

# ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VIII.      WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 1, 1893.      No. 35.

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

## UNITED STATES.

*Circular.—Additions to article 1 of the Regulations for Maritime Quarantines of the United States, promulgated April 4, 1893.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D. C., August 29, 1893.*

*To the Officers of the Treasury Department, Quarantine Officers of the United States, and others concerned:*

Pursuant to the act of Congress approved February 15, 1893, entitled "An act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service," and in execution of the responsibility with which this Department is charged by said act, the following regulations are hereby prescribed additional to article 1 of the Regulations for the Maritime Quarantines of the United States, issued April 4, 1893:

1. BB. All vessels from domestic ports where yellow fever, cholera, typhus fever, or smallpox is prevailing.

5. In the performance of the duties imposed upon him by the act of February 15, 1893, the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service shall, from time to time, personally or through a duly detailed officer of the Marine-Hospital Service, inspect the maritime quarantines of the United States, State and local, as well as national, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the quarantine regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury have been or are being complied with. The Supervising Surgeon-General, or the officer detailed by him as inspector, shall at his discretion visit any incoming vessel, or any vessel detained in quarantine, and all portions of the quarantine establishment for the above-named purpose and with a view to certifying, if need be, that the regulations have been, or are being enforced.

J. G. CARLISLE,  
*Secretary.*

## SPECIAL REPORTS.

*Yellow fever at Port Tampa.*

[Telegrams.]

PORT TAMPA, FLA., *August 30, 1893.*

One case yellow fever; clerk on dock; ten days from possible exposure; desire to keep Murray here.

JAS. Y. PORTER,  
*State Health Officer.*

AUGUST 30, 1893.

Please authorize Murray to establish camp of detention near here, employing guards, and food for about 100 laborers. I will furnish houses and camp sites.

JAS. Y. PORTER,  
*State Health Officer.*

AUGUST 30, 1893.

Referring to Porter's telegrams, 1 case here; origin not decided; about 150 persons and 3 steamships in quarantine.

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

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

WASHINGTON, *August 30, 1893.*

Remain at Port Tampa as inspector and assist State Health Officer Porter. On request of Porter you are authorized to employ guards and furnish food for those detained in quarantine. Give particulars of plan adopted and origin of case as soon as ascertained.

To Surg. MURRAY,  
*Port Tampa, Fla.*

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

PORT TAMPA, FLA., *August 31, 1893.*

Patient isolated in dock office. Has shown many signs of fever; will certainly recover. On Tuesday Port Tampa city and Port Tampa docks were quarantined by an armed patrol; Wednesday, laborers and officials from docks allowed to go to Port Tampa city for food and lodgings. Work resumed on three steamships. While work continues no need of public rations, if fever does not spread; no need of camp.

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

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

*Report of additional cases of yellow fever at Brunswick.*

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

SIR: The second case of fever occurred in the person of a young man named Harris. He is employed in a hardware store here. Had been living with his grandmother at No. 1005 Oak Place, about half a mile northeast of the Branham house, which house is also in the northeast part of the city. On Friday evening he was taken with a chill and, instead of returning to Oak Place, went to the Presbyterian parsonage and took a room—the minister having previously left the city and authorized Harris to sleep in the parsonage.

Dr. Guitéras was called in Saturday evening, Sunday morning, and Sunday evening, when he pronounced the case unmistakably yellow fever. This morning it was decided to move him from the parsonage to the Branham house, and at once disinfect the parsonage, and also send the patient's brother, who had stayed with him, to Sapelo, as he was not immune, although it took me three hours to get the tug *Ruby*, the only one available, to take him there, at a cost of \$90.

The mayor issued a proclamation advising everybody able to do so to leave the city.

As there are only two known spots infected so far, I do not consider it at all dangerous to allow people to leave now without restriction, es-

pecially as the known infected spots are in the northeast part of the city, and most of the people in the neighborhood of the Branham house left over a week ago.

If another case develops which can not be traced directly to the other two, we will consider the city infected.

Carter will come out of the Branham house to-morrow, where he has been confined for a week. In all this time his only communication with the world has been through me. I go to the house several times a day, get his orders, and have them filled.

The measures taken to confine the infection to the Branham house were as drastic as could be made and not leave Carter and his assistants to starve. Not a single person has entered that house since the time Guitéras pronounced his dictum, "Typical and fatal case of yellow fever," and the cordon has been tight against all others. I would not allow a gentleman to enter his house *just inside* the line to get some valuable papers.

At the most, I do not think the disease will become epidemic before September, and I trust it will not become so at all.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

BRUNSWICK, GA., *August 23, 1893.*

SIR: The case reported to-day was a child of 5 years living with its mother in the outskirts of town. Dr. R. E. L. Burford saw the case last night for the first time. This morning Dr. Guitéras saw the case and pronounced it yellow fever. Dr. Burford reported the case to me and I instructed Dr. Carter to place a guard at the house and allow no one to go out or in, except the doctor. Before Dr. Carter got there the mother had fled. Dr. Carter pursued her 3 or 4 miles into the country and isolated her there. To-morrow he will disinfect the first house the child was in, and then the Branham house, as the second patient is probably dead at this hour, or will die to-night. I received your telegram at 12 m., and at once went out to the location of the new camp, met Magruder, Col. Haines, and others, and the location was marked out, and the construction force will proceed with the work to-morrow. A drove well having already been put down, and the necessary side-track under way already, I will go out every day and see to the work and report on my return. I hope to get the camp in fair shape in a week, at any rate the railroad company will rush the matter as fast as possible.

I have arranged with Col. Haines for a locomotive and two cars subject to my order. This train is absolutely necessary.

The city is very much deserted. Hundreds of people have gone out into the country between here and Waycross and are in sad distress, and so many are "shotgunned" along the road between here and Atlanta that I took the "bull by the horns" and issued an order prohibiting the railroads to take any more passengers and baggage out of Brunswick for any points south of Atlanta. So I do not think many more people will attempt to leave. Inspectors at Waycross and Jessup will be instructed to send back any passengers and baggage that do not have through tickets. I do not yet consider the city infected, but will on the occurrence of two or three more cases.

Very respectfully,

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

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

*Progress of Detention Camp near Brunswick.—No new cases of yellow fever.*

[Telegrams.]

BRUNSWICK, GA., *August 25, 1893.*

Camp is progresssing. Railroad work will probably be completed Wednesday. No new cases reported to day.

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

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

Having been no new cases for four days, the possibility of escaping epidemic increases. In this event, the camp would not be needed. \* \* \* Wire what buildings are being erected, estimated cost thereof, and estimated cost of all other operations now in progress. Are there any suspicious cases in town?

WYMAN,  
*Surgeon-General.*

To Surg. HUTTON, *Brunswick, Ga.*

WAYCROSS, GA., *August 26, 1893.*

This from camp. \* \* \* Guitéras, Carter, and I do not consider it advisable to stop work. We are slightly suspicious and fear people may be concealing sickness, although we do not know it. Guitéras has one suspect under observation for several days, but, as he says, can not prove it. No cases were reported to-day noon. I suggested board of health make house-to-house inspection next Monday.

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

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 27, 1893.*

\* \* \* . Assistant Surg. Cofer is at Savannah to serve as purveyor if required. \* \* \* Urge house to house inspection.

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

To Surg. HUTTON, *Brunswick, Ga.*

AUGUST 29, 1893.

No cases reported yesterday or to-day; went to Waycross to-day and gave health certificates to forty or fifty railroad employes who left Brunswick a week or more ago. Guitéras examined Waynesville; full of refugees, all healthy. Dr. Carson reported at Waycross; will hold him in reserve. Faget here. Camp will be completed Thursday. Terrific storm yesterday and last night.

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

AUGUST 29, 1893.

No cases reported to-day; now eight days since last case developed.

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

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

WASHINGTON, *August 29, 1893.*

Do not open camp without specific order. Name will be transmitted if opened. \* \* \*

To Surg. HUTTON, M. H. S., *Surgeon-General M. H. S.*  
*Brunswick, Ga.*

BRUNSWICK, GA., *August 30, 1893.*

No cases reported to-day.

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

*No yellow fever on the steamship Markomania.*

PORT TAMPA, FLA., *August 26, 1893.*

Arrived on *Markomania* from Tortugas; no yellow fever; 10 cases of malarial fever, not subject to quarantine.

