

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. X. WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 8, 1895. No. 45.

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

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.]

Report on the Establishment and Administration of Camp Jenner, Eagle Pass, Tex.

CAMP JENNER, EAGLE PASS, TEX., *October 25, 1895.*

SIR: In obedience to your order of September 30 I have the honor to make the following report on the establishment and administration of Camp Jenner, and will preface my report by briefly stating the causes which necessitated its establishment.

During the months of January and February of the current year, a large number of negroes (about 1,000) from Alabama and Georgia were induced by agents of the Tlahuialila Company, a syndicate owning large plantations about thirty miles east of Mapini, in the State of Durango, Mexico, to settle upon their lands for the purpose of growing cotton and corn. After a few months of work the negroes * * * discouraged by the appearance among them of a disease which was called "cotton pox" by their employers and their physician, began to leave the colony in large numbers. Traveling slowly in crowded freight cars, subjected to numerous and vexatious delays, insufficiently supplied with provisions, without money, and in many instances suffering from smallpox in its different stages, they finally reached the frontier in a condition truly pitiable. About 300 of them arrived at Eagle Pass from July 23 to July 30, and while awaiting the completion of arrangements by the State Department for furnishing them transportation to their homes, the prevalence of smallpox among them was detected by the State quarantine officers, and the entire number was placed in quarantine.

* * * * * *

The State quarantine officer, on account of the limited quarantine appropriation at his disposal, was unable to incur the expenditure

necessary to properly equip and conduct a quarantine camp on so large a scale, and, in obedience to your instructions, assistance was offered.

Twenty additional guards were accordingly employed, 2 physicians were sent to aid in caring for the sick, the purchase of the necessary cots was authorized, tents were shipped from Waynesville, Ga., and in accordance with a further request made by Dr. Swearingen, State health officer, authority was granted the officer in charge (Dr. Evans, quarantine officer) to increase the ration and purchase all necessary supplies for the sick. On August 10, however, after a personal inspection by State Health Officer Swearingen, the State asked to be relieved of the burden of further administration, and, in obedience to your order, the Service assumed control of Camp Jenner on August 11.

Tents which had been sent by fast freight from Waynesville, Ga., were pitched as soon as received; a hospital capable of accommodating 200 patients was established and placed under charge of P. A. Surgeon M. J. Rosenau, assisted by Sanitary Inspector Percy Ahrons, with the necessary corps of nurses and attendants. Four detention camps were formed, and the refugees who had not contracted the disease were taken from their former infected camp, and, after thorough disinfection, were placed in these. A commissary building 14 by 20 was erected and a bridge 100 feet long was thrown across Elm Creek in order to facilitate communication with the city. Discipline as strict as the circumstances seemed to demand was inaugurated, picket lines closely guarded were thrown around the entire camp and also between the different camps, and system and order soon followed the chaotic conditions which had formerly prevailed.

Vaccination was, of course, repeatedly practiced, and this precaution, with the removal of refugees, after disinfection, from their former infected camp, and the destruction of their infected bedding which they had retained until the service assumed control, was soon followed by a diminution, and finally by the cessation of the appearance of new cases, while the fact that not a single case made its appearance beyond the limits of camp bears evidence to the efficiency of the cordon.

All refugees in the four detention camps were regularly inspected by a medical officer twice a day, in order to detect any new cases as early as possible; and when discovered, the patient, with his effects, was immediately removed to the hospital, his tent disinfected, and the remaining occupants of the camp in which the case occurred, together with all their clothing, were given a bichloride bath, and detained for a period of fourteen days from the period of disinfection. By following this course the detention camp remained free from infection throughout, but as a further safeguard all refugees, with their belongings, were again bathed and disinfected on the day of their discharge.

None of the officers or guards contracted the disease; one nurse developed a mild case, which, however, incapacitated him from duty for two days only.

From the opening of Camp Jenner on August 11 till its close on October 21, 411 refugees were received; 178 cases of smallpox were treated, with a total of 60 deaths, 51 of which were from smallpox. This gives a mortality of 28 per cent, which, in view of the deplorable condition of the refugees upon their arrival, can not be considered high.

In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge the assistance rendered me by Mr. W. A. Fitch, collector of customs at Eagle Pass. This gentleman aided me in every way in his power, materially facilitating the establishment and administration of camp.

