro-enteritis, which are rendered more grave and fatal by the excessive heat of the season. The above-mentioned gastro-enteritis occurs in children and in persons who do not take care of themselves.

Yesterday, on the 26th instant, another report from Smyrna, sent by the above-mentioned sanitary inspector, states that from the 30th of June to the 24th instant 8 or 10 attacks of gastro-enteritis have been observed, from which 6 died, with symptoms of diarrhea, vomiting, and collapse. A sanitary commission has been instituted at Smyrna by 11 physicians, which commission consider the above-mentioned deaths very suspicious. A man nurse in the Armenian hospital, who fell ill with symptoms of choleraic diarrhea, died.

On the receipt of the above-mentioned news, the central board of health sent orders to the different sanitary officials at the different ports to detain the ships arriving from Smyrna and wait for further orders. To-day, at the extraordinary sitting of the International Sanitary Commission, it was decided to impose ten days' quarantine on the arrivals from the Gulf of Smyrna from Cara-Bournou westward to Follieri. Ships have to undergo this quarantine at Clazomenes, in the Gulf of Smyrna, at Beirut, and at Tripoli, in Africa.

It has also been ordered that necessary steps be taken in order to prevent the spread of the epidemic at Smyrna.

I am very glad to state that for the last forty-eight hours nothing peculiar has been noticed at Smyrna. No fresh attacks nor deaths have been registered.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *July 27, 1893.*

Cholera in Bassorah and vicinity.

The following bulletins have been transmitted to this Bureau by the United States consul at Bagdad :

Bassorah, since July 3, Zubeir, since July 4, and Mohammerah, since June 30, clean. News from Mountefik wanting (July 8).

Bassorah, Zubeir, Mohammerah, and other localities on the Shatt-el-Arab clean.

No new cases among the infected tribes of Mountefik since July 5.

Cholera has broken out at Hay on the Gharaf where there has been 2 attacks July 8 (July 10).

Bassorah, July 10, 5 new cases, with 1 death; July 11, no new cases, but 1 death (July 12).

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BRAZIL—Ceara.—Month of June, 1893. Population, 40,379. Total deaths, 107. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

Rio de Janeiro.—For two weeks ended June 30, 1893. Total deaths, 675, including yellow fever, 71; smallpox, 1; enteric fever, 6; diphtheria, 1; and phthisis pulmonalis, 80.

CHINA—Hongkong.—Month of June, 1893. Total deaths, 520, including smallpox, 4; phthisis pulmonalis, 38; diphtheria, 1; and enteric fever, 1.

CUBA—Nuevitas.—Month of July, 1893. Population, 4,024. Total deaths, 7, including 1 from yellow fever.

FRANCE—Lille.—Month of July, 1893. Population, 200,325. Total deaths, 507, including typhus fever, 6; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria and croup, 5; measles, 9; and whooping cough, 5.

Roubaix.—Month of July, 1893. Population, 114,917. Total deaths, 245, including cholera, 42; smallpox, 1; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 8; and measles, 4.

GERMANY—Plauen.—Month of June, 1893. Total deaths, 88, including phthisis pulmonalis, 11, and measles, 4.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended August 5 corresponded to an annual rate of 21.9 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,322,429. The lowest rate was recorded in Croydon, viz, 14.8, and the highest in Preston, viz, 34.1 a thousand.

London.—One thousand seven hundred and fifteen deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 3; measles, 42; scarlet fever, 44; diphtheria, 64; whooping cough, 64; enteric fever, 22; and diarrhea and dysentery, 162. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 20.8 a thousand. In greater London 2,172 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 19.4 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included diphtheria, 12; smallpox, 3.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended August 5 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 24.9 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Kilkenny, viz, 37.8 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 194 deaths were registered, including measles, 5; whooping cough, 4; enteric fever, 1; and diphtheria, 2.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended August 5 corresponded to an annual rate of 19.4 a thousand of the

population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 15.4, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 24.1 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 546, including measles, 12; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 5; whooping cough, 20; fever, 7; and diarrhea, 28.

