

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VIII. WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 15, 1893. No. 50.

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

UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Yellow fever epidemic at Brunswick, Ga.—Continued.

BRUNSWICK, GA., *December 10, 1893.*

Cleansing of houses will be completed on 12th. Have visited camp to store material. * * *

BRUNSWICK, GA., *December 12, 1893.*

All infected bedding has been steamed. Have no further use for engine and steam car. * * * Have discharged all hands to-day except a messenger. * * *

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

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

Inspection of vessels at Gulf Quarantine discontinued for the winter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 11, 1893.*

Inspection of vessels Gulf Quarantine discontinued during the winter. Collector of customs may remand vessels to Tortugas when necessary.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To F. A. E. DISNEY, M. D.,
Gulf Quarantine, Biloxi, Miss.

Smallpox in Pennsylvania.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Philadelphia, December 11, 1893.

DEAR SIR: The board of health of the city of Reading, Berks County, reports that for the two weeks ended December 4, 1893, 36 new cases of smallpox occurred in that city, with 1 death, making a total of 678 cases to date, with 18 deaths. Thirty-six cases were discharged from

hospital and homes, 49 cases were treated at their own homes, 55 cases remain under treatment in hospital and homes, and 13 houses remain marked as infected. One additional case of smallpox is reported from Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County. One fatal case of smallpox is reported from Jeannette, Westmoreland County; origin, Homeopathic Hospital, Pittsburg. Eight additional cases of smallpox are reported from Homeopathic Hospital, Pittsburg. The first case at this hospital was that of James Bennett, recently arrived from Washington County, Va. One case of smallpox is reported in Philadelphia; origin not known. The 8 cases of supposed smallpox at Altoona, Blair County, were afterwards found to be chicken pox. Eight cases of beriberi are isolated in the quarantine station hospital, Chester County, and 6 convalescents from this disease have been discharged. No deaths. All these cases are Lascars.

Very truly, yours,

BENJAMIN LEE, M. D.,
Secretary.

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

Brunswick quarantine report.

BRUNSWICK, GA., *December 5, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the month of November 25 vessels arrived in port, 8 of which were disinfected. There has been no contagious or infectious disease aboard any vessel. Inspection is still being kept up; but I will not further disinfect vessels, unless quarantinable disease is on board.

Ballast from all infected or suspicious ports is discharged at quarantine station, and hold of vessel washed with mercuric solution previous to vessel proceeding to wharves.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. L. BURFORD,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

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

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended December 9, 1893.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, Mass., December 11, 1893.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1893. Dec. 5.....	Steamship Pavonia.....	Liverpool via Queenstown.....	100

S. C. WRIGHTINGTON,
Commissioner of Immigration.

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

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended December 9, 1893.

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

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended December 9, 1893; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1893.			
Dec. 4	Steamship Taormina.....	Hamburg.....	78
4	Steamship Suevia.....	.....do.....	212
4	Steamship Edam.....	Rotterdam.....	148
4	Steamship La Bourgogne.....	Havre.....	188
5	Steamship Berlin.....	Southampton.....	80
5	Steamship Fulda.....	Naples and Genoa.....	673
5	Steamship Trave.....	Bremen.....	103
7	Steamship Lahn.....	.....do.....	126
7	Steamship Noordland.....	Antwerp.....	182
7	Steamship Stuttgart.....	Bremen.....	377
8	Steamship Siberian.....	Glasgow.....	127
8	Steamship Normannia.....	Hamburg.....	92
9	Steamship Scandia.....	.....do.....	364
9	Steamship Britannic.....	Liverpool.....	82
9	Steamship Werkendam.....	Rotterdam.....	177
	Total.....		3,009

Dr. J. H. SENNER,

Commissioner of Immigration.

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

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended December 9, 1893.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Philadelphia, Pa., December 9, 1893.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1893.			
Dec. 8	British Princess.....	Liverpool.....	187

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,

Commissioner of Immigration.

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

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

AFRICA.—Alexandria, at lazaretto; Mogador, quarantine station; Saint Louis, Richard Tull, Dagana, N'Daen, Dalmath, Podor, Malam, and Goree-Dakar, Senegal.

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

AUSTRIA AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—Beregh, Bohorodezany, Bralia (Roumania), Dees, Doboka, Hattyen-Kerec, Kolomea, Nadworna, Sanok, Stanislaw, Szaholes, Szalnok, Szatmar, 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.

CANARY ISLANDS.—Teneriffe.

FRANCE.—Alais, Aubenas, Avignon, Bordeaux, Brest, Cadiè, Camaret, Cette, Chautenay les Nantes, Cuers, Hyèrès, Larcet, La Seyne, La

* Officially denied.

Valette, 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, Danzig, Donaueschingen, Duisburg, Gartz, Gollnow, Geestemünde, Hamburg, Homberg (district of Moers), Magdeburg, Neuss, Neuwied, Neustadt, Papiermühle, Potsdam, Ragnit, Solingen, Stettin, St. Goars, St. Goarshausen, Tilsit, Districts of Briesen, Augermünde, Gleinitz, Ruppin, Zauch-Belzig.

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, Rouaverano, San Guliano Vecchio, San Salvatore, Sorrento, Sulmona, Torre Garfali, Torre Annunziata, Trapani.

JAPAN.—Hiogo, Osaka.

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

PERSIA.—Teheran.

RUSSIA.—Governments of Astrakhan, Baku, Bessarabia, Charchoff, Cherson district, Daghestan, Don district, Elissavetpol, Ekaterinoslav, Erivan, Grodno, Kalish, Kars, Kaluga, Kazan, Kharkoff, Kieff, Koutais, Kostroma, Kovno, Kuban, Kursk, Kutaisk, Livonia, Lublinsk, Lomza, Minsk, Moscow, Movieff, Nicolaieff, Nijni-Novgorod, Novochoerkask, Orel, Olonetz, Orenberg, Orloff, Perm, Penza, Petersburg, Plozk, Podolia, Podolsk, Plotova, Pskoff, Radom, Redout-Kale, Riazan, Saratoff, Samara, Sedletz, Sebastopol, Simbirsk, Smolensk, Stavropol, Suwalki, Tamboff, Taurida, Tersk, Tchernigoff, Terscheu district, Tiflis, Tobolsk, Tomsk, Tula, Tver, Ufa, Vilna, Viatka, Vladimer, Volinsk, Volhymnia, Voronesh, Warsaw, Yaroslaw; cities of Baku, Batoum, Cronstadt, Ekaterinoslav, Helsingfors, Kertch Kieff, Moscow, Nijni-Novgorod, Odessa, Poti, Rostoff, Riga, St. Petersburg, Sebastopol, Televa, Tiflis, Warsaw.

SERVIA.—Belgrada.

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

SWEDEN.—Umea.

TURKEY.—Abouhassib, Abovdjeruil, Abrufassié, Avassum, Bagdad, Bassorah, Constantinople, Chatra Amara, Djilila, Guermah, Hai, Hassan-Hayoun, Hit, Aamissieh, Kut, Menasin, Mohammerah, Mountefik, Nazrieh, Samara, Shouk-el-Sheouk, Smyrna, Tau, Zolen, Zubeir.

UNITED STATES.—Jersey City.

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

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

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

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE, REEDY ISLAND STATION.

