

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.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

The yellow-fever epidemic at Brunswick, Ga.—Continued.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 4, 1893.*

SIR: You are directed to proceed to Way Cross, Ga., stopping en route at Savannah for the purpose of obtaining information and consulting with the health authorities of Savannah. You will report to Surgeon Murray. Your special duty will be to take charge of the train-inspection service in the vicinity of Brunswick and Jesup, over a line extending, if need be, from Savannah to Chattahoochee, and from Way Cross to Folkstone, also on the line running from Jesup to Macon. You are directed to employ inspectors, and yourself personally inspect the railroad towns and neighboring communities which may be suspected of harboring refugees who have come from the infected district, and should you discover any suspicious cases in any given locality, you will immediately take such measures as are necessary to isolate the patients and to prevent the further spread of the disease.

Respectfully, yours,

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

To Surgeon H. R. CARTER, M. H. S.

BRUNSWICK, *October 6, 1893.*

Twenty-four new cases, 1 death. Thirteen sent to camp. Jesup guarded by 3 patrols and 27 guards. * * * No new cases; 1 death this morning. All persons refuse to go to Detention Camp. Drs. Wall and Booth arrived. Will go to camp to consult with Carter to-day.

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

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 6, 1893.*

In accordance with request by Mayor Lamb, you are authorized to pay local physicians, nurses, and to furnish all medicines. Have steward keep accurate record of nurses and transmit to me names of physicians. Inform Mayor Lamb. * * *

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Surgeon MURRAY, M. H. S., *Brunswick, Ga.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 6, 1893.*

Cutter *Boutwell* ordered at your service. Take immune doctor and proceed to Ossabaw Island to look for refugees. On finding, either quarantine them, employing necessary guards, or take or send to South Atlantic Quarantine, to be held under full period of observation. Show this to Dr. Brunner. Dr. Benjamin F. Sheftall has offered services.

WYMAN,

Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Assistant-Surgeon COFER, M. H. S.,
Savannah, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 6, 1893.*

Reported that a body of refuges from Brunswick were driven from Ossabaw Island, and left to-day for South Carolina coast. Look out for them, and either quarantine or ship to Blackbeard Island.

WYMAN,

Surgeon-General M. H. S.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 6, 1893.*

Reported from Savannah that a body of Brunswick refugees were driven from Ossabaw Island, and left to-day for South Carolina coast. Magruder, at Beaufort, has instructions. Please notify State board, and send me any information.

WYMAN,

Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Dr. HORLBECK, *Charleston, S. C.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., *October 6, 1893.*

Have notified Dr. Fraser (secretary State board of health) of the refugees leaving Brunswick, and I will give orders to my officers on Charleston and Savannah Railroad as to protecting Charleston.

HORLBECK,

Health Officer.

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

SAVANNAH, GA., *October 6, 1893.*

Just arrived from Pulaski. Cutter at Beaufort. Order collector to send *Boutwell* here immediately. Reliable immune physicians not available. Will take all refugees in their boats to South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island.

COFER,

Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 6, 1893.*

Is cutter *Boutwell* in port? Give location of Dr. Magruder. Answer quickly.

WYMAN,

Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To the COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *Beaufort, S. C.*

BEAUFORT, S. C., *October 7, 1893.*

Dr. Magruder left here Thursday for Edisto Island on cutter *Morrill*. Expected to return to-day. Will wire his arrival. Have ordered cutter *Boutwell* last night to Savannah. Wired for by Assistant Surgeon Cofer.

ROBERT SMALLS, *Collector.*

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

SAVANNAH, GA., *October 7, 1893.*

Boutwell arrived promptly. Impossible to leave before 3 p. m., on account of tides in inland waters; will leave at that time.

L. E. COFER,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

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

Cofer has *Boutwell*, and is looking for Brunswick refugees. While performing your duties keep sharp lookout for any other refugees and wire me each time you return to and leave Beaufort.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

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

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

Cofer on *Boutwell* started to-day for Ossabaw. Magruder also instructed to look out for refugees. He has the *Morrill*. Will have *Boutwell* patrol coast. Have appointed 8 guards at Darien in addition to 8 employed by local board. Carter and Lincoln must each report daily by wire to me as well as to you. Have ordered Dr. Athey, immune, to Detention Camp or Way Cross. Carter must have force to meet emergencies in small towns. Send names, if possible, of good immune doctors. Reagents refused.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Surgeon MURRAY, M. H. S., *Brunswick, Ga.*

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

Maritime quarantine is also under your control. What provision has been made? Wire also regarding supposed refugees on Ossabaw Island. Can you explain when and how they escaped from Brunswick? Wire number of guards stationed on St. Simons and waters above Brunswick.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Surgeon MURRAY, M. H. S., *Brunswick, Ga.*

BRUNSWICK, GA., *October 7, 1893.*

Hugh Burford has inspected all vessels for me and Robert Burford since latter's illness. No naphtha launch or steamer here to-day, so could not visit Ossabaw. Do not believe the report. Have engaged steamer for to-morrow. Have 15 guards protecting 6 passes on the water. Impossible to watch smallest boats at highest tides. Detailed description of cordon and operations will be sent to-morrow. †* * *

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

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

JOHNSTON, GA., *October 7, 1893.*

Conferred with Murray yesterday and arranged for inspection. Will inaugurate it this morning. Came here to see case of tertian ague last night. Am located at Way Cross.

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

WAY CROSS, GA., *October 7, 1893.*

Have placed tally inspectors on all passenger trains through Jesup, so as to prevent possible travel by refugees getting on at way stations. Seven inspectors. Trains will not stop at stations where Jesup refugees are located. All such places will be kept under surveillance.

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

BRUNSWICK, GA., *October 7, 1893.*

Thirty-one new cases, 6 white and 25 colored; 1 death on St. Simons Island, brother to lady who was first case; 1 new case at Jesup; 1 sent to camp. Have appointed all physicians as sanitary inspectors except Dr. Hugh Burford, who prefers to give his services, being an acting assistant. R. E. L. Burford better.

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

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

JESUP, GA., *October 8, 1893.*

One new case to-day, Dr. Tulten; 4 cases still under treatment; total 5.

Dr. F. T. LINCOLN.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 8, 1893.*

Have received the following: "Request that you place inspectors on trains between Doctortown and Folkstone, Ga., and Way Cross and Chattahoochee, Fla., to issue identification cards or vouch for passengers not coming from infected districts. This will better protect Florida from stray refugees from infected portion of southern Georgia. Will have our inspectors meet yours and receive cards and passengers. Porter." I have wired him I would act. Arrange inspection accordingly. After action, wire complete limits of train-inspection service. Dr. Athey, immune, leaves Washington to-morrow either for Way Cross or Detention Camp.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Surgeon CARTER, M. H. S., *Surrency, Ga.*

WAY CROSS, GA., *October 9, 1893.*

Will meet Porter to-morrow here; put inspector Doctortown; very few refugees along line of railroad, Savannah to Way Cross, have gone into country; directed inspector at Burrows to supervise travel to Savannah. All small places along railroad are helping and will report sickness. Have asked Porter to recommend medical inspector to help me.

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 8, 1893.*

Have Cumberland guards stopped any refugees? Wire report.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Acting Assistant Surgeon HORSEY,
Fernandina, Fla.

FERNANDINA, FLA., *October 9, 1893.*

Cumberland guards have inspected 31 boats, 7 with refugees; sent back 4 persons detained ten days at Tiger Island. Clothing and baggage disinfected by heat; sulphur and mercuric solution.

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

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

DARIEN, GA., *October 9, 1893.*

We need at least 8 more guards to keep out fleeing refugees. Can I employ these?

S. KENAN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON GENERAL M. H. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 9, 1893.*

Authorized to employ 8 additional guards at same rate as previous. Wire me promptly all information concerning Brunswick refugees.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Dr. KENAN, *Darien, Ga.*

DARIEN, GA., *October 10, 1893.*

Telegram received. Will place additional guards at Brunswick. Refugees are not coming. They are from St. Simons Island to the upper end of county. We are still healthy.

S. KENAN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON GENERAL M. H. S.

WAY CROSS, GA., *October 8, 1893.*

SIR: After consultations with the sanitary board of Savannah, which met for that purpose, and Dr. Brunner and the superintendent of the S. F. and W. Railroad, in Savannah on the 6th instant, I engaged an inspector to locate as far as possible the refugees who had left Jesup previous to its quarantine. This man, a resident of Savannah, but a former resident for many years of Jesup, his father being mayor of that town, combines the double advantages of knowing the Jesup people and being interested in keeping them out of Savannah, and I believe is efficient, reliable, and discreet. I failed to obtain a medical inspector in Savannah; I think on account of supposed risk. Refugees are near almost every station from Fleming to Scriven, inclusive, and up the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Railroad also.

Where at a railroad station, especially in any number, I have threatened to compel trains to pass without stopping, and thus brought the railroad influence to bear, and moved quite a number of families back into the country, where their presence is of no great moment. These

people will all be kept under surveillance for some time. My inspector reports names of families, places where boarding, etc., and thus I can find people whom otherwise it would be impossible to see; also if any are reported as sick or having been sick.

I went to Johnson last night—1 a. m.—to see a sick railroad man, who had spent one night in Jesup, Saturday, but found him suffering from a reasonably clear case of tertian ague, free from fever when I saw him (98.4° F., pulse 82; and in the morning 98.6° F., pulse 78); no suspicious symptoms. Gave a history of chills and high fever the previous morning and two mornings before and four mornings before. No albumen. I go to-night to investigate a suspicious sickness at Surrency, on the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia, and can not possibly return until Monday morning.

I have organized the train inspection, and I think efficiently. Have wired Porter to recommend a medical inspector. I saw Murray yesterday, and had long conference with him.

Very respectfully,

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

SURRENCY, GA., *October 8, 1893.*

Surrency all right; nothing even suspicious; going to Odum.

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

BRUNSWICK, GA., *October 8, 1893.*

Thirty-two new cases—3 white and 29 colored. One new case at St. Simons Island near to first case. Ordered 9 guards to isolate south end of island from three settlements, including the mills. In all about 500 people. There has been no exodus from St. Simons at all. I do not believe any persons have left Brunswick during the past three weeks. At present people seem to prefer to return here to avoid country sickness and starvation. I use best efforts to exclude all returning refugees, and 16 sent to camp. * * *

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

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 8, 1893.*

Employ substitute. Send his name. Proceed immediately to Way Cross, Ga., reporting to Surgeon Carter for duty in connection with train-inspection service. * * *

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Assistant Surgeon NYDEGGER, M. H. S.,
Pittsburg, Pa.

JESUP, GA., *October 9, 1893.*

One new case, J. H. Williams; 1 discharged, George Ogden; 5 cases under treatment.

F. T. LINCOLN, M. D.

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

BRUNSWICK, GA., *October 9, 1898.*

Thirty new cases—4 white, 26 colored ; no deaths ; 18 sent to camp. Dr. Ford, of Pine Barren, Fla., formerly of Bruton, Ala., offers services.

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

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

JESUP, GA., *October 10, 1898.*

Three new cases to-day—Jno. Gray, Dr. Samuels, sanitary inspector, at this point, and child of a man named Southwell. One discharged, Mrs. Rowland. Under treatment, 7.

F. T. LINCOLN, M. D.

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

BRUNSWICK, GA., *October 10, 1898.*

Thirty-five cases—9 white, 26 colored ; two deaths—1 white, 1 colored. Neither previously reported as cases. Jesup, 5 cases being treated. Dr. Samuels sick. Dr. Little fills his place. Sent another nurse to-day. Appointed 2 more guards at St. Simons. Detailed report of operations mailed this morning.