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

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

[Bulletin issued by the Florida State board of health, relative to the sanitary condition of Pensacola.]

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

Now that the yellow fever scare is a thing of the past in Pensacola, those who fled from the city when the alarm was given should be coming home to take part in restoring business to its accustomed channels. A great many have already returned, and those who yet remain away need feel no hesitation in coming back. The city was never more healthy, and the following, which is printed as a part of the history of the scare, should assure everyone who has a lingering doubt of the real condition of affairs here:

“PENSACOLA, FLA., *August 18, 1893.*

“We, the undersigned representatives of the health departments of the State of Florida, the United States of America, and the city of Pensacola, do hereby announce that after a thorough and careful inspection of this city we have failed to find the existence of any infectious disease whatever.

“Respectfully,

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

“R. D. MURRAY,  
*Surgeon, M. H. S.*

“G. M. MAGRUDER,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*  
“ROBERT W. HARGIS,  
*President Escambia County Board of Health.”*

*Inspection of immigrants at New York Quarantine.*

NEW YORK, *August 23, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during this day I have, in conjunction with the quarantine officials, boarded and inspected the steamships *Weimar*, *Ems*, and *State of Nebraska*.

On the *Weimar* were 407 Russian Jews—the poorest specimens of their race. These people had been detained in Bremen for five days and their

baggage bore the stamp of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service card of disinfection.

On the *Emu* there were about 150 who had undergone the same treatment in Bremen.

One hundred and twenty-two Russian Jews came on the *State of Nebraska* which sailed from Glasgow. Bremen and Glasgow appear to be the *entrepot* for these people, and if cholera continues to spread over Europe as it has in the past three weeks these cities will become infected by reason of the class of people whom they invite to take passage on their lines.

The Jew traffic, so far as England is concerned, is confined almost entirely to the Glasgow Line, and they are brought via London and Hull.

I went to Ellis Island and made an inspection of the passengers of the steamship *Karamania* released from quarantine, 463 in number, including 22 convalescents from cholera. They appeared to be in good condition, save quite a number who were extremely emaciated from the attack.

Each person detained was given a health passport by Dr. Jenkins, setting forth that the said person had been detained for seventeen days, and that his baggage and personal effects had been disinfected.

Surg. Wheeler will inform the authorities where the convalescents are bound, so that they can be still under observation.

Respectfully, yours,

J. J. KINYOUN,

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

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

*Yellow fever at Gulf Quarantine.*

GULF QUARANTINE, *August 18, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that Seaman George Kelly, of the American ship *Fawn*, has this day been admitted to the hospital, with a mild case of yellow fever.

Respectfully, yours,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

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

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

*Release of suspects from South Atlantic Quarantine.*

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE, *August 22, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that the gentlemen sent to this station from Brunswick, Ga., for detention and observation have remained well. Their last exposure to possible infection was on Wednesday, the 16th instant, when they were washed with bichloride solution, clothed in clean clothing, and sent to me. I sterilized everything they brought that had been exposed. No signs of sickness having been noted I shall release them to-night.

Very respectfully,

EUGENE WASDIN,

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

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

*Additional detail of medical officers to foreign ports.*

Assistant Surg. J. H. Oakley, M. H. S., was relieved from duty at Wilmington, N. C., and ordered to duty at the United States consulate Quebec, Canada, August 17, 1893.

Irving C. Rosse, M. D., sanitary inspector, M. H. S., was relieved from duty at Quebec, August 17, and ordered to serve in the office of the United States consul at Marseilles, relieving Surg. Martin, U. S. Navy, who has been granted sick leave. Dr. Rosse sailed from New York August 25.

Reuben Cleary, M. D., appointed sanitary inspector, M. H. S., August 29, to serve in the office of the United States consul at Rio de Janiero, Brazil.

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended August 26, 1893.*

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,

*Port of New York, August 27, 1893.*

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended August 26, 1893, also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from—	Total.
1893.			
Aug. 20	Steamship Etruria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	289
20	Steamship Cachmire.....	Naples.....	207
20	Steamship Abana.....	Dundee.....	5
21	Steamship Amsterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	334
21	Steamship Chester.....	Southampton.....	112
22	Steamship State of Nebraska.....	Glasgow.....	330
22	Steamship Ems.....	Bremen and Southampton.....	438
22	Steamship Weimar.....	Bremen.....	639
22	Steamship Ethiopia.....	Glasgow and Moville.....	175
22	Steamship Karamania.....	Naples.....	461
23	Steamship Teutonic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	693
23	Steamship Havel.....	Bremen.....	402
23	Steamship Noordland.....	Antwerp.....	455
24	Steamship Zaandam.....	Amsterdam.....	77
25	Steamship Columbia.....	Hamburg and Southampton.....	201
25	Steamship Trave.....	Bremen and Southampton.....	213
25	Steamship Virginia.....	Stettin, Helsingborg, etc.....	407
26	Steamship Marsala.....	Hamburg.....	58
26	Steamship Olinda.....	Lisbon and The Azores.....	163
26	Steamship Wieland.....	Hamburg and Havre.....	327
26	Steamship Rotterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	245
	Total.....		6,231

EDW. F. MCSWEENEY.

*Acting Commissioner of Immigration.*

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

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

**CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.**

*Week ended August 26, 1893.*

Twenty vessels inspected and passed.  
Nine vessels spoken and passed.

**DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.**

*Week ended August 26, 1893.*

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Am. barkentine Payson Tucker.	Aug. 22	Cienfuegos..	Waiting orders.	Held for disinfection.	

Twenty vessels inspected and passed.  
Nine vessels spoken and passed.

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

## GULF QUARANTINE.

*Two weeks ended August 24, 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.	Disinfected.....	Aug. 22
Am. schr. Oscar G*.....	Aug. 11	Havana .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Aug. 18
Am. schr. Anna M. Stammer*.	Aug. 11	Vera Cruz.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Aug. 18
Am. ship Fawn†.....	Aug. 14	Havana .....	.....do.....	Held for disinfection.	
Am. schr. Magnolia*.....	Aug. 17	Matanzas .....	Handsboro..	Disinfected.....	Aug. 21
Am. schr. Palos .....	Aug. 19	Havana .....	Shieldsboro.	Held for disinfection.	
Norwegian bark Wilhelmina..	Aug. 24	.....do .....	Pensacola..	.....do .....	
British brig Rozella Smith .....	Aug. 24	.....do .....	Ship Island.	.....do .....	

\*Previously reported.

†One case yellow fever developed on August 18, 1893.

## KEY WEST QUARANTINE.

*Week ended August 12, 1893.*

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British barkentine Antilla .....	Aug. 8	Havana .....	Ship Island.	Held for disinfection.	

*Week ended August 19, 1893.*

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British barkentine Antilla* .....	Aug. 8	Havana .....	Ship Island.	Held for disinfection.	Aug. 12

\*Previously reported.

## PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

*Week ended August 12, 1893.*

One vessel inspected and passed.

*Week ended August 19, 1893.*

One vessel inspected and passed.

## SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

*Week ended August 23, 1893.*

One vessel inspected and passed.

## SOUTH ATLANTIC 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 Nelson Rice *.....	Aug. 3	Havana .....	Fernandina.	Disinfected.....	Aug. 17
Spanish s. s. Pelajo.....	Aug. 17	Sagua la Grande.	Savannah ..	Held for disinfection.	
Am. bark Mary G. Reed.....	Aug. 18	Cienfuegos..	Brunswick ..	.....do.....	

\*Previously reported.



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

IOWA.—Month of July, 1893. From the Monthly Bulletin for August the following mortuary report is extracted :

*Atlantic*.—Diphtheria, 1; meningitis, 1. Total deaths, 4. Population, 5,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.8.

*Burlington*.—Consumption, 4; meningitis, 3; whooping cough, 1; cholera infantum, 4, of which 1 was passenger from steamboat. Total deaths, 32, of which 1 was homicidal and 5 accidental. Population, 30,000. Death rate per 1,000, 1.2.

*Clinton*.—Consumption, 6; puerperal fever, 1; meningitis, 1. Total deaths, 14. Population, 22,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.63. For June, 0.36.

