

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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

UNITED STATES.

Notice with regard to nonreceipt of the Abstract of Sanitary Reports.

Any person whose name is on the mailing list of the ABSTRACT, failing at any time to receive the same, will confer a favor by immediately reporting the fact to the Bureau.

Circular.—*Unlabeled baggage of steerage passengers and unlabeled baggage of second-cabin passengers from cholera-infected ports or places to be disinfected at the quarantine station for the port of arrival.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 19, 1893.

To Quarantine Officers of the United States, Commissioners of Immigration, Collectors of Customs, Steamship Agents, and others:

Department Circular No. 65, May 4, 1893, relating to the labeling of baggage and the issue of inspection cards to steerage and cabin passengers, provides that all baggage of steerage passengers destined for the United States shall be labeled at the port of departure, said label to bear the seal or stamp of the consulate or of the medical officer of the United States serving at the foreign port; also, that the baggage of cabin passengers from cholera-infected ports or places shall be likewise labeled.

Information has been received that occasionally pieces of baggage arrive without being labeled as above required. It is hereby directed that any piece of baggage, including hand baggage, belonging to a steerage passenger, not bearing a label as provided for in said circular, shall be disinfected by steam at the quarantine station for the port of arrival; also, that the baggage of second-cabin passengers coming from cholera-infected ports or places, not bearing the label as provided for in said circular, shall be likewise disinfected by steam at the quarantine station for the port of arrival.

In view of the difficulty of accurately inspecting each piece of baggage while on board ship at the quarantine, commissioners of immigration and customs officers are hereby directed to scrutinize the baggage of immigrants, when landed at the immigrant station, and, should any piece of baggage, including hand baggage, be discovered to be without a label, as above required, they are directed to return the same to the quarantine of the port where said baggage shall be disinfected by steam and properly labeled with a certificate to that effect before said baggage shall be allowed to pass into the United States.

C. S. HAMLIN,
Secretary.

Decision of the Solicitor of the Treasury as to what is understood by the words "Entering any port in the United States," as used in the national quarantine act of February 15, 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C., September 19, 1893.

SIR: The Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S., Dr. Walter Wyman, has addressed a letter to me (inclosing one from Surg. R. D. Murray, on duty at Key West Quarantine Station), in which he states that a vessel from a foreign port had arrived there without bringing a consular bill of health, as provided for in the national quarantine act of February 15, 1893, and the matter was referred to the collector of customs at Key West, with the request that he enter action against said vessel under the provisions of section 2 of the act. * * *

The question proposed to me is whether the words "entering any port of the United States," as used in said quarantine act, must be held to mean the entry of the vessel at the custom-house.

I do not understand such to be the meaning of the statute. By section 1 it is provided:

"That it shall be unlawful for any merchant ship or other vessel from any foreign port or place, to enter any port of the United States, except in accordance with the provisions of this act and with such rules and regulations of State or municipal health authorities as may be made in pursuance of, or consistent with, this act; and any such vessel which shall enter, or attempt to enter, any port of the United States in violation thereof, shall forfeit to the United States a sum to be awarded in the discretion of the court, not exceeding five thousand dollars," etc.

Section 2 of the act provides, among other things, that—

"Any vessel clearing and sailing from any such port without such bill of health, and entering any port of the United States, shall forfeit to the United States not more than five thousand dollars," etc.

A "port" differs from a "haven," and includes something more. First, it is a place at which vessels may arrive, discharge, or take in their cargoes. Second, it comprehends a ville, city, or borough, called in Latin *capit corpus*, for the reception of mariners and merchants, for securing the goods and bringing them to market, etc. Third, it is impressed with a legal character by the civil authority.

By the Roman law a port is defined to be *Locus conclusus, quo importantur meres et unde exportantur*. In other words, a port is a natural or artificial harbor or bay, cove, inlet, or recess of the sea, or a lake or mouth of a river which vessels can enter, and where they can lie safe from injury by storms. In a legal sense, a port is a place where persons or merchandise are allowed to pass into and out of a country—a place where there is a constant resort of vessels for the purpose of loading and unloading, with provisions made for them to do so. A port may exist without a custom-house at all. The port, for instance, of Boston would still be a port or harbor in a physical or geographical sense if the custom-house were removed from there.

I do not think, therefore, that the words "entering any port of the United States," as used in the quarantine act, mean the entry of a vessel at the custom-house.

Very respectfully,

F. A. REEVE,
Solicitor.

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

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Report of Sanitary Inspector John Guitéras on the outbreak of yellow fever at Brunswick, Ga.

PORT OF BRUNSWICK,

September 14, 1893.

SIR: Yesterday morning as I returned from the Seashore Hotel, where I had been for the night, I was met by a messenger from a physician here, who reported a death under suspicious circumstances in the practice of Dr. ———. On inspection, the cadaver showed the external appearances of yellow fever. I ordered the body to be removed at once to the cemetery, and, in the presence of the local practitioners, demonstrated the lesions of yellow fever. I heard, accidentally, that another death had taken place in the city hospital, under the care of Dr. ———. I asked him if there had been any suspicious appearances about the case, and he answered positively that there had been none; that the man's wife had died about nine days ago of tuberculosis, and that a child had died about six weeks ago. The parents were Norwegians. The doctor had given a certificate of consumption for both. I went to the hospital and found the consumptive to be a well-nourished youth, whose skin was as yellow as a lemon, and marked by petecchiæ and post-mortem lividity. The mouth of the patient, the pillows, and sheets showed unmistakable evidences of black vomit. The matron, a white lady, who has not had yellow fever, could give me no information concerning the case, as it had been nursed by a colored man.

A case was reported to me by another physician in his practice. We found it in the elder brother of the Cox child. He has a severe attack of yellow fever.

Now, these cases are unconnected with one another, and they prove that there were foci of infection in the city, as I stated in my letter, in which I maintained that it was probable that Assistant Surg. Branham had contracted the disease in the city of Brunswick and not at quarantine. * * *

I have depopulated the block where the shoemaker lived and had his business. I have removed from the house where the Norwegian took sick a large family. I shall destroy the bed clothing used by the said Norwegian, and all that can be burned in the miserable shanty where the shoemaker lived.

A heavy responsibility weighs upon those whose obstructionism has been the cause of bringing back to the city its safely scattered population.

Yours, respectfully,

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

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

*Yellow fever epidemic at Brunswick, Ga.—Camp of detention opened.*BRUNSWICK, GA., *September 14, 1893.*

* * * The Turner case is a returned refugee. I suspect her child also has yellow fever. Many of the refugees had members of their families coming in and out. Many people have returned in spite of warning given by us.

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

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

BRUNSWICK, GA., *September 15, 1893.*

The Turner child has yellow fever. I think I can be of no further service in this city. * * *

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

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

BRUNSWICK, GA., *September 15, 1893.*

I remain until relieved. A better feeling prevails these last two hours as the prospects become graver.

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

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 15, 1893.*

Hasten camp. If advisable to stop passengers to Atlanta, do so.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Passed Assistant Surg. H. D. GEDDINGS, M. H. S.,

Brunswick, Ga.

BRUNSWICK, GA., *September 16, 1893.*

Two cases to-day. Geddings arrived. I leave to-morrow; sickness in family.

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

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

BRUNSWICK, GA., *September 16, 1893.*

Arrived 3 p. m. Would urgently recommend opening camp and making it only outlet from Brunswick. New cases badly scattered.

H. D. GEDDINGS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 16, 1893.*

Recommendation for opening camp and making it only outlet from Brunswick approved. Was authorized by yesterday's telegram. Have wired Porter to guard Cumberland River. Murray arrives Monday.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Passed Assistant Surg. H. D. GEDDINGS, M. H. S.,

Brunswick, Ga.

FERNANDINA, FLA., *September 16, 1893.*

Very necessary to have quarantine patrol at Cumberland Sound to stop refugees from Brunswick in small boats entering St. Marys and Fernandina.

J. L. HORSEY,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 16, 1893.*

Camp will be opened Monday, if possible. Please guard Cumberland River as Bureau agent.

To Dr. J. Y. PORTER,
Jacksonville, Fla.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 16, 1893.*

Have requested Porter to guard Cumberland River as Bureau agent.

To Dr. HORSEY,
Fernandina, Fla.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 17, 1893.*

No reply from Porter. Can you tell me where he is? If he has not taken action at Cumberland Sound, wish you to do so immediately. Answer.

To Acting Assistant Surg. HORSEY,
Fernandina, Fla.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

FERNANDINA, FLA., *September 18, 1893.*

Porter expected to arrive Jacksonville to-day. I am acting for him. Have put day and night patrol on Cumberland River, 6 men and 3 boats.

J. L. HORSEY,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *September 18, 1893.*

Cumberland River guarded. How will you provide against travel from Brunswick to Florida via Atlanta? Suggest agent at Atlanta to certify parties at least five days from Brunswick. Is there sanitary cordon around Brunswick? Answer.

J. Y. PORTER,
State Health Officer, Florida.

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

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

Have ordered Dr. Von Seydewitz to Atlanta. Ordered sanitary cordon around Brunswick. Not hearing from you, ordered Acting Assistant Surg. Horsey to take charge Cumberland River. Has done so.

To Dr. J. Y. PORTER,
Jacksonville, Fla.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

JESUP, GA., *September 15, 1893.*

This town has quarantined against Brunswick. Finances insufficient to render full protection to this town or contiguous towns and cities. A camp of detention, situated few miles south of Jesup on East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, is an absolute necessity and is urgently requested. Brunswick mail should be fumigated. Advise your action.

JAS. STEEL, *Mayor.*

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 15, 1893.*

Impracticable to establish a second detention camp near Jesup. Have wired inspector at Jesup to allow no persons from Brunswick to stop. Confer with Dr. Samuels concerning establishment of a quarantine camp near Jesup.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To the Hon. JAMES STEEL, *Mayor,*
Jesup, Ga.

BRUNSWICK, GA., *September 16, 1893.*

Tents, cots, and bedding ordered shipped to Jesup. Will need De Saussaure if camp opened.

H. D. GEDDINGS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

WAYNESVILLE, GA., *September 17, 1893.*

Please wire official designation of camp.

H. D. GEDDINGS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

BRUNSWICK, GA., *September 17, 1893.*

Yellow fever epidemic. Will put Faget in charge of city hospital with corps of nurses. Recommend establishment at once of sanitary cordon to make camp only outlet and prevent return of fresh material. Situation critical and prospects of much distress. Camp ready to-morrow.

H. D. GEDDINGS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 17, 1893.*

Ordered De Saussaure last night. Steward Cragg also ordered to Brunswick. Cordon approved. Camp will be called Detention Camp, Waynesville.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Passed Assistant Surg. H. D. GEDDINGS, M. H. S.,
Brunswick, Ga.

BRUNSWICK, GA., *September 17, 1893.*

Eleven new cases reported and seen to-day. Epidemic declared by board of health. Hospital camp men should be furnished at once; much need of assistance. Geddings at camp to-day.

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

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

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

Services needed as sanitary inspector. Proceed immediately Atlanta, and wire arrival and address. Consult railway authorities and wire

recommendations to prevent Brunswick refugees going south, particularly to Florida. Urge railways to refuse tickets south unless purchaser has been five days from Brunswick and is well, under penalty of passenger's return.

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

To Dr. PAUL VON SEYDEWITZ,
New Orleans, La.

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

See orders that were sent Geddings. Acting Assistant Horsey has charge of Cumberland River. Take measures to prevent water travel north. Dr. Von Seydewitz ordered from New Orleans to Atlanta to prevent Brunswick refugees going south unless five days from Brunswick.