MURRAY,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

WAY CROSS, GA., *October 11, 1898.*

Much malarial fever at places inspected. Nothing else found. May return to-morrow to complete investigation. Dr. Nydegger arrived.

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

BRUNSWICK, GA., *October 11, 1898.*

Twenty-two new cases, 9 white, 13 colored ; no deaths. No case at St. Simon's Hotel. Dr. Branham prevents communication with hotel by people in the three infected houses. Dr. West, colored, very ill with yellow fever. I go to Jesup to-day.

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

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

BRUNSWICK, GA., *October 12, 1898.*

Eighteen new cases, 4 white and 14 colored ; 1 death. Ten discharged at Jesup. Dr. Tulton has recovered. Dr. Samuels is convalescent. No need of more doctors. Five cases being treated ; no new cases. Go to St. Simons, as there seems to be fever at the mills, concealed from me on Sunday. Positively no fever at Hotel St. Simons, and precautions taken.

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

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

JESUP, GA., *October 12, 1893.*

Two new cases, John Allen and Frankie Bowles, both negroes, 1 discharged; under treatment 8.

F. T. LINCOLN, *M. H. S.*

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

WAY CROSS, GA., *October 12, 1893.*

Argyle, Travisville, Homerville have no suspicious sickness. Much malarial fever at Travisville. Nothing else.

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

SAVANNAH, GA., *October 10, 1893.*

Referring to Bureau telegram of the 6th instant, directing me to proceed in revenue cutter *Boutwell* to Ossabaw Island and look for yellow-fever refugees, and to either put latter under guard or carry them to South Atlantic Quarantine Station for observation, I have the honor to make the following report:

1st. Every craft inspected and nearly every landing visited. The only refugees found were the O'Brien family, about whom the first report was made. They were found quartered with their baggage in sloop *Esther*, 2 women, 2 children, and 4 men. They were captured and taken to the South Atlantic Quarantine Station. We searched the "Kilkeney" section, but failed to find any traces of parties having landed.

2d. Having inspected several small crafts I saw that an excellent opportunity would be afforded for infecting Savannah if the masters of these vessels should bring small parcels of baggage from Jekyl Island, Satilla River, and Brunswick, where they have their fishing grounds and where they go ashore frequently. To stop such traffic I appointed Louis Sawyer sanitary guard, at a compensation of \$5 per day for his services, use of his sloop, and an assistant to relieve him in watching. I ordered him to "Joe's Cut," where he could stop all craft from entering Warsaw Sound, Wilmington, and Tybee Rivers. I provided him with a rifle and quarantine flag. I found that the health officer at Savannah had stationed a guard on "Florida Passage."

I directed both guards to allow no craft to pass them without a certificate from the medical officer commanding South Atlantic Quarantine Station. I "spoke" a great many vessels of small size, and in every instance ordered them to latter place. I consider all of the gates from infected localities to Savannah, through inland waters, closed, provided the sanitary guards do their duty, which fact can only be made certain by frequent inspections.

Respectfully, yours,

L. E. COFER,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 12, 1893.*

Inspect vessels coming from Satilla River to Savannah, inside route. Orders will be given to captain of cutter to place steam launch and crew at your disposal for this inspection. * * *

H. W. AUSTIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S., for Surgeon-General.

To Assistant Surgeon COFER, M. H. S., *Savannah, Ga.*

WASHINGTON., D. C., *October 13, 1893.*

Report on Ossabaw just received. With cutter, inspect guard service frequently. This in addition to inspecting vessels from Satilla River as per telegram October 12.

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

Dr. COFER, *Savannah, Ga.*

Cholera on the steamship Russia from Hamburg.

NEW YORK, *October 8, 1893.*

Russia, Hamburg, September 24, arrived here this morning with 5 deaths during voyage; 2 cases on board; all point to cholera; 460 passengers. Deaths occurred in first and second cabin and steerage; will furnish details later. * * *

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

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

QUARANTINE, S. I., N. Y., *October 9, 1893.*

Bulletin 9 p. m.: The number of passengers removed from the steamship *Russia* was 288. They were taken to Hoffman Island this afternoon, where they were bathed and lodged in the dormitories. These passengers were taken from steerage compartments 4 and 5 where most of the cases occurred. To-morrow the balance, 120 in number, will be taken to Hoffman Island where they will be subjected to the same regulations as the others. All of the passengers have been inspected twice daily by the health officer or one of his deputies. All are well. The result of the bacteriological examination has not been completed, but is suspicious enough to warrant the holding of the passengers.

WM. T. JENKINS,
Health Officer.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 10, 1893.*

Visit Hoffman Island in accordance with regulation of the Secretary of the Treasury. * * *

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

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

QUARANTINE, S. I., *October 10, 1893.*

Bulletin 12:30 p. m.: The remaining passengers of the steamer *Russia*, 120 in number, are now being transferred to Hoffman Island. All of the passengers on board the steamer and at Hoffman Island were inspected this morning. All are well. The bacteriological examination in the case of the woman who died at Swinburne Island has not been concluded. This is the seventh day since the last case was isolated without new developments.

WM. T. JENKINS,
Health Officer.

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

N. Y. QUARANTINE, *October 10, 1893.*

Bulletin 9 p. m.: All of the passengers and crew of the steamer *Russia* are well. They have been inspected twice to-day, and all of the steerage passengers have been transferred to Hoffman Island for observation, 288 having been taken yesterday and 120 to-day. They have all received a bath, and all of their clothes and other effects have been thoroughly disinfected by steam.

The bacteriological examination in the case of the woman Auer has been delayed somewhat longer than usual. Up to noon to-day the results were negative, when it was discovered that the lens of the microscope was defective. Another instrument was obtained from the city, and on examination this evening the plate cultures showed the presence of comma bacilli.

There is no occasion for alarm, however, as the steerage passengers of this steamer are healthy, cleanly, and well-nourished people, in fact better than the usual passengers of this class. Each case of illness has been promptly and carefully isolated during the voyage.

The steamer and her passengers have been subjected to all the quarantine methods and measures usually employed when infection is known to be present, and which have always heretofore been successful.

This is the seventh day since the last patient was isolated from her fellow-passengers without further development.

WM. T. JENKINS,
Health Officer.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON GENERAL M. H. S.

QUARANTINE, S. I., *October 11, 9 p. m.*

There are no new developments at quarantine. All of the *Russia's* passengers have been inspected twice to-day and continue in good health. The work of disinfection of the steamer and baggage has been finished. This is the eighth day since the isolation of the last case, without development.

WM. T. JENKINS,
Health Officer.

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

QUARANTINE, S. I., *October 12, 1893.*

Bulletin 9 p. m.: All of the passengers and crew of the steamer *Russia* were inspected twice to-day and all were found well. The cabin passengers, 12 saloon and 29 second cabin, were transferred this evening on the steamboat *Rosa* to the company's wharf at Hoboken. * * *

WM. T. JENKINS,
Health Officer.

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

Death from yellow fever at Key West Quarantine.

[Telegram.]

KEY WEST QUARANTINE, *October 10, 1893.*

The sailor from the barkentine *J. H. Dexter*, before reported sick at this station with yellow fever, died Friday. A. L. PENDLETON.

Acting Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Destruction of Gulf Quarantine Station—Vessels disinfected at Ship Island.

BILOXI, MISS., *October 8, 1893.*

Telegram received. Quarantine work commenced at Ship Island October 3; no danger from ward or patients carried away; no infection;

nothing remains of station but surgeon's house, steward's quarters, boat house, and lazaretto. All unsafe property should be removed to Ship Island; guard at Chandeleur.

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

GULF QUARANTINE, *October 4, 1893.*

SIR: Referring to my telegram of the 2d instant reporting the destruction of this station, I have the honor to report the following details:

The hurricane commenced about 8 p. m. on Sunday, October 1, 1893, the wind blowing from the southeast, the water rapidly rising, and a heavy sea sweeping over the island. The only communication between the surgeon's quarters and dispensary and hospital building was soon carried away. This was a light structure recently erected by the attendants. After this the inmates of each building were left to their own unaided resources. The laundress was fortunately saved by being brought up to my quarters shortly before those she occupied were swept away. The hurricane reached its height about 6 a. m. Monday morning, at which time the hospital ward was completely destroyed and carried out to sea. Its inmates at the time are supposed to have been the following five persons who are missing: Steward L. A. Duckert, Nurse John MacKenzie, Boatman Johan Muller, and two patients, George Salmon, from the American bark *R. Goddard*, and Herman Gallen, from the British steamship *Ravensdale*, the former suffering from an incised wound of chest, the latter from some pulmonary trouble.

It is to be hoped that some of the missing may yet be heard from; but I am of the opinion that the chances are very poor, as at the time of the collapse of the ward the wind had hauled to the southwest, sweeping everything out to sea. Every possible effort has been made to find some trace of them, but without success.

The effect of the storm upon Government property may be briefly stated as follows: All outbuildings, surgeon's laundry, carré cabin (occupied by female attendant), disinfectant storeroom, condemned-property room, bridges, landings, hospital ward, and pierhead, completely destroyed, not a vestige remaining except a piece of piling here and there. Flagstaff blown away.

The remaining buildings are more or less total wrecks, the surgeon's quarters being the worst off, and liable to fall at any moment. The contents of the buildings are either injured or destroyed. Some of the records, I fear, are lost. Of the floating property nothing remains but the steamer *Welch*, the naphtha launch, and the whaleboat. Of these the only serviceable one is the latter. The *Welch* is high and dry on the north point, and I doubt if the naphtha-launch engine can be repaired. Of this, however, I have some hopes.

The effect of the hurricane on the topography of Chandeleur Island has been remarkable. It is completely changed. With very few exceptions every sand hill has been swept away, and nothing remains above water except the marsh grass. Deep cuts have been made through the island at numerous points, two of them directly adjoining the station, to the north and to the eastward. This is a most important factor with respect to the station, inasmuch as it leaves it entirely without protection, and it is now, in fact, equivalent to being in an open sea. It will have to be abandoned.

At the time of the hurricane there were eight vessels in quarantine limits. The following morning they were all missing except the steamship *Ravensdale* and the bark *Ragna*, the latter dismantled.

Very respectfully,

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

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

BILOXI, MISS., *October 11, 1893.*

Bodies of nurse, boatman, and one patient found on Chandeleur. Nothing seen of Duckert and other patients. G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Report of immigration at Boston for the two weeks ended October 7, 1893.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, Mass., October 9, 1893.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the two weeks ended October 7, 1893; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Total.
1893.			
Oct. 1.....	Steamship <i>Scythia</i>	Liverpool via Queenstown.....	406
3.....	Steamship <i>Lancastrian</i>	Liverpool, England	6
4.....	Steamship <i>Nyassa</i>	Bluefields, Nicaragua.....	1
5.....	Steamship <i>Indianapolis</i>	Great River, Nicaragua.....	1
6.....	Steamship <i>Borderer</i>	London, England.....	1
	Total.....		415

S. C. WRIGHTINGTON,
Commissioner of Immigration.

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

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended October 7, 1893.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, October 9, 1893.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended October 7, 1893; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Total.
1893.			
Oct. 1	Steamship <i>La Bretagne</i>	Havre.....	146
1	Steamship <i>Rugia</i>	Hamburg.....	193
2	Steamship <i>Augusta Victoria</i>	do.....	62
2	Steamship <i>Berlin</i>	Southampton.....	119
2	Steamship <i>Spaarndam</i>	Rotterdam.....	96
3	Steamship <i>Saale</i>	Bremen.....	348
4	Steamship <i>Ethiopia</i>	Glasgow.....	87
4	Steamship <i>Waesland</i>	Antwerp.....	258
5	Steamship <i>Veendam</i>	Rotterdam.....	307
5	Steamship <i>P. Caland</i>	do.....	154
5	Steamship <i>Majestic</i>	Liverpool.....	685
5	Steamship <i>Wordsworth</i>	Rio de Janeiro.....	6
7	Steamship <i>Spree</i>	Bremen.....	364
7	Steamship <i>New York</i>	Southampton.....	175
7	Steamship <i>Lucania</i>	Liverpool.....	326
	Total.....		3,326

EDW. F. MCSWEENEY,
Acting Commissioner of Immigration.