*Council Bluffs*.—Diphtheria, 2; consumption, 1; cholera infantum, 13. Total deaths, 29. Population, 35,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.8. For June, 0.54.

*Davenport*.—Diphtheria, 1; consumption, 2; pneumonia, 2; cholera infantum, 2. Total deaths, 28. Population, 35,500. Death rate per 1,000, 0.78. For June, 0.92.

*Des Moines*.—Consumption, 9; pneumonia, 2; diphtheria, 1; measles, 4; typhoid fever, 1; cholera infantum, 1; accidents, 4. Total deaths, 62. Population, 75,846. Death rate per 1,000, 0.81. For June, 0.4.

*Dubuque*.—Cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; typhoid fever, 1; dysentery, 1; diarrhea, 1; whooping cough, 1; consumption, 5; meningitis, 1; cholera infantum, 12; accidents, 9. Total deaths, 33. Population, 40,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.825. For June, 0.7.

*Fort Dodge*.—Pneumonia, 2; meningitis, 1. Total deaths, 5. Population, 6,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.8.

*Keokuk*.—Consumption, 1; pneumonia, 1; typhoid fever, 1; dysentery, 1; cholera infantum, 1. Total deaths, 20. Population, 20,000. Death rate per 1,000, 1.

*Mason City*.—Meningitis, 1; accident, 1. Total deaths, 6. Population, 5,000. Death rate per 1,000, 1.1.

*Oskaloosa*.—Consumption, 2; puerperal fever, 1; accident, 1. Total deaths, 10. Population, 7,500. Death rate per 1,000, 0.1. For June, 0.66.

*Ottumwa*.—Consumption, 1; measles, 1; malarial fever, 2; cholera infantum, 1. Total deaths, 9. Population, 16,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.572.

*Sioux City*.—Diphtheria, 1; measles, 1; whooping cough, 1; puerperal fever, 1; typhoid fever, 1; malarial fever, 1; cholera infantum, 1; consumption, 3; pneumonia, 4. Total deaths, 22. Population (estimated), 39,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.56.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Worcester*.—Month of July, 1893. Estimated population, 93,000. Total deaths, 190, including phthisis pulmonalis, 14; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 1; measles, 3; and whooping cough, 1.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended August 19, 1893. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 70 observers, indicate that cholera infantum, cholera morbus, bronchitis, whooping cough, and dysentery increased in area of prevalence. Diphtheria was reported present during the week at 41 places; enteric fever at 34; scarlet fever at 24; and measles at 11 places.

UTAH—Month of July, 1893. Estimated population, 70,000. Total deaths, 80, including phthisis pulmonalis, 8, and diphtheria, 2.

*Publications received.*

Eighth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Portland, Me., Year ending February 28, 1893.

## MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—											
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Auburn, N. Y.	Aug. 26.	25,858	11	1									1		
Baltimore, Md.	Aug. 26.	434,439	165	17							9			2	1
Binghamton, N. Y.	Aug. 26.	35,005	11							1					1
Chicago, Ill.	Aug. 26.	1,099,850	528	37						13	3	12			7
Cleveland, Ohio.	Aug. 26.	261,353	107	7						1		1			
Fall River, Mass.	Aug. 26.	74,368	36												
Galveston, Tex.	Aug. 11.	29,084	12												
Galveston, Tex.	Aug. 18.	29,084	10												
Galveston, Tex.	Aug. 25.	29,084	7												
Indianapolis, Ind.	Aug. 26.	105,436	50	4							1				
Louisville, Ky.	Aug. 26.	161,129	57	6						7			2		
Milwaukee, Wis.	Aug. 26.	204,468	120	9						3					1
Minneapolis, Minn.	Aug. 26.	164,738	51	6						2	2	3	1		
Mobile, Ala.	Aug. 26.	31,076	15	1						3					
Nashville, Tenn.	Aug. 19.	76,306	34	2						1					
Nashville, Tenn.	Aug. 26.	76,306	36	6						6					
Newark, N. J.	Aug. 19.	181,830	93	9						2					1
Newark, N. J.	Aug. 26.	181,830	85	9						2					
New Orleans, La.	Aug. 19.	242,039	122	21							3	1			
New York, N. Y.	Aug. 26.	1,515,301	752	102			1				6	6	27	11	2
Pensacola, Fla.	Aug. 19.	11,750	5	1											9
Philadelphia, Pa.	Aug. 19.	1,046,964	465	53							7	2	5	2	6
Pittsburg, Pa.	Aug. 19.	238,617	130	6						13	4	1			4
Portland, Me.	Aug. 26.	36,426	11												
Providence, R. I.	Aug. 26.	148,944	57	5							1	1	1		
Richmond, Va.	Aug. 19.	81,388	54	4							6				1
San Diego, Cal.	Aug. 19.	16,153	4												
San Francisco, Cal.	Aug. 19.	298,997	110	17							3		1		
Washington, D. C.	Aug. 19.	230,392	103	6							5		3		2
Washington, D. C.	Aug. 26.	230,392	119	11									6	1	1

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended August 28, 1893.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>New England States :</b>						
Eastport, Me.....	59	5	.....	.70	.40	.....
Portland, Me.....	64	6	.....	.84	.....	.34
Northfield, Vt.....	61	7	.....	.95	.75	.....
Manchester, N. H.....	67	5	.....	.95	.....	.65
Boston, Mass.....	67	7	.....	.98	.....	.78
Nantucket, Mass.....	67	1	.....	1.05	.....	.85
Block Island, R. I.....	67	1	.....	.70	.....	.20
New London, Conn.....	67	5	.....	1.09	.....	.49
<b>Middle Atlantic States :</b>						
Albany, N. Y.....	69	7	.....	.85	3.45	.....
New York, N. Y.....	71	5	.....	1.03	2.77	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	72	6	.....	1.06	.34	.....
Atlantic City, N. J.....	70	2	.....	1.08	.....	.28
Baltimore, Md.....	73	5	.....	.98	.....	.38
Washington, D. C.....	72	6	.....	.98	.....	.64
Lynchburg, Va.....	74	0	.....	.94	3.06	.....
Norfolk, Va.....	75	3	.....	1.38	.....	1.28
<b>South Atlantic States :</b>						
Charlotte, N. C.....	75	.....	.....	1.15	.....	.....
Raleigh, N. C.....	75	1	.....	1.59	1.41	.....
Wilmington, N. C.....	77	1	.....	1.75	.....	.95
Charleston, S. C.....	79	.....	.....	1.60	.....	.....
Augusta, Ga.....	79	1	.....	1.04	3.06	.....
Savannah, Ga.....	79	.....	.....	1.73	.....	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.....	81	.....	.....	1.49	.....	.....
Titusville, Fla.....	80	.....	.....	.86	.....	.....
Jupiter, Fla.....	81	.....	.....	1.43	.....	.....
Key West, Fla.....	83	1	.....	1.14	.....	.75
<b>Gulf States :</b>						
Atlanta, Ga.....	75	5	.....	1.05	.....	1.05
Pensacola, Fla.....	80	2	.....	1.94	.....	1.94
Mobile, Ala.....	80	2	.....	1.54	.....	.94
Montgomery, Ala.....	79	1	.....	.84	.....	.84
Vicksburg, Miss.....	80	0	.....	.93	.....	.93
New Orleans, La.....	81	1	.....	1.40	.....	1.40
Shreveport, La.....	81	.....	1	.58	.....	.58
Fort Smith, Ark.....	77	.....	1	.84	.....	.74
Little Rock, Ark.....	78	.....	2	.91	.29	.....
Palestine, Tex.....	80	2	.....	.60	.....	.60
Galveston, Tex.....	82	0	.....	1.43	.....	.63
San Antonio, Tex.....	81	.....	.....	.90	.....	.....
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	81	1	.....	1.10	.....	1.10
<b>Ohio Valley and Tennessee :</b>						
Memphis, Tenn.....	77	.....	1	.84	.....	.54
Nashville, Tenn.....	75	3	.....	.86	.....	.56
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	75	7	.....	.98	2.12	.....
Knoxville, Tenn.....	74	10	.....	.98	.....	.88
Louisville, Ky.....	74	4	.....	.84	.....	.64
Indianapolis, Ind.....	71	5	.....	.71	.....	.71
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	73	3	.....	.82	.....	.42
Columbus, Ohio.....	70	4	.....	.77	.....	.57
Pittsburg, Pa.....	71	5	.....	.70	.....	.10
<b>Lake Region :</b>						
Oswego, N. Y.....	66	4	.....	.56	.84	.....
Rochester, N. Y.....	66	6	.....	.64	.26	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	66	6	.....	.73	.17	.....
Erie, Pa.....	67	5	.....	.82	.....	.32
Cleveland, Ohio.....	67	5	.....	.71	.19	.....
Sandusky, Ohio.....	69	5	.....	.77	.....	.37
Toledo, Ohio.....	68	6	.....	.63	.....	.23
Detroit, Mich.....	67	5	.....	.63	.....	.23
Port Huron, Mich.....	65	5	.....	.56	.....	.16
Alpena, Mich.....	61	5	.....	.77	.....	.07
Marquette, Mich.....	60	4	.....	.79	.91	.....
Green Bay, Wis.....	65	3	.....	.71	.....	.21
Grand Haven, Mich.....	64	6	.....	.74	.....	.54
Milwaukee, Wis.....	67	3	.....	.63	.....	.43
Chicago, Ill.....	70	2	.....	.64	.....	.59
Duluth, Minn.....	62	2	.....	.87	.....	.17