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

To Surg. MURRAY,
Brunswick, Ga.

BRUNSWICK, GA., *September 18, 1893.*

Twenty cases under treatment; one death to-day; no need of physicians until asked for. Volunteers will not be welcomed. Nurses not wanted at present; must have liberty to select them ourselves. Fever pervades entire city and can not be stamped out. A siege of six weeks is most favorable outlook. Local hospital will be opened. People do not seem to be nervous or panic-stricken. Present destitution will be met by private contributions. We demand that credence be given our certificates, and give assurance that no dangerous persons will leave here. De Saussaure here; will serve at camp. Camp ready for occupation; accommodates 300. Strict cordon established on land around entire infected region. Complete water guard placed to-morrow. Refuge camp not now necessary, but can be made in connection with and near Waynesville camp. More tents not needed now. * * *

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

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

BRUNSWICK, GA., *September 19, 1893.*

One hundred and twenty-two persons admitted to camp. One case declared in city. No case considered critical. Most of cases reported yesterday are convalescent. Physicians have little to do. River and shore guard nearly complete; when so no need of guarding by other States and towns. We wish permission to pass out immune persons with clean clothing with one day's detention at camp. * * *

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

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

DETENTION CAMP,
Waynesville, Ga., September 19, 1893.

Camp opened to-day. One hundred and thirteen received. Perfect contentment.

H. D. GEDDINGS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

BRUNSWICK, GA., *September 20, 1893.*

Twenty-five persons sent to camp; no new cases; 3 old cases under treatment, 2 male and 2 female nurses arrived from New Orleans. Steward Cragg reports for duty. Desire to use punched envelopes for letter mail to avoid the tearing and defacement of the rough instrument used. Punched envelopes permit sulphur gas to permeate the inside, the present system does not fumigate the contents. Please instruct Atlanta mail superintendent. The need of subsistence for this community is urgent, but it is not advisable to build a sufficient refugee camp.

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

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON GENERAL M. H. S.

DETENTION CAMP,
Waynesville, Ga., September 20, 1893.

One hundred and forty-nine refugees in camp to-night. Guards and attendants, 64. All well. Savannah and Charleston agree to accept our certificates.

H. D. GEDDINGS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON GENERAL M. H. S.

BRUNSWICK, GA., *September 21, 1893.*

Two cases reported; 1 death of an old woman reported yesterday as convalescent. Nine sent to camp. Inspected camp to-day, and find affairs running smoothly. Weather pleasant but nights are becoming cool. No communication with Brunswick except by Government train, which makes two trips per day.

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

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

*Telegrams to the Bureau from the relief committee at Brunswick.*BRUNSWICK, GA., *September 15, 1893.*

The so-called mass meeting held here to-day does not represent the sentiment of the thinking people of our city. The best element are in sympathy with the Government efforts in our behalf.

T. W. LAMB, *Mayor.*
JACOB E. DART.
J. W. SMITH.
ED. F. COOK.
A. F. CHURCHILL.

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

BRUNSWICK, GA., *September 17, 1893.*

The relief association instructs me to tender you the thanks of this entire people for the assistance already given and further assistance promised our stricken people; to further notify you that this board and the board of health have adopted earnest resolutions of thanks to Dr. Guitéras for his able, faithful, and conscientious service; further, to appeal to you to detail Dr. Faget for service in this city.

C. P. GOODYEAR,
For Relief Association.

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

BRUNSWICK, GA., *September 17, 1893.*

At meeting relief committee held to-day following resolutions unanimously adopted :

" *Resolved*, That expressions of gratitude be tendered Surgeon-General Wyman for his efficient help ever since the beginning of our disaster.

" *Resolved further*, That thanks be extended Dr. Guitéras, the eminent pathologist, for his valuable services while here.

" *Further resolved*, That Surgeon-General Wyman detail Dr. Faget for active service at this point during epidemic, as great confidence prevails in his ability in this city."

T. W. LAMB,

President.

L. C. BODET,

Secretary Relief Committee.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 17, 1893.*

Telegram received and expressions therein appreciated. Dr. Faget has been ordered, and should be in Brunswick to-day.

WYMAN,

Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To T. W. LAMB, Esq.,

President Relief Committee, Brunswick, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 17, 1893.*

Thanks for telegram. Faget left Washington for Brunswick Friday last.

WYMAN,

Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To C. P. GOODYEAR,

Relief Association, Brunswick, Ga.

Report on the unsanitary condition of the islands off the southern coast of South Carolina—Sanitary measures instituted.

BEAUFORT, S. C., *September 14, 1893.*

Thorough inspection of St. Helena completed. Sixty-three drowned, but buried by natives. No trace of odor in cemeteries. Carcasses all buried. Malaria prevalent in sections that suffered most. Some diarrhea from bad water and improper food. All wells yield brackish water. Have ordered 100 cleaned and pumped out till water is pure. Some sections flooded from closing of main drains, and water rendered brackish by heavy rains; emits odors. Arrangements made for starting force of 130 men to work on these. Crops almost completely destroyed. Four hundred and forty-two houses wrecked. Tents will be sent for temporary use. Ten thousand dollars could be well expended as a sanitary measure for purchase of lumber to aid negroes in rebuilding houses before winter approaches. Please wire what sum will be available, so that I can make arrangements accordingly. See letter. Will be absent two days inspecting Ladies Island and Coosaw.

G. M. MAGRUDER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

BEAUFORT, S. C., *September 16, 1893.*

Inspection of Warsaw, Corn, and Ladies Islands completed. Condition similar to St. Helena, and same measures inaugurated. Dr. Gibbs engaged for these islands. Water too shallow in many places for cutter. Will engage launch if my former recommendation is approved and I am kept in charge here. Have been absent too much to send written report. Start for Paris Island.

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

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

SEPTEMBER 19, 1893.

Telegrams concerning St. Helena, Warsaw, Corn, and Ladies islands received. Department will not purchase lumber to aid rebuilding houses. Pumping out of wells approved; also, opening drains where absolutely necessary. Restrict operations to measures to prevent spread of disease. * * * The islands must rely on other sources for eleemosynary aid. Legally impossible to do more than above indicated.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

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

BEAUFORT, S. C., *September, 17, 1893.*

About 200 wells have been ordered cleaned, at \$3 each. Men employed in ditching at 75 cents per day. Total cost of drainage will not exceed \$2,000. Medicine and medical attendance will not exceed \$80 per week. Impossible to request approval of recommendation before work is begun without great delay, necessitating an additional trip to each island. Will visit Coosaw and Dattaw to-morrow, but will inaugurate no new procedure. Inspected Paris Island yesterday and followed usual course. Appointed Dr. Stewart medical attendant.

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

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

CHARLESTON, S. C., *September 19, 1893.*

Inspected Coosaw and Dattaw yesterday; all islands affected similarly, and usual measures taken. As no more money will be available, and as your order limited me to the islands adjacent to St. Helena, will confine myself to the seven already visited, and will push work.

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

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

One case of yellow fever at the Gulf Quarantine Station.

GULF QUARANTINE, *September 11, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that Seaman Gustav Skonbeck, of the Norwegian bark *Eglantine*, was admitted to the hospital on the 8th instant suffering from yellow fever.

This is one of the men reported by me on the last weekly report as unimmune and isolated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Smallpox at Reading, Pa.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Philadelphia, Pa., September 13, 1893.

DEAR SIR: The Reading, Berks County, board of health reports that for the two weeks ending September 11, 1893, 78 new cases of smallpox occurred in that city, making a total of 387 cases to date, with 7 deaths.

Very truly, yours,

BENJAMIN LEE, M. D.,

Secretary.

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

One case of smallpox at Fort Recovery, Ohio.

Under date of September 15, 1893, the secretary of the Ohio State board of health reports the occurrence of one case of smallpox at Fort Recovery, Mercer County, Ohio.

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended September 16, 1893.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, September 16, 1893.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 16, 1893, also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from—	Total.
1893.			
Sept. 10	Steamship Belgenland	Antwerp.....	244
10	Steamship America.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	511
10	Steamship La Gascogne	Havre	218
11	Steamship Circassia.....	Glasgow and Merville.....	120
11	Steamship State of California.....	do	201
11	Steamship Arizona.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	230
11	Steamship Berlin.....	Southampton.....	114
11	Steamship Edam.....	Rotterdam	170
11	Steamship H. H. Meier.....	Bremen	787
13	Steamship Obdam.....	Rotterdam.....	226
13	Steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II.....	Bremen	364
14	Steamship Dannia.....	Hamburg	114
14	Steamship Lahn.....	Bremen	399
14	Steamship Rhymland.....	Antwerp	285
15	Steamship Nirge.....	Copenhagen, Christiania, etc.....	142
15	Steamship Britannic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	432
15	Steamship Hungaria.....	Hamburg	129
15	Steamship Fürst Bismarck.....	do.....	145
16	Steamship Werkendam.....	Rotterdam	108
16	Steamship La Touraine.....	Havre	172
	Total.....		5,111

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

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

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended September 9, 1893.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, Mass., September 11, 1893.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 9, 1893, also name of vessel and port from which it arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Immigrants.
1893, September 6.....	Steamship Prussian.....	Glasgow, Moville, and Galway....	210

Yours, respectfully,

S. C. WRIGHTINGTON,
Commissioner.

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 17, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British s. s. Helen*.....	Sept. 6	Antwerp.....	Newport News.	Disinfected.....	Sept. 11

*Owing to an error on the report from Cape Charles Quarantine for the week ended September 9, this vessel was reported as not detained for disinfection and as discharged September 6.

Twenty-two vessels inspected and passed.
Five vessels spoken and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 9, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
S. s. Maple Branch.....	Sept. 7	Havana	Phila	Sent to Reedy Island for disinfection.	Sept. 9

Fifteen vessels inspected and passed.

Week ended September 16, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
American bkn. G. de Zaldo.....	Sept. 13	Zara.....	Waiting orders.	Fumigated and sent to Reedy Island for disinfection.	Sept. 16

Eight vessels inspected and passed.

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

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE, REEDY ISLAND STATION.

Week ended September 17, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Am. sc. Carrie E. Woodbury*.....	Sept. 7	Tampico.....	Camden.....	Disinfected.....	Sept. 12
British s. s. Maple Branch*.....	Sept. 10	Havana.....	Phila.....	.....do.....	Sept. 15

* Previously reported.

Twenty-four vessels inspected and passed.

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 14, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Austrian bk. Anna E. B.*.....	Aug. 25	Santos.....	Ship Island	Disinfected.....	Sept. 14
British bk. Glenvald*.....	Sept. 1	.....do.....	Apalachicola.....	.....do.....
Norwegian bk. Eglantine*†.....	Sept. 5	Havana.....	Pensacola.....do.....	Sept. 14
Austrian bg. Stacey Clark*.....	Sept. 6	.....do.....	Mobile.....	.....do.....
American sc. Millie Williams.....	Sept. 11	Vera Cruz.....	Pascagoula.....	.....do.....
British s. s. Manin.....	Sept. 12	Rio de Janeiro.	Horn Island.	.....do.....

* Previously reported.

† One case yellow fever developed among the crew on September 8, 1893.

KEY WEST QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 9, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British bk. Golden Rod.....	Sept. 3	Havana.....	Apalachicola.	Disinfected.....	Sept. 9
Sch. Golden Rule.....	Sept. 3	Sagua la Grande.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 9

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 9, 1893.