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

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended October 7, 1893.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, Pa., October 7, 1893.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended October 7, 1893; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Total.
1893.			
Oct. 3.....	British Prince.....	Liverpool.....	352
Oct. 5.....	Illinois.....	Antwerp.....	171
	Total.....		523

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
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 October 7, 1893.

Twenty-two vessels inspected and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended October 7, 1893.

One vessel inspected and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE, REEDY ISLAND STATION.

Week ended October 1, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British s. s. Angerton*.....	Sept. 24	Hamburg....	Phila.....	Dunnage of crew disinfected.	Sept. 26
British s. s. Empire.....	Sept. 26	Poti.....	do.....	Disinfected.....	Oct. 1
British s. s. British Prince.....	Oct. 1	Liverpool, Queenstown	do.....	Held for disinfection.	

* Previously reported.

Twenty-two vessels inspected and passed.

Week ended October 8, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British s. s. British Prince*.....	Oct. 1	Liverpool, Queenstown	Phila.....	Disinfected.....	Oct. 2
British s. s. Miramar.....	Oct. 2	Algiers.....	do.....	Held for observa- tion.	

* Previously reported.

Twenty-one vessels inspected and passed.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 30, 1893.

One vessel inspected and passed.

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

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 27, 1893.

Four vessels inspected and passed.

Week ended October 4, 1893.

One vessel inspected and passed.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles.*—Month of September, 1893. Population, 65,000. Total deaths, 82, including phthisis pulmonalis, 12; enteric fever, 5; diphtheria, 6; croup, 1; and whooping cough, 3.

Sacramento.—Month of September, 1893. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 31, including phthisis pulmonalis, 7.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport.*—Month of September, 1893. Population, 58,243. Total deaths, 91, including phthisis pulmonalis, 11; enteric fever, 3; diphtheria and croup, 2; whooping cough, 1.

FLORIDA—*Pensacola.*—Month of September, 1893. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 11, including 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

IOWA—*Davenport.*—Month of September, 1893. Estimated population, 34,500. Total deaths, 42, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; enteric fever, 2; and diphtheria, 1.

Dubuque.—Month of September, 1893. Estimated population, 40,000. Total deaths, 47, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; diphtheria, 4; and whooping cough, 2.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore.*—Month of September, 1893. Population, white, 384,394; colored, 71,033; total, 455,427. Deaths, white, 504; colored, 161; total, 665, including phthisis pulmonalis, 89; enteric fever, 32; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 13; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 3.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended September 30, 1893. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 48 observers indicate that inflammation of kidney increased and that cholera morbus, influenza, and remittent fever decreased in area of prevalence. Enteric fever was reported present during the week at 43 places, scarlet fever at 29, diphtheria at 23, and measles at 3 places.

Grand Rapids.—Month of September, 1893. Population, 90,000. Total deaths, 93, including phthisis pulmonalis, 13; croup, 1; diphtheria, 2; and enteric fever, 7.

MINNESOTA.—Month of July, 1893. Population, 1,301,826. Reports received by the State board of health from 755 localities show a total of 848 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 78; diphtheria, 18; croup, 3; enteric fever, 36; scarlet fever, 8; measles, 4; and whooping cough, 2.

Winona.—Month of September, 1893. Population, 20,000. Total deaths, 18, including 2 from whooping cough.

NEW YORK—*Rochester*.—Month of September, 1893. Estimated population, 150,000. Total deaths, 206, including phthisis pulmonalis, 16; enteric fever, 8; diphtheria, 2; and croup, 3.

OHIO—*Cincinnati*.—Month of September, 1893. Estimated population, 325,000. Total deaths, 410, including phthisis pulmonalis, 44; enteric fever, 14; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 13; croup, 1; and whooping cough, 4.

Dayton.—Month of September, 1893. Population, 75,000. Total deaths, 97, including phthisis pulmonalis, 7; enteric fever, 9; diphtheria, 1; croup, 2; and whooping cough, 1.

Mansfield.—Month of September, 1893. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 7, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Williamsport*.—Month of September, 1893. Population, 27,132. Total deaths, 19, including enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; and diphtheria, 1.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville*.—Month of September, 1893. Estimated population, white, 54,595; colored, 33,159; total, 87,754. Deaths, white, 56; colored, 53; total, 109, including phthisis pulmonalis, 18; enteric fever, 3; measles, 1; croup, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

VIRGINIA—*Lynchburg*.—Month of September, 1893. Population, 30,000. Deaths, white, 12; colored, 19; total, 31, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; enteric fever, 5; and whooping cough, 2.

WISCONSIN—*Racine*.—Month of September, 1893. Estimated population, 26,000. Total deaths, 58, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 12; and croup, 3.

Publications received.

Medical Communications of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Vol. XVI, No. 1, 1893.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—											
				Pneumonia.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicella.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Auburn, N. Y.	Sept. 30.	27,500	13	1									2		
Auburn, N. Y.	Oct. 7.	27,500	7	1									2		
Baltimore, Md.	Oct. 7.	434,439	153	19						10			3		
Boston, Mass.	Oct. 7.	448,477	209	21						3	7		12		3
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Oct. 6.	296,908	93	16						2			2		1
Cleveland, Ohio.	Sept. 30.	261,353	77	8						2			1		
Detroit, Mich.	Oct. 7.	205,876	81										2		
Fall River, Mass.	Oct. 7.	74,398	31	4											
Indianapolis, Ind.	Oct. 7.	105,436	35	3											
Manchester, N. H.	Oct. 7.	44,126													
Milwaukee, Wis.	Sept. 30.	204,468	65	3						2			3	1	
Milwaukee, Wis.	Oct. 7.	204,468	76	4						1			2		
Minneapolis, Minn.	Oct. 7.	164,738	44	4						3	1		1		
Mobile, Ala.	Oct. 7.	31,076	21	4						1					2
Nashville, Tenn.	Oct. 7.	76,306	24												
New Orleans, La.	Sept. 30.	242,039	117	11									2		2
New York, N. Y.	Oct. 7.	1,515,301	742	91		3				9			37	1	5
Omaha, Nebr.	Sept. 30.	140,452	22	3						1			1		
Pensacola, Fla.	Sept. 30.	11,750	5	1											
Philadelphia, Pa.	Sept. 30.	1,046,964	332	40						11	3		10		8
Pittsburg, Pa.	Sept. 30.	238,617	79	2						7	2		3		
Providence, R. I.	Sept. 30.	148,244	53								1		1		
Providence, R. I.	Oct. 7.	148,244	55										2		
Rochester, N. Y.	Oct. 7.	133,896	47	5						1					
San Diego, Cal.	Sept. 23.	16,153	4												
San Diego, Cal.	Sept. 30.	16,153	5												
Washington, D. C.	Sept. 30.	230,392	107	13						8	1		8		1

NOTE.—Owing to the discontinuance of the weekly weather crop bulletin for the season of 1893, the table of temperature and rainfall for the week ended October 9 can not be prepared for publication in time for insertion in this issue of the ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

FOREIGN.

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

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Cholera in Austria-Hungary.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Buda-Pesth, September 9, 1893.

SIR: In dispatches Nos. 44 and 46, in which the counties Szabolcs and Marmaros were declared infected with cholera, I have to inform you of the latest official facts. In the county of Szabolcs, from August 23 to 29 inclusive, there were 63 cases of cholera and 27 deaths in 17 villages. In 6 villages the cholera appeared this week (up to September 1), whereas in the other villages, which were on August 22 visited by the cholera, no new cases were reported this week (September 1). In the county of Marmaros, in the same period, 151 cases and 70 deaths have occurred in 25 villages. In 9 villages the first case was noticed this week (September 1), whereas in 13 infected villages up to the beginning of this week no new cases have appeared where the cholera was.

The town of Szalnók, with 20,748 inhabitants, where the first case of cholera appeared on August 11, from August 20 to 30, at 6 o'clock p. m., 84 new cases and 47 deaths occurred, consequently this town has been declared infected with cholera, while the county Jasz-Nagy-Jun-Szalnok, where the cholera has appeared sporadically in 22 villages, has also been declared infected with cholera. In the counties of Marmaros, Szabolcs, and Jasz-Nagy-Kun-Szolnok special commissioners of the ministry have been sent out, two in the former and one each in the latter, in order to take the necessary precautions and to control all the measures and instructions given by the ministry. When the cholera first made its appearance all the villages which showed sickness received instructions to control and check if possible the spreading of the disease, and to isolate the districts as much as possible, and all who left or entered the villages were examined as well as their luggage, and the export of dirty linen and clothes, as well as such food products as would convey disease, were prohibited. All the authorities of villages where either symptoms of sickness or of cholera appeared have been ordered since August 8 to see that the picking of refuse and the transport of rags were strictly prohibited.

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.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Vienna, Austria, September 15, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that cholera still continues to spread in Galicia and Bukowina, and that during the week from August 29 to September 5 there were 141 cases, of which 61 proved fatal.

The Government is taking active measures to combat the disease, but nevertheless there have been numerous outbreaks in communities distant from one another, most of which, however, could be traced to some one coming from cholera-infected districts.

On the 3d of September a Hungarian workman from Marmaros-Szigeth was taken ill in the train on his way to Bohemia. The visiting doctor at the Vienna station had him transported to the Franz Joseph Hospital where he died soon afterwards; since then there have been no further cases at Vienna.

In Hungary that the cholera still continues will be seen by Mr. Hammond's dispatch No. 47, from Buda-Pesth, giving a detailed account of the epidemic in Hungary which is by no means as serious as that of Galicia and Bukowina.

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

MAX JUDD,
Consul-General.

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

BELGIUM.

Cholera at Antwerp.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, Belgium, September 27, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that cholera continues to manifest itself at Antwerp. For the week ending September 23 6 deaths are reported, 5 of which occurred at hospital and 1 in the city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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

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

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, September 29, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to present a statement furnished by the city authorities, showing all cases of cholera, and deaths to date, *i. e.*, all that the authorities officially recognize, beginning with the first case: July 28, 1 case, 1 death; August 2, 1 case, 1 death; August 4, 1 case; August 9, 1 case; August 10, 1 case; August 11, 1 case, 1 death; August 12, 2 cases; August 13, 2 deaths; August 14, 1 case, 2 deaths; August 15, 3 cases, 1 death; August 16, 1 case; August 17, 1 case, 1 death; August 18, 1 case; August 19, 2 cases, 2 deaths; August 20, 3 cases; August 21, 4 cases, 2 deaths; August 22, 2 cases, 3 deaths; August 23, 5 cases, 4 deaths; August 24, 2 cases, 2 deaths; August 25, 1 case, 2 deaths; August 26, 1 case, 1 death; August 29, 4 cases, 1 death; August 30, 4 cases; August 31, 2 cases, 3 deaths; September 1, 2 deaths; September 2, 1 case; September 3, 1 case; September 4, 1 case, 1 death; September 5, 1 death; September 6, 3 cases, 2 deaths; September 7, 5 cases, 2 deaths; September 8, 3 cases, 4 deaths; September 9, 4 cases, 1 death; September 10, 1 case, 1 death; September 11, 1 case; September 12, 3 cases, 1 death; September 13, 4 cases, 1 death; September 14, 2 cases, 1 death; September 15, 1 death; September 16, 3 cases, 1 death; September 18, 1 case, 2 deaths; September 19, 1 death; total, 78 cases, 51 deaths.