To the United States consul at C. P. Diaz, Col. J. W. Sparks, is due much credit for securing rations and transportation of the negroes to their homes. * * *

Respectfully, yours,

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

Winter Quarantine Regulations at Mobile.

MOBILE, ALA., October 28, 1895.

SIR: Herewith is most respectfully transmitted notice of the quarantine regulations for winter service at the port of Mobile.

Yours, most respectfully,

T. S. SCALES,
Health Officer.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

OFFICE OF QUARANTINE BOARD, MOBILE BAY,

Mobile, Ala., October 24, 1895.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the quarantine restriction imposed on May 1 will be modified on and after November 1 as follows:

1. All vessels arriving in the lower bay, with the exception of those hereinafter provided for, will be subjected to close inspection by the quarantine physician before being allowed to come to the city.

2. Light-draught vessels holding release certificates from this office are exempt from the inspections prescribed above.

3. Vessels arriving in the night, during the prevalence of northers or very foggy weather, will be allowed to pass the quarantine station, at the option of said vessel, and be inspected in the stream opposite the city by paying an additional fee not to exceed \$5; for inspections under this provision, Drs. F. K. Beck and M. T. Gaines are hereby appointed medical inspectors, and customs officers and consignees and others interested are requested to cooperate with said inspectors.

4. Boarding vessels by other persons than pilots until vessels have been inspected by the officers of this board will not be allowed.

5. No vessel with history of infection at port of departure, or during the voyage, will be allowed to come to the city until having been subjected to thorough maritime sanitation by the improved process, and procuring a certificate to that effect from the medical officer so treating the vessel; pilots are not allowed to board infected vessels, but will waive them to the quarantine station.

6. Quarantine charges, enforced for service at the station during the summer months, will continue in effect during the winter quarantine season. By order of the quarantine board of Mobile Bay.

T. S. SCALES, M. D.,
Health Officer.

A. C. DANNEB,
President.

*Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service, August 1 to November 7, 1895.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arkansas:				
Clay County.....	Aug. 7-Oct. 22.....	46	14	
Arizona:				
Nogales	Aug. 15-Oct. 24.....	5		
Arivaca	do	5		
Illinois:				
Chicago.....	July 1-July 31.....		3	
	Aug. 1-Aug. 31.....		7	
	Sept. 1-Sept. 30.....		2	
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	July 20-July 27.....		1	
	Aug. 10-Aug. 31.....	14	2	
	Sept. 1-Sept. 28.....	33		
	Oct. 5-Oct. 26	25	6	

* For smallpox cases and deaths reported to the Marine-Hospital Service, January 1 to July 31, 1895, see Nos. 13, 22, and 31, Vol. X.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service, August 1 to November 7, 1895—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Michigan :				
Charleston Township.....	Aug. 17-Sept. 25...	1	1	
Bedford Township.....	Aug. 24-Oct. 5.....	1		
Battle Creek Township.....	July 1-Oct. 18.....	14	3	
Detroit.....	.....do.....	20	2	
Marshall Township.....	Sept. 16-Sept. 25...	1		
Rochester.....	Oct. 18.....	1		
Hamtramck Township.....	Oct. 23.....	1		
Missouri :				
St. Louis.....	July 20-July 27....	1		
Nevada :				
Carson.....	Sept. 15-Sept. 18...	15		
New York :				
Brooklyn.....	July 27-Aug. 8.....	1		
	Aug. 10-Aug. 17....	1		
	Aug. 24-Aug. 31....	1		
New York.....	Oct. 5-Oct. 12.....	1		
	Oct. 19-Oct. 26.....	1		
Pennsylvania :				
Philadelphia.....	July 17-Aug. 24....	19	3	
	Aug. 16-Oct. 1.....	7	3	
Tennessee :				
Cow Island.....	July 15-Sept. 15...	33		
Memphis.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 15....	4		
	Sept. 15-Oct. 15....	4		
Ensley plantation :				
Shelby County.....	.....do.....	3		
Texas :				
Eagle Pass.....	July 29-Sept. 22....	178	51	
Virginia :				
Patrick Springs.....	Aug. 8.....	21	3	
Wisconsin :				
Dayton.....	Sept. 13.....	1		
West Virginia :				
Wheeling.....	Sept. 16.....	28		
	Sept. 16-Sept. 28...		3	

Report of Immigration at New York for the Week ended November 2, 1895.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, November 4, 1895.