Week ended December 3, 1893.

Thirty vessels inspected and passed.
Three vessels spoken and passed.

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended December 2, 1893.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended November 25, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British ship Hilston	Nov. 17	Shanghai.....	Tacoma.....	Detained for observation.	Nov. 19

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended December 6, 1893.

Four vessels inspected and passed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended December 2, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Spanish bark Verdad.....	Nov. 16	Havana	Savannah ...	Held for disinfection.	Nov. 23

Five vessels inspected and passed.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles*.—Month of November, 1893. Population, 65,000. Total deaths, 93, including phthisis pulmonalis, 19; enteric fever, 4; diphtheria, 5; and whooping cough, 1.

Sacramento.—Month of November, 1893. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 33, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; enteric fever, 2; and diphtheria, 1.

FLORIDA.—Month of September, 1893. Reports to the State board of health from 45 counties, including the cities of Key West, Jacksonville, and Pensacola, having an aggregate population of 391,422, show a total

of 261 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 29; enteric fever, 6; and whooping cough, 1.

Pensacola.—Month of November, 1893. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 27, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

IOWA—*Dubuque*.—Month of November, 1893. Population, 40,000. Total deaths, 29, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; and membranous croup, 7.

Keokuk.—Month of November, 1893. Total deaths, 11, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; and enteric fever, 1.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore*.—Month of November, 1893. Population, white, 384,394; colored, 71,033; total, 455,427. Deaths, white, 598; colored, 178; total, 776, including phthisis pulmonalis, 79; enteric fever, 34; diphtheria, 26; scarlet fever, 12; and whooping cough, 3.

MICHIGAN.—Five weeks ended December 2, 1893. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 309 observers, compared with the reports for the preceding month, indicate that influenza, pneumonia, whooping cough, diphtheria, pleuritis, and tonsillitis increased, and cholera infantum, cholera morbus, dysentery, diarrhea, and inflammation of bowels decreased in area of prevalence. Compared with the average for the month of November in the seven years, 1886–1892, typhoid fever and influenza were more prevalent, and erysipelas, diphtheria, pleuritis, intermittent fever, inflammation of kidney, typhomalarial fever, and remittent fever were less prevalent in November, 1893. Including reports by regular observers and others, scarlet fever was reported present in Michigan in the month of November, 1893, at 95 places; typhoid fever at 88; diphtheria at 74, and measles at 12 places. Consumption was reported present by 38 per cent of the observers making weekly card reports.

Reports from all sources show typhoid fever reported at 21 places less; scarlet fever at 17 places more; diphtheria at 8 places more, and measles at 5 places more in the month of November, 1893, than in the preceding month.

Grand Rapids.—Month of November, 1893. Population, 90,000. Total deaths, 99, including phthisis pulmonalis, 6; enteric fever, 12; and diphtheria, 3.

MINNESOTA—*Winona*.—Month of November, 1893. Population, 20,000. Total deaths, 25, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1, and scarlet fever, 2.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis*.—Month of November, 1893. Estimated population, 520,000. Total deaths, 790, including phthisis pulmonalis, 64; enteric fever, 25; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 22; croup, 23; and whooping cough, 5.

NEW YORK—*Rochester*.—Month of November, 1893. Estimated population, 150,000. Total deaths, 177, including phthisis pulmonalis, 20; enteric fever, 5; croup, 2; and diphtheria, 8.

OHIO—*Cincinnati*.—Month of November, 1893. Estimated population,

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

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.....	32	2		1.01	.96	
Portland, Me.....	29	3		.90	1.26	
Northfield, Vt.....	27		2	.70	.96	
Boston, Mass.....	38		1	.93	1.51	
Nantucket, Mass.....	40	3		.77	.06	
Block Island, R. I.†						
New London, Conn.....	39	0		.80	.92	
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	35		1	.67	.61	
New York, N. Y.....	40	1		.73	1.22	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	37	3		.66	.65	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	41	1		.84	.10	
Baltimore, Md.....	42		0	.73	.43	
Washington, D. C.....	42		1	.63	.52	
Lynchburg, Va.....	41	2		.77	.43	
Norfolk, Va.....	48	1		.81		.11
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	48	1		.95		.39
Raleigh, N. C.....	46	4		.48	.39	
Wilmington, N. C.....	53	1		.74	.49	
Charleston, S. C.....	55	2		.74		.35
Augusta, Ga.....	52	2		.79	.42	
Savannah, Ga.....	56	1		.67		.56
Jacksonville, Fla.....	60	2		.63		.47
Titusville, Fla.....	65	0		.70		.59
Key West, Fla.....	72	4		.47		.43
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	49		2	1.05		.56
Pensacola, Fla.....	57	1		1.05		.95
Mobile, Ala.....	55	1		.98		.52
Montgomery, Ala.....	53	1		1.02		.27
Vicksburg, Miss.....	54		3	1.15		.87
New Orleans, La.....	59	1		1.05		.73
Shreveport, La.....	53		2	1.12		1.12
Fort Smith, Ark.....	47		8	.73		.70
Little Rock, Ark.....	49		6	1.22		1.21
Palestine, Tex.....	54		3	.93		.92
Galveston, Tex.....	61		2	1.05		.74
San Antonio, Tex†						
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	61		0	.57		.55
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	48		5	.88		.47
Nashville, Tenn.....	46		4	.80	1.11	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	47		2	1.01	.37	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	44		1	.87	.34	
Louisville, Ky.....	43		8	.91	.37	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	38		10	.80		.33
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	41		7	.77	.80	
Columbus, Ohio.....	38		7	.73		.05
Pittsburg, Pa.....	40		5	.58	.46	
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	34		4	.82	1.28	
Rochester, N. Y.....	34		5	.63	.91	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	35		6	.80		.01
Erie, Pa.....	38		7	.89	.13	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	36		6	.63	.57	
Sandusky, Ohio.....	37		9	.66	.52	
Toledo, Ohio.....	36		10	.59	.87	
Detroit, Mich.....	36		11	.63	1.35	
Port Huron, Mich.....	33		9	.56	1.50	
Alpena, Mich.....	30		6	.61		.17
Marquette, Mich.....	28		11	.56		.10
Green Bay, Wis.....	28		15	.56		.44
Grand Haven, Mich.....	34		10	.63	.50	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	29		12	.42	.18	
Chicago, Ill.....	31		13	.56	.82	
Duluth, Minn†						
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	26		21	.28		.19
Lacrosse, Wis.....	30		20	.35		.25
Dubuque, Iowa.....	31		18	.45	.62	
Davenport, Iowa.....	34		18	.42	.38	

