

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VIII. WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 8, 1893. No. 36.

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

UNITED STATES.

Requesting coöperation of the United States Life-Saving Service in quarantine work.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1893.

SIR: Information has been received from the collector of customs at Tuckerton, N. J., that recently a number of mattresses have floated to the shore in his collection district. It is quite possible that vessels bound for New York on which epidemic diseases may have occurred during the voyage may throw overboard mattresses, bedding, etc., used by patients just prior to arriving at New York, and the danger from such articles is serious. I have therefore respectfully to request that you will issue a circular instructing the keepers and surfmen of the Life-Saving Service, particularly on the New Jersey and Long Island coasts, to carefully watch for such articles, and, in the event of any being found, to collect the same by means of rakes, without actually handling, dry and burn, in the meantime guarding the same, and allowing no persons to handle them. This action is similar to that taken by your Service last fall.

Very respectfully, yours,

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

To the GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT LIFE-SAVING SERVICE,
Treasury Department.

Circular.—In aid of the enforcement of quarantine regulations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT LIFE-SAVING SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., September 2, 1893.

To Keepers of Life-Saving Stations:

Information has been received that quantities of bedding, garbage, and other articles are being washed ashore from vessels sailing from ports infected with epidemic disease. Some of these may have been used by patients on the voyage, and the danger from them may be serious.

You are therefore directed to watch carefully for such articles, and in the event of any being found to collect the same by rakes or other

means, without actually handling them, dry and burn them, in the meantime guarding them and allowing no person to handle them.

Efforts may also be made to evade the quarantine regulations of the country by persons attempting to land from vessels from infected ports on beaches and places outside of established ports of entry. You will prevent the accomplishment of all such attempts within your province.

This circular will supersede Circulars, Department Nos. 156 and 162, of 1892.

S. I. KIMBALL,
General Superintendent.

Approved:

CHARLES S. HAMLIN,
Acting Secretary.

Inspection of vessels bound for ports on the Delaware Bay and River.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL, M. H. S.,
Washington, D. C., September 7, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that all vessels, domestic or foreign, bound for ports on the Delaware Bay or River, arriving at the breakwater with sickness aboard, or having had sickness aboard during the voyage, will stop for inspection at the National Quarantine Station at the Delaware Breakwater.

Vessels from foreign ports, and also vessels from domestic ports where yellow fever, cholera, typhus fever, or smallpox is prevailing, bound for ports on the Delaware River, not having had sickness aboard during the voyage, will stop for inspection at the National Quarantine Station at Reedy Island.

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

SPECIAL REPORTS.

One fatal case of cholera at Jersey City, N. J.—Measures taken to prevent spread.

[Telegrams.]

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

Please wire facts with regard to reported case of cholera in Jersey City.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To the HEALTH OFFICER,
Jersey City, N. J.

HUDSON CITY, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
August 31, 1893.

Physicians in charge Jersey City Hospital consider the 2 deaths suspicious. They inform me they are not certain cause was not Asiatic cholera; microscopic examination will finish to-day. Shall I wire result?

C. J. ROONEY, JR.,
Clerk Hudson County Board of Health.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 31, 1893.*

Please wire result as soon as known, also facts concerning the two patients. Were they emigrants or had they been associating with emigrants?

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To C. J. ROONEY, JR.,
Clerk Hudson County Board of Health.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 31, 1893.*

Have you heard anything regarding the suspected case of cholera day before yesterday at Jersey City? Have wired health officer and got no reply.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Dr. EZRA M. HUNT.
Secretary State Board of Health, Metuchen, N. J.

METUCHEN, N. J., *September 1, 1893.*

Everything under full oversight at Jersey City. Our inspector had reached there before I telegraphed yesterday. Expect examination will be reported to me to-day. Report is thus far suspicious, but not positive. Will wire later.

EZRA M. HUNT,
Secretary.

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

QUARANTINE, S. I., *August 31, 1893.*

Surg. Bailhache and I went to Jersey City to-day. Saw authorities. Four deaths in south part city; ptomaine poisoning. Two deaths in center of city suspicious; another, in which biological examination by New York board of health, very grave; another death reported to-night; appear to be two foci. Examination will be completed to-morrow. Surgeon Bailhache goes to-morrow to make further inquiry. Too late for letter.

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

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 31, 1893.*

Kinyoun's report of your investigations Jersey City received. Continue investigations early Friday. Report whether proper measures have been taken. Authorized to offer any aid needed. Wire where telegrams will reach you during day. Have been in communication with Dr. Hunt regarding cases, also local board. Acknowledge telegram.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Surg. BAILHACHE, M. H. S.,
Marine Hospital, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

NEW YORK, *September 1, 1893.*

•Bacteriological examination confirmatory. New case reported last night. Have visited cases who ate crabs. One new case reported for examination. Think now three foci.

KINYOUN,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

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

NEW YORK, *September 1, 1893.*

The examination of the Martin Crowe case at Jersey City shows the presence of cholera spirillum. The Black case is not yet determined.

A. CLARK HUNT, M. D.,
State Inspector.

STATEMENT.

Acting on the information contained in the above telegrams and by request from the officers of the New York board of health, the Supervising Surgeon-General proceeded to New York and held a conference on the evening of September 1 with the president of the New York board of health, the health commissioner of New York City, and with the representative of the secretary of the State board of health of New Jersey. Early Friday morning a conference was held between the Surgeon-General and Police Commissioner Feeny and Health Commissioner Benjamin, of Jersey City, together with the representative of the secretary of the State board of health.

It was shown at this conference that the Jersey City health authorities had already taken active measures to prevent the spread of the disease. A house-to-house inspection of the premises in the infected districts had already been instituted, together with disinfection of the infected and suspected premises. All the suspected premises were under quarantine. It was learned that the health authorities had been active during the summer, and that 5,000 nuisances had been abated since March 1 by the board.

The act of Congress approved February 15, 1893, was read at this conference, and the position of the representatives of the General Government in such a crisis was stated to be as follows:

The medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service were, by virtue of the law, to act as inspectors to ascertain if the necessary measures for the prevention of the spread of the disease were being carried out. They would also coöperate with and aid the State and local boards in every possible manner.

The State board of health of New Jersey has supervision over the local boards, similar to that of the National Government over State and local boards. It was found that the local health authorities were active; that they had an excellent corps of sanitary policemen, but that their immediate need was for physicians experienced in matters of this kind. Their invitation, both to the State board and to the Marine-Hospital Service, to furnish aid of this character was accepted, all operations to

be carried on through the agency of the local authorities. In accordance with this agreement, Surg. Preston H. Bailhache, of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, was immediately detailed by the Surgeon-General, and, to assist him, Surg. H. W. Sawtelle and Assistant Surg. J. A. Nydegger.

Four physicians, whose services had been previously contracted for in the event of such an emergency, were immediately summoned from New York and placed on duty under the supervision of Surg. Bailhache. Three medical officers of the State board of health were also placed on duty, the State board of health being represented by Dr. A. Clark Hunt, State sanitary inspector. The temporary services of Dr. Bond, of the New York City board of health, an expert in practical disinfection, had been previously tendered by the said board, and the work of disinfection with a full corps of assistants and a supply of disinfecting material was immediately begun by that officer. All the necessary precautionary measures were thus provided for and an effective and harmonious organization was immediately put into operation.

[Telegram.]

NEW YORK, *September 2, 1893.*

One death from cholera in Jersey City, August 29, at night. Bacteriological confirmation to-day.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General.

To Surg. AUSTIN,
Marine-Hospital Bureau, Washington.

[Telegram.]

