

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VIII. WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 3, 1893. No. 44.

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.

•BRUNSWICK, GA., *October 26, 1893.*

Twenty-one new cases—6 white, 15 colored; 2 deaths; 1 colored on necropsy reveals malarial signs, 1 colored, 85 years old.

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

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

BRUNSWICK, GA., *October 27, 1893.*

Six new cases, 1 white, 5 colored; 2 deaths, white. Mayor Steele reports man escaped last night, going to medical college at Atlanta. Have wired Carter this party openly violated the law and should be brought back.

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

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

JESUP, GA., *October 27, 1893.*

Three new cases, 2 white; 6 cases under treatment.

F. T. LINCOLN,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

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

BRUNSWICK, GA., *October 28, 1893.*

Nine new cases, 2 white, 7 colored; deaths, 2, 1 white, adult, 1 colored child. Necropsy on white shows malarial fever; child, doubtful; necropsy will be made. Jesup, 3 new cases, 2 white, 1 negro; 6 under treatment.

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

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

JESUP, GA., *October 28, 1893.*

Two new cases, * * * 1 discharged, 7 under treatment.

F. T. LINCOLN,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

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

WAY CROSS, GA., *October 28, 1893.*

Leggett about well. No other cases have occurred there. Everything disinfected. Will report by letter as soon as possible.

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

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

BRUNSWICK, GA., *October 29, 1893.*

Seven new cases; 5 white, 2 colored. No death. Colored child reported yesterday; on necropsy showed malarial fever, with no sign of yellow fever. Dr. Bowen arrived at camp yesterday and here to-day. Dr. Wall compelled to leave for home to the regret of all. * * * Macon has raised all restrictions. Relief committee considering withdrawal of call for contributions on Wednesday.

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

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

JESUP, GA., *October 29, 1893.*

No new cases; 7 under treatment.

F. T. LINCOLN,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

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

BRUNSWICK, GA., *October 30, 1893.*

Twelve new cases, 7 white and 5 colored. No deaths. Weather cold from north winds; 48° F. last night. Frost at Sterling, 12 miles north. On 1st will remove some guards, as weather is too inclement. Not probable that water guards will be needed after the 5th or 10th. People within environment persist in moving into city. I go to Jesup to-day in response to call. Hope to reduce the force there.

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

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

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

Great mistake for people to return to Brunswick now. Enforce prohibition. Secure cooperation of local authorities.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Surgeon MURRAY M. H. S.

JESUP, GA., *October 30, 1893.*

Two new cases, * * * 1 discharged; 8 under treatment.

F. T. LINCOLN,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

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

BRUNSWICK, GA., *October 31, 1893.*

Ten new cases—5 white, 5 colored; 1 white child unreported as yellow fever, but claimed to have died of typho malarial fever. Dr. Bowen here to-day. Returned from Jesup. Two cases there yesterday. White frost last night. Will remove guards at Jesup, as there is no need of them or danger of further spread if people are careful. Dr. Samuels here; he is to go to camp in a few days.

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

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

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

Do not remove Jesup guards at present.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Surgeon MURRAY, M. H. S.

JESUP, GA., *October 31, 1893.*

No new cases; 7 under treatment. Frost this morning.

F. T. LINCOLN,
Sanitary Inspector. M. H. S.

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

BRUNSWICK, GA., *November 1, 1893.*

Three cases—1 white, 2 colored; no deaths. There are many cases of malarial fever and some dengue. I think Jesup can with safety be freed from guard exactions, but medical relief to the few cases can be continued. * * *

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

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

JESUP, GA., *November 1, 1893.*

No new cases; 1 discharged, 6 now under treatment.

F. T. LINCOLN,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

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

BRUNSWICK, GA., *November 2, 1893.*

Fourteen cases; 11 white; 3 colored. Weather warm again. Local board joins in appealing to people not to return until proper notice is given.

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

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

JESUP, GA., *November 2, 1893.*

No new cases; 3 discharged; 4 under treatment.

F. T. LINCOLN,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

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

One case of yellow fever at Detention Camp near Waynesville, Ga.

DETENTION CAMP, GA., *November 3, 1893.*

A case of yellow fever. sailor, three days from Brunswick, after five days' residence; case grave.

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

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

*Report of sanitary measures employed at Jesup and vicinity.*WAY CROSS, GA., *October 31, 1893.*

SIR: Since you were at Way Cross the work on the outer lines has been mainly inspecting and perfecting the railroad inspection service and investigating cases of sickness reported as yellow fever or as suspicious. Of these latter there have been four localities and six cases investigated, viz: (1) At and near Melton's Mills, Tatnall County, cases of malarial fever; (2) child on the premises occupied by Leggett (sick with yellow fever), in Coffee County, sick with tonsilitis; (3) cases of malarial fever (necropsy by Dr. Nydegger) near Millwood; (4) cases of malarial fever at Section House near Odum (a man from Everett City near Brunswick).

From the accounts of these cases and all cases occurring in people just from doubtful localities, these cases all demanded investigation and were attended with a considerable amount of local panic, which, however, is far less than it was on the report of suspicious cases on my first arrival. The investigation of some of these cases required 80 miles' ride across country. In addition, I inspected and investigated the condition of things along the Altamaha from Doctor Town to English Eddy.

The railroad inspection service is, I think, nearly as good as it can be made, but, in my opinion, is now of far greater commercial value in producing confidence in communities, and thus preventing the multiplicity of local quarantines and inspectors at small towns, than of sanitary importance. It has been continuously inspected by Assistant Surgeon Nydegger and myself, as have the stations where sanitary guards are stationed. These especially require frequent inspection. Our reliance is almost entirely on the cordons, which, I am sure, are efficient. Three men reported as escaped from Jesup were looked after and one of them brought back and delivered to the mayor; another was captured by Savannah sanitary authorities, but escaped from them, and the third went up the country and could not be traced.

On the 28th instant I filed information, on Mayor Steele's telegram, before the United States commissioner at Savannah, against C. P. Ward for violation of the United States quarantine laws, and placed the same in the hands of the United States marshal. I also went to Reidsville and put the sheriff of Tatnall County on his track and took other steps to either capture said Ward or, in my opinion, preferably, run him out of this county to Atlanta, where the proper legal measures can be as well taken as here. Assistant Surgeon Nydegger is now at Perry's Mill on this matter.

I took inspectors off the B. and W. railroad on the 25th instant, and discontinued the services of Dr. English on the same day, but at Mayor Knight's request continued one man on at Way Cross, who has inspected all trains of the B. and W. entering Way Cross since that date. This is rather for commercial than sanitary reasons also.

Very respectfully,

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

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

Inspection of guard service on inland waters.

SAVANNAH, GA., *October 24, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I arrived at this station last night from my second inspection of guard service on inland waters. I

found three sloops and one schooner detained at "Joe's Cut." I passed two sloops, and detained the schooner and remaining sloop until I could find out the course taken by them. Orders will be sent to the sanitary guard this afternoon as to the disposition to be made in their cases. I found the guard service very efficient.

Respectfully, yours,

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

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON GENERAL M. H. S.

SAVANNAH, GA., *October 29, 1893.*

Leave 10 o'clock on third inspection of guard service.

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

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

SAVANNAH, GA., *October 30, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you of my arrival in Savannah last night from third inspection of guard service on inland waters. An order was issued to the guards, both by health officer of Savannah and myself, to pass all vessels from Altamaha River, Sapelo Bridge, and Riceboro on receipt of evidence to the effect that said vessels had not been to points south of said localities.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

Sanitary inspection of islands of southern coast of South Carolina.