The above, it will be observed, brings the report up to my last dispatch on the subject, No. 25, and dated September 22.

Since that time the following cases and deaths have occurred: September 22, 3 cases, 1 death; September 24, 2 cases, 1 death; September 25, 3 cases, 3 deaths; September 26 and 27, no cases, no deaths. Total for six days, 8 cases, 5 deaths. Above reported, 78 cases, 51 deaths. Grand total, 86 cases, 56 deaths to night before last, the ending of the day of the 27th of September.

From these figures it will be seen that from July 28 to September 27, inclusive, a period of sixty-two days, there are reported 86 cases, or nearly 1½ cases per day; and for the same period there are reported 56 deaths, or nearly 1 death a day.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HARVEY JOHNSON, *Consul.*

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

Detention of emigrants at Antwerp.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, Belgium, September 21, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the inspection and disinfection and detention is going on with entire satisfaction.

The detention of all emigrants, which has now been in force over three weeks has been enforced with many embarrassments, both to the steamship company and to the emigrant.

Full credit is due to the Red Star Line for the faithfulness with which they are carrying out the exactions despite the many difficulties and the loss to their business which these restrictions entail.

It has been my misfortune to witness some distressing scenes which the detention or rejection of some of the emigrants has caused.

A Hungarian on the *Netherland* committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid, and another jumped overboard, but, fortunately, was rescued.

It has been a question here whether an American citizen traveling third class, returning from a sojourn in Europe, should be detained and have his baggage disinfected. As it is impracticable to make any discrimination I have decided there should be no exceptions.

The delay in getting off my report has been due to waiting for plans and a photograph of the disinfecting installation.

The building will be finished in a week or two and I will have the plans in a few days, but I think it better not to detain the report any longer.

The health on the floating hotel continues excellent, and the enlivenment of music relieves the monotony and adds no little to the contentment of the emigrants.

I have been fortunate in obtaining the services of Dr. Hatch as assistant. The doctor takes an interest in the work and in the Service, for he intends becoming a candidate to join our ranks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New quarantine plant at Victoria.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Victoria, B. C., September 25, 1893.

SIR: I have to report the completion of a new quarantine station for Victoria and this portion of the province of British Columbia. It is located on William Head, 9 miles by water and 18 miles by land, southwest of this city. It occupies 80 acres of ground, and the entire expense has been defrayed by the Dominion Government.

The necessity for such a station was forcibly brought to the attention of the public in July, 1892, when an immigrant ship from Hongkong brought smallpox among its passengers. The contagion rapidly spread in this city, Vancouver, and the cities on Puget Sound, and even reached eastern Canada and portions of the United States. This experience demonstrated that quarantine laws for this province, if efficient, had, at least, been imperfectly enforced, and that there was little or no protection from any epidemic that might reach these shores from the Orient.

Furthermore, it was discovered that what had been called a quarantine station at Albert Head, 5 miles down the bay, was poorly supplied with appliances for such an emergency; that it was altogether inadequate to take care of the shiploads of diseased persons that might be poured into it, and that a new station, fitted up in modern style, and with proper facilities for taking care of infected immigrants, was among the pressing necessities.

The growing importance, too, of Victoria as an immigrant port added to the necessity for better quarantine regulations and facilities. Four lines of ocean steamers now make it their first port of call, and a fifth is projected. It is, in fact, the Pacific outpost of the Dominion, and as such receives the bulk of the immigrants arriving from China, Japan, and the East generally.

These considerations being evident and pressing, the Dominion Government last winter appropriated \$125,000 for a new station. William Head was selected as the location, and work was commenced about the 1st of May last. Some twelve buildings are just now completed and ready for occupancy.

The principal ones are the main hospital, the white suspect house, the Japanese suspect house, the disinfectant house, washhouse, water-tank, and physician's residence. Those devoted to patients are large, well arranged, and furnished with an abundance of hot and cold water, bathing and cooking facilities, etc., and all the buildings are placed upon foundations of brick or stone. The water is brought in an 8-inch main from a mountain lake 3 miles distant and is of excellent quality. There are also several good wells on the premises. The disinfecting house contains an iron cage of ample dimensions, into which wire cars are run, after being filled with the articles that are to be cleansed, and here they are subjected to steam heat from a 50-horse boiler of 220° F. Baths of bichloride of mercury are also provided when occasion requires them. All the arrangements and requirements of the new station seem to be complete, and the whole is a credit to the Dominion Government.

William Head is a most beautiful location, and for isolation and favorable sanitary conditions can not be excelled.

The building for white suspects will accommodate 100 persons, the Chinese 800 to 1,000, the Japanese a third of that number, and the

hospital is large enough to take them all, while it is so arranged by wards as to separate the different nationalities.

Dr. Macnaughton-Jones, the Dominion quarantine officer, is in charge, and has his residence at the station.

I send you two inclosures. One is a general map of Victoria and the coast adjoining and the other an enlarged view of Indian Head, with the location of the buildings, etc.

I am, sir,

LEVI W. MYERS, *Consul.*

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

CUBA.

Report of yellow fever at Cienfuegos.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cienfuegos, September 27, 1893.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended September 23, 1893, there were 27 deaths, 9 from yellow fever.

The captain of the barkentine *J. H. Dexter* (British), bound for Hampton Roads, September 22, 1893, had yellow fever on board; was removed to the hospital, where he recovered. Among the crew was a suspicious case of yellow fever.

For this reason, before leaving the harbor the vessel was fumigated and disinfected under my supervision with sulphur, 3 to 1,000 cubic feet; bichloride of mercury, 1 to 500, and carbolic acid, 20 per cent solution.

Since my last report there has been in this city a slight decrease in yellow fever and typhoid, but new cases are daily reported in the hospitals.

Cholera has been officially declared in Bilbao and Santander, Spain, and with the commercial relations between this and the aforesaid port, it is very easy for it to find its way here, as sanitary precautions are not severe and the city is in filthy condition.

There were in the hospitals: City Hospital, 10 new cases of yellow fever; San Raphael, 2 new cases of yellow fever; Merchants' Hospital, 5 new cases of yellow fever; National, 11 new cases of yellow fever; making a total of 28 new cases.

Villa Clara, the county seat, has an epidemic of yellow fever.

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

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

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

Sanitary measures at Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, *September 30, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the authorities here seem to begin to recognize the importance of improving quarantine affairs at Mariel, and have, since my communication of the 27th instant, ordered the following, which is a clipping and its translation from *La Lucha*, of the 28th instant:

“It is ordered that 50 soldiers, under the command of an officer, proceed to the lazaretto at Mariel, there to establish a land sanitary cordon.

“The general of the marine has destined a man-of-war for similar service by sea.

“Besides, four custom-house officers will do analogous duty at the wharves.”

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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

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

FRANCE.

Relative to detention of emigrants at Havre.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE.
Havre, France, September 18, 1893.

SIR: Referring to your telegram of the 12th instant, stating that “officers at all British and continental ports except Havre recommend detention of all steerage except Scandanavians under last clause, article 9, regulations—in view of widespread prevalence cholera and untrustworthy reports from certain places, do you not concur with them for Havre?”—I have the honor to say, as I could not in a cablegram, that all passengers sailing from Havre (a noninfected locality), but coming from an infected locality, have not only been subject to the same restrictions as are imposed on an infected port, but have in many cases, in fact most cases, been refused altogether by the Transatlantic Company, part of them returning to their homes, others going to New York by Bologne-sur-Mer (as I informed you in my letter of the 4th instant) or other ports. I also respectfully refer you to my letter of June 20, 1893, which shows you that, far from evading the law, the French company have exceeded its demands by refusing to accept any passengers from suspected places even. This is the reason why my weekly reports have had so few figures in the columns of “detained” and “No. pieces disinfected.” I can confidently state that no passengers have been sent via Havre to New York who came originally from an infected district, and that all those who had passed through towns known or said to be infected were detained five days and their effects disinfected. So, from the point of view of the Government, I think it must be granted that the companies here have obeyed the laws.

On the other hand, from the companies' point of view it would seem that while refusing absolutely to touch emigrants from suspicious localities, at least they ought to be allowed to pass without hindrance passengers from undoubtedly safe districts, such as the cantons of Switzerland, especially as such passengers are by far the best class of emigrants that go to the United States and are very desirable. This is also true of most of the Germans and French who go by way of Havre.

So I answered your cable (given above) that not only I, but the consul as well (we), considered Swiss, Germans, and French from noninfected places as safe, and I think that the other officers would think so too if they could see the class of emigrants (barring Italians and Austrians) who present themselves here.

The French company informs me to-day that they will, until further notice, refuse all Italian, Hungarian, Austrian, and Russian emigrants; also emigrants from any place considered suspicious, and telegrams have been sent to every agent to that effect.

Consequently all the emigrants under observation to-day, some 150, are from Switzerland, west Germany, Alsace-Lorraine, Paris, and Havre, not a single one being from an infected locality, yet they are imprisoned on the *Columbia*, and all their effects are being steamed while they are in the baths. Naturally a good deal of complaint is made, as some of the passengers detained are Americans over here on a visit; and as they go third class they are detained also, and are bathed and disinfected with "the rest of the heathen," as they call the others. I respectfully, in view of the above, request authority to pass all to whom I can give a certificate of coming from noninfected localities.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 4, 1893.*

May pass without detention emigrants known by you to come from noninfected districts and not exposed to infection in transit.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Assistant Surgeon HOUGHTON, M. H. S.,
American Consulate, Havre.

Cholera at Brest.

HAVRE, FRANCE, *September 22, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that 5 deaths from "maladies cholericforme" were announced from Brest on the 20th—1 in the town, 1 at Annexion, 2 at Recouvance, and the fifth at the civil hospital.

Respectfully, yours,

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

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON GENERAL M. H. S.

Under date of September 23, 1893, the United States consul at Nantes reports that during the week ended September 18 there were 56 deaths from cholera at Brest. In the district of Brest there were during the same period 70 deaths, and at Camaret (near Quimper) there were 24 deaths, making a total of 150 deaths in the department of Finistère.

GERMANY.

Relative to cholera reported on the steamship Gallina.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hamburg, September 16, 1893.

SIR: In further connection with my No. 25, of the 9th instant, reporting a case of cholera here on the steamship *Gallina*, from Rotterdam, arriving on the 7th, I have the honor to herewith transmit a letter to this consulate from the department of foreign affairs here in answer to mine of the 9th, which will explain itself.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. HENRY ROBERTSON,
Consul.

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

[Inclosure.]

HAMBURG, *September 14, 1893.*

In reply to your valued communication of the 9th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the seaman Elvers, of the crew of the steamship *Gallina*, whose attack with cholera was communicated to the United States consulate by the cholera commission, has in the meantime died of this disease. As regards the remaining 5 suspicious cases who have been placed under careful observation, it has been ascertained that cholera did not exist.

In consequence of this occurrence, it has been ordered that for everything coming from Holland and Belgium a more severe medical examination shall be effected. All vessels arriving from these countries are stopped at Cuxhaven, and there subjected to a most careful medical examination.

I remain, etc.,

J. H. BURCHARD, M. D.

To the UNITED STATES CONSUL,
Hamburg, Germany.