JERSEY CITY, N. J., *September 2, 1893.*

No contact with immigrants ascertainable so far in the cases of Asiatic cholera at Jersey City.

C. J. ROONEY, JR.,
Clerk Hudson County Board of Health.

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

[Telegram.]

JERSEY CITY, N. J., *September 4, 1893.*

Drs. Biggs and Byron report no cholera bacillus in Mrs. Smith's case. No suspicious cases reported to-day.

P. H. BAILHACHE,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

[Telegram.]

JERSEY CITY, N. J., *September 6, 1893.*

No suspicious cases whatever; will telegraph if any occur.

P. H. BAILHACHE,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Denial of reported case of yellow fever at Port Tampa—Removal of restrictions.

The following telegrams have been received at this Bureau :

PORT TAMPA, FLA., *September 2, 1893.*

Suspicious case reported on the 29th is a mistake. Will send clinical notes. Restrictions raised.

J. Y. PORTER,
State Health Officer.

PORT TAMPA, FLA., *September 2, 1893.*

Restrictions removed. Will be ready to leave to-night.

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

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

Report on sanitary matters at Brunswick.

BRUNSWICK, GA., *August 27, 1893.*

SIR: So far as known no other cases of yellow fever have occurred except the three heretofore reported. Dr. Guitéras had a case under observation that, under ordinary circumstances, he would have declared yellow fever, but as he was called on too late to get the third factor, albumen, he could not prove it, so was quiescent.

Yesterday I suggested to the board of health the advisability of a house-to-house inspection the coming week. I did it for the reason that, apparently, our way of handling matters in our efforts to stamp out the infection has frightened the people, and we fear sickness may be concealed. At any rate, the local physicians have very few calls.

It is true, there is very little susceptible material left in the city for the propagation of the infection, there being, in my opinion, not a thousand whites remaining in town, and negroes are, as a rule, not so susceptible to the disease. I hope it is under control, but anyone who has seen the vagaries of the fever will not hazard his reputation by prognosticating anything about it, as it has two or three months yet to exhibit its unaccountable actions. Hence, after considering your telegram yesterday with reference to stopping work as far as the camp is concerned, we, Drs. Guitéras, Carter, and myself, were of the opinion that it was inadvisable to do so, at least altogether. Therefore, until otherwise instructed, the work will go on until the ten buildings at camp are completed, and, with the material you have ordered, together with cooking and culinary utensils, tableware necessary for immediate opening of the camp, all expenses will in that direction be stopped. Arrangements are, or will be, made for supplies and employés engaged for complete operations in case the fever shows marked further developments.

I think, however, it will be best to open the camp for a time with a few employés, in order that we can provide for such people as may then desire to go through quarantine and may fear to stay in the city, and thus have nowhere to go.

I think we are building wiser than we know. The camp is probably in as salubrious a location as can be found near the coast between Savannah and Jacksonville, and midway between these cities. A new airline railroad is being built from Savannah to Jacksonville, which crosses

the W. & B. Railroad four miles east of the camp; and by a Y can be connected with the S. F. & B. Therefore, it follows that as a permanent camp it covers, and will answer in the future, for Jacksonville, Fernandina, Brunswick, and Savannah, none of these cities being over 70 miles distant by the new railroad, and obviating the cost and waste of time, if needed in the future, for each place. I think this worthy of consideration.

To-morrow early I go up to and beyond Waycross to issue health certificates to railroad employes and people scattered about from Brunswick, in order that they can go to places willing to receive them. Waycross will admit in six days on my certificate, provided they are well. Dr. Guitéras I take to Waynesville to look into the condition of several hundred people there from Brunswick. I issued instructions to the inspectors at Jessup and Waycross not to permit any person or baggage from Brunswick, or any places between Brunswick, Waycross, and Jessup, to pass out unless bound for Atlanta or points farther north.

A terrific storm has been prevailing all day and night. Everything is shaking to the foundations. Electric lights all out.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

Telegrams from Surg. Hutton, at Brunswick, Ga.

BRUNSWICK, GA., *August 31, 1893.*

No cases reported to-day. Camp will be completed Saturday morning, so far as railroad force is concerned. * * * Carload of tents arrived to-day; will not unload unless ordered by you. Disinfecting car not completed; tested to-day, and boiling point reached in five minutes.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1893.

No cases reported to-day.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1893.

No cases reported to-day.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1893.

No case reported yesterday or to-day. This is the twelfth day since death of last case in city. Will recommend raising of quarantine at end of fifteen days if no further cases occur and you do not disapprove.

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

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

Removal of quarantine restrictions at Brunswick.

BRUNSWICK, GA., *September 7, 1893.*

Since the case of the Cox child, there has been no case of yellow fever in Brunswick. I have finished to-day an examination of cases of fever at present existing and none are suspicious.

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

BRUNSWICK, GA., *September 7, 1893.*

From the reports of Guitéras and local physicians, no cause seems to exist for the continuance of quarantine. Unless ordered to the contrary, will remove all restrictions to-morrow.

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

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 7, 1893.*

Remove quarantine to-morrow.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Passed Assistant Surg. G. M. MAGRUDER, M. H. S.

Promulgation of foreign quarantine regulations.

Official notification has been received that the quarantine regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury have been posted in the office of the United States consul at Canton, China, for ten days.

Report of sanitary inspector at El Paso, Tex.

OFFICE OF SANITARY INSPECTOR, M. H. S.,
El Paso, Tex., August 31, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the month of August 318 passengers entered the United States via the Mexican Central Railway, all of whom were inspected, and made affidavit that they had not come in contact with persons suffering from contagious disease within twenty days previous to arriving at this point. There were forty-eight children among these passengers, fourteen of whom were never vaccinated, and who were at once vaccinated. On the 24th instant a woman with five children arrived from Pachuca, Mexico. Her husband was formerly a resident of El Paso, Tex. About a year ago he moved to Pachuca to fill a position with Wells-Fargo Express Company. During the month of August he became ill, and died within five days.

From what information I could gather from the widow of the symptoms of her husband's disease and his death, I judged he died of a "pernicious fever."

The woman brought all her household goods along. Pachuca is only 85 miles distant by rail from the City of Mexico, and there being typhus fever still prevailing in the latter city, for the sake of security I had all the bedding and blankets, which were very much soiled with what appeared to be bloody water, sprinkled with corrosive sublimate solution and burned. The linen, towels, and clean wearing apparel were disinfected with sublimate solution (1-2,000) and exposed to the sun for several days.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended September 2, 1893.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, September 5, 1893.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 2, 1893, also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from—	Total.
1893.			
Aug. 27	Steamship New York.....	Southampton	231
27	Steamship Campania.....	Liverpool	496
28	Steamship Anchoria.....	Glasgow	225
28	Steamship La Bourgogne	Havre	359
28	Steamship Spaarndam	Rotterdam	228
28	Steamship Essen.....	Hamburg	64
29	Steamship Maskelyne.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	7
29	Steamship Alaska.....	Liverpool	227
30	Steamship Moravia.....	Hamburg	115
30	Steamship Waesland	Antwerp.....	431
30	Steamship Elbe	Bremen	476
30	Steamship Dresden.....	do.....	1,126
31	Steamship Aller.....	do.....	336
31	Steamship Hekla.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	366
31	Steamship Peruvian	Glasgow	318
Sept. 1	Steamship Didam.....	Amsterdam	106
1	Steamship Germanic.....	Liverpool, etc	414
1	Steamship Augusta Victoria	Hamburg	272
1	Steamship Gallia	Liverpool	264
2	Steamship Umbria.....	do	192
2	Steamship Chateau Lafite.....	Bordeaux	43
2	Steamship Suevia	Hamburg	213
2	Steamship City of Rome.....	Glasgow	378
2	Steamship Veendam.....	Rotterdam	283
2	Steamship Paris.....	Southampton.....	293
Total.....			7,463

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 September 2, 1893.