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multiplied by seven.
 † Not received.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended December 4, 1893—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley—Cont'd.						
Des Moines, Iowa.....	32		18	.35	1.09	
Keokuk, Iowa.....	36		14	.42	.16	
Springfield, Ill.....	36		14	.63		.13
Cairo, Ill.....	44		9	.80		.60
St. Louis, Mo.....	41		11	.59		.48
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	41		9	.73		.49
Kansas City, Mo.....	38		13	.49		.16
Concordia, Kans.....	37		9	.24		.10
Omaha, Nebr.....	33		15	.28	.20	
Yankton, S. Dak.....	30		19	.18	.41	
Valentine, Nebr.....	32		13	.07	.49	
Huron, S. Dak.....	25		14	.11	.20	
Pierre, S. Dak.....	27		13	.07	.17	
Moorehead, Minn.....	18		21	.14		.08
St. Vincent, Minn.....	14		19	.11	.02	
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	21		17	.20		.06
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.....	25		16	.21		
Helena, Mont.....	28		3	.18	.50	
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	34		12	.07	.30	
Spokane, Wash.....	34		3	.56	.34	
Wallawalla, Wash.....	41		1	.53	1.49	
Winnemucca, Nev.....	34	11		.21		.04
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	37	6		.35	.63	
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	32	3		.03	.24	
North Platte, Nebr.....	32		4	.14		.08
Denver, Colo.....	37	5		.14		.02
Pueblo, Colo.....	37	7		.07		.04
Dodge City, Kans.....	37		2	.18		.18
Abilene, Tex.....	50	0		.54	0	.54
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	38	3		.21		.21
El Paso, Tex.....	49	4		.08		.08
Tucson, Ariz.....	54		1	.18		.18
Pacific Coast:						
Port Angeles, Wash.....	40		1	.88	.01	
Olympia, Wash.....	43		0	2.14	.17	
Portland, Oregon.....	44	3		1.71	1.81	
Roseburg, Oregon.....	45	5		1.25	2.89	
Red Bluff, Cal†.....						
Sacramento, Cal.....	51	5		.81		.49
San Francisco, Cal.....	54	3		.96		.36
Fresno, Cal.....	51	4		.28		.28
Keeler, Cal.....	47	4		.14		.14
Los Angeles, Cal.....	58	3		.75		.74
San Diego, Cal.....	58	1		.40		.40
Yuma, Ariz.....	60	3		.14		.14

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

†Not received.

FOREIGN.

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

AUSTRIA.

Cholera in Vienna during the week ended October 31, 1893.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Vienna, November 11, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended October 31 there were 56 cases of cholera and 27 deaths, which is 21 cases and 25 deaths less than took place the preceding week. In view of the steady decrease in virulence of the epidemic for some time, I will forego sending further regular dispatches on this subject unless instructed to the contrary. In case of a decided increase, or a spread of the malady, or in case of its final cessation, which the approach of winter makes probable, I will report the same to the Department.

I have the honor to remain your very obedient servant,
MAX JUDD,
Consul-General.

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

BELGIUM.

Emigration at Antwerp.

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

SIR: I have the honor to report that the health of the city continues very good.

At present only those emigrants coming from the east of the western boundaries of Croatia, Hungary, Galicia, and Russia are detained and have their baggage disinfected.

In accordance with your telegram of the 18th instant, and the agreement reached the same day with my colleagues of Hamburg, Bremen, and Rotterdam, I am disinfecting and passing all feather beds.

The usual inspection of emigrants and disinfection of baggage is going on satisfactorily.

The emigrants are being bathed despite the fact that the steamship company say the bathing is prohibited by the Belgian authorities.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. J. ROSENAU,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Emigrants embarked by Hansa Line steamers at Flushing instead of Antwerp.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, Belgium, December 5, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Hamburg American Packe Company's Hansa Line steamers are embarking emigrants at Flushing the mouth of the river Schelde, about 40 miles from Antwerp.

It appears that as long as Dr. Banks was on duty in Canada these boats came up to Antwerp for their emigrants, who were required to pass the usual detention, inspection, etc.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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

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

BRAZIL.

New quarantine station at Pernambuco.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 27, 1893.

SIR: The Department is advised by our minister at Rio de Janeiro that he was informed on the 5th ultimo by the Government of Brazil that the island of Fernando de Noronha had been selected for the Pernambuco quarantine station, and the commencement of its construction authorized.

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

W. Q. GRESHAM,
Secretary of State.

To the HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

CUBA.

Arrival of steamship Julia from the Canary Islands—Teneriffe infected with cholera, but isolated.

CUBA, *December 8, 1893.*

SIR: Referring to my cablegram of the 6th instant, in which I informed you that the Spanish steamer *Julia* had arrived at this port and Caibarien with emigrants from the Canary Islands, I have now to inform you that having been notified by the owners of said steamship that she would arrive at Caibarien on the 4th instant with emigrants from the Canary Islands (but from which islands they were ignorant, except they did not think she had stopped at Teneriffe), in obedience to your instructions in your letter of November 24, I sent my assistant, Dr. Castellanas to that place on the 3d instant with the view of meeting the steamer and passengers, if possible, and have the latter under observation a sufficient time to satisfy him of their condition in reference to Asiatic cholera. As the trip to Caibarien at the very shortest is one of fourteen hours, and sometimes may be one of a whole day or more, it was thought best that he should start for that place on the 3d instant, or the day before the expected arrival of the vessel. He reports that he arrived there at 9 o'clock p. m., and there learned that telegraphic information had been received from Punta de Maternillos that the vessel had passed there in time to reach Key Frances at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Key Frances is the anchorage ground for all vessels of considerable size trading with Caibarien, and is over 16 miles seaward from the latter place. The passage from one place to the other in a sailboat is often long and uncomfortable, particularly with a head wind and in such a norther as prevailed on that night. The steamer *Julia* arrived at the Keys, as had been announced, at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, with 326 emigrants for Caibarien. She had left Las Palmas de Gran Canaria on November 22 and Santa Cruz de la Palma on the 24th, touching at no place on the island of Teneriffe. Dr. Castellanas was invited by

the health officer of the port to accompany him on board and to be present at the examination of each individual on the vessel, and all were found well. No deaths had occurred on the voyage of fourteen days from the Canary Islands, and there had been no sickness of importance. The vessel, etc., was formally disinfected by the health officer of the port, and she left for Havana, where she arrived on the 6th instant with 236 immigrants. I visited the ship soon after her arrival here and all were apparently well, but the immigrants had been fourteen days at sea and were immigrants in every sense of the word.

From various apparently reliable sources I am informed that the isolation of Teneriffe from all other islands of the group is most complete. The people of the neighboring islands realize that their only safety from a cholera scourge consists in nonintercourse with any island or place that has an epidemic, and they seem to have established that with almost a malicious vengeance, some saying even to a suspension of mails, only telegraphic intercourse being permitted. * * *

The cholera was carried to Santa Cruz de Teneriffe by one of those Italian steamers which were refused entrance into the ports of Brazil on account of the disease being aboard, and on her way back to Italy stopped at Teneriffe for supplies, etc. Although quarantine restrictions were placed on the vessel and passengers to some extent at the latter place, still some fruit dealers managed to communicate with her, and it is one of that class who first died of cholera at Teneriffe. It is rumored that dead bodies and old clothing were thrown overboard while the vessel was in the harbor. It is very difficult, almost impossible, to ascertain here in Havana at just what islands in the Canaries a vessel may have stopped on her voyage to this island before she arrives. Your instructions in regard to vigilance at the different ports here are eminently wise and will be carried out thoroughly, advising you immediately of anything known to be suspicious of the existence of cholera.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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

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

GERMANY.

Cholera in Germany during week ended November 23, 1893.

BREMEN, GERMANY, *November 26, 1893.*

SIR: During the week ended November 23 there were reported in all Germany 17 cases of cholera, with 9 deaths, as follows:

West Prussia, district of Briesen, 1 fatal case.

