

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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

UNITED STATES.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The attention of State and local health authorities is invited to the report of Passed Assistant Surgeon J. J. Kinyoun, in ABSTRACT dated November 23, 1894, upon the antitoxine treatment of diphtheria. Dr. Kinyoun has recently returned from Paris and Berlin after a period of observation in the laboratories and hospitals of said cities, where he familiarized himself with all the details of the preparation of the toxines, animal immunization, preparation of the antitoxic serum, and application of the remedy. For the purpose of giving to others the benefit of his experience, the laboratory is now open to a limited number of duly accredited representatives of State or local boards of health who may wish to familiarize themselves with all matters pertaining to this subject as demonstrated by Passed Assistant Surgeon Kinyoun. Communications should be addressed to the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service.

[Reports to the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.]

Smallpox in New Jersey.

TRENTON, December 11, 1894.—Replying to your inquiry received December 10, 2 cases of smallpox exist in Paterson—Isaac N. Fowler, aged 30, and his son, Frank Fowler, aged 3. Eruption appeared twenty-four hours after arrival of these persons from New York City. These cases are isolated, and the usual precautions are being thoroughly applied to prevent the spread of the disease.—HENRY MITCHELL, *Secretary State Board of Health*.

Smallpox in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, December 10, 1894.—The following cases of smallpox were reported to this office during the past week: Two Rivers Town-

ship, Manitowoc County, 5 cases, 3 deaths; Rhinelander, Oneida County, 2 cases; Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, 43 cases, 12 deaths. In hospital (Eighteenth Ward), 17 cases; in hospital (Eleventh Ward), 24 cases; in homes, 53 cases; total, 94 cases.—U. O. B. WINGATE, M. D., *Secretary State Board of Health*.

Smallpox in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, December 10, 1894.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your favor of the 5th instant, permit me to state that 15 cases of smallpox occurred in Sandwich between November 7 and this date. The first case was in a child brought there from Wisconsin, who was sick ten days before the disease was known to be smallpox, no physician being in attendance. The other cases, with the exception of 2, developed in the same house, a large double dwelling. I have just returned from Sandwich, where I found that everything had been done to prevent the spread of the disease, every person exposed having been isolated during the entire period of incubation, and every person within the city thoroughly vaccinated.

There is but 1 case now remaining in the city, and there seems to be no reason for apprehending the further spread of the disease. Two cases were communicated from Sandwich to Aurora, both of which were fatal. Extreme precautions were used also at Aurora, and owing to the time which has elapsed no apprehension is felt as to the further spread at that point. No cases have been reported from Plano nor from any other portion of the State (with the exception of Chicago) during the time mentioned.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. W. SCOTT, M. D.,
Secretary State Board of Health.

Smallpox in New York City.

NEW YORK, December 10, 1894.—The number of new cases and deaths from smallpox for the week ending December 8 is as follows: Cases reported, 11; deaths reported, 2.—EMMONS CLARK, *Secretary Health Department*.

The "oyster epidemic" of typhoid at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

[By Prof. W. H. CONN.—Transmitted to the Bureau by C. A. Lindsley, secretary State board of health of Connecticut.]

While it has for some time been suspected that raw oysters may be a possible means of the distribution of germ disease, there have been no cases where the theory has been positively demonstrated.

The recent outbreak of typhoid at Wesleyan University is in this respect, therefore, so unique as to be of especial interest, and for this reason the results of the investigation as to the cause of this outbreak are given below in some detail.

The history of the epidemic was as follows: About October 20 there began to appear among the students a number of cases of mild fever, which were for several days not regarded as serious.

After about a week, however, one or two of them developed into typical typhoid fever, and several others were suspected of being of the same nature. For a week and a half following October 20 new cases

appeared somewhat rapidly, and by November 1 there had appeared among the members of the college about 23 cases of fever of more or less pronounced typhoid character.

After November 1 the number of new cases diminished, although 2 appeared on November 2, 1 on November 4, and 1 as late as November 8. Subsequent to that period no new cases have developed. There have been among the students about 26 cases of fever, which have been with more or less reason regarded as typhoid. Of these, 23 have been pronounced typhoid by the physicians in charge, while the others are of such slight nature and have so few typhoid symptoms as to make it at least doubtful whether they were really typhoid.

Of these cases of undoubted typhoid 13 have been very serious and the others not so. Four deaths have occurred, and at the time of writing there are two or three other patients in a very critical condition. It will be noticed from these facts, then, that the outbreak of typhoid fever in college began about the 20th of October, and the last case occurred about November 8.

As soon as the serious nature of the disease was recognized an investigation as to its cause was begun.

Of course at that time it was not known that the disease would be limited to the dates above mentioned, and it was regarded as possible that there was in college a constant source of infection. The students that were sick were found to room in all of the college buildings and also in several houses in town.

Moreover, it was seen that they did not board at the same boarding place, and there appeared at first, therefore, to be no connection between them except the college campus. The first object of suspicion was the water from the two wells at the back of the college buildings, which was used occasionally by the students of the college for drinking purposes. On this suspicion the use of the water was immediately stopped and an examination of the well was made. Chemical examination showed in one of the wells an exceptionally large amount of albuminoid ammonia. The examination was made immediately after a heavy rain following a long drought, which might possibly have accounted for this. A bacteriological examination was immediately set on foot according to the method of Professor Vaughn.

Buillon cultures from the water of each well were made and cultivated for two days in a culture oven. Then 20 cubic centimeters were inoculated into the abdominal cavity of white rats. The white rats, however, were entirely unaffected by the treatment, indicating plainly that the pathogenic germs of a typhoid nature could not have been present. Moreover, a little inquiry soon showed that the wells could not have been the cause of the trouble.

In the first place, several of the students who were sick had certainly not drank from either of the wells. Secondly, the wells were used almost as much by certain young people from the town as by the students, and there was no corresponding outbreak of typhoid in the city. In fact, Middletown at the time proved exceptionally free from all kinds of fevers. These facts taken together made it necessary to exclude the well from the possible sources of infection.

It was noticed at the outset that the ladies of the college, about 50 in number, were exempted from the disease. This of course indicated that the cause of the infection could not have been in any unsanitary condition connected with the public college buildings in general, but must have been in some source of infection to which the young men were exposed and not the young ladies.

After carefully looking over the facts it was further found that all of the cases of sickness, with three exceptions, occurred in 3 of the college fraternities. The men did not all room in the fraternity buildings; though most of them did board at the fraternity clubhouse. This localizing of the disease to 3 fraternities proved the first usable point of departure in the investigation.

In the college there are 7 fraternities, and most of the college students board at the fraternity clubs. In the 3 fraternities afflicted there were about 100 students, and among the 100 students, as above stated, about 25 cases of typhoid developed. This is seen at once to be an extremely large proportion. It is usually supposed that some 10 to 15 per cent of those exposed to typhoid take the disease, and here was a percentage at least twice that proportion. This large percentage indicated at once that there must have been some extremely virulent source of infection to which probably every member of the fraternities was subjected.

In no other way could the large percentage of cases among the students be accounted for.

In the attempt to locate the source of the trouble in connection with 3 fraternities, however, every source of possible contagion was investigated. The plumbing was examined, and though found to be defective in at least 1 case, in the other houses it was in first-class condition. Of course, it was hardly possible to accuse the plumbing, however, inasmuch as the 3 clubs afflicted were situated at a distance of half a mile from each other and were connected with different sewers.

The probability that these 3 houses should have been defective in their plumbing at the same time was very remote and their connection with different sewers, together with the absence of typhoid from the city, made it impossible to accuse the plumbing. The possibility of transference of the disease from house to house was also considered, an attempt being made to find some early case which could possibly have been a source of infection to the other houses. But this proved futile. There were no early cases, for almost at once, upon October 20, two or three cases developed simultaneously, and, of course, this made it impossible to explain the epidemic by personal contagion.

It was found, moreover, that the students who were taken with the disease in many cases had no connection whatsoever with the other fraternity houses, either through their roommates or otherwise. Another source of possible infection was suggested in a lot of new football suits which had been recently purchased, and which had been thought to have given rise to one or two cases of blood poisoning. Inquiry, however, soon showed that most of the students who were sick had had nothing to do with the football suits, and they were of necessity ruled out.

Naturally one of the first objects of suspicion, after the disease had been located among the members of the 3 fraternities, was the table of the clubs. An examination was immediately made into the sources of supply of these 3 fraternities. All of them used the city water, which, of course, made it impossible to accuse the water as a source of the typhoid, there being no corresponding typhoid fever in town. The milk supply of the 3 fraternities was also ruled out by several facts. The 3 fraternities were supplied by two different milkmen, and each of these milkmen supplied one or more of the other fraternities in college, as well as a large number of customers in town. Moreover, upon inquiry it was learned that these milkmen had not exchanged milk with each other, and that they lived at a distance of several miles from each other outside of the city.

No cases of typhoid fever could be located in or near either of the milk farms as having occurred within the last six months. It was, therefore, impossible to accuse the milk. In the same way all the other articles of food used by the fraternities were investigated without success. The 3 fraternities did not have the same grocer nor the same butcher, nor the same butter supply, nor did they obtain fruits from the same sources; and wherever, in regard to any article of food, it was found that there was a point of likeness between the 3 fraternities, it was found at once that the other fraternities in college shared with them in having the same source of supply. After carefully inquiring into every article of diet used on the ordinary table, it was found necessary to exclude the table as a source of infection. The attempt was then made to find some special unusual article of food that had been used during the fall by the 3 fraternities, but it was impossible to do so.

When the dates of the outbreak given are considered it will be seen that they have themselves almost conclusively pointed to one single source of infection that had occurred in these 3 fraternities at a date something less than two weeks earlier than October 20. The period of incubation of typhoid fever is known to be from eight to twenty-eight days, and all of the cases came in such close connection with each other as to indicate almost beyond question that they were due to one single source of infection that occurred within two weeks prior to October 20. Upon October 12 all of the fraternities in college held their annual initiation, followed by an initiation supper, and suspicion was soon thrown upon these suppers.

The date of the suppers was exactly such as would be needed to explain the outbreak, and as soon as it appeared that new cases diminished after November 1, these suppers became the most probable source of infection. When the initiation suppers were taken into consideration one of the three exceptions above noticed disappeared, because one of the men, who did not belong to the college fraternity, had attended one of the three initiation suppers. An examination of the bills of fare at these suppers in question was therefore instituted. It was found that nearly every article of food must be excluded on the same grounds as the articles of food at their ordinary table. Their milk, their water, their ice, their ice cream, their fruits, their celery, and in fact nearly all other articles of diet, they either did not obtain from the same source, or obtained them from a source which supplied every other one of the 7 college fraternities, as well as the people in town. There were found, indeed, to be but three points of common union between the 3 fraternities. One was the celery used in the salad, a second a small amount of fruit, and the third the oysters which were eaten. The celery and fruit, however, were from sources which supplied other clubs and a large part of the townspeople, and could, therefore, not have been the cause of the special infection confined to these 3 fraternities.

As soon, however, as it was found that the 3 fraternities each ate raw oysters from the same oyster dealer, the problems began, one after the other, to be solved. It was found that none of the other 4 fraternities ate these raw oysters. Two of them ate no oysters, a third ate oysters which, however, had been cooked, and the fourth obtained oysters from an entirely different source. Nor could it be learned that the lot of oysters had been used raw to any extent among the people in town, most people cooking their oysters. Another one of the above-mentioned exceptions was also explained at once, because the student, upon being questioned, stated that about the time of the initiation suppers he had eaten of the raw oysters in the store of the oyster dealer. The oysters

in question were served at each fraternity on the half shell at the beginning of the supper, and it was, therefore, almost certain that every person who attended the banquet ate of them. Correspondence and questioning, however, were immediately instituted, which resulted in tracing in this way a connection between every student who was suffering from typhoid and these oysters, with one doubtful exception of a student who has not yet been personally questioned.

It was learned also that there were in attendance upon these three suppers, in addition to the students in the college, a considerable number of alumni from out of town, and 5 students from Yale College. Letters were immediately written, therefore, to all of these persons to learn if they had eaten raw oysters, and whether they had suffered from any febrile disturbances. It must be remembered that the alumni were, as a rule, considerably older than the students, and it was, therefore, to be expected that the alumni would be more likely to be exempt from the disease than the students themselves. From 20 responses received from the alumni it was found that there were 2 cases of genuine typhoid fever, which had developed simultaneously with those in the college, and that there were 3 other cases of sickness which had not been regarded as serious. These might or might not have had some connection with the banquet in question, though it is quite doubtful. Of the 5 students in Yale College, 2 were taken with typhoid symptoms at just four weeks after the banquet. One of them developed into a severe case of typhoid fever and the other 1 is now convalescing.