GIBRALTAR.

*Quarantine regulation.*GIBRALTAR, *September 26, 1893.*

The board of health this day decided to impose a quarantine of five days on arrivals from Sebastopol and Galatz.

By order :

JOHN C. KING,
Secretary to the Board.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Report on cholera cases at Hull.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hull, England, September 22, 1893.

SIR : I have the honor to report that Asiatic cholera appeared in this port for the first time this year on August 24 last. On that day a boy, aged 11 years, was seized with diarrhea and cramp, and died in ten hours. Six days later, after bacteriological examination, this case was officially declared to be Asiatic cholera. This was the first case to attract the attention of the authorities, since which 9 other cases have occurred, 8 of which proved fatal.

Following is a list of all cases of cholera that have occurred in Hull from August 24, the date of the first, to September 18, the date of the last case : August 24, 1 case, 1 death ; September 2, 1 case, 1 death ; September 3, 1 case, 1 death ; September 4, 1 case, 1 death ; September 6, 2 cases, 2 deaths ; September 13, 2 cases, 1 death ; September 18, 2 cases, 2 deaths ; total, 10 cases, 9 deaths.

Of these 10 cases 2 have been proved by bacteriological examination to be Asiatic cholera and 8 are believed by the authorities, on good grounds, to be that disease, but are officially reported by them as "cholera."

In the cases of September 2 and 3, the victims were mother and daughter, and in those of September 13, the persons attacked were

father and daughter. In these two instances only is contagion apparent. Between these cases and the others no connection can be traced, nor is there any connection between the other cases themselves, and the authorities state that "in 8 of the 10 cases they can obtain no information of any opportunity the person attacked had of contracting the 'disease.'" In other words, the source of infection in 2 cases is known and in 8 it is not.

The origin of the disease has from the first been a complete mystery, and all efforts to trace it have proved futile. The port inspection has been most stringent, and the authorities state that they feel confident that the disease was not imported this year. Many medical men have expressed the opinion that the germs were introduced last year, and remained dormant until the exceedingly hot weather, when the disease showed itself.

On the other hand, it is contended by some that the disease was locally generated, and attribute its origin to a certain densely populated part of the town. This theory, however, is accepted by few, the majority maintaining that cholera could not break out in this port unless the germs of the disease were introduced—either by animate or inanimate bodies—from some infected place.

That cholera would make its appearance in this port this year was generally anticipated, and for months the responsible authorities have been prepared for the serious emergency that has now arisen. The measures taken to prevent the spread of the disease are of the most complete and stringent character. Last year a special sanitary corps was organized for the purpose of thoroughly and systematically cleansing and disinfecting the whole town, which was divided into four districts for the purpose, and a staff of sanitary inspectors appointed to each district to carry out this work, which has been going on ever since. A special staff of men has also been engaged to thoroughly flush all drains and sewers throughout the town with disinfectants in addition to usual flushing arrangements which are being carried out.

A cholera subcommittee, especially appointed, meets daily to receive the report of the medical officer of health, and the members are empowered by the town council to take every precaution necessary in the interests of the public health, regardless of expense. Medical practitioners in the town have been requested to notify all suspicious cases and to supply medicine and disinfectants wherever deemed necessary. Complete hospital accommodations for the reception of a large number of patients have been arranged, and reserved tents and beds have been provided. At the offices of the sanitary department and police stations disinfectants are supplied gratuitously, and during the last three days it is stated that no less than 30 gross of bottles of disinfecting fluids have been distributed. The sanitary offices are kept open day and night, and communications between the residences of medical officers and the hospital and the various branch police stations have been established, where messages are received. Each case of cholera as soon as reported is immediately visited by the authorities and removed to the hospital, and a rigid disinfection of the premises of the patient carried out. All cases of death from cholera are removed to the mortuary, and the same rigid precautions taken under the direction of the medical officer of health, the assistant sanitary inspectors acting as bearers when funerals are being conducted.

A number of cases of "choleraic diarrhoea" have been reported by medical practitioners; these all receive immediate attention, and the usual precautions are taken, except that the patients are treated at their

homes instead of being removed to the hospital. Although these cases are officially reported as "choleraic diarrhea," their real nature is certainly doubtful, inasmuch as there seems to be such a wide difference of opinion among medical men as to the line between "cholera" and "choleraic diarrhea."

At the time of writing four days have elapsed since the last case of cholera occurred in Hull, and so far the health authorities state there has been no epidemic, and that they feel confident of preventing one. In connection with this statement I am also informed by the customs authorities that they are issuing clean bills of health to all vessels leaving this port. Providing that rain does not set in, present meteorological conditions are certainly in favor of the disease being successfully combated, the thermometer having considerably fallen during the last two days.

Notwithstanding the fact that no epidemic exists in this place, Hull is, within the meaning of the United States Quarantine Regulations, "an infected port," and as such I now regard it in enforcing the provisions of these regulations.

This report being based upon information furnished this office by the health authorities of this port, I should mention that in one or two instances this information conflicts with that previously furnished respecting the same subject, and upon which previous reports have been based. I mention this, so that if any part of this report is found to be at variance with others made by this consulate, the cause of the discrepancy will be understood.

I should also state that since the outbreak of cholera in Hull a brief report of the situation has been made upon all bills of health issued by this consulate for the information of our health authorities.

Respecting the outbreak of cholera in the port of Grimsby, which is within this consular district, and situated on the southern shore of the Humber River 20 miles southeast of Hull, I beg to state that I am informed by the United States vice-consul at this port (who was acting consul in my absence during the period from July 28 last to September 16) that on August 26 it was reported in the local press that a number of cases, showing choleraic symptoms, had occurred in Grimsby, and that several deaths had been certified as due to "cholera nostras."

On September 1 it was reported that a fatal choleraic case, which occurred in Grimsby on August 30, had been proved by bacteriological examination to be of the Asiatic type. The vice-consul states that he then immediately communicated (by letter) with the health authorities at Grimsby requesting certain information concerning the reported outbreak of cholera in that port. To this communication he received no reply, and five days later he addressed a second communication to the same authorities upon the same subject, and again received no reply. Under date of September 12 he addressed a communication to the president of the local government board at London, the official of the Government of this country having charge of matters relating to contagious diseases, requesting certain information as to the presence of cholera in Grimsby. To this communication no reply has as yet been received. Meanwhile cases of cholera in Grimsby were daily being reported in the local press. The vice-consul states that he then, on September 16, addressed a note to the collector of customs at the port of Grimsby, in a reply to which, under date of September 18, that official states as follows: "Asiatic cholera has not prevailed in epidemic form in Grimsby since the present visitation first showed itself. There have been a few sporadic cases, and even these are becoming less frequent."

On September 18 I resumed my official duties at this post, and since that date no cases of cholera have been reported in the press as occurring in Grimsby. The only official information I possess respecting the disease in that port is that furnished by the collector of customs above referred to. I should state, however, that according to the Times, of London, the president of the local government board stated in the House of Commons, on the 19th instant, that "there was no ground for the imputation that there had been a general epidemic of Asiatic cholera in any part of the United Kingdom."

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

BYRON G. DANIELS,

United States Consul.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

One case of cholera at Liverpool on September 19.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 6, 1893.*

Fatal case occurred September 19. Just pronounced cholera by Government bacteriologist. No cases since.

L. L. WILLIAMS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Detention of emigrants at Glasgow.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *September 16, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your cablegram. "Your recommendation detention second cabin and steerage from Hull approved." None of the passengers that have sailed on the vessels leaving this present week for the United States came through Hull. There were 3 Scandinavians emigrants who came by the way of New Hollands, they were allowed to proceed.

Dr. Williams informs me that both Dr. Irwin and himself pass Scandinavians coming by New Hollands without detention, so that I considered it was safe to do the same. On Monday, 11th September, the newspapers reported that cholera was in this city. I immediately called upon Dr. I. B. Russell, chief health officer, and inquired if the report was true. He informed me that his inspectors had found two persons, a man and a woman, each from different parts of the city, suffering from vomiting and purging. They were residents of the city and not emigrants. The inspectors had sent them to the Belvidere Hospital, and he had seen them and made an examination. He stated that he considered both cases to be mild forms of British cholera, or, in other words, cholera morbus. The skin of both patients was warm and pulse good. The man was able to walk about; the woman had been sick for three days previously with diarrhea. The doctor stated that he had had the houses of these people disinfected, as he thought it was best to take all precautions, and that he was having a bacteriological examination made to confirm his diagnosis.

Dr. Russell is an eminent sanitarian, known on both sides of the Atlantic. He has given me all the assistance in his power since I arrived in this city, and has helped me in many ways in my work. I had perfect confidence in what he told me, so I sent you the following cablegram:

"Two cases here; probably British cholera." I called on Dr. Russell again on Wednesday, and he said that the cultures made from the excreta of these two cases showed nothing indicating Asiatic cholera. The patients had recovered and had been discharged from the hospital. The weather is now much colder, and as there have been no other cases, I do not think there is any danger of cholera being conveyed to America by residents of this city.

On Wednesday, September 13, I received the following cablegram from you: "Require disinfection baggage all steerage passengers detained, article 7, paragraph 1." I thought at first that this cablegram simply required me to disinfect the baggage of steerage passengers whom I thought necessary to detain in the city, but afterwards it occurred to me that perhaps you wished me to detain all steerage passengers and disinfect their baggage. I consulted with the consul and we decided, inasmuch as there was no cholera in this city, to send you the following cablegram, and not to make any change until we received your answer: "Shall I detain English Scotch steerage? No cholera here. Scotland safe."

The steamship *Devonia*, Anchor Line, sailed for New York on Thursday with 141 passengers, only 44 of whom were steerage. They were all Scotch except a few Scandinavians, and a few English from the northern part of England.

The *State of Nebraska*, which sailed on Friday, carried 264 steerage passengers, 214 of whom were from the Continent.

They were detained in this city five days under my observation, and their baggage disinfected by steam.

Very respectfully,

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

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

HOLLAND.

One case of cholera at Amsterdam.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Amsterdam, September 20, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that Dr. Saltet, city medical inspector, reports to me that on Sunday last a sailor suffering from Asiatic cholera was transferred from the Dutch man-of-war *Tiger* to the military hospital in this city.

The patient has been properly isolated, and every precaution has been taken to prevent infection.

This is the only case of cholera in Amsterdam at the present time.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD DOWNES,
United States Consul.

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

Cholera decreasing at Rotterdam—Emigration diminishing at that port.

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, *September 25, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that cholera appears to be decreasing at this port. Several days last week no new cases were reported. The total for the week was 4 cases, with 4 deaths. The total from August 21, 1893, up to the present time is 40 cases, with 24 deaths.

Emigration is rather low now, but the company, I believe, expects an increase in October. I continue my daily inspection as before, and compel the emigrants to bathe, comb, etc., in the same manner.

I have ascertained why so few cases of favus and other skin diseases are appearing. The company has the emigrants examined by a dermatologist at Vienna, a point where large numbers are collected for transshipment, and each one passed brings his card, the others being turned back.

* * *

Very respectfully,

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

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

ITALY.

Cholera at Leghorn.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Genoa, September 20, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the consul at Leghorn reports, September 19, 5 new cases of cholera, with 1 death. 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.

LEGHORN, ITALY, *October 10, 1893.*

Cholera at Leghorn abated. * * *

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

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

Relative to cholera in Italy.