Oder territory, Stettin, 3 cases, 2 deaths; Gartz, 4 cases, 1 death; Gollnow, 2 cases, 2 deaths. In two localities of the districts Angermünde and Gleinitz, 3 cases and 1 death.

Elbe territory, Berlin, 1 case, and in 3 country places in the districts of Ruppın and Zanch-Belzig, 3 cases and 2 deaths.

Gartz is situated on the river Oder about 20 kilometers south of Stettin, and Gollnow about the same distance northeast.

We are beginning to have cold weather with heavy frosts, and it is hoped that the disease will soon become extinct in Germany.

Very respectfully,

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

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

*Emigration at Bremen.*BREMEN, GERMANY, *November 26, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of emigration during the week just ended: There have been three sailings, but the steamship *Stuttgart* took, besides her own passengers, the passengers intended for the *America* and those who would have sailed on the Roland Line steamer last Wednesday.

On Tuesday, the 21st, the steamship *Spree* sailed with 171 steerage passengers. On Thursday, the 23d, the *Stuttgart* sailed with 818 steerage, and on Saturday, the 25th, the steamship *Trave* sailed with only 114 steerage, 52 of whom were Russians, Galicians, and Hungarians. These nationalities furnished about half the entire number for the week.

The outlook for the coming week is not encouraging for the steamship company, and only two sailings are contemplated.

Very respectfully,

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

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

GIBRALTAR.

*Quarantine notice.*GIBRALTAR, *November 22, 1893.*

The board of health this day decided to impose a quarantine of seven days on all arrivals from ports in the island of Teneriffe, and also to remove the existing quarantine on arrivals from Hamburg, vessels from the latter port being only subjected to medical visit.

By order:

JOHN C. KING,
Secretary to the Board of Health.

HOLLAND.

*Feather beds passed at Rotterdam after disinfection.*ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, *November 23, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a letter sent to the directors of the Netherlands American Steam Navigation Company at this port to show you the action I have taken in regard to feather beds. * * * I shall require that the company furnish facilities for drying beds, the same as are furnished elsewhere. Last spring feather beds came out of the chamber dripping wet, and were then packed in the hold. I do not desire to be a party to such destruction of personal property.

Very respectfully,

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

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

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, *November 22, 1893.*

GENTLEMEN: I would respectfully inform you that beginning on November 23, 1893, feather beds will be passed after disinfection from the ports of Hamburg, Bremen, and Antwerp.

I will pass feather beds from here when the disinfecting chamber is provided with facilities for drying the same, which facilities these other ports have; and after it is definitely shown that a thermometer placed in the center of a feather bed will register 103° C. To soak a feather bed full of water and then pack it in the hold wet, as was done last spring, simply subjects it to mildew, which spoils the bed.

I requested these drying pipes early in the season, but they have not been supplied. When they are placed in position we will then try the experiment with the thermometer, and if it is satisfactory I will disinfect all feather beds and pass same.

Very respectfully,

R. M. WOODWARD,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the DIRECTORS NETHERLANDS AMERICAN STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY, *Rotterdam, Netherlands.*

Relative to detention of emigrants at Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, *November 25, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that in the matter of detaining emigrants five days, the ports of Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, and Rotterdam will, beginning to-day, observe the following line of division, viz: Passing from the Adriatic Sea on the south along the western boundaries of Croatia, Hungary, Galicia, Poland, and Russia to the Arctic Ocean.

All countries or provinces to the west of this line, including the Mediterranean countries Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal, as well as the province of Finland, will be passed without detention.

All countries or provinces to the east of this line, including Greece, will be detained five days.

Very respectfully,

R. M. WOODWARD,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Cholera and Smallpox in the Netherlands.

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, *November 28, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the city of Rotterdam still remains free of cholera. A few cases occur daily in various portions of the Netherlands, but they apparently have no connection with one another.

Smallpox appears to have taken a rather firm hold upon the city. Although not spreading rapidly, it shows no indication of an early cessation. The Burgemeester of the city has directed that all employés of the city government be vaccinated. Thirty-four cases of smallpox with 3 deaths occurred last week. This number of cases is not greater than has occurred previously and the mortality is much less than in some former weeks.

Very respectfully,

R. M. WOODWARD,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

ITALY.

*Relative to steam disinfection at Naples—Cholera in Italy.*NAPLES, ITALY, *November 30, 1893.*

SIR: I transmit herewith report for week ending November 25. As will be observed, nearly all passengers were detained from two to three days. This was necessary owing to the delay caused by disinfecting the baggage in chambers of limited size. The Lloyds chamber is good, but very awkwardly arranged, and the work consequently slow.

The Hamburg-American Line have an excellent plant in process of construction, and will be able to do the baggage of 500 passengers in a day. At present they are using a very good machine, just built for the Anchor Line.

Now that the inspections are to be discontinued, the work on the new plants will be stopped.

On the 22d there were a few cases of cholera at Aversa, a small town a few miles from Naples. On the 21st there were several cases at a little village called Montanio, near Larnio, close to the Adriatic and in the extreme south of the province of Abrazzi.

On the 27th there was a fresh outbreak at Palermo—12 cases and 6 deaths; on 28th, 16 cases, 5 deaths; on 29th, 14 cases, 6 deaths.

The consul, Mr. Seymour, writes that the outbreak is confined to one locality, the inhabitants of which got their water from a spring. The authorities have closed the spring and are taking precautions.

I have been requiring all passengers from Palermo, or who could not produce evidence that they had not been in Palermo, to report five days before sailing, and refused those from Aversa entirely, as they could report and go home every day.

Respectfully,

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

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

The recent cholera epidemic at Leghorn.

The following official statistics and remarks on the recent epidemic of Asiatic cholera at Leghorn are extracted from a report by Alex. S. Rosenthal, United States consul at that port:

LEGHORN, ITALY, *November 20, 1893.*

I beg herewith to subjoin an official summary, which was furnished to me through kind offices of the public authorities, covering statistics of the recent cholera epidemics at Leghorn, from September 10, 1893, to November 1, 1893: Males—117 cases, 53 deaths; per cent decease, 45+. Females—252 cases, 119 deaths; per cent decease, 47+. Total—369 cases, 172 deaths; per cent decease, 46+.

In 1885 cholera visited Palermo and was imported through the medium of dirty linen coming from Marseilles. The first outbreak at Leghorn (September 10, 1893) is officially attributed to the same cause; it was exclusively confined to the "Venezia" section.

The second outbreak (October 14, 1893) was, no doubt, in consequence of the impurity of the water supplied to the same section.

Upon the reappearance of the second virulent outbreak of cholera at Leghorn, on October 14, 1893 (after it had been dormant for several days), the public authorities at once took energetic steps to investigate

its cause, and, after bacteriological examination of the water conduits, found contamination. Thereupon the supply was cut off and cholera disappeared almost instantaneously, leaving such section disconnected with the reservoir, and water was thereafter brought to it from Massa-Carrara and Naples.

During our late epidemics at this port, Leghorn, there were regularly employed by the municipality 24 physicians, 228 nurses, 15 attendants, and 132 disinfectors in combating with the disease; and, although they were in continual contact and touch with the patients scattered at the divers lazarettos, barracks, and houses, yet not even one case of infection or death occurred among such 399 employés.