Two vessels inspected and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE. *

Week ended September 13, 1893.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 9, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Norwegian bk. Verena*.....	Aug. 24	Barbados.....	Brunswick..	Held for disinfection.	Sept. 4
Am. bk. Frank Vanderherchen*.....	Aug. 25	Brunswick..	Darien.....	Disinfected.....	
Norwegian bk. Hosten*.....	Aug. 29	Cienfuegos..	Wilmington.	Held for disinfection.	
Spanish bg. Atavifo*.....	Aug. 30	Havana.....	Brunswick..	.....do.....	Sept. 4
British sch. Beatrice McLeant.....	Sept. 3	Gaudeloupe	Jacksonville.	Disinfected.....	
Spanish s. s. Miguel M. Paniellos.....	Sept. 7	Sagua la Grande.	Savannah...	Held for disinfection.	

* Previously reported.

† This vessel was driven upon St. Catharines Island on August 27, 1893, while bound for this station. She was disinfected as she lay.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

ALABAMA—*Mobile*.—Month of August, 1893. Population, 31,076. Total deaths, 52, including enteric fever, 1; dysentery, 1; and phthisis pulmonalis, 7.

CALIFORNIA—*Oakland*.—Month of August, 1893. Estimated population, 60,000. Total deaths, 64, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 2; and phthisis pulmonalis, 7.

Sacramento.—Month of August, 1893. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 46, including cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; diphtheria, 1; influenza, 1; and phthisis pulmonalis, 3.

San Francisco.—Month of August, 1893. Estimated population, 330,000. Total deaths, 440, including cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2; croup, 5; diphtheria, 3; dysentery, 3; enteric fever, 11; and phthisis pulmonalis, 78.

COLORADO—*Denver*.—Month of August, 1893. Estimated population, 150,000. Total deaths, 149; including diphtheria, 10; scarlet fever, 1; enteric fever, 4; and phthisis pulmonalis, 30.

CONNECTICUT.—Month of August, 1893. Reports to the State board of health from 167 towns, having an aggregate population of 794,015, show a total of 1,434 deaths, including measles, 2; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria and croup, 14; whooping cough, 8; enteric fever, 14; and phthisis pulmonalis, 123.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago*.—Month of July, 1893. Estimated population, 1,575,000. Total deaths, 2,934, including diarrhea, 42; dysentery, 15; cholera infantum, 665; diphtheria, 58; scarlet fever, 22; measles, 12; enteric fever, 55; whooping cough, 18; and phthisis pulmonalis, 186.

Month of August, 1893. Total deaths, 2,573, including diarrhea, 18; dysentery, 15; cholera infantum, 507; diphtheria, 55; scarlet fever, 9; enteric fever, 76; measles, 4; smallpox, 1; whooping cough, 38; and phthisis pulmonalis, 166.

KENTUCKY—*Louisville*.—Month of August, 1893. Population, 161,129. Deaths, white, 245; colored, 61; total, 306, including phthisis pulmonalis, 32; diphtheria, 1; dysentery, 4; scarlet fever, 1; enteric fever, 16; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3; and whooping cough, 5.

MAINE—*Portland*.—Four weeks ended September 9, 1893. Estimated population, 40,000. Total deaths, 68, including diphtheria, 1; dysentery, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 8; and enteric fever, 3.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore*.—Month of August, 1893. Population, white, 384,394; colored, 71,033; total, 434,439. Deaths, white, 649; colored, 187; total, 836, including enteric fever, 33; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 3; dysentery, 11; diarrhea, 30; croup, 3; and phthisis pulmonalis, 79.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Northampton*.—Month of August, 1893. Estimated population, 16,400. Total deaths, 27, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5, and enteric fever, 1.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended September 9, 1893. Reports to the State board of health at Lansing from 63 observers indicate that inflammation

of the bowels, influenza, and cholera infantum decreased in area of prevalence. Scarlet fever was reported present at 38 places, enteric fever at 36, diphtheria at 31, and measles at 4 places.

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis*.—Month of August, 1893. Population 164,738. Total deaths, 223, including cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; dysentery, 1; scarlet fever, 6; enteric fever, 19; and phthisis pulmonalis, 20.

OHIO—*Cuyton*.—Month of August, 1893. Population, 63,000. Total deaths, 100, including phthisis pulmonalis, 14; dysentery, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; enteric fever, 3; and whooping cough, 2.

Cleveland.—Month of August, 1893. Estimated population, 290,000. Total deaths, 598, including scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 7; whooping cough, 4; enteric fever, 23; dysentery, 11; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 8; and phthisis pulmonalis, 30.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville*.—Month of August, 1893. Estimated population, white, 54,595; colored, 33,159; total, 87,754. Deaths, white, 65; colored, 83; total, 148, including dysentery, 15; scarlet fever, 1; enteric fever, 12; whooping cough, 1; and phthisis pulmonalis, 14.

WASHINGTON—*Seattle*.—Month of August, 1893. Estimated population, 60,000. Total deaths, 42, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5.

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.	Sept. 16.	27,500	11	2													
Baltimore, Md.	Sept. 16.	434,439	151	20													1
Binghamton, N. Y.	Sept. 16.	38,000	7														
Boston, Mass.	Sept. 16.	448,477	242	30													2
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Sept. 16.	806,343	67	43													5
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Sept. 15.	296,908	95	7													
Cleveland, Ohio.	Sept. 9.	290,000	87	8													
Cleveland, Ohio.	Sept. 16.	290,000	88	9													1
Indianapolis, Ind.	Sept. 9.	105,436	43	5													
Indianapolis, Ind.	Sept. 16.	105,436	33	4													
Fall River, Mass.	Sept. 16.	74,398	35	2													1
Galveston, Tex.	Sept. 8.	29,084	13														
Manchester, N. H.	Sept. 16.	44,126															
Milwaukee, Wis.	Sept. 16.	204,468	93	6							2						
Minneapolis, Minn.	Sept. 16.	164,738	50	3							4						
Mobile, Ala.	Sept. 9.	31,076	17								1						
Mobile, Ala.	Sept. 16.	31,076	23	4							1						1
Nashville, Tenn.	Sept. 16.	76,306	23	7							1						
Newark, N. J.	Sept. 16.	200,000	108	9							1						
Newark, N. J.	Sept. 9.	200,000	75	7													
New Orleans, La.	Sept. 9.	242,039	113	15													
New York, N. Y.	Sept. 9.	1,515,301	758	78		2					7						7
New York, N. Y.	Sept. 16.	1,515,301	697	80		3					13						6
Pensacola, Fla.	Sept. 9.	11,750	3	1													
Philadelphia, Pa.	Sept. 9.	1,046,964	369	55							10						3
Pittsburg, Pa.	Sept. 9.	238,617	114	3							10						4
Portland, Me.	Sept. 16.	36,426	12	2							1						
Providence, R. I.	Sept. 16.	148,944	58														
Richmond, Va.	Sept. 9.	81,389	41	7							1						
Rochester, N. Y.	Sept. 9.	133,896	48	3							1						
Rochester, N. Y.	Sept. 16.	133,896	51	4							2						
San Diego, Cal.	Sept. 9.	16,159	1														
San Francisco, Cal.	Sept. 9.	298,997		19							2						
Washington, D. C.	Sept. 9.	230,392	106	11							7				1		1

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended September 18, 1893.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States :						
Eastport, Me.....	56	2		.82	.08	
Portland, Me.....	58	0		.70	.20	
Northfield, Vt.....	56	0		.76	.14	
Manchester, N. H.....	61		1	.84		.24
Boston, Mass.....	63		1	.70		.10
Nantucket, Mass.....	63		1	1.12		.62
Block Island, R. I.....	63		1	.72		.32
New London, Conn.....	64		4	.78		.48
Middle Atlantic States :						
Albany, N. Y.....	64		4	.84	.76	
New York, N. Y.....	67		1	.91	.19	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	68		2	.81	1.79	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	67			.84	1.06	
Baltimore, Md.....	69		1	.91	.09	
Washington, D. C.....	68			.96	.82	
Lynchburg, Va.....	70		2	.91	3.19	
Norfolk, Va.....	72	0		1.15		.25
South Atlantic States :						
Charlotte, N. C.....	71	3		.70	.20	
Raleigh, N. C.....	70	2		.75		.05
Wilmington, N. C.....	74	2		1.63		.23
Charleston, S. C.....	76	2		1.47		.70
Augusta, Ga.....	76	2		.95		.95
Savannah, Ga.....	76	4		1.48	.52	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	78	4		1.89		.99
Titusville, Fla.....	79	1		1.70		1.00
Jupiter, Fla.....	80	0		2.28		.68
Key West, Fla.....	82	0		1.81		1.21
Gulf States :						
Atlanta, Ga.....	72	2		1.05		.55
Pensacola, Fla.....	78	2		1.30		1.30
Mobile, Ala.....	78	2		1.21		.81
Montgomery, Ala.....	76	2		.77	.33	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	76	2		1.00		1.00
New Orleans, La.....	79	1		1.19		.99
Shreveport, La.....	77	5		1.12		1.12
Fort Smith, Ark.....	77	7		.77		.77
Little Rock, Ark.....	74	4		.86		.76
Palestine, Tex.....	76	8		.77		.77
Galveston, Tex.....	79	5		1.84		1.84
San Antonio, Tex.....	77	7		1.02		1.02
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	79	3		1.90		1.80
Ohio Valley and Tennessee :						
Memphis, Tenn.....	73	5		.79		.79
Nashville, Tenn.....	71	3		.92		.22
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	72	5		1.10		.62
Knoxville, Tenn.....	71	1		.70		.10
Louisville, Ky.....	70	6		.69	.91	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	66	8		.63	1.07	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	69	5		.56	.84	
Columbus, Ohio.....	66	4		.63		.13
Pittsburg, Pa.....	67	1		.63		.33
Lake Region :						
Oswego, N. Y.....	62	0		.70	.10	
Rochester, N. Y.....	62	2		.56	.04	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	62	2		.77	.03	
Erie, Pa.....	64	2		.98		.58
Cleveland, Ohio.....	64	4		1.01		.91
Sandusky, Ohio.....	65	5		.70		.30
Toledo, Ohio.....	64	4		.56		.26
Detroit, Mich.....	63	3		.63	.37	
Port Huron, Mich.....	61	5		.52		.17
Alpena, Mich.....	57	3		.98	.92	
Marquette, Mich.....	56	6		1.05		.95
Green Bay, Wis.....	60	6		.78		.28
Grand Haven, Mich.....	60	6		.84	.06	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	61	7		.70		.60
Chicago, Ill.....	63	7		.70		.30
Duluth, Minn.....	56	6		.98		.88