NAPLES, ITALY, *September 23, 1893.*

SIR: During the two weeks ending to-day there has been a steady decline in the cholera both in Naples and vicinity. A great number of the places in which it was present two weeks since have now been free for some days. There has, however, been quite a considerable outbreak at Leghorn. The consul, Mr. Rosenthal, reported on September 20 that there had been 23 cases and 12 deaths in preceding four days. The outbreak began on September 10, and the notable fact is recorded that the first 27 persons attacked were all women, and all from the quarter where much of the laundry work is done. In this connection, I take occasion to bear grateful testimony to the cordial support and assistance I have received from the consul here and also those at Palermo, Malta, Leghorn, Trieste, and Castellamare. I have been in pretty constant relations, personal or by letter, with these gentlemen ever since my arrival here, and owe not a little of any success I may achieve to their support and coöperation. * * *

The North German Lloyd's steamship *Weser* sails on Monday. There were some first-cabin passengers offered, but the owners decided not to take any chances, and she will go with cargo only. The company has substituted enameled iron for tinware in their steerage, a distinct gain.

Both the French lines are making considerable change in the ventilation of their steamships, and have sent their agents to consult me about the same.

The Fabre company, I understand, will put incandescent lights into their ships, and contemplate following my suggestion, to the effect that one steerage compartment should be set apart from ordinary use, and establish the hospital at one end and a long live-steam disinfecting chamber at the other, and fit the remaining space with bathrooms.

My time is pretty well taken up with listening to the appeals of shippers and passing upon the papers offered.

Respectfully,

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

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

NORWAY.

Norwegian quarantine regulations.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Christiania, September 18, 1893.

SIR: I * * * beg to hand you herewith two printed pamphlets, containing the quarantine regulations prescribed by the Royal Norwegian Government on the 4th of the present month, relating to the Asiatic cholera.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LAURITZ F. BROWN,
Vice-Consul.

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

QUARANTINE MEASURES AGAINST CHOLERA.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Danish.]

Vessels arriving from foreign ports shall display the quarantine flag—
(a) When such vessels have sailed from cholera-infected foreign ports, or have held communication with such ports.

(b) When they have sickness on board which is suspected of being cholera, or when suspicious cases have occurred during the voyage.

(c) When they have been boarded at the port of departure by passengers suspected of being affected with choleraic symptoms.

(d) When they have on board clothing, personal or other, which has been used by the sick or suspected person or persons.

(e) When they have on board any passenger from a cholera-infected place, or a place suspected of being infected, if such passenger has not been absent from the said place as much as five days before embarkation; and

(f) When the vessels arrive from ports which have been in communication with cholera-infected places.

A vessel arriving at a Norwegian port at which there is no quarantine commission shall communicate with the customs officer and shall fly a quarantine flag until it reaches a quarantine post, and shall cleanse and disinfect closets and hold.

On arrival at any Norwegian port, the crew and passengers of such vessels shall submit to examination by the medical officer of the quar-

antine commission. Any person on board who shall be found to be sick with choleraic symptoms shall be isolated in the place and manner prescribed by the quarantine commission. The body of a deceased cholera patient shall be buried or disposed of as indicated by the commission. Clothing used by a person ill or deceased from cholera shall be disinfected in the place and manner prescribed by the commission.

Any vessel coming under the conditions herein named shall be completely isolated for five days as soon as possible; closets and hold shall be cleansed and fumigated as prescribed by the commission. So long as the period of isolation continues the vessel shall fly a quarantine flag and shall hold no communication with the shore or with other vessels in the harbor. The quarantine commission shall not be delayed or hindered in the execution of their duty, and shall have full liberty to see to the cleansing of the vessel and to the right conditions for unloading of the cargo. Naval vessels shall be inspected by the surgeon on board.

Vessels which come from home ports suspected of being infected with cholera or which have choleraic cases on board shall be subject to the same quarantine regulations as vessels arriving from infected foreign ports.

The charges of the quarantine commission are fixed by regulations.

The quarantine requirements herein stated shall be strictly complied with and enforced.

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

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Christiania, September 21, 1893.

SIR: I beg to inform you that the Royal Norwegian Government yesterday officially declared Hamburg and the ports on the Elbe infected with cholera.

I inclose herewith two copies of the circular issued by the Norwegian department of justice in relation to this matter, accompanied by a translation of same.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LAURITZ F. BROWN,
Vice-Consul.

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

[Inclosure.]

CHRISTIANIA, *September 20, 1893.*

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND POLICE OF THE ROYAL NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT.

Hamburg and all ports on the Elbe shall, until further notice, be considered infected with cholera, together with the places and countries stated in previous circulars; all ports on the English river Humber; Russia, excepting the ports on the Arctic Ocean and the White Sea; Roumania, Hungary, Galicia, and Bukowina; Asiatic Turkey; ports on the Red Sea; Naples and the province of that name; the French provinces Finistère and Morbihan and Loire Inférieure, 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 Zuyder Sea.

Vessels having cholera patients on board and bound for Norwegian ports shall be directed by the pilots to the quarantine hospitals at Odderøen, 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.

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.
Cities of:			
St. Petersburg.....	Sept. 13-21.....	206	81
Cronstadt.....	do.....	2	2
Warsaw.....	Sept. 3-9.....	1	1
Sebastopol.....	Sept. 7-14.....	15	8
Kertch.....	Sept. 12-13.....	2	1
In the governments of:			
Besarabia.....	Sept. 3-9.....	43	16
Warsaw.....	do.....	8	1
Volhymnia.....	do.....	303	115
Voronesh.....	do.....	461	254
Viatka.....	do.....	131	44
Ekaterinoslav.....	do.....	257	116
Kazan.....	do.....	176	80
Kalish.....	do.....	19	7
Kalouga.....	do.....	13	6
Kieff.....	do.....	1,022	398
Kursk.....	do.....	474	157
Moscow.....	do.....	392	162
Orel.....	do.....	411	157
Poltava.....	do.....	138	76
Radom.....	do.....	27	17
Samara.....	do.....	145	60
Saratoff.....	do.....	98	55
Taurida.....	do.....	19	12
Tamboff.....	do.....	62	21
Tobolsk.....	do.....	36	11
Tula.....	do.....	331	121
Ufa.....	do.....	4	9
Tchernigoff.....	do.....	2,216	67
Vilna.....	Sept. 10-16.....	9	4
Lomscha.....	Sept. 11-16.....	70	39
Minsk.....	do.....	126	38
Nijny-Novgorod.....	do.....	72	29
Cherson.....	do.....	115	46
Plozk.....	Sept. 14.....	2	2
Podolia.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 9.....	2,262	777
Don district.....	Sept. 12-15.....	57	24
Kuban district.....	do.....	19	12
Terschen district.....	Sept. 13-15.....	2	1
Yaroslaw.....	Sept. 3-16.....	176	91

N. W. HORNSTEDT,
Acting Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Batoum, Russia, September 16, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor of handing you official returns of number of deaths and cases of Asiatic cholera published since my last dispatch, No. 83, of 9th instant: Kouban (district), August 27 to 29, deaths, 44, cases, 62; Tiflis (city), September 8 to 14, deaths, 10, cases, 13; Tiflis (government), August 27 to 29, deaths, 1, cases, 4; Poti (town), August 29 to September 5, deaths, 2, cases, 2; Koutais (government), August 28 to September 5, deaths, 7, cases, 21; Batoum (outskirts), August 29 to September 4, deaths, 2, cases, 2.

A death from what is presumed to be cholera occurred in this town yesterday, a post-mortem examination will be held on the body in the course of a day or two, to determine cause of death.

It will be seen from the above figures that the outbreak up to the present has been a very slight one, with the exception of the Kouban Cossack Territory, and as the weather is rapidly getting cooler no fears are entertained of the disease assuming large proportions.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HARRY R. BRIGGS,
Vice-Consul.

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

Cholera in St. Petersburg.

Under date of September 23, 1893, the United States consul at St. Petersburg reports that during the week ended September 23 there were 467 cases of cholera, with 196 deaths in that city.

Cholera in Moscow.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Moscow, September 19, 1893.

Cases under treatment September 10, 92; cases during week ended September 17, 49; cured during the week, 57; deaths during the week, 28; cases remaining under treatment September 17, 56.

N. W. HORNSTEDT,
Acting Consul.

SPAIN.

Cholera in Bilbao.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Barcelona, Spain, September 24, 1893.

SIR: I have just sent to the Department of State a cablegram announcing the outbreak of cholera in Bilbao, the news having been received by me fifteen minutes ago from our agent at Bilbao, who informs me that he made persistent inquiries of the governor of the province regarding the truth of the report that there was cholera in Bilbao, but that he had just succeeded in obtaining an official answer.

I have instructed said agent to furnish me with weekly reports showing the number of cases and deaths each day, and I will forward copies of his reports without delay to you.

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

HERBERT W. BOWEN,
United States Consul.

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

BARCELONA, SPAIN, *September 26, 1893.*

In the province of Vizcaya, of which Bilbao is the principal city, the cholera made its appearance on the 4th instant, but the authorities managed to keep the matter secret at first, and then, later, they allayed alarm by declaring the disease to be an ordinary intestinal complaint,

but finally they acknowledged that it was Asiatic cholera. The total number of cases from September 4 to September 22 was 198, and the total number of deaths 77. The following are the names of the towns that have been infected :

Abando, Algorta, Arrigorriaga, Baracaldo, Begoña, Bilbao, Deusto, Echavarria, Erandio, Las Arenas, Lejona, Munguía, Lequeitio, Ortuella, Portugalete, San Salvador del Valle, Santurce, Lestao, and Yurre.

The United States consular agency for the province is situated in Bilbao, a city of 60,000 inhabitants. The exports to the United States from the province are iron ore, licorice, cigarette paper, and wines.

HERBERT W. BOWEN,
United States Consul.

SWEDEN.

Cholera at Umea.

Under date of October 6, 1893, the following cablegram was transmitted to this Bureau by the Department of State :

STOCKHOLM, *October 5, 1893.*

Cholera in Sweden at Umea.

C. P. GERELL,
Vice-Consul.

TURKEY.

Cholera at Bagdad.

Bulletins for the past seven days are as follows : August 31, 38 deaths ; September 1, 22 deaths ; September 2, 28 deaths ; September 3, 39 deaths ; September 4, 52 deaths ; September 5, 57 deaths ; September 6, 49 deaths ; total, 285 deaths from "known" cholera. There have been many more. This probably represents one-half. The Jews and Christians have all fled to the desert, and to-day cholera is reported in the camps. The Mussulmans remain, as their religion enjoins "resignation to the will of God." For the same reason no sanitary measures are attempted. Just now I saw a man washing clothes that in all probability were soiled with cholera dejecta just above and alongside where the water-carriers take their water for us to drink. On account of the sickness lawlessness and robberies are common.

Cholera has broken out at Zerbatia. Reports from Lower Mesopotamia meager. At Chatra, August 31 to September 3, 28 deaths, and at Nazrieh, September 2, 3, and 4, 47 deaths were reported.

JOHN C. SUNDBERG,
Consul.

Cholera at Constantinople.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Constantinople, September 19, 1893.

SIR : I have the honor to inclose herewith four official sanitary bulletins, Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9, the last dated yesterday. The disease has not assumed the epidemic form, and I feel quite sure that the prophylactic measures which are taken by the authorities will keep it in a sporadic form until it finally disappears from this capital.

The sale of all such fruits and vegetables as melons, watermelons, peaches, cucumbers, aubergines, tomatoes, which, under the circum-

stances, have been considered as injurious to public health, has been prohibited by an order of the municipal authorities, confirmed by a decree of the Sultan. His Imperial Majesty has also telegraphed the renowned French specialist, Dr. Pasteur, in Paris, who is sending here one of his assistants. He is expected to arrive soon, and will be one of the members of the commission appointed to perfect the sanitary condition of the capital.