BEAUFORT, S. C., *October 29, 1893.*

Inspection of Kiawah, Johns Island, and Hilton Head completed. No special comment needed. Will close up matters as early as practicable.

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

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

Smallpox in Reading, Pa., for two weeks ended October 23, 1893.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Philadelphia, October 24, 1893.

SIR: The Reading, Berks County, Pennsylvania, board of health reports that for the two weeks ending October 23, 1893, 74 new cases of smallpox occurred in that city, with 2 deaths, making a total of 572 cases to date, with 16 deaths.

Fifty-eight patients were discharged and released during this period from hospital and homes, 105 cases were treated at their homes and 17 cases were admitted to hospital. Thirty-five cases remain under treatment in St. Joseph's Hospital, and 58 houses remain infected in twenty-one blocks.

Vaccination is now enforced in every city block in which the disease exists.

Very truly, yours,

BENJAMIN LEE, M. D.,
Secretary State Board of Health.

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

Six cases of smallpox near Lewes, Del.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE,
October 31, 1893.

SIR: Confirming my telegram of this date, I have the honor to report that there are 6 cases of smallpox in the family of a colored man named Thomas Harmon, who resides about 6 miles from Lewes and 2 miles from Rehoboth. Harmon's family is composed of himself, wife, five children, and an adult boarder. The smallpox was brought by a man from New York, who came here to work on a canal, and who, having no money, stopped at Harmon's house and asked him to give him a night's lodging, which he did. He slept with the boarder, whose name is Walker.

On the following morning Walker observed that the visitor had a "breaking out," but he did not suspect smallpox. Later on Walker was taken sick with symptoms of smallpox, and three or four days later the eruption appeared. Both of the practicing physicians in Lewes saw Walker and prescribed for him, but did not make a diagnosis of smallpox. When Harmon's children were taken sick I was requested by one of the physicians in Lewes to see the cases, and at once pronounced the cases smallpox. As the cases are all in one house, little danger is apprehended, and the physician attending them has quarantined the house, which is in the country with no very near neighbors.

Very respectfully,

WM. P. ORR,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Arrival of steamship Annie at Delaware Breakwater Quarantine.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE, DEL.,
October 26, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the British steamer *Annie*, referred to in your letter of the 19th instant, was inspected, and, as stated in my telegram, the crew were all well. The captain reported only 1 case of sickness, which, according to the visé from Gibraltar, was a case of simple continued fever. The captain stated that the quarantine officers at Malta called it the same thing.

The steamer was passed to Reedy Island with the following indorsement: "The British steamer *Annie* has been inspected at this station. The crew being all well, the steamer is passed to Reedy Island Quarantine for such treatment as may be deemed necessary."

Yours, respectfully,

WM. P. ORR,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Resolution adopted by the Michigan State board of health.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Lansing, Mich., October 28, 1893.

At the special meeting of the Michigan State board of health held at Lansing October 27 and 28, 1893, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That we instruct our inspectors at the Michigan border to accept and allow to pass all baggage bearing evidence from a properly authorized Dominion or provincial official that it has been disinfected in accordance with the rules of this board, unless there is reason to believe that such baggage has been infected since leaving the Canadian point of disinfection.

“Resolved, That the above resolution be inserted in the Michigan rules under the head of Exception 4.”

Attest:

HENRY B. BAKER,
Secretary.

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

Immigration through the ports of Quebec.

QUEBEC, CANADA, October 29, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the five months ended September 30, ultimo, 38,036 immigrants have arrived at this port, of whom 21,526 were destined for the United States.

Very respectfully,

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

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

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended October 28, 1893.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, Pa., October 28, 1893.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended October 28, 1893; also name of vessel and port from which it arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Total.
1893.			
Oct. 24.....	British Princess.....	Liverpool.....	146

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

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

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended October 28, 1893.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, October 29, 1893.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended October 28, 1893; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Total.
1893.			
Oct. 22	Steamship La Champagne.....	Havre.....	166
23	Steamship Furnessia.....	Glasgow.....	128
23	Steamship Berlin.....	Southampton.....	90
23	Steamship Havelius.....	Bahia.....	5
23	Steamship State of California..	Glasgow.....	99
24	Steamship Olinda.....	Lisbon and The Azores.....	66
24	Steamship Chateau Lafitte.....	Bordeaux.....	77
24	Steamship Alaska.....	Liverpool.....	115
24	Steamship America.....	Bremen.....	379
24	Steamship Elbe.....	do.....	328
25	Steamship Edam.....	Rotterdam.....	124
25	Steamship Westernland.....	Antwerp.....	318
26	Steamship Aller.....	Bremen.....	360
26	Steamship Donna Maria.....	Oporto.....	20
26	Steamship Hekla.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	348
26	Steamship Werkendam.....	Rotterdam.....	88
27	Steamship Germanic.....	Liverpool.....	224
27	Steamship Columbia.....	Hamburg.....	207
27	Steamship Gellert.....	do.....	210
28	Steamship New York.....	Southampton.....	123
	Total.....		3,475

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

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON GENERAL M. H. S.

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

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Week ended October 28, 1893.

Thirty-three vessels inspected and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE, REEDY ISLAND STATION.

Week ended October 22, 1893.

Twenty-seven vessels inspected and passed.

Week ended October 29, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of departure.
British s. s. Annie	Oct. 26	Poti	Philadelphia.	Held for disinfection.	

Twenty vessels inspected and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

*Week ended October 28, 1893.*Five vessels inspected and passed.
One vessel passed to Reedy Island for disinfection.

KEY WEST QUARANTINE.

Week ended October 14, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of departure.
British bkn. J. H. Dexter*	Oct. 4	Cienfuegos..	Hampton Roads.	Disinfected.....	

Week ended October 21, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of departure.
British bkn. J. H. Dexter*	Oct. 4	Cienfuegos..	Hampton Roads.	Disinfected.....	
American schr. Irene.....	Oct. 17	Havana	Key West.....do.....	

*One death at quarantine from yellow fever.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended October 21, 1893.

Five vessels inspected and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended October 26, 1893.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

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 November 2, 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, Bohorodezány, Bralia (Roumania), Dees, Doboka, Hattyn-Kerec, Kolomea, Nadworna, Sanok, Stanislaw, Szaholes, Szalnok, Szatmár, Tisza, Vienna; also in Galicia and Bukowina, *Buda-Pesth*, Kis-Varda, Doreebad, *Szabolcs* (county of), *Marmoros* (county), *Jasz-Nagy-Kun Szolnok*.

BELGIUM.—*Antwerp*, city and province, Brussels.

BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro,* San Paulo.

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

GERMANY.—Barmen, Berlin, Cologne, Donaueschingen, Duisburg, Geestmünde, *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.—*Aquila* (province of), 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, Pisa, *Palermo*, Pavia, Piedmont, Roccanerano, *Rome*, Rounigliano, Rouaverrano, San Guliano Vecchio, San Salvatore, Sorrento, Sulmona, Torre Garfali, Torre Annunziata, *Trapani*.

JAPAN.—Hiogo, *Osaka*.

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

RUSSIA.—Governments of Astrakhan, Baku, Bessarabia, Charchoff, Cherson district, Don district, Elissavetpol, Ekaterinoslav, *Erivan*, Grodno, Kalish, Kaluga, Kazan, Kharkoff, Kieff, Koutais, Kostroma, *Kuban*, Kursk, Kutaisk, Lomza, Minsk, Moscow, Movileff, Nicolaieff, Nijni-Novgorod, Novoherkask, Orel, Orenberg, Orloff, Perm, Penza, Petersburg, Plozk, Podolia, Podolsk, Plotavà, 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, Vladimer, Volinsk, Volhymnia, Voronesh, Warsaw, Yaroslaff; cities of *Baku*, *Batoum*, Cronstadt, Ekaterinoslav, Helsingfors, Kertch Kieff, *Moscow*, Nijni-Novgorod, Poti, Rostoff, Riga, *St. Petersburg*, Sebastopol, *Tiflis*, Warsaw.