In regard to these 2 cases at Yale it should, however, be noted that they appeared quite late, indeed, four weeks after the supper had been held, and although four weeks is not too long a period of incubation to be possible, still it is unusual. They developed, however, at exactly the period that the last case in Wesleyan made its appearance. It is also a fact that there were 2 other cases of typhoid fever in Yale College that certainly had no connection with these banquets or these oysters, and it is therefore not certain that these 2 cases are to be attributed to these banquets. It is, however, a remarkable coincidence that of 4 cases of typhoid at Yale 2 should have been among those who attended the banquet at Middletown and ate of the oysters in question, and that these 2 should have developed within the four weeks following the banquet. It is therefore at least probable that these cases were due to the same cause.

It will be seen that as soon as the oysters were accused of the trouble, 2 of the 3 cases above mentioned occurring outside the fraternities were at once explained. The fourth case remained isolated. This case was a member of the faculty who had not attended either of the banquets. He was taken with a slight fever, and inasmuch as it appeared at about the same time with the students, it was regarded as identical with the other cases. It proved, however, a very slight fever, lasting only a few days, and it is therefore doubtful whether it was typhoid. Whether this person ate of the raw oysters can not be positively determined. It is a fact that raw oysters were eaten at the table where he boarded at about the time of the banquet, but yet no positive connection between the person and these oysters has been made out. Whether, therefore, this case is to be regarded as an isolated case of fever having no connection with the others and not strictly typhoid fever, or whether it is a fact that it is also explained by some connection with the infected oysters, has not been determined.

Inquiry was made at once as to the source of the oysters, and it was learned that, while they had grown in the deep water of Long Island

Sound, they had been deposited in the mouth of a fresh-water creek for a day or more to freshen. This freshening, as is well known, consists in the absorption by the oysters of fresh water, which causes them to swell up and become plump.

These oysters had thus been fattened before being sent to Middletown. Further inquiry showed that within about 400 feet of the place where they had been deposited was the outlet of a private sewer coming from a house wherein were 2 cases of typhoid fever. The persons in question were a lady and her daughter. They were taken sick at such a period as to call in a physician for the first time October 11, which of course means that the disease had been in its period of incubation for probably considerably over a week earlier. The oysters were sent to Middletown upon October 10, and therefore they were deposited at this place at exactly the time to receive contamination during the early days of these 2 cases of typhoid.

Of these 2 cases 1 proved extremely severe, and the lady died on October 21. In the other case the fever, after running about five weeks, disappeared and convalescence set in. It is, of course, very easy to understand that the typhoid germs could have found entrance into the oysters from this source of contamination. Now, it has been known for some time, having been shown by Foster, that the typhoid germs will live for a long time in sea water, or, indeed, in a concentrated salt solution. The specimens of the oysters from the creek, however, were put into the hands of Dr. Foote, of Yale College, who soon showed that if the typhoid germs were forced in between the two valves of the shell they would remain alive in the oyster for a time sufficient to enable the oyster to be carried to Middletown and to be used at the initiation banquets. Whether or not they will grow and multiply in oysters has not yet been positively determined.

Shortly after the oysters had been placed under suspicion it was learned that there were at Amherst College several cases of typhoid fever. Correspondence was at once instituted which resulted in showing that at Amherst there had been held an initiation supper on the night of October 12. Most of the cases of typhoid at Amherst occurred among the members of 1 fraternity, who, as at Wesleyan, neither roomed nor boarded together. They, however, had attended the initiation supper on October 12, had eaten of raw oysters at the supper, and inquiry showed that these raw oysters also came from the same place and had been fattened in the mouth of the same creek. As at Wesleyan, certain wells were first placed under suspicion, but examination showed them to be good. While, of course, this did not conclusively demonstrate that the cases at Amherst were due to the same source of infection as that at Wesleyan, it rendered it at least probable. The facts above related, it will be seen, point with conclusive force to the oysters as the cause of the typhoid outbreak. The dates of the outbreak, October 20 to November 3, plainly point to 1 source of infection about October 12.

The fact that 2 cases of genuine typhoid developed at the same time among the alumni, and that 2 others appeared also among Yale students, none of whom have had connection with the 3 fraternities later than the initiation supper or before that time, plainly demonstrates the initiation supper on October 12 as the time of the infection. At these initiation suppers only one article of food or drink was used which was not used by the other fraternities in college and by the people in town in general. That one article of food, the raw oysters (not eaten raw by people in town in general), was learned to come from a place where it was certainly subjected to a probable contamination of typhoid fever

from 2 severe cases of the disease. The use of raw oysters from the same locality elsewhere has been found at least in 1 case to have been followed by a similar outbreak as occurred at Wesleyan. These facts taken together leave no possible doubt that the Wesleyan typhoid fever was caused by the oysters in question.

It must not, however, be inferred that because the lot of oysters supplied at these initiation suppers was infected, therefore that all the oysters from the same locality would be thus infected. The public press has certainly exaggerated the condition of affairs. The oysters from the same locality were widely used in Connecticut, and doubtless in many cases have been eaten uncooked. There has been, it is true, quite a little outbreak of typhoid fever in Connecticut during the past month, but it has not been possible thus far to trace very much of it to the eating of raw oysters. The probability is that the oysters fattening in the locality in question would not as a rule be contaminated, but that it would only be an exceptional condition that would produce the result. It would be necessary that they should be lying in this place at just the period when the typhoid germs were swept by the currents or eddies from the sewer over the oyster bed, and such a condition, even though there might be continued cases of typhoid in the course of the sewer, would doubtless not by any means be a constant one.

Oysters as a rule are said to open their shells on flood tide rather than ebb tide, and this would, of course, make it more difficult for them to be contaminated by sewage from sewers above them on the creek. While this would by no means make impossible the chances of contamination, it would certainly render them less. It is not to be supposed, therefore, that the oysters deposited in the creek for fattening would all, or indeed many of them, become contaminated by the typhoid material, but that only exceptional conditions would produce the result.

Where a private sewer containing typhoid excreta opens in the vicinity of such an oyster bed the danger must certainly be considerable. Where the typhoid material is mixed in the city sewers with the large amount of sewage, and is subsequently diffused through a considerable body of salt water when the sewer empties into the sea, the danger of oyster contamination must be considerably less. But there must be danger to public health from oysters fattened in any fresh water in the vicinity of sewage. Doubtless many cases of mysterious typhoid have been due to such a cause. To trace these cases is a matter of extreme difficulty. The peculiar conditions which have occurred have been such, however, as to bring the matter into clear light, and to throw with certainty blame of typhoid distribution upon a source which has for some time been suspected but not demonstrated.

That the practice of fattening oysters in the mouths of rivers and in the vicinity of sewers is dangerous to the public health is beyond question shown by the combination of conditions which have made it possible to trace the Wesleyan typhoid outbreak to the eating of infected raw oysters.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service, October 10 to December 12, 1894.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Connecticut:				
Groton	Dec. 5.....	1		
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Oct. 15-Nov. 22.....	16	5	
	Dec. 11.....	1		
Illinois:				
Chicago	Nov. 26.....	65		In smallpox hospital.
Sandwich	Nov. 7-Dec. 10.....	15		
Indiana:				
Walkerton.....	Nov. 8	3		
Maryland:				
Charles County, near Glymont.....	Oct. 27-Nov. 22....	3		
Michigan:				
Adrian Township.....	Nov. 23.....	1		
Cheboygan.....	Oct. 19.....	2		
Danby Township.....	Nov. 17.....	4		
Detroit	Oct. 13-Nov. 10.....	27	7	
	Dec. 1-Dec. 8.....	4	4	
Manchester Township.....	Oct. 20.....			Smallpox reported.
Norvill Township.....	Oct. 13-Oct. 20.....			Smallpox reported.
Rives Township.....	do.....	1		
Royal Oak Township.....	Nov. 1.....	1		
Sebewa Township.....	Nov. 14.....	5		
St. Johns Township.....	Oct. 28.....	3	1	
Minnesota:				
Brainerd.....	Nov. 15.....	1		
New Jersey:				
Newark.....	Oct. 6-Oct. 20.....	6		
Paterson	Dec. 10.....	2		
New York:				
Brooklyn.....	Oct. 6-Nov. 17.....	4	1	
	Nov. 24-Dec. 8.....	3		
New York.....	Oct. 27-Nov. 24.....		10	
	Nov. 24-Dec. 8.....	24	3	
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	Nov. 23.....	1		
Deerfield.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 1.....	4		
Pennsylvania:				
Philadelphia.....	Oct. 22-Nov. 27.....	34	3	
	Nov. 24-Dec. 1.....	7	1	
Ridley Park.....	Nov. 17.....	1		
Vermont:				
Pomfret.....	Oct. 20-Nov. 14.....	2		
Wisconsin:				
Beaver Dam.....	Nov. 5-Nov. 26.....	1	1	
Franklin	Oct. 22-Nov. 19.....	17	3	
Ellsworth.....	Oct. 8-Oct. 22.....	1	1	
Greenfield.....	Nov. 19.....	24		
Liberty.....	Oct. 8-Oct. 22.....	1	1	
Milwaukee.....	Oct. 6-Dec. 10.....	381	122	
Milwaukee Township.....	Oct. 8-Nov. 19.....	7	1	
Muskego	Oct. 22-Nov. 19.....	7	3	
Raymond	Nov. 27-Dec. 3.....	1		
Rhineland	Dec. 3-Dec. 10.....	2		
Rochester.....	do.....	1		
Spring Prairie.....	Oct. 22-Nov. 19.....	4	1	
Two Rivers.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 10.....	14	4	
Wauwatosa.....	Oct. 8-Nov. 19.....	18	3	
Wonewoc.....	Oct. 8-Oct. 22.....	6		

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended December 8, 1894.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, December 10, 1894.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended December 8, 1894; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants from Russia.	No. of immigrants.
1894.				
Dec. 2	Steamship Maasdam.....	Rotterdam	58	208
Do...	Steamship Etruria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown ...	1	117
Do...	Steamship La Bourgogne.....	Havre.....		130
Do...	Steamship Venetia.....	Christiansand, etc.....		171

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended December 8, 1894—Continued.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants from Russia.	No. of immigrants.
Dec. 3	Steamship Persia	Hamburg	129	304
Do...	Steamship Edam	Amsterdam	158	234
Do...	Steamship Weser	Bremen	122	290
Do...	Steamship Polaria	Hamburg	37	106
Dec. 4	Steamship Berlin	Southampton	5	173
Do...	Steamship Italia	Naples and Gibraltar		281
Do...	Steamship Fürst Bismarck	Genoa, Gibraltar, and Naples		140
Do...	Steamship Kronprinz Fr. Wilhelm	Naples		269
Dec. 5	Steamship Noordland	Antwerp	3	102
Do...	Steamship State of Nebraska	Glasgow	164	207
Dec. 6	Steamship Trave	Bremen	19	192
8	Steamship New York	Southampton	16	351
Do...	Steamship Campania	Liverpool and Queenstown		275
Do...	Steamship Adriatic	do	3	109
Do...	Steamship Braunschweig	Bremen	41	112
Do...	Steamship Chateau Lafite	Bordeaux		29
Total			756	3,583

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

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended December 8, 1894.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, December 8, 1894.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended December 8, 1894; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants from Russia.	No. of immigrants.
1894.				
Dec. 3	Steamship Bohemia	Hamburg	60	129
3	Steamship Ohio	Liverpool	81	261
4	Steamship Illinois	Antwerp	1	112
Total			142	502

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

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

BRUNSWICK QUARANTINE.

Week ended December 8, 1894.

Five vessels inspected and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended December 8, 1894.

Four vessels inspected and passed.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended December 1, 1894.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

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

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE.

Week ended December 9, 1894.

Twenty-one vessels inspected and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended November 28, 1894.

Five vessels inspected and passed.

Week ended December 5, 1894.

Two vessels inspected and passed.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

CONNECTICUT—*Hartford*.—Month of November, 1894. Estimated population, 57,500. Total deaths, 80; including phthisis pulmonalis, 11; enteric fever, 7; diphtheria, 4; and croup, 1.

Meriden.—Month of November, 1894. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 25, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4; enteric fever, 1; and diphtheria, 1.