Number of Alien Immigrants who Arrived at this Port during the Week ended November 2, 1895; also Names of Vessels and Ports from which they Arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants from Russia.	No. of immigrants.
1895.				
Oct. 27	Steamship La Bourgogne.....	Havre.....	8	417
Do.....	Steamship Moravia.....	Hamburg.....	27	295
Oct. 29	Steamship Dresden.....	Bremen.....	28	132
Do.....	Steamship Trave.....	.....do.....	32	336
Do.....	Steamship Werkendam.....	Rotterdam and Boulogne...		116
Oct. 30	Steamship Noordland.....	Antwerp.....		242
Do.....	Steamship Circassia.....	Glasgow.....	6	138
Oct. 31	Steamship Lahn.....	Bremen.....	9	360
Do.....	Steamship Saale.....	Genoa.....		517
Do.....	Steamship Peninsular.....	Lisbon and The Azores.....		134
Do.....	Steamship Alesia.....	Marseilles and Naples.....		140
Do.....	Steamship Dania.....	Hamburg.....	323	450
Nov. 1	Steamship Britannic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown..		438
Do.....	Steamship Thingvalla.....	Copenhagen, etc.....		162
Do.....	Steamship Scotia.....	Naples.....		267
Nov. 2	Steamship Amalfi.....	Hamburg.....		209
Do.....	Steamship Lucania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown..	1	338
	Total.....		434	4,691

ED. F. MCSWEENEY,
Acting Commissioner of Immigration.

*Report of Immigration at Philadelphia for the Week ended November 2, 1895.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, November 2, 1895.**Number of Alien Immigrants who Arrived at this Port during the Week ended November 2, 1895; also Name of Vessel and Ports from which it Arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants from Russia.	No. of immigrants.
1895. Oct. 27	Steamship Rhymland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown....	9	283

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
*Commissioner of Immigration.**Vessels Arriving at, Departing from, and Remaining at United States Quarantine Stations.*

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Week ended November 2, 1895.

Two vessels inspected and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended November 4, 1895.

Five vessels inspected and passed.

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended October 28, 1895.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Brit. bgn. Plover*.....	Oct. 16	Kingston, Jamaica.	Pascagoula.	Disinfected.....	Oct. 22

* Previously reported.

Two vessels inspected and passed.

KEY WEST QUARANTINE.

Week ended October 29, 1895.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Brit.sc. Helen E. Kenney *†.....	Oct. 14	Habana	Apalachicola.	Disinfected and held for observation.	.....

* Previously reported.

† Two cases yellow fever developed on 17th. Third case of yellow fever developed October 22.

One vessel inspected and passed.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended October 26, 1895.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Brit. ss. Victoria.....	Oct. 20	Hongkong..	Tacoma	Baggage of Chinese disinfected.	Oct. 20

Three vessels inspected and passed.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE.

Week ended November 3, 1895.

Nineteen vessels inspected and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended October 30, 1895.

One vessel inspected and passed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended October 26, 1895.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Aus. ss. Boskenna Bay *†.....	Oct. 5	Habana.....	Savannah...	Disinfected.....	Oct. 22
Brit. shp. Thomas Hilgard.....	Oct. 6	Santos.....	Sapelo	Held for disinfection.	.....
Ger. bk. Oberon	Oct. 11	Rio de Janeiro.	Savannah.....	do.....	.....
Nor. bk. Golden Home.....	Oct. 25	Belfast	Sapelo.....	Detained.....	.....

* Previously reported.

† One death from yellow fever at station.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

SOUTHPORT QUARANTINE.

Week ended November 2, 1895.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

Reports of States and Yearly and Monthly Reports of Cities.

CONNECTICUT—*New Haven*.—Month of August, 1895. Estimated population, 100,000. Total deaths, 153, including phthisis pulmonalis, 19; enteric fever, 6; and whooping cough, 1.

Month of September, 1895. Total deaths, 159, including phthisis pulmonalis, 15; enteric fever, 4; diphtheria and croup, 5; and whooping cough, 1.