SERVIA.—Belgrada.

SPAIN.—Abando, Algorta, *Amorevieta*, *Arboleda*, Arrigarriaga, *Baracaldo*, *Basauri*, *Begoña*, *Bilbao*, Catalonia, *Campillo*, *Deusto*, Echavarria, *Erandio*, *Gallarta*, *Galdames*, *Guenes*, *Labarge*, *La Franco Belga*, Las Arenas, Les Carreras, Lejona, *Musques*, Legueitio, *Ortuella*, *Parcocha*, *Portugalete*, *Pucheta*, *San Salvador del Valle*, *Santurce*, *Sestao*, Turre, *Urioste*, Ursuell, *Vedia*, *Zalle*.

SWEDEN.—Umea.

* Officially denied.

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

TURKEY.—Aboulhassib, Abovdjeruil, Abrufassié, Avassum, *Bagdad*, Bassorah, Constantinople, Chatra Amara, Djilila, Guèrmah, Hai, Hassan-Hayoun, Hit, Aamissieh, Kut, Menasin, Mohammerah, Mountefik, Nazrieh, Samara, 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 27, 1893.]

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

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

COSTA RICA.—Limon.

ECUADOR.—Guayaquil.

MEXICO.—Merida, *Vera Cruz*.

COLOMBIA.—Bocas del Toro.

UNITED STATES.—Georgia, *Brunswick*, *Detention Camp near Waynesville*, *Jesup*, near Hazelhurst, 1 case; St. Simons Island, Jekyl Island, Conquest's Camp.

VENEZUELA.—*Caracas*.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

COLORADO.—*Denver*.—Month of September, 1893. Estimated population, 150,000. Total deaths, 130, including diphtheria, 11; scarlet fever, 1; enteric fever, 5; and phthisis pulmonalis, 18.

FLORIDA.—Month of August, 1893. Reports to the State board of health from 45 counties having an aggregate population of 362,471, show a total of 213 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 20, and enteric fever, 9.

Jacksonville.—Month of August, 1893. Population, 17,201. Total deaths from all causes 43, including phthisis pulmonalis, 7, and enteric fever, 2.

Pensacola.—Month of August, 1893. Population, 11,750. Total deaths from all causes 23, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended October 31, 1893. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 64 observers indicate that enteric fever and neuralgia increased and that inflammation of bowels decreased in area of prevalence. Enteric fever was reported present during the week at 58 places, scarlet fever at 41, diphtheria at 37, and measles at 4 places. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported by 36 per cent of all observers.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Month of September 1893. Reports from 24 towns, having an aggregate population of 71,100 white, 50,404 colored, total 121,504, show a total of 175 deaths, 81 white, and 94 colored, including enteric fever, 16; diphtheria, 2; and phthisis pulmonalis, 16.

UTAH.—*Salt Lake City*.—Month of September, 1893. Estimated population 70,000. Total deaths from all causes, 64, including diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 2; enteric fever, 8; phthisis pulmonalis, 2; and cerebrospinal meningitis, 1.

Publication received.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—											
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Altoona, Pa.....	July 8.....	30,337	10								1				
Altoona, Pa.....	July 15.....	30,337	13												
Altoona, Pa.....	July 22.....	30,337	11	2											
Altoona, Pa.....	July 29.....	30,337	29	1											1
Altoona, Pa.....	Aug. 5.....	30,337	17	1											
Altoona, Pa.....	Aug. 12.....	30,337	18	1											
Altoona, Pa.....	Aug. 19.....	30,337	14	1							1				
Altoona, Pa.....	Aug. 26.....	30,337	10	1											
Auburn, N. Y.....	Oct. 28.....	27,500	10									2			
Baltimore, Md.....	Oct. 28.....	434,439	169	17						5		3			
Binghamton, N. Y.....	Oct. 28.....	38,000	9	2								2			
Boston, Mass.....	Oct. 28.....	448,447	214	21						5	2	22			1
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Oct. 30.....	806,343	318	45						5	3	18			4
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Oct. 28.....	296,908	107	10						4		3			
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Oct. 30.....	290,000	91	10						4		3			
Erie, Pa.....	Oct. 28.....	40,634	18							4		2		1	
Fall River, Mass.....	Oct. 28.....	74,398	29	2								1			
Galveston, Tex.....	Oct. 23.....	29,084	8												
Manchester, N. H.....	Oct. 21.....	44,126								1					
Milwaukee, Wis.....	Oct. 28.....	204,468	78	7						3	1	3			
Minneapolis, Minn.....	Oct. 28.....	164,738	45	4						5		2			
Mobile, Ala.....	Oct. 28.....	31,076	24	2											1
Nashville, Tenn.....	Oct. 28.....	76,306	31	7											
Newark, N. J.....	Oct. 28.....	181,830	68	3											
New Orleans, La.....	Oct. 28.....	254,000	132	17						1	2	4			1
New York, N. Y.....	Oct. 28.....	1,515,301	646	72		2				20	4	45	2		2
Pensacola, Fla.....	Oct. 28.....	11,750	2												
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Oct. 28.....	1,046,964	378	38					1	10	2	22			5
Pittsburg, Pa.....	Oct. 21.....	238,617	93	7						4	3	7			
Pittsburg, Pa.....	Oct. 25.....	238,617	81	3						2	8				1
Portland, Me.....	Oct. 28.....	36,426	17	3											
Providence, R. I.....	Oct. 28.....	148,944	42												
Richmond, Va.....	Oct. 21.....	81,388	32	6						1		1			
Rochester, N. Y.....	Oct. 28.....	133,896	45	8								2			
San Diego, Cal.....	Oct. 21.....	16,153	2							3					
Washington, D. C.....	Oct. 21.....	230,392	106	15						4		6			
Washington, D. C.....	Oct. 28.....	230,392	100	11						2		3		1	