Dundee.—Month of July, 1893. Total deaths, 247, including phthisis pulmonalis, 25; enteric fever, 4; measles, 1; diphtheria, 2; and whooping cough, 9.

JAMAICA—Kingston.—Month of July, 1893. Total deaths, 111, including 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MALTA and GOZO.—Two weeks ended July 15, 1893. Total deaths, 263, including smallpox, 1; enteric fever, 4; diphtheria, 1; and whooping cough, 5.

SAINT HELENA.—Two weeks ended July 6, 1893. Population, 3,877. Total deaths, 6. No deaths from contagious diseases.

SWITZERLAND.—Week ended July 29, 1893. Reports from the 15 principal cities and towns, having an aggregate population of 524,251, show a total of 190 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 23; scarlet fever, 1; enteric fever, 2; diphtheria and croup, 2; and measles, 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.....	Aug. 2.....	4,000	2									
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	July 29.....	107,618	72							1		2
Amherstburg.....	Aug. 12.....	2,300	2									
Amsterdam.....	Aug. 5.....	426,480	141					2		2	1	2
Bamberg.....	July 29.....	37,531	23									
Barmen.....	July 29.....	118,000	48				1			1	1	
Basle.....	July 29.....	78,000	27									
Basle.....	Aug. 5.....	78,000	28									
Batoum.....	July 31.....	5,000	8					1				
Belfast.....	Aug. 5.....	265,123	148						3	1	10	7
Belleville.....	Aug. 12.....	10,201	6									
Berlin.....	July 22.....	1,750,000	1,131					4	10	30	20	
Birmingham.....	Aug. 5.....	487,897	203			1		2	1	2	4	6
Bologna.....	Aug. 5.....	146,068	64									
Bordeaux.....	Aug. 6.....	240,000	102					1		2	3	
Bradford.....	July 29.....	221,610	95					1	4	1	3	3
Bradford.....	Aug. 5.....	221,610	96			3		1	4			2
Bremen.....	July 29.....	127,000	59							3		
Bristol.....	Aug. 5.....	225,146	64						2			
Brunswick.....	July 29.....	109,500	73									
Brussels.....	July 29.....	483,081	190					1			8	3
Buda-Pesth.....	July 30.....	520,000	15							9	1	
Calcutta.....	July 8.....	681,560	314	3		1		1		1	1	1
Callao.....	July 22.....	26,805	21									
Callao.....	July 29.....	26,805	17									
Cardiff.....	July 29.....	142,346	46							2	1	
Cardiff.....	Aug. 5.....	142,346	50							1		
Carrucha.....	Aug. 5.....	4,154	3									
Cartagena.....	July 10.....	25,000	10									
Cartagena.....	July 17.....	25,000	16									
Cartagena.....	July 24.....	25,000	11									
Cartagena.....	July 31.....	25,000	7									
Ceylon.....	July 8.....	130,000	96									
Ceylon.....	July 15.....	130,000	93									
Chatham.....	Aug. 12.....	10,000	1									
Chemnitz.....	Aug. 5.....	145,651	111				1		1	1	5	3