The principal remedy resorted to here was the administering of stimulants and hypodermic injections of caffeine and morphine, as well as quenching the patient's thirst with large quantities of ice water.

Under the heading of "Quarantine" the consul writes:

I have impressed upon my mind the recent sad experiences to which the persons on board of the steamers plying between Genoa and South America were subjected. I refer to the mail steamers *Carlo R.*, *Vincenzo Florio*, *Remo*, and *Andrea Doria*. Cholera broke out on board of these steamers some time after their respective departures from the port of Genoa.

These steamers were ordered back by the Brazilian authorities, and several hundreds of passengers fell victims to the death-dealing scourge during the trips.

And now (November 20, 1893), whilst writing this report, I am informed that the *Vincenzo Florio*, which had undergone a thirty days' quarantine at Asinara (the Italian quarantine station, off the northwest extremity of the island of Sardinia) had departed for Naples, where free pratique was just now given her.

The ship's surgeon attributes the outbreak in this instance to the exposure of the soiled and dirty linen, which belonged to the steerage passengers on board.

Referring to the *Remo*, it may not be amiss to state that there was an outbreak of cholera on board, about twenty-five days after departure from Genoa.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN AGAINST THE SPREAD OF CHOLERA AT LEGHORN.

The health authorities at Leghorn placarded warnings and directions to its citizens during the prevalence of cholera here.

Among the many prohibited articles I noted unboiled milk, cold soups, butter, butterine, cheese, bread (unless toasted) macaroni, vermicelli, cold meats, salads, uncooked vegetables, raw fruits, etc.

All articles of food were urgently recommended to be thoroughly cooked and eaten as soon thereafter as practicable.

People were especially cautioned to be careful in their diet and not to eat food which would cause indigestion or diarrhœa.

I know of several instances where such latter symptoms manifested themselves whilst our city was undergoing the cholera siege, when paregoric and other popular remedies were resorted to, which proved fatal. Had a physician been quickly summoned in such cases, the catastrophe would no doubt have been easily avoided and our death rate diminished.

The public authorities at Leghorn quarantined the houses of cholera patients, and used extraordinary vigilance towards persons going into and coming out therefrom. The latter were subjected to a disinfection

ordeal, and were obliged to wash their hands in a solution of corrosive sublimate (1 to 1,000). This latter course was very prudent, indeed, because the hands are often the medium by which people, unawares, coming in touch with food products and articles for consumption, imprint the germs, which, upon entering the stomach, easily poison the system. The streets and gutters were flushed, and in many instances the linen, dresses, wearing apparel, and boots and shoes of persons living in the vicinity of the besieged localities were burned. The walls, staircases, banisters, and floors of such infected houses were thoroughly disinfected, to the displeasure of the inmates.

In some instances cases were concealed by the tenants, because of the inconveniences to be suffered at the hands of the disinfectors. Some furniture was spoiled whilst undergoing a rigid disinfection, and a riot was imminent. But afterwards the people became so educated (?) as to unhinge the shutters and doors of their abodes (tenanted and not owned by them, however), pile them up, and start bonfires, in the belief that the flames and fumes would purify the air and exterminate the germs of cholera! Public gatherings and assemblages were thereafter prohibited, the theaters were closed, and the Jewish temple, owing to its proximity to the infected section, was closed on the Day of Atonement. Public processions to the shrine of the "Madonna of Montenero," situate about 3 miles from Leghorn, were strictly prohibited.

Departure of steamship Fulda from Genoa.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Genoa, November 25, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the steamship *Fulda*, from Naples, bound for New York via Genoa, departed from this port on November 24, 1893. There were 470 emigrants from Naples. They had been examined and baggage disinfected by Assistant Surgeon Young. Two hundred and forty-two emigrants were embarked at Genoa. As they were from noninfected districts, they were passed without detention, but all baggage was steamed at a temperature of 102° C. for half an hour, and trunks washed with a solution of carbolic acid. I also carefully examined the emigrants from Naples.

Very respectfully,

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

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

NOVA SCOTIA.

Arrival of immigrants at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., *December 11, 1893.*

German steamship *Grimm* arrived yesterday from Hamburg; 315 immigrants; all well. Baggage disinfected by steam and sulphur.

HALIFAX, N. S., *December 12, 1893.*

Steamship *Mongolian* arrived this day; 15 immigrants for United States; all well. Baggage disinfected by steam and sulphur.

D. H. INGRAHAM,
Consul-General.

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

PERSIA.

Cholera in Teheran.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Teheran, Persia, October 19, 1893.

SIR: In continuation of my No. 1, Consular Series, dated the 2d instant, in regard to the reappearance of cholera in Teheran, I have the honor to report that there has been an increase in the number of cases, the maximum probably reaching to about 100 a day, the highest death rate, as far as can be ascertained, being 60 on two or three days. It is very gratifying, however, to learn that the disease is somewhat on the decline, and I hope that as the weather is getting appreciably cooler the scourge will shortly disappear altogether. It has not, I am happy to say, assumed the form of an epidemic, and the proportion of deaths to cases by no means equals that of last year.

The disease lingers on, with more or less virulence in the south of Persia, where the mortality has been considerable, especially in the villages and small towns where doctors and medicines are rarely to be found. It seems to be gradually drifting towards the town of Bushire, the largest seaport on the Persian Gulf, and at the end of last month it had reached some villages in the neighborhood, but according to my latest information it had not actually entered the town itself.

As no reliable statistics are published by any sanitary or local authority in Persia, it would at the present time be impossible to estimate the number of deaths which have occurred from this disease during the present season. It is of such common occurrence here for those who wish to expose the short comings of the Government to greatly exaggerate facts, whilst on the other hand those who desire to give it credit for probably more than it deserves, nearly always underestimate their importance, especially in all that concerns the cholera.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,
ALEX. McDONALD,
Minister Resident and Consul-General.

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

RUSSIA.

Cholera at Odessa.

Under date of December 10 the following cablegram was transmitted to this Bureau from the Department of State: "Odessa, Russia, December 10, 1893.—State Department, Washington: Cholera, official.—T. E. HEENAN, *United States Consul.*"

Cholera in Russia.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Moscow, November 24, 1893.

Latest report by the medical department of the ministry of the interior :

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
Governments:			
Baku	Nov. 5-11	35	23
Besarabia	Oct. 29-Nov. 4...	14	5
Chersonese	Oct. 5-Nov. 11..	41	22
Ekaterinoslav	Oct. 29-Nov. 4...	34	7
Kalish	Nov. 5-11	10	9
Kaluga	Oct. 22-Nov. 4...	2	1
Kazan	Oct. 29-Nov. 4...	41	32
Kieff	Oct. 22-Nov. 11..	212	80
Kutais	Oct. 29-Nov. 4...	3	2
Livonia	Nov. 5-11	35	14
Lomza	Nov. 12-18	9	11
Lublin	Nov. 5-11	6	3
Mogileff	do	29	12
Nijni-Novgorod	do	1	1
Pskoff	do	7	4
Riazan	do	14	9
Samara	Oct. 29-Nov. 4...	44	18
Saratoff	Oct. 20-Nov. 4...	68	25
Suwalki	Nov. 5-11	15	6
Taurida	Oct. 29-Nov. 11..	40	25
Tchernigoff	do	145	61
Tiflis	Nov. 5-11	10	7
Tomsk	Oct. 22-28	19	7
Tula	Oct. 29-Nov. 11..	29	9
Tver	Nov. 5-11	5	5
Ufa	do	7	9
Vilna	Nov. 12-18	55	18
Volga	Oct. 29-Nov. 11..	297	121
Voronesh	Oct. 20-Nov. 4...	21	10
Cities:			
St. Petersburg	Nov. 17-20	19	6
Sebastopol	Nov. 5-11	1	1

Total number of deaths in the whole Empire, from May to September, 1892, 215,157 ; from May to September, 1893, 24,284.