Twenty-eight vessels inspected and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 26, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Am. barkentine Payson Tucker. ²	Aug. 22	Cienfuegos.	Waiting or- ders.	Disinfected.....	Aug. 28

*Previously reported.

Twenty-five vessels inspected and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE, REEDY ISLAND STATION.

Two weeks ended August 27, 1893.

Sixteen vessels inspected and passed.

Week ended September 3, 1893.

Seven vessels inspected and passed.

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

GULF QUARANTINE.

Two weeks ended August 31, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina-tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Am. ship Fawn*	Aug. 14	Havana .. .	Pascagoula.	Disinfected.....	Aug. 28
Am. schr. Palos†	Aug. 19	.....do.....	Shieldsboro.	.....do.....	Aug. 25
Norwegian bark Wilhelmina†	Aug. 24	.....do.....	Pensacola ..	.....do.....	
British brig Rosella Smith†	Aug. 24	.....do.....	Ship Island.	.....do.....	
Austrian bark Anna E. B.	Aug. 25	Santos .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
British s. s. May	Aug. 26	Tampico.....	Mobile.....	.....do.....	
Norwegian bark Agathe	Aug. 27	Santos.....	.....do.....	Held for disin- tion.	
Am. schr. Mary Theresa.....	Aug. 29	Pascagoula.	Chandeleur.	Disinfected.....	

*One case yellow fever developed August 18, 1893.

†Previously reported.

One vessel inspected and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 30, 1893.

Four vessels inspected and passed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 26, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina-tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Spanish s. s. Pelajo*	Aug. 17	Sagua la Grande.	Savannah ..	Disinfected.....	
Am. bark Mary G. Reed*	Aug. 18	Cienfuegos..	Brunswick ..	.....do.....	
British s. s. Neara	Aug. 22	Berhesi.....	Savannah ..	.....do.....	
Am. str. Mascot.....	Aug. 24	Brunswick..	Darien, Ga..	.....do.....	
Norwegian bark Verena	Aug. 24	Barbados...	Brunswick ..	Held for disin- fection.	
Am.sc. Frank Vanderherchen..	Aug. 25	Brunswick..	Darien, Ga..	.....do.....	

*Previously reported.

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

MICHIGAN.—Week ended August 26, 1893. Reports to the State board of health from 72 observers indicate that tonsillitis, inflammation of the bowels, typhoid fever, and cerebro-spinal meningitis increased in area of prevalence. Typhoid fever was reported present at 41 places, diphtheria at 39, scarlet fever at 36, and measles at 10 places.

NEW YORK.—Month of July, 1893. Reports to the State board of health from eight districts, including New York City, Brooklyn, and 157 other cities, towns, and villages, show a total of 8,340 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 693; smallpox, 16; enteric fever, 41; scarlet fever, 46; croup and diphtheria, 268; measles, 58; and whooping cough, 70. The Monthly Bulletin says:

July is invariably the month of largest mortality in this State, 10.65 per cent of the deaths of the past eight years having occurred in July. There was an average daily mortality this month of 398, having risen from 291 in June, which was the lowest rate for the year; in July, 1892, it was, however, 437. From zymotic diseases, with the exception of

diarrhea, there were fewer deaths than in June (872 to 944). The deaths from diarrheal diseases have increased since last month from 478, which was a small number for June, to 3,200, which is 26 per cent of the total mortality. This is less than it was last year and less than the average, which is about 28 per cent. The infant mortality is correspondingly diminished, 50.5 per cent of the deaths having occurred under the age of five years, the average for July being 51.5. In the large cities of New York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo 40 per cent of the deaths were from diarrhea. In the rural parts of the State but 7.3 per cent of the deaths were from this cause. Scarlet fever and measles continue to decrease in all parts of the State. Diphtheria is slightly more prevalent than is usual for this season. There were 16 deaths from smallpox, of which 3 occurred in Yonkers, and 11 in the hospital for contagious diseases at Flatbush. No spread of the disease is reported from a case developing at Newtons Corners, in Hamilton County, nor in Sing Sing. There is a large increase over last month in deaths reported from diseases of the digestive and nervous systems, which is customary in July. The reported deaths give a death rate for the month of 22.75, against 17.50 in June.

Publications received.

Bulletin of the North Carolina Board of Health. August, 1893.
 Catalogue of the Library of the New Jersey State Board of Health.

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.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Baltimore, Md.....	Sept. 2.....	434,439	197	20							13	1	1			
Binghamton, N. Y.....	Sept. 2.....	38,000	9													
Boston, Mass.....	Sept. 2.....	448,477	245	19							4	4	7	1		1
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Aug. 26.....	806,343	391	37							6	1	4	1		3
Chicago, Ill.....	Sept. 2.....	1,099,850	521	31							26	2	15			12
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Sept. 1.....	296,908	102	11							2		5			1
Erie, Pa.....	Aug. 26.....	40,634	18	1												
Fall River, Mass.....	Sept. 2.....	87,773	60								1					
Indianapolis, Ind.....	Sept. 2.....	105,436	29	5							2		1			
Louisville, Ky.....	Sept. 2.....	161,129	65	7							5		1			
Milwaukee, Wis.....	Sept. 2.....	260,000	116	8							2	1	4			1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	Sept. 2.....	164,738	44	4							6	2	1			
Mobile, Ala.....	Sept. 3.....	31,076	6	2												
Nashville, Tenn.....	Sept. 2.....	76,306	41	4							3	1				
New Orleans, La.....	Aug. 26.....	245,000	108	12							1		4			
New York, N. Y.....	Sept. 2.....	1,515,301	759	107							9	3	14	2		9
Omaha, Nebr.....	Aug. 19.....	140,452	27	1												
Omaha, Nebr.....	Aug. 26.....	140,452	19	1							1					
Pensacola, Fla.....	Aug. 28.....	11,750	3	1												
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Aug. 26.....	1,046,964	387	43							14	2	6			3
Portland, Me.....	Sept. 2.....	40,000	22	2							2					
Providence, R. I.....	Sept. 2.....	148,944	51								2	1	1			
Richmond, Va.....	Aug. 26.....	81,388	39	1							1					
Rochester, N. Y.....	Sept. 2.....	133,896	52	8							2					
San Diego, Cal.....	Aug. 26.....	16,153	4													
San Francisco, Cal.....	Aug. 26.....	298,997	88	19							3					