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

WILLIAM B. HESS,
United States Consul-General.

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

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Constantinople, September 21, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith two official sanitary bulletins, Nos. 10 and 11, the last of which shows that no case, in cholera form, has occurred since the 19th to the 20th instant.

I have just been informed that the board of health here will hereafter issue clean bills of health.

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

WILLIAM B. HESS,
United States Consul-General.

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

Cholera in Smyrna for two weeks ended September 9, 1893.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Smyrna, September 11, 1893.

SIR: Since the transmission of my report dated August 26, in reference to the cholera epidemic raging here, I beg to submit the following table for the last two weeks:

Date.	Cases.	Deaths from—		Total mortality.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths from—		Total mortality.
		Cholera.	Other diseases.				Cholera.	Other diseases.	
Aug. 27.....	18	10	11	21	Sept. 4.....	7	5	6	11
Aug. 28.....	17	15	13	28	Sept. 5.....	12	5	10	15
Aug. 29.....	25	14	5	19	Sept. 6.....	13	9	13	22
Aug. 30.....	15	14	14	28	Sept. 7.....	9	8	8	16
Aug. 31.....	12	10	9	19	Sept. 8.....	5	9	7	16
Sept. 1.....	19	19	5	24	Sept. 9.....	4	3	7	10
Sept. 2.....	14	10	10	20					
Sept. 3.....	8	8	9	17	Total...	178	139	127	266

It will be seen by the foregoing that a marked diminution is perceptible, and if not counteracted by the fig packing, which has commenced, the disappearance of cholera for this season can be looked for soon.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. C. EMMET,
United States Consul.

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

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

[Those in italics have been reported during the week ended October 13, 1893.]

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

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

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

BELGIUM.—*Antwerp*, city and province.

BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro, † San Paulo.

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

GERMANY.—Barmen, Berlin, † *Cologne*, Donaueschingen, Duisburg, Geestemünde, *Hamburg*, Homberg (district of Moers), Neuss, Neuwied, Papiermühle, Solingen, Stettin, St. Goars, St. Goarshausen.

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

INDIA.—*Calcutta*.

ITALY.—Anna Capri, Alessandria (province of), Barra, Bubbio, Caivano, Campalasso, Capri (island of), Castellamare, Canerta, Cueno (province of), Feddio, Fresonaro, 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 Garfalí, Torre Annunziata.

JAPAN.—Hiogo, *Osaka*.

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

RUSSIA.—Governments of Astrakhan, Baku, *Bessarabia*, Charchoff, *Cherson district*, *Don district*, Etissavetpol, *Ekaterinoslav*, Grodno, *Kalish*, *Kaluga*, *Kazan*, Kharkoff, *Kieff*, Koutais, Kostroma, *Kuban*, *Kursk*, Kutaïsk, *Lomza*, *Minsk*, *Moscow*, Movileff, Nicolaieff, *Nijni-Novgorod*, Novocherkask, *Orel*, Orenberg, Orloff, Perm, Penza, Petersburg, Plozk, *Podolia*, Podolsk, *Poltavà*, Radom, Redout-Kale, Riazan, *Saratoff*, *Samara*, Sebastopol, Simbirsk, Smolensk, Stavropol, *Tamboff*, *Taurida*, Terek, *Tchernigoff*, Tersk, Terscheu district, *Tiflis*, *Tobolsk*, Tomsk, *Tula*, Tver, *Ufa*, *Vilna*, *Viatka*, Vladimir, Volinsk, *Volhymnia*, *Voronesh*, *Warsaw*; *Yaroslaw*; cities of *Batoum*, *Cronstadt*, *Ekaterinoslav*, *Kertch*, *Kieff*, *Moscow*, *Nijni-Novgorod*, *Poti*, *Rostoff*, *St. Petersburg*, *Sebastopol*, *Tiflis*, *Warsaw*.

SERVIA.—*Belgrade*.

* Reported free from cholera August 23, 1893.

† Officially denied.

‡ Berlin officially declared cholera free September 16, 1893.

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

SPAIN.—*Abando, Algorta, Arrigorriaga, Baracaldo, Begoña, Bilbao, Catalonia, Deusto, Echavarria, Erandio, Las Arenas, Lejona, Munguia, Legueitio, Ortuella, Portugal, etc., San Salvador del Valle, Santurce, Lestao, Yurre.*

SWEDEN.—*Umea.*

TURKEY.—*Abouhassib, Abovdjeruil, Abruflussié, Avassum, Bagdad, Bassorah, Constantinople, Chatra Amara, Djilila, Guèrmah, Hai, Hassan-Hayoun, Aamissieh, Kut, Menasin, Mohammerah, Mountefik, Nazrieh, 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 during the week ended October 13, 1893.]

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

CUBA.—*Cienfugos, Havana, Matanzas, Neuviatas, Sagua la Grande, Santiago de Cuba.*

COSTA RICA.—*Limon.*

ECUADOR.—*Guayaquil.*

MEXICO.—*Merida, Vera Cruz.*

COLOMBIA.—*Bocas del Toro.*

UNITED STATES.—*Georgia, Brunswick, Jesup, St. Simons Island, Jekyl Island, Conquest's Camp, Satilla River.*

VENEZUELA.—*Caracas.*

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—*Buenos Ayres.*—Month of July, 1893. Population, 569,122. Total deaths, 1,183, including smallpox, 6; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 77; and measles, 11.

CHINA—*Hongkong.*—Total deaths, 541, including 34 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CUBA—*Neuviatas.*—Month of September, 1893. Population, 4,038. Total deaths, 8, including yellow fever, 3, and enteric fever, 1.

FRANCE—*Marseilles.*—Month of August, 1893. Population, 406,919. Total deaths, 975, including cholera, 44; smallpox, 1; enteric fever, 34; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 23; measles, 16; and whooping cough, 16.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended September 23 corresponded to an annual rate of 19.7 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,327,846. The lowest rate was recorded in Portsmouth, viz, 13.7, and the highest in Preston, viz, 30.3 a thousand.

London.—One thousand five hundred and sixty-one deaths were registered during the week, including 2 from smallpox; measles, 6; scarlet fever, 34; diphtheria, 88; whooping cough, 45; enteric fever, 22; diarrhea and dysentery, 96; and 5 from cholera and choleraic diarrhea. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 18.9 a thousand. In greater London 1,958 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.5 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included smallpox, 2; diphtheria, 14; and diarrhea, 35.

Hull.—Two weeks ended September 9, 1893. Population, 208,639. Total deaths, 252, including cholera, 5; enteric fever, 8; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 2; and whooping cough, 1.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended September 23 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 23.8 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Galway, viz, 3.8, and the highest in Dundalk, viz, 33.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 161 deaths were registered, including measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; whooping cough, 2; enteric fever, 8; and diarrhea, 17.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended September 23 corresponded to an annual rate of 17.3 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 Leith, viz, 18.3 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 488, including scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 14; whooping cough, 25; fever, 6; and diarrhea, 53.

GUIANA—*Paramaribo.*—Month of July, 1893. Population 29,231. Total deaths, 84, including 2 from leprosy.

INDIA—*Singapore.*—Month of July, 1893. Total deaths, 618, including "fever," 160, and smallpox, 9.

NOVA SCOTIA—*Windsor.*—Month of September, 1893. Population 2,750. One death.

ST. HELENA.—Three weeks ended August 31, 1893. Population 3,877. Total deaths, 8. No deaths from contagious diseases.

SWITZERLAND.—Week ended September 9, 1893. Reports from 15 cities, having an aggregate population of 524,251, show a total of 148 deaths, including enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; measles, 3; and diphtheria and croup, 4.

Status of the cholera epidemic.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift, Berlin, September 28, 1893.]

GERMAN EMPIRE.—The event of the week is the outbreak of cholera in Hamburg. From September 16 to 18 there were 9 cases, 5 deaths; on September 19, 6 cases, 1 death; on September 20, 10 cases, 3 deaths; on September 21, 7 cases, 9 deaths; on September 22, 17 cases, 3 deaths; on September 23, 14 cases, 4 deaths; on September 24, 7 cases, 9 deaths; on September 25, 8 cases, 4 deaths; in all, 83 cases, 31 deaths. The fact that the disease appeared in different quarters of the city seems to indicate the water supply as the source of infection. A defect in the operation of the general filter was reported September 16, but the fault was not remedied. Whether the outbreak is due to the defective filter, to contamination of Elbe River water by vessels lately arrived from infected English ports, or to the retention of cholera germs from last year's epidemic in the water-supply pipes, can not now be determined. At Altona 6 cholera cases and 4 deaths were observed September 23.

One fatal case has been reported from the Rhine province since September 15; from Mannheim and Duisburg, each, 2 cases in the families of persons previously attacked. From Berlin, 3 cholera cases were reported September 21. All three were traced to the infected river vessel from Stettin, on which the first cases occurred.

FRANCE.—Cholera is prevalent in Prodis, in the East Pyrenees. Seventy-one deaths were reported for four weeks. During the past week the disease has abated. From other localities in southern France 14 cases have been reported since August 31, all of which occurred within fourteen days.

On September 9 a severe outbreak of cholera occurred in the vicinity of Barrême, department of the Basses Alpes, where large bodies of troops were assembled for military maneuvers. Forty-six cases of cholera and 19 deaths were officially reported.

The official report for the Northwest provinces is as follows: Nantes, from September 3 to 13, 66 cholera cases; total since June 6, 301, in a population of 120,000; Nourmontier, in La Vendée, from September 5 to 15, 7 choleraic deaths; in all, 19 deaths since the outbreak of the epidemic. In the department of Finistère conditions are reported as worse. At Brest, from September 2 to 15, there were 83 choleraic deaths. The press reports give 126 choleraic deaths for the week ending September 22. The disease is reported as especially severe in the suburbs of Brest, Saint-Pierre-Quilbignon, and Lambezellec, where 51 deaths occurred from September 1 to 16 in a population of 16,084. At Camarel, a little place in the harbor of Brest, with a population of 2,000, there were 39 deaths from cholera from August 22 to September 15; at 10 other localities in the department 29 choleraic deaths were reported up to September 15. The epidemic is extinct on the island of Molène.

In the Basque provinces, especially in and about Bilboa, a serious outbreak of cholera occurred. The first case was reported August 19 at San Vincente de Baracaldo, the disease having been imported from Santander. Other cases followed in the towns of Baracaldo, San Pedro de Deusto, Ostuella, Luchana, El Desierto, the suburbs of Bilboa, and finally Bilboa itself. Numerous cases are reported from Belchite, the province of Saragossa.

ITALY—*Palermo*.—From August 16 to September 14, 145 cases of cholera and 86 choleraic deaths were reported; from October 15 to 22, 245 cases, 134 deaths. At Pati, province of Messina, on September 7, 5 cases and 2 deaths from cholera were reported. In the province of Naples, at San Giovanni a Teduccio, from August 13 to September 3, there were 17 deaths. At Torre Annunziata from August 13 to 31, 70 cases, 29 deaths. Isolated cases have occurred in numerous towns in southern Italy. At Leghorn 27 cases and 10 deaths from cholera have been reported for the week ended September 22. At Rome isolated cases are of daily occurrence. The total number of deaths from July 1 (when the first case occurred) to September 6, was 12, 4 deaths; to September 16, 19 cases, 7 deaths; to September 19, 21 cases, 11 deaths. Isolated cases are still reported.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Cholera cases continue to be observed at many localities. At Halifax, 4 fatal cases; at Middleton, from August 31 to September 8, 4 cases, 3 deaths; at Claiton-on-the-Sea, in a children's asylum, 11 cases and 1 death in two days. Only 3 cases have been verified in London. The official reports are briefly as follows: From September 4 to 11, at Grimsby, 5 cases, 1 death; 15 cases, 1 death; 17 cases, 1 death; 13 cases, 1 death; 167 cases, 1 death; 72 cases, 2 deaths; 62 cases, 1 death; 6 cases, 1 death; 1 case, 2 deaths. At Hull, 2 cases, 1

death; 1 case, 2 deaths; 22 cases, 2 deaths; 35 cases, 1 death; 18 cases, 1 death; 10 cases, no deaths; 4 cases, no deaths; 5 cases, no deaths; 6 cases, no deaths; 4 cases, no deaths. At Cleethorpe; in all, 16 cases, 2 deaths.