*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 18, 1893—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley :						
St. Paul, Minn.....	60	6		.77	.08	
La Crosse, Wis.....	61	7		1.15		1.15
Dubuque, Iowa.....	63	5		1.11		1.01
Davenport, Iowa.....	65	7		.77		.67
Des Moines, Iowa.....	64	6		.84		.84
Keokuk, Iowa.....	66	8		.91		.91
Springfield, Ill.....	66	8		.81		.81
Cairo, Ill.....	70	5		.63		.31
St. Louis, Mo.....	70	6		.83		.43
Missouri Valley :						
Springfield, Mo.....	68	10		.84		.84
Kansas City, Mo.....	68	10		1.05		1.05
Concordia, Kans.....	68	6		.56		.56
Omaha, Nebr.....	65	7		.77		.77
Yankton, S. Dak.....	63	5		.70		.70
Valentine, Nebr.....	61	5		.34		.34
Huron, S. Dak.....	60	6		.35		.35
Pierre, S. Dak.....	63	5		.21		.21
Extreme Northwest :						
Moorehead, Minn.....	56	4		.56	.14	
St. Vincent, Minn.....	53			.49		
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	57	5		.22		.22
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	56	2		.21	.19	
Rocky Mountain Slope :						
Havre, Mont.....	55		3	.28	.92	
Helena, Mont.....	57		7	.28	.22	
Rapid City, S. D.....	61	1		.14		.14
Spokane, Wash.....	58	0		.21		.21
Walla Walla, Wash.....	65		5	.14	1.26	
Winnemucca, Nev.....	60		8	.07	.03	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	64		4	.17		.17
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	57	5		.21		.21
North Platte, Nebr.....	63	5		.35		.35
Denver, Colo.....	62	4		.17		.17
Montrose, Colo.....	62	4		.14		.14
Pueblo, Colo.....	64	4		.33		.33
Dodge City, Kans.....	68	6		.21		.21
Abilene, Tex.....	74	12		.70		.70
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	60	2		.31	.19	
El Paso, Tex.....	74	2		.28		.18
Tucson, Ariz.....	78		2	.34		.34
Pacific Coast :						
Port Angeles, Wash.....	53			.51		
Olympia, Wash.....	57		3	.65		.65
Portland, Oregon.....	62		3	.36		.26
Roseburg, Oregon.....	61		3	.14	.46	
Red Bluff, Cal.....	74		6	.14		.04
Sacramento, Cal.....	71		7	.07		.07
San Francisco, Cal.....	62		2	.07		.07
Fresno City, Cal.....	76		10	.07		.07
Keeler, Cal.....	74		10	.07		.07
Los Angeles, Cal.....	70		4	.00		
San Diego, Cal.....	68		6	.00		
Yuma, Ariz.....	85		7	.00		

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

FOREIGN.

[Reports received from the medical officers of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service stationed at foreign ports; from the United States consuls through the Department of State, and from other sources.]

AFRICA.

Cholera in Senegal.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Goree-Dakar, August 1, 1893.

SIR: On the 22d of July last I cabled the Department that cholera existed in Senegal. I first received an intimation that there were cases in Saint Louis, and also at Dagana and Podor on the Senegal River about July 7, but as none of the places mentioned were on a line of travel except with the interior, and the disease had not then been declared epidemic, I deferred cabling until further developments should make the situation clearer.

The number of cases continued to increase in Saint Louis until by the 15th the number of deaths amounted to about 20 each day, and as trains were kept running as usual to Dakar, although under strict sanitary supervision, suddenly, about the 17th instant, 2 fatal cases occurred in Goree, one of them not more than a hundred yards from the consulate.

As a result the whole of Senegal north of the Gambia is declared to be infected. The disease so far has been mostly confined to the natives, and seems more virulent among those who use liquor freely than among the Mohammedans, who do not. So far there have not been many cases away from Saint Louis, which contains, with its suburbs, about 60,000 inhabitants. The average of deaths there last week was fully 35 per day, and on two days in which it rained heavily the deaths from cholera were 57 and 53, respectively, each day.

I am, sir, very truly, yours,

P. STRICKLAND,
United States Consul.

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

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Cholera in Buda-Pesth.

Under date of September 9, the United States consul at Buda-Pesth reports that during the week ended September 3, 1893, there were 2 fatal cases of cholera in that city.

The cholera in Hungary.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Buda-Pesth, August 23, 1893.

SIR: I have to inform the Department that this morning I visited the ministry of the interior, and a short time afterward cabled the fact that a part of Hungary was infected with cholera. Late this afternoon I received the following official communication from the minister, written in Hungarian, which I translate into English:

“In compliance with the understanding of the Dresden International Congress, I take the liberty to inform the consulate that in the county of Szabolcs, beginning August 8, inclusive of to-day, 22d instant, according to received reports, there have been in Kis-Varda 20 cases of cholera and 13 deaths, and in Dombad 35 cases and 18 deaths, and that inasmuch as sporadic cases of Asiatic cholera have been reported in 29 other villages in the same county, I have declared Kis-Varda and Dombad as the nest of the cholera and declared the county of Szabolcs as infected with cholera, and have informed the Austrian-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs of this fact. The most stringent measures have been taken in every direction, and I shall inform the consulate of further developments from time to time. HIERONYMI.”

The outlook is not so favorable. I at once telegraphed to the consuls at Hamburg and Bremen, and also the consul-general in Vienna and the consular agency at Fiume. The Orient Express to Constantinople does not now run farther than Belgrade.

The minister informed me in person that at Szatmar there had been no case of sickness since the 2d instant.

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

E. P. T. HAMMOND,

United States Consul.

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

The cholera in Galicia and Hungary.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Vienna, Austria, August 26, 1893.

SIR: Having alluded in previous dispatches to the prevalence of cholera in both Galicia and Hungary, it is almost superfluous to write you about it again, but I mention it once more, so as to include the Italian emigrants, who from now on must also be watched on arrival. A railroad was being constructed across the Carpathian Mountains, between Hungary and Galicia. Cholera made its appearance in the camp of the laborers, among whom it created great consternation, inducing them to abandon the work and leave for their respective homes, taking with them the germs of the disease, as later development proved. Among these laborers were a few hundred Italians, who also went home.

The virulence of the disease has been very great, the percentage of deaths fully 50, as stated by the *Neue Freie Presse*, a very reliable newspaper.

With highest respects, I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

MAX JUDD,

Consul-General.

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

BELGIUM.

Report of infectious diseases at Antwerp.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, Belgium, September 8, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended September 2 there have been 8 deaths from cholera, of which 4 were boatmen in the basins and strangers to the city.

The usual number of children's diseases is recorded.

There has been a total of 88 deaths from all causes during the same 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.

Detention of emigrants at Antwerp—Disinfection of their effects.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, Belgium, September 2, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that after considerable correspondence with my colleagues it has been decided to detain all emigrants five days at Antwerp until the sanitary condition of the continent resolves itself more definitely.

Mr. Johnson, United States consul, has informed the Red Star Line to this effect, and after a consultation it has been agreed that to detain all on the *Netherlands* would overcrowd the ship. In consequence those from Germany, Luxemburg, the Alps, and Holland will remain in selected hotels. The others will be cared for on the floating hotel.

During the week I have spent much of my time on the *Netherlands* watching the bathing and disinfection and vaccination.

Two stewards and a stewardess have been employed to do nothing else but scrub and wash the emigrants while in the bath.

We have adopted a system similar to the one in vogue at Rotterdam, originated by Dr. Woodward and described in the sanitary reports, and find it works very well.

The local medical commission, under instructions from the authorities at Brussels, visited me officially yesterday, and attended the inspection and disinfection of baggage. The commission seemed to be satisfied that this inspection and disinfection are carried on without danger to the community of Antwerp. But I am given to understand that they will recommend that bedding and baggage which I reject must be disinfected before it can be returned. To this effect they will place a small disinfecting boiler on the quay.

The Italian bark *Bacicus Revello* has been disinfected and granted a clean bill of health with certificate attached. This boat was very dirty, and a good cleansing, which lasted two days, was carried out before the disinfection proper was commenced.

The boat was whitewashed throughout all the cargo spaces before leaving. The captain and crew were bathed and their clothing disinfected at the hospital. Their other baggage was fumigated in the fore-castle.

This office is in receipt of a message from Consul-General Judd, of Vienna, warning us to lookout for Austro-Hungarian emigrants. They will receive our special attention.

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 via Rouen.

QUEBEC, CANADA, *September 10, 1893.*

SIR: I have reported the arrival of the *Olbia*, from Rouen, the port of a new line of French-Canadian immigrant steamers, which I understand will henceforth send fortnightly boats. The port of departure is Rouen, via Larochele and St. Pierre, Miquelon. The *Olbia* brought 65 steerage, mostly Russian Jews, for the States; a very poor lot. The steamer is an old and small one, slightly over 2,000 tons. It seems advisable to examine into this new source of supply.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. E. BANKS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Arrival of immigrants at Quebec.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1893.

Lake Ontario, Liverpool, arrived; 47 steerage; all well.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1893.

Olbia, Rouen, arrived; 65 steerage; all well; and *Numidian*, Liverpool, arrived; 290 steerage; all well.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1893.

Oregon, Liverpool, arrived; 254 steerage; all well.

QUEBEC, *September 17, 1893.*

Sardinian, Liverpool, arrived; 180 steerage. All well.

CHAS. E. BANKS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

CUBA.

Sanitary report of Cienfuegos.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Cienfuegos, September 11, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the sanitary condition of the city of Cienfuegos during the week ended September 9, 1893: The total deaths from all causes, 36. Yellow fever, 6; typhoid fever, 5; typhus (or ship) fever, 2. The captain of the British bark *I. H. Dexter*, anchored in open harbor $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from wharf, was taken yesterday evening with yellow fever. He remained on board.

The captain and crew were ashore communicating with the land.

The temperature (shade) during the week was, maximum, 97°; minimum, 93°. During the month of August last there were 288 cases from yellow fever and 38 deaths, and 38 cases of typhoid fever, with 12 deaths.

From so-called "pernicious fever" there were 25 cases and 11 deaths.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived yesterday. She is anchored in the stream ; crew not allowed to come on shore.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

MANUEL R. MORENO, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

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

FRANCE.

Cholera in the department of Basses Alpes.

[Telegram.]

MARSEILLES, FRANCE,
September 19, 1893.

Cholera Basses Alpes ; Marseilles satisfactory.

I. C. ROSSE,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

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

Detention of emigrants at Havre.

[Telegram.]

HAVRE, *September 15, 1893.*

Cable received. All except Scandinavians detained ; steamer *Columbia*, with guards and nurses, used as lazaretto ; 70 aboard ; all bathed and baggage steamed.

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

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

Cholera in Nantes and Brest.

The United States consul at Nantes, France, reports that for the week ended September 3, 1893, there were 66 cases of Asiatic cholera and 51 deaths from that disease in Nantes, and that at Brest during the week ended September 3, 1893, there were 30 deaths from cholera.

He further reports as follows :

From March 1 to September 3, 1893, inclusive, there were 417 cases of cholera, with 267 deaths, at Nantes, and that during the same period in the Department of the Loire Superieure (not including the city of Nantes) there were 170 cases of cholera, with 114 deaths.

For the week ended September 10 the United States consul at Nantes reports 55 cases of Asiatic cholera and 31 deaths from that disease. For the same period in the department of the Loire Superieure (not including Nantes) he reports 2 cases of cholera and 1 death.

Death statistics at Marseilles for the two weeks ending September 2, 1893.

The following report is transmitted by Surg. Martin, U. S. Navy, showing number of deaths from choleric forms diseases :

Date.	Total deaths.	Choleric forms.	Date.	Total deaths.	Choleric forms.
August 20.....	33	.....	August 28.....	31	2
August 21.....	35	3	August 29.....	28	.....
August 22.....	30	.....	August 30.....	31	.....
August 23.....	38	3	August 31.....	22	.....
August 24.....	30	.....	September 1.....	26	.....
August 25.....	43	.....	September 2.....	18	.....
August 26.....	35	.....	Total.....	420	8
August 27.....	22	.....		

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

Sanitary condition of Marseilles.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, September 5, 1893.

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of letters and monthly mortality reports from the consular agents at Toulon and Cette, which are self-explanatory.