FLORIDA—*Pensacola*.—Month of November, 1894. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 20, including 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GEORGIA—*Columbus*.—Month of November, 1894. Estimated population, white, 10,276; colored, 9,027; total, 19,303. Deaths, white, 10; colored, 9; total, 19, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

INDIANA—*Evansville*.—Month of November, 1894. Estimated population, 60,000. Total deaths, 52, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4; enteric fever, 7; diphtheria, 2; and croup, 1.

ILLINOIS—*Bloomington*.—Month of November, 1894. Estimated population, 25,000. Total deaths, 18. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

IOWA—*Dubuque*.—Month of November, 1894. Estimated population, 40,000. Total deaths, 29, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 2; and croup, 2.

Keokuk.—Month of November, 1894. Estimated population, 18,000. Total deaths, 16, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1; and enteric fever, 1.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended December 1, 1894. Reports to the State board of health from 62 observers indicate that pneumonia and remittent fever increased, and that intermittent fever and tonsillitis decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present during the week at 229 places, scarlet fever at 63 places, enteric fever at 57, diphtheria at 45, measles at 6, and smallpox at 7 places—Adrian, Danby Township, Detroit, Manchester Township, Royal Oak Township, Sebewa Township, and St. Johns.

Four weeks ended December 1, 1894. Reports from 246 observers indicate that, compared with the preceding months, pneumonia increased, and diarrhea, typhoid fever, and intermittent fever decreased in area

of prevalence. Compared with the average for corresponding months in the eight years 1886-1893, intermittent fever, consumption, remittent fever, and erysipelas were less prevalent in November, 1894. Including reports by regular observers and others, consumption was reported present in Michigan in the month of November, 1894, at 229 places, typhoid fever at 116, scarlet fever at 109, diphtheria at 86, measles at 10, and smallpox at 9 places.

Reports from all sources show consumption reported at 7 places less, typhoid fever at 49 places less, scarlet fever at 7 places more, diphtheria at 4 places more, and smallpox at 1 place more than in the preceding month. Measles was reported at the same number of places as in the month of October.

MINNESOTA—*Winona*.—Month of November, 1894. Estimated population, 22,000. Total deaths, 26, including 1 from membranous croup.

MISSOURI—*Kansas City*.—Month of November, 1894. Population, 132,716. Total deaths, 110, including phthisis pulmonalis, 7; enteric fever, 3; diphtheria, 13; and croup, 4.

MISSISSIPPI—*Greenville*.—Month of November, 1894. Estimated population, 8,200. Total deaths, 8. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

NEW YORK.—Month of October, 1894. Reports to the State board of health from 8 districts, including New York City, Brooklyn, and 151 other cities, towns, and villages, show a total of 9,008 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 901; smallpox, 5; enteric fever, 234; scarlet fever, 32; croup and diphtheria, 551; measles, 15; and whooping cough, 72.

The Monthly Bulletin says:

The reported mortality for the month has decreased from a daily average of 311 to one of 290, which is identical with that of the corresponding month of last year. The average daily death rate for the preceding nine months was 335. The death rate per 1,000 population annually was about 16.60, against 17.50 in September and 19.15 in August. In 150 cities and villages, representing 75 per cent of the population, the death rate was 17.75, against 18.85 in September, showing a material decrease in the urban mortality. In 6 large cities there were about 200 fewer deaths than in September. There was a proportionate reduction in the rural mortality, the reported deaths from the same sparsely populated towns being 250 fewer than in September. The infant mortality was greatly reduced, the number of deaths under five years being 1,000 less than in September.

From zymotic diseases there were 1,420 deaths, against 2,320 in September and 1,540 in October, 1893; 18.0 per cent of the total mortality was from these causes, against an average for this month for ten years of 19.0. There were 800 fewer deaths from diarrheal diseases than in September; the mortality was, however, up to the average for the month. The customary fall increase from diphtheria, which did not show itself in September, has appeared, having caused 170 more deaths, but the mortality is a little less than a year ago; the increase is confined to the large cities. From typhoid fever the number of deaths has not increased. Scarlet fever continues but lightly prevalent, and caused

but 32 deaths. There was an increase of nearly 250 in deaths from acute respiratory diseases, as is usual. Consumption caused 1,012 deaths, or very nearly the average for the nine months preceding.

OHIO—Cleveland.—Month of November, 1894. Estimated population, 325,000. Total deaths, 450, including phthisis pulmonalis, 40; enteric fever, 12; scarlet fever, 89; diphtheria, 10; and croup, 12.

Mansfield.—Month of November, 1894. Estimated population, 18,000. Total deaths, 15, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; diphtheria, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

Youngstown.—Month of November, 1894. Estimated population, 35,000. Total deaths, 43, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; and whooping cough, 5.

PENNSYLVANIA—Plymouth.—Two weeks ended November 24, 1894. Population, 9,344. Total deaths, 4, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Williamsport.—Month of November, 1894. Estimated population, 35,000. Total deaths, 24, including 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TENNESSEE—Chattanooga.—Month of November, 1894. Estimated population, white, 27,000; colored, 13,000; total, 40,000. Deaths, white, 13; colored, 28; total, 41, including phthisis pulmonalis, 8; croup, 2; and whooping cough, 1.

Memphis.—Month of November, 1894. Estimated population, white, 32,376; colored, 25,575; total, 57,951. Deaths, white, 46; colored, 64; total, 110, including phthisis pulmonalis, 9; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 2; and diphtheria, 3.

Nashville.—Month of November, 1894. Estimated population, white, 54,595; colored, 33,159; total, 87,754. Deaths, white, 45; colored, 55; total, 100, including phthisis pulmonalis, 23; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; and croup, 3.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Eighth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Vermont, year ended August 31, 1894.

Laws of Maryland, Relating to the Public Health, in force June 1, 1894, compiled by James A. Steuart, A. M., M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Report of the Health Officer of the District of Columbia, 1893.

Thirty-second Annual Report of Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Seventeenth Annual Report of the Health Commissioner of St. Louis, Mo.

Twenty-sixth Registration Report of Vital Statistics of Michigan, 1892.

Statistik der Infectiösen Erkrankungen in der Jahren, 1881–1891, und Untersuchung des Einflusses der Witterung von Josef Körösi, Director des Communalstatistischen Bureaus.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Pneumonia.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicella.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Allegheny, Pa.	Dec. 10.	105,287	26	2						3		3	
Altoona, Pa.	Dec. 1.	30,337	5										
Altoona, Pa.	Dec. 8.	30,337	14										1
Amesbury, Mass.	Dec. 8.	9,798	3	1									
Auburn, N. Y.	do	25,858	7	1									
Baltimore, Md.	do	434,439	167	32						1	1	9	2
Bath, Me.	do	8,723	3	1						6	2		
Battle Creek, Mich.	Dec. 8.	13,197	3										
Beverly, Mass.	Nov. 24.	10,821	5										
Beverly, Mass.	Dec. 1.	10,821	4										
Beverly, Mass.	Dec. 10.	10,821	3										
Binghamton, N. Y.	Dec. 8.	35,005	16	2							1	3	4
Boston, Mass.	do	448,477	244	33						5	4	43	4
Bristol, Conn.	do	7,382	3										1
Brockton, Mass.	Dec. 1.	27,294	6	2								1	
Brookline, Mass.	do	12,103	3										
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Dec. 8.	806,343	358	42						2	5	35	5
Bucyrus, Ohio.	do	5,974	4							1			
Butler, Pa.	do	8,734	1										
Butte, Mont.	Dec. 1.	10,723	2										
Cambridge, Mass.	Dec. 8.	70,028	14	4								2	
Charleston, S. C.	Dec. 1.	54,955	139	5						1			
Claremont, N. H.	Dec. 8.	5,565	4										
Cleveland, Ohio.	do	261,353	100	5							12		
Columbus, Ind.	Dec. 1.	6,719	1										
Columbus, Ohio.	Dec. 8.	88,150	1	1						1		2	
Cumberland, Md.	do	12,729	5	1									
Dayton, Ohio.	Dec. 6.	61,220	4									2	
Dedham, Mass.	Dec. 1.	7,123	1										
Detroit, Mich.	Dec. 8.	205,876	75			4						15	
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Dec. 1.	9,416	5									3	
Erie, Pa.	Dec. 8.	40,634	9							1	2		
Everett, Mass.	do	11,068	3										
Fall River, Mass.	do	74,398	33	1						3			1
Fitchburg, Mass.	Dec. 1.	22,037	8							1			
Flint, Mich.	do	9,803	5										
Flint, Mich.	Dec. 8.	9,803	3										
Fort Smith, Ark.	Nov. 3.	11,311	1										
Fort Smith, Ark.	Nov. 10.	11,311	6									1	
Fort Smith, Ark.	Nov. 17.	11,311	3										
Fort Smith, Ark.	Nov. 24.	11,311	1	1									
Fort Smith, Ark.	Dec. 1.	11,311	2										
Fort Worth, Tex.	do	23,076	5										
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Dec. 8.	60,278	21	5									
Haverhill, Mass.	do	27,412	5	1									
Hoboken, N. J.	Dec. 1.	43,648	24	2							1	2	
Ironton, Ohio.	do	10,939	3							1	1		
Jamestown, N. Y.	do	16,038	2							1			
Johnstown, N. Y.	do	7,768	2	1									
Johnstown, N. Y.	Dec. 8.	7,768	3	2									
Johnstown, Pa.	do	21,805	7										
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Dec. 1.	17,853	7							2			
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Dec. 8.	17,853	2										
Knoxville, Tenn.	do	22,535	10	1								1	
Lawrence, Mass.	Nov. 24.	44,654	16	1						1	1		
Lawrence, Mass.	Dec. 1.	44,654	13										
Lebanon, Pa.	do	14,664	4										
Lowell, Mass.	Dec. 8.	77,696	32	2								2	1
Ludington, Mich.	Dec. 10.	7,517	1										
Lynchburg, Va.	Dec. 8.	19,709	9	1									
McKeesport, Pa.	Dec. 1.	20,741	5										
Macon, Ga.	Dec. 8.	22,746	11										
Manitowoc, Wis.	Nov. 18.	7,710	5	2									
Manitowoc, Wis.	Nov. 25.	7,710	2							1		1	
Manitowoc, Wis.	Dec. 1.	7,710	2										
Massillon, Ohio.	Dec. 8.	10,092	1							1			
Medford, Mass.	do	11,079	6								1		
Memphis, Tenn.	Dec. 1.	64,495	28	5								1	
Memphis, Tenn.	Dec. 8.	64,495	18	1						2		1	
Michigan City, Ind.	do	10,776	3										
Milwaukee, Wis.	Dec. 1.	204,468	82	8		12				1		2	
Milwaukee, Wis.	Dec. 8.	204,468	72	7		12						5	
Minneapolis, Minn.	do	164,738	34	3								1	
Mobile, Ala.	do	31,076	20	3						1			

* Estimated population, white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. Total, 65,165. † White, 14; colored, 25.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Phthisis pul- monalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.....	Dec. 1.....	10,830	4	1										
Nashville, Tenn.....	Dec. 8.....	76,168	34	7										
Naugatuck, Conn.....	do.....	6,218	5							1	1			
New Bedford, Mass.....	do.....	40,733	20	3										
New Brunswick, N. J.....	Dec. 9.....	18,603	10											
New Haven, Conn.....	Dec. 6.....	81,298	21	1					2					
New Orleans, La.....	Dec. 1.....	242,039	149	17								5	1	
Newport, R. I.....	Dec. 8.....	19,457	4									1		
Newton, Mass.....	do.....	24,379	9	1							4	1		
New York, N. Y.....	do.....	1,515,301	680	103		2				8	6	29	8	5
Norristown, Pa.....	do.....	19,791	12									1		
North Adams, Mass.....	Dec. 1.....	16,074	3											
Northampton, Mass.....	do.....	14,990	2											
Oneonta, N. Y.....	Dec. 8.....	6,272	2											
Palmer, Mass.....	do.....	6,520	1											
Passaic, N. J.....	do.....	13,028	6											
Pensacola, Fla.....	Dec. 1.....	11,750	5											
Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.....	1,046,964	412	46	1				8	4	33			2
Pittsfield, Mass.....	Dec. 1.....	17,281	3											
Portland, Me.....	Dec. 8.....	36,425	20	3					1			2		
Pottsville, Pa.....	Dec. 1.....	14,117	3	1										
Pottsville, Pa.....	Dec. 8.....	14,117	4											
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	Dec. 2.....	32,206	12											
Providence, R. I.....	Dec. 8.....	132,146	32								1	1		
Pueblo, Col.....	Dec. 1.....	24,558	21											
Putnam, Conn.....	Nov. 24.....	6,512	1											
Putnam, Conn.....	Dec. 1.....	6,512	1											
Racine, Wis.....	Dec. 8.....	21,014	6											
Reading, Pa.....	Dec. 10.....	58,661	25	1										
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Dec. 1.....	44,843	21	3					1			6		
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	do.....	5,864	0											
Sault Ste. Marie.....	do.....	5,760	2											
Scranton, Pa.....	Dec. 8.....	75,215	32	2					1					
Seneca Falls, N. Y.....	Dec. 1.....	6,116	4	1								2		
Shreveport, La.....	do.....	11,979	5	3										
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	do.....	10,177	4											
South Bethlehem, Pa.....	Dec. 9.....	10,302	2											
Springfield, Mass.....	Dec. 8.....	44,179	8	1										
Sterling, Ill.....	Dec. 1.....	5,824	2											
Superior, Wis.....	do.....	11,983	5									1		
Taunton, Mass.....	Dec. 8.....	25,448	18	1							1			
Tiffin, Ohio.....	do.....	10,801	5	1								3		
Titusville, Pa.....	do.....	8,073	2											
Urbana, Ohio.....	do.....	6,510	2	1										
Utica, N. Y.....	Dec. 9.....	44,007	17	2										