Westport.—Month of October, 1895. Estimated population, 4,000. Total deaths, 9, including 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

FLORIDA—*Pensacola*.—Month of October, 1895. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 15, including 2 from enteric fever.

GEORGIA—*Columbus*.—Month of October, 1895. Estimated population, white, 10,276; colored, 9,027; total, 19,303. Deaths, white, 20; colored, 22; total, 42, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; enteric fever, 1; croup, 2; and measles, 2.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended October 26, 1895. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 57 observers, indicate that influenza, remittent fever, dysentery, bronchitis, and erysipelas increased in area

of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present during the week at 181 places, enteric fever at 113, diphtheria at 41, scarlet fever at 31, whooping cough at 5, measles at 2, and smallpox at 3 places—Detroit, Hamtramck Township, and Rochester.

NEW YORK.—Month of September, 1895. Reports to the State board of health from 8 districts, including New York City, Brooklyn, and 153 other cities, towns, and villages, show a total of 10,011 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1,009; enteric fever, 220; scarlet fever, 26; diphtheria and croup, 322; measles, 36; and whooping cough, 119.

The Monthly Bulletin says:

There has been a further decrease in the total mortality for the month, from an average daily mortality of 377 in July and 357 in August, to 337, there having been 1,000 fewer deaths than in the preceding month. There were 800 fewer deaths under the age of five years than in August, 41.5 per cent of the deaths having occurred in this early life, which is the same proportion as in September, 1894. The total mortality is, however, larger than it was a year ago by 500 deaths, and the relative zymotic mortality greater, being 250 per 1,000 against 244; this is due entirely to an increase of the diarrheal mortality, from which there were 1,672 deaths this month, which is excessive, although it has decreased from 2,300 in August, which was a fair average for that month; the relative zymotic mortality in August was 282.75 per 1,000 deaths from all causes. Besides the decrease in deaths from diarrheal diseases, whooping cough and measles have also caused fewer deaths, both however being somewhat more prevalent than a year ago. There has been a moderate increase in cerebro-spinal meningitis, in typhoid fever, in diphtheria, and in malarial diseases, though not beyond the seasonal proportion. Typhoid fever caused 55 deaths in 44 rural towns, and 165 deaths in cities and populous villages, the death rates being for the total rural population of the State a little greater than that for the total urban population, viz, 3.65 deaths for 100,000 population, for the month, against 3.30. Diphtheria caused 28 deaths in 22 rural towns, or less than 2 deaths per 100,000 of the entire rural population, and 294 deaths in cities and villages, or nearly 6 deaths per 100,000 of the entire urban population, for the month. Deaths from malarial diseases were limited almost entirely to urban localities and environs, which was also true of scarlet fever, from which there were but 26 deaths. Whooping cough and cerebro-spinal meningitis were generally distributed. There has been no material increase in acute respiratory diseases.

VIRGINIA.—*Lynchburg*.—Month of October, 1895. Estimated population, 30,000. Deaths, white, 11; colored, 30; total, 41, including phthisis pulmonalis, 8; enteric fever, 1; and croup, 1.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario, 1894.

Memoire sur la Necessité de Reformer le Système Sanitaire et Quarantine en Vigueur, Présenté au Conseil Supérieur de Santé par une Commission, le Octobre, 1895.

Rapport au Conseil Supérieure de Santé by le Dr. Duca, Délégué Sanitaire Ottoman en Egypte.

Table of Temperature and Rainfall, Week ended October 28, 1895.