I beg leave to state that the situation here is now normal; no deaths reported from "maladies choleric forms" since August 28. On August 20 the fair of St. Michael was opened (the largest of the year), which will continue until September 20. As no increase in the mortality list has occurred since then, it is fair to presume that the improvement is not transitory.

Very respectfully,

WM. MARTIN,
Surgeon, U. S. N.

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

Report on emigration via Havre.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Havre, France, September 4, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that at the request of this office the Company General Transatlantic have stationed an inspector at Modane, whose duty it is to refuse to allow agents to sell tickets to any emigrant from a suspected or infected locality. As this inspector is a salaried officer of the company, a very trustworthy man, and as it is to his interest to keep his company's ships free from cholera, his decisions are to be depended upon. The company raised the price of tickets to Italians \$10 each as a further check, and the result was noticeable in the class of passengers on Saturday, the 2d instant. The influence of the inspector and the higher price of the ticket reduced the number of Italians about 75 per cent in one week, as well as improving the quality of the people.

To make sure that no one came from an infected town, all Italian emigrants were put one side and inspected a second time, their passports were examined, and the town located on a large map of Italy, kindly furnished by the company. This served as a control on the in-

spector at Modane. Then, to be fully on the safe side, all the trunks and hand baggage were disinfected by steam and properly labeled.

Owing to the necessity of five days' detention, and the disinfection of all the baggage of emigrants from or through Marseilles, the Hamburg Packet Company have again abandoned their sailings from Havre, after having resumed for two weeks.

All Russian Jews will be considered as coming from infected districts, as directed in your letter of the 18th ultimo.

The number of emigrants from this port last week was 254, against 534 the week before.

Very respectfully, yours,

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

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

No cholera reported from Brest.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Havre, France, September 4, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, being unable to get any information as to the cholera at Brest from the United States consular agent there, I applied to the French authorities. I was informed that it was true that the French fleet had been ordered away, but that that was only a precautionary measure. I was further informed that there were two or three deaths among the lowest class of fisherman, who lived in a small hovel, and that the cause of death was choleric, due to eating decayed food and to excessive use of alcoholics.

As yet no reports have been received of any new cases. At Nantes the cholera is now rapidly disappearing. The sanitary condition of Havre continues excellent.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

Cessation of emigration from Havre.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Havre, France, September 8, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram directing me to detain all emigrants except Scandinavians five days.

As the authorities forbid detention in this town, all emigrants will be refused until further notice. No Scandinavians sail from Havre.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Havre, France, September 8, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to state that information has been received by the consul this morning to the effect that the number of cases of cholera at Nantes is on the increase. As that town is quite a distance from here, and as there is no direct communication with Havre, no danger is apprehended here.

The authorities of this town are taking every precaution to keep up the present excellent sanitary condition of the town of Havre, and an order has been issued forbidding the detention in this town of emigrants from infected towns or countries. As a result, the five days' detention rule means absolute suspension of emigration from infected or even suspected places via Havre.

The Company General Transatlantic is doing all in its power to aid us in the exact performance of the requirements of the law.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

GERMANY.

Cholera in Hamburg.

[Telegram.]

HAMBURG, *September 18, 1893.*

Cholera here; 9 cases since 15th; five fatal.

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

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

No further cases of cholera in Berlin.

[Telegram.]

BERLIN, *September 16, 1893.*

Berlin officially declared cholera free.

WM. H. EDWARDS,
Consul-General.

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

The cholera in Germany—Detention of German emigrants.

BREMEN, GERMANY, *August 30, 1893.*

SIR: I sent you yesterday the following telegram: "Sporadic cholera cases various parts Germany; discrimination difficult; recommend detention all except Scandinavians; disinfection all baggage. Wire explicit instructions regarding bedding and baggage." The cases referred to occurred as follows: 3 in Berlin, 1 in Donaveschingen (Grand Duchy of Baden), 7 in various towns on the Rhine. Of these, 8 cases have terminated fatally. It is officially stated that these cases were all imported from Holland and Belgium, except the 3 Berlin cases, and they occurred in a colony of Russian Poles, and the infection is believed to have been derived from food brought from Russia. While Germany is not cholera-infected within the meaning of the regulations, I thought it would be a wise precaution to quarantine all German emigrants except those from the immediate vicinity of Bremen, which remains free from any suspicion of cholera, but wished first to have your approval. Regarding bedding, we have prohibited the carriage of bedding from infected countries, except such as was necessary for the comfort of passengers, and that only after careful disinfection. In view of the present

uncertain state of the public health in Germany, I wish, with your approval, to prohibit the carriage of bedding and baggage by any emigrant, at least until the dangerous time has passed.

Very respectfully,

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

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

NOTE.—For action of the Bureau, see ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS, Vol. VIII, No. 35, p. 800.

BREMEN, GERMANY, *September 5, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in response to a telegraphic request from Passed Assistant Surg. J. H. White, I went to Hamburg on the 3d instant to confer with him, with the view to establishing uniformity of regulations regarding detention of emigrants, etc., at the ports of Bremen and Hamburg. We agreed to detain all except those from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, and immediately upon my return the North German Lloyd Steamship Company was notified to that effect.

All baggage from this port is now disinfected by steam under my personal supervision, and no bedding is allowed to be carried by emigrants from Austria-Hungary, Galicia, and Russia. German bedding is passed after steam disinfection at high pressure and temperature.

The cholera at Berlin seems to be gaining ground, new cases being reported almost every day. Three cases are reported in the papers this morning, and there is no doubt that the river Spree is infected. Two cases are also reported from Cologne this morning, and one case is reported at Barmen, the victim being a rag sorter at a paper mill.

Very respectfully,

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

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

NOTE.—In response to inquiry, the statement is made that no case of cholera has been officially reported in Bremen this season.

GIBRALTAR.

Additional quarantine notice.

GIBRALTAR, *September 7, 1893.*

The board of health has this day decided that arrivals from Palermo shall be subject to five days' quarantine.

By order:

JOHN C. KING,
Secretary to the Board.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Detention of emigrants at London.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
London, September 4, 1893.

SIR: There were only 16 emigrants arrived at Blackwall last week, and these will be detained five days owing to their route having been through Grimsby. I am informed that hereafter emigrants will be

brought to London either direct or via Harwick in order to avoid the five days' detention I have ordered for all passengers arriving via Grimsby.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Reporting sailing of the steamship Furnessia and detention of emigrants passing through Grimsby and Hull.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Glasgow, Scotland, September 8, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following cablegram: "Authorized to use discretion as to disinfection, hides, skins from Calcutta, provided dry." The Indian cargo of the steamship *Furnessia*, of the Anchor Line, which sailed yesterday for New York, consisted of skins, ginger roots, rubber, and burlaps. I inspected this cargo and found that the skins were done up in bales, some being covered with coarse sacking and some without covering.

These skins were dry and well cured. A few of the skins were covered with matting, between which and the skins was a coating of tar. There were about twenty-five kegs containing skins packed in salt. These were wet, but I considered that the brine was a sufficient disinfectant.

The ginger roots were done up in sacks, and both the sacks and the roots were dry and clean. The rubber was also in sacks. The burlaps were new and in large bales. I did not require the disinfection of any part of this cargo.

The *Furnessia* did not carry any continental immigrants except Scandinavians. All the Scandinavian immigrants and the second-cabin passengers who passed through Hull or Grimsby were in this city three days under my observation, and the baggage of the immigrants was disinfected by steam.

On September 4 a letter, a copy of which I inclose, was sent to the Allan and Anchor lines stating that it would be necessary to detain in this city immigrants and second-cabin passengers passing through Hull and Grimsby five days. I told them that the immigrants already in the city could go on their Thursday and Friday boats. The agents of the Allan Line complained that this detention was not required in Liverpool, and that I was injuring their business; and the Anchor Line stated that "they hoped I could see my way to treat them in the same way as Liverpool companies are being treated."

I therefore thought it best to send you the following cablegram: "Detaining five days second cabin and steerage passing through Hull. Wire if approved." Dr. Williams writes me that he has decided to pass passengers landing at New Holland without detention. I understand that New Holland is 3 miles from Hull, across the river.

There are only a few passengers that come to Glasgow by this route, and I have not yet decided whether to detain them or not. If cholera increases in England I will have to detain or critically inspect all persons coming from there. The Allan Line steamer *Grecian* carried 82 continental passengers to New York, only 10 of whom were Scandinavians. They were in this city over five days and their baggage disinfected by steam. The people from Grimsby were four days in this city.

I understand that the Allan Line has raised the price of their emigrants' tickets, and that they have also reduced the rate paid to the

boarding-house keeper for the immigrants' board while here. This line has 147 continental emigrants now in this city going to the United States next week, of which about 120 are Jews. Another large crowd are expected to arrive on Sunday.

Respectfully, yours,

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 20, 1893.*

Detention of emigrants from British Isles is unnecessary, except of those from infected places.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General.

To Assistant Surg. WM. G. STIMPSON, M. H. S.,
Glasgow, Scotland.

[Inclosure.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Glasgow, Scotland, September 4, 1893.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that cholera has appeared at Grimsby and Hull, England, and to inform you that after this date it will be necessary, in order to carry out the United States quarantine laws and regulations, to detain all emigrants and second-cabin passengers bound for the United States five days in this city under my observation if they come from or through places in England or Scotland infected with colera.

The baggage of the emigrants must be disinfected by steam. I will have to inspect the baggage of the second-cabin passengers, and after inspection I will decide whether or not it is necessary to disinfect it.

Very respectfully,

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

MESSRS. HENDERSON BROS.,
Owners Anchor Line Steamships, 47 Union Street, Glasgow.

The cholera in England.

Surg. Fairfax Irwin, M. H. S., reports that during the week ended September 2, 1893, Asiatic cholera was reported present at Grimbsy, Hull, and Rotherham.

Detention of emigrants at Glasgow.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Glasgow, Scotland, September 4, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that 78 continental immigrants left this city on the Allan Line steamer *State of California* September 1 for the United States. These immigrants were detained here five days and their baggage disinfected by steam. There are now 94 continental immigrants in the city; 40 from Rotterdam arrived last night; another lot of immigrants from Bremen will arrive here to-morrow. The Anchor Line has stopped carrying continental immigrants for the present.

Owing to the newspaper reports of several cases of cholera in Hull and Grimsby, I thought it best to send you the following cablegram:

"Cholera, Grimsby. Critically inspect English passengers *Circassia, California.*"

I will question all passengers, both second cabin and steerage, this week, and if any of them are from Hull or any place in England where cholera may be, I will disinfect their baggage and detain them under observation. As the Glasgow Herald reports this morning a suspicious case of cholera at Orkney, I sent you the following cablegram :

“Suspicious case cholera, Orkney.”

I inclose cutting from paper.

Very respectfully,

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

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

Scandinavian emigrants landed at New Hollands instead of Hull.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, *September 6, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that owing to the outbreak of cholera in Grimsby and Hull, Scandinavian emigrants for Liverpool will hereafter be landed at New Hollands instead of Hull, and sent direct from the steamer to the train.

The steamers of the Wilson Line, which convey these passengers, will take on their water supply at Scandinavian ports. Should New Hollands, which is situated on the Humber River opposite Hull, become infected, I would suggest that emigrants be landed at Hull, and conveyed from the steamer to the train under the supervision of the physician employed by the consul at Hull.

Very respectfully,

L. L. WILLIAMS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

HOLLAND.

The cholera in Rotterdam.

[Telegram.]

ROTTERDAM, *September 15, 1893.*

Since August 21, 36 cases of cholera and 19 deaths, 2 recoveries, 15 under treatment. Average, 2 daily.