\*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 28, 1893—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>Upper Mississippi Valley :</b>						
St. Paul, Minn.....	67		1	.77	1.03	
La Crosse, Wis.....	67	3		.93		.73
Dubuque, Iowa.....	69	3		.86		.86
Davenport, Iowa.....	70	2		.77		.77
Des Moines, Iowa.....	70		2	.79		.69
Keokuk, Iowa.....	72			.70		
Springfield, Ill.....	71			.65		
Cairo, Ill.....	75	1		.63		.03
St. Louis, Mo.....	75	1		.62		.42
<b>Missouri Valley :</b>						
Springfield, Mo.....	74		2	.98		.78
Kansas City, Mo.....	73		1	1.01	.59	
Concordia, Kans.....	72	0		.88	.02	
Omaha, Nebr.....	71			.77		
Yankton, S. Dak.....	69		1	.70		.40
Valentine, Nebr.....	67		1	.28		.28
Huron, S. Dak.....	66	0		.61		.41
Pierre, S. Dak.....	69	1		.42		.32
<b>Extreme Northwest :</b>						
Moorehead, Minn.....	63		1	.63	.87	
St. Vincent, Minn.....	60	0		.49	.71	
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	64	0		.46	.14	
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	64		2	.28		.18
<b>Rocky Mountain Slope :</b>						
Havre, Mont.....	62	2		.35		.25
Helena, Mont.....	64		2	.19		.19
Rapid City, S. D.....	68		4	.31		.11
Spokane, Wash.....	65	1		.10		.10
Walla Walla, Wash.....	72	0		.10		.10
Winnemucca, Nev.....	66	4		.06		.06
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	72		2	.21		.21
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	63		3	.28		.28
North Platte, Nebr.....	69		3	.49	1.21	
Denver, Colo.....	68	0		.35		.35
Montrose, Colo.....	68		2	.34		.24
Pueblo, Colo.....	71		1	.42		.12
Dodge City, Kans.....	74	0		.54		.04
Abilene, Tex.....	79	3		.38		.18
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	65			.52		
El Paso, Tex.....	79			.42		.32
Tucson, Ariz.....	82		2	.67	.03	
<b>Pacific Coast :</b>						
Port Angeles, Wash.....	57	1		.23		.23
Olympia, Wash.....	61	5		.18		.18
Portland, Oregon.....	65			.14		
Roseburg, Oregon.....	65	1		.07		.07
Eureka, Cal.....	56			.01		
Red Bluff, Cal.....	79	3		.00		.00
Sacramento, Cal.....	73	1		.00		.00
San Francisco, Cal.....	61		3	.00		.00
Fresno City, Cal.....	80	0		.00		.00
Keeler, Cal.....	79	1		.07		.07
Los Angeles, Cal.....	72		2	.00		.00
San Diego, Cal.....	69			.00		
Yuma, Ariz.....	89	1		.07		.07

\* The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multiplied by seven.

## FOREIGN.

[Reports received 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-HUNGARY.

*Cholera in Austria-Hungary.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,  
Vienna, July 29, 1893.

SIR: Very respectfully referring to my dispatch No. 20, of July 24, on the cholera in Hungary, I have the honor to herewith transmit a translation of the official report on that subject up to July 12, as published by the I. R. Chief Sanitary Board:

"According to information of July 10 received from the ministry of the interior at Buda-Pesth, there occurred in the northeast of Hungary, *i. e.*, in Szathmar, from June 24 to July 10, 7 cases suspected to be cholera, 3 of which proved fatal; in the comitat of Beregh, especially at Tisza-Kerecseny and Hattyen, several cases suspected to be cholera; and also at Dees, in Transylvania, 2 cases, 1 of which proved fatal.

"On the part of R. Hungarian Government, the same precautionary measures were at once instituted as are taken against actual cholera; and the intercourse between the places infected and their environs is closely watched. One commissary of the ministry, 2 sanitary inspectors, and 2 physicians, with the necessary apparatus for disinfection, etc., have been sent to the parts infected."

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

MAX JUDD,  
Consul-General.

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

## BELGIUM.

*Cholera in Antwerp.*

[Telegram.]

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, August 25, 1893.

Isolation in hotels proves to be imperfect. Floating hotel will be ready to-morrow. Situation is about the same. Six new cases and 5 deaths in past two days.

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

[Telegram.]

AUGUST 30, 1893.

Situation much improved; 1 case, 2 deaths past four days.

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

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

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, *August 17, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that since my communication of the 13th instant there have been 3 new cases of cholera and 4 deaths in the city of Antwerp. This makes a total of 11 cases and 6 deaths since the 6th day of the month.

Of the 3 new cases, 1 occurred in a man living on a barge, tied up in the Kattendyck No. 18. The patient was removed to the hospital and the boat taken to Africa Dock for disinfection by the authorities.

One of the other cases was a laborer on the boats in the basins. The third case occurred in a day laborer living in the outskirts of the city (Rue de la Tulipe No. 80).

Respectfully, yours.

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

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

*Detention of emigrants at Antwerp.*

[Telegrams.]

ANTWERP, *August 24, 1893.*

I am detaining all emigrants except those from Germany, Luxembourg, Switzerland, and Holland. Do you approve?

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

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 25, 1893.*

Action cabled August 24 approved.

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

To Assistant Surg. M. J. ROSENAU, M. H. S.,  
*Antwerp.*

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, *August 30, 1893.*

Authorize detention of all emigrants.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 30, 1893.*

Your recommendation for detention of emigrants approved.

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

To Assistant Surg. M. J. ROSENAU, M. H. S.  
*Antwerp.*

*Isolation of emigrants at Antwerp before embarkation.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Antwerp, Belgium, August 17, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that on account of the existence of several cases of cholera in this city it has been decided to-day to isolate emigrants. Five hotels have been selected in a better portion of the city for the isolation of all emigrants. The hotels along the water front will all be abandoned.

The company will employ guards to watch the doors, and I will employ a medical assistant, whose only duty will be to visit the emigrants and see that the requirements are faithfully obeyed. Should the situation become serious, the company is prepared to use the steamer *Penn-land* as a floating hotel.

Most of the cases have occurred on small barges and lighters lying in the basins. These basins are artificial excavations, filled with river water and closed with locks, which are opened only on flood tide, so that there is very little flow of water. Consequently the water in the basins becomes stagnant. There is an extensive system extending several hundred meters inland.

The cases of cholera have mostly occurred on the small craft lying in these basins. These boats come to Antwerp from the interior. They take their water supply from many sources. They have no quarantine or other supervision coming into port, and it is believed that they bring the disease along with the contaminated water of the canals which intercept the Kingdom.

The water of the Nethe, taken by all the boats to the United States, remains free from suspicion, but I advise all to boil it for drinking purposes. The Red Star Line now boil this water before filling the tanks. They take an average of 40 tons on each ship. With the present facilities, to boil this large amount requires forty-eight hours.

Respectfully, yours,

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 19, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the smallpox figures for the week ending August 12, 1893, remain at a stand-still.