[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.....	44		1	1.05		.71
Portland, Me.....	43	1		.91		.73
Northfield, Vt.....	41	0		.63		.59
Boston, Mass.....	49	1		.98		.97
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	51	0		.89		.89
Nantucket, Mass.....	51	0		1.01		1.01
Woods Holl, Mass.....	53		2	1.00		1.00
Block Island, R. I.....	52		2	.98		.98
New Haven, Conn.....	49		1	.93		.91
Albany, N. Y.....	48		1	.77		.77
New York, N. Y.....	53		3	.79		.79
Harrisburg, Pa.....	49	1		.60		.50
Philadelphia, Pa.....	52	1		.72		.72
Atlantic City, N. J.....	53		1	.77		.77
Baltimore, Md.....	55		1	.70		.70
Washington, D. C.....	54		1	.70		.70
Lynchburg, Va.....	54	1		.70		.70
Cape Henry, Va.....	59		1	.84		.84
Norfolk, Va.....	59	0		.84		.84
Charlotte, N. C.....	58		3	.84		.81
Raleigh, N. C.....	57	2		1.07		1.05
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	61	0		.84		.82
Hatteras, N. C.....	63			1.37		
Wilmington, N. C.....	62	2		.74		.74
Columbia, S. C.....	61	0		.48		.48
Charleston, S. C.....	65	2		.88		.88
Augusta, Ga.....	62	1		.59		.59
Savannah, Ga.....	64	3		.78		.78
Jacksonville, Fla.....	69	1		.97		.97
Titusville, Fla.....	73		2	1.05	1.53	
Jupiter, Fla.....	76		3	.91	1.45	
Key West, Fla.....	78		2	.96		.81
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	57	5		.76		.65
Tampa, Fla.....	71	1		.49		.49
Pensacola, Fla.....	67	2		.87		.87
Mobile, Ala.....	66	1		.73		.73
Montgomery, Ala.....	64	2		.65		.63
Meridian, Miss.....	59	4		.21		.08
Vicksburg, Miss.....	64	1		.79		.65
New Orleans, La.....	68	2		.80		.80
Shreveport, La.....	64	1		.93		.93
Fort Smith, Ark.....	59		5	.77		.45
Little Rock, Ark.....	60		1	.72	.73	
Palestine, Tex.....	61	3		.87		.87
Galveston, Tex.....	70	2		1.12		1.03
San Antonio, Tex.....	66	3		.36		.36
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	70	3		.70		.70
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	60		1	.85	.38	
Nashville, Tenn.....	57	0		.65		.33
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	58	1		.80		.48
Knoxville, Tenn.....	56	0		.75		.60
Louisville, Ky.....	56		3	.79		.70
Indianapolis, Ind.....	50		3	.70		.66
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	53		2	.68		.53
Columbus, Ohio.....	50		2	.70		.66
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	51		1	.70		.51
Pittsburg, Pa.....	52		2	.63		.34
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	46		3	.77		.73
Rochester, N. Y.....	46		2	.77		.39
Buffalo, N. Y.....	47		2	.91		.39
Erie, Pa.....	49		5	.98		.50
Cleveland, Ohio.....	49		3	.63		.52
Sandusky, Ohio.....	50		3	.63		.41
Toledo, Ohio.....	49		4	.63		.63
Detroit, Mich.....	49		5	.63		.59
Lansing, Mich.....	46		3	.56		.56
Port Huron, Mich.....	46		3	.64		.47
Alpena, Mich.....	42		2	.87		.85
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	39		3	.72		.23
Marquette, Mich.....	41		4	.68		.07