N. W. HORNSTEDT,

Vice-Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Batoum, Russia, November 18, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith official returns published this week regarding Asiatic cholera in this consular district :

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baku (town)	Nov. 9-14	38	25
Baku (government)	Nov. 5	1	.....
Tiflis (city)	Nov. 9-17 .....	.....	.....
Tiflis (government)	Nov. 1-4	7	3
Kutais government	Oct. 30-Nov. 5...	3	2
Erivan government	Nov. 6-8	4	3
Stavropol government	Nov. 2-12	21	3
Kars government	Nov. 8-12	7	5

Cholera in the Kouban district has considerably decreased, there being an average of about 3 cases a day, of which 75 per cent terminate fatally.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES C. CHAMBERS,

Consul.

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,

Assistant Secretary of State.

TURKEY.

Cholera in Constantinople.

Under date of November 23, 1893, the U. S. consul-general at Constantinople reports 101 deaths from cholera during the month of October, 1893, and adds: "Sporadic cases of cholera reported to occur, about 30 to 40 every day."

TURKEY IN ASIA.

Cholera in Turkey—Report of the United States Sanitary Commissioner.
(No. 84.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, *November 23, 1893.*

Since my last report, the 6th instant, 420 cholera cases have been registered, of which number 230 were fatal. I hope to be able at the end of the epidemic to forward to the Department a table of the daily registered cholera cases and cholera deaths, with the barometrical and thermometrical means, as well as the ozone existing in the atmosphere during the epidemic.

Having in my previous reports laid stress enough on the cholera epidemic of Constantinople, I will write to-day on the other diseases existing in the capital, and afterward I will write on the cholera epidemic of the provinces.

I have already mentioned in my previous report, No. 81, that some cases of diphtheria have been observed. Since that time fresh cases have been and are still observed. I must state that these cases are few in number and are scattered. In the town there are also a few cases of bronchitis and influenza.

Since the 6th instant (the date of my last report), 628 cholera deaths have been registered in Lower Mesopotamia. I must state that the town of Bagdad has been for several weeks free from cholera.

At the surroundings of Eski Shehir, on the railroad in construction from the latter city to Kutahia, there have been registered 124 cholera cases.

According to the medical reports from that district, the cholera-affected men are the poorest among the workmen.

In Assy it is stated that plague has already disappeared, and on the 12th instant the ten days' quarantine against the arrivals of that province was abolished.

On the 14th instant cholera broke out among inhabitants of Trebizonde, and since that date 8 deaths have been registered. I have already mentioned in my previous report (No. 83) how cholera spread at Trebizonde among the recruits shipped on the steamship *Adema* of the Mahsuré company.

I must write about another outbreak of cholera on board another steamer of the same company. The steamship *Sherif-Prassau* started from Constantinople on the 13th instant, bound for Smyrna, but she had to undergo three days' quarantine at Niagra near Dardanelles. A few hours after her arrival at Niagra a cholera case broke out among the passengers (soldiers). A second case occurred on the following day. The ship was directed to Clazomene, where she had to undergo fifteen days' quarantine with disinfection. After the arrival at Clazomene a third cholera case among the soldiers occurred.

These cholera cases have probably to be attributed to the steamship *Sherif-Prassau*, which, after she came back from Yemen and the Hejaz,

from whence she had carried soldiers and pilgrims, had never been disinfected. Strict orders have been given, as mentioned in previous reports, to thoroughly disinfect the ships of the above-mentioned Mahsuré company. * * *

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

Bills of health of vessels entering Turkish ports to be viséd by Ottoman consuls at ports of departure.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Beirut, October 31, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department circular dated September 19, 1893, and inclose herewith translated copy of a circular dated the 27th instant, addressed by the Beirut sanitary office to all the representatives of foreign powers residing at this place, with reference to the new orders received from Constantinople, requiring that, to commence from November 1, 1893, all vessels that come from foreign countries into any port within the Turkish Empire should have their respective bills of health viséd by the Ottoman consul of the port of their original departure as well as by the representatives of the Ottoman government residing in every foreign port at which these vessels may have touched.

As you will have observed from the tenor of the circular in question, the failure on the part of the captain of any foreign vessel bound for a Turkish port to comply with the formality of the visé, as stated above, entails a penalty of five days' detention at the port of arrival, together with the prohibition of communication with that port. In view of the foregoing facts and in the interest of the American marine service, I have to request that the Department will be pleased to take such steps as it may deem expedient to bring the contents of the inclosed circular to the notice of maritime companies in the United States and masters of American steam and sailing vessels destined to visit any port in the Ottoman dominions.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CONSTANTINE KHOURI,
Acting U. S. Vice-Consul.

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

[Inclosure.—Translation.]

Agreeably to the ministerial circular in Turkish, No. 8, of September 24, old style, 1893 (October 6, 1893), the Ottoman consul visé is required to commence from November 1, new style, for all vessels coming from foreign countries into the ports of the Turkish Empire.

These vessels should be furnished not only with the visé of the Ottoman consul at the port of their original departure, but also of all the foreign ports at which they may have touched.

Vessels arriving in Turkish ports without having performed the formality of securing the visé of the Ottoman consuls of the ports where consuls reside, will be detained for 5 days' observation and every communication with the port will be denied them. The Beirut office is consequently invited to fully comply with the present circular.

Dr. COZZONIS,
General Inspector.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*Melbourne and suburbs*.—Month of September, 1893. Population, 474,810. Total deaths, 642, including phthisis pulmonalis, 91; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 9; measles, 31; and whooping cough, 6.

CANADA—*Ontario—Hamilton*.—Month of November, 1893. Population, 50,000. Total deaths, 40. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

CUBA—*Nuevitas*.—Month of November, 1893. Population, 4,049. Total deaths, 3, including yellow fever, 1.

FRANCE—*Marseilles*.—Month of October, 1893. Population, 416,919. Total deaths, 730, including cholera, 2; smallpox, 4; enteric fever, 23; diphtheria, 24; measles, 4; and whooping cough, 3.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended November 25 corresponded to an annual rate of 26.2 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,327,846. The lowest rate was recorded in Halifax, viz, 10.8, and the highest in Oldham, viz, 35.2 a thousand.

London.—Two thousand one hundred and ninety deaths were registered during the week, including 3 from smallpox; measles, 31; scarlet fever, 42; diphtheria, 90; whooping cough, 45; typhus fever, 1; enteric fever, 24; and diarrhea and dysentery, 15. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 23.2 a thousand. In greater London 2,742 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 24.4 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included measles, 5; smallpox, 1; diphtheria, 16; and whooping cough, 19.