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended October 23, 1893.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States :						
Eastport, Me.....	45	1		1.05		1.05
Portland, Me.....	45	2		.91		.38
Northfield, Vt.....	42	3		.63		.58
Manchester, N. H.....	48	1		.84		.61
Boston, Mass.....	50	4		.98		.49
Nantucket, Mass.....	52	1		1.11		.59
Block Island, R. I.....	53	0		1.03		
New London, Conn.....	52	0		.83	.11	
Middle Atlantic States :						
Albany, N. Y.....	50	2		.77		.52
New York, N. Y.....	55	2		.77	1.77	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	56	1		.65	.63	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	55	2		.72	.18	
Baltimore, Md.....	57		0	.68	.59	
Washington, D. C.....	56	0		.71	.39	
Lynchburg, Va.....	57		2	.72	2.82	
Norfolk, Va.....	61	0		.88	.99	
South Atlantic States :						
Charlotte, N. C.....	60		2	.84	4.87	
Raleigh, N. C.....	69		2	1.23	.47	
Wilmington, N. C.....	64		1	.83		.06
Charleston, S. C.....	67		1	.94		.82
Augusta, Ga.....	64		3	.55		.55
Savannah, Ga.....	67		1	.84		.66
Jacksonville, Fla.....	71		2	1.14		.54
Titusville, Fla.....	74		2	1.17	1.49	
Jupiter, Fla.....	78		2	.98	.67	
Key West, Fla.....	79		3	1.13		2.10
Gulf States :						
Atlanta, Ga.....	61		1	.57		.57
Pensacola, Fla.....	69		3	.84		.37
Mobile, Ala.....	68		3	.70		.70
Montgomery, Ala.....	66		3	.58		.58
Vicksburg, Miss.....	66		3	.68		.68
New Orleans, La.....	70		2	.77		.56
Shreveport, La.....	66		2	.82		.82
Fort Smith, Ark.....	61		1	.77		.77
Little Rock, Ark.....	62		3	.57		.57
Palestine, Tex.....	66		0	.84		.84
Galveston, Tex.....	72		2	1.12		1.12
San Antonio, Tex.....	68	1		.39		.39
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	72		2	.70		.70
Ohio Valley and Tennessee :						
Memphis, Tenn.....	62		2	.75		.75
Nashville, Tenn.....	59		3	.57		.57
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	60		2	.74		.72
Knoxville, Tenn.....	58		2	.70		.45
Louisville, Ky.....	58		1	.72		.72
Indianapolis, Ind.....	52	2		.70		.64
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	55		1	.63		.51
Columbus, Ohio.....	52	2		.67		.59
Pittsburg, Pa.....	54		1	.63		.20
Lake Region :						
Oswego, N. Y.....	48	5		.77		.70
Rochester, N. Y.....	48	6		.76		.73
Buffalo, N. Y.....	49	7		.91		.91
Erie, Pa.....	51	3		.98		.98
Cleveland, Ohio.....	51	1		.64		.59
Sandusky, Ohio.....	52	2		.63		.34
Toledo, Ohio.....	51	2		.60		.54
Detroit, Mich.....	51	3		.61		.66
Port Huron, Mich.....	48	5		.69		.69
Alpena, Mich.....	44	8		.95		.92
Marquette, Mich.....	43	9		.70		.57
Green Bay, Wis.....	45	8		.61		.61
Grand Haven, Mich.....	48	3		.82		.80
Milwaukee, Wis.....	48	4		.56		.51
Chicago, Ill.....	50	4		.77		.77
Duluth, Minn.....	43	3		.56		.40

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended October 23, 1893—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley :						
St. Paul, Minn.....	46	9		.40		.37
Lacrosse, Wis.....	48	10		.49		.49
Dubuque, Iowa.....	49	10		.66		.61
Davenport, Iowa.....	50	8		.70		.70
Des Moines, Iowa.....	50	9		.81		.81
Keokuk, Iowa.....	52	7		.70		.70
Springfield, Ill.....	53	2		.77		.77
Cairo, Ill.....	58		1	.70		.70
St. Louis, Mo.....	56	2		.59		.59
Missouri Valley :						
Springfield, Mo.....	57	2		.77		.77
Kansas City, Mo.....	55	7		.81		.81
Concordia, Kans.....	53	10		.35		.35
Omaha, Nebr.....	51	9		.58		.58
Yankton, S. Dak.....	48	6		.28		.28
Valentine, Nebr.....	48	1		.28		.26
Huron, S. Dak.....	45	3		.28		.24
Pierre, S. Dak.....	48	1		.14	.16	
Moorehead, Minn.....	41	5		.52		.38
St. Vincent, Minn.....	38	2		.39		.39
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	42	1		.24		.15
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	42		3	.21	.05	
Rocky Mountain Slope :						
Havre, Mont.....	42		4	.10	.23	
Helena, Mont.....	43		5	.20		.06
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	47		0	.11		.09
Spokane, Wash.....	46		4	.45		.42
Walla Walla, Wash.....	53		8	.42	.05	
Winnemucca, Nev.....	46	2		.14		.14
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	49	3		.42		.38
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	44	4		.20		.20
North Platte, Nebr.....	48	3		.27		.27
Denver, Colo.....	49	4		.21		.21
Pueblo, Colo.....	50	5		.07		.07
Dodge City, Kans.....	54	8		.27		.27
Abilene, Tex.....	64	4		.70		.70
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	48	5		.21		.05
El Paso, Tex.....	62	2		.27		.27
Tucson, Ariz.....	67		1	.07		.07
Pacific Coast :						
Port Angeles, Wash.....	48		4	.68		.68
Olympia, Wash.....	50		7	1.05		1.05
Portland, Oregon.....	53		4	1.03		.96
Roseburg, Oregon.....	53		5	.67		.34
Red Bluff, Cal.....	62		2	.37		.34
Sacramento, Cal.....	61		4	.28		.28
San Francisco, Cal.....	60		4	.35		.35
Fresno, Cal.†.....						
Keeler, Cal.†.....						
Los Angeles, Cal.....	64		5	.21	.19	
San Diego, Cal.....	62		2	.14		.03
Yuma, Ariz.....	71		2	.07		.06

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

† Reports missing.

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 Hungary.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Buda-Pesth, September 30, 1893.

SIR: My last official communication received from the minister of the interior, dated September 26, gives the following cases of cholera from the 13th to the 19th instant, inclusive. In the county of Szabolcs, 5 cases and 5 deaths; Marmoros County, 28 cases and 18 deaths; Jasz-Nagy-Kun-Szolnok County, 4 cases and 3 deaths.

I have no communication from the interior department as to cholera in Buda-Pesth, but the chief medical officer of the city of Buda-Pesth gives in his last weekly report (which I send weekly to the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury for the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service) from the 17th instant to the 24th instant, 14 cases of cholera and 7 deaths, which is the official statement of Dr. Gebhard. I think there are now a few cases occurring daily, but they are on the decrease and of a mild type; physicians here tell me it amounts to nothing in a city of over a half million people, and is hardly noticeable by anyone.

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.

Cholera in Galicia.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Vienna, Austria, October 7, 1893.

SIR: I respectfully have the honor to report that during the past week cholera has slightly decreased in the province of Galicia.

Whilst 149 new cases, of which 64 proved fatal, were reported in the week ended September 20, as per my dispatch No. 48, in the week ended September 27, 134 new cases occurred, of which 60 proved fatal. The weather continues warm, and a change will probably bring about a total extinction of the dreaded visitor.

With highest regard, respectfully, 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, October 18, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that only 1 case of cholera is recorded for the week ending October 14. But since that date several cases and deaths have occurred.

On the 15th there was 1 case, on the 16th 3 cases and 3 deaths, and on the 17th 1 case.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

BRAZIL.

Sanitary condition of Rio de Janeiro.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rio de Janeiro, October 3, 1893.

SIR: Inclosed please find my report for the week ended September 30, 1893.

I can only make the weekly reports on Tuesdays from official sources, and do not like to trust to newspaper accounts, which are not always correct.

"Of the weather changes, only one exercises any influence over the sanitary state of any place, and that is the temperature," says the health report for this port of last year, and my experience confirms this statement as regards Rio de Janeiro; hence I shall only give the maximum temperature of each day; the minimum temperature is from 4° to 5° C. less.

There was very little yellow fever here during the last hot season, only an occasional case, but after the cooler weather set in with the winter rains, though we have had nothing like an epidemic, cases were more frequent; on certain days there occurred as many as 7 or 8 deaths, which apparent contradiction, I take it, is due to excavations in almost all the streets, opening the foul and swampy deposits upon which the city is built. Said excavations are prohibited during the hot months. I have inspected the following ships during the week and given them clean bills of health.

No. 90, Portuguese bark *Fernanda*, of Lisbon, bound for Savannah, Ga., in ballast on the 22d September, 1893.

No. 91, steamship *Hevelius*, Belgian, of Antwerp, bound for New York, via Bahia, with 4 steerage passengers on the 22d September, 1893.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. CLEARY,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

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

FRANCE.