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

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

Report on sanitary matters at Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, *September 4, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that on September 1 my new office was opened for business, the same being in compliance with your cable message of August 12, 1893. * * * My new clerk assumed his duties on the 1st also, and with Dr. Hutton to look after the freight ships, we can do the business of the office nicely and one of us be on hand constantly during office hours. * * * It is with pleasure I report very few of those horrible cases of favus now appearing. The company sent word to their agents not to book such people, and it has had an excellent effect, although the rigidity of my examination has not lessened.

I am rejecting few people compared to what I formerly did. A circular regarding favus, from the Commissioner of Immigration, was received a few days ago by the company, and it will make them still more careful. Up to the present time there have been 15 cases of Asiatic cholera in the city, with 11 deaths. It seems to be largely confined to boatmen on the small truck boats that ply the canals and river, men who would rather drink filthy river water near the mouth of a sewer than that from the crystal springs of the Alps. To such people hygienic warnings amount to nothing. There is little or no uneasiness among the better classes in the city. Nothing has appeared at the hotel. I am detaining every one five days since last Monday, in accordance with your cablegram of approval dated August 26, 1893. During the time that detention of every one is enforced we will make the usual visit to the hotel on Sunday morning as well as week days, in order to be sure as to who arrive on Saturday and who on Sunday.

Very respectfully,

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

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

Circular sent to local agents.

ROTTERDAM, *September 6, 1893.*

GENTLEMEN: I have to respectfully inform you that the Surgeon-General of the United States Marine-Hospital Service has ordered all emigrants, from whatever portion of Europe, to be detained five days before sailing. * * * The ordinary certificate as to healthy origin can not now be accepted. Feather beds and second-hand upholstered furniture will not be allowed shipment under any circumstances.

Very respectfully,

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

Circular relative to cholera prevention.

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Rotterdam, Netherlands, September 2, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a circular (with translation) which the Rotterdam health board has distributed to every residence in the city.

Very respectfully,

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

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

Cholera barracks at Rotterdam—The cholera in the Netherlands.

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS,
September 11, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have just returned from a visit to the cholera barracks at Crooswijk, on the outskirts of Rotterdam. Last Friday I called upon the Burgemeester, and requested permission to pay this visit. He very courteously complied with the request, giving me a letter to the superintendent of the city hospital, who has charge of all the pesthouses. The latter in turn gave me a

letter to the resident physician at the barracks, requesting that he extend every facility to us. Dr. Hutton accompanied me.

The barrack is a one-story frame building, with two large wards, one for male and one for female patients, and several small rooms. There are at present five under treatment, and unfortunately none of them were in the worst stage. One woman with a daughter about 8 or 10 years old and a baby of two years occupied adjoining beds. They all showed evidence of having passed through a siege. I pinched up the skin on the old lady's hand, and the ridge disappeared slowly. The pulse of each was not strong, but of normal frequency.

The baby was in the worst condition, as they could get it to take but little food. In the same ward was a woman, 64 years old, who was convalescent. In the male ward was one man, also convalescent, who looked very happy to think he had escaped and saluted us in true military fashion. At the end of the building is a new addition, divided into three rooms, each lined with cement and containing large steam radiators. These are to serve as sweat rooms, a new treatment they are going to adopt with the next case admitted.

The first room is kept at a temperature of 90° F., the second at 120° F., and the third at 144° F. It was almost unendurable in this last room. The patient is to be placed in the first room one to one and a half hours, then in the second a shorter time, and in the last only ten minutes. The treatment up to the present time has been as follows: One-half to 1 gram of calomel is given in twenty-four hours in divided doses. This is repeated daily in diminishing doses, and opium given at the same time. For the bad cases, deep rectal injections of one liter of a 1 per cent solution of tannic acid are used three times a day.

When from excessive diarrhea the blood becomes deficient in its watery element, they inject a saline, watery solution at a temperature of 37° centigrade into the veins about the thorax, using about one liter for an injection. The apparatus for this purpose is unique. The diet consists of bottled milk, to which a few crackers are added. The stools are received in bed pans containing a chalk solution. Everything about the building was very neat but old-fashioned. Before entering the wards proper we were asked to put on long linen dusters, newly washed and starched, and upon coming out antiseptic solutions were given us in which to wash our hands.

I have the promise of an invitation in case some interesting cases are admitted. Up to the present time there have been in the city 28 cases of cholera, with 20 deaths. It is averaging only 1, 2, or 3 new cases daily. There are 4 new cases reported to-day. At the village of Leerdam, only a short distance from us, there has been a very fatal epidemic of about 30 cases. As the village only has 2,000 inhabitants, it has created a good deal of excitement there. During the past week I rejected 11 cases of fever and 2 of fever, making with the families of the rejected a total of 43.

To-morrow morning a vessel leaves Dordrecht, this consular district. As cholera is widely spread through the Netherlands, and as there is no consular agent at the above-named place, I have instructed Dr. Hutton to visit that place and inspect the ship. He will return before noon, and in the afternoon will go to Amsterdam to inspect the passenger ship which sails from there Wednesday. I will be engaged here with the ship which leaves Rotterdam the same day.

Very respectfully,

R. M. WOODWARD,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

[Translation.]

PREVENTIVES AGAINST CHOLERA.

Cholera-fear is most disadvantageous, but there is no reason for that when a man knows what to take care of to protect himself from infection. Therefore we wish to call everybody's attention to the following:

1. Cholera arises from the taking of the cholera germs into the human body.
2. Infection is caused by excrements (gut discharges, vomit, urine), also the wash water, of the cholera patients.
3. When there is interruption in the working of stomach and bowels the germs by which the disease arises develop themselves easier.
4. So the question is to abolish the cholera germs, make them harmless; and
5. Avoid by temperance and a sensible regimen everything that might disturb the working of stomach and bowels.

REGIMEN.

1. Do not use water except from the drink-water course, and when it is to be used for drink water or cleaning plates and dishes boil it first.
 2. Do not drink any milk or butter-milk unboiled.
 3. Do not eat very cold food or drink, and none but well-boiled food (no salad, cucumber, or pickles.)
 4. Do not eat unripe or unpeeled fruits.
 5. Do not consume any food or drink coming from houses or shops where cholera prevails, and do not consume anything in such houses or shops.
 6. Wash your hands many times and always before consuming anything.
 7. Do not send from or to houses where there are cholera patients any books or other things.
 8. Do not visit houses where there are cholera patients without necessity.
 9. Be as clean as possible, particularly as to the body and to everything coming in contact with the body.
 10. Do not take baths in public waters.
 11. Clean and disinfect the closets once daily or oftener a day if many persons make use of them. Closets are disinfected by pouring in a large quantity of lime milk, bleaching powder, or creolin mixture; also see that the funnels get a good quantity. The seat of the closet is sponged with carbol-solution or creolin mixture. In disinfecting closets take as standard that 10 liters lime milk, 5 kilos bleaching powder, and 5 liters creolin mixture are sufficient for 1 cubic meter of faeces.
 12. Do not visit places where a number of people come together.
 13. Keep the mats clean and disinfect them. To women it is recommended not to wear trailing dresses.
 14. The floors of rooms accessible to the public must be scrubbed once or more times a day and disinfected with carbol-solution or creolin mixture.
 15. Call in immediately medical service when appearance of stomach and bowels disease occurs.
- It is recommended to the citizens to notify the police immediately of unclean places in their neighborhood, if they can not rectify them themselves (piles of dirt, defects in sewers, unclean closets and portals, etc.).

DISINFECTING.

1. The excrements (gut discharge, vomit, urine) and the wash water of cholera patients should not be thrown in closets, but must be gathered in pots or tubs, furnished by the town government for that purpose, and must be immediately disinfected.

2. This disinfection is made by mixing it with lime milk or creolin mixture. These means for disinfection are to be had at the police bureau.

3. Clothes, handkerchiefs, bed furniture, everything that has been in contact with the patient, must be prudently gathered in bags (without moving or beating out much), which bags are furnished and carried away by the town government for disinfection.

4. Persons who have been in contact with patients must be disinfected before mingling with others.

The Commission of Health in Rotterdam :

DE J. VROESOM DE HAAN,
President.

Mr. J. ROMBACH,
Secretary.

ROTTERDAM, *August 24, 1893.*

ITALY.

The cholera in Naples.

NAPLES, *September 21, 1893.*

As far as I can ascertain there have been 70 cases with 39 deaths during past week.

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

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

Departure of steamship Entella—The cholera at Palermo.

NAPLES, *September 3, 1893.*

SIR: I to-day cabled you of the departure of the *Entella* from Palermo for New York. I have been in constant communication with the consul, who furnishes news of sanitary affairs there with commendable promptness and regularity, but was not informed of the intended sailing until late Friday evening, several hours after the sailing of the packet for Palermo, when I received a telegram from the consul informing me of the intended sailing and asking me to come at once.

I wired him as follows :

“Message received too late. Don't clear unless crew confined on board in port. Have competent doctors inspect crew.”

Yesterday (Monday) I received a telegram from the consul asking me to come at once, as I was needed. Having been confined to my bed all day previous with an attack of catarrhal enteritis, and having just been moved from my boarding place by advice of my physician (a case of cholera having occurred in the room beneath mine), I thought it best not to go, so sent Dr. Cerio.

He has just telegraphed me that the ship cleared with a cargo of lemons and macaroni, produced elsewhere, but handled in Palermo. Just what “handling” he means, I don't know. The crew were not confined at all in port. The situation at Palermo grow steadily worse.

Almost impossible to get facts as both people and authorities suppress all they can. I had previously advised the consul to require seven days' notice of intended sailing and had myself notified the passenger people. Will now notify about fruiterers and go myself to clear ships.

Respectfully,

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

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

The cholera at Naples and vicinity, from August 22 to September 5, 1893.

Under date of September 6, 1893, Assistant Surg. G. B. Young, M. H. S., transmits the following tables and statements, showing the prevalence of cholera in the city and province of Naples and vicinity from August 22 to September 6, 1893:

Table of cholera cases from Naples and vicinity from August 22 to September 5, 1893.

Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
August 22-23	18	7	One at Sorrento yesterday.
August 23-24	8	4	No doubt very inaccurate, as city was entirely in the hands of the mob. One fatal at Gragano (the principal macaroni town); much worse Palermo.
August 24-25	10	6	
August 25-26	16	9	
August 26-27	13	6	
August 27-28	14	8	Sorrento, 1 case. Very bad Cassies.
August 28-29	16	8	Sorrento, 2 cases, 1 death; Scafale, 38 cases, 22 deaths.
August 29-30	9	5	2 Gragnauo, 1 fatal; Maddaloni, 4 cases, 4 deaths.
August 30-31*	8	3	Gragnauo, 2 fatal; 10 in all vicinity. Castellammare, 3 cases, 1 death; Runigliano, 4 cases; Torre Annunziata, 14 cases, 4 deaths.
August 31-Sept. 1†	4	3	Palermo, 5 cases; Casserta, 5 cases, 3 deaths; Barra, 4 cases, 4 deaths.
September 1-2†	9	4	1 Sorrento: 1 Anna Capri.
September 2-3	9	4	Sorrento, 1 fatal, a large macaroni producer: Furori Grotta, 2 cases; Torre Annunziata, 17 deaths.
September 3-4†	16	9	
September 4-5†	18	11	Gacta, 8 cases, 4 deaths. Total to date, Castellammare, 50 cases, 27 deaths.
Total (approximate only on account of riots and one day missing)	152	77	

* Estimated. Cold and rainy.
† Hospital only.