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended September 4, 1893.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States :						
Eastport, Me.....	58		2	.74		.34
Portland, Me.....	62		0	.77		.27
Northfield, Vt.....	60		4	.84	2.46	
Manchester, N. H.....	64		4	.91		.41
Boston, Mass.....	66		2	.86		.26
Nantucket, Mass.....	65		1	1.05		.95
Block Island, R. I.....	66		2	.70		.40
New London, Conn.....	66		2	.94		.54
Middle Atlantic States :						
Albany, N. Y.....	67		5	.91		.31
New York, N. Y.....	70		2	.98		.48
Philadelphia, Pa.....	72		4	.94		.14
Atlantic City, N. J.....	69		1	.88	.02	
Baltimore, Md.....	72		4	.98	.42	
Washington, D. C.....	71		5	.98	1.23	
Lynchburg, Va.....	73		5	.94	1.86	
Norfolk, Va.....	74		2	1.29	.71	
South Atlantic States :						
Charlotte, N. C.....	74		2	1.00	2.48	
Raleigh, N. C.....	73		1	1.34	.36	
Wilmington, N. C.....	76		0	1.75	.05	
Charleston, S. C.....	78		0	1.50	1.90	
Augusta, Ga.....	79		3	.98	2.62	
Savannah, Ga.....	78		0	1.64		.24
Jacksonville, Fla.....	80		0	1.68	.12	
Titusville, Fla.....	80		0	1.14		.34
Jupiter, Fla.....	81		2	1.65	1.55	
Key West, Fla.....	83		1	1.43		.13
Gulf States :						
Atlanta, Ga.....	74	2		1.09	.81	
Pensacola, Fla.....	80		0	1.76		1.66
Mobile, Ala.....	79	1		1.48		1.08
Montgomery, Ala.....	78	2		.80		.70
Vicksburg, Miss.....	79		3	1.02		1.02
New Orleans, La.....	80	2		1.36		1.00
Shreveport, La.....	80		6	.82		.82
Fort Smith, Ark.....	76		6	.80		.80
Little Rock, Ark.....	77		5	.91		.91
Palestine, Tex.....	79		5	.74		.74
Galveston, Tex.....	81		1	1.61		1.61
San Antonio, Tex.....	80		4	1.02		1.02
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	80		0	1.47		1.47
Ohio Valley and Tennessee :						
Memphis, Tenn.....	76		2	.84		.84
Nashville, Tenn.....	74		2	1.02		1.02
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	74		0	1.01		.11
Knoxville, Tenn.....	73		1	.93		.83
Louisville, Ky.....	73		3	.80		.80
Indianapolis, Ind.....	69		1	.70		.70
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	72		4	.66		.66
Columbus, Ohio.....	69		5	.73		.63
Pittsburg, Pa.....	70		6	.66	1.04	
Lake Region :						
Oswego, N. Y.....	64		4	.60	3.20	
Rochester, N. Y.....	65		5	.59	3.71	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	65		5	.77	2.93	
Erie, Pa.....	66		3	.88	1.02	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	66		4	.82	.28	
Sandusky, Ohio.....	68		4	.77		.67
Toledo, Ohio.....	67		1	.63		.63
Detroit, Mich.....	66		3	.63		.63
Port Huron, Mich.....	64		4	.56		.56
Alpena, Mich.....	60		2	.82		.52
Marquette, Mich.....	59		0	.95		.75
Green Bay, Wis.....	63		1	.77		.57
Grand Haven, Mich.....	63		5	.81		.81
Milwaukee, Wis.....	67		3	.63		.63
Chicago, Ill.....	69		3	.63		.63
Duluth, Minn.....	60		0	.95		.95

*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 September 4, 1893—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley :						
St. Paul, Minn.....	65		1	.77		.77
La Crosse, Wis.....	65		3	1.09		1.09
Dubuque, Iowa.....	67		3	1.02		1.02
Davenport, Iowa.....	68			.77		.77
Des Moines, Iowa.....	68		4	.84		.84
Keokuk, Iowa.....	70		4	.81		.81
Springfield, Ill.....	70		4	.77		.77
Cairo, Ill.....	74		4	.63		.63
St. Louis, Mo.....	73		3	.74		.74
Missouri Valley :						
Springfield, Mo.....	72		6	.94		.94
Kansas City, Mo.....	72		6	1.09		1.09
Concordia, Kans.....	71		3	.79		.79
Omaha, Nebr.....	69		3	.77		.77
Yankton, S. Dak.....	67		1	.70		.70
Valentine, Nebr.....	65	3		.28		.28
Huron, S. Dak.....	64		0	.45		.45
Pierre, S. Dak.....	67			.38		
Extreme Northwest :						
Moorehead, Minn.....	61	1		.61		.41
St. Vincent, Minn.....	58	2		.49		.49
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	62	4		.38		.38
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	62	3		.24		.24
Rocky Mountain Slope :						
Havre, Mont.....	60	8		.35		.35
Helena, Mont.....	62	8		.25		.25
Rapid City, S. D.....	66	4		.27		.27
Spokane, Wash.....	63	5		.18		.18
Walla Walla, Wash.....	70	8		.14		.14
Winnemucca, Nev.....	65	5		.07	.13	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	70		0	.17	.03	
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	61	1		.28		.18
North Platte, Nebr.....	67		1	.45		.45
Denver, Colo.....	66		2	.24		.21
Montrose, Colo.....	66		3	.42	.46	
Pueblo, Colo.....	69		3	.37		.42
Dodge City, Kans.....	72		3	.53		.37
Abilene, Tex.....	78		4	.53		.53
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	64		6	.45	.05	
El Paso, Tex.....	77		7	.38		.38
Tucson, Ariz.....	81		1	.52		.32
Pacific Coast :						
Port Angeles, Wash.....	55	5		.22		.22
Olympia, Wash.....	60	2		.33		.33
Portland, Oregon.....	64	2		.19		.19
Roseburg, Oregon.....	64	2		.07		.07
Eureka, Cal.....	55	1		.07		.07
Red Bluff, Cal.....	77			.09		.09
Sacramento, Cal.....	72		2	.03		
San Francisco, Cal.....	61		3	.00		.00
Fresno City, Cal.....	79		1	.00		.00
Keeler, Cal.....	78	4		.10	3.00	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	71	1		.00		.00
San Diego, Cal.....	69		1	.00		.00
Yuma, Ariz.....	88		0	.07	.03	

* 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 at Vienna.

Under date of August 31, the following cablegram was transmitted to this office from the Department of State:

VIENNA, AUSTRIA, *August 31, 1893.*

Cholera here.

MAX JUDD,
Consul-General.

Report of cholera in Hungary.

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

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a translation of the official report on cholera asiatica in Hungary as published by the I. R. chief sanitary board on July 27, 1893.

According to the communications received from the ministry of the interior at Buda-Pesth, there have occurred since July 8, but only a few solitary cases in the comitat of Szatmar.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

MAX JUDD,
Consul-General.

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

BELGIUM.

The cholera in the province and city of Antwerp.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, Belgium, August 23, 1893.

SIR: Referring to my several cable messages and letters of recent dates reporting the progress of cholera at Antwerp, I have the honor to give the following summary of the situation to date:

There was 1 case in June, 2 in July, and a total of 22 cases have been treated at the hospital, with 11 deaths during the present month of August.

About half of the new cases are reported as occurring on boats in the basins.

I am also informed of the existence of sporadic cases throughout the Province of Antwerp, but the governor of the province, on whom I called yesterday, tells me that the disease is cholericine.

The following is a table of the cases treated at the Antwerp City Hospital :

Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
August 5.....	2	.....	August 15.....	2	.....
August 6.....	.....	.....	August 16.....	1	.....
August 7.....	.....	.....	August 17.....	.....	1
August 8.....	1	1	August 18.....	1	.....
August 9.....	2	1	August 19.....	2	1
August 10.....	1	.....	August 20.....	2	.....
August 11.....	.....	.....	August 21.....	3	.....
August 12.....	2	.....	August 22.....	2	3
August 13.....	.....	2	Total.....	22	11
August 14.....	1	2			

The case which occurred on August 8 was taken from the Italian bark *Bacicus Revello*. The boat is said to have been disinfected by the authorities. Application was made to-day by the captain of the bark for a bill of health for Pensacola, but I informed him that the vessel would have to remain four or five days and undergo a thorough disinfection under my supervision.

Any further developments will be promptly recorded.

Respectfully, yours.