Hull.—Two weeks ended November 4, 1893. Population, 208,639. Total deaths, 162, including enteric fever, 10; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 1; and whooping cough, 5.

Sunderland.—Two weeks ended November 25, 1893. Population, 134,394. Total deaths, 124, including enteric fever, 1, and scarlet fever, 2.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended November 25 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 27.6 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Lurgan, viz, 9.1, and the highest in Waterford, viz, 55.0 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 192 deaths were registered, including measles, 4; whooping cough, 5; enteric fever, 5; diarrhea, 2; diphtheria, 1; and typhus, 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended November 25 corresponded to an annual rate of 25.4 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Dundee, viz, 17.5, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 35.4

a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 717, including scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria, 7; whooping cough, 25; fever, 2; diarrhea, 11; and measles, 1.

INDIA—*Singapore*.—Month of August, 1893. Total deaths, 542, including fevers, 136; and smallpox, 8. Month of September, 1893. Total deaths, 487, including "fevers," 134; and smallpox, 8.

MEXICO—*Acapulco*.—Two weeks ended November 15, 1893. Population, 4,000. Total deaths, 5. No deaths from contagious diseases.

NETHERLANDS.—Month of July, 1893. Reports from the 12 principal cities, having an aggregate population of 1,254,486, show a total of 2,308 deaths, including smallpox, 4; typhus and enteric fevers, 11; diphtheria, 15; scarlet fever, 8; measles, 16; croup, 10; phthisis pulmonalis and throat diseases, 184; and whooping cough, 23.

Month of August, 1893. Total deaths, 2,262, including phthisis pulmonalis and throat diseases, 198; typhus and enteric fevers, 11; smallpox, 10; scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 15; croup, 14; measles, 15; and whooping cough, 24.

NOVA SCOTIA—*Windsor*.—Month of November, 1893. Population, 2,750. Total deaths, 3. No deaths from contagious diseases.

RUSSIA—*Riga*.—Month of September, 1893. Population, 215,000. Total deaths, 377, including smallpox, 6; enteric fever, 5; diphtheria, 8; cramps, 32; measles, 5; and whooping cough, 5.

TURKEY—*Constantinople*.—Month of October, 1893. Population, 700,000. Total deaths, 886, including cholera, 101; and smallpox, 5.

ST. HELENA.—Four weeks ended October 21, 1893. Population, 3,500. Total deaths, 4. No deaths from contagious diseases.

WEST INDIES—*Turks Islands*.—Two weeks ended November 18, 1893. Population, 4,744. Total deaths, 7. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Status of the cholera epidemic.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift, Berlin, November 30, 1893.]

GERMAN EMPIRE.—During the week ended November 18, 19 cases of cholera and 9 choleraic deaths were reported throughout the Empire. Of these, 3 cases and 2 deaths occurred at Stettin; 3 cases at Gartz, on the Oder, and isolated cases at Griefenhagen, Gollnow, and at two localities in the Angermünde and Königsberg districts. Isolated cases are also reported from upper Silesia, 2 cases and 1 death in the Hamburg district, and 3 cases and 2 deaths at two localities in the Sabian district of East Prussia, and at Briesen, West Prussia. No cholera cases have been observed in Hamburg or Altona since the 2d and 7th of November, respectively. The inspection stations on the Elbe were closed November 18.

No further cholera reports are received from France, Spain, or Great Britain.

ITALY.—From October 26 to November 2, 67 cases of cholera and 41 choleraic deaths were reported. The latest reports received show that the disease is becoming extinct. The total number of cases reported is 968; deaths, 507.

NETHERLANDS.—Isolated cases are reported at different localities, especially at Utrecht.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—*Galicia*.—From November 14 to 21, 49 cases and 16 deaths were reported from 17 communities belonging to 10 districts. Of these, 23 cases and 8 deaths were observed in the Staramisato district. At Doroszoutz, Bukowina, 5 new cases and 4 deaths were reported.

HUNGARY.—The sanitary conditions are much improved. From November 1 to 7 only 64 cases and 31 deaths were reported from 35 communities. Of these, 5 cases and 3 deaths were observed in the city of Buda-Pesth.

BOSNIA.—The number of cholera cases has diminished. From October 23 to 31, 109 cases and 66 deaths were reported from the Dolnja-Touzla district. The Zoornik district has recently become infected; cholera has lately broken out among the workmen employed on the Vakuf-Jajce railway, 19 cases in all being reported up to November 13. Four cases and 2 deaths are reported from the town of Derwent.

ROUMANIA.—Only isolated cases were reported from Braila and Sulina from November 4 to 11.

TURKEY.—The epidemic seems to be on the increase in Constantinople. Fifty-two cases and 12 deaths were reported by telegraph for November 24.

The cholera cases observed on the Anatolian coast were all traced to the transport ship *Adana*, and were mostly in the persons of discharged soldiers. During the spring and summer the *Adana* stopped repeatedly at infected places, and received cholera cases on board. The epidemic appears to be extinct in the vicinity of Eski-Chekir. From October 30 to November 3 only 7 cases and 4 deaths were reported at this town, and no cases have been observed since November 5. In the city of Bagdad, from October 16 to 29, 12 choleraic deaths were reported; in the vilayet of Bagdad, at Mendeli, from September 26 to October 21, 124 deaths; in Kiazmich, from September 24 to October 29, 98 deaths.

Fewer deaths were reported from other localities of the same vilayet. In the province of Kerbela, from October 28 to November 1, there were 236 cholera cases and 159 deaths.

PERSIA.—From October 23 to November 1, 450 choleraic deaths were reported from Teheran. Since the close of October the epidemic has reached Bender-Abbos on the Persian Gulf.

AFRICA—*Tunis*.—The epidemic has decreased at Susa. It has increased in the city of Tunis, and isolated cases are reported at Biserta.

RUSSIA.—A considerable increase of the epidemic is observed in the government of Wilna. From October 12 to 17, 55 cases and 18 deaths were reported, as against 31 cases, 15 deaths in the preceding month.

A decrease in the epidemic is noted in other parts of the Empire. At St. Petersburg, from November 17 to 23, 37 cases and 13 deaths were reported; in the government of St. Petersburg, from November 12 to 18, 14 cases, 3 deaths; in Podolia, from October 29 to November 11, 145 cases, 75 deaths; in Wolhynia, from October 29 to November 11, 297 cases, 121 deaths; in Cherson, from November 12 to 18, 55 cases, 32 deaths; in Minsk, from November 12 to 18, 8 cases, 4 deaths; in Mohilev, from November 5 to 11, 19 cases, 12 deaths; in Tula, from October 29 to November 11, 77 cases, 27 deaths; in Livland, from November 5 to 11, 35 cases, 14 deaths; November 12 to 18, 12 cases, 15 deaths; in Kowna, from November 12 to 18, 49 cases, 7 deaths; in Lomza, November 12 to 18, 9 cases, 11 deaths; government of Warsaw, October 22 to 29, 33 cases, 17 deaths; from October 29 to November 4,

27 cases, 5 deaths; in the city of Warsaw, from November 12 to 18, 1 case, 1 death; in Plock, from November 5 to 11, 19 cases, 8 deaths; in Radom, from November 12 to 18, 4 cases, 1 death; in Lublin, from November 5 to 11, 6 cases, 3 deaths. Isolated cases are reported from the government of Pskov, and 1 case was observed in Kerland November 8.