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended December 3, 1894.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	32		9	1.02		.37
Portland, Me.....	29		5	.92		.65
Northfield, Vt.....	28		8	.70	.14	
Boston, Mass.....	38		9	.96		.44
Block Island, R. I.....	41		7	.88		.04
Albany, N. Y.....	35		7	.68	.02	
New York, N. Y.....	40		4	.74	.07	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	38		1	.67		.22
Atlantic City, N. J.....	41		4	.84		.68
Baltimore, Md.....	42		4	.74		.64
Washington, D. C.....	42		4	.63		.59
Lynchburg, Va.....	41	3		.77		.77
Norfolk, Va.....	48		2	.80		.80
Charlotte, N. C.....	48		1	.93		.91
Wilmington, N. C.....	53		1	.73		.69
Charleston, S. C.....	55	1		.73		.73
Augusta, Ga.....	52	0		.78		.78
Savannah, Ga.....	56	1		.65		.65
Jacksonville, Fla.....	60	2		.62		.69
Titusville, Fla.....	65	1		.70		.56
Jupiter, Fla.....	71	1		.64		.34
Key West, Fla.....	72	0		.48		.45
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	46	6		1.20		1.18
Mobile, Ala.....	55	5		.98		.98
Montgomery, Ala.....	53	4		1.01		.98
Vicksburg, Miss.....	54	7		1.16		.37
New Orleans, La.....	59	7		1.05		1.05
Shreveport, La.....	53	9		1.12		.60
Fort Smith, Ark.....	47	4		.74	.84	
Little Rock, Ark.....	49	5		1.25		.20
Palestine, Tex.....	54	10		.96		.50
Galveston, Tex.....	61	6		1.05		.72
San Antonio, Tex.†.....						
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	61	8		.59	.05	
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	48	4		.90	.64	
Nashville, Tenn.....	46	3		.81		.49
Knoxville, Tenn.....	44	2		.88		.42
Louisville, Ky.....	43	0		.91	.77	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	38		2	.82	.49	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	41		1	.77	.41	
Columbus, Ohio.....	38		2	.74	.29	
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	40		1	.77	.78	
Pittsburg, Pa.....	40		2	.57	.68	
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	34		6	.83		.66
Buffalo, N. Y.....	35		5	.81		.55
Erie, Pa.....	38		3	.91		.52
Cleveland, Ohio.....	36		2	.63	.02	
Toledo, Ohio.....	36		4	.60		.26
Detroit, Mich.†.....						
Port Huron, Mich.....	33		3	.57		.53
Alpena.....	30		3	.62		.51
Marquette, Mich.....	28		5	.56		.21
Grand Haven, Mich.....	34		4	.63		.61
Milwaukee, Wis.....	29		3	.42		.32
Chicago, Ill.....	31		2	.56		.48
Duluth, Minn.....	24		4	.35		.33
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	26		6	.28		.28
La Crosse, Wis.....	30		7	.35		.35
Davenport, Iowa.....	34		7	.42		.40
Des Moines, Iowa.....	32		5	.35	.39	
Keokuk, Iowa.....	36		7	.42	.66	
Springfield, Ill.....	38		7	.63	.83	
Cairo, Ill.....	44	2		.82	.04	
St. Louis, Mo.....	41		3	.60	1.45	
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	41	4		.74	1.69	
Kansas City, Mo.....	38		4	.49		.36

* The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

† Report missing.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended December 3, 1894—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<i>Missouri Valley—Continued.</i>						
Wichita, Kans.....	39	1		.21		.19
Concordia, Kans.....	36		1	.25		.24
Omaha, Nebr.....	33		4	.28		.27
Valentine, Nebr.....	32		1	.07		.07
Huron, S. Dak.....	25	0		.10		.10
Pierre, S. Dak.....	27	1		.07		.07
Moorehead, Minn.....	18		4	.14		.14
St. Vincent, Minn.....	14		6	.10		.08
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	21	0		.19		.19
Williston, N. Dak.....	20	0		.10		.06
<i>Rocky Mountain Slope:</i>						
Havre, Mont.....	25	1		.21		.20
Helena, Mont.....	28	3		.17		.14
Spokane, Wash.....	34	2		.54		.50
Wallawalla, Wash.....	41		3	.52		.38
Winnemucca, Nev.....	34		2	.21		.15
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	37	2		.35		.35
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	32		1	.04	.29	
North Platte, Nebr.....	32		1	.14		.14
Denver, Colo.....	37		2	.14	.04	
Pueblo, Colo.....	37		4	.07	.07	
Dodge City, Kans.....	37		2	.17		.17
Abilene, Tex.....	50	6		.56		.33
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	35	5		.21		.21
El Paso, Tex.....	49	4		.07		.07
Tucson, Ariz.†.....						
<i>Pacific Coast:</i>						
Port Angeles, Wash.†.....						
Portland, Oreg.....	41	0		1.69		1.01
Roseburg, Oreg.....	45		3	1.21		.40
Red Bluff, Cal.....	50		2	1.00	.16	
Sacramento, Cal.....	51		4	.79		.15
San Francisco, Cal.....	54		2	.93	.16	
Fresno, Cal.....	51		3	.28		.01
Los Angeles, Cal.....	58		2	.72		.72
San Diego, Cal.....	58		3	.37		.37
Yuma, Ariz.....	60		1	.14		.14

* The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

† Report missing.

FOREIGN

[Reports received from the U. S. consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

Cholera and yellow fever as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S., May 15 to December 12, 1894.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Mecca.....	June 11.....			Cholera reported.
Austria-Hungary:				
Bukowina.....	June 4-Oct. 28.....	827	436	
	Oct. 29-Nov. 4.....	1	1	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 11.....	1	1	
Galicia—				
Bahnia district.....	July 24-July 30.....	6	3	Total to May 29 in all Galicia, 94 cases, 43 deaths.
Biala district.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 2.....	3	1	
Bobrka district.....	Sept. 3-Oct. 28.....	182	121	
	Oct. 29-Nov. 4.....	50	31	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 11.....	35	17	
Bochnia district.....	July 31-Sept. 23.....	18	9	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 11.....	2	1	
Bohorodczann district.....	Aug. 13-Oct. 28.....	422	244	
	Oct. 29-Nov. 4.....	6	5	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 11.....	12	4	
Borszczow district.....	May 30-Oct. 28.....	601	304	Borszczow Husiatyn, Nisko, and Tarnoborzeg, June 12-June 19, 31 cases, 15 deaths.
	Oct. 29-Nov. 4.....	41	25	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 11.....	75	39	
Brody district.....	Oct. 9-Oct. 28.....	46	14	
	Oct. 29-Nov. 4.....	48	30	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 11.....	12	5	
Brzczann.....	Oct. 15-Oct. 28.....	84	49	
	Oct. 29-Nov. 4.....	51	24	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 11.....	35	21	
Brzesko district.....	Aug. 13-Sept. 2.....	9	4	
Buczacz district.....	July 24-Oct. 28.....	1751	740	
	Oct. 29-Nov. 4.....	35	14	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 11.....	47	24	
Bouhajce.....	Aug. 7-Aug. 12.....	3	1	
Cracow district.....	July 10-Oct. 28.....	426	252	
	Oct. 29-Nov. 4.....	5	4	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 11.....	2	1	
Chrzanow district.....	Aug. 27-Oct. 7.....	58	20	
Czorkow district.....	July 17-Oct. 28.....	334	167	
	Oct. 29-Nov. 4.....	93	43	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 11.....	89	48	
Dabrowa district.....	July 31-Sept. 2.....	19	10	
Dorlice district.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 28.....	21	11	
	Oct. 29-Nov. 4.....	1	1	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 11.....	1	1	
Ernbaw district.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 2.....	4	2	
Grodol district.....	Nov. 5-Nov. 11.....	3	2	
Horodenka district.....	July 10-Oct. 14.....	1025	554	
	Oct. 22-Oct. 28.....	4	3	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 11.....	1	1	
Husiatyn district.....	June 19-Oct. 28.....	530	219	
	Oct. 29-Nov. 4.....	58	32	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 11.....	38	21	
Jaslo district.....	Nov. 5-Nov. 11.....	3	1	
Jaworow.....	Oct. 8-Oct. 28.....	5	2	
Kalusz district.....	Aug. 13-Oct. 21.....	81	44	
Kamiouka district.....	Sept. 24-Oct. 28.....	237	126	
	Oct. 29-Nov. 4.....	25	12	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 11.....	4	2	
Kolbuszow district.....	July 10-Sept. 16.....	10	8	
Kolomea district.....	July 17-Oct. 28.....	322	179	
	Oct. 29-Nov. 4.....	12	8	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 11.....	4	2	
Kosow district.....	Aug. 13-Oct. 28.....	193	109	
	Oct. 29-Nov. 4.....	2	2	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 11.....	5	1	
Lemberg district.....	Sept. 3-Oct. 28.....	108	82	
	Oct. 29-Nov. 4.....	12	8	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 11.....	7	5	

Cholera and yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<i>Austria-Hungary—Continued.</i>				
Malhrisch Ostrau.....	Sept. 10-Sept. 16....	1	.....
Melec district.....	July 31-Sept. 9....	5	2	
Mosciska district.....	Sept. 10-Sept. 16....	1	.....
Muslenice district.....	Sept. 10-Sept. 16....	2	2	
	Oct. 15-Oct. 28....	6	3	
	Oct. 29-Nov. 4....	2	1	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 11....	.....	1	
Nadworna district.....	Aug. 13-Oct. 21....	40	24	
	Oct. 29-Nov. 4....	1	.....
	Nov. 5-Nov. 11....	.....	1	
Nisko district.....	July 17-Sept. 2....	33	22	
Noun Targ-Neumarkt.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 21....	11	3	
Oldenburg district.....	July 20.....	.....	.....	3 deaths reported.
Podhakce district.....	Aug. 13-Oct. 28....	322	168	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 11....	4	2	
Przemyslann district.....	Sept. 10-Sept. 30....	26	14	
	Oct. 8-Oct. 28....	8	3	
	Oct. 29-Nov. 4....	.....	1	
Pressburg district.....	Sept. 13.....	.....	.....	Cholera reported.
Rohatyn district.....	Sept. 3-Oct. 23....	443	247	
	Oct. 29-Nov. 4....	23	15	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 11....	14	10	
Saybusch district.....	July 24-Aug. 19....	35	12	
	Oct. 8-Oct. 14....	3	3	
Skalat.....	July 24-Oct. 28....	111	73	
	Oct. 29-Nov. 4....	40	25	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 11....	61	24	
Sniatyn district.....	Aug. 7-Oct. 23....	100	62	
Stanislaw district.....	July 17-Oct. 28....	459	252	
	Oct. 29-Nov. 4....	11	8	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 11....	15	8	
Strni district.....	Oct. 22-Oct. 28....	1	1	
	Oct. 29-Nov. 4....	14	6	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 11....	9	5	
Tarnossel.....	July 24-Aug. 6....	3	.....
Tarno district.....	July 31-Sept. 30....	99	52	
Tarnobrz district.....	July 31-Sept. 16....	112	67	
Tarnopol district.....	Aug. 20-Sept. 30....	2	1	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 11....	.....	2	
Tlumacz district.....	July 31-Oct. 28....	1060	544	
	Oct. 29-Nov. 4....	18	11	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 11....	7	7	
Trembowla district.....	Sept. 17-Oct. 28....	74	41	
	Oct. 29-Nov. 4....	46	21	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 11....	23	22	
Turka district.....	Sept. 10-Sept. 16....	1	.....
Wieliczka district.....	July 24-Sept. 23....	118	68	
	Oct. 29-Nov. 4....	1	1	
Wadowice district.....	Aug. 7-Sept. 23....	22	10	
Zaleszcznky.....	June 5-Oct. 28....	1097	599	
	Oct. 29-Nov. 4....	75	25	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 11....	51	27	
Zloczkow district.....	Sept. 17-Oct. 28....	226	123	
	Oct. 29-Nov. 4....	35	17	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 11....	29	12	
Zydaczow district.....	Sept. 17-Oct. 28....	53	24	
	Oct. 29-Nov. 4....	26	16	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 11....	11	7	
Silesia.....	Aug. 20-Sept. 16....	7	3	
<i>Belgium:</i>				
Angleur.....	July 17-Aug. 3....	11	6	
Antwerp province.....	Sept. 16-Oct. 6....	5	.....
	Oct. 14-Oct. 27....	8	2	
Brabant province.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 6....	2	.....
Calloo.....	Sept. 8.....	1	.....
Charleroi.....	Sept. 8.....	2	.....	Cholera reported.
Chatelmean.....	Aug. 19-Aug. 25....	1	.....	Cholera reported.
Cheratte.....	July 18-Aug. 8....	1	1	
East Flanders province.....	Sept. 16-Oct. 6....	2	.....
	Oct. 21-Oct. 27....	1	.....
Ghenée.....	July 29.....	1	1	
Herstel.....	July 18-Aug. 3....	.....	7	
Hougaerde.....	Sept. 9-Sept. 15....	1	.....
Jemeppe.....	July 23-July 30....	.....	2	To June 25, 50 cases.
Lanaeken.....	Sept. 8.....	1	.....	Cholera reported.
La Roche.....	Sept. 9-Sept. 15....	1	.....
Liege.....	June 9-Sept. 30....	1113	480	In city and suburbs.