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

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

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, August 21, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that since my last dispatch on the subject, No. 16, dated August 17, there have been 4 new cases of cholera in this city and 3 deaths, making a total of 17 cases and 9 deaths since about August 1.

I have used the word "about" because it can not be accurately determined if the first reported cases occurred on the 31st of July or the 1st of August. Most probably they occurred on the former day.

I have also to report that a few cases of cholera, of the exact number of which I am not informed, are said to exist in the province of Antwerp, outside of the city.

The weather is still oppressively hot and favorable to a continuation of the disease.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HARVEY JOHNSON,
Consul.

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

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, August 24, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that since my last dispatch on the subject, No. 19, and dated August 21, there have been in this city 11 new cases of cholera and 6 deaths, of which number 4 cases and 3 deaths are reported for yesterday.

This brings the total reported cases to 28 since about August 1 and the total deaths to 15 for the same time.

It is believed that a larger number of cases has actually existed than is indicated by the above figures, for the reason that the local authori-

ties have been so backward about giving information on the subject. Only yesterday there appeared in one of the local papers an article from a city official expressing doubt as to the existence of the disease at all in the city.

It may be mentioned that yesterday Spain quarantined against the city and province of Antwerp.

Assistant Surg. Rosenau is doing excellent service in his careful examination of all emigrants bound for the United States and detention of suspects.

The present condition of the weather gives no promise of the abatement of the disease.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HARVEY JOHNSON,
Consul.

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

Report of contagious diseases at Antwerp.

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

SIR: I have the honor to report that the weekly bulletin of contagious diseases gives 21 cases of smallpox treated at Hôpitaux Civils during the week ending August 19, 1893.

This bulletin is an official announcement from the Hôtel de Ville, and for the first time recognizes the existence of cholera in the city.

The usual number of cases of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, and diphtheria are reported.

There has been a total of 121 deaths from all causes in a population of 248,296 inhabitants during the same week.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

BRAZIL.

Sanitary condition of Bahia.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bahia, Brazil, August 2, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to instructions, I have endeavored to obtain from the health office of Bahia the data requisite to fill out the inclosed sanitary report, but after repeated trials I find the attempt impracticable. It seems that no accurate statistics are kept, and the results are utterly unsatisfactory and of impractical value. In general, however, it may be stated that the health of this community is good. Indeed, Bahia is one of the healthiest cities in Brazil, and will compare favorably with cities of the United States as regards both epidemic and endemic diseases.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

W. O. THOMAS,
United States Consul.

To the Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CANADA.

Arrival of emigrants at Quebec.

[Telegrams.]

QUEBEC, *September 3, 1893.**Vancouver* and *Laurentian*, Liverpool, arrived; 447 steerage; all well.QUEBEC, *September 4, 1893.**Baumwell*, Hamburg and Antwerp, arrived; 205 steerage; all well.

CHAS. E. BANKS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

EGYPT.

*Cholera at Alexandria Lazaretto.*CAIRO, *September 6, 1893.*

Case cholera Alexandria Lazaretto; no alarm.

PENFIELD,

*Consul-General.*DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington.

FRANCE.

Cholera at Nantes.

Under date of August 24 the United States consul at Nantes reports for the week ended August 19, 1893, a total of 77 deaths from cholera, and adds:

I have the honor to state that since my last report the sanitary condition of the city of Nantes has rapidly grown worse. No official information can be obtained. The press is silent, and the Medical Gazette withholds its monthly bulletin. It is, however, a fact that the city is infested with cholera. The death rate from cholera reaches at least 11 per day, not including the deaths from that disease at the Hospital St. Jacques, which are numerous.

Death statistics, August 13-19, inclusive, at Marseilles.

Under date of August 21 the following statement of deaths from choleric forms diseases in Marseilles for the week ended August 19, 1893, is transmitted by Surg. Martin, U. S. Navy:

Date.	Total deaths.	Choleric forms.	Date.	Total deaths.	Choleric forms.
August 13.....	29	1	August 17.....	27	.....
August 14.....	30	.....	August 18.....	28	1
August 15.....	28	1	August 19.....	34	.....
August 16.....	37	1			

No cholera at Havre.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Havre, France, August 22, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that in response to an invitation from Dr. Gibert, physician in charge of epidemics, I visited the isolation wards of the Nouvel Hospital to see some cases of diarrhea which were held as suspicious. An examination of the patients, together with a review of their clinical histories, was sufficient to assure me that the cases were of excessive diarrhea only, due to the unusual heat of the past three weeks, to the consumption of spoiled meat (the butchers here use no ice), and of overripe or decayed fruit, together with an immoderate use of alcoholics, consequent upon the fête of August 15 and the elections on Sunday last, which, as usual on such occasions, were attended with great excesses.

Not only are the authorities here not trying to conceal facts, but, on the contrary, they are prompt in giving all information, as is shown by the fact that they invited Dr. Chancellor, United States consul, to be present at the examination.

We were prompt in accepting the invitation, and met at the hospital this morning at 9 o'clock. We were received by the medical committee, consisting, as I stated in my letter of June 8, 1893, of Dr. Gibert, physician in charge of epidemics; Dr. Derrecagaix, director of public health; the physicians who first saw the cases, the physicians of the hospital, and Mr. Brindeau, mayor of Havre, and together we examined the cases, some eight or ten. Among these were included a case of cholera infantum and a case of diarrhea in a woman of 66 years.

After having received the assurance of the committee that we should be promptly notified of any suspicious case occurring in Havre or the suburbs, the meeting was dismissed.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

GERMANY.

Cholera at Neuss and Dusseldorf.

Under date of September 4 the following cablegram was transmitted to this office from the Department of State:

DUSSELDORF, August 30, 1893.

Three sporadic cases Asiatic cholera, Neuss, and 1 Deusburg, in Dusseldorf district, not epidemic.

P. LIEBER,
Consul.

Cholera at Solingen.

The following cablegram was transmitted to this Bureau from the Department of State:

BARMEN, GERMANY, September 5, 1893.

One death from Asiatic cholera at Solingen.

MERRITT,
Consul.

*Detention of emigrants at Hamburg.*HAMBURG, GERMANY, *August 21, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor, in confirmation of my cablegram of this date, to report that I have, in accordance with the provisions of quarantine regulations of February 24, 1893, demanded five days' quarantine at this point of all steerage passengers except those from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

This action is based upon the appearance of cholera (officially reported) at Berlin, 3 cases, and the newspaper reports of it at Posen.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

Relative to the cholera cases at Berlin.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Berlin, August 16, 1893.

SIR: The Reichs-Amzeiger contains the official announcement that 3 cases of cholera have appeared among the Polish workmen in the eastern part of this city.

I have the honor to report that I sent the following cable this day to the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service: "Three cases cholera here."

It is represented that the disease was brought here from Russian Poland.

The authorities have at once instituted strict protective measures, and it is hoped that the disease will not be communicated to others.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. H. EDWARDS,
Consul-General.

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

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Berlin, August 17, 1893.

SIR: The Imperial Gazette, in its issue of Tuesday night, August 15, announced that amongst the Polish laborers in the east end of this city several cases of sickness of a choleraic nature had occurred within the last few days, and that the bacteriological investigations had proven three of these to be Asiatic cholera. The official report added that the disease had probably been imported from Russian Poland.

The most strict protective and precautionary measures were at once instituted by the authorities, and the hope is expressed that the disease will not spread.

Respectfully,

W. H. EDWARDS,
Consul-General.

To the Hon. THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Berlin, August 18, 1893.