Cholera in the department of the Finistère.

Under date of October 14 the United States consul at Nantes reports as follows:

Brest, population 80,000: From October 2 to October 11, inclusive, 32 deaths from cholera. From September 16 to October 11, 94 deaths from cholera. Since outbreak of cholera a total of 282 deaths.

Lambezellec (near Brest), population 16,000: From September 16 to October 11, 45 deaths from cholera. Since outbreak of epidemic 100 deaths from cholera.

Department of Finistère: From September 16 to October 11, 232 deaths from cholera. Since outbreak of epidemic 623 deaths from cholera.

GERMANY.

*The status of cholera in Hamburg.*HAMBURG, *October 16, 1893.*

SIR: * * * The epidemic of cholera here is gradually decreasing, but there are cases still occurring at short intervals, and hence it can not be said to be at an end as I had hoped a week ago.

Respectfully, yours,

J. H. WHITE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

HAMBURG, GERMANY, *October 31, 1893.*

* * * Epidemic over. A few cases among river boatmen. City healthy.

J. H. WHITE

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Relative to the detention of the emigrants who sailed on the steamship Russia.

HAMBURG, GERMANY, *October 13, 1893.*

SIR: Referring to the arrival at New York Quarantine of the steamship *Russia* with several cases of cholera on board, I feel it my duty to the Service first and myself lastly to make a full report on how the ship and crew were treated before leaving Hamburg.

The ship was sent down the Elbe to Brunshausen five days before sailing, and there lay with all crew on board except the chief officers, who, as a matter of necessity, were compelled to visit Hamburg on the business of the ship. The passengers were taken in part from the emigrant barracks and in part from Cuxhaven, and all had been quarantined from five to eight days.

The steerage baggage had all been steamed except a few pieces of good clean hand baggage, which went to Cuxhaven with the people and was in everyday use there. Even this would have been steamed had I had the opportunity, but I did not and could not possibly know of its existence until it was brought in the hands of the Cuxhaven passengers aboard the ship.

I should have refused the bill of health on account of this baggage were it not that I believed then, as I also do now, that this baggage was harmless. It was put on at Cuxhaven, where it was not expected and when I had not a single appliance for labeling; hence I wrote upon the bill of health the facts, which facts did not, in my opinion, justify the refusal of a bill of health.

Since receipt of Department Circular No. 141, September 19, 1893, relating to baggage, and the circular cablegram through Surgeon Fairfax Irwin, I would of course refuse a bill on even these grounds.

I have the honor to request that I be given the names of the sick and the order in which they became sick so that I may positively settle whether or not the trouble originated with barracks emigrants, and if so, if it spread to the others.

There has been so far as I know no cholera in the barracks, and while it is possible to deceive anyone in such a matter, I do not believe I have been deceived.

* * * * *

No cholera having occurred among these people while here, and they undoubtedly were here under observation five, and some of them nine and ten days, I can only believe that the cause of the trouble is as follows :

It is highly probable that the cholera germ exists in the intestinal tract of very many people here apparently and really in good health ; nay, it has been demonstrated.

Take such a person and subject him to the foul air and seasickness of a steerage passage, and the spirillæ, then finding their way through the softened contents of the deranged alimentary canal, lacking in healthy acid secretions, reach the lower bowel, and, finding there a habitat suited to them, develop with amazing rapidity, and cholera is the result at once.

* * * * *

Very respectfully,

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

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

Cholera at Stettin.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Stettin, October 13, 1893.

SIR: I have to inform you of 8 cholera cases and 4 deaths; 2 of the deceased were workingmen, employed on river canoes. The soiled effects of the victims were destroyed, and the canoes disinfected. The other 2 deaths, a mother and child, were residents of Stettin. The mother first became sick and died. The daughter was taken ill the following day. She was removed to the hospital, but only to die of Asiatic cholera.

I was informed by a medical man this morning that there would be 6 or 7 more cases reported to-day.

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

F. W. KICKBUSCH,
United States Consul.

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

GIBRALTAR.

Removal of quarantine restrictions on arrivals from Antwerp.

GIBRALTAR, *October 16, 1893.*

The board of health this day decided to remove the quarantine now imposed on arrivals from Antwerp.

By order :

JOHN C. KING,
Secretary to the Board.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Report of operations at Blackwall.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
London, October 17, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following transactions at Blackwall for the week ended October 14 :

Eight emigrants from Holland, held from previous week, allowed to proceed, their luggage having been disinfected. The same applies

to 12 emigrants from other parts of the continent. Two passengers from Esjberg and 16 from Gothenberg were inspected and passed.

There were no emigrants from Umea or neighborhood.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Relative to supposed epidemic of cholera at Greenwich workhouse.

Two hundred and ten cases, 8 deaths. Bacteriological examination not yet concluded. Probably will prove to be cholera asiatica, with very low mortality. All fatal cases adults; children, so far, said to have escaped.

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

HOLLAND.

Emigrants from noninfected localities not detained.

ROTTERDAM, *October 30, 1893.*

Conference at Hamburg yesterday decided to pass without detention emigrants from Great Britain, Netherlands, Switzerland, Upper and Lower Austria, Bohemia, Tyrol, Norway, all Germany except Schleswig-Holstein, Pommerania, East and West Prussia, and Brandenburg.

J. H. WHITE.
P. M. CARRINGTON.
R. M. WOODWARD.
M. J. ROSENAU.

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

ITALY.

Leghorn declared free from epidemic.

Under date of November 1, 1893, the following cablegram was transmitted to this Bureau:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *November 1, 1893.*

Consul at Leghorn reports that port officially declared free from epidemic.

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Second Assistant Secretary of State.

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

Cholera in the province of Aquila from August 15 to October 1.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rome, October 10, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report the cholera record of the province of Aquila, in the consular district of Rome, for the period of forty-five days from August 15, date of outbreak, to October 1. Total number of cases 484; total number of deaths, 256; showing a mortality of 52 per cent.

Cholera made its appearance in 87 localities within the province, the population of which is 392,477 inhabitants.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WALLACE S. JONES,
Consul-General.

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

NOTE.—The province of Aquila is 2,509 square miles in extent and lies between the Apennines and the province of Rome.

Departure of steamship Fulda from Genoa.

GENOA, October 19, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the steamship *Fulda* departed from this port on October 18, 1893, with 763 persons on board. Emigrants numbering 512 were isolated on board of a detention ship for five days and all baggage steamed for half an hour at a temperature of 102° C. Trunks and satchels washed with 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid. Second-class passengers were required to prove an absence of five days from infected districts and suspicious baggage was steamed. First-class passengers were also required to prove an absence of five days from cholera-infected towns. No suspicious food products allowed as cargo. Emigrants vaccinated by ship's surgeon before embarkation. One steerage passenger rejected on account of tuberculosis. I also refused to allow 2 first-class passengers to embark, as they could furnish no proof of their sojourn during the last five days.

Respectfully, yours,

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

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

Sanitary condition of Naples during the eight weeks ended August 12, 1893.

NAPLES, ITALY, October 14, 1893.

SIR: I transmit the official sanitary bulletins for the period from June 18 to August 12. The first bulletin containing the report of cholera is that for the week beginning July 16. It is interesting to note that these bulletins give a total of 197 deaths for the four weeks ended August 12, while my figures, obtained privately on account of the action of the authorities, give a total of 147.

It is interesting to note that not only was the general death rate lower than usual, but the absolute health of this city exceptionally good.

Respectfully,

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

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

RUSSIA.