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

Table of Temperature and Rainfall, Week ended October 28, 1895—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Green Bay, Wis.....	43		3	.56		.52
Grand Haven, Mich.....	46		3	.77		.74
Milwaukee, Wis.....	45		3	.56		.56
Chicago, Ill.....	47		5	.73		.73
Duluth, Minn.....	41		3	.51		.48
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	43		4	.35		.31
La Crosse, Wis.....	45		4	.45		.45
Dubuque, Iowa.....	47		1	.60		.60
Davenport, Iowa.....	48		5	.67		.67
Des Moines, Iowa.....	48		4	.74		.74
Keokuk, Iowa.....	50		5	.67		.54
Springfield, Ill.....	51		6	.77		.76
Cairo, Ill.....	56		3	.74		.74
St. Louis, Mo.....	54		5	.63		.54
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	54		6	.30		.12
Springfield, Mo.....	55		6	.78		.68
Kansas City, Mo.....	53		4	.74		.74
Wichita, Kans.....	54		4	.45		.39
Concordia, Kans.....	51		4	.35		.35
Omaha, Nebr.....	49		4	.49		.49
Yankton, S. Dak.....	46		4	.27		.27
Valentine, Nebr.....	46		7	.25		.25
Huron, S. Dak.....	42		5	.28		.28
Pierre, S. Dak.....	45		5	.14		.14
Moorhead, Minn.....	38		4	.44		.29
St. Vincent, Minn.....	35		3	.33	.31	
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	40		5	.21		.21
Williston, N. Dak.....	39		7	.21		.19
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	40		2	.14		.14
Helena, Mont.....	41		1	.15	.03	
Miles City, Mont.....	42		2	.20		.20
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	45		2	.07		.07
Spokane, Wash.....	44		2	.39		.39
Wallawalla, Wash.....	51		3	.45		.45
Baker City, Oreg.....	41	2		.25		.25
Winnemucca, Nev.....	44	0		.14		.14
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	48	1		.37		.37
Lander, Wyo.....	39			.26		.14
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	42		4	.15		.10
North Platte, Nebr.....	46		4	.21		.21
Denver, Colo.....	47		2	.21		.03
Pueblo, Colo.....	49		3	.07		.07
Dodge City, Kans.....	52		5	.22		.22
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	58		6	.35	.65	
Abilene, Tex.....	62		4	.67		.65
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	46		3	.21		.10
El Paso, Tex.....	60		1	.22		.19
Phoenix, Ariz.....	66	2		.14		.11
Pacific Coast:						
Tatoosh Island, Wash.....	50			2.35		
Port Angeles, Wash.....	46			.70		
Fort Canby, Wash.....	52		1	1.26		1.26
Astoria, Oreg.....	54		1	1.28		1.21
Portland, Oreg.....	52		1	1.14		1.14
Roseburg, Oreg.....	52		2	.73		.73
Eureka, Cal.....	52			.56		
Red Bluff, Cal.....	60	3		.44		.44
Carson City, Nev.....	47		1	.07		.03
Sacramento, Cal.....	59	3		.28		.28
San Francisco, Cal.....	59		1	.35		.35
Fresno, Cal.....	63	1		.14		.14
Independence, Cal.....	55	1		.07		.07
Los Angeles, Cal.....	63	3		.21		.21
San Diego, Cal.....	62	4		.14		.09
Yuma, Ariz.....	69	2		.07	.07	

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

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Allegheny, Pa.....	Nov. 2....	105,287	47	3						5	1	3		1
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	do.....	8,338	8	1						2				
Auburn, N. Y.....	Oct. 26....	25,858	8	4										
Baltimore, Md.....	Nov. 2....	434,439	186	22						6		5	1	2
Battle Creek, Mich.....	Oct. 26....	13,197	3											
Do.....	Nov. 2....	13,197	1											
Belleville, Ill.....	Oct. 26....	15,361	2							1				
Bennington, Vt.....	Nov. 2....	6,391	4							1				
Binghamton, N. Y.....	do.....	35,005	3											
Boston, Mass.....	do.....	448,477	195	29						6	1	10	1	
Braddock, Pa.....	Oct. 26....	8,561	12											
Do.....	Nov. 2....	8,561	5							1				
Bristol, Conn.....	Oct. 26....	7,382	3											
Do.....	Nov. 2....	7,382	1											
Bristol, R. I.....	Oct. 26....	5,478	5											
Do.....	Nov. 2....	5,478	2	1										
Brockton, Mass.....	Oct. 26....	27,294	7	2								1		
Brookline, Mass.....	do.....	12,103	4	1								1		
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Nov. 2....	806,343	350	48						2	2	31	2	3
Bucyrus, Ohio.....	do.....	5,974	3									1		
Butler, Pa.....	do.....	8,734	2	1						1				
Cambridge, Mass.....	do.....	70,028	26	3								1		
Carlisle, Pa.....	do.....	7,620	0											
Charleston, S. C.....	Oct. 26....	*54,955	†36	3						1				
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Nov. 1....	296,908	110	18						2	1	2		
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Nov. 2....	261,353	93	8						1		11		
Columbus, Ind.....	do.....	6,719	1	1										
Columbus, Ohio.....	do.....	88,150	28	4						5		2		
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	Oct. 26....	21,474	6	2										
Dayton, Ohio.....	Oct. 31....	61,220	23	3						4		1		1
Dedham, Mass.....	Oct. 19....	7,123	0											
Denver, Colo.....	Oct. 26....	106,713	29	8							1	2		
Fall River, Mass.....	Nov. 2....	74,398	32	2										
Fitchburg, Mass.....	Oct. 26....	22,037	12							1				1
Flint, Mich.....	Nov. 2....	9,803	5							1				
Fort Worth, Tex.....	Oct. 19....	23,076	6	1										
Do.....	Oct. 26....	23,076	8	2						2				
Gloucester, Mass.....	Nov. 2....	24,651	7	1										
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	do.....	60,278	19									2		
Haverhill, Mass.....	do.....	27,412	6	1						1				
Hoboken, N. J.....	Oct. 26....	43,648	19	1						1				
Ironton, Ohio.....	Nov. 2....	10,939	6	1								1		
Jamestown, N. Y.....	Oct. 19....	16,038	5									1		
Do.....	Oct. 26....	16,038	2											
Jersey City, N. J.....	Oct. 27....	163,003	74	11						4			4	
Johnstown, Pa.....	Nov. 2....	21,805	10	1						1				
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	Oct. 26....	17,853	4	2						1				
Lowell, Mass.....	Nov. 2....	77,696	30	5										
Ludington, Mich.....	do.....	7,517	1											
Lynchburg, Va.....	do.....	19,709	10	2										
McKeesport, Pa.....	Oct. 26....	20,741	10							1				
Marinette, Wis.....	Nov. 2....	11,523	4											
Memphis, Tenn.....	do.....	64,495	23	3						1		1		
Michigan City, Ind.....	do.....	10,776	3											
Middletown, Ohio.....	do.....	11,977	2	1										
Milford, Mass.....	Nov. 4....	8,780	3											
Milwaukee, Wis.....	Nov. 2....	294,468	70	7						2		2		1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	Oct. 26....	164,738	40	6						4	1	9		
Do.....	Nov. 2....	164,738	51	4						4		3	3	
Nashville, Tenn.....	do.....	76,168	44	9						3				
New Bedford, Mass.....	do.....	40,733	22	5										
New Haven, Conn.....	Oct. 31....	81,298	31	1										
New Orleans, La.....	Oct. 26....	242,039	148	22		3								
Newton, Mass.....	Nov. 2....	24,379	8							1		1		
New York, N. Y.....	do.....	1,515,301	121							10	3	24	4	10
North Adams, Mass.....	Oct. 26....	16,074	6								1			
Do.....	Nov. 2....	16,074	8	1								1		
Omaha, Nebr.....	Oct. 26....	140,452	18	1						1		3		
Oneonta, N. Y.....	Nov. 2....	6,272	3							2				
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	Oct. 26....	14,001	3											
Passaic, N. J.....	Nov. 2....	13,028	8											
Pensacola, Fla.....	Oct. 26....	11,750	2											
Do.....	Nov. 2....	11,750	3											

* Estimated population, white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. Total, 65,165. † White, 9; colored, 27.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

[Reports received from the United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

Cholera and Yellow Fever as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service, January 4 to November 7, 1895.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Camaran Quarantine Station.	Mar. 23-Apr. 24....	85	173	
Mecca	June 19-June 21....	17	16	
	Apr. 22-May 6.....		213	
Jeddah.....	June 9-June 14.....		17	
Taif.....	May 1.....		28	
	June 19-June 21....		24	
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	To Jan. 10.....	125	59	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 31....	87	27	
	Feb. 1-Feb. 28.....		45	
	Mar. 13.....	8		
	Mar. 21.....	5	3	
Montevideo	Mar. 13.....		3	
	Mar. 16.....	16		
	Mar. 18.....	5		
	Mar. 21.....	2	1	
Rosario .....	.....do.....	8	2	
San Nicholas.....	Mar. 29.....	7	3	
Asia Minor:				
Tarsus.....	June 1.....			Cholera reported.
Austria-Hungary:				
Galicia	Aug. 23-Sept. 22....	76	45	
	Oct. 1-Oct. 7.....	19	18	
Brazil	Dec. 11-Feb. 4.....			* Do.
Alegre.....	Apr. 3.....	1		
Bahia.....	.....do.....			Do.
Cachoeira.....	Feb. 24-Mar. 3.....	40	21	
Desergano.....	Mar. 20.....	11		
Itapemerim.....	.....do.....	50	2	
Porto Novo.....	Apr. 3.....			Do.
Rio de Janeiro.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31....	6	5	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 31....		45	
	Feb. 1-Feb. 28.....		105	
	Mar. 1-Mar. 28.....	93	31	
	Mar. 29-Apr. 20....		8	
	May 11-May 18.....		1	
Santo Antonio de Muriat..	Apr. 3.....	18	15	
Volta Redondo.....	.....do.....	1		
Ceylon:				
Colombo	Jan. 26-Feb. 2.....	8	8	
China:				
Chefoo.....	Aug. 14.....			Do.
Foochow	Apr. 30.....			Do.
Hongkong.....	June 15-June 22....		1	
	July 27-Aug. 3.....		2	
	Aug. 10-Aug. 24....		7	
Tien-Tsin	Aug. 14.....			Do.
Egypt:				
Damietta.....	Oct. 15.....	15	3	
France:				
Cognac.....	Aug. 17-Aug. 24....		1	
	Aug. 31-Sept. 6.....	1	1	
	Sept. 29-Oct. 5.....		1	
Paris	Aug. 11-Sept. 7.....	7		"Choleraic affections."
	Sept. 15-Sept. 21....	6		Do.
	Sept. 29-Oct. 5.....	3		Do.
	Sept. 1-Sept. 30....		33	
Hawaiian Islands:				
Honolulu.....	Aug. 18-Oct. 3.....	88	63	Do.
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 11-Jan. 8.....		4	
	Mar. 5-Mar. 12.....		1	
	Apr. 23-May 21.....		7	
	May 28-June 18.....		2	
	June 26-July 9.....		2	

* Towns Cachoeira, Cruzeiro; Campo Bello, Barra; Reyende Quelens, and Volta Redondo.

Cholera and Yellow Fever, etc.—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Bombay.....	July 27-Aug. 2.....		1	
	Aug. 6-Aug. 20.....		6	
	Aug. 27-Sept. 10.....		4	
	Sept. 17-Oct. 1.....		2	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 17-Feb. 13.....	431		
	Mar. 2-Mar. 20.....	303		
	Mar. 31-Sept. 21.....	874		
Madras.....	Dec. 7-Feb. 22.....	68		
	Mar. 2-Mar. 8.....	2		
	Mar. 16-Mar. 30.....	2		
	May 11-May 17.....	1		
	June 22-July 5.....	3		
	July 20-July 26.....	1		
	Aug. 3-Aug. 23.....	8		
	Aug. 31-Sept. 6.....	6		
	Sept. 20-Sept. 27.....	4		
Singapore.....	June 21-June 26.....	27	13	
	June 1-June 30.....		90	
	July 9-July 29.....	100	75	
	Aug. 12-Aug. 19.....	17	8	
	Aug. 19-Sept. 2.....	22	13	
	Sept. 13-Sept. 17.....		2	
Japan :				From outbreak to Sept. 12:
Akita Ken	Sept. 13-Sept. 19.....	2	0	Cases. Deaths.
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3.....	9	9	
Tokyo Fu	Sept. 6-Sept. 19.....	412	309	2,008 1,301
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3.....	287	211	
Kioto Fu.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19.....	184	171	1,689 1,309
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3.....	51	58	
Osaka Fu.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19.....	483	559	6,505 4,618
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3.....	308	276	
Kanagawa Ken.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19.....	79	77	782 475
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3.....	24	18	
Hiogo Ken.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19.....	308	248	3,430 2,523
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3.....	109	146	
Nagasaki Ken	Sept. 6-Sept. 19.....	144	115	1,610 1,103
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3.....	41	27	
Niligata Ken.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19.....	22	14	89 52
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3.....	15	6	
Saitama Ken.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19.....	52	36	212 146
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3.....	15	16	
Chiba Ken	Sept. 6-Sept. 19.....	86	60	615 427
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3.....	42	33	
Ibaraki Ken	Sept. 6-Sept. 19.....	209	138	866 565
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3.....	56	43	
Gumma Ken.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19.....	3	1	23 9
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3.....	5	5	
Tochigi Ken	Sept. 6-Sept. 19.....	66	38	245 154
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3.....	34	27	
Nara Ken.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19.....	104	86	654 467
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3.....	41	36	
Miya Ken	Sept. 6-Sept. 19.....	109	14	