SIR: Referring to my No. 546 of the 16th instant, in which I reported the appearance of three cases of cholera in this city, I now have the honor to report that the sanitary commission represent that the sanitary situ-

ation here is entirely satisfactory, and that no case of real or suspected cholera has been found since the deaths of the three Polish persons.

It appears that the deceased persons procured cucumbers from the cholera-infected districts of Russian Poland, and it is the opinion of the sanitary authorities here that the cucumbers contained the germs of the disease. The sanitary authorities are satisfied with the present situation and have no fears of an epidemic.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. H. EDWARDS,
Consul-General.

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

GIBRALTAR.

Additional quarantine notices.

[Notice.]

GIBRALTAR, *August 10, 1893.*

The board of health this day decided to impose a quarantine of five days on arrivals from Taganrog and ports in the sea of Azov, unless they bring clean bills of health indorsed by a British consular authority and have health on board.

In the latter case they will be subject to medical inspection before admission to pratique.

By order :

JOHN C. KING,
Secretary to the Board.

[Notice.]

GIBRALTAR, *August 24, 1893.*

It has been decided by the board of health that the quarantine now imposed on arrivals from Marseilles be removed in the case of vessels bringing clean bills of health indorsed by the British consul and having health on board.

By order :

JOHN C. KING,
Secretary to the Board.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Cholera at Grimsby.

LONDON, ENGLAND, *August 31, 1893.*

Cholera at Grimsby.

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *September 2, 1893.*

Cholera at Grimsby. Critically inspect English passengers on *Circassia* and *California*.

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

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

NOTE.—The health office of the port of New York was informed by telegraph of the receipt of the above cablegram.

Emigrant inspection at Blackwall, London.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,

London, August 19, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following transactions at Blackwall for the week ending to-day: Seven Fins and three French emigrants detained from last week passed, their baggage having been fumigated. Sixteen Scandinavians inspected and allowed to proceed. Fifty-seven emigrants from Gothenburg, and two Poles were ordered to be detained in case of the Poles, and luggage disinfected in case of those from Gothenburg. The steamship company refused to allow Dr. Willard to detain those from Gothenburg, and they proceeded to Southampton this morning without permission. Passed Assistant Surg. Pettus notified.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,

London, August 26, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement of operations at Blackwall for the week: Two Polish emigrants detained from last week; luggage disinfected and allowed to proceed. Five Austrian Poles' luggage disinfected and passed. One hundred and fifty Scandinavians passed without detention.

Several suspicious cases of disease have occurred at Hull and Grimsby. Bacteriological examinations are awaited to confirm the diagnosis.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

HOLLAND.

Official announcement of a case of cholera in Rotterdam.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

The Hague, August 22, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to advise you that the local authorities of the city of Rotterdam make official announcement this day of the appearance of a case of Asiatic cholera, terminating in death, on a river vessel lying in one of the inner harbors of that port.

I beg to state that this is the first appearance of the disease in this country, and that prompt measures have been taken to prevent the spread thereof.

I have the honor to be, sir, etc.,

WILLIAM E. QUINBY.

To the Hon. WALTER Q. GRESHAM,
*Secretary of State.**Inspection and detention of emigrants at Rotterdam.*ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, *August 21, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week just passed I issued eleven bills of health and one visa. The week before, as already

reported, I issued eleven bills of health here and one at Amsterdam. The week before that nine bills of health were issued from here. This is the largest run of business on the records of the United States consulate at this port.

Two vessels I had to visit twice and one three times in order to carry into effect the clause regarding mustering of crew. There are always a few drunken sailors who will not come aboard for inspection. These repeated trips consume the officers' time, and cause unnecessary expense for carriage hire. One vessel I delayed overnight, because at the time appointed for inspection I visited the ship lying in mid-stream, and there was nothing by which to board her. They wanted me to climb a common ladder, held by two men above, which was not long enough for me to reach from the lighter. I refused to imperil my life on any such contrivance. Next morning a broken companion ladder was tied with a rope to a beam connected with the rigging, and I went up it. Before I finished the inspection this had given away, and a block and tackle had to be fastened to the beam, upon which two sailors lifted while I went down to the deck of a tug. This is what we have to contend with daily.

For the two passenger ships last week, I rejected from among the passengers 10 cases of favus, 1 case of fever, 2 idiots—that is, the 2 idiots were turned back by the company upon my earnest request and advice. I am detaining for five days everybody except Germans and Netherlanders, giving the company notice to that effect on last Monday. If cholera spreads, as it has lately, it will be but a short time until I detain everybody. The detained now amount to about 80 or 85 per cent of the whole number. According to my card system, I know absolutely that everyone I order detained is detained. There is no possible chance for them to sail until the time is up. I have absolute and perfect control, and know the exact number of days each emigrant has been at the hotel. Cases of favus or other disease which have been under treatment and have recovered, or other cases that for any reason I wish to show especially to the ship's surgeon, I give my white card to with an ink cross mark over the face.

The ship's surgeon stands beside me at embarkation, and the moment such a card is handed me by an emigrant the peculiarity is pointed out and explained.

We enforced the rule about prohibiting all food aboard this week, to the great delight of the ship's officers and a corresponding disgust of the peddlers. Everything of this kind was taken out of the baggage, and at embarkation each one with a bundle or basket or bucket was stopped and the article searched. Each one stoutly denied having anything but clothes, but one woman had enough bread to last the family the entire trip, and another had two large sausages I will not attempt to describe.

The company informs me that they have again sent word to their agents to look more carefully into the physical condition of applicants before sending them here. However that may be, at any rate the number calling for rejection has declined a great deal.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

ITALY.

Cholera at Sorrento.

NAPLES, August 31, 1893.

Have discovered 3 concealed cases of cholera at Sorrento.

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

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

No cholera at Genoa.

GENOA, ITALY, September 6, 1893.

No cholera since last cable.

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

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

Cholera at Palermo increasing.

NAPLES, September 5, 1893.

Entella left Palermo with cargo for New York Saturday; crew unconfined in port; much worse there.G. B. YOUNG,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

*Reporting departure of steamship Werra.*UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Genoa, August 24, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report the departure from this port August 23, 1893, of the steamer *Werra*, bound for New York, with 447 passengers on board. The third-class passengers, numbering 216, were isolated for five days, and their baggage exposed to live steam at a temperature above 102° C. for half an hour. Trunks and satchels were washed with a 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid. Six packages of hides and 126 bags of gum from Suez were disinfected with sulphur (4 pounds to 1,000 cubic feet) for twelve hours. Fifty-nine of the crew were vaccinated. First and second class passengers were from noninfected localities.

Very respectfully,

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

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

*The cholera in the province of Alessandria.*UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Turin, Italy, August 14, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that cholera is fast disappearing from the province of Alessandria. At Rouaverano on the 12th instant there was one case; also one at Montegioco, near Tortoran.

No cases are reported from the other provinces belonging to this consular district.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HUGO PIZZOTTI,
United States Vice Commercial Agent.To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Two cases of cholera in Rome.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rome, August 1, 1893.

SIR: I have to report two deaths from cholera occurring in this city, one on the 8th and the other on the 9th instant. Both cases were imported from Naples, where the public health appears to be far from good. These are the first and only cases up to date. The sanitary condition of Rome and its environs is excellent. The Government is using every means to prevent the spread of the disease.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WALLACE S. JONES,
Consul-General.

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

The cholera at province of Alessandria.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Turin, August 22, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that although cholera in the province of Alessandria, Italy, had almost entirely disappeared, two new cases followed by death took place on the 20th instant at San Guiliano Vecchio.

One case at Rouaverano and at Origlio one fresh case, which ended fatally, are also reported.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

HUGO PIZZOTTI,
United States Commercial Agent.