Four new cases were admitted to the hospitals during the week. There were 25 cases remaining under treatment, with 3 deaths; a total of 4 deaths from the disease.

Fourteen cases of typhoid fever are reported and the usual number of children's diseases.

A total of 98 deaths from all causes during the week 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.

*Character of vessels leaving Antwerp for the United States.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Antwerp, Belgium, August 9, 1893.

SIR: With reference to the character of the vessels from this port I have the honor to report that ships leaving this port for the United States may be divided into four classes: (1) Passenger boats. (2) Freighters—regular liners and tramps. (3) Petroleum tank steamers. (4) Sailing vessels.

Passenger boats are those of the Red Star Line (International Navigation Company), the Hansa Line (Hamburg-American Packet Company) and the French Line (Compagnie Commerciale de Transport).

The Red Star Line is the only passenger line having its home port in Antwerp. Biweekly sailings (Wednesdays and Saturdays).

The Hansa Line comes from Hamburg, making Antwerp a port of call en route to Montreal. Weekly sailings (Tuesdays).

The French Line from Havre stops at Antwerp on the way to New Orleans. Monthly sailings.

The boats of the Red Star Line are cleanly, well kept, and the newer ones are supplied with many modern conveniences. The older ones were for the most part deficient in ventilation. This was largely corrected as the ships came into port.

All the upper steerages of the boats of the Red Star Line are subdivided by wooden partitions into rooms, each of which have 24 to 28 berths. These partitions cut up the air space, prevent free circulation of the air, and shut out much of the light. The only advantage claimed for this subsectioning is the measure of privacy which it lends. Families and the better classes of emigrants always prefer these rooms to the open system of bunks which are built in the lower steerages.

All the berths of the line are built of wood. The compartments, as well as the berths, are painted each trip with a mixture of lime, water, and glue. This combination makes an admirable whitewash. The glue holds the lime so that it does not come off, even with brisk rubbing. Its cheapness and superiority from a hygienical point of view render it preferable to paint.

Each emigrant is furnished with a bag of straw, which serves him for a mattress. The bag is washed and the straw renewed each trip.

The emigrant must supply any other bedding that he may wish to use.

Steorage passengers are furnished tables for eating. The food is served and the dirty dishes removed by the stewards.

There is a small iron tank, with a constant supply of water for drinking purposes, in each steerage compartment. Spring stop-cocks prevent undue waste. In accordance with a recent order, the water is first boiled.

A constant stream of water is kept flowing through the latrines and water-closets while the ship is at sea.

The bilges are flushed on the west bound voyage by allowing water to flow down the deck pump. It is left while the ship rolls, and is then pumped out by the bilge pumps. This is repeated until the return flow is clear. After a cargo of grain it is frequently necessary to sweep and scrape the bilges in order to keep the scuppers clear.

*Freighters.*—It is difficult to keep freighters clean in port, particularly tramp steamers.

The crew is discharged when the ship ties up at the dock and only recommence their duties when the vessel leaves port. The stevedores keep things upset and in confusion, while the coaling tends to make everything black.

The forecastles are as a rule painted dark brown or drab, so that the dirt does not show. I have recommended to several captains to scrape off the paint and coat the bunks and walls every trip with a mixture of the lime and glue mentioned above. This in several instances has been done.

The water-closets for the crew of freighters have no flushing arrangements, and as they are not washed while the boat is in port, they are apt to become clogged and foul.



The tank steamers, from the simplicity of their construction and the character of their cargo are, from a hygienical point of view, perhaps the most satisfactory ships which clear from here for the United States. They bring petroleum to Antwerp and return in water ballast. This water is taken from the basin, where it becomes rather stagnant. Captains are advised to pump it out at sea and take in salt water. This they declare to be practicable.

Sailing vessels leaving here are mostly for ports on the Pacific coast. The bulk of their cargo is glass, cement, and wines.

These boats are for the most part kept clean and sweet. The crews average a better class of men than those on steamships.

The sailors' forecastle on these sailing ships is situated amidships, built upon the main deck, and divided by a longitudinal partition for the two watches. These forecastles are light and airy, and easier to keep clean than those in the bow of a steamship.

The apprentice boys bunk aft with the officers, and usually enjoy fair sleeping space.

It was the custom for freighters to leave port in a dirty condition, and trust to cleaning up at sea; but now a clean bill of health is not issued unless the ship is in good sanitary condition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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

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

#### CANADA.

##### *Arrival of emigrants at Quebec.*

QUEBEC, August 26, 1893.

*Parisian* arrived, Liverpool, 295 steerage. All well.

AUGUST 30, 1893.

*Mariposa* arrived, Liverpool, 62 steerage. All well.

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

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

#### CUBA.

##### *Yellow fever in Cienfuegos.*

CIENFUEGOS, August 26, 1893.

Yellow fever epidemic here.

MORENO,  
*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 19, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the health of this port as follows, for the week ending August 18: Yellow fever deaths (in military hos-

pital), 4; cholera infantum, 8; tetanus, 3; remittent fever, 3; other causes, 6; total, 24. Population, 50,000.

The vicinity of the port is healthy, but I allow no vessels to depart without being thoroughly inspected and disinfected by our port physicians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PULASKI F. HYATT.

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

FRANCE.

*French steamers sailing for the United States via Genoa have suspended sailing for the present.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Marseilles, August 12, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the steamers sailing hence for the United States via Naples, viz, Compagnie National and the Cyp Fabre Lines have suspended pending the existing regulations at Italian ports.

Very respectfully,

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

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

*Death statistics, August 6-12, inclusive, at Marseilles.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Marseilles, August 14, 1893.*

Under date of August 14 the following statement of deaths from cholericiforme diseases in Marseilles for the week ended August 12, 1893, is transmitted by Surgeon Martin, U. S. Navy:

Date.	Total deaths.	Cholericiforme.	Date.	Total deaths.	Cholericiforme.
August 6.....	27	5	August 11.....	34	3
August 7.....	47	3	August 12.....	30	1
August 8.....	23	2			
August 9.....	26	1	Total.....	211	15
August 10.....	24	0			

*Sanitary condition of Marseilles.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Marseilles, August 17, 1893.*

SIR: Having heard that the sanitary authorities commenced issuing clean bills of health, on Saturday, August 12, I requested the acting consul, J. Thornton Rickman, esq., to ascertain officially if such was the fact. Inclosed I have the honor to transmit herewith his letter to me announcing the result of his interview with the authorities. From my own observation I can state that affairs have very much improved, and the death rate has been normal since August 1. The British consul is also issuing clean bills.

Very respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Marseilles, August 17, 1893.*

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request I paid an official visit to Monsieur Mansin, the chief of the health office at Marseilles, yesterday afternoon.

He informed me that having taken into consideration the fact that since the 17th July there had been a steady diminution in the death rate of Marseilles, he had made a representation to that effect to the préfet, and the latter had sent a telegram to the ministry at Paris, and at the same time had informed him that he would keep him constantly informed as to the sanitary condition of this city. Ten days ago Monsieur Mansin received, as he informed me, notification from the préfet that there was no cholera at Marseilles, and was at the same time informed that he would be immediately notified if it reappeared. Monsieur Mansin has therefore for the last ten days been giving clean bills of health, not having received any subsequent information from the préfet, though from statistics issued by the latter for the use of the different consulates it appears that since the beginning of the present month there has been a daily average of from 2 to 3 deaths from "suspected cholera."

I am, very respectfully,

J. THORNTON RICKMAN,  
*Vice and Deputy and Acting Consul.*

Surg. MARTIN, *United States Consulate, Marseilles.*

*Sanitary condition of Havre.*

HAVRE, FRANCE, *August 15, 1893.*

SIR: In regard to the rumors of cholera at Havre, I have the honor to state that there has been no cholera here since my arrival April 1, 1893.

There have been 3 deaths in which diarrhea was one of the symptoms, but the victims were old people over 70 years of age, and the characteristic rice-water discharges were absent.

Infantile diarrhea is also on the decrease, although it may increase with the present hot wave (93° F. in the shade).

The sanitary condition of the town is excellent.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

GERMANY.

*Detention of emigrants from Bremen five days before embarkation.*

[Telegrams.]