BELGIUM.—Official reports to the German Government give 74 cholera cases and cases suspected of being cholera and 47 choleraic deaths up to August 24; from that date up to September 9, 53 cases, 51 deaths; in all, up to the present time, 132 cases, 98 deaths. These cases and deaths were reported from 46 places in the provinces of Antwerp, West Flanders, East Flanders, Hermeyan, Lüttich, and Namur. The greatest number occurred in Antwerp, in which the total number of cases up to September 23 was 78; deaths, 51.

NETHERLANDS.—Isolated cases of cholera occur in numerous localities throughout the country. The total number given for the week ended September 9 is 39; deaths, 27. These occurred in 23 places. Rotterdam, 9 cases, 4 deaths; Leerdam, 10 cases, 4 deaths. A more recent case has been reported at Rotterdam and 1 at The Hague, September 19.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—Galicia.—During the week ended September 19 the epidemic showed a decided increase in Galicia. Official reports stated 35 localities to be infected. Cases, 149; deaths, 84. From September 19 to 22 cases and deaths were reported as follows: Thirteen cases, 10 deaths; 9 cases, 5 deaths; 14 cases, 4 deaths; 16 cases, 10 deaths. Two cases occurred September 21 at Oroszeny. Two suspicious cases lately observed in Vienna have not been verified as cholera.

In Hungary, from September 12 to 19, 235 cases and 160 deaths in 107 communities have been reported, showing a decrease in the epidemic. Cholera has lately shown itself in the counties of Also Feher, Gömör, Raab, and Pressburg. In Buda-Pesth, September 17, there were 2 cases, 1 death; September 19, 4 cases, 2 deaths; September 20, 3 cases, 1 death; September 21, 4 deaths, and September 22, 2 deaths. There have been no more cholera cases in Semlin.

ROUMANIA.—In all the cities in which the disease has shown itself the epidemic is still severe. Two cholera cases were observed in Bucharest on September 2 and 7, respectively.

TURKEY—Scutari.—From September 14 to 19 there were 12 cholera cases and 10 deaths at the insane asylum; in the city, September 17 and 18, 21 cholera deaths. At Smyrna, from August 28 to September 5, there were 130 cases, 103 deaths; in all, up to the present time, 419 cases, 294 deaths. From Sinope cholera cases were reported up to the end of August. At Bagdad the epidemic has increased. From August 27 to September 4 there were 152 deaths; on September 6, 49 deaths. Numerous cholera cases have been reported from Shatra and Nazrieh. Cholera has also appeared in the vicinity of Bakomba and in Zorbatia.

RUSSIA.—An increase of the epidemic is reported from St. Petersburg. From September 14 to 17, 206 cases and 81 deaths were observed; from September 18 to 20, 166 cases, 78 deaths. In the government of Petersburg from September 10 to 16, 78 cases, 11 deaths; in Cronstadt, from September 15 to 20, 20 cases, 8 deaths. Reports from other parts of Russia are as follows: Moscow, September 11 to 15, 33 cases, 17 deaths; September 16 to 18, 13 cases, 10 deaths; in the government of Moscow, from September 3 to 9, 392 cases, 162 deaths; from September 10 to 16, 124 cases, 74 deaths; in Podolia from August 27 to September 9, 2,262 cases, 777 deaths; Kursk, from September 3 to 9, 216 cases, 67 deaths; Kiew, from September 3 to 9, 1,022 cases, 398 deaths; Orel, from September 3 to 9, 411 cases, 157 deaths; from September 10 to 16, 228 cases,

120 deaths; Tschemigow, from September 3 to 9, 216 cases, 67 deaths; Woronesch, from September 3 to 9, 461 cases, 254 deaths; from September 10 to 16, 397 cases, 207 deaths; Tula, from September 3 to 9, 331 cases, 120 deaths; from September 10 to 16, 221 cases, 83 deaths; Grodno, September 10 to 16, 189 cases, 114 deaths; Lomza, from September 10 to 16, 70 cases, 29 deaths; Charkow, from September 10 to 16, 120 cases, 58 deaths; Paltova, from September 10 to 16, 139 cases, 68 deaths; Minsk, from September 10 to 16, 126 cases, 38 deaths.

On September 13 the first cholera case was reported at Wilna, and from September 10 to 16, in the government of Wilna, 10 cases and 4 deaths were reported. In the government of Warsaw, from September 4 to 13, 5 cases and 2 deaths were observed. In the government of Rodom, from September 2 to 5, there were 21 cases and 8 deaths; from September 6 to 7, 10 cases, 4 deaths. In the government of Kalisch, on September 4 and 5, 7 cases, 3 deaths; on September 6 and 7, 8 cases, 3 deaths. An abatement of the epidemic has been noted in Russian Poland; also in the governments of Kursk, Orel, Moscow, Tula, Charkow, and Poltowa, while in Petersburg and in the governments of Podolia, Kiew, Tscheringow, and Woronesch an increase of the epidemic is observed.

EGYPT.—An outbreak of cholera is reported from Cairo.

TUNIS.—The epidemic is extinct. In Nefta, a town of 20,000 inhabitants, there were 200 cases and 100 deaths in twenty-nine days; in Tosor, in twenty-two days, about 100 cases and 50 deaths; in Hama and El Udian, 40 cases, 15 deaths. Of 6,000 pilgrims that left Tunis for Mecca in May, only 2,000 returned, the greater part of the missing number having died of cholera.

BRAZIL.—Cholera broke out in Sao Paulo, among Italian immigrants from Genoa, August 12. By August 18 there had been 22 deaths from cholera. One suspicious case was observed at Rio de Janeiro.

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.....	Sept. 20.....	4,000	10										
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	Sept. 16.....	107,768	48										
Alexandria.....	Sept. 7.....	231,396	162			1	2		2			4	
Almeria.....	Sept. 10.....	35,865	25										
Almeria.....	Sept. 17.....	35,865	31										
Amsterdam.....	Sept. 23.....	441,941	121					2		1		1	
Barmen.....	Sept. 23.....	118,000	42										
Batoum.....	Sept. 18.....	28,000	5										
Belfast.....	Sept. 23.....	265,123	130					7	1				6
Belgrade.....	Sept. 16.....	35,000	4										
Belleville.....	Sept. 30.....	10,201	5										
Berlin.....	Sept. 9.....	1,750,000	1,222	1				2	20	73	7		
Birmingham.....	Sept. 23.....	487,897	175			1		3					4
Bologna.....	Sept. 23.....	146,068	56							3			
Bordeaux.....	Sept. 24.....	252,415	84					1		1			
Bradford.....	Sept. 23.....	221,610	80			2		1	1				4
Bremen.....	Sept. 16.....	127,000	41										
Brest.....	Sept. 18.....	80,000	56										
Brunswick.....	Sept. 23.....	109,750	42										
Brussels.....	Sept. 16.....	482,158	155					1					1
Buda-Pesth.....	Sept. 10.....	530,000	20	1					4	11			
Buda-Pesth.....	Sept. 17.....	530,000	16						1	8	3		1
Cairo.....	Sept. 7.....	374,838	415					9		4			3
Callao.....	Aug. 26.....	26,805	18										

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.		
London, Canada.....	Oct. 7	35,000	5											
Lyons.....	Sept. 16	500,000	142											
Madrid.....	Sept. 16	482,816	257											
Madrid.....	Sept. 23	482,816	247											
Magdeburg.....	Sept. 16	215,920	98											
Malaga.....	Sept. 10	130,000	81											
Malaga.....	Sept. 17	130,000	68											
Manchester.....	Sept. 23	517,760	183											
Manila.....	Aug. 19	350,000	149											
Manila.....	Aug. 26	350,000	146											
Mannheim.....	Sept. 16	80,000												
Marbella.....	Sept. 10	9,000	4											
Marbella.....	Sept. 17	9,000	4											
Marsala.....	Sept. 16	40,131	25											
Matamoras.....	Sept. 29	8,000	3											
Mayence.....	Sept. 23	72,281	24											
Merida.....	Sept. 18	46,500	124											
Merida.....	Sept. 25	46,500												
Montevideo.....	Aug. 26	222,607	73											
Montevideo.....	Sept. 2	222,607	69											
Munich.....	Sept. 16	380,000	210											
Nantes.....	Sept. 24	127,482												
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Sept. 23	197,026	80											
Nogales.....	Sept. 23	1,200	3											
Nogales.....	Sept. 30	1,200	1											
Nuremberg.....	Sept. 9	153,590	89											
Odessa.....	Sept. 16	315,900	152											
Osaka.....	Sept. 8	479,895	173											
Palermo.....	Sept. 16	250,000	105											
Paris.....	Sept. 23	2,424,705	779											
Pernambuco.....	Sept. 3	200,000	68											
Pernambuco.....	Sept. 10	200,000	73											
Pernambuco.....	Sept. 17	200,000	93											
Piedras Negras.....	Sept. 27	10,000	5											
Plymouth.....	Sept. 23	86,772	33											
Prague.....	Sept. 23	186,315	10											
Puerto Cabello.....	Sept. 23	10,500	12											
Rheims.....	Sept. 23	110,000	32											
Rio de Janeiro.....	Sept. 2	515,000	246											
Rio de Janeiro.....	Sept. 9	515,000	211											
Rome.....	Sept. 2	469,739	152											
Rotterdam.....	Sept. 23	222,233	79											
Sagua la Grande.....	Sept. 30	18,109	11											
St. Georges.....	Oct. 2	15,013	1											
St. Petersburg.....	Sept. 23	1,000,000	176											
San Salvador.....	Sept. 12	35,000	17											
Santiago de Cuba.....	Sept. 29	50,000	28											
Schiedam.....	Sept. 23	25,280	8											
Sheffield.....	Sept. 23	335,163	143											
Sonneberg.....	Sept. 17	12,000	2											
Southampton.....	Sept. 23	66,119	73											
Stettin.....	Sept. 16	122,000	69											
Stockholm.....	Sept. 23	249,246	88											
Stuttgart.....	Sept. 21	139,659	53											
Sunderland.....	Sept. 23	134,394	68											
Swansea.....	Sept. 23	95,000	34											
Tampico.....	Oct. 1	7,000	21											
Tegucigalpa.....	Sept. 16	12,000	2											
Trapani.....	Sept. 16	43,095	8											
Trieste.....	Sept. 16	158,314	64											
Tuxpan.....	Sept. 23	10,280	5											
Venice.....	Sept. 16	163,707	55											
Vera Cruz.....	Sept. 28	25,500	25											
Victoria.....	Sept. 23	16,841	10											
Victoria.....	Sept. 30	16,841	7											
Vienna.....	Sept. 9	1,435,941	505											
Warsaw.....	Sept. 9	500,931	264											
Warsaw.....	Sept. 16	500,931	257											
Zurich.....	Sept. 16	110,000	33											

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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