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

Relative to a suspicious case of sickness at Palermo.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Palermo, Italy, August 19, 1893.

SIR: On yesterday morning, the 18th instant, rumors were current to the effect that cholera was in Palermo, and after some investigating it was found that a child, after a few hours' illness, died with symptoms of cholera.

I immediately telegraphed Dr. G. B. Young, M. H. S., as follows:

"YOUNG, care AMERICAN CONSUL, Naples:

"Rumors of cholera, 1 death. Am investigating sharply.

"SEYMOUR,
"Consul."

I then immediately wrote the prefect of the city as follows:

"UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
"Palermo, Italy, August 18, 1893.

"SIR: It is rumored that cholera is in Palermo. I have the honor to ask you to give me such information as you have concerning the correctness of the report, that it may assist me in performing my duties intelligently.

"An early reply at your hands will be gladly received.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

"WM. H. SEYMOUR,
"Consul."

"The Honorable THE PREFECT OF PALERMO."

Then confirming the telegram sent Dr. Young, I wrote him giving all the information that it was possible to obtain.

All of yesterday was spent in getting all the information possible concerning the correctness of the report; in fact, I was out until 11 o'clock at night trying to get the facts, for it is necessary here for one to give one's personal attention to such matters in order to get at the bottom. My efforts availed nothing more than the information to the effect that the child, in apparently good health, had died two or three hours after having been taken ill with vomiting, diarrhea, and violent pains in the stomach. The mother has been and is now affected in the same way, I am informed, and she is in a critical condition.

I learned there were several cases considered as "suspects," but theirs were not so pronounced as that of the child and its mother.

In answer to my communication the following was received from the prefect at 2 p. m. this day, about twenty-seven hours after his receipt of mine:

"PALERMO, August 19, 1893.

"It is true that a suspected case of enteritis has been announced in the person of a child who died after twelve hours' illness.

"From investigations made it is, however, concluded that the family where such case occurred had nothing to do with persons or household effects coming from infected localities. It is therefore still doubtful that such case is one of real choleraic infection.

"Anyhow, I can assure you that every precaution has been taken to protect public health, which so far has been good,

"DONATI,
"Acting Prefect.

"The Honorable CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES."

Taking into consideration the facts enumerated already and the inability of the prefect to give more definite information, and that, too, after the doctors had had more than forty-eight hours to hold a post mortem examination and declare the result of same, I felt it my duty to inform the Department, which I have this day done by cable as follows:

"STATE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON."

"Rumors of cholera; wrote prefect; reply not satisfactory. Dispatch follows.

"SEYMOUR."

It is a noted fact that everything is done by the authorities to quiet the fears of the people when such symptoms present themselves, and it is often only after cholera has made considerable headway that it is made known officially.

The house the victims occupied is strictly guarded, both egress and ingress being forbidden, and the daily journals, after speaking of the death of the child and giving its symptoms, have suddenly ceased having anything to say in regard to the health of the locality in which the death occurred.

The information received as to the time of illness of the child, its symptoms, the illness of the mother, etc., I believe true and correct until I receive the prefect's communication, the information coming from truthful and reliable persons.

I have the honor to be sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEYMOUR,
Consul.

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

MOROCCO.

Cholera at the quarantine station at Mogador.

Under date of September 1 the following cablegram was transmitted to this office from the Department of State :

TANGIER, MOROCCO, *September 1, 1893.*

Cholera at quarantine station at Mogador.

MATTHEWS.

RUSSIA.

Cholera in Russia.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Odessa, Russia, August 18, 1893.

SIR: The official weekly bulletin for the week ending 12th instant shows that there were 2,133 cases of Asiatic cholera and 768 deaths in the various governments of European Russia from this dreaded disease. It is also admitted that cholera has again made its appearance at Bahu, Stavropol, Astrachan, and other points along the Volga River. In a word, cholera is again epidemic in Russia, and it exists in thirty different and widely separated governments, viz, Moscow, Bessaralia, Vladimir, Volhyina, Viatha, Pensa Grodno, Rodolia, Ekaterineslav, Kieff, Nizni-Novgorod, Orel, Simbrisk, Kharkoff, Kazan, Samara, Wassaw, Ufa, Kherrow, Poltrava, Minsk Yaroslav, Dow country, and other districts.

The city of Odessa has thus far escaped, but even the most sanguine do not expect a continuation of this good fortune. In the government in which Odessa is situated (Kherson) there were 50 cases and 18 deaths reported last week from cholera.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. E. HEENAN,
Consul.

Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

SWEDEN.

Gothenberg reported free from smallpox.

Under date of August 19 the United States consul at Gothenberg writes that on August 17 the chief medical officers in Gothenberg and Lindholmen issued certificates stating that as there had been no new case of smallpox in Gothenberg since July 29, nor in Lindholmen since July 27, the epidemic may be considered at an end.

WEST INDIES.

Reporting departure of vessels from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, *August 23, 1893.*

SIR: To-day I have had the honor of wiring you as follows: "*Eglantine*, Norwegian bark, Wednesday, for Pensacola via Chandeleur, had 9 cases of yellow fever here. Burgess."

The Norwegian bark *Eglantine*, which left here to-day for Pensacola via Chandeleur (by my advice), entered this port July 23, and soon went to San Jose wharf to discharge cargo, which is a place infected by yellow fever on the Havana side of the harbor. Within six days 9 of her crew (whole number 11) fell sick of yellow fever; fortunately all recovered, though some of them were very sick. After leaving the wharf and going into open bay she was made fairly clean mechanically and disinfected with sulphur and bichloride of mercury.

On the 18th I telegraphed you that the French steamer *Dupuy de Lome*, from Antwerp and Bordeaux, etc., had left here for New Orleans on the previous Thursday with 23 French, Italian, and Austrian emigrants aboard; all well.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

Sanitary condition of St. Christopher.

ST. CHRISTOPHER, WEST INDIES,
August 21, 1893.

It is impossible to get a report from the health officers. Leprosy is among the plagues of the island of St. Kitts, and some what affects the adjacent island of Nevis. There is a great deal of fever of the malarial type on both islands.

STEPHEN W. PARKER,
United States Consul.

To the Hon. THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*Melbourne*.—Month of June, 1893. Estimated population, 474,810. Total deaths registered, 631, including measles, 42; scarlet fever, 2; influenza, 2; whooping cough, 4; diphtheria, 1; and enteric fever, 17.

Sydney.—Month of June, 1893. Estimated population, 383,283. Total deaths registered, 154, including scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 9; enteric fever, 2; and diarrhea, 5.

CUBA—*Havana*.—Under date of August 26, 1893, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 130 deaths in this city during the week ending August 24, 1893.

Eighteen of these deaths were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 75 new cases, 3 were caused by enteric fever, 3 by pernicious fever, 2 by paludal fever, 2 by diphtheria, and 1 by glanders.

Four of the 18 deaths by yellow fever occurred in the military hospital.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended August 19 corresponded to an annual rate of 22.8 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,322,429. The lowest rate was recorded in Halifax, viz, 13.6, and the highest in Preston, viz, 33.1 a thousand.