BREMEN, *August 30.*

Sporadic cases of cholera in various parts of Germany. Discrimination difficult. Recommend detention of all except Scandinavians, and disinfection of all baggage. Wire explicit directions regarding bedding and baggage.

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

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 30, 1893.*

Detain emigrants five days, except Scandinavians; them also, when necessary. Disinfect all baggage; reject bedding, according to article 7, Regulations.

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

To Passed Assistant Surg. P. M. CARRINGTON, M. H. S.,  
*Bremen, Germany.*

GIBRALTAR.

*Additional quarantine notice.*

GIBRALTAR, *August 12, 1893.*

The board of health this day decided to impose a quarantine of five days on arrivals from Ibrail and Soulina, which have sailed from either port on or after the 3d instant.

By order:

JOHN C. KING,  
*Secretary to the Board.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

*Regulations relative to emigrants' bedding and clothing.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,  
*London, August 13, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the local government board have, by an order dated the 5th instant, revoked the rag orders now in force and issued regulations relating only to dirty bedding and clothing. These articles must, when landed, be disinfected within forty-eight hours by steam under pressure at 212° F. at the expense of the owners of the articles. If not disinfected the articles are to be destroyed. These rules apply to Russia, Bulgaria, Turkey, France, and countries of Europe north of Dunkirk, but not to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

There are, it appears now, to be no restrictions to the importation of rags to Great Britain.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

*Emigrant inspection at Glasgow.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Glasgow, Scotland, August 14, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the transactions at this station during the week ended August 12, 1893.

The steamship *Nestorian* of the Allen Line left Glasgow for Boston August 9. She did not carry any continental emigrants, except a few Scandinavians from the northern part of Sweden and Norway.

The steamship *Ethiopia* of the Anchor Line left Glasgow for New York August 10. She carried 150 steerage passengers, about half of whom were from the continent. Their baggage was disinfected by steam, as usual. The baggage of 11 of these emigrants had been disinfected

by steam in Bremen, under the supervision of the United States consul at that port. This baggage bore the consular label on each piece, and was accompanied by a consular certificate, so I did not require its disinfection at this port.

The steamship *State of Nebraska* of the Allan Line sailed from this port for New York August 12. There were 290 passengers, of whom 200 at least were from the continent. Nearly everyone of them, as far as I could judge, belonged to the Jewish race. They came from Russia and Austria, the greater part of them arriving the day previous to the vessel's departure. They were a dirty crowd of people, and the worst looking lot of emigrants I have seen since my arrival in this city. Their baggage was disinfected by steam in the steam chamber of the sanitary department of Govan.

I also inspected the steamship *Carthaginian* for Philadelphia, and the steamship *Glenelg* for Baltimore August 12. Neither carried any passengers from Glasgow.

The inclosed letters are copies of letters I have sent to the steamship companies. They explain themselves. One of the officers of the *State of Nebraska* informed me that the emigrants take feather beds to America, because there is no duty on them, and they can sell the feathers for a good price on their arrival.

Very respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosures.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Glasgow, Scotland, August 12, 1893.

GENTLEMEN : The Supervising Surgeon-General of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, in a letter dated Washington, D. C., July 27, 1893, states that it is deemed inadvisable, even after disinfection to admit feather beds, pillows, and down quilts from continental ports into the United States at the present time. It is therefore my duty to inform you that, in consequence of this order, the bill of health can not be granted if such articles from continental ports are shipped on your vessels leaving for the United States.

Very respectfully,

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

Messrs. JAMES AND ALEXANDER ALLAN,  
25 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, Scotland.

NOTE.—A similar letter was sent to Henderson Brothers of the Anchor Line.

ANCHOR LINE,  
Glasgow, Scotland, August 14, 1893.

DEAR SIR : Your favor of the 12th instant came to hand to-day, and in reply beg to inform you we assume the embargo you place on feather beds, pillows, and down quilts will *not* come into force this week, so that we may notify our foreign agents at once and stop further carrying of articles in question. Your answer per bearer is requested.

Yours, very truly,

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

Dr. WM. G. STIMPSON,  
United States Consulate, Glasgow.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Glasgow, Scotland, August 14, 1893.*

GENTLEMEN : Your favor of the 14th instant in regard to the order recently issued against the importation of feather beds, pillows, and down quilts has just been received. In reply, I have the honor to state that the United States consul and myself have decided that the order is imperative and must be enforced at once.

Very respectfully,

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

HENDERSON BROTHERS,  
*47 Union street, Glasgow.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Glasgow, Scotland, August 14, 1893.*

GENTLEMEN : I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that a quantity of bread and other eatables is being found amongst the baggage of continental emigrants, which is being disinfected by you under my inspection. Part of these provisions are brought by the emigrants from their homes and are liable to be infected with the germs of cholera; the rest are purchased in Leith or in the port of departure from the continent, and may become infected from being mixed with their baggage. The emigrant is fed by your company during his stay in this city and on the vessel, so it is not necessary for him to carry provisions with him, and if he should need any they can be purchased here in Glasgow.

I would therefore suggest that you instruct your agents at Leith and at the continental ports through which the emigrants pass to warn them not to purchase any provisions except those that they will need on their journey to this city.

Very respectfully,

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

MESSRS. JAMES AND ALEX. ALLAN,  
*25 Bothwell street, Glasgow.*

NOTE.—A similar letter was sent to Henderson Brothers of the Anchor Line.

HOLLAND.

*Cholera in Rotterdam—Detention of emigrants.*

[Telegrams.]

ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND, *August 25, 1893.*

Nine cases of cholera. Approve detention of all emigrants.

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

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 26.*

Detention approved.

WYMAN,  
*Surgeon-General.*

To Passed Assistant Surg. R. M. WOODWARD, M. H. S.,  
*Rotterdam.*

*One case of cholera in Amsterdam.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Amsterdam, August 5, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Dr. Dozy, medical inspector for the province of North Holland, reports to-day that in July there was a case of Asiatic cholera in Zaandam.

A bacteriological examination revealed the comm bacillus. The general symptoms of the patient, so the medical inspector informs me, were not choleraic.

I am further informed by the inspector that the patient has entirely recovered, proper means for disinfection have been adopted, and that after a lapse of ten days no other cases have resulted and the danger, in his estimation, has entirely passed.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD DOWNES,  
*United States Consul.*

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

*Emigrant inspection at Rotterdam.*

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, *August 14, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that eleven vessels cleared from here, and one from Amsterdam during the past week, the largest week's work I have ever had. On Friday morning, one of my busiest days always, seven applications for bills of health came to the office for ships sailing that day and the next. They lay in far distant parts of the city, and it was a question whether I could visit them all, but I did, and visited one twice, as the crew were not aboard the first time. Last week nine vessels cleared. I understand the passenger company has chartered two freight ships to take their surplus cargo. There has been some sudden impulse to American shipping.

I rejected during the week 21 cases of favus, 1 measles, 1 purulent ophthalmia, 1 ugly burn of the scalp, 1 severe eruption from vaccination, and 1 doubtful case. Several who have been under treatment I pronounced well, and passed. Several more that the company's physician sent to me as "recovered," I returned to him as "not recovered."

During the week 208 were kept back for detention of five days. I am now detaining all emigrants from the following countries: Prussia, Italy, France, Belgium, and the eastern countries. I am in doubt about Austria-Hungary. The reports are very conflicting. A large portion of the emigrants here come from Hungary. If I detain them, and other ports do not, emigration will be diverted to those ports, and then this company complain of unjust discrimination against them. Nearly all the other officers complain of the same difficulty. One of the recommendations in my forthcoming report will endeavor to meet this.

Two suspicious cases occurred in Rotterdam last week, but the result of the official bacteriological examination has not yet been announced. I had a conference with the director of the company, to see if we could devise any method of separating the people into groups in case cholera appeared among them. We will put about 25 to 50 in each room, and instead of using the water-closets which are at the half-floor landings, they will put portable stool chairs in the wash rooms which are connected with these rooms, and the doors leading out on the stairways

will be kept locked. I asked them to give the emigrants tea to drink instead of water, and the inclosed abstract is from a notice now posted in the hotel, printed in several languages. Tea is furnished in abundance, and all water that was formerly used for drinking purposes, passes through a Pasteur filter. Beginning with Wednesday's ship, all food will be thrown out of the baggage, and none allowed to go aboard. I anticipate good results from these posters. They are printed in a bold type which will attract attention.