Cholera in Russia.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Batoum, Russia, October 7, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that there has been a still further abatement of cholera in this consular district, no cases

having taken place at Poti since 10th ultimo, and none here since 1st instant; at Tiflis and neighborhood only a few isolated cases occur.

The following are official returns published this week: Kouban district, September 13 to 21, 45 cases, 27 deaths; Tiflis (city), September 28 to October 2, 4 cases, 3 deaths; Tiflis (government), September 22 to 28, 10 cases, 4 deaths; Baku (town), September 27 to 28, 2 cases, 2 deaths; Erivan government, September 27 to 28, 2 cases, 2 deaths; Batoum, September 30 to October 1, 2 cases, 2 deaths.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HARRY R. BRIGGS,
Vice-Consul.

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

SPAIN.

Cholera in the province of Vizcaya.

The United States consul at Barcelona transmits the following report of cholera cases and deaths in the province of Vizcaya from October 7 to October 13, inclusive:

Amorevieta, 2 cases, 2 deaths; Arboleda, 9 cases, 6 deaths; Baracaldo, 1 case, 1 death; Basauri, 1 case; Begonia, 1 case, 2 deaths; Bilbao, 75 cases, 37 deaths; Campillo, 2 cases, 1 death; Deusto, 3 cases, 3 deaths; Erandio, 8 cases; Franco-Belga, 3 cases; Galdames, 2 cases; Gallarta, 3 cases 3 deaths; Guenes, 7 cases, 1 death; Labarga, 1 case; Musques, 3 cases; Ortuella, 4 cases, 2 deaths; Parcocha, 2 cases, 2 deaths; Portugalete, 1 case; Pucheta, 8 cases, 3 deaths; San Salvador, 3 cases, 2 deaths; Santurce, 4 cases, 3 deaths; Sestao, 6 cases, 2 deaths; Urioste, 6 cases, 2 deaths; Zedia, 1 case; Zalle, 2 cases, 1 death; population of province, 235,639; total number of cases, 158; total number of deaths, 73.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended October 13, 1893. Population, 1,472. Total deaths, 1. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended October 14, 1893. Population, 1,135. Total deaths, 1. No deaths from contagious diseases.

BRAZIL—*Ceara.*—Month of August, 1893. Population, 40,379. Total deaths 85, including beriberi, 3; and measles, 6.

CUBA—*Havana.*—Under date of October 28, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 140 deaths in this city during the week ended October 26; 10 of these deaths were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 27 new cases; 4 were caused by enteric fever; 8 by so-called pernicious fever, and 1 by paludal fever.

There were no deaths from yellow fever in the military hospital during the week, and the disease on the whole seems to be slowly decreasing.

FRANCE—*Dunkirk.*—Two weeks ended October 16, 1893. Estimated population, 140,000. Total deaths, 40. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Nantes.—Month of July, 1893, population 125,029. Total deaths, 340, including cholera asiatica, 60; measles, 16; enteric fever, 8; diphtheria, 5; and phthisis pulmonalis, 39.

Month of August, 1893. Total deaths, 433, including cholera asiatica, 139; measles, 12; enteric fever, 19; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 6; and phthisis pulmonalis, 36.

Month of September, 1893. Total deaths, 354, including cholera asiatica, 120; measles, 3; enteric fever, 6; whooping cough, 1; diphtheria, 5; and phthisis pulmonalis, 38.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended October 14 corresponded to an annual rate of 18.2 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,327,846. The lowest rate was recorded in Huddersfield, viz, 9.1, and the highest in Preston, viz, 25.5 a thousand.

London.—One thousand four hundred and seventy-seven deaths were registered during the week, including 2 from smallpox; measles, 22; scarlet fever, 34; diphtheria, 86; whooping cough, 24; enteric fever, 21; diarrhea and dysentery, 40; and 1 from choleraic diarrhea. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 17.9 a thousand. In greater London 1,864 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.6 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included diphtheria, 13; and scarlet fever, 10.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended October 14 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 23.6 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Wexford, viz, 4.5, and the highest in Waterford, viz, 37.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 164 deaths were registered, including measles, 1; whooping cough, 3; enteric fever, 9; diarrhea, 7; and typhus, 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended October 14 corresponded to an annual rate of 18.4 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 Aberdeen, viz, 20.1 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 518, including scarlet fever, 11; diphtheria, 12; whooping cough, 11; fever, 11; and diarrhea, 18.

MALTA AND GOZO.—Two weeks ended September 15, 1893. Population, 168,238. Total deaths, 182, including whooping cough, 3; enteric fever, 3; and dysentery, 4.

SPAIN.—*Barcelona*.—Month of August 1893. Population, 246,200. Total deaths from all causes, 544, including smallpox, 18; measles, 9; diphtheria, 23; enteric fever, 29; and phthisis pulmonalis, 22.

Status of the cholera epidemic.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift, Berlin, October 19, 1893.]

GERMAN EMPIRE.—At Hamburg 8 cases of cholera have been reported during the past week. Three cases were reported from Altona, and isolated cases at Wittenberg and Magdeburg. The sanitary situation at Stettin has become more serious. From October 4 to 9, 7 cholera cases were reported, and since that date many more have been observed. The total number of cases and deaths reported from October 1 to 16 was 37 and 16, respectively. Many cases have occurred in Grabow, a suburb of Stettin, and 1 case each in Kratzwick, Bredow, Pölitz, Bollinken near Stettin, at Stejoenitz, near Schaumburg, Kustim, Mederkränig, and 2 cases at a place in the North Königsberg district. No further cases are reported from the Rhine province. The inspection stations at Cologne, Coblenz, St. Goar, Mayence, and Wesel are closed. A suspicious case is reported at Ragnitz on the Memel, in the person of a river boatman.

FRANCE.—The sanitary condition of Brest is reported as somewhat improved, but far from satisfactory. Numerous cases have occurred among operatives employed at the arsenal and about the wharves. Five deaths from cholera occurred at the Marine Hospital during the first part of October. From 5 to 6 cases are reported daily in the suburbs of Brest. The total number of cholera deaths reported at Brest since the outbreak of the epidemic is about 500, making to a population of 85,000 a death rate of about 6 per cent. The epidemic in the province of Biscay continues. The daily number of deaths is considerable. On October 9, 16 deaths from cholera were reported.

ITALY.—Cholera is spreading at Leghorn. The reports of cases and deaths given so far have been frequently contradictory and below the facts. The correspondent of the Lancet reports for September 23 and 24 9 cases and 4 deaths, with the comment that an increase of the epidemic was reported by the health authorities at the close of September. The latest reports are for October 14 and 15 and give 73 cases and 39 deaths. A violent outbreak of cholera is reported from the Abruzzi. At Castel del Sangro, a town of 6,000 inhabitants, there were 13 cases and 8 deaths within forty-eight hours after the outbreak. At Pescina there have been 52 cases and 26 deaths, and numerous cases in Aquila. One cholera case is reported from Pisa in the person of a refugee from Leghorn. The epidemic in Palermo is still serious. More cases have occurred in Patti, also at Trapani. No fatal case has been reported at Rome since October 9.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Isolated cases are reported from numerous localities in England: At Caton Mill, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Blyth, Denton, South Shields, Gloucester, Rotherham, Yarmouth, and West Malling; also many cases in Tividale, North Beirley, and Low Moor, near Bradford. No new cases have been observed at Manchester. One fatal case occurred in London in the district of George the Martyr. At Greenwich, on October 15, 11 cases were observed.

BELGIUM.—From September 15 to 30, 47 cases and 39 deaths from cholera were reported in the province of Antwerp. Of these, 15 cases and 15 deaths occurred in the city of Antwerp; 9 cases and 4 deaths at Boorn; 16 cases, 13 deaths at Willebroeck; the remainder in 6 localities.