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.
Chihuahua.....	Aug. 6.....	29,500	16									
Chihuahua.....	Aug. 13.....	29,500	14									
Christiania.....	Aug. 5.....	161,151	71							1		
Cienfuegos.....	Aug. 12.....	20,000	21		6			1				
Coaticook.....	Aug. 12.....	2,500	1									
Cognas.....	Aug. 5.....	17,500	3									
Cologne.....	July 29.....	301,205	173					2		10	3	3
Colon.....	Aug. 5.....	5,000	8									
Colon.....	Aug. 12.....	5,000	7									
Copenhagen.....	July 29.....	334,000	132					1		2		3
Crefeld.....	Aug. 5.....	108,000	57									
Denia.....	Aug. 5.....	14,000	1									
Dresden.....	July 29.....	308,930	155						1	3	1	5
Dublin.....	July 29.....	349,648	196									
Dublin.....	Aug. 5.....	349,648	194									
Dundee.....	Aug. 5.....	157,289	63					1		1		2
Dunkirk.....	Aug. 7.....	140,000	31									
Edinburgh.....	Aug. 5.....	267,672	100						2	1	1	2
Florence.....	Aug. 6.....	186,015	68					4		1		
Flushing.....	Aug. 5.....	15,000	5									
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Aug. 5.....	185,000	62						1	3	1	1
Funchal.....	July 22.....	145,000	16									
Funchal.....	July 29.....	145,000	13									
Funchal.....	Aug. 5.....	145,000	24					1				
Genoa.....	Aug. 5.....	188,985	81									
Ghent.....	July 29.....	151,811	101					1		3	5	
Ghent.....	Aug. 5.....	151,811	90							1	5	
Gibraltar.....	Aug. 6.....	25,755	9									
Girgenti.....	July 29.....	33,847	7									
Glasgow.....	July 29.....	677,883	268					2	3	2		
Glasgow.....	Aug. 5.....	677,883	253					2	4	2	8	13
Goderich.....	Aug. 11.....	3,954	1									
Goderich.....	Aug. 18.....	3,954	1									
Guelph.....	Aug. 5.....	10,689	4									
Guelph.....	Aug. 12.....	10,689	2									
Halifax.....	Aug. 12.....	38,700	1									
Hamburg.....	July 29.....	620,000	210					1	3	4		5
Havana.....	Aug. 10.....	200,048	123	23				2	2	2		
Havana.....	Aug. 17.....	200,048	141	25				5		2		
Havre.....	July 29.....	116,369	79		1			6		1	3	1
Havre.....	Aug. 5.....	116,369	69					5			3	1
Hioho.....	July 15.....	148,118	49					4	2			
Hioho.....	July 22.....	148,118	50					3	1			
Hioho.....	July 29.....	148,118	53					4		1		
Huddersfield.....	Aug. 5.....	97,552	31									1
Kanagawa.....	July 24.....	126,685						2				
Kehl.....	July 29.....	129,556	60						1	1		
Kingston.....	Aug. 11.....	19,264	8									
Konigsberg.....	Aug. 5.....	161,520							1	3		
La Guayra.....	Aug. 5.....	7,500	13									
Leeds.....	Aug. 5.....	382,094	164		1			4				5
Leghorn.....	Aug. 6.....	103,166	28					1				
Leipzig.....	July 29.....	391,255	285					1	1	5	2	
Leipzig.....	Aug. 5.....	391,255	254					4	5	2		
Leith.....	Aug. 5.....	70,972	23				1	3	1	2		1
Licata.....	July 29.....	20,000	23							1	5	
Liege.....	Aug. 5.....	155,898	41		2							
Liverpool.....	Aug. 5.....	513,480	302		1	6		4		9	8	
Lyons.....	July 29.....	438,077	155					1	1	3	2	
Madrid.....	July 29.....	482,816	285			1		3		2	3	
Magdeburg.....	July 29.....	215,359	146							5	1	
Manchester.....	Aug. 5.....	517,760	232					1		5	4	4
Manilla.....	July 1.....	350,000	170									
Manilla.....	July 8.....	350,000	227									
Mannheim.....	July 30.....	80,000	39								6	5
Marsala.....	July 29.....	40,131	18									1
Matamoras.....	Aug. 11.....	8,000	3									
Matanzas.....	Aug. 9.....	40,000	23		2							
Mayence.....	Aug. 5.....	72,281	40							3		
Moncton.....	Aug. 12.....	8,300	2									
Montevideo.....	July 8.....	220,737	57							1		
Montevideo.....	July 15.....	220,737	59							5		
Moscow*.....	July 30.....	800,000	690	46				4	2	29	2	2
Munich.....	July 29.....	380,000	204					2	1	9	3	