Your telegram of August 12, 1893, authorizing me to rent an office, and stating that an assistant had been sent, reached me Sunday morning at 2 o'clock, and removed a great load from my mind. The new consul, Mr. Requa, has arrived, and has taken up the old lease from the retiring consul, so that I would have had no office room. I will endeavor to secure an office near the consulate.

Very respectfully,

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

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

[Inclosure.]

In the interest of general health, passengers are cautioned not to buy eatables or drinks outside of the hotel.

It is positively prohibited to bring any of such articles in the hotel or to take them along on board the steamer.

Tea is provided gratuitously in the hotel. Passengers who wish to drink water are cautioned to do so only from the Pasteur filters. The drinking of water from the ordinary water cocks in the washing places is prohibited.

In order to prevent difficulties at the embarkation and also when landing, passengers are earnestly recommended to daily wash themselves and their children and to see that their clothing is kept in a clean condition. Dirty clothes should be washed immediately, otherwise they should be thrown away before arrival.

Passengers who do not comply with the above regulations expose themselves to trouble.

ITALY.

*Cholera in Palermo.*

Under date of August 26, the following cablegram was transmitted to the Bureau from the Department of State :

PALERMO, *August 25, 1893.*

Twenty cases of cholera to date; 6 deaths; mild form; sporadic.

SEYMOUR.

*The cholera at Naples.*

[Telegram.]

NAPLES, ITALY, *August 30, 1893.*

There is a decided change for the better here.

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

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON GENERAL M. H. S.



*Cholera at Genoa.*

[Telegram.]

GENOA, August 29, 1893.

Cholera here. Two fatal cases.

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

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

*Correction of error in report of August 9.*

NAPLES, ITALY, August 13, 1893.

SIR: In my report of August 9, I stated, in speaking of the steamship *Massilia*, that "at the time she left there had been only 6 cases of cholera in the city." This was an incorrect statement. The facts are that at the time the passengers were embarked there had been only 6 cases. Three days later, at the moment of giving bill, I learned that the total for the week was 16 cases and 9 deaths, nearly all of which occurred after the passengers were on board and isolated.

Respectfully,

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

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

*Cholera in Italy—Official reports.*LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Rome, August 9, 1893.*

SIR: This morning I had the honor to send you the following cablegram in cipher: "Consul of the United States at Naples reports cholera stationary; about 26 cases; 10 deaths daily; reported spreading in coast villages."

The official reports, of which the first was dated August 3, 1893, or about two weeks after cholera was known to exist in the province of Alessandria, state that the disease has now ceased, and that in Naples it is also on the decrease.

The consul at Naples, Mr. Twells, writing me under date of yesterday, says: "In the neighboring towns and villages on the coast, however, and on the island of Capri, the cholera is reported to be spreading."

Of Naples itself, Mr. Twells writes: "The disease now seems to remain stationary (26 cases; 10 deaths per diem), and is not alarming in a population so large."

It will be noticed that the official reports, up to the present, make no reference to any cases at Capri or the coast villages, nor does the Italian press mention it.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
REMSEN WHITEHOUSE.

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

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Rome, August 7, 1893.*

SIR: I am in receipt of a printed circular from the Italian Government stating that in the two districts in the province of Alessandria cholera has disappeared, and that even in Naples there are now only

about 10 cases a day, the disease in that city also being considered on the decrease.

Notwithstanding this, 2 deaths from cholera have occurred in Rome within the last three days, and very stringent precautions are being adopted against the spread of the disease by travelers arriving from Naples.

I shall continue to report on this subject as reliable information reaches me.

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

REMSEN WHITEHOUSE.

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

[Inclosure.]

[Ministry of the interior to ministry for foreign affairs.—Telegram.]

ROME, August 7, 1893.

I beg to communicate to the representatives of foreign powers that in the two small communes of the province of Alessandria, where, as previously communicated, there were a few cases of cholera, the disease has ceased. There are now in the Kingdom but a few isolated cases, not exceeding 10 a day in Naples, with symptoms of cessation also in that city. The most active sanitary vigilance and energetic measures for the prevention and spread of the disease are nevertheless continued.

For the minister,

ROSANO.

*Denial of report of cholera in Genoa.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Genoa, August 15, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that having heard a rumor in regard to a case of cholera said to be in the lazaretto, I applied for permission to visit said lazaretto, which they granted. I went into every room in the building, but could find no patients. The health authorities denied the rumor, and further stated that Genoa was absolutely free from cholera at this date. The disinfecting plant attached to lazaretto is a very complete affair, having every modern appliance for disinfection.

Very respectfully,

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

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

NORWAY.

*Circular issued by the Norwegian Government relative to places infected with cholera.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Christiania, August 10, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit a circular from the Norwegian Government's department of justice, dated the 8th instant, relating to the city and province of Naples, Italy, being declared in-

fectured with cholera besides other places enumerated in previous circulars.

The circular is accompanied by a translation of same.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

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

GERT. GADE,  
*Acting Consul.*

[Inclosure.—Circular about places infected by cholera.—From the department of justice and police of the Royal Norwegian Government.]

The following places shall until further notice be considered infected with cholera: Naples and the province of that name; besides, according to previous publications: French ports on the Atlantic Ocean between Brest and St. Nazaire; Russian ports on the Azov and the Black Sea and on the Danube; Roumanian ports on the Black Sea and the Danube; Asiatic Turkey; ports on the Red Sea; East Indies; the Philippine Islands; Cochin China; Tonkin; China; Japan; Uruguay; Argentina.

Vessels having cholera patients on board and bound for Norwegian ports shall be directed by the pilots to the quarantine hospitals at the Odderoen, near Christiansand. In other ports the masters may be obliged to keep the patients on board and be submitted to quarantine.

Christiania, 8th August, 1893.

F. HAGERUP.  
M. EBBELL.

#### RUSSIA.

#### *Cholera in Russia.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Moscow, August 15, 1893.*

The Official Gazette for last week reports as follows:

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>Cities—</b>			
Warsaw .....	Aug. 3-4 .....	1	1
Moscow .....	Aug. 3-9 .....	68	23
<b>Governments of—</b>			
Kazan .....	July 23-29 .....	39	13
Samara .....	do .....	31	8
Nijny-Novgorod .....	July 29 to Aug. 5 .....	258	102
Orloff .....	do .....	327	110
Penza .....	do .....	1	
Podolsk .....	do .....	484	175
Moscow .....	July 30 to Aug. 5 .....	27	9
Besarabia .....	do .....	12	6
Vladimir .....	do .....	23	5
Volinsk .....	do .....	13	3
Viatka .....	do .....	13	7
Grodno .....	do .....	101	27
Ekaterinoslaff .....	do .....	3	3
Kieff .....	do .....	290	91
Simbirsk .....	do .....	10	1
Kharkoff .....	do .....	12	9
Kherson .....	Aug. 8 .....	50	18
Iaroslaff .....	Aug. 2-8 .....	39	15
Don District .....	Aug. 6-9 .....	354	147
Poltava .....	July 22 .....	6	3
Minsk .....	July 24 .....	10	4
Ufa .....	July 27 .....	3	6
<i>Suspicious cases.</i>			
Orenburg (city) .....	July 30 to Aug. 5 .....	3	

N. W. HORNSTEDT,  
*Acting Consul.*

*Cholera in Moscow.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Moscow, August 15, 1893.*

I have the honor to report the cases of cholera and deaths occurring therefrom, at Moscow, during the week ended August 13, 1893 : August, 6 : Cases under treatment, 129. During week ended August 13 : cases, 236 ; cured, 104 ; deaths, 85 ; under treatment, 176.

N. W. HORNSTEDT,  
*Acting Consul.*

## TURKEY.

*Cholera at Bagdad.*

Under date of August 28, 1893, the following cablegram was transmitted to this Bureau from the Department of State :

BAGDAD, *August 26, 1893.*

Cholera here.

SUNDBERG,  
*United States Consul.*

*Bulletins of cholera in Bassorah and vicinity.*

Bassorah, July 12 and 13, clean ; 14th, 1 death ; 15th, 2 deaths. No more cases at Hai or Mountefik.