‡ Suddenly warmer.

The following is a partial list of towns in province of Naples which have been especially infected:

Nola, maximum cases per day to date, 25; Chimetela (small town), maximum cases per day to date, 10; Scafati (medium town), maximum cases per day to date, 35 deaths, 22; Pagana (small town), maximum cases per day to date, 14; Nocera. (one of three large macaroni producers), maximum cases per day to date, 20 on 28th or 29th; Cassino, maximum cases per day recently, 70, deaths, 40.

The two worst infected towns in the vicinity of Naples are two of the largest macaroni-producing towns, Gragnam and Torre Annuziato (the third macaroni town, Nocero, is included in the list above).

At Gragus there are a few cases every day, but at Torre Annuziato there have been 17 deaths in one day recently.

No new cases of cholera at Genoa.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Genoa, September 3, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that since my cablegram of August 29 there have been no further reports of cholera in this city. Total deaths to September 3, 9.

Very respectfully,

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

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

RUSSIA.

Cholera in Russia.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Moscow, September 7, 1893.

The medical department of the ministry of the interior reports as follows:

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
City of:			
St. Petersburg.....	Aug. 31-Sept. 2.....	29	15
Kertch (in the Government of Taurida).....	Aug. 30-Sept. 3.....	29	16
Sebastopol.....	Aug. 20-26.....	22	15
Moscow.....	Aug. 27-30.....	108	57
In the Governments of:			
Moscow.....	Aug. 20-26.....	174	53
Besarabia.....	do.....	34	17
Viatka.....	do.....	148	80
Grodno.....	do.....	187	59
Kalish.....	do.....	114	61
Kaluga.....	do.....	20	6
Kieff.....	do.....	740	284
Kostroma.....	do.....	58	28
Minsk.....	do.....	232	101
Orel.....	do.....	689	243
Podolia.....	Aug. 13-26.....	1,229	604
Poltava.....	Aug. 20-26.....	283	127
Riazan.....	Aug. 25-19.....	14	10
Samara.....	Aug. 20-26.....	64	20
Saratoff.....	do.....	47	21
Simbirsk.....	do.....	57	32
Tambov.....	do.....	6	4
Ufa.....	do.....	6	3
Kharkhoff.....	do.....	182	87
Tchernigoff.....	do.....	85	30
Yaroslaff.....	do.....	125	64
Don district.....	Aug. 27-29.....	132	66
Kuban district.....	do.....	62	44

N. W. HORNSTEDT,
Acting Consul.

Cholera in Moscow.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Moscow, September 7, 1893.

Cases under treatment August 27, 148; cases during week ended September 3, 154; cured during the week, 87; deaths during the week, 82; cases remaining September 3, 1893, 133.

N. W. HORNSTEDT,
Acting Consul.

Cholera in the Caucasus.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Batoum, August 26, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor of informing you that it has been officially announced this week that Asiatic cholera has broken out in the Caucasus. The first cases occurred about three weeks ago, in the district of the Kouban, among some immigrants from the north of Russia. At Tiflis, on the 8th instant, two railway employés died from a suspicious disease, which was proved at post-mortem examination to be Asiatic cholera, and on the 10th instant it appeared at Poti. The disease, it is declared, has not up to the present shown itself in an epidemic form, and has not spread to any other parts of the Caucasus.

The following figures are extracted from the Tiflis official organ, by which you will notice that the reports are published very tardily :

District.	Date.	No. of cases.	No. of deaths.
Kouban.....	July 18 to Aug. 5.....	9	4
Tiflis (city).....	Aug. 8 to 23.....	28	15
Poti (town).....	Aug. 10 to 19.....	30	12

In the following places cases of disease of a suspicious nature occurred during the last few weeks without fatal results:

Terek district, 1 case; Baku government, 7 cases; Elizavetopol (town), 1 case; Koutais government, 1 case. All the other provinces and towns, Batoum included, have had no cases whatever.

It is further officially reported that there are a few cases of cholera in the Persian province of Mazanderan, but it has not spread to the Russian coast of the Caspian.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

HARRY R. BRIGGS,
Vice-Consul.

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

SPAIN.

Cholera in Bilbao.

Under date of September 19, 1893, the following cablegram was transmitted to the Bureau from the State Department :

MADRID, September 19, 1893.

Cholera at Bilbao and neighboring northern ports. Jersey City quarantined here.

TAYLOR.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

New York and New Jersey ports declared free of cholera by Spanish authorities.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 18, 1893.

A telegram just received, 11:20, from Minister Caruth, at Lisbon, announces that the ports of New York and New Jersey are declared clear of cholera.

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Assistant Secretary of State.

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

TURKEY.

Cholera in Bassorah and vicinity.

The following bulletins were transmitted to the Bureau by the United States consul at Bagdad under date of August 17, 1893:

33. Bassorah, August 9, 1 death; August 10, 2 new attacks, 1 death; August 12, 2 new attacks, 1 death; August 13, 3 new attacks, 1 death; August 14, 1 death.

Shonk-el-Shionk, August 8, 1 death; August 10, 2 deaths; August 12, 4 deaths; August 13, 3 deaths.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—*Buenos Ayres*.—Month of June, 1893. Estimated population, 567,408. Total deaths, 1,296, including measles, 4; diphtheria, 69; scarlet fever, 7; enteric fever, 16; and smallpox, 2.

CUBA—*Havana*.—Under dates of September 9 and 16, 1893, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 149 deaths in this city during the week ending September 7, 1893. Twenty-six of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 70 new cases, 7 were caused by enteric fever, 4 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by paludal fever, 3 by diphtheria, and 1 by glanders.

There were 27 deaths in this city during the week ending September 14, 1893. Sixteen of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 48 new cases, 5 were caused by enteric fever, 7 by so-called pernicious fever, 2 by paludal fever; and 1 by diphtheria.

FRANCE—*Roubaix*.—Month of August, 1893. Population, 114,917. Total deaths recorded, 210, including enteric fever, 8; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 14; measles, 5; and cholericiforme diarrhea, 23.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended September 2 corresponded to an annual rate of 20.6 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,322,429. The lowest rate was recorded in Norwich, viz, 15.5, and the highest in Hull, viz, 31.5 a thousand.

London.—One thousand five hundred and sixty-six deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 2; measles, 31; scarlet fever, 30; diphtheria, 56; whooping cough, 42; enteric fever, 14; diarrhea and dysentery, 172, and 16 from cholera and choleraic diarrhea. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 19.0 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 138 deaths. In greater London 2,004 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.9 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included diphtheria, 13; smallpox, 3; scarlet fever, 9; and 62 from diarrhea.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended September 2 in the 16 principal town

districts of Ireland was 25.3 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Armagh, viz, 7.0, and the highest in Lisburn, viz, 34.1 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 195 deaths were registered, including measles, 1; whooping cough, 5; enteric fever, 6; and diarrhea, 34.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended September 2 corresponded to an annual rate of 20.7 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz, 15.8, and the highest in Perth, viz, 25.7 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 584, including measles, 5; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 9; whooping cough, 26; fever, 9; and diarrhea, 67.

Status of the cholera epidemic.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift. Berlin, August 3, 1893.]

GERMAN EMPIRE—*Berlin.*—Three cases of Asiatic cholera have been verified. Two of these cases occurred in the family of a boatman who had come to Berlin in their craft from Stettin, August 18. The disease showed itself August 22. The third case was that of a young man living in Berlin, who had not, as far as could be ascertained, come in contact with the disease. He was taken ill after bathing in the Spree. In all three cases the river water was the medium of contagion. A suspicious case was reported August 26.

Stations for the inspection of river traffic have been established at the following-named places:

Potsdam, for the Havel from Werder to Spandan, with the tributaries; Eberswalde, for the Havel from Spandan to Liebenwalde, with the communicating canal system; Berlin, for the Spree from Spandan to Erkner, including the Spandan and Berlin canals, and a substation at Furstenwalde for the inspection of the upper Spree canal.

The case of cholera reported from Zabelkan, district of Ratibor, has been ascertained to have been cholera nostras. Cholera cases are reported from the lower Rhine. A fatal case occurred at Dinsburg August 22; at Neuss, August 23, 24, and 25, 3 choleraic deaths, 1 on a vessel from Rotterdam. The disease was probably imported from Holland and Belgium.

At Hamburg a boatman died, August 23, under suspicious circumstances. A suspicious case occurred August 25 at Kröllwitz, near Halle, a town in which cholera cases were observed last year during the Nietleben epidemic.

FRANCE.—Cholera cases are reported as follows: Nantes, from July 28 to August 10, 15 cases, 11 deaths; in the vicinity of Sables d'Olonne (Vendée), 4 or 5 cases every week up to August 11. A decided increase of the epidemic at Nantes was observed August 23. In Marseilles, from August 19 to 23, there were 6 cholera cases; in Montpellier during the same period 3 deaths from cholera.

ITALY—*Naples.*—Conditions are unaltered. August 20, 9 cases, 6 deaths; August 21, 7 cases, 5 deaths; August 22, 3 cases, 1 death; August 24, 9, and August 25, 7 cases (fatal). Cholera cases are reported from Fossalto, Cassino, Oviglio, Sulmona, at many places in the province of Alessandria, and 1 case each in Perugia and Florence. An outbreak

of cholera is reported in Udnie and vicinity. The disease was imported by laborers from Galicia and Hungary. Three suspicious cases occurred at the railway station where the returning laborers were disinfected. Suspicious cases have been observed in Rome.

BELGIUM—*Antwerp*.—Cholera has prevailed with considerable intensity since the close of July, notwithstanding official denial of its existence. Reliable statistics are not at hand. A few cases have been reported by the newspapers, but the *Cologne Gazette* gives considerably larger numbers. According to this *Journal*, 185 cholera cases were taken to one hospital at Antwerp from August 1 to 24. Of these, 96 were fatal.

NETHERLANDS—One fatal cholera case was reported early in August at Zaandam, and a number of suspicious cases at other localities; 2 at Rotterdam. Up to August 23 there had been 5 cases and 2 deaths at Rotterdam; August 24, 3 cases, 1 death; August 26, 2 cases, 1 death; at Leerdam, August 24, 4 choleraic deaths.

ENGLAND.—Official reports give 7 cholera cases, all sporadic, since July 25.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—*Galicia*.—The cholera epidemic has made considerable progress. The districts of Limanowa, Kosow, Rawa Ruska, Sokal, and Horodenka are affected. Up to August 22, 130 cases and 83 deaths were reported from 22 governments. The district of Nadworna, and especially the small town of Delatyn, are the localities most seriously affected in the district. On August 19 and 20, 14 cases, 8 deaths; August 21, 12 cases, 6 deaths; August 22, 5 cases, 4 deaths; August 24, 6 cases, 4 deaths; town of Delatyn, up to August 24, 45 cases, 26 deaths. In other localities in the district only isolated cases occur.

A suspicious case is reported from Cracow. The disease appeared at Bukourna August 19. At Czernowitz August 19 there were 2 cases, 2 deaths; August 21, 1 case. The disease was brought from Russia.

The Hungarian health authorities have been resolutely silent with regard to the existence of cholera in the northeastern section of the country, and when the facts were observed and reported by an English physician sent by an English journal to the Marmoroser district they denied the existence of the disease.