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.
Brussels.....	Aug. 12.....	483,081	166					2	1	1	7	1
Buda-Pesth.....	Aug. 13.....	530,000	12							10	1	1
Buda-Pesth.....	Aug. 20.....	530,000	18					1	2	6	2	3
Cairo.....	Aug. 3.....	374,838	448				1	5		2	2	2
Calcutta.....	July 22.....	681,560	353	7		1				1	1	
Ceylon.....	July 29.....	130,000	37									
Chemnitz.....	Aug. 19.....	143,000	88									
Chihuahua.....	Aug. 27.....	29,500	18									
Christiania.....	Aug. 19.....	161,151	48									
Cienfuegos.....	Aug. 26.....	23,000	33	13				5				
Cognac.....	Aug. 19.....	17,500	9			4						
Cologne.....	Aug. 12.....	301,205	141					2	1	6	4	3
Colon.....	Aug. 19.....		9									
Colon.....	Aug. 26.....		6									
Cork.....	Aug. 19.....	15,000	4									
Cork.....	Aug. 26.....	15,000	4									
Crefeld.....	Aug. 19.....	108,000	72									
Curacao.....	Aug. 19.....	27,493	5									
Demerara.....	July 15.....	53,176	58									
Denia.....	Aug. 12.....	14,000	3									
Dunkirk.....	Aug. 21.....	140,000	40									
Dusseldorf.....	Aug. 12.....	159,590	65									
Dresden.....	Aug. 12.....	308,930	139							1	2	2
Dundee.....	Aug. 19.....	157,289	74							1	2	6
Edinburgh.....	Aug. 19.....	267,672	80						3	2		2
Florence.....	Aug. 20.....	186,015	75					1				
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Aug. 19.....	185,000	58							2	2	
Fürth.....	Aug. 12.....	45,000								3		
Flushing.....	Aug. 13.....	15,000	6									
Funchal.....	Aug. 19.....	145,000	29									
Funchal.....	Aug. 22.....	145,000	22									
Ghent.....	Aug. 19.....	152,811	79							2	8	
Gibraltar.....	Aug. 20.....	25,800	6									
Glasgow.....	Aug. 19.....	572,500	222									
Gothenburg.....	Aug. 12.....	108,000						1	1	3	4	14
Guadeloupe.....	Aug. 7.....	17,000	10									
Guadeloupe.....	Aug. 14.....	17,000	10									
Guelph, Canada.....	Aug. 26.....	10,689	3									
Girgenti.....	Aug. 5.....	23,847	9									
Girgenti.....	Aug. 12.....	23,847	8									
Halifax.....	Aug. 26.....	38,700	1								1	
Hamburg.....	Aug. 23.....	620,000	220									6
Hanover.....	Aug. 12.....	191,400	86				4		7	13	9	
Havana.....	Aug. 24.....	198,620	130	18				3		2		
Havre.....	Aug. 12.....	116,369	100					4		1	9	1
Hiogo.....	Aug. 5.....	148,118	54	1				1	1	2		
Hiogo.....	Aug. 12.....	148,118	85	1				2				
Huddersfield.....	Aug. 19.....	97,552	40								1	
Hull.....	Aug. 12.....	208,639	182					3	1			2
Kehl.....	Aug. 12.....	129,556	62					1	1	2		2
Kingston.....	Sept. 1.....	19,264	3									
Leeds.....	Aug. 19.....	382,094	173					2	1	3	1	3
Leghorn.....	Aug. 19.....	103,166	35					1				
Leith.....	Aug. 19.....	70,972	29						1		2	1
Licata.....	Aug. 5.....	20,000	5					1	1		3	
Licata.....	Aug. 12.....	20,000	13					1			3	
Liege.....	Aug. 19.....	155,898	45									
Liverpool.....	Aug. 19.....	510,480	265					1	11	2		4
London, Canada.....	Aug. 12.....	35,000	9									
London, Canada.....	Aug. 19.....	35,000	11									
London, England.....	Aug. 24.....	5,633,806	1,855	14		3		29	48	63	55	49
Lyons.....	Aug. 12.....	450,000	169					3		4	2	1
Magdeburg.....	Aug. 5.....	215,489	148							2		2
Magdeburg.....	Aug. 12.....	215,489	143							4		3
Manchester.....	Aug. 19.....	517,760	224						5		3	3
Manila.....	July 22.....	350,000	202									
Manila.....	July 29.....	350,000	173									
Mannheim.....	Aug. 12.....	20,000							1		4	
Marsala.....	Aug. 5.....	40,131	25					1				1
Marsala.....	Aug. 12.....	40,131	17					1				
Matamoras.....	Aug. 26.....	8,000	6									
Matanzas.....	Aug. 23.....	40,000	21									
Mayence.....	Aug. 19.....	72,281	33					1		3		
Melbourne.....	July 22.....	474,810	631					1	2	1		

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.		
Moncton, N. B.	Aug. 26.	8,300	2											
Montevideo.	July 22.	221,465	62			1								
Moscow	Aug. 13.	800,000	752	78		1		4	5	13				1
Munich.	Aug. 12.	380,000	203					2		7	4			1
Munich.	Aug. 19.	380,000	224						3	5	2			
Nagasaki.	July 29.	61,999	4			4								
Nagasaki.	Aug. 5.	61,999												
Nantes.	Aug. 19.	127,482	77											
Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Aug. 19.	186,345	68							1	2			1
Newcastle, N. S. W.	July 31.	86,661	17											
Nogales, Mex.	Aug. 26.	1,200	1											
Nuremberg.	Aug. 5.	153,590	77							3				1
Odessa	Aug. 22.	315,900	219			1			6	5	2			1
Osaka	Aug. 4.	479,895		1						3				
Osaka	Aug. 11.	479,895						2		1				
Palermo	Aug. 5.	250,000	109					2	3	4				
Palermo	Aug. 12.	250,000	122					6		1				
Paris, France	Aug. 10.	2,424,735	708					18	5	23	23			4
Plymouth.	Aug. 19.	86,772	29											
Port au Prince.	Aug. 6.	40,000	22											
Port au Prince.	Aug. 13.	40,000	22											
Port au Prince.	Aug. 20.	40,000	23											
Port Hope, Canada	Aug. 26.	6,610	2											
Prague.	Aug. 19.	186,315	8						1	7				
Puntarenas.	Aug. 19.	2,538	3											
Rotterdam	Aug. 19.	222,233	108			1				2				
Rheims	Aug. 19.	110,000	52					1						
Rome.	Aug. 22.	449,739	171					2					10	
Sagua la Grande.	Aug. 26.	17,536	10		5		1		1					1
St. Etienne	Aug. 20.	133,443	113					2	3					
Santiago de Cuba	Aug. 26.	50,000	40		5	2								
Schiedam	Aug. 19.	25,280	9											
Sheffield.	Aug. 19.	334,783	165					2	5	1	7			3
Sorrento.	Aug. 19.	9,414	9	2				2						
Stockholm.	Aug. 15.	249,246	71						6	2				
Stockholm	Aug. 22.	249,246	76						2	1				1
St. John, N. B.	Aug. 26.	39,179	21											
Sunderland.	Aug. 19.	134,394	80					2						
St. Parre	Aug. 19.	41,100	14											
Stettin.	Aug. 12.	122,000	58					2						
Stuttgart	Aug. 17.	139,659	53						2	2				
Swansea.	Aug. 19.	95,000	37									1		5
Tampico	Aug. 27.	7,500	18											
Trapani	Aug. 5.	43,095	10					1	3	1	2			
Trapani	Aug. 12.	43,095	8				1	1						
Trieste.	Aug. 12.	158,314	67			4			1	2	1			
Truxillo.	Aug. 21.	5,000	5											
Venice.	Aug. 12.	163,707	52					1						
Vera Cruz.	Aug. 24.	25,500	24											
Warsaw	Aug. 10.	500,931	287			6		3	6	4	3			6
Winnipeg	Aug. 26.	32,119	16						1					
Zurich.	Aug. 12.	110,000	41							2				

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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