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.
Munich.....	Aug. 5....	380,000	213					4	1	5	5
Nagasaki.....	July 8.....	61,999	5			5					
Nagasaki.....	July 15.....	61,999	7			7					
Nagasaki.....	July 22.....	61,999	5			4				1	
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	July 29.....	197,026	85								2
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Aug. 5.....	197,026	69								1
Nogales.....	Aug. 12.....	1,200	2					1			
Nuremberg.....	July 22.....	153,590	80					1			
Odessa.....	July 29.....	315,900	195			1	2	4	2	4	3
Osaka.....	July 14.....	479,895		1							
Osaka.....	July 21.....	479,895		2		1		3			
Osaka.....	July 28.....	479,895		2				2			
Palermo.....	July 29.....	250,000	133					2	9		
Pará.....	July 2.....	100,000	57		5			5			
Parí.....	July 9.....	100,000	57		2			6			
Parí.....	July 16.....	100,000	59		7		1	3		1	
Parí.....	July 23.....	100,000	44		5			4			
Paris.....	July 29.....	2,424,705	830			8		25	6	21	12
Pernambuco.....	July 23.....	200,000	84		2	2	2	6			
Pernambuco.....	July 30.....	200,000	84		3	2	5	5			
Plymouth.....	Aug. 5.....	86,772	42					1			1
Port Hope.....	Aug. 19.....	6,610	1								
Port Sarnia.....	Aug. 12.....	7,000	3								
Prague.....	July 29.....	186,315	10					2	3	2	1
Prague.....	Aug. 5.....	186,315	13			2		2	3	6	
Puerto Cabello.....	Aug. 5.....	10,500	1								
Punta Arenas.....	Aug. 5.....	2,538	3								
Rheims.....	Aug. 5.....	110,000	48					2			
Rio de Janeiro.....	July 15.....	515,000	282		19						
Rio de Janeiro.....	July 22.....	515,000	250		11						
Rome.....	July 24.....	448,495	199							1	
Rome.....	July 1.....	448,495	235			1		5	1	3	1
Rotterdam.....	Aug. 5.....	222,238	89								2
Sagua la Grande.....	Aug. 12.....	18,109	23				2	3			
St. Georges.....	Aug. 7.....	15,013	1								
St. John.....	Aug. 12.....	39,179	34								
St. Petersburg.....	July 22.....	1,000,000	558				1	12	8	3	12
San Salvador.....	Aug. 1.....	35,000	18			3					
San Salvador.....	Aug. 7.....	35,000	21			5					
Schiedam.....	Aug. 5.....	25,280	13								
Sheffield.....	Aug. 5.....	334,675	158					1	1		7
Sonneberg.....	Aug. 6.....	12,000	6								
Sorrento.....	Aug. 5.....	9,414									
Southampton.....	Aug. 5.....	66,119	33					1			
Stettin.....	July 29.....	121,000	97					1		6	1
Stockholm.....	Aug. 1.....	249,246	82						4	7	
Stuttgart.....	Aug. 3.....	139,659	62							5	1
Sunderland.....	Aug. 5.....	134,394	72					2			
Tampico.....	Aug. 13.....	7,000	18								
Tegucigalpa.....	July 29.....	12,000	4								
Trapani.....	July 29.....	43,095	9				1	1	2		1
Trieste.....	July 29.....	158,314	74			5					
Tuxpan.....	Aug. 5.....	10,280	5								
Venice.....	July 22.....	163,601	70					1		1	
Venice.....	July 29.....	163,601	75					1			1
Vera Cruz.....	Aug. 10.....	25,500	27		4						
Victoria.....	July 22.....	16,841	1								
Victoria.....	July 29.....	16,841	6								
Victoria.....	Aug. 5.....	16,841	9								
Vienna.....	July 22.....	1,435,931	605					2	5	28	16
Warsaw.....	July 22.....	500,931	234			5	1	1	1	6	
Warsaw.....	July 29.....	500,931	253			7			8	3	2
Winnipeg.....	Aug. 12.....	32,119	16								6
Zurich.....	July 29.....	110,000	31							1	

*One death from Siberian plague.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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