Cholera and yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Belgium—Continued.				
Liege province.....	June 1-Sept. 30...	1139	586	
Limburg.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 3.....		56	
Limburg province.....	Sept. 16-Sept. 29...	3	1	
Marche.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 6.....	1		
Marchienne au Pont.....	Oct. 21-Oct. 27.....	1		
Mechlin.....	Sept. 9-Sept. 29...	6		
Moll.....	Sept. 8.....	1		Cholera reported.
Montegnee.....	Aug. 7.....		2	
Namur province.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 6.....	1		
Neupelt.....	Aug. 29.....	1	1	
Ongrée.....	July 17-July 30...	1	1	
Roclenge.....	Sept. 8.....	1	1	Cholera reported.
Rochefort.....	Sept. 16-Sept. 29...	6		
Seraing.....	June 15-Aug. 31...	21	16	
Spontin.....	Aug. 19-Aug. 25...	1		
Tilleur.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 30...	27	24	
Tirlemont.....	Sept. 16-Sept. 29...	1		
Tongres.....	Sept. 9-Sept. 15...	2		
Tilleur, Jemeppes, and St. Nicholas.....	Aug. 29.....	20	6	
Angleur, Alost, Liege, Montegnee, Seraing, St. Nicholas.....	June 25.....			Cholera reported.
Angleur, Buleur, Grace, Jemeppes, Montegnee, Tilleur.....	June 15-June 30...	90	49	
Angleur, Buleur, Fleron, Grace, Montegnee, Olne, Schlessin, Sommague, Tilleur.....	July 18.....			Cholera reported.
Wandre.....	July 18-Aug. 4.....	16	11	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janerio.....	Nov. 27.....			Cholera reported.
Sao Paulo.....	Nov. 27.....			Cholera reported.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Aug. 11.....			1 death on steamship Natal.
China:				
Canton.....	June 25 and July 2.....			Cholera reported.
Fuchau.....	June 23-June 30...		2	
Peking.....	Oct. 11.....			Cholera reported.
England:				
London.....	July 28-Aug. 4.....	5	1	On vessel from Russia lying in the Thames.
Gravesend.....	Aug. 18.....	1		On steamship Bradford, from St. Petersburg.
France:				
Ardennes (department).....	Sept. 27.....	1	1	
Avignon.....	July 19.....	1		
Bordeaux.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 11.....		1	
Cognac.....	Sept. 17-Oct. 8.....		6	
Department of Finistère.....	Apr. 22-May 25...	26	1	13 localities.
Marseilles.....	Sept. 28.....	1	1	
Manoel sur Seille.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 30...		150	
Mont devant Sassey.....	Aug. 10.....			2 cases reported.
Nantes.....	Aug. 10.....			1 case reported.
Paris.....	July 7.....			Cholera reported.
Rheims.....	Sept. 4.....			Cholera reported.
Rueil.....	May 27-Aug. 19...	11	7	
	June 23-July 7.....	2	1	
	July 21-July 22...		2	
Germany:				
Aix la Chapelle.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 24...	5		
Agilla.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 20...	1		
Allenstein and Labian dist.....	Sept. 3-Sept. 10...	2	1	
Althof.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 20...	4		
Berlin.....	July 19.....	1		
Bohnsack.....	July 11-July 16...	1		
Brahamunde.....	July 11-July 23...	2		
Briesen district.....	Sept. 3-Sept. 10...	1	1	
Breslau.....	Sept. 12.....	1	1	
Bromberg district.....	Aug. 7-Sept. 3.....	17	6	
Burgeln (near Marburg).....	To Sept. 3.....	12	3	
	Sept. 3-Sept. 10...	4	1	
Charlottenberg.....	Sept. 7.....	1	1	

Cholera and yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<i>Germany—Continued.</i>				
Cologne.....	Aug. 18.....	1	1	
Christefelde.....	July 16-July 23.....	2	2	
Dantzic.....	July 7-Aug. 27.....	28	9	4 cases on a boat from Königsberg to Dantzic.
Deutsch Eylau.....	June 28-July 4.....	2	2	
Direchau.....	July 11-July 23.....	2	2	
Dravlitzen.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 20.....	2	2	On vessel from Rotterdam.
Duisberg.....	Sept. 8-Sept. 24.....	3	2	
East Prussia (government).....	Sept. 11-Oct. 8.....	46	6	
	Oct. 15-Nov. 19.....	46	12	
Einlage.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 20.....	1	1	
Elbing district.....	Sept. 3-Sept. 10.....	2	1	
Emmerich.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 20.....	1	1	
Freinwalde.....	Aug. 20-Aug. 27.....	1	1	
Filehue district.....	Aug. 20-Aug. 27.....	2	2	
Fordon.....	July 11-July 23.....	2	2	
Garnsee.....	Aug. 6-Aug. 20.....	2	2	
Gollup.....	July 30-Aug. 27.....	9	2	
Grahenhof.....	Aug. 20-Aug. 27.....	1	1	
Grandenz.....	July 16-July 23.....	2	2	
Grieslienen.....	Sept. 11.....	15	4	
Grone Walz.....	July 11-July 30.....	4	4	
Grosz Strehlitz.....	Sept. 8-Sept. 14.....	1	1	
Hamburg.....	Sept. 15-Sept. 22.....	1	1	Infection in bacteriological laboratory.
Hohenloehütte.....	Aug. 31.....			Cholera reported.
Holm.....	July 30-Aug. 13.....	7	7	
Huntel.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 20.....	1	1	
Johannisburg district.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 27.....	54	19	
Josefinen.....	Aug. 8.....	1	1	
Kasemark.....	Aug. 20-Aug. 27.....	1	1	
Kattowitz district.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 14.....	62	21	
Knuzelbrack.....	July 11-Aug. 6.....	5	5	
Königsberg.....	Aug. 12-Aug. 27.....	17	9	
	Oct. 27-Nov. 10.....	4	3	
Königsberg district.....	Sept. 3-Sept. 10.....	1	1	
Landsberg.....	Aug. 20-Sept. 3.....	3	1	
Lubeck.....	July 18.....	1	1	} On steamers during voyage from St. Petersburg.
	July 30.....	1	1	
Lüchow.....	Sept. 23-Sept. 29.....	1	1	
Marienburg district.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 10.....	14	4	
Mohrungen district.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 10.....	5	3	
Myslowitz.....	Aug. 31.....			Cholera reported.
	Sept. 13.....			Cholera reported.
Nakel.....	Aug. 11.....		1	
Neusfahrwasser.....	July 11-Aug. 27.....	3	3	
Neubrich.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 20.....	1	1	
Netze-Warthe district.....	Aug. 13-Oct. 1.....	51	22	
	Oct. 15-Nov. 5.....	15	1	
Niedzwedzen.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 27.....	17	7	
Oberschliesen district.....	Aug. 16-Aug. 27.....	2	2	
Oppeln.....	Sept. 8-Sept. 14.....	1	1	
Ortelsberg.....	Aug. 5.....	1	1	
Osterode.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 27.....	7	3	
Plehnendorf.....	June 14-Aug. 27.....	21	3	
Rhine district.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 20.....	3	1	
Rosenberg.....	Sept. 8-Sept. 14.....	1	1	
Rosenthal.....	Aug. 20-Aug. 27.....	1	1	
Ruhrroatan Harbor.....	Aug. 20-Aug. 27.....	2	1	On vessel from Rotterdam.
Sagorschl.....	July 30-Aug. 6.....	3	3	In country districts.
Schidlitz.....	July 11-July 23.....	5	5	
Schilno.....	June 14-Aug. 20.....	9	2	Another report gives 5 deaths.
Schnarse.....	July 30-Aug. 6.....	1	1	
Schoneburg.....	Aug. 20-Aug. 27.....	1	1	
Schubin district.....	Aug. 20-Aug. 27.....	5	1	
Siemianowitz.....	Aug. 31.....			Cholera reported.
Silesia district.....	May 25-Nov. 19.....	260	94	
Stettin.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 6.....	8	4	
Stutthof district.....	Sept. 3-Sept. 10.....	1	1	
Tangermünde.....	Sept. 8-Sept. 14.....	1	1	
Thorn (department).....	July 11-Sept. 10.....	32	17	
Torgan.....	Sept. 3-Sept. 10.....	1	1	
Troyl.....	Aug. 20-Aug. 27.....	4	4	
Usch.....	Aug. 11.....	1	1	
Vistula district, West Prussia.....	Sept. 11-Oct. 29.....	80	24	
	Nov. 5-Nov. 19.....	11	6	
Weichselmunde.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 27.....	4	1	