NETHERLANDS.—The number of cholera cases reported is smaller. During the past week 10 cases and 7 deaths were reported from 9 locali-

ties. The total number of cases at Rotterdam up to October 3 was 48; deaths 28.

AUSTRIA HUNGARY—Galicia.—The epidemic continues to decline. During the past week (October 10), at 23 localities, there were 82 cases and 41 deaths reported. The total number of cholera cases up to the present time is stated at 998; deaths, 558; rate of mortality about 59 per cent. The cases reported during the past week occurred in the district of Nodworna, 26 cases, 14 deaths; Sanok, 14 cases, 3 deaths; Stanislau, 19 cases, 8 deaths. During the whole period of the epidemic in Galicja, from August 3 to October 10, 29 districts have been attacked, including the city of Cracow.

Hungary.—From September 26 to October 8 there were 177 cases and 132 deaths in 23 counties; in Marmoros, 56 cases, 30 deaths; Bacs Bodrogh, 15 cases, 20 deaths; Jasz-Nagy-Kun-Szolnok, 20 cases, 12 deaths; Torda-Aranyos, 10 cases, 16 deaths; in the city of Pesth, 20 cases, 2 deaths.

Bosnia.—Up to October 5 there were 15 cases, 7 deaths at Breka; on the following day 9 cases, 4 deaths. Further cases are reported from several localities in the Breka district and in Grodacac.

Croatia.—Isolated cases are reported from Jamina, Vrbanje, Essegg, Topolje, and 11 cases at Belisce.

ROUMANIA.—During the week ended October 1 there were 33 cases and 23 deaths. Of these, 7 cases and 7 deaths occurred in the city of Braila; 7 cases, 3 deaths in the district of Braila; 7 cases, 3 deaths, in the city of Sulina; 8 cases, 8 deaths, in Galatz.

BULGARIA.—Five more cases and 2 deaths are reported in Tutrakan, not Turtukai, as erroneously stated in a former report. This city lies on the Danube, some miles below Giurgiu in Roumania.

TURKISH EMPIRE.—Isolated cases are of daily occurrence at Scutari and Constantinople. The epidemic is extinct in the insane asylum at Scutari, but prevails in the barracks and city hospital. Cases also occur at Kassim Pacha, Haskeni, Asap-Kapon, and in the valley opposite Dolma-Bagtsche. The epidemic is declining in Smyrna. From October 11 to 22 there were 37 cases and 31 deaths. The disease is also abating at Bagdad. From September 16 to 20 there were 46 choleraic deaths. An increase of the epidemic is reported from Aleppo and Mosul. At Sinope only isolated cases occur. Isolated cases are also reported from the sea lazarettos at Klazomene and Beirut.

ARABIA.—No further cholera cases are reported at Djeddah for the last month and a half, and at Jambo and Medina for two months. The return of pilgrims by way of El Tor is at an end. It was intended to close the quarantine station at El Tor by the end of the first week in October. Up to that time 30,000 pilgrims had performed their quarantine. Of this number about 16,000 passed through the canal. The remainder went on into Egypt. At the end of September there were 2,218 pilgrims at El Tor, about one-half of whom were making their second quarantine, since at the conclusion of the first term of detention cholera cases still occurred on the pilgrim vessels. No cases of cholera occurred among pilgrims at the station after July 21. The total number previously observed there was 132; deaths, 99. On August 3 cholera began to show itself outside of the camp and in the vicinity of El Tor. There were in all 26 such cases. The last case occurred September 4.

PERSIA.—Cholera has lately broken out in Teheran, Asterabad, and Balfusch. It is reported that the epidemic has appeared in a very severe form in certain localities near the frontier of the Russian Caucasus. The epidemic is extinct in the province of Mazenderan. From

September 11 to 23 there were 3 choleraic deaths at Amal, 75 at Balfrusch, 90 at Shuster, 60 at Mushur, 110 at Beh-Beh Han.

RUSSIA.—The epidemic continues to decline in St. Petersburg. From October 6 to 9 there were 106 cases, 47 deaths; October 9 to 12, 89 cases, 42 deaths. Lower figures are also reported from the government of St. Petersburg. For the week ended October 9 there were 76 cases, 37 deaths. Cholera has lately made its appearance at Dorpat and Kowno. At the former, from October 1 to 7, 11 cases, 5 deaths; at the latter, on October 2 and 3, 7 cases, 2 deaths. Further cholera cases are reported from Finland. Cholera is also reported present in Bessarabia. From October 24 to 30, there were 49 cases, 26 deaths; from October 1 to 7, 25 cases, 12 deaths.

Other reports are received as follows: City of Moscow, October 4 to 10, 12 cases, 9 deaths; in the government of Podolia, September 17 to 30, 1,360 cases, 550 deaths; Kursk, September 24 to 30, 158 cases, 65 deaths; Kiew, September 24 to 30, 419 cases, 153 deaths; Wolhynia, during the same period, 671 cases, 235 deaths; Mohilew, during the same period, 158 cases, 60 deaths; Tula, during the same period, 163 cases, 41 deaths; Ekaterinslow, during the same period, 229 cases, 116 deaths; Minsk, from October 1 to 7, 39 cases, 17 deaths; Woronesch, September 24 to 30, 225 cases, 129 deaths; from October 1 to 7, 116 cases, 54 deaths; Smolensk, during the same period, 25 cases, 12 deaths, and 16 cases, 9 deaths; Wilna, during the same period, 9 cases, 4 deaths, and 4 cases 6 deaths, respectively; Kasan, from September 24 to 30, 128 cases, 67 deaths; Samara, during the same period, 103 cases, 45 deaths; Saratow, during the same period, 100 cases, 57 deaths.