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.								
Arden	Nov. 11	35,000	22																	
Aix-la-Chapelle	Nov. 18	107,960	45																	
Amherstburg	Nov. 25	2,300	1																	
Amherstburg	Dec. 2	2,300	1																	
Amsterdam	Nov. 25	443,988	158																	5
Antwerp	Nov. 25	248,296	84																	
Bamberg	Nov. 11	37,531	7																	
Barmen	Nov. 18	116,144	27																	
Basle	Nov. 11	78,000	30																	
Basle	Nov. 18	78,000	27																	
Patoum	Nov. 14	28,000	7																	
Belfast	Nov. 25	265,123	135																	
Belleville	Dec. 2	10,201	3																	
Berlin	Nov. 11	1,750,000	578																	
Birmingham	Nov. 25	487,897	266																	
Bologna	Nov. 25	146,068	74																	
Bordeaux	Nov. 26	252,415	93																	
Bradford	Nov. 25	221,610	119																	
Bremen	Nov. 18	127,000	51																	
Bristol	Nov. 25	225,146	90																	
Brunswick	Nov. 25	110,250	31																	
Brussels	Nov. 18	483,081	164																	
Buda-Pesth	Nov. 19	530,000	19																	
Calcutta	Oct. 14	681,560	451	5																
Calcutta	Oct. 21	681,560	468	35																
Calcutta	Oct. 28	681,560	514	32																
Callao	Nov. 19	26,805	17																	
Ceylon	Nov. 18	128,000	66																	
Chatham	Dec. 2	10,000	4																	
Chemnitz	Nov. 11	143,000	89																	
Chemnitz	Nov. 18	143,000	.....																
Christiania	Nov. 18	161,151	48																	
Christiania	Nov. 25	161,151	58																	
Cienfuegos	Dec. 2	23,000	26																	
Coaticook	Dec. 2	2,500	1																	
Cognac	Nov. 18	17,500	3																	
Cognac	Nov. 25	17,500	7																	
Cologne	Nov. 18	306,866	121																	
Colon	Dec. 2	5,000	10																	
Copenhagen	Nov. 11	334,000	85																	
Copenhagen	Nov. 18	334,600	104																	
Danzig	Nov. 25	121,000	86																	
Denia	Nov. 18	14,000	3																	
Dresden	Nov. 18	308,930	138																	
Dublin	Nov. 25	349,648	192																	
Dundee	Nov. 25	157,289	55																	
Dusseldorf	Nov. 18	160,750	69																	
Edinburgh	Nov. 25	267,672	148																	
Florence	Nov. 20	186,015	90																	
Flushing	Nov. 25	15,000	4																	
Frankfort	Nov. 25	195,000	87																	
Funchal	Nov. 18	35,665	19																	
Fürth	Nov. 11	45,000	17																	
Fürth	Nov. 18	45,000	19																	
Ghent	Nov. 25	151,811	71																	
Gibraltar	Nov. 19	25,755	8																	
Gibraltar	Nov. 26	25,755	5																	
Glasgow	Nov. 25	572,500	336																	
Gothenburg	Nov. 11	108,000	29																	
Guadeloupe	Nov. 12	18,000	11																	
Guelf	Dec. 2	10,689	6																	
Halifax	Dec. 2	38,700	9																	
Hanover	Nov. 18	191,400	61																	
Havana	Nov. 30	200,048	118																	

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.	
Havre	Nov. 18.	116,369	87										1
Kehl	Nov. 18.	129,556	19										2
Kingston, Canada	Dec. 8.	19,264	13								3		
Konigsberg	Nov. 25.	167,000									2	3	
La Guira	Nov. 25.	7,500	12										
Leeds	Nov. 25.	382,094	178										9
Leghorn	Nov. 25.	103,166	52					2	1		1		
Leith	Nov. 25.	70,972	33					1	1				1
Liège	Nov. 25.	155,898	65							1		1	
Liverpool	Nov. 25.	510,480	303					5	11		1	2	6
London, Canada	Dec. 2.	19,746	13								1		
London, Canada	Dec. 9.	19,746	13								2		
London, England	Nov. 18.	5,633,806	2,016			1		21	37	91	48		44
London, England	Nov. 25.	5,633,806	2,190			3	1	24	42	90	31		45
Lyons	Nov. 18.	438,077	153							2			
Madras	Oct. 27.	452,518	309			1							
Madrid	Nov. 18.	482,816	298			7							
Magdeburg	Nov. 18.	217,833	93								25	1	
Manchester	Nov. 25.	517,760	287					6	3		1	1	7
Mannheim	Nov. 18.	80,000									4	1	
Maracaibo	Nov. 4.	40,000	15										
Maracaibo	Nov. 11.	40,000	17										
Maracaibo	Nov. 18.	40,000	16										
Marseilles	Nov. 22.	269,340	190										
Marseilles	Nov. 27.	269,340	193										
Matamoros	Dec. 1.	8,000	6										
Matanzas	Nov. 29.	40,000	18										
Merida	Nov. 6.	46,500	59										
Merida	Nov. 13.	46,500	57										
Moscow	Nov. 10.	800,000						6	7	11	2		6
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Nov. 25.	197,026	85					1			1		4
Nogales	Dec. 2.	1,200	2										
Nuremberg	Nov. 11.	154,086	77					1			1		
Odessa	Nov. 18.	315,900	159				1	1		6	5	2	2
Pernambuco	Nov. 5.	200,000	78				1	2					
Plymouth	Nov. 25.	86,772	35							2			
Puerto Cabello	Nov. 18.	10,500	12										
Queenstown	Nov. 25.	15,000	3										
Rheims	Nov. 25.	103,408	41				1				1		
Rotterdam	Nov. 25.	222,233	101					3					
Sagua la Grande	Nov. 25.	18,109	10		1								
St. Petersburg*	Nov. 11.	1,100,000	44	15		2		9	8	6	1	2	
St. Stephen	Nov. 25.	2,700	1										
St. Stephen	Dec. 2.	2,700	1										
St. Thomas	Nov. 17.	12,019	26										
San Juan del Norte	Nov. 18.	400	1										
Santiago de Cuba	Nov. 24.	50,000	38		1						3		
Shiedam	Nov. 25.	25,280	13										
Sheffield	Nov. 25.	335,888	189					3			2	7	9
Southampton	Nov. 25.	64,899	19									1	
Stettin	Nov. 18.	122,000	56	4						1			
Stuttgart	Nov. 23.	139,659	44								4		
Tampico	Dec. 2.		11										
Teguicigalpa	Nov. 18.	12,000	13										
Tuxpan	Nov. 25.	10,280	14										
Venice	Nov. 18.	160,814	61								2		1
Yera Cruz	Nov. 30.	25,500	23		1	3							
Vienna	Nov. 4.	1,364,548	489			3				5	38	1	
Warsaw	Nov. 11.	500,951	222				3	1	10	8			
Warsaw	Nov. 18.	500,951	224	1		5		2	9	10	3		
Zurich	Nov. 18.	115,000	47					1				1	3

*One death from Siberian plague.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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