Cholera and yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<i>Germany—Continued.</i>				
Weisenhohe.....	Aug. 11.....	.....	1	
Wirsitz district.....	Aug. 20-Sept. 3...	7	3	
Wilken.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 3...	4	.....
At 4 villages near Kolmar...	Aug. 20-Aug. 27...	6	.....
<i>Holland:</i>				
Alblasserdam.....	Sept. 7.....	.....	1	
Alfeu.....	.....	14	4	Reported October 27.
Alkmaar.....	July 14-Aug. 15...	3	2	
Amstelveen.....	Aug. 14-Aug. 25...	3	1	
Amsterdam.....	Aug. 1-Oct. 6.....	100	35	
.....	Oct. 9-Nov. 10...	11	.....
Arlanberg.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 13...	.....	1	
Ankerveen.....	Oct. 1.....	10	1	
.....	Oct. 6-Oct. 13...	.....	1	
Barsingerhorn.....	Aug. 2-Sept. 12...	4	1	
Benebroek.....	Aug. 2-Sept. 8...	2	1	
Beverwyk.....	July 14-Aug. 15...	3	1	
Bleslengraaf.....	July 11-Aug. 8...	.....	2	
Boskoop.....	Sept. 24-Sept. 29...	1	.....
Breukelen, St. Pieters.....	Sept. 25.....	1	1	
Broenhaven.....	July 11-Aug. 8...	4	.....
Burgerveen.....	Sept. 5-Sept. 26...	4	3	
Charleroi.....	Aug. 10.....	1	1	
Cosvorden.....	July 24-July 26...	.....	1	
Culemborg.....	Sept. 5-Sept. 12...	1	.....
Dordrecht.....	Aug. 2-Sept. 6...	4	3	
Dordtsest.....	Aug. 2-Aug. 12...	1	1	
Elsobeck.....	Sept. 1.....	1	.....
Elslo.....	July 18-Sept. 3...	2	.....
Enkhuyzen.....	Oct. 6-Oct. 13...	1	.....
Erp.....	July 14-Aug. 8...	.....	1	
Flushing.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 1...	4	2	On vessels in harbor.
Giesendam.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 6...	2	.....
Goch.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 3...	1	1	
Groenendal.....	July 27.....	.....	1	
Haarlem and environs.....	July 14-Sept. 30...	20	9	
.....	Oct. 20-Nov. 3...	2	.....
Haarlemmermeer.....	Aug. 15-Oct. 10...	6	1	
.....	Oct. 24.....	1	.....
.....	Nov. 4-Nov. 10...	.....	1	
Hagerswonde.....	.....	2	1	Reported October 27.
Halfweg.....	Aug. 10.....	5	2	
Heemkirk.....	Sept. 5-Sept. 12...	1	.....
Heer.....	Aug. 2-Sept. 1...	3	.....
Helder.....	Aug. 14-Sept. 19...	3	.....
Helvoetsluys.....	Sept. 24-Sept. 29...	1	1	
Helvorseer.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 10...	1	.....
Hengen.....	Sept. 1.....	.....	1	
Jdskenhingen.....	Sept. 24-Oct. 6...	5	1	
Jutfass.....	Sept. 8-Sept. 12...	.....	3	
Kapelle.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 17...	2	1	
.....	Oct. 6-Oct. 20...	2	.....
Katendrecht.....	Aug. 21-Aug. 30...	3	3	
Kinderdyk.....	Aug. 22.....	.....	1	
Koelofarendsveen.....	Nov. 4-Nov. 10...	.....	1	
Kolhorn.....	Aug. 14-Sept. 12...	.....	1	Several cases.
Konderkerke.....	Oct. 13-Oct. 20...	7	4	
Kralingen.....	Sept. 7-Oct. 6...	3	2	
.....	Oct. 6-Oct. 13...	1	.....
Krommanie.....	Aug. 14-Aug. 23...	1	.....
Kuilenberg.....	Sept. 9.....	.....	1	
Laudan.....	Sept. 5-Sept. 12...	1	.....
Landsmeer.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 12...	2	2	
Langerak.....	Sept. 4-Sept. 17...	2	.....
Langerdyk.....	July 11-Aug. 29...	1	10	
Leyden.....	July 14-Aug. 14...	.....	2	
Leiderdorp.....	Nov. 4-Nov. 10...	.....	1	
Lobith.....	Aug. 18.....	.....	.....	Cholera reported. Including 48 cases and 23 deaths in suburbs.
Maestricht.....	July 18-Sept. 10...	176	84	
Meern district.....	Oct. 6-Oct. 13...	8	5	
Middlerode.....	July 11-Aug. 8...	.....	1	
Mydrecht.....	July 14-Aug. 8...	1	.....
.....	Aug. 18.....	.....	.....	Cholera reported.
Nieuwer Amstel.....	Aug. 14-Aug. 23...	2	.....
Nieukirk.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 8...	.....	1	
Nieuwerpoost.....	Sept. 2.....	.....	1	

Cholera and yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.	
Holland—Continued.					
North Brabant.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 6...	1	Reported.	
Oudshoorn.....	Oct. 27.....	1	1		
Oirschat.....	Aug. 28.....	1	.....	
Oostzan.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 10...	2	.....	
Papendrecht.....	Sept. 8-Sept. 12...	4	3		
Purmerend.....	Aug. 14-Oct. 10...	3	.....	
Rantendrecht.....	Aug. 23.....	1	1		
Roelsarendsveen.....	Oct. 13-Oct. 20...	.....	2	
Roermond.....	Aug. 2-Aug. 8...	1	1		
Rotterdam.....	Aug. 3-Aug. 25...	8	7		
	Aug. 30.....	1	1	1 case reported.	
	Sept. 8-Sept. 22...	3	3		
	Nov. 4-Nov. 10...	1	.....	
Spykenisse.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 3...	4	2		
The Hague.....	Oct. 6.....	.....	.....
Tillburg.....	Sept. 4-Sept. 12...	6	5		
Utrecht.....	July 14-Oct. 10...	7	6		
	Oct. 6-Oct. 13...	.....	1	
	Oct. 20-Oct. 27...	1	1		
Velzen.....	To Aug. 21.....	7	.....	
Vleuten in der Meer.....	Sept. 24-Oct. 10...	6	3	Reported.	
Vroenhoved.....	July 14-Aug. 10...	2	1		
Waddingsveen.....	Oct. 13-Oct. 20...	1	.....	
Weesp.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 10...	1	.....	
	Oct. 6-Nov. 10...	12	8		
Wertgrastyk.....	July 11-Aug. 8...	.....	1	
Womerveer.....	July 11-Aug. 18...	1	2		
Woubrugge.....	Oct. 27.....	1	1		
	Nov. 4-Nov. 10...	2	.....	
Woydrecht.....	July 14-Aug. 8...	1	.....	
Wyk-an-Zee.....	Aug. 28.....	1	Cholera reported.	
Wykenmeer.....	Sept. 11.....	1	.....	
Zaandam.....	July 14-Oct. 10...	4	5		
Zutphen.....	Sept. 4-Sept. 26...	6	3		
Zwiggette.....	Sept. 17-Sept. 26	1	.....	
Zvidschalwyk.....	Aug. 18.....	.....	.....
India:					
Bombay.....	May 16-Sept. 25...	.....	339	
	Oct. 16-Oct. 30...	.....	2	
Calcutta.....	May 6-Sept. 15...	.....	346	
	Sept. 22-Oct. 7...	.....	66	
Madras.....	Apr. 21-May 4...	.....	2	
Italy:					
Naples.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 6...	.....	1	
Procida.....	Aug. 31.....	1	.....	
Japan:					
Hiogo.....	July 14-Aug. 18...	6	3		
Russia:					
Archangel.....	Sept. 9-Oct. 4...	322	165		
Astrakhan (government).....	July 8-Oct. 6...	197	133		
Baku.....	Aug. 19-Sept. 29...	6	4		
	Oct. 24.....	3	2		
Bessarabia.....	July 18-Sept. 29...	1615	617		
	Sept. 30-Nov. 13...	228	86		
Brest (city).....	July 2-July 20...	34	13		
Cherson (government).....	Sept. 2-Sept. 4...	52	32		
	Sept. 19-Oct. 20...	15	7		
Courland (government).....	July 3-Sept. 15...	172	96		
	Sept. 23-Oct. 6...	157	76		
Cronstadt (government).....	June 20-Aug. 30...	219	80		
Don district.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 8...	8	3		
Estland (government).....	July 1-Sept. 29...	290	128		
Grodno (government).....	June 2-Sept. 22...	2781	1208		
Finland.....	To July 22.....	11	4		
	July 23-Sept. 10...	21	17		
Hangoe (Finland).....	July 11-July 18...	2	1		
Joachimsthal.....	Sept. 7-Sept. 20...	16	.....	
Kalisch (government).....	July 8-Oct. 3...	573	259		
	Sept. 30-Oct. 13...	11	8		
	Oct. 16-Oct. 24...	10	7		
	Oct. 31-Nov. 9...	5	4		
Kaluga (government).....	Aug. 21-Oct. 13...	73	34		
Kasan.....	Aug. 12-Oct. 13...	261	158		
Kieff (city).....	Sept. 13-Oct. 13...	91	66		
Kielce (government).....	June 17-Aug. 24...	5815	2807		
	Aug. 22-Oct. 2...	1353	789		
Kjasan.....	Aug. 12-Aug. 18...	99	43		
	Oct. 7-Oct. 20...	7	8		

Cholera and yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<i>Russia—Continued.</i>				
Kostroma.....	July 29-Oct. 6	487	192	
Kovno (government).....	May 6-Oct. 27...	677	271	
	Nov. 4-Nov. 10...	21	5	
Kursk (government).....	Sept. 2-Sept. 8	2		
Livland (government).....	To Aug. 13	45	23	
	Aug. 12-Sept. 22	284	132	
	Sept. 30-Oct. 13	7	5	
Lodz Government.....	Aug. 13	231	143	
Lomza (government).....	July 21-Sept. 19	513	359	
	Sept. 16-Sept. 29	1	2	
Lublin (government).....	July 29-Oct. 19	544	264	
	Oct. 16-Oct. 25	36	19	
	Nov. 1-Nov. 8	21	10	
Minsk.....	July 29-Oct. 27	619	268	
Moscow (city).....	Aug. 29-Aug. 31	1	1	
Mohilev.....	Aug. 4	4	2	
	Sept. 16-Sept. 22	6	4	
Mlava (city).....	May 28-May 29	20	10	
Narva (city).....	July 3-Sept. 20	105	41	
Novgorod (government).....	July 8-Oct. 13	2146	1120	
Olonetz (government).....	July 4-Oct. 6	511	275	
Pensa.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 2	1	1	
	Sept. 23-Oct. 6	28	14	
Perm (government).....	Aug. 19-Oct. 13	460	181	
Petrikov (government).....	May 13-Oct. 20	4557	2366	
	Oct. 16-Oct. 27	39	33	
	Nov. 14-Nov. 9	2		
Plock (government).....	May 6-Sept. 29	3164	1634	Includes city of Ciechanow. June 1 to 19, 157 cases, 74 deaths.
Podolia (government).....	May 9-Sept. 29	1653	688	
	Oct. 7-Oct. 20	676	261	
Poltava.....	Sept. 23-Oct. 13	12	10	
Pskov.....	Aug. 19-Oct. 13	101	42	
Radom (government).....	May 6-Oct. 4	6097	3059	
Revel.....	July 12		1	
Riga.....	Aug. 14-Oct. 23	356	184	
Ryasan (government).....	Aug. 12-Oct. 6	1102	531	
Samara.....	Aug. 12-Oct. 20	181	92	
Saratov.....	Aug. 14-Oct. 13	374	280	
St. Petersburg (gov't).....	July 1-Oct. 10	2143	568	
	Oct. 7-Oct. 20	10	2	
	Oct. 22-Oct. 26		1	
St. Petersburg (city).....	July 1-Oct. 5	4512	2214	
	Oct. 13-Oct. 27	10	7	
Serenetz (government).....	July 10	11	5	
	July 16	13	6	
Simbirsk.....	Aug. 19-Sept. 15	16	8	
	Sept. 16-Oct. 13	31	17	
Smolensk.....	July 22-July 28	1	1	
Tambov.....	Sept. 16-Oct. 13	89	47	
Tambov (government).....	Aug. 19-Sept. 15	35	20	
Tschernigov.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 13	15	10	
Taurida.....	Sept. 13-Sept. 26	9	4	
Tiflis.....	Sept. 23-Oct. 6	4	1	
	Oct. 20-Oct. 25	7	2	
Tobolsk.....	Aug. 25-Aug. 30	6		
	Sept. 16-Sept. 22	15	10	
	Sept. 23-Oct. 6	7	2	
Tomsk.....	July 22-July 28	16	5	
Tula (government).....	May 20-Sept. 15	57	11	
Tver.....	Aug. 12-Sept. 8	24	7	
	Sept. 16-Sept. 29	16	10	
Ufa.....	Sept. 4-Sept. 19	6	3	
Viatka (government).....	Aug. 13-Oct. 6	44	30	
Vladimir.....	Aug. 19-Oct. 20	487	274	
Volhynia.....	Aug. 7-Sept. 22	164	58	
	Sept. 30-Oct. 13	9	4	
Warsaw (government).....	Apr. 28-Oct. 23	5983	2974	
Warsaw (city).....	May 6-Oct. 7	1334	573	
	Oct. 13-Oct. 23	14	7	
Werchnye Sselo.....	July 16	30	9	
Wilna.....	Nov. 4-Nov. 10	7	1	
Witbst.....	July 22-Oct. 27	600	192	
Wologda.....	Aug. 13-Oct. 13	20	10	
Yaroslav.....	July 22-Oct. 10	695	285	
Ykaterinoslav.....	Aug. 26-Oct. 13	131	61	
Zedletz.....	July 16-Oct. 4	1645	821	
Kiev, Mohilev, Orel, Pskow, Jaroslavl, Smolensk.	Aug. 10	10	8	