The figures which they finally published were far short of the actual number. From the Marmoroser district the disease spread to the districts of Szabolecz, Skalnok, and Maros. In the first named, August 23 and 24, 27 cases and 7 deaths were reported from 14 places; in the district of Maros the number of cases during the same 24 hours was 42; deaths, 21. In the Beregher and Szathmarer districts and in Buda-Pesth cholera cases have occurred. On August 22, 2 cholera cases were reported from Croatia; August 22, 6 cases; and from Klausenberg, 2 cases. The press correspondence from Buda-Pesth reports cholera present at 67 places in Hungary.

The epidemic continues in Roumania. The cities of Tultscha and Colaraschi have been lately infected. Thirty-seven cases are reported from all localities. The disease has spread to the Moldavia and infected the districts of Bacau and Neamz. Cholera cases and deaths have occurred on two British steamers on the voyage from Braila, in Roumania, to Malta; on the *Millfield*, which arrived at Malta August 21, 6 cases, 2 deaths; on the *Southgate*, August 22, 1 case.

RUSSIA.—The following statistics are officially received:

The Don province, August 13 to 15, 245 cases, 109 deaths; August 15 to 19, 498 cases, 202 deaths. Nishni-Novgorod, August 5 to 12, 468 cases, 191 deaths. Kiew, August 5 to 12, 529 cases, 184 deaths; Au-

gust 17 to 19, 678 cases, 227 deaths. Orel, August 5 to 12, 647 cases, 213 deaths; August 17 to 19, 820 cases, 335 deaths. Tula, August 12 to 19, 653 cases, 139 deaths. Samara, August 5 to 12, 198 cases, 75 deaths. Podolia, July 30 to August 12, 1,178 cases, 423 deaths. City of Moscow, August 12 to 19, 295 cases, 31 deaths; August 19 to 22, 119 cases, 67 deaths. Cherson, August 5 to 12, 54 cases, 22 deaths. Kasan, week ending August 5, 75 cases, 28 deaths. Lomza, August 13 to 19, 52 cases, 22 deaths. City of St. Petersburg, August 13 to 19, 9 cases, 1 death. Minsk, August 5 to 12, 32 cases, 15 deaths. Kalisch, August 13 to 16, 97 cases, 33 deaths. Bialystok, Government of Grodno, from August 6 to 11, 88 cases, 18 deaths. Kolo, up to August 17, 71 cases, 26 deaths. In the Government of Lomza, August 16 and 17, in four localities, 17 cases, 4 deaths.

TURKEY IN ASIA—*Smyrna*.—A considerable increase of the epidemic is reported. Advices dated August 21 state a daily average of 20 cases and 14 deaths.

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. 30.....	4, 000	5											
Aden.....	Aug. 19.....	35, 000	14											
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	Aug. 26.....	107, 687	58											
Alexandria, Egypt.....	Aug. 17.....	231, 356	199					2						
Almeria.....	Aug. 20.....	36, 200	25											
Almeria.....	Aug. 27.....	36, 200	31					1						
Amherstburg, Ontario.....	Sept. 9.....	2, 300	1											
Amsterdam.....	Sept. 2.....	426, 480	147					2	1					1
Antwerp.....	Aug. 26.....	248, 296	118	14		2								
Antwerp.....	Sept. 2.....	248, 296	88	8				2						
Ascencion.....	July 29.....	27, 000	12					1						
Ascencion.....	Aug. 5.....	27, 000	14											3
Ascencion.....	Aug. 12.....	27, 000	15					1						1
Bamberg.....	Aug. 26.....	35, 815	21						1					1
Barmen.....	Sept. 2.....	116, 144	46						1		2			1
Belfast.....	Sept. 2.....	265, 123	138									6		2
Beeleville, Ontario.....	Sept. 9.....	10, 201	8											
Berlin.....	Aug. 19.....	1, 580, 000	460	1				5	15		25	11		
Birmingham.....	Sept. 2.....	487, 897	190			1		2			1	1		3
Bologna.....	Sept. 2.....	146, 068	69								4			
Bradford.....	Sept. 2.....	221, 610	101			4		4	1			1		2
Bremen.....	Aug. 26.....	127, 000	62					2	1		2			
Brest.....	Sept. 3.....	225, 164	30											
Bristol.....	Sept. 2.....	225, 146	75							1				
Brunswick.....	Aug. 26.....	109, 750	64											
Brussels.....	Aug. 26.....	483, 081	181					1			1			1
Buda-Pesth.....	Aug. 27.....	530, 000	20					2	1		10	4		1
Cairo, Egypt.....	Aug. 17.....	374, 838	418					11			2	1		4
Calcutta.....	Aug. 5.....	681, 560	418	43		2								
Callao.....	Aug. 13.....	25, 000	11											
Callao.....	Aug. 20.....	25, 000	23											
Catania.....	Aug. 21.....	163, 000	70											
Catania.....	Aug. 28.....	163, 000	64					7						
Catania.....	Sept. 4.....	163, 000	71				2	3						5
Chatham, Ontario.....	Sept. 9.....	10, 000	11											
Chemnitz.....	Aug. 30.....	145, 000	140						1	1				4
Chihuahua, Mexico.....	Sept. 10.....	29, 500	15											
Christiana.....	Sept. 2.....	161, 151	46								3			1
Christiansburg.....	Sept. 9.....	2, 500	36											
Coaticook, Canada.....	Sept. 9.....	2, 500	1			6		2	5					
Cognac.....	Sept. 2.....	17, 392	12					1						
Cologne.....	Aug. 26.....	301, 474	124			4					6	7		
Cologne.....	Sept. 2.....	301, 474	136					4		3	1	8	13	1
Colombo, Ceylon.....	Aug. 12.....	130, 000	91											
Colon.....	Sept. 9.....		10											
Copenhagen.....	Aug. 26.....	334, 000	187								2			2

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Danzig	Sept. 2	120,459	77						1	1	3	
Denia	Aug. 26	11,574	4									
Dresden	Aug. 26	289,844	224									3
Dublin	Sept. 2	349,648	195					2				
Dunkirk, France	Sept. 4	138,291	32									
Dusseldorf	Aug. 26	159,590	87			1				1		
Edinburgh	Sept. 2	264,787	105					1			1	6
Flushing	Sept. 2	15,000	5									
Frankfort-on-the-Main	Aug. 26	179,850	66					1		4	1	1
Funchal	Aug. 26	145,000	14									
Gaspas Basin, Quebec	Sept. 10	47,710										
Genoa	Sept. 2	177,688	82	2				2				
Ghent	Sept. 2	151,811	72								3	2
Gibraltar	Sept. 3	25,900	1									
Girgenti	Aug. 26	21,219	4									
Glasgow	Sept. 2	564,975	280					4	4	5	2	8
Gothenburg	Aug. 26	105,800	31					1				
Guelph, Canada	Sept. 9	10,539	1									
Halifax, Nova Scotia	Sept. 9	38,495										
Hamburg	Aug. 26	620,000	276					1	2	1	3	2
Havre	Aug. 26	116,369	94					3			3	2
Hioyo	Aug. 19	148,118	62					1				
Huddersfield	Sept. 2	97,552	33						1		2	
Kehl	Aug. 26	129,556	56					1	2	1		
Kingston, Canada	Sept. 15	19,264	2									
Kouigsberg	Sept. 2	161,520						2		1		
Leeds	Sept. 2	367,506	180					3			4	
Leghorn	Sept. 3	94,423	35							1		
Leith	Sept. 2	69,956	24					2	1			
Licata	Aug. 26	17,889	14							1	1	
Limon, Costa Rica	Aug. 18	3,500	3									
Limon, Costa Rica	Aug. 25	3,500	2									
Limon, Costa Rica	Sept. 1	3,500	2									
Liverpool	Sept. 2	517,980	260					4	1	2	1	6
London, Canada	Sept. 9	35,000	5									
London, England	Sept. 2	5,633,806	1,566	12		2		14	30	56	31	42
Lyons	Aug. 26	438,077	10						3		2	2
Madrid	Aug. 12	482,816	323			5				2	4	
Madrid	Aug. 19	482,816	271			6		5		4	5	1
Madrid	Aug. 26	482,816	239			5		5		2	3	
Madrid	Sept. 2	482,816	257			3	1			5	2	
Magdeburg	Aug. 26	202,234	127					1		9		2
Malaga	Aug. 27	120,050	82			7		2				
Manchester	Sept. 2	505,343	224					1		3	2	4
Manila	Aug. 5	350,000	172									
Mannheim	Aug. 26	80,000							2		4	
Marbella	Aug. 27	8,811	5					2				
Marsala	Aug. 26	40,131	23					2				
Matamoras	Sept. 8	8,000	4									
Matanzas	Sept. 7	40,000	20			1						
Mayence	Sept. 2	72,281	26							2		
Montevideo	Aug. 5	215,061	67							1		
Montevideo	Aug. 12	215,061	78									
Moscow	Aug. 27	800,000	708	109		1		4	3		2	2
Munich	Sept. 26	345,000	255					3		3	1	1
Nantes	Sept. 3	127,480		51								
Nogales, Mexico	Sept. 9	1,200	4									
Nurenberg	Aug. 19	142,403	82							4		1
Odessa	Aug. 26	315,900	195							6	5	2
Osaka	Aug. 18	479,895		1				4				
Palermo	Aug. 26	241,618	111					3	2	2		
Plymouth	Sept. 2	85,610	28									
Port Hope, Canada	Sept. 16	6,610										
Prague	Sept. 8	182,530	11					4	4	1		2
Rheims	Sept. 2	105,408	52					1				
Rio de Janeiro	Aug. 12	515,000	253			17						
Rio de Janeiro	Aug. 19	515,000	238			4						
Rome, Italy	Aug. 12	400,467	162	3				2		1	3	
Rotterdam	Sept. 2	201,858	105	7		2						
Sagua la Grande	Sept. 9	18,109	9			1		2	1			
St. Johns, N. B.	Sept. 9	39,179	13									
San Juan del Norte	Aug. 19	500	2									
San Juan del Norte	Aug. 26	500										
San Juan del Norte	Sept. 2	500	2									

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Santiago de Cuba.....	Sept. 8....	50,000	38	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schiedam.....	Sept. 2....	25,280	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheffield.....	Sept. 2....	324,243	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	8	.....	3
Sonneberg.....	Aug. 27....	11,250	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southampton.....	Sept. 2....	64,899	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stettin.....	Aug. 26....	116,000	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Stockholm.....	Aug. 29....	249,246	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	3
St. Stephen, N. B.....	Sept. 9....	2,680	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunderland.....	Sept. 2....	130,921	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swansea.....	Sept. 2....	90,423	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Tangier.....	Sept. 3....	30,000	8	*8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tampico, Mexico.....	Sept. 10....	7,000	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trapani.....	Aug. 26....	39,095	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trieste.....	Aug. 26....	155,471	87	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Tuxpan, Mexico.....	Sept. 2....	9,000	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuxpan, Mexico.....	Sept. 9....	9,000	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	Sept. 7....	24,500	30	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venice.....	Aug. 26....	163,707	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria, B. C.....	Aug. 27....	16,841	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria, B. C.....	Sept. 2....	16,841	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vienna.....	Aug. 12....	1,364,548	610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	31	13	.....	4
Vienna.....	Aug. 19....	1,364,548	603	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	20	12	.....	1
Warsaw.....	Aug. 24....	500,930	240	.....	.....	7	1	1	10	6	5	.....	2
Winnipeg.....	Sept. 9....	27,125	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yokohama.....	Aug. 21....	126,685	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zurich.....	Aug. 26....	104,405	42	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3

*These deaths occurred at the lazaretto of the quarantine station at the Island of Mogador.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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