In the city of Warsaw, from October 1 to 7, there were, according to German official reports, 7 cases, 3 deaths; in the government of Warsaw, from September 25 to 29, 15 cases, 10 deaths; in the government of Kalisch, from September 21 to 27, 24 cases, 13 deaths; Radom, from September 22 to 26, 11 cases, 9 deaths; Lublin, September 20 to 28, 23 cases, 5 deaths; Siedlec, September 25 to 29, 4 cases, 2 deaths; Plock, September 24 to 27, 4 cases, 2 deaths; Lomza, September 25 to 28, 285 cases, 122 deaths; from October 1 to 7, according to press reports, 381 cases, 190 deaths.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Aden	Sept. 30	33,561	13											
Aix-la-Chapelle	Oct. 7	107,768	40								2			2
Amherstburg	Oct. 21	2,300												
Amsterdam	Oct. 14	441,941	138					1				1		
Bagdad	Sept. 16	40,000	230	171										
Bamberg	Oct. 7	35,815	10											
Barmen	Oct. 14	118,000	30								3			1
Basle	Oct. 7	69,814	30											
Batoum	Oct. 9	28,000	3											
Belleville	Oct. 21	10,201												
Belfast	Oct. 14	265,123	144					7		1	2	2		10
Berlin	Sept. 30	1,750,000	622							17	28	4		
Birmingham	Oct. 14	487,897	178			2		4		1	2	1		
Bologna	Oct. 14	146,068	50					1		1	2			
Bordeaux	Oct. 15	252,415	75					2		1	1			
Bremen	Oct. 7	127,000	35								2			
Bristol	Oct. 14	225,146	69							3				3
Brunswick	Oct. 14	109,750	44											
Brussels	Oct. 7	482,158	151					2			2	1		2
Buda-Pesth	Oct. 8	530,000	27					3		5	8			
Buda-Pesth	Oct. 15	530,000	27					9		2	3	9	1	2
Catania	Oct. 16	113,000	68							6				2
Ceiba	Oct. 22	5,000	1											
Ceylon	Sept. 23	130,000	33											
Chatham	Oct. 21	10,000	2											
Chemnitz	Oct. 12	143,000	88									3	1	2
Christiania	Oct. 14	161,151	45						1	1				
Cienfuegos	Oct. 21	23,000	19			2			1					
Cognac	Oct. 14	17,500	15					4			1			
Cologne	Oct. 7	301,882	123						2		7	2		3
Copenhagen	Oct. 7	334,000	108						1		6			
Crefeld	Oct. 14	106,000	76								1			
Danzig	Oct. 14	121,000	53						1			2		2
Dresden	Sept. 30	308,930	107						1		7	1		2
Dresden	Oct. 7	308,930	109							1	7			2
Dublin	Oct. 14	349,648	164					1	4					
Dundee	Oct. 14	157,289	54						3		1			1
Dusseldorf	Oct. 14	159,590	68											
Edinburgh	Oct. 14	267,672	95						1	1				3
Florence	Oct. 15	186,015	60						2					
Flushing	Oct. 14	15,000	3											
Frankfort-on-the-Main	Oct. 14	185,000	56						1		4			1
Funchal	Oct. 7	145,000	14						6		2			
Fürth	Sept. 23	45,000	22								2			
Fürth	Sept. 30	45,000	25								3			
Genoa	Oct. 14	182,166	93						4		2			
Ghent	Oct. 14	151,811	47								1	1		
Gibraltar	Oct. 15	27,755	6								1			
Girgenti	Oct. 7	23,847	6											
Glasgow	Oct. 14	572,500	252							5	8	8	1	8
Goderich	Oct. 20	3,954	1											
Gothenburg	Oct. 7	108,000	35							2				
Guadeloupe	Sept. 23	18,000	7											
Guadeloupe	Oct. 2	18,000	11											
Guelph	Oct. 21	10,689	4											
Hanover	Oct. 7	191,400	60									1		
Havana	Oct. 19	200,048	123			12			5		1			
Hiozo	Sept. 30	148,118	144						1					
Huddersfield	Oct. 14	97,552	17									1		
Kehl, Strassburg	Oct. 7	129,556	59						1		4			1
Kingston	Oct. 27	19,264	2											
Konigsberg	Oct. 16	167,000								1	2	5		
La Guaira	Oct. 14	15,000	11											
La Guaira	Oct. 21	15,000	13											
Leeds	Oct. 14	382,094	138							9		4	1	3
Leghorn	Oct. 14	103,166	66	12					1					
Leith	Oct. 14	70,972	17									1		
Licata	Oct. 7	17,879	3								1			
Liege	Oct. 14	155,898	36											
Liverpool	Oct. 14	517,980	222					1	2	10	7	1	1	5
London, Canada	Oct. 21	35,000	14											
London, England	Oct. 14	5,633,806	1,477	1			2		21	34	86	22		24
Lyons	Oct. 7	500,000	133						4					
Magdeburg	Oct. 7	216,802	87								3			

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—														
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.						
Manchester.....	Oct. 14.....	517,760	212					5	4	4								
Manila.....	Sept. 16.....	350,000	147															2
Mannheim.....	Oct. 14.....	80,000						1										
Maracaibo.....	Oct. 14.....	40,000	16															
Marsala.....	Oct. 7.....	40,131	11											2				
Matamoras.....	Oct. 20.....	8,000	3															
Mayence.....	Oct. 14.....	72,281	24												4			
Montevideo.....	Sept. 16.....	222,607												1				
Moscow.....	Oct. 8.....	800,000	415	10				5	5	24	1					1		3
Nagasaki.....	Sept. 30.....	61,999	2															
Nantes.....	Oct. 15.....	125,029		6														
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Oct. 14.....	197,026	69							1						1		
Nogales.....	Oct. 21.....	1,200	2											1				
Nuremberg.....	Sept. 30.....	153,590	68							1		7						
Odessa.....	Oct. 7.....	315,900	158					2	4						1			2
Osaka.....	Sept. 29.....	479,895					1								2			
Palermo.....	Oct. 7.....	250,000	237	119				5	2									
Pará.....	Sept. 3.....	125,000	41					1										
Pará.....	Sept. 10.....	125,000	58		2													
Pará.....	Sept. 17.....	125,000	49		2													
Pará.....	Sept. 24.....	125,000	34		1													
Paris.....	Sept. 30.....	2,424,705	811			7		14	4		21		5					2
Paris.....	Oct. 7.....	2,424,705	764			5		15	2	14	4							
Pernambuco.....	Sept. 24.....	200,000	83			1	4											
Pernambuco.....	Oct. 1.....	200,000	83				8											
Pernambuco.....	Oct. 8.....	200,000	80				1	4										
Plymouth.....	Oct. 14.....	86,772	18															
Port au Prince.....	Sept. 24.....	40,000	29															
Port au Prince.....	Oct. 1.....	40,000	22															
Port au Prince.....	Oct. 8.....	40,000	17															
Port au Prince.....	Oct. 15.....	40,000	24															
Prague.....	Oct. 14.....	188,140	15					6	1	8								
Puerto Cabello.....	Oct. 14.....	10,500	6															
Quebec.....	Oct. 21.....	70,000						1										
Rheims.....	Oct. 14.....	110,000	34								1							
Rio de Janeiro.....	Sept. 30.....					5	1											2
Rome.....	Sept. 23.....	449,739	150	3				9			1							
Rotterdam.....	Oct. 14.....	222,233	89				4										1	
Sagua la Grande.....	Oct. 21.....	18,109	12			8		2										
Santiago de Cuba.....	Oct. 13.....	50,000				2		6			6							
Santiago de Cuba.....	Oct. 20.....	50,000	36			3		1		4								
Schiedam.....	Oct. 14.....	25,280	7															
Sheffield.....	Oct. 14.....	335,433	116					4	1				3					3
Sonneberg.....	Oct. 10.....	12,000	7															
Southampton.....	Oct. 14.....	66,119	25					3										
Stettin.....	Oct. 7.....	122,000	49					1			2							
Stockholm.....	Oct. 10.....	249,246	67						1	7								1
Stockholm.....	Oct. 17.....	249,246	77						1	3	5							
St. Petersburg.....	Sept. 30.....	1,100,000	147	99		3		27	6	4	3							5
St. Thomas.....	Sept. 22.....	12,019	12															
Stuttgart.....	Oct. 11.....	139,659	50															
Sunderland.....	Oct. 14.....	134,394	52					11	1									
Swansea.....	Oct. 14.....	95,000	33															1
Tampico.....	Oct. 22.....	7,500	15															
Tegucigalpa.....	Oct. 7.....	12,000	6															
Teneriffe.....	Sept. 30.....	22,000	10															
Trapani.....	Oct. 7.....	43,093		1						1					2			
Trieste.....	Oct. 7.....	158,314	68				6			1	2							
Turpan.....	Oct. 14.....	10,280	13															
Vera Cruz.....	Oct. 19.....	25,500	24			1												
Victoria, B. C.....	Oct. 7.....	16,841	8															
Victoria, B. C.....	Oct. 14.....	16,841	6															
Vienna.....	Sept. 23.....	1,435,931	524						1	16	3							4
Vienna.....	Sept. 30.....	1,435,931	460					2	3	31	3							1
Warsaw.....	Oct. 7.....	500,931	224				17		3	9	10							
Yokohama.....	Oct. 2.....	126,685						3			1							
Zurich.....	Oct. 7.....	110,000	31								1							

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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