Cholera and yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Spain :				
Lucena.....	Aug. 9.....	1	1	
Sweden :				
Stockholm and Fejan Quar- antine Stations.....	July 4-Aug. 19...	29	5	
Adana.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 14...	16	10	
Adrianople.....	July 12-Sept. 11...	342	204	
	Sept. 23-Oct. 13...	22	10	
Akschehi.....	June 27.....	3	1	
Akserei.....	June 30-July 3...	7	6	
Angora.....	May 31-Oct. 1...	1259	723	
Arabson.....	June 30-July 3...	3	1	
Avasan.....	June 8-June 26...	27		
Bey Bazar.....	Sept. 27.....			Cholera reported.
Bitlis.....	Oct. 7-Oct. 9...	14	15	
Broussa.....	Sept. 27.....			Cholera reported.
Ben Bunar.....	May 10-May 21...		7	
Biledjik.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 5...	6	4	
Bogazlian.....	June 3-June 19...	21		
Constantinople.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...		5	
	Oct. 1-Oct. 30...	2	2	
	Oct. 26-Nov. 6...	9	4	
Damascus.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 17...	13	7	
Divriki.....	May 24-June 22...	7	3	
Erbaa.....	June 5-June 24...	19		
Erzingen.....	Aug. 15.....	6	3	
Ezeroum.....	Apr. 17-Sept. 22...	697	362	
	Oct. 2-Oct. 6...	51	38	
Gumush Hadji.....	June 26.....	1		
Harpoot.....	Aug. 11-Aug. 18...			
Hodja.....	Sept. 2.....	1	1	
Hudavendkiar.....	July 22-Sept. 24...	439	326	
	Sept. 27-Oct. 6...	21	13	
	Oct. 9-Oct. 14...	19	7	
	Oct. 18-Nov. 5...	37	30	
Iskilih.....	May 19-June 1...		85	
Ismid.....	Oct. 28-Oct. 30...		2	
Izneek.....	Aug. 4.....		3	
Jozgat.....	May 31-June 1...		3	
Kadikoi.....	May 16-June 26...	3	15	
Kaissecl.....	June 21-June 26...	359		Includes vicinity.
Kastamouni.....	May 5-Sept. 8...	146	168	
Kaza von Zeila.....	May 16-June 26...		145	
Kirschehr.....	June 3-June 27...	130		
Kouia.....	May 13-Sept. 20...	503	328	
Lule Burgas.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 2...	24	14	
Maaden.....	June 26.....	2		
Mahmurat el Aziz.....	Aug. 9.....			Cholera reported.
Marsowan.....	May 13-Sept. 17...	685	302	
Milan.....	June 21-Aug. 18...	4		
Mustapha Pasha.....	March 19-Apr. 16...	41	27	
	July 31-Aug. 10...	20	10	
	Sept. 15.....			Several cases.
Musch.....	Sept. 18.....		2	
Nebk.....	Sept. 2-Sept. 6...	8	4	
Neuschehr.....	June 30.....		1	
Niksar.....	May 27-May 30...		11	
Oolash.....	Aug. 11-Aug. 18...			Cholera reported.
Sandjak Ismid.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 13...	41	35	
Sansoum.....	May 29.....	12	6	
Sivas.....	Apr. 15-Aug. 12...	5325	1687	
Sparta.....	July 21.....			Cholera reported.
Tokat.....	May 17-June 27...	67	23	
Torodik.....	Sept. 29.....	12	7	
Trebizond.....	May 16-June 29...	50	5	
Trokia.....	Aug. 22.....	1		
Tschataldga.....	Aug. 9.....			Cholera reported.
Unia.....	June 18-June 19...	11		
Urgup.....	May 18-July 3...	15	2	
Vau.....	Sept. 20.....			Cholera reported.

Cholera and yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Apr. 29-Sept. 15.....	438	1	
Santos.....	Oct. 13-Oct. 20.....	2	1	
Cuba:				
Cardenas.....	Oct. 6-Oct. 13.....	158	28	
Cienfuegos.....	Apr. 29-Oct. 29.....	40	58	
Cruces City.....	Aug. 1.....	12	11	Fever reported.
Guantanamo.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....	832	316	
Havana.....	Apr. 27-Nov. 22.....	32	12	
Manzanillo.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 6.....	4	2	
Manzcaragna.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	100	26	Yellow fever reported.
Matanzas.....	Aug. 1.....	5	2	
Sagua la Grande.....	June 20-Oct. 17.....	7	1	
Santiago de Cuba.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 7.....	102	29	
	July 1-July 7.....	11	5	
	Apr. 26-Oct. 27.....			
	Oct. 28-Nov. 10.....			
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 4-May 10.....	3		
Honduras:				
Nacaome.....	Apr. 8-Apr. 28.....	5		
Mexico:				
Laguna.....	Sept. 13.....			Yellow fever reported.
Vera Cruz.....	Apr. 27-Oct. 18.....	197	2	
	Nov. 1-Nov. 8.....	1		
	Nov. 15-Nov. 22.....			
Nicaragua:				
Granada.....	Sept. 14.....			} Yellow fever reported to be epidemic.
Managua.....	Sept. 14.....			
Panama:				
Panama.....	Sept. 13.....	1		Yellow fever reported. (Infection at Guayaquil.)
Salvador:				
La Libertad.....	Aug. 3.....			Yellow fever reported.
San Salvador.....	July 14-Aug. 25.....	26	15	
	Sept. 10-Sept. 30.....	49		
	Oct. 24-Nov. 8.....	167	94	
West Indies:				
Antigua.....	Apr. 29-May 5.....	1	1	
Puerto Rico (San Juan).....	June 4-Sept. 6.....	184	29	Confined to barracks. Fever not among shipping.
	Nov. 1-Nov. 14.....	2		
Port of Spain (Trinidad).....	July.....		1	
Yucatan:				
Merida.....	May 25-May 31.....		1	
Venezuela:				
Betizogue.....	Nov. 6.....			Yellow fever reported.
Maracaibo.....	Sept. 15-Sept. 29.....	7	1	
	Nov. 17-Nov. 24.....	1	1	

BRAZIL.

*Sanitary report of Rio de Janeiro.*RIO DE JANEIRO, *November 6, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose report for week ended November 3, 1894. There were 8 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, being an increase of 5; 2 from smallpox, an increase of 1; 2 from typhoid fever, an increase of 1, as compared with the foregoing week, while beriberi has dropped from the list. The total from all causes was 233, an increase of 10. On the whole the sanitary condition here is remarkably good, and I have heard of no cases of contagious or infectious diseases amongst the shipping.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health: October 31, steamship *Rosse*, English, for New York; ship *P. N. Blanchard*, American, for New York; steamship *Grecian Prince*, English, for New York. November 3, bark *Bella Formigosa*, Portuguese, for New Orleans. November 5, bark *Maria Vizeu*, Portuguese, for New Orleans; and bark *Bella Formigosa*, Portuguese, for New Orleans, a visé.

Respectfully, yours,

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

GERMANY.

*Relative to stations for emigrant inspection on the frontier between Germany and Russia.*NEW YORK, *December 6, 1894.*

DEAR SIR: I am just in receipt of additional information about the control stations on the Russian-German frontier established jointly by the Hamburg-American Line and the North German Lloyd, which may be of interest to you. The control stations at Illowo, Ottlotschin, Prostken, Eydtkuhnen, and Bajohren are now in operation, after having been inspected and approved by delegates of the Imperial German Government. At each station there is employed:

(1) One agent of the Hamburg-American Line and one agent of the North German Lloyd.

(2) A physician, charged with the sanitary control of the station. He examines all those desiring to emigrate, passes those who are found healthy, while he orders all others, even if there is only a suspicion of disease, to return at once to their homes. All healthy passengers are bathed under his direction, and their baggage disinfected,

(3) Engineers, stokers, trimmers, and male and female bath attendants. The disinfecting apparatus requires a special force of skilled men. Each station has cost over 30,000 marks, and the monthly salary list is a large one.

The German Government has expressed its unqualified satisfaction with the arrangements made by the two German lines, and will adopt the strictest measures to prevent emigrants from crossing the frontier at any other point than the frontier stations mentioned. All emigrants who have successfully passed the examination will receive a passport entitling them to proceed on their journey through Germany to the ports of Hamburg or Bremen, where another and final examination takes place before they are allowed to board the steamer. The strict

system of surveillance and control thus introduced by the two German lines will no doubt be productive of most satisfactory results.

Yours very truly,

EMIL L. BOAS,
General Passenger Manager Hamburg-American Line.

German emigration during October, 1894.

[Translated from the Staatsbürger Zeitung, Berlin, November 20, 1894, and transmitted to this office by Passed Assistant Surgeon Geo. T. Vaughan, M. H. S.]

According to the Imperial statistical bureau, German transmarine emigration through German ports and Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam during October, 1894, and the corresponding time last year appears as follows:

Forwarded in October.	1894.	1893.
Through Bremen.....	1,774	3,022
Through Hamburg.....	1,619	1,831
Through Wilhelmshaven.....		646
German ports together.....	3,393	5,499
Antwerp.....	376	759
Rotterdam.....	170	137
Amsterdam.....	13	1
All.....	3,952	6,396

Besides the 3,393 German emigrants before mentioned, there were forwarded through German ports 4,647 emigrants belonging to foreign states. Of these, 2,640 went through Bremen and 2,007 through Hamburg.

Mortality in German cities during September, 1894.

BARMEN, November 17, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that according to the report of the Imperial sanitary office at Berlin the average mortality per 1,000 inhabitants for one year has been as follows in the 231 German cities of 15,000 and more inhabitants during the month of September, 1894:

(1) Less than 15.0 down to 9.3—the latter in Eupen—in 48 cities; among them Ohligs, 10.2; Keuznach, 12.5; Eschweiler, 12.6; Elberfeld, 13.2; Remscheid, 13.3; Wesel, 13.3; Coblenz, 14.4; M. Gladbach, 14.6.

(2) From 15.0 in 106 cities; among them Saarbrücken, 15.5; Barmen, 15.6; Trier, 15.6; Altendorf, 16.5; Aachen, 17.4; Solingen, 17.5; Velbert, 17.6; Crefeld, 17.9; Neuss, 18.1; Essen, 19.1; Düsseldorf, 18.2.

(3) From 20.1 to 25.0 in 52 cities; among them Borbeck, 20.1; Rheydt, 20.1; Cologne, 20.6; Duisburg, 22.2; Altenessen, 22.3; Malstatt-Burbach, 23.6; Hain, 24.5 (without the foreigners, 18.9); Düren, 24.9.

(4) From 25.1 to 30.0 in 22 cities; among them Meiderich, 25.2; Mühlheim a. d. R., 29.2.

(5) From 30.1 to 35.0 in 2 cities.

(6) From 35.0 to 37.5 in 1 city, viz, Ingolstadt, Bavaria.

The mortality of babies was considerable, i. e., more than one-third of those born alive in 15 cities; less than one-tenth in 21 cities; among them Kreuznach, Ohligs, St. Johann; less than one-seventh of those born alive in 27 cities; less than one-fifth in 70 cities.

The following are reported as causes of the 156 deaths (among them

65 of babies under 1 year) which have occurred in Barmen during the month of September, 1894, viz: Scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria and croup, 4; typhoid fever, 2; child-bed fever, 1; pulmonary consumption, 18; acute diseases of the respiratory organs, 21; acute disease of the bowels, 22; diarrhea, 8; all other diseases, 72; violent deaths, 7. Altogether the state of health appears to have considerably improved in comparison with August, 1894.

The number of births which took place in our city during the month of September, 1894, has been 312 (exclusive of 10 stillborn), which is double the number of deaths. •

This is submitted in connection with the weekly sanitary report for the week ending November 10, and is for the purpose of indicating the unusually healthy condition of the Barmen consular district.

I have, etc.,

H. F. MERRITT,
United States Consul.

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Arrival of immigrants at Halifax.

HALIFAX, *December 3, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you of the arrival at this port yesterday morning of the steamship *Sarnia*, from Liverpool, for Portland, with 167 passengers all told, 45 being destined for the United States by rail from this place. Of these, 20 from Russia and 15 from Germany had their baggage disinfected and labeled. All well.

Respectfully,

DARIUS H. INGRAHAM,
United States Consul-General.

Current measures against cholera.

[Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Berlin, November 14, 1894.]

PRUSSIA—*Gumbinnen*.—By official order of November 9 the police regulations of July 14, closing the district of Tilsit and part of the district of Ragnit, have been continued from November 12.

Marinenwerder.—The official order of September 12, forbidding travel from Russia across the frontier of Marienwerder, except by way of Ottilatschin for railroad travel and Schilno for river travel, was officially rescinded October 30.

NORWAY.—The departments of Finistère and Morbihan, France, have been officially declared clean.

RUSSIA—*Finland*.—The measures against cholera instituted August 9, 1893, were officially declared not in force after October 22.

Current quarantine measures.

[From the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Berlin, November 14, 1894.]