Bassorah, July 16, 1 new fatal case. Satisfactory news from other infected places.

*Cholera epidemic at Smyrna—Prohibition of figs.*

SMYRNA, *August 26, 1893.*

Whole province quarantined. One hundred and twenty-eight cases epidemic during last seven days ; 95 deaths. Shall I receive fig invoices ?

EMMET,  
*United States Consul.*

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

WASHINGTON, *August 28, 1893.*

For present, all figs from Smyrna prohibited.

EMMET,  
*American Consulate, Smyrna.*

WYMAN,  
*Surgeon-General.*

## STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BAHAMAS—*Governors Harbor.*—Two weeks ended August 19, 1893. Population, 1,134. Total deaths, 2. No deaths from contagious diseases.

CUBA—*Havana.*—Under date of August 19, 1893, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows :

There were 141 deaths in this city during the week ending August 17, 1893. Twenty-five of those deaths were caused by yellow fever with

approximately 120 new cases, 5 were caused by enteric fever, 4 by so-called pernicious fever, 3 by paludal fever, and 2 by diphtheria.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended August 5, 1893. Population, 133,443. Total deaths 113, including enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; and diphtheria, 1.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended August 12 corresponded to an annual rate of 20.9 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,322,429. The lowest rate was recorded in Croydon, viz, 12.9, and the highest in Preston, viz, 34.1 a thousand.

*London*.—One thousand six hundred and eighteen deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 2; measles, 42; scarlet fever, 26; diphtheria, 63; whooping cough, 39; enteric fever, 14; and diarrhea and dysentery, 135. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 19.6 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 201 deaths. In greater London 2,026 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 18.1 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included diphtheria, 14; and smallpox, 3.

*Hull*.—Month of July, 1893. Population, 208,639. Total deaths, 411, including enteric fever, 2; measles, 2; and whooping cough, 2.

*Ireland*.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended August 12 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 24.3 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Lisburn and Newry, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Wexford, viz, 45.2 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 175 deaths were registered, including measles, 1; whooping cough, 5; enteric fever, 5.

*Scotland*.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended August 12 corresponded to an annual rate of 19.7 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Aberdeen, viz, 14.9, and the highest in Perth, viz, 26.3 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 554, including measles, 13; scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria, 9; whooping cough, 32; fever, 10; and diarrhea, 40.

NETHERLANDS.—Month of April, 1893. The deaths registered in the principal cities, having an aggregate population of 1,227,347, corresponded to an annual rate of 21.1 a thousand. Total number of deaths, 2,136, including phthisis pulmonalis and throat diseases, 246; typhus and enteric fevers, 12; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 26; measles, 34; croup, 18; and whooping cough, 48.

## MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Acapulco.....	Aug. 9.	4,000	6										
Alexandria.....	July 20.	231,896	218								1		
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	Aug. 5.	107,643	52									1	
Almeria.....	July 30.	36,200	30										
Almeria.....	Aug. 6.	36,200	35										
Amsterdam.....	Aug. 1.	441,585	170										
Austria.....	Aug. 5.	1,435,931	523					3	10	26	10		4
Bagdad.....	July 15.	40,000	29					1					3
Bamberg.....	Aug. 5.	37,531	21						1				
Barmen.....	Aug. 5.	118,000	48						1				1
Barmen.....	Aug. 12.	118,000	43							2			1
Batoum.....	Aug. 7.	5,000	12										
Belfast.....	Aug. 12.	265,123	144					4		1	6		7
Belleville.....	Aug. 19.	10,201	1										
Berlin.....	July 29.	1,750,000	1,184					1	15	23	24		
Birmingham.....	Aug. 12.	487,897	189					2	1	3			5
Bologna.....	Aug. 12.	146,068	81					1		4			
Bordeaux.....	Aug. 13.	252,415	110					4		3			
Bradford.....	Aug. 12.	221,610	84			1		3	1				7
Bremen.....	Aug. 5.	127,000	72							2			
Bristol.....	Aug. 12.	225,146	74					1		3			
Brunswick.....	Aug. 5.	109,500	71										
Brussels.....	Aug. 5.	483,081	194					2		1	5		
Calcutta.....	July 15.	681,560	335	5							1		2
Cairo.....	July 20.	374,838	459				2	11		3	1		3
Cairo.....	July 27.	374,838	485			2	3	11		2	1		5
Cape Haitien.....	July 15.	15,000	6										
Cape Haytien.....	July 22.	15,000	4										
Cape Haytien.....	July 29.	15,000	4										
Cape Haytien.....	Aug. 5.	15,000	5										
Cape Haytien.....	Aug. 12.	15,000	3										
Carrucha.....	Aug. 12.	4,154	2										
Castellamare.....	Aug. 12.	33,603	6	7									
Catania.....	July 31.	113,000	64					5					
Catania.....	Aug. 7.	113,000	79					2	1				1
Catania.....	Aug. 14.	113,000	78					5			1		
Ceylon.....	July 22.	130,000	83										
Chatham.....	Aug. 19.	10,000	1										
Chemnitz.....	Aug. 10.	143,000	100										
Chihuahua.....	Aug. 20.	29,500	17							3			
Christiania.....	Aug. 12.	161,151	63							2			
Cienfuegos.....	Aug. 19.	20,000	28		5			1					
Coaticook.....	Aug. 19.	2,500	1										
Cognac.....	Aug. 12.	17,500	7			1							
Cologne.....	Aug. 5.	301,205	120					2	1	3	3		2
Copenhagen.....	Aug. 10.	334,000	143					1		5			2
Cork.....	Aug. 12.	500,000	4										
Crefeld.....	Aug. 12.	108,000	66										
Dresden.....	Aug. 5.	308,930	160						2				5
Dublin.....	Aug. 12.	349,648	175										
Dundee.....	Aug. 12.	157,289	68				1						7
Dunkirk.....	Aug. 14.	140,000	36										
Dusseldorf.....	July 29.	159,590	76										
Dusseldorf.....	Aug. 5.	159,590	77										
Edinburgh.....	Aug. 12.	267,672	85						2	2			7
Florence.....	Aug. 14.	186,075	75					2		6	1		
Flushing.....	Aug. 12.	15,000	7										
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Aug. 12.	185,000	85							9	2		2
Freiburg.....	Aug. 12.	52,000	42							1			
Fürth.....	July 29.	45,000	33						6				
Fürth.....	Aug. 5.	45,000	37						7	1			
Ghent.....	Aug. 12.	151,811	79					2			2		
Gibraltar.....	Aug. 13.	25,755	7							1			
Glasgow.....	Aug. 12.	677,883	276					1	8	6	9		13
Gothenburg.....	Aug. 5.	108,000	28					1					
Guelph.....	Aug. 19.	10,689	4										
Hamburg.....	Aug. 5.	620,000	226					1	1	6	2		3
Hamilton.....	Aug. 12.	15,013	1										
Hamilton.....	Aug. 19.	15,013	4										
Hanover.....	Aug. 5.	191,400	97					2		1			
Huddersfield.....	Aug. 12.	97,552	28										
Kanagawa.....	July 31.	126,685						1					
Kehl.....	Aug. 5.	129,556	55					1		3			

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

[illegible]

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Sunderland.....	Aug. 12.....	134,394	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swansea.....	Aug. 5.....	95,000	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Swansea.....	Aug. 12.....	95,000	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Tampico.....	Aug. 20.....	7,000	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tegucigalpa.....	Aug. 5.....	12,000	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teneriffe.....	July 15.....	19,722	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teneriffe.....	July 22.....	19,722	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trieste.....	Aug. 5.....	15,547	89	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....
Tuxpan.....	Aug. 12.....	10,280	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuxpan.....	Aug. 19.....	10,280	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venice.....	Aug. 5.....	163,707	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vera Cruz.....	Aug. 17.....	25,500	24	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria.....	Aug. 12.....	16,841	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria.....	Aug. 19.....	16,841	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vienna.....	July 29.....	1,435,931	656	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	20	15	4
Warsaw.....	Aug. 5.....	500,931	271	.....	.....	7	1	1	5	5	1	2
West Hartlepool.....	Aug. 12.....	42,476	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg.....	Aug. 19.....	32,113	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Zurich.....	Aug. 5.....	110,000	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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