

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VIII. WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 29, 1893. No. 39.

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.

Correction.

The signature to Treasury circular in ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS, Vol. VIII, No. 38, C. S. Hamlin, Secretary, should read "C. S. Hamlin, *Acting Secretary*."

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Relative to error in telegram from Brunswick, Ga., dated September 13, 1893.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1893.

SIR: I beg leave to correct an error in the second telegram that appears in the ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS of September 15, No. 37: Instead of "colored" child, I wrote "Cox" child. This is of interest because it confirms the diagnosis I made in the same family earlier in the epidemic. The first Cox child, having had a very mild attack, was looked upon by many as a doubtful case; and I wish it clearly understood that I never call yellow fever any case that is doubtful. In such cases precautions should be taken, though the diagnosis is withheld.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN GUITÉRAS,

Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

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

The yellow fever epidemic at Brunswick, Ga.

BRUNSWICK, GA., September 22, 1893.

Two new cases declared, one of which is on a distant island, due to carrying bedding before last outbreak. Will recover. Precautions will be taken. Nineteen sent to camp. Weather pleasant; nights cool. Visited water guard and shipping to-day. Camp working smoothly; disinfection of empty cars begun. One car load of supplies received by relief committee.

R. D. MURRAY,

Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 22, 1893.*

Name island. Are recent refugees from Brunswick in Pelicanville and environments?

To Surgeon MURRAY, M. H. S.,
Brunswick, Ga. WYMAN,
Surgeon-General, M. H. S.

BRUNSWICK, GA., *September 23, 1893.*

Two cases declared; one of them a death of a colored child of four years of age, not having been treated. The island case occurred at Jekyl Island Club in a separate house. The man came over here about the 16th instant for some household goods. He has recovered. Twenty-one sent to camp. There are a great number of malarial cases, particularly among the colored people, many of whom drink surface water. The completed census shows a population of 5,252 all told; white, 1,205, all ages; colored, 4,047. The proper population is about 10,000. Of those here about 4,500 will need assistance.

About 60 sick. I am busy superintending people with all diseases, guards and details, but give much time and energy to visiting patients. I give medicine free to all for whom I prescribe. So far I see no need for other than money help. Total contributions in cash up to date \$3,379. Pelicanville has no refugees, and is kept free by a guard. All communications with this village will be safe. All other environments have refugees, as has the whole of Glynn County.

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

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

DETENTION CAMP, GA., *September 23, 1893.*

Refugees, 159; attendants and guards, 63. All well. Disinfected 50 freight cars.

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

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

BRUNSWICK, GA., *September 24, 1893.*

One death. Two cases in wife and child of the person who died. None sent to camp.

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

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

BRUNSWICK, GA., *September 25, 1893.*

Five cases among colored people; no deaths.

MURRAY,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

BRUNSWICK, GA., *September 26, 1893.*

Two cases reported; one death, a woman aged seventy-eight, from exhaustion after convalescence; thirty three sent to camp; evidently many malarial cases are yellow fever.

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

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

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

Wire statement that none but immunes are going to Atlanta. Do you need more professional assistance?

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Surgeon R. D. MURRAY,
Brunswick, Ga.

BRUNSWICK, GA., *September 27, 1893*

Eighteen cases reported, several of whom have been under observation; no deaths. Eleven sent to camp. No one has been sent to Atlanta except one lady from St. Simons Island, which is perfectly isolated. * * * Do not need any doctors. There are here now in active work nine physicians and less than 100 sick people with all diseases. Refugee camp will be made adjacent to Detention Camp to take up the indigent overflow from present camp. It will be under Dr. Geddings's control; absolutely isolated. * * *

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

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

BRUNSWICK, GA., *September 28, 1893.*

Eight new cases; no deaths. Nine sent to camp. One case reported from Jekyl Island; wife of first person sick; weather cool and dry. A large refugee camp will be a burden in cold weather.

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

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

DETENTION CAMP,
Waynesville, Ga., September 28, 1893.

Discharged 71—159 remaining.

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

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

Circular letter.—Florida State board of health.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Jacksonville, Fla., September 23, 1893.

DEAR SIR: The authorities in charge of Government relief measures at Brunswick, Ga., have perfected and put in operation the quarantine camp at Waynesville, Ga., for the reception and detention of parties leaving the infected city. All persons leaving Brunswick will be detained at this camp for observation and thorough fumigation and disinfection of their wearing apparel and baggage, when they will be given a health certificate and discharged, at liberty to proceed to any point in the United States.

Accordingly it is hereby directed that all such certificates issued by Drs. R. D. Murray and H. D. Geddings, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, be given full credence in Florida and duly respected by all charged with the protection of the public health.

JOSEPH Y. PORTER,
State Health Officer, Florida.

Sanitary operations in the islands off the coast of South Carolina.

UNITED STATES CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., September 20, 1893.

Have just received the following dispatch from Governor Tillman: "Can't you ask the President to order Dr. Magruder to extend his operations for the sanitation of the islands over the entire field, as far north as Stono River? The heat and stagnant water threaten an epidemic; active, energetic measures alone can prevent it. The Marine-Hospital Service at Charleston might assist and cover the ground more rapidly." Will be much obliged if you will comply with Governor Tillman's request.

M. C. BUTLER.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 22, 1893.

Have received request for your services on islands as far north as Stono River. Soon as practicable make examination and sanitary suggestions to local authorities. Report to Bureau. Acknowledge.

WYMAN,

Surgeon-General M. H. S.

Passed Assistant Surgeon MAGRUDER, M. H. S.,
Beaufort, S. C.

BEAUFORT, S. C., September 23, 1893.

Will continue examination and make sanitary suggestions as soon as cutter returns. Revisited St. Helena yesterday. Wells cleaned according to directions yield good water. Ditching well under way. Considerable cholera morbus from eating potatoes injured by salt water.

G. M. MAGRUDER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Relative to reported cases of yellow fever on the schooner Ligo on arrival at an English port.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1893.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt to-day of a letter from Dr. R. H. Lewis, secretary of the North Carolina board of health, inclosing one from you asking information concerning a newspaper clipping which declared that the Russian schooner *Lio* had gone into an English port with her crew sick with yellow fever and that the vessel was from this port. Dr. Lewis refers the matter to me for an answer. I have the honor to submit the following facts for your consideration:

This vessel came to Wilmington from Madeira on the 22d of March and was cleared for Demerara, loaded with lumber, on the 15th of April. She remained in Demerara until the first week in July and returned here, arriving at the mouth of the river about the 25th of July. She was fumigated and mechanically disinfected with bichloride and given permission to come to the city by the quarantine officer. Her ballast was white beach sand, and as there was no reason to suspect it, it was not removed.

She came up to the city on the 27th of July, and had begun to discharge her ballast, when she was stopped by the city authorities, and required to go two and a half miles below the town to finish the discharge of ballast, and undergo a second fumigation. She had discharged her ballast, been fumigated, and was at her wharf during the afternoon of the 29th, having left the point at which she dumped the sand about

11 o'clock a. m. on the 29th. The place to which she was sent for the discharge of ballast is a narrow point in the river, and the vessel was exposed two nights and parts of two days and all of one to the emanations from a swampy island on one side and an abandoned rice field on the other.

On her return to the city she was moored at a wharf on the opposite side of the river from the city. This wharf is one of several on the large island on the west side of the river, and as the marsh is only a few hundred feet from it, it is necessarily subject to malaria. She remained at the point until she sailed on the 9th or 10th. She was cleared on the 8th of July for Great Britain with naval stores. The captain and crew remained on the vessel the whole time she was loading, in spite of warning sent through the ship broker.

There was no history of sickness aboard the vessel while at Demerara, in transit, or while in port here. You may recollect that I was in your office in the forenoon of Friday, the 25th of August, and asked you if there was now or had been yellow fever in Demerara within several years, to which you replied that you knew of none, and I think in explanation of my question I told you of the vessel. The above is the history of the vessel. I respectfully submit that the men who died at sea during the voyage to the British port and those who were sick when the vessel arrived out had a malignant malarial fever, for the outbreak of which they were prepared by the long stay in the tropics and the heedless exposure here.

It is an open question whether these men had malarial hæmatenia or aggravated remittent fever, but either of these would have produced the yellow tinge that was mistaken for yellow fever.

I had not forgotten that I promised to keep you informed of what was transpiring here, but the facts as above set forth did not seem to me to call for a letter.

It is certain that there is no yellow fever or suspicion of it here, and the stevedores and others who were on the vessel during her stay here have not been sick, as far as I can ascertain.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. GILLET T THOMAS,

Secretary Quarantine Board, Port of Wilmington, N. C.

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

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the two weeks ended September 23, 1893.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, Pa., September 25, 1893.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the two weeks ended September 23, 1893, also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Total.
1893.			
Sept. 11.....	Br. Princess.....	Liverpool.....	472
Sept. 13.....	Polynesia.....	Hamburg.....	178
Sept. 19.....	Lord Gough.....	Liverpool.....	316
Sept. 23.....	Pennsylvania.....	Antwerp.....	70
	Total.....		1,036

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner of Immigration.

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

*Report of immigration at Boston for the two weeks ended September 23, 1893.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Boston, Mass., September 25, 1893.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the two weeks ended September 23, 1893, also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Total.
1893.			
Sept. 10.....	Steamship Catalonia.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	391
Sept. 15.....	Bark White Cloud.....	Surinam, South America.....	7
Sept. 17.....	Steamship Bothnia.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	523
Sept. 18.....	Steamship Scandinavian.....	Glasgow and Irish ports.....	140
	Total.....	.....	1,061

S. C. WRIGHTINGTON,
*Commissioner of Immigration.**Report of immigration at New York for the week ended September 23, 1893.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, September 24, 1893.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 23, 1893, also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from—	Total.
1893.			
Sept. 17	Steamship Fulda ..	Genoa and Gibraltar.....	203
Sept. 17	Steamship Etruria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	197
Sept. 17	Steamship New York.....	Southampton.....	156
Sept. 18	Steamship Furnessia.....	Glasgow and Moville.....	306
Sept. 19	Steamship Ems.....	Bremen.....	296
Sept. 19	Steamship Darmstadt.....	.....do.....	643
Sept. 20	Steamship Havel.....	.....do.....	300
Sept. 20	Steamship Westernland.....	Antwerp.....	563
Sept. 20	Steamship Teutonic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	742
Sept. 21	Steamship Grecian.....	Glasgow.....	105
Sept. 22	Steamship Columbia.....	Hamburg.....	227
Sept. 22	Steamship Trave.....	Bremen.....	282
Sept. 23	Steamship Paris.....	Southampton.....	247
Sept. 23	Steamship Rhaetia.....	Hamburg.....	111
Sept. 23	Steamship Sorrento.....	.....do.....	51
Sept. 23	Steamship Campania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	532
	Total.....	.....	4,971

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

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

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

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 23, 1893.

Twenty-seven vessels inspected and passed

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

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 24, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
American ship Cora.....	Sept. 18	Santos.....	Waiting orders.	Disinfected.....	Sept. 20
Am. ship Hamilton Fish.....	Sept. 21	Havana	do.....	do.....	Sept. 22

Three vessels inspected and passed.

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 21, 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. 21
Norwegian bk. Eglantine*†....	Sept. 5	Havana	Pensacola....	do.....	Sept. 16
American sc. Millie Williams*..	Sept. 11	Vera Cruz...	Pascagoula....	do.....	Sept. 18
British s. s. Manin*.....	Sept. 12	Rio de Janeiro.	Horn Island.	do.....	Sept. 19
Am. sc. L. N. Dantzer	Sept. 15	Frontera, Mexico.	Pacagoula....	do.....	Sept. 20
Am. sc. Lena Pickup.....	Sept. 15	Cardenas.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20
Am. sc. Manuel R. Cuza	Sept. 21	Tampico.....	Mobile.....	Held for disinfection.	

* Previously reported.

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

One vessel inspected and passed.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 16, 1893.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 20, 1893.

Two vessels inspected and passed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 16, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Norwegian bk. Verena*.....	Aug. 24	Barbadoes...	Brunswick ..	Disinfected.....	Sept. 16
Norwegian bk. Hosten*.....	Aug. 29	Cienfuegos...	Wilmington ..	Held for disinfection.	
Spanish bg. Ataulfo*.....	Aug. 30	Havana	Brunswick ..	Disinfected.....	Sept. 16
British sc. Beatrice McLean *†..	Sept. 3	Gaudeloupe ..	Jacksonville.	do.....	Sept. 10
Spanish s. s. Miguel M. Paniellos*.	Sept. 7	Sagua la Grande.	Savannah ..	do.....	

* 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.

Week ended September 23, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Norwegian bk. Hosten*.....	Aug. 29	Cienfuegos...	Wilmington ..	Disinfected.....	Sept. 22
Spanish s. s. Miguel M. Paniellos*.	Sept. 7	Sagua la Grande.	Savannah ..	Disinfected.....	Sept. 17

* Previously reported.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Worcester*.—Month of August, 1893. Estimated population, 93,000. Total deaths, 211, including diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 1; enteric fever, 5; measles, 2; and phthisis pulmonalis, 11.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended September 16, 1893. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 60 observers indicate that typho-malarial fever, influenza, cholera morbus, and neuralgia increased in area of prevalence. Scarlet fever was reported present at 40 places, enteric fever at 48, diphtheria at 31, and measles at 6 places.

NEW YORK—*Buffalo*.—Month of August, 1893. Estimated population, 300,000. Total deaths, 741, including phthisis pulmonalis, 35; croup, 3; diphtheria, 12; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 11; enteric fever, 15; whooping cough, 7; and cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2.

RHODE ISLAND.—Month of June, 1893. Reports to the State board of health from 19 towns and cities, having an aggregate population of 302,821, show a total of 429 deaths, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 4; influenza, 1; measles, 14; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2; whooping cough, 2; scarlet fever, 17; and phthisis pulmonalis, 41.

Month of July, 1893. Reports to the State board of health from various towns and cities, having an aggregate population of 327,655, show a total of 629 deaths, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 11; influenza, 2; measles, 6; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; scarlet fever, 15; and phthisis pulmonalis, 50.

Month of August, 1893. Reports to the State board of health from 28 cities and towns, having an aggregate population of 330,248, show a total of 629 deaths, including diphtheria, 6; dysentery, 5; enteric fever, 11; influenza, 1; measles, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3; scarlet fever, 9; and phthisis pulmonalis, 45.

Publications received.

Annual Report of the Department of Health of Cincinnati for 1892.

Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Dayton, Ohio, for the year ended December 31, 1892.

Transactions of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama, 1893.

Arrêtés, Circulaires, et Instructions Concernant Le Choléra (1893).

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Auburn, N. Y.	Sept. 23.	25,858	7									3		
Baltimore, Md.	Sept. 23.	434,439	144	17						5		8		
Binghamton, N. Y.	Sept. 23.	35,005	8											
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Sept. 23.	806,343	392	32						5		8		3
Chicago, Ill.	Sept. 16.	1,099,850	545	40						13	3	14	3	5
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Sept. 22.	296,908	88	10						6		4		1
Cleveland, Ohio.	Sept. 23.	290,000	89	5						4		3		1
Fall River, Mass.	Sept. 23.	87,773	49							1				
Galveston, Tex.	Sept. 15.	29,084	11											
Indianapolis, Ind.	Sept. 23.	105,436	37	2						2	1	1		
Manchester, N. H.	Sept. 23.	44,126												
Milwaukee, Wis.	Sept. 23.	260,000	102	7						6	1	4		
Minneapolis, Minn.	Sept. 23.	164,738		1						8	1	1		1
Mobile, Ala.	Sept. 23.	31,076	22	3								1		
Nashville, Tenn.	Sept. 23.	76,306	35	3										1
Newark, N. J.	Sept. 23.	181,830	107	10						4	1	6		
New Orleans, La.	Sept. 16.	242,039	109	12								5		2
New Orleans, La.	Sept. 23.	242,039	121	17						2		4		
New York, N. Y.	Sept. 23.	1,515,301	702	69		3				7	4	39	3	10
Pensacola, Fla.	Sept. 16.	11,750	2	1										
Philadelphia, Pa.	Sept. 16.	1,046,964	364	53						17	4	10		5
Pittsburg, Pa.	Sept. 16.	238,617	104	5						6	3	3	1	4
Pittsburg, Pa.	Sept. 23.	238,617	94	7						7	10	3	1	4
Portland, Me.	Sept. 23.	36,426		6										
Providence, R. I.	Sept. 22.	148,944	49							1	1	3		1
Richmond, Va.	Sept. 16.	81,388	28	5						1				
Rochester, N. Y.	Sept. 23.	133,896	58	7										
San Diego, Cal.	Sept. 16.	16,153	2											
San Francisco, Cal.	Sept. 16.	298,997	112	13						4				
Washington, D. C.	Sept. 16.	230,392	100	14						6	1	3		1
Washington, D. C.	Sept. 23.	230,392	120	17						5		6	1	1

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended September 25, 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.....	54	0	.....	.87	.....	.67
Portland, Me.....	56	0	.....	.78	.....	.48
Northfield, Vt.....	54	.....	2	.70	.....	.50
Manchester, N. H.....	59	.....	1	.84	.....	.44
Boston, Mass.....	60	2	.....	.71	.....	.41
Nantucket, Mass.....	62	0	.....	1.14	.....	.64
Block Island, R. I.....	61	1	.....	.77	.....	.37
New London, Conn.....	61	1	.....	.84	.....	.34
Middle Atlantic States :						
Albany, N. Y.....	61	.....	1	.84	.....	.54
New York, N. Y.....	64	4	.....	.90	.....	.60
Philadelphia, Pa.....	64	6	.....	.76	.26	.....
Atlantic City, N. J.....	65	3	.....	.79	.11	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	66	6	.....	.90	.....	.50
Washington, D. C.....	66	5	.....	.89	.....	.70
Lynchburg, Va.....	66	8	.....	.91	.....	.61
Norfolk, Va.....	70	4	.....	1.07	.....	.97
South Atlantic States :						
Charlotte, N. C.....	69	7	.....	.75	.....	.75
Raleigh, N. C.....	69	7	.....	.63	.....	.33
Wilmington, N. C.....	72	8	.....	1.50	.....	1.20
Charleston, S. C.....	74	8	.....	1.39	.....	1.39
Augusta, Ga.....	74	4	.....	.89	.....	.89
Savannah, Ga.....	74	8	.....	1.28	.....	1.28
Jacksonville, Fla.....	77	5	.....	1.89	.....	1.89
Titusville, Fla.....	79	0	.....	1.35	.....	1.95
Jupiter, Fla.....	80	0	.....	2.25	.....	2.25
Key West, Fla.....	82	0	.....	1.80	.....	1.60
Gulf States :						
Atlanta, Ga.....	70	6	.....	1.01	.....	.91
Pensacola, Fla.....	76	4	.....	1.12	.....	1.12
Mobile, Ala.....	76	3	.....	1.07	.....	1.07
Montgomery, Ala.....	74	4	.....	.71	.....	.71
Vicksburg, Miss.....	74	4	.....	.86	.....	.86
New Orleans, La.....	77	5	.....	1.03	.....	.83
Shreveport, La.....	75	3	.....	1.03	.....	.53
Fort Smith, Ark.....	71	3	.....	.73	2.97	.....
Little Rock, Ark.....	72	4	.....	.69	.61	.....
Palestine, Tex.....	74	6	.....	.82	.48	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	78	6	.....	1.54	.....	1.54
San Antonio, Tex.....	75	7	.....	.91	.....	.81
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	78	4	.....	1.64	.....	1.44
Ohio Valley and Tennessee :						
Memphis, Tenn.....	71	5	.....	.77	.93	.....
Nashville, Tenn.....	69	5	.....	.88	1.52	.....
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	70	4	.....	.98	.....	.88
Knoxville, Tenn.....	68	4	.....	.70	.....	.40
Louisville, Ky.....	68	6	.....	.63	.07	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	63	5	.....	.68	.12	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	66	6	.....	.49	.21	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	63	5	.....	.63	.....	.09
Pittsburg, Pa.....	64	4	.....	.61	.99	.....
Lake Region :						
Oswego, N. Y.....	59	.....	1	.70	.30	.....
Rochester, N. Y.....	59	1	.....	.56	.04	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	59	1	.....	.98	.....	.22
Erie, Pa.....	61	0	.....	.98	.....	.28
Cleveland, Ohio.....	61	3	.....	.90	.....	.60
Sandusky, Ohio.....	62	2	.....	.70	.....	.30
Toledo, Ohio.....	61	3	.....	.56	.....	.06
Detroit, Mich.....	61	1	.....	.57	.....	.27
Port Huron, Mich.....	58	2	.....	.57	.....	.16
Alpena, Mich.....	54	.....	0	.98	.02	.....
Marquette, Mich.....	54	.....	2	1.04	.....	.94
Green Bay, Wis.....	58	.....	2	.....	1.70	.....
Grand Haven, Mich.....	58	.....	0	.89	.31	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	58	.....	2	.70	.....	.00
Chicago, Ill.....	61	1	.....	.70	.40	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	53	.....	3	.95	.....	.85

*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 25, 1893—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley :						
St. Paul, Minn.....	57		3	.73	.37	
La Crosse, Wis.....	58		0	1.00		.20
Dubuque, Iowa.....	60		0	1.04		.14
Davenport, Iowa.....	62		0	.77	.63	
Des Moines, Iowa.....	61	1		.82		.62
Keokuk, Iowa.....	63	1		.85		.15
Springfield, Ill.....	64	2		.84	.36	
Cairo, Ill.....	68	4		.56	.24	
St. Louis, Mo.....	67	3		.74	.96	
Missouri Valley :						
Springfield, Mo.....	66	4		.77	3.73	
Kansas City, Mo.....	65	1		.98	.92	
Concordia, Kans.....	65	3		.56		.56
Omaha, Nebr.....	62	2		.73		.71
Yankton, S. Dak.....	60		2	.65		.65
Valentine, Nebr.....	58		4	.35		.35
Huron, S. Dak.....	57		5	.35		.35
Pierre, S. Dak.....	60		4	.21		.23
Extreme Northwest :						
Moorehead, Minn.....	53		7	.56		.35
St. Vincent, Minn.....	50		6	.49		.69
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	54		8	.23		.23
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	53		9	.21		.21
Rocky Mountain Slope :						
Hayre, Mont.....	52		10	.27	.23	
Helena, Mont.....	54		6	.28		.18
Rapid City, S. D.....	58		6	.14		.14
Spokane, Wash.....	56		4	.25	.35	
Walla Walla, Wash.....	63		7	.14	.16	
Winnemucca, Nev.....	57		5	.07		.07
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	61		3	.24		.24
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	55		3	.14		.14
North Platte, Nebr.....	60		4	.33		.33
Denver, Colo.....	59		1	.14		.14
Montrose, Colo.....	59			.22		.22
Pueblo, Colo.....	61	1		.27		.27
Dodge City, Kans.....	65	5		.27		.27
Abilene, Tex.....	72	8		.70	1.60	
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	58	2		.28		.18
El Paso, Tex.....	72	4		.28		.08
Tucson, Ariz.....	76	4		.28	.12	
Pacific Coast :						
Port Angeles, Wash.....	52		2	.56		.46
Olympia, Wash.....	56		4	.82		.52
Portland, Oregon.....	60		2	.49	.21	
Roseburg, Oregon.....	59		3	.19	.91	
Red Bluff, Cal.....	71		5	.14		.14
Sacramento, Cal.....	69		5	.07		.07
San Francisco, Cal.....	63		5	.07		.07
Fresno City, Cal.....	74		6	.07		.07
Keeler, Cal.....	71		1	.07		.07
Los Angeles, Cal.....	69		3	.01		.01
San Diego, Cal.....	67		1	.02		.02
Yuma, Ariz.....	82	2		.02		.02

* 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 at the quarantine station on the Island of Mogador.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Tangier, Morocco, September 1, 1893.

SIR: I regret to inform you (in support of my cablegram of this morning to your Department, which was as follows: "Cholera, quarantine station, Mogador") of the outbreak of cholera at the quarantine station at the Island of Mogador, the most southerly port on the west coast of this empire, among the pilgrims from Mecca, which the French steamer *Lutetia* landed there on the 22d ultimo.

The doctor in charge reports 14 cases and 5 deaths in forty-eight hours. Every precaution is being taken to isolate the disease.

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

F. A. MATHEWS,
Consul-General.

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

Cholera in Senegal.

The United States consul at Goree Dakar reports 2 cases of cholera and 2 deaths from cholera for the week ended July 22, 1893, in Goree, and states:

The deaths in St. Louis, on the Senegal River, for the past week average about 25 per day (including only 1 European—a soldier). The disease also prevails at Dazana and at Podor, having apparently descended the river.

For the week ended July 29 he reports:

No cases occurred in Goree, but in Dakar—opposite on the mainland—2 or 3 cases occurred, reported to be cholera.

In St. Louis during the same week he reports that about 80 cases of cholera and 35 deaths from the same disease occurred daily.

The consul adds:

There are no diseases prevalent with the exception of cholera. Until the cholera appeared the colony was, considering the season, quite healthy.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Cholera in the county of Marmoros and in Buda-Pesth.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Buda-Pesth, September 1, 1893.

SIR: My last official report from the minister of the interior, dated the 26th of August, informs me that the county of Marmoros (next to Bukowina and nearest to Russia) has been declared infected with

cholera, and that there were in Sajo-Polyna, in the county of Marmoros, 15 deaths on the 22d of August, in spite of the fact that on the 20th of August not a single case was considered critical. In the same village 39 cases and 26 deaths occurred up to the 25th ultimo. Stringent precautions and medical supervision were at once ordered. I understand that on Tuesday last (29th ultimo) two cases of cholera, both fatal, occurred in a brickyard in Alt-Ofen (old Buda), just outside the limits of Buda-Pesth, and that the place was at once surrounded by a military cordon and completely isolated. I have not as yet received official notice of the fact from the minister of the interior.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

E. P. T. HAMMOND,
United States Consul.

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

BRAZIL.

Italian immigrants forbidden entry into Brazil.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rio de Janeiro, August 23, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor of confirming the following cablegram of to-day: "Cholera cases, Sao Paulo, 22; Rio, 1."

I beg to add that the Brazilian Government has forbidden the further landing in this country of Italian immigrants. The cases reported unofficially from Sao Paulo were among immigrants lately arrived from Italy. Sao Paulo is a city of about 100,000 inhabitants, situated about 300 miles inland, and is in frequent communication with Rio de Janeiro.

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

WILLIAM T. TOWNES,
Consul-General.

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

Cholera in Sao Paulo.

Under date of August 28, the United States consul at Rio de Janeiro reports that during the week ended August 26 there were 22 deaths from cholera at Sao Paulo, and states as follows:

The cases of cholera at Sao Paulo were isolated, and no new cases have developed there during the past week. It is now officially stated that the 1 case of cholera reported in my cablegram to the State Department, August 23, as at Rio de Janeiro (see ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS, Vol. VIII, No. 34, p. 760), was not cholera, but a severe attack of congestion.

CANADA.

Arrival of immigrants at Quebec.

QUEBEC, September 19, 1893.

The following steamers arrived to-day with steerage passengers, all in good health, viz:

Lake Winnipeg, Liverpool, 41 steerage.

Toronto, Liverpool, 106 steerage.

California, Hamburg and Antwerp, 222 steerage.

QUEBEC, September 27, 1893.

Labrador, Liverpool, 240 steerage; all well.

Circassian, Liverpool, 254 steerage; all well.

Peckhuben, Hamburg and Antwerp, 142 steerage.

Lake Superior, Liverpool, 49 steerage; all well.

CHAS. E. BANKS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

CUBA.

Report on the sanitary condition of Cienfuegos for the month of August, 1893.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Cienfuegos, Cuba, September 18, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you concerning the sanitary condition of the city of Cienfuegos during the month of August, 1893. Present officially estimated population, 20,000.

There were 126 deaths, as follows: 38 caused by yellow fever, 19 by typhoid fever, 2 by typhus fever, 13 by pernicious fever, 10 by cholera infantum, 20 by phthisis pulmonalis, and 24 by other causes; divided among 98 males and 28 females, 77 whites and 49 colored. The births were 90; decrease of population, 36.

During the week ended September 16, 1893, there were 27 deaths in five days, 6 from yellow fever.

Yellow fever exists in epidemic form; typhoid and typhus fever and whooping cough are also prevalent. The temperature was, maximum, 97°, minimum, 92°. No rainfall.

There are in the city hospitals to-day: Charity Hospital, 170; St. Raphael, private, 36; the National, 35; the Merchant, 10. Total, 251.

I have supervised the disinfection and fumigation of the steamship *Miguel Gallart*, bound for New Orleans. The steamship *Niagara*, for New York, and *Ramon Larrinaga*, for New Orleans, were very carefully inspected by me.

It will be seen that it is impossible to furnish reports of the number of cases in private residences.

It is also impossible to strictly isolate the ships from the wharfs, especially the Spanish steamers, because some of the crew and workmen, who are negroes and acclimated, have some communication with land. This is the reason why I fumigated and disinfected all ships before their departure for the United States. If you approve, please let me know as soon as possible, giving full instructions. This week I have inspected steamship *Niagara*, for New York, steamship *Miguel Gallart*, for New Orleans, and steamship *Ramon Larrinaga*, for New Orleans.

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 at Nantes.

Under date of September 18, 1893, the United States consul at Nantes reports that during the week ended September 17, 1893, there were 58 cases of cholera and 35 deaths from the same disease.

Detention of emigrants at Havre.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Havre, France, September 11, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your cablegram of the 8th instant, in response to a cable sent by the consul to the State Department, after consulting me, requesting authority to permit sailing of emigrants already aboard steamship *La Touraine*. On receipt of your telegram of the 7th, directing me to detain all emigrants except Scandinavians, I informed the steamship company, who at once telegraphed Paris to detain the Italians then en route for Havre. This was done, and there are now at Paris some 50 Italians under police supervision. The Swiss, German, and French emigrants were at once examined; 3 were rejected for favus, and 12 because they had visited Italy just before coming to Havre.

The steamship company then informed me that all emigrants would be quarantined at Paris five days, and asked me to go to Paris to supervise the arrangement. I informed the company that I would cable you for appointment of physician at Paris, and I sent you the following cable: "Both dispatches received. Detention of emigrants at Havre forbidden. Detention at Paris. Request appointment of physician at Paris by myself. Must Swiss, Western Germans, and Eastern Frenchmen be detained?" Your cable asking, "By whom is detention forbidden?" was answered as follows: "Forbidden by municipal authorities."

The consul informs me that he has received a cable from the State Department, which necessitates the five days' detention to be performed at Havre. As a result, the Transatlantic Company will place one of their boats in quarantine, and detention of emigrants and disinfection of baggage and effects will be done on this boat, the emigrants not being allowed to land.

Every precaution will be taken and the regulations will be followed exactly.

Very respectfully, yours,

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

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

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Havre, France, September 12, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Transatlantic Company have set apart one of their steamers and have quarantined their emigrants (refused last Saturday) thereon, 57 in all. I inspected the ship, emigrants, food, etc., this morning, and made arrangements for baths and disinfection of clothing.

Hereafter all emigrants will arrive Monday and be kept aboard the boat until the moment of departure for New York. No passengers are allowed to leave the boat, and a guard has been stationed there for this purpose. I shall inspect emigrants every day in company with company and city authorities.

Very respectfully, yours,

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

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

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Havre, France, September 15, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your cablegram of the 12th instant, asking if I could certify that all emigrants coming through Havre are from noninfected districts, "Yes or no." To which I replied, "No, except from the districts mentioned," referring to Swiss, northern and eastern French, and west German emigrants.

To-day I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your cable as follows: "Detain all emigrants except Scandinavians five days. Your dealings are with the steamship companies; refuse bills of health unless this provision is complied with. Disinfect with steam baggage of detained emigrants. You alone sign bills of health." To which the following reply was sent: "Cable received. All except Scandinavians detained. Steamer *Columbie*, with guards and nurses, used as lazaretto. Seventy aboard; all bathed and baggage steamed." * * *

I have informed the French company that all emigrants except Scandinavians must undergo detention. The steamer *Columbie* has been placed at my disposal, and, once aboard, the emigrants are not allowed to come ashore, except to go aboard the steamer for New York. Nurses and guards as well as cooks are aboard the *Columbie*, and the emigrants all assure me that they are well taken care of and well fed. They have all been treated, and their clothes and baggage disinfected by steam under pressure. The trunks and valises have been washed inside and out with bichloride of mercury. The company carries out all orders faithfully.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

Cholera reported in the Department of the Finistère.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Havre, France, September 15, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that cholera has again declared itself in the Department Finistère, the localities about Brest being especially affected. The number of cases is not given officially as yet, but I hope to have the report for the next mail. * * *

Quimper is reported in the journals as affected also, but the official history of cholera epidemics in the Finistère for the past thirty years shows that Quimper is almost always affected whenever cholera appears in the west of France.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

Death statistics, September 3-9, inclusive, at Marseilles.

Under date of September 12 the following statement of deaths from choleriforme diseases in Marseilles for the week ended September 9, 1893, is transmitted by Surgeon Martin, U. S. Navy:

Date.	Total deaths.	Choleri-forme.	Date.	Total deaths.	Choleri-forme.
Sept. 3.....	26	.....	Sept. 8.....	27	.....
Sept. 4.....	40	.....	Sept. 9.....	26	.....
Sept. 5.....	27	.....	Total	204	1
Sept. 6.....	36	1			
Sept. 7.....	22	.....		

GERMANY.

The cholera at Hamburg.

HAMBURG, GERMANY, *September 23, 1893.*

Sixty-six cases and 19 deaths to date. Fast steamers from Wilhelmshafen. Must I or Carrington inspect?

J. H. WHITE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

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

Inspect Wilhelmshafen.

WYMAN,

Surgeon-General M. H. S.

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

Hamburg.

Cholera in Stettin.

Under date of September 27, 1893, the following cablegram was transmitted to this Bureau from the Department of State:

STETTIN, *September 27, 1893.*

Cholera here.

F. W. KICKBUSCH,

United States Consul.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

Fraudulent shipping of crew at Hamburg.

HAMBURG, GERMANY, *August 31, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that sundry frauds having been perpetrated in substituting men who are not bona-fide crew members, as such, and believing that I have now found a way to foil these people, I submit the following:

A young man giving his name as Edward Thiel, and rating as carpenter, was submitted for inspection on British steamship *Angerton*, from here for Philadelphia.

I do not believe this young man to be a member of the crew, and I earnestly request that it be ascertained at quarantine if he is such, and if he be not aboard, then the bill of health is practically nullified and the vessel subject to fine, which I ask that you will have imposed, as the only way to uphold us in carrying out our duties here.

Very respectfully,

J. H. WHITE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

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

Inspect British steamer *Angerton*, and report whether Edward Thiel, carpenter, is aboard vessel. White believes someone substituted in place of Thiel, whom he inspected.

WYMAN,

Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon A. H. GLENNAN, M. H. S.,

Reedy Island.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE, *September 25, 1893.*

Steamship *Angerton*, Hamburg, arrived. Carpenter is N. J. Carlson, aged forty-two. No Edward Theil aboard. Captain states Carlson ashore when crew inspected; sent to consulate afterwards, too late. Ship sailed early next morning; all well. I detain her waiting your instructions.

A. H. GLENNAN,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

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

Hold *Angerton*. Disinfect clothing and dunnage of crew, save officers, then release.

WYMAN,

Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon GLENNAN, M. H. S.,

Reedy Island Quarantine.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE,

September 26, 1893.

Dunnage of crew of *Angerton* disinfected as ordered. Vessel released this morning.

A. H. GLENNAN,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Relative to the cholera at Berlin.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Berlin, September 9, 1893.

The cases of cholera which have occurred here since September 1, 1893, can be directly traced to the use of the water of the Spree.

The most rigorous measures have been taken to detect and isolate every suspicious case.

Commissioners have been appointed to supervise the traffic on the Spree, the Elbe, the Rhine and all streams connected with these rivers.

The river baths here were promptly closed, and a thorough inspection of all barges, boats, and vessels of every description takes place daily.

The regulations recently issued by the minister of the interior were a reproduction of the measures taken last year during the cholera epidemic at Hamburg, modified to carry into effect the conclusions of the International Sanitary Conference at Dresden.

The following particulars in respect of four of the cases entered here may prove of interest :

The first and second cases were daughters of a bargeman who lived aboard with their father. They voluntarily drank the water of the Spree whilst the barge was tied up in a harbor of the Spree near Berlin. They were taken sick soon after and their cases registered as genuine Asiatic cholera.

The third was that of a young man of good habits and healthy connections, who entered a bathing establishment in the Spree near the harbor before mentioned. He was quite well when he entered the bath, but whilst bathing he accidentally swallowed some of the water. Soon after leaving the bath he was taken seriously ill and removed to the hospital. His case was registered as genuine cholera.

The fourth case was that of a child that fell into the river Spree and involuntarily swallowed the water. That case was entered as genuine Asiatic cholera.

The authorities have adopted the most energetic measures looking to the most careful supervision of the Spree and of the navigation thereon, and the feeling is general that through their activity and vigilance the work of detecting, isolating, and disinfecting all suspicious cases will prevent any serious epidemic.

At present the magistrate posts daily bulletins at the city hall, showing the cholera state. This official bulletin has had most beneficial effect in allaying the natural inclination to anxiety or panic.

As soon as it was settled beyond question that the cases here were due to the contamination of the Spree, I cabled you as follows:

"Six cases and 16 suspected in the hospitals here, Berlin origin."

I shall advise you from time to time with regard to the progress of the disease.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. EDWARDS,
Consul-General.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Report of cholera cases at Cologne.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cologne, September 11, 1893.

SIR: Referring to my dispatch numbered 185, under date of September 5, 1893, and my cablegram reporting the death from cholera of an Italian workman in Cologne, I have to report the occurrence of a second case of cholera in this city, that has just been announced. The case is also an Italian workman who had nursed for a few days the Italian workman who died, and who is now in the epidemic hospital in Cologne for treatment.

In view of the statement made in the joint report on the cholera in the Lower Rhine district by the respective consuls and forwarded to the Department of State under date of September 9, 1893, that the chief royal government president for the Rhinish Province had issued an order declaring the water of the river Rhine to be infected, it will be interesting to give the particulars of the fatal case of the Italian workman above referred to, which I have just been able to obtain from an official source, to wit: Said Italian workman came to Cologne on the 23d of August, 1893, and was at work on the new harbor that is being built on the river Rhine, when, on the 1st of September, 1893, he took sick from drinking on an empty stomach large quantities of the water from the river Rhine.

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

WILLIAM D. WAMER,
Consul.

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

Cholera along the Rhine.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Mayence, August 30, 1893.

SIR: With respect to cholera I have to report that a few cases have occurred on the Rhine recently among ship people coming up from the Dutch or Belgian ports, but that no great apprehensions are felt here as

to its becoming epidemic along the Rhine, though precautionary measures are being taken to prevent its introduction and spread. It has broken out at Antwerp and Rotterdam, although apparently not violently, and if it should get well seated at these ports the towns on the Rhine would be seriously menaced on account of the traffic on the river between the German and Dutch and Belgian ports.

The sanitary officials at Berlin state that since the 15th of August 7 cases of cholera have occurred along the Rhine, all brought up from Holland or Belgium, namely, 3 at Neuss, 1 at Deusburg, 1 at Homberg (district of Moers), 1 at St. Goarshausen, and 1 at Neuwied. The one at St. Goarshausen happened in this consular district, and the one at Neuwied in that of Cologne, while the others were farther down the Rhine. The case at St. Goarshausen was that of a boat hand who had become infected in Belgium.

The German sanitary officers say that the experiences of last year show that the cholera is most easily propagated along waterways, and a close watch has accordingly been undertaken of all vessels coming up the Rhine, in order that every case of the disease manifested on them may be taken in hand as soon as it makes its appearance.

Altogether there have been 11 cases of Asiatic cholera within the German Empire since the 15th of August, according to official announcement, 8 of which terminated fatally, and 1 more case has been reported on the frontier at Emmerich. Of these cases 3 were at Berlin, and it is feared that the water of the Spree is infected in places, as their infection is thought to be due to it.

At Mayence and its neighborhood there is no indication at present of any cholera being at hand.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. SMITH,
United States Commercial Agent.

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

The river Rhine declared infected by the sanitary authorities of Mayence.

Under date of September 13, 1893, the United States commercial agent at Mayence reports as follows :

Since my last report the sanitary authorities here have declared the Rhine infected, as a precautionary measure, on account of the death at Mannheim of a ship's hand from cholera, and the occurrence of a few cases previously among ship people on the river, due to infection in Holland or Belgium, and have forbidden the sprinkling of the streets of Mayence with Rhine water or the use of the swimming baths here. So far only 2 cases of Asiatic cholera have occurred in this district, both fatal, one at St. Goar and the other at St. Goarshausen on the Rhine, among ship people coming up the river.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Disinfection of prohibited articles ordered at port of departure.

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

Withhold bills of health if prohibited articles aboard, and until articles requiring disinfection are disinfected. Notify all officers.

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

To Surgeon IRWIN, M. H. S.,
American Consulate, London.

Cases of cholera at Hull verified by microscopical examination.

Under date of September 11, 1893, the United States consul at Hull reports 2 fatal cases of cholera during the two weeks ended August 26, and states:

The 2 fatal cases of cholera reported above have been pronounced—after microscopical examination—to be of the Asiatic type, but how the disease was imported or where it originated is not known. Most stringent precautions have been taken to prevent the disease spreading, and the health authorities entertain no fears of an epidemic of cholera.

Report of operations at Blackwall, London.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,

London, September 9, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of transactions at Blackwall for the week ending to-day:

Forty-two emigrants from Gothenburg, via Hull and Grimsby, having been detained five days, passed; 50 emigrants from Esbjev, via Harwick, passed; 5 from Hongo, via New Holland, passed; and 35 from Rotterdam detained.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,

Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

No cholera in London—Only one case proved so far.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,

London, September 11, 1893.

SIR: Referring to the reports of cholera in London I have the honor to inform you that although very many suspicious cases have been reported, so far only one has proved to be Asiatic cholera. This case is the one reported several days ago as having occurred in the House of Commons. No connection has been traced between this case and any source of infection.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,

Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Cholera in the Netherlands.

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, *September 18, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the last three days no new cases of cholera and no deaths have been reported here. Twelve cases remain under treatment. Since August 21, 36 cases have occurred in the city, with 20 deaths and 4 recoveries. Cholera has been officially reported in the following cities and villages of the Netherlands: Rotterdam, Ysselmonde, Rumpt, Fer-Neusen, Durgerdam, Ameide, Oudshoorn a.d. Rhijn, Rozendaal, Ouwerschie, Kralingen, Zwijndregt, Streefkerk, Molenaarograaf, Werkendam, Dubbledam, Leerdam, Renkum, Utrecht, Giesendam, Deventer, Hansweert, Nieuwe-Wetering, Koog a.d. Zaan, Avereest, Elden, Wonbrugge, Zuilichem, Amsterdam, Delft, The Hague, and Puttershock.

The number of emigrants is dropping off a great deal, and the number rejected is very small compared to former figures, the diseased people being sifted out by the company's agents before I see them. The end is accomplished, and emigration at this port is raised above the standard that it ever reached before in points of physical perfection and personal cleanliness.

Very respectfully,

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

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

ITALY.

No cholera in Naples for four days.

NAPLES, *September 25, 1893.*

No cases in the past four days.

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

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

Cholera increasing at Leghorn.

Under date of September 27 the following cablegram was transmitted to this Bureau from the Department of State:

LEGHORN, *September 26, 1893.*

Cholera increasing alarmingly. Twenty-six cases in past twenty-four hours. Fifty-six cases now under treatment. Vessels loading for New York. Medical instructions imperatively necessary. Cable instructions.

A. S. ROSENTHAL,
To the Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE. *United States Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Genoa, September 13, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a letter received on the 12th from the U. S. consul at Leghorn, reports 27 cases of cholera, with 5 deaths, in the city of Leghorn. To-day I received another letter reporting 13 new cases, with 3 deaths. No cholera in Genoa at this date.

Very respectfully,

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

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

Cholera at Sulmona.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rome, September 5, 1893.

SIR: Since August 14 to date there have been 106 cases of cholera, with 70 deaths, at Sulmona, a town 105 miles to the east of Rome and in this district. The authorities are now hauling and distributing good drinking water to the inhabitants.

The public health of Rome continues good.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WALLACE S. JONES,
Consul-General.

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

Detention of emigrants and steam disinfection of emigrants' baggage at Genoa.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Genoa, September 13, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following cablegram:

"Require disinfection baggage all steerage passengers detained. Article VII, paragraph 1."

In reply I beg to state that since your cablegram of August 3 all emigrants have been isolated five days and both hand baggage and trunks steamed at a temperature of 102° C. for half an hour, and satchels and trunks washed with a 2 per cent carbolic-acid solution. Article VII, paragraph 1, has been carried out to the best of my ability.

Very respectfully,

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

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

RUSSIA.

One death from cholera in Batoum.—Cholera in other cities and governments.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Batoum, Russia, September 2, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo I granted a certificate to Mr. Carl Stucken, of Tiflis, shipper of 289 bales of Caucasian sheep's wool per Danish steamship *Leopold II*, destined for New York, stating that no cholera had occurred in this town. On the evening of same day, however, I was officially informed that a passenger from Temriouk, a port in the Kouban district, died in this town on the 8th ultimo, and also that an Armenian from Borzhom had died on the 25th ultimo. There have not, however, been any cases among the inhabitants of Batoum.

I hear from private sources that cholera has decreased very much at Poti, and that for several days there have been no cases.

The following are official figures of the progress of the disease since my last dispatch of 26th ultimo:

Tiflis City, August 23 to 31, 25 cases, 14 deaths; Kouban (district), August 5 to 17, 32 cases, 12 deaths; Koutais (government), August 17 to 25, 13 cases, 10 deaths; Poti (town), August 19 to 24, 2 cases, 3 deaths.

Cholera has spread to the district of the Terek Cossacks and the Government of Stavropol, but no statistics have been published yet.

I remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

HARRY R. BRIGGS,
Vice-Consul.

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

SERVIA.

Cholera at Belgrade.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Belgrade, Servia, September 11, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that cholera (Asiatic) made its appearance here on the 9th instant. Up to the present there have been 5

cases, resulting in 3 deaths. Great precautions are being taken by the Servian cholera commission recently instituted to prevent the disease spreading. Belgrade is the only place in the Kingdom as yet infected. The cases in question are supposed to have been contracted through the use of Danube water by the persons seized with the dire complaint.

In future I shall send weekly reports of number of cases and deaths.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours, most respectfully,

ALFRED MACCLURE,

Vice Consul-General.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SPAIN.

Continuance of cholera at Bilbao.

BARCELONA, *September 24, 1893.*

Cholera at Bilbao.

H. W. BOWEN,

United States Consul.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

Public health, Barcelona.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Barcelona, August 31, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to state that the civil governor of the province, president of the board of health, having been called upon by the more important consuls, expressed to them that the public health is happily preserved from cholera, and that the mortality has decreased to figures seldom recorded at this season of the year. The governor gave satisfactory proofs in support of his assertion.

I beg to add my personal confirmation as far as I can ascertain from private and trustworthy sources.

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

M. CASSAGEMAS,

Acting United States Vice-Consul.

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,

Assistant Secretary of State.

SWEDEN.

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

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Christiania, September 5, 1893.

SIR: In connection with my dispatch, No. 665, of the 1st of the present month, I beg to inform you that a new circular was issued yesterday by the Norwegian Government's department of justice respecting cholera-infected ports.

I inclose herewith two copies of the circular, together with a translation of the same.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GERT GADE,

Consul.

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,

Assistant Secretary of State.

Circular relating to cholera-infected places.

[From the department of justice and police of the royal Norwegian Government.—Translation.]

CHRISTIANIA, *August 30, 1893.*

The following places and countries shall, until further notice, be considered infected with cholera:

Russia (excepting the ports on the Arctic Ocean and the White Sea) and the places as per previous circulars; Roumania, Hungary, Galizia, and Bukowina, Asiatic Turkey, ports on the Red Sea, Naples and the province of that name, the French provinces Finisterre, Morbihan, and Loire Inferre, together with the ports therein on the Atlantic Ocean and the Channel, Belgium, the Dutch provinces Zeeland and Holland, together with the ports therein on the North Sea and the Zuyder Zee.

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

F. HAGERUP.
L. ESMARCH.

TURKEY.

Cholera in Smyrna.

SMYRNA, *September 29, 1893.*

Cholera, 9 cases and 5 deaths, week ended 28th.

EZRA J. DAVEE,
United States Vice-Consul.

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

List of countries and places in which cholera has been officially reported since June 1, 1893.

[Those in italics have been reported in the last two weeks.]

AFRICA.—Alexandria, at lazaretto: *Mogador, quarantine station; Saint Louis, Goree-Dakar*, Senegal.

ARABIA.—Djeddah, Mecca, Medina, Mina; also along the Hejaz.

AUSTRIA AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—Beregh, Bralia (Roumania), Dees, Doboka, Hattien-Kerec, Szaholes, Szatmar, Tisza, Vienna; also, in Galicia and Bukowina, *Buda-Pesth, Kis-Varda, Doreebad, Szabolcs* (county of), *Marmoros* (county).

BELGIUM.—*Antwerp*, city and province.

BRAZIL.—*Rio de Janeiro, *San Paulo*.

FRANCE.—Alais, Aubenais, Avignon, Bordeaux, *Brest*, Cadiè, Cette, Cuers, Hyères, Larcas, La Seyne, La Vallette, Limoges, Lorient district, Lyons, Marseilles, Mines, Mirepoix, Montpellier, *Nantes*, Pamiers, Pierre Benité, Privas, Salon, Sorgues, Toulon, Toulouse, Vannes district. *Department of Basses, Alpes.*

*Officially denied.

GERMANY.—*Barmen*, Berlin,* *Cologne*, *Donanesclungen*, *Duesburg*, *Hamburg*, *Homburg* (district of Moers), *Neuss*, *Neuwind*, *Solingen*, *Stettin*, *St. Goars*, *St. Goarshausen*.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Hull*, *Grimbsy*, *London*, *Rotherham*.

INDIA.—*Calcutta*.

ITALY.—*Anna Capri*, *Alessandria* (province of), *Barra*, *Bubbio*, *Caivano*, *Campalasso*, *Capri* (island of), *Castellamare*, *Canerta*, *Cuneo* (province of), *Feddio*, *Fresonara*, *Furori Grotta*, *Gragnano*, *Gaeta*, *Genoa*, *Leghorn*, *Maddaloni*, *Montegioco*, *Naples*,† *Origlio*, *Palermo*, *Pavia*, *Piedmont*, *Roccanerano*, *Rome*, *Rounigliano*, *Rouaverano*, *San Guliano Vecchio*, *San Salvatore*, *Sorrento*, *Sulmona*, *Torre Garfali*, *Torre Annunziata*.

JAPAN.—*Hiogo*, *Osaka*.

NETHERLANDS.—*Ameide*, *Amsterdam*, *Avereest*, *Delft*, *Deventer*, *Dubbledam*, *Durgerdam*, *Elden*, *Giesendam*, *Hansweert*, *Kralingen*, *Koog a.d. Zaan*, *Leerdam*, *Molenaarsgraaf*, *Nieuwe-Wetering*, *Oudshoorn a.d. Rhijn*, *Ouwerschic*, *Puttershock*, *Renkum*, *Rotterdam*, *Rumpt*, *Rozendaal*, *Streefkerk*, *Ter Neusen*, *The Hague*, *Utrecht*, *Wonbrugge*, *Werkendam*, *Ysselmonde*, *Zuilichem*, *Zwijndregt*, *Zaandam*.

ROUMANIA.—*Belgrade*.

RUSSIA.—Governments of *Astrakhan*, *Baku*, *Bessarabia*, *Charchoff*, *Cherson district*, *Don district*, *Etissavetpol*, *Ekaterinoslav*, *Grodno*, *Ralish*, *Kaluga*, *Kazan*, *Kharkoff*, *Kieff*, *Koutais*, *Kostroma*, *Kuban*, *Kursk*, *Kutaish*, *Lomza*, *Minsk*, *Moscow*, *Movileff*, *Nicolaieff*, *Novocherkask*, *Orel*, *Orenberg*, *Orloff*, *Perm*, *Penza*, *Petersburg*, *Podolia*, *Podolsk*, *Poltava*, *Riazan*, *Saratoff*, *Samara*, *Sebastopol*, *Simbrisk*, *Smolensk*, *Stavropol*, *Tamboff*, *Taurida*, *Terek*, *Tchernigoff*, *Tersk*, *Tomsk*, *Tula*, *Tver*, *Ufa*, *Viатka*, *Vladimer*, *Volinsk*, *Voronesh*, *Yaroslaw*; cities of *Batoum*, *Ekaterinoslav*, *Kertch*, *Kieff*, *Moscow*, *Niji-Novgorod*, *Orel*, *Orenburg*, *Poti*, *Rostoff*, *St. Petersburg*, *Tiflis*, *Warsaw*.

SPAIN.—*Catalonia*, *Bilbao*.

TURKEY.—*Aboujdjeruil*, *Abrufassié*, *Avassum*, *Bagdad*, *Bassorah*, *Chatra-Amara*, *Djilila*, *Guèrmah*, *Hai*, *Hassan-Hayoun*, *Aamissieh*, *Kut*, *Menasin*, *Mohammerah*, *Mountefik*, *Shouk-el-Sheouk*, *Smyrna*, *Tau*, *Zolen*, *Zubeir*.

Cities where yellow fever has been officially reported to this Bureau as existing since June 1, 1893.

[Those in italics have been reported in the last two weeks.]

BRAZIL.—*Pará*, *Pernambuco*, *Rio de Janeiro*, *Santos*.

CUBA.—*Cienfuegos*, *Havana*, *Matanzas*, *Neuvas*, *Sagua la Grande*, *Santiago de Cuba*.

* Berlin officially declared cholera free September 16, 1893.

†In the province of Naples the following towns are reported: *Cassino*, *Chinetela*, *Gragnano*, *Nocera*, *Pagana*, *Scafati*.

COSTA RICA.—Limon.

MEXICO.—Merida, *Vera Cruz*.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.—Bocas del Toro.

UNITED STATES—Georgia.—*Brunswick*; Conguert's Camp, Satilla River.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

CUBA—*Havana*.—Under date of September 23, 1893, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 141 deaths in this city during the week ended September 21, 1893. Fourteen of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 45 new cases; 5 were caused by so called pernicious fever, 2 by diphtheria, and 1 by glanders.

Prominently among the fatal cases by yellow fever was that of the rector of the Belem or Jesuits College yesterday, who had lived in Havana for over four years. The disease so far this season has been much more severe than for several years past.

FRANCE—*Calais*.—Month of July, 1893. Population, 56,867. Total deaths, 105, including enteric fever, 1; measles, 1; whooping cough, 1; and phthisis pulmonalis, 29.

Lille.—Month of August, 1893. Population, 200,328. Total deaths reported, 401, including smallpox, 1; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 4; measles, 6; and whooping cough, 1.

Nice.—Month of August, 1893. Estimated population, 77,478. Total deaths, 163, including enteric fever, 3; measles, 2; whooping cough, 1; diphtheria and croup, 2; and phthisis pulmonalis, 18.

Rouen.—Month of July, 1893. Population, 111,847. Total deaths, 312, including enteric fever, 6; measles, 1; croup, 3; and phthisis pulmonalis, 33.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended September 5, 1893. Population, 133,443. Total deaths, 136, including enteric fever, 3; diphtheria, 2; and whooping cough, 1.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended September 9, corresponded to an annual rate of 20.1 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,322,429. The lowest rate was recorded in Halifax, viz, 13.0, and the highest in Hull and Sunderland, viz, 30.2 a thousand.

London.—One thousand five hundred and sixty deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 23; scarlet fever, 36; diphtheria, 65; whooping cough, 47; enteric fever, 15; diarrhea and dysentery, 129; and 10 from cholera and choleraic diarrhea. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 18.9 a thousand. In greater London 1,997 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.8 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included diphtheria, 12; smallpox, 3; and diarrhea, 49.

Hull.—Two weeks ended August 26, 1893. Estimated population, 208,639. Total deaths reported, 231, including cholera, 2; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 2; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 5.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended September 9 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 20.4 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Wexford, viz, 31.6 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 147 deaths were registered, including measles, 2; whooping cough, 4; diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 8; diarrhea, 18; and cholera, 2.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended September 9 corresponded to an annual rate of 20.8 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 12.0, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 26.4 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 585, including measles, 3; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 9; whooping cough, 20; fever, 16; and diarrhea, 81.

JAMAICA—Kingston.—Month of August, 1893. Estimated population, 19,264. Total deaths 100, including enteric fever, 1; influenza, 1; dysentery, 6; and phthisis pulmonalis, 14.

SWITZERLAND—Lucerne.—Month of August, 1893. Estimated population 22,000. Total deaths, 22, including 2 from smallpox.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Acapulco.....	Sept. 6.....	4,000	2									
Acapulco.....	Sept. 13.....	4,000	10									
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	Sept. 8.....	107,712	46							3		2
Alexandria.....	Aug. 24.....	231,396	178					1		1		3
Almeria.....	Aug. 3.....	36,200	26									
Amsterdam.....	Sept. 9.....	441,941	136					1		1	1	
Antwerp.....	Sept. 9.....	248,296	90	8		2		1		3		
Bamberg.....	Sept. 2.....	37,531						1				
Batoum.....	Aug. 23.....	28,000	8						1			
Batoum.....	Sept. 5.....	28,000	12									
Belleville.....	Sept. 16.....	10,201	4									
Berlin.....	Aug. 26.....	1,580,000	1,128	4				9	14	41	13	
Birmingham.....	Sept. 9.....	487,897	158					1	1	1	1	3
Bologna.....	Sept. 9.....	146,068	55					2	2			
Bradford.....	Sept. 9.....	221,610	89			2			3			
Bremen.....	Sept. 2.....	127,000	48					2				
Brest.....	Sept. 10.....	80,000		8								
Bristol.....	Sept. 9.....	225,146	64						1			
Brunswick.....	Sept. 2.....	109,750	59									
Brunswick.....	Sept. 9.....	109,750	52									
Brussels.....	Sept. 2.....	483,081	156			1		1		2	3	
Buda-Pesth.....	Sept. 3.....	530,000	25	2					1	15	1	
Cairo.....	Aug. 21.....	374,838	426			1		12		2		1
Calcutta.....	Aug. 12.....	681,560	389	26								1
Carrucha.....	Sept. 2.....	4,154	1									
Castellamare.....	Sept. 9.....	33,000	11	3								
Chatham.....	Sept. 16.....	10,000	2									
Chemnitz.....	Sept. 6.....	143,000	118							4		5
Chihuahua.....	Sept. 17.....	29,500	16							1		
Christiania.....	Sept. 9.....	161,151	55						2	1		1
Cienfuegos*	Sept. 16.....	23,000	27		6							
Cognac.....	Sept. 9.....	17,500	10			3						
Cologne.....	Sept. 10.....	301,474	124	1				2		7	10	2
Coleombo, Ceylon.....	Aug. 19.....	130,000	86									
Copenhagen.....	Sept. 2.....	334,000	174							4		3

* Report only for the 5 days ended September 16.

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.
Crefeld	Sept. 2.	108,000	81							1		
Crefeld	Sept. 9.	108,000	71									
Curacao	Sept. 9.	27,493	6									
Danzig	Sept. 9.	121,000	71						3		2	
Denia	Sept. 2.	14,000	4									
Dresden	Sept. 2.	308,930	152						2	7		2
Dublin	Sept. 9.	349,648	147					3				
Dundee	Sept. 9.	157,289	81							3		5
Dunmore Town	Sept. 15.	1,472	1									
Dusseldorf	Sept. 2.	159,590	64							1		
Edinburgh	Sept. 9.	267,672	95						1			
Florence	Sept. 4.	186,015	70									
Florence	Sept. 11.	186,015	74					5		1		
Flushing	Sept. 9.	15,000	9									
Frankfort-on-the-Main	Sept. 2.	185,000	57							3		
Frankfort-on-the-Main	Sept. 9.	185,000	59									
Funchal	Sept. 2.	145,000	11									
Genoa	Sept. 9.	177,688	81					2		2		
Ghent	Sept. 9.	151,811	58					1		2	5	
Gibraltar	Sept. 10.	25,800	7									
Girgenti	Sept. 2.	23,847	7									
Glasgow	Sept. 9.	572,500	283					9	4	3	2	14
Goree-Dakar	July 22.	1,500	2	2								
Gothenburg	Sept. 2.	108,000	19									1
Governors Harbor, Bahamas	Sept. 16.	1,133	1									
Guelph, Canada	Sept. 16.	10,689	4							2		
Halifax, Nova Scotia	Sept. 16.	38,700	1					1				
Hamburg	Sept. 2.	620,000	228					2	1	8	1	4
Hamilton, Bermuda	Sept. 9.	15,000	2									
Hamilton, Bermuda	Sept. 16.	15,000	1									
Hanover	Aug. 26.	165,200	71								1	
Hanover	Sept. 2.	165,200	123									
Havana	Sept. 7.	198,620	149		26							
Havana	Sept. 14.	198,620	127		16			5		1		
Helsingfors	Sept. 2.	62,000	34									
Hiogo	Aug. 26.	148,118	82			1		1		1		
Huddersfield	Sept. 9.	97,552	32								1	1
Kingston, Canada	Sept. 22.	17,700	2									
Königsberg	Sept. 9.	167,000		15					4	3		
La Guayra	Aug. 12.	7,500										
La Guayra	Aug. 19.	7,500	16									
Leeds	Sept. 9.	382,094	167									
Leghorn	Sept. 9.	103,166	36					5		2		4
Leith	Sept. 9.	70,972	26					2				
Licata	Sept. 2.	20,000	9						1	1		
Liege	Sept. 9.	155,898	35					1			3	
Limon, Costa Rica	Sept. 8.	3,000	2									
Liverpool	Sept. 9.	510,486	226					1	4	1	1	3
London, Canada	Sept. 16.	35,000	6									
London, England	Sept. 9.	5,633,806	1,560	10				15	36	65	23	47
Lyons	Sept. 2.	438,077	141					4			2	
Madrid	Sept. 9.	482,816	258			10	1				1	
Magdeburg	Sept. 2.	215,746	119							10		2
Malaga	Sept. 3.	130,000	66			3		2				
Manchester	Sept. 9.	517,760	228					3		2		7
Manila, Philippine Islands	Aug. 12.	350,000	184									
Mannheim	Sept. 2.	80,000	23							1	1	
Marsala	Sept. 2.	40,131	20						1			
Matamoros	Sept. 15.	8,000	3									
Matanzas	Sept. 13.	40,000	25		1							
Mayence	Sept. 9.	72,281	37									
Merida	Aug. 21.	46,700	146								25	2
Merida	Aug. 28.	46,700	137								35	1
Moncton, New Brunswick	Sept. 16.	8,300	3							2		
Montevideo	Aug. 19.	222,607	60									
Moscow *	Sept. 3.	758,469	713	96				6	6	13	1	2
Munich	Sept. 2.	380,000	212						1	4	6	
Nantes	Sept. 10.	127,482	31									
Nantes	Sept. 17.	127,482	35									
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Sept. 9.	186,345	82							1	1	
Nogales, Mexico	Sept. 16.	1,200	2									
Nuremberg	Aug. 26.	153,590	87								3	
Odessa	Sept. 2.	315,900	178							1	1	2
Osaka	Aug. 25.	479,895		2		1		2				

* One death from Siberian plague.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Palermo.....	Sept. 2	250,000	132				5	3				
Paris, France.....	Aug. 26	2,424,705	840			4	12	3		12	12	
Paris, France.....	Sept. 2	2,424,705	765				16	6	15	3		4
Paris, France.....	Sept. 9	2,424,705	788				10	2	17	6		12
Pernambuco.....	Aug. 13	200,000	92				1	6				
Pernambuco.....	Aug. 20	200,000	82				1	4				
Pernambuco.....	Aug. 27	200,000	75				4	2				
Piedras Negras, Mexico.....	Aug. 5	10,000	3									
Piedras Negras, Mexico.....	Aug. 12	10,000	10									
Piedras Negras, Mexico.....	Aug. 19	10,000	5									
Piedras Negras, Mexico.....	Aug. 26	10,000	8									
Piedras Negras, Mexico.....	Sept. 2	10,000	8									
Piedras Negras, Mexico.....	Sept. 9	10,000	4									
Plymouth.....	Sept. 9	86,772	22									
Port Hope, Canada.....	Sept. 23	5,042								1		
Puerto Cabello.....	Sept. 2	10,500	9									
Puerto Cabello.....	Sept. 9	10,500	8									
Puntarenos.....	Sept. 9	2,538	1									
Queenstown.....	Sept. 9	15,000	1									
Rhems.....	Sept. 9	110,000	37							1		
Rio de Janeiro.....	Aug. 26	515,000	220		8							
Rome, Italy.....	Aug. 19	449,739	162					3		4	1	
Rotterdam.....	Sept. 9	201,858	88	5		1		1	1		1	
Sagua la Grande.....	Sept. 18	17,536			6	3	4					
San Pedro, Honduras.....	Sept. 9	2,800										
San Salvador.....	Aug. 29	35,000	18			2						
San Salvador.....	Sept. 5	35,000	20			3						
Santiago de Cuba.....	Sept. 15	50,000			1					2		
Schiedam.....	Sept. 9	25,280	9									
Sheffield.....	Sept. 9	324,243	145					3	2	1	4	6
Sonneberg.....	Sept. 5	12,000	3									
Southampton.....	Sept. 9	66,119	21							1		
Stettin.....	Sept. 2	122,000	62					2	1	1		
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	Sept. 11	15,013	2									
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	Sept. 18	15,013	1									
Stockholm.....	Sept. 2	249,246	83									2
St. Petersburg.....	Aug. 19	1,100,000	15		1		14	3	2	3	4	
St. Petersburg.....	Aug. 26	1,100,000	23				10	3	2	3		
St. Stephen, N. B.....	Sept. 16	2,700	1									
Stuttgart.....	Aug. 31	139,659	62				1			2		
Stuttgart.....	Sept. 7	139,659	59							1		
Sunderland.....	Sept. 9	134,394	78					3	1			
Swansea.....	Sept. 9	95,000	40								1	2
Tampico.....	Sept. 17	75,000	21									
Tangier*.....	Sept. 10	30,000	2	2								
Tegucigalpa.....	Aug. 26	12,000	3									
Tegucigalpa.....	Sept. 2	12,000	2									
Trapani.....	Sept. 2	43,095	8									
Trieste.....	Sept. 2	158,314	90			8			2	8		
Venice.....	Sept. 2	163,707	58					2				
Vera Cruz.....	Sept. 14	25,500	25		1							
Victoria, B. C.....	Sept. 9	16,841	15									
Victoria, B. C.....	Sept. 16	16,841	12									
Vienna.....	Aug. 26	1,435,931	689					1	7	11	8	4
Warsaw.....	Sept. 2	500,931	234	1	3	1		4	6	5		6
Winnipeg.....	Sept. 16	32,119	12					2		1		
Yokohama.....	Aug. 28	126,685						1				
Zurich.....	Sept. 2	104,406	32							2	1	2

* The 2 cases of cholera occurred at the lazaretto of the quarantine station, Island of Mogador.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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