RUSSIA.—The commissioner of health for the district of the Vistula has, under date of November 16, established inspection service at Nitzdamm.

ITALY—*Genoa*.—By ministerial order of November 5 the maritime sanitary regulations enforced against French vessels plying in the Mediterranean were discontinued.

SWEDEN.—The council of commerce, by order of November 7, declares the city of St. Petersburg, also the city of Brest and other ports in the department of Finistère, to be clean.

TURKEY.—By order of the council of health, November 8, medical inspection of arrivals from Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and the Hague was discontinued.

BULGARIA.—By order of the minister of foreign affairs of November 12 quarantine measures against travelers from European Turkey are restricted to simple medical inspection in Hebibtschevo.

PORTUGAL.—By ministerial order of November 6 Amsterdam and all other ports of South Holland are declared clean.

URUGUAY.—By ministerial order of October 6 French ports are declared clean. Quarantine measures against vessels from the said ports were discontinued October 10.

ARGENTINE.—According to telegraphic reports from Buenos Ayres quarantine measures against Hamburg and Bremen were discontinued November 13.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

CANADA—*Ontario—Hamilton*.—Month of November, 1894. Estimated population, 60,000. Total deaths, 45, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; enteric fever, 1; and diphtheria, 6.

CUBA—*Havana*.—Under date of December 7 the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 134 deaths in this city during the week ending November 15, 1894. Four of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with 12 new cases, approximately, 2 were caused by enteric fever, 1 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by bilious fever, 1 by diphtheria, 3 by smallpox, 13 by colo-enteritis, 1 by dysentery, and 9 by pneumonia.

During the week ending November 22 there were 146 deaths, 3 of which were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 10 new cases, 2 were caused by enteric fever, 5 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by paludal fever, 1 by diphtheria, 6 by colo-enteritis, 2 by dysentery, and 12 by pneumonia.

During the week ending November 29 there were 125 deaths, 4 of which were caused by yellow fever, with 12 new cases approximately, 1 was caused by enteric fever, 4 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by paludal fever, 1 by smallpox, 5 by the grippe, 11 by colo-enteritis, 2 by dysentery, and 5 by pneumonia.

There were 564 deaths in this city during the month of November, 1894. Eighteen of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, 6 by enteric fever, 10 by so-called pernicious fever, 2 by paludal fever, 1 by bilious fever, 3 by diphtheria, 9 by smallpox, 9 by the grippe, 38 by colo-enteritis, 11 by dysentery, and 28 by pneumonia.

During the week ending December 6 there were 8 deaths from yellow fever, with approximately 20 new cases, 1 by enteric fever, 1 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by diphtheria, 6 by enteritis, 1 by smallpox, 8 by the grippe, 7 by dysentery, and 9 by pneumonia, with a total number of deaths during the week of 151.

Nuevitas.—Month of November, 1894. Population, 4,126. Total deaths, 4.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended November 24 corresponded to an annual rate of 17.3 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,458,442. The lowest rate was recorded in Plymouth, viz, 11.9, and the highest in Sunderland, viz, 24.9 a thousand.

London.—One thousand three hundred and twenty-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 21; scarlet fever, 14; diphtheria, 48; whooping cough, 11; enteric fever, 23; and diarrhea and dysentery, 15. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 15.7 a thousand. In greater London 1,703 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 14.9 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 15 from diphtheria; and 8 from measles.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended November 24 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 23.0 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Drogheda, viz, 8.8, and the highest in Waterford, viz, 37.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 163 deaths were registered, including smallpox, 1; scarlet fever, 1; enteric fever, 5; and whooping cough, 3.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended November 24 corresponded to an annual rate of 21.3 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,482,767. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 13.7, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 24.2 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 606, including smallpox, 4; measles, 19; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 13; and whooping cough, 10.

INDIA—*Singapore*.—Month of September, 1894. Population, 56,000. Total deaths, 467, including smallpox, 1; and beriberi, 24.

RUSSIA—*Riga*.—Month of September, 1894. Estimated population, 215,000. Total deaths, 344, including cholera, 25; phthisis pulmonalis, 38; enteric fever, 24; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 7; measles, 2; and whooping cough, 3.

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.....	Oct. 27.....	33,561	22									
Aden.....	Nov. 3.....	33,561	13									
Aix la Chapelle.....	Nov. 17.....	109,498	38						1	2		
Alexandria.....	Nov. 8.....	231,396	150					1		5		
Amapali.....	Nov. 3.....	1,500	0									
Amapali.....	Nov. 10.....	1,500	0									
Amapali.....	Nov. 17.....	1,500	0									
Amberstburg.....	Dec. 1.....	2,300	0									
Amsterdam.....	Nov. 4.....	449,147	150					3	1	2		4
Antwerp.....	Nov. 17.....	254,370	76							1	1	1
Barmen.....	Nov. 10.....	124,000	36									
Barmen.....	Nov. 17.....	124,000	36									
Basle.....	Nov. 10.....	80,000	23				1					
Basle.....	Nov. 17.....	80,000	24					1				
Basle.....	Nov. 24.....	80,000	18									
Batoum.....	Nov. 10.....	28,000	2									
Belfast.....	Nov. 24.....	269,200						1	1	4		
Belleville.....	Dec. 3.....	10,201	3									
Birmingham.....	Nov. 24.....	492,301	181			5		2	4	3		
Bologna.....	do.....	146,068	58					3				
Bombay.....	Nov. 6.....	853,926	481									
Bordeaux.....	Nov. 25.....	252,415	113							1		1
Bradford.....	Nov. 24.....	221,610	67					2			4	
Bremen.....	Nov. 17.....	127,500	38									
Bristol.....	Nov. 24.....	226,578	91							2	1	2
Brussels.....	Nov. 17.....	498,400	168					1	1			
Budapest.....	Nov. 11.....	600,000				3		2	4	7	3	
Budapest.....	Nov. 18.....	600,000				1			1	6		
Budapest.....	Nov. 25.....	600,000						5	3			
Cairo.....	Nov. 8.....	374,838	310					5				3
Calcutta.....	Oct. 27.....	681,560	428	8		2						
Cape Town.....	do.....	55,000	24					1				
Cape Town.....	Nov. 3.....	55,000	23									
Cardenas.....	Nov. 24.....	23,517	10									
Cardenas.....	Dec. 1.....	23,517	11									
Cardiff.....	Nov. 17.....	150,250	40									
Cardiff.....	Nov. 24.....	150,250	47									
Catania.....	Nov. 18.....	120,000	63					1	1			1
Catania.....	Nov. 25.....	120,000	60							3		
Chatham.....	Dec. 1.....	9,052	1									
Chernnitz.....	Nov. 10.....	150,000	65							7		
Cienfuegos.....	Dec. 1.....	23,000	22					1				
Coaticook.....	do.....	2,500	0									
Cognac.....	Nov. 26.....	17,500	7									
Cologne.....	Nov. 17.....	311,989	86						1	4		2
Colombo.....	Oct. 27.....	130,000	85					2			1	
Copenhagen.....	Nov. 17.....	341,000	107					2	2	4	5	
Denia.....	do.....	14,000	8									
Denia.....	Nov. 24.....	14,000	4									
Dublin.....	do.....	350,000	163			3		3				
Dundee.....	do.....	158,719							1	1	1	
Dusseldorf.....	Nov. 17.....	169,046	60						1	3	1	1
Florence.....	Nov. 19.....	190,278	84					1		2		
Flushing.....	Nov. 24.....	15,250	4									
Frankfort on the Main.....	do.....	203,000	58						1	3	2	
Funchal.....	Nov. 10.....	35,665	19					1		3		1
Funchal.....	Nov. 17.....	35,665	16					2		1		
Funchal.....	Nov. 24.....	35,665	18					6		1		
Genoa.....	do.....	182,403	103					1		3		
Ghent.....	do.....	153,803	50					1				
Girgenti.....	Nov. 17.....	23,847	16									
Glasgow.....	Nov. 24.....	686,820	280					5	3	7	17	8
Gothenburg.....	Nov. 17.....	108,000	38							3		1
Guelph.....	do.....	10,689	3									
Guelph.....	Nov. 24.....	10,689	3									
Guelph.....	Dec. 1.....	10,689	2							1		
Halifax.....	do.....	38,700	17						3			
Hamburg.....	Nov. 24.....	598,372	195					1	3	2		1
Hanover.....	Nov. 3.....	199,956	61					1			1	
Hanover.....	Nov. 10.....	199,956	49									1
Havana.....	Nov. 29.....	198,620	125	4	1			1				
Kehl.....	Nov. 17.....	129,556	33								1	1
Kingston.....	Dec. 7.....	17,348	7									
Königsberg.....	Nov. 24.....	160,200								1	1	
Leeds.....	Nov. 24.....	388,761	157						1		25	

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.
Leghorn.....	Nov. 24.....	102,956	28					1			
Liege.....	Nov. 17.....	155,898	44								
Liege.....	Nov. 24.....	155,898	58								
Liverpool.....	do.....	507,230	205			1	2	7	2	1	3
London, Canada.....	Dec. 1.....	35,000	6								
London, England.....	Nov. 24.....	5,948,300	1,703					30	16	63	29
Lyons.....	Nov. 17.....	500,000	159					1		4	
Madras.....	Nov. 2.....	452,518	411								
Madrid.....	Nov. 25.....	482,816	309			5		6	6	4	2
Magdeburg.....	Nov. 10.....	222,179	90						2	15	
Mannheim.....	Nov. 17.....	88,000	39							1	5
Maracaibo.....	Nov. 24.....	38,000	23		1						
Marsala.....	Nov. 17.....	40,131	25					1		1	
Matamoros.....	Nov. 30.....	8,000	4								
Matanzas.....	Nov. 28.....	40,000	21								
Mayence.....	Nov. 24.....	72,281	13							1	
Messina.....	do.....	87,560	12					1	5		
Monte Cristy.....	do.....	2,500	1								
Moscow.....	Nov. 17.....	800,000	405			1	5	2	13	18	
Munich.....	do.....	390,000	173						3	6	
Naples.....	Nov. 24.....	540,000	215				1			1	
Newcastle on Tyne.....	do.....	201,947	64							1	7
Nogales.....	do.....	1,200	0								
Nogales.....	Dec. 1.....	1,200	0								
Nuremberg.....	Nov. 10.....	159,773	38								
Nuremberg.....	Nov. 17.....	159,773	63							3	
Odessa.....	do.....	324,500	137				2	2	2	8	4
Palermo.....	Nov. 23.....	273,000	114							7	1
Paso del Norte.....	Dec. 1.....	7,500	10					1			
Plymouth.....	Nov. 24.....	86,781	19					1			
Port au Prince.....	Nov. 12.....	40,000	19								
Port au Prince.....	Nov. 19.....	40,000	22								
Port au Prince.....	Nov. 26.....	40,000	17								
Prague.....	Nov. 17.....	192,120	99					1	1	5	
Puerto Cortez.....	Nov. 28.....	1,500	0								
Quebec.....	Dec. 1.....	70,000								3	
Rheims.....	Nov. 24.....	105,408	30					1			
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 3.....	600,000	233			2		2			
Rotterdam.....	Nov. 27.....	228,597	85			4					
Sagua la Grande.....	Dec. 1.....	17,536	14								
St. Etienne.....	Nov. 20.....	133,443	97					1		1	
St. Petersburg.....	Nov. 10.....	1,100,000	394					6	18	15	4
St. Stephens.....	Dec. 1.....	2,700	0								
Schiedam.....	Nov. 24.....	25,580	10								
Sheffield.....	do.....	340,790	99						1	1	6
Southampton.....	do.....	67,283	17								
Stettin.....	Nov. 17.....	133,000	61						1	1	2
Stockholm.....	Nov. 20.....	252,937	114						1	6	13
Stuttgart.....	Nov. 22.....	139,659	47					1		1	
Sunderland.....	Nov. 24.....	136,101	63					1	1	1	
Swansea.....	Nov. 17.....	95,370	45					1	1		1
Tegucigalpa.....	do.....	12,000	4								
Trapani.....	Nov. 24.....	43,095	9			2		1			
Trieste.....	Nov. 17.....	158,314	89					2	4	13	
Tuxpan.....	Nov. 24.....	10,280	8								
Venice.....	Nov. 17.....	158,187	52								
Vera Cruz.....	Nov. 29.....	25,500	19								
Warsaw.....	Nov. 17.....	515,654	213			2		2	18	12	2
Winnipeg.....	Dec. 3.....	35,500	7								
Zurich.....	Nov. 17.....	123,000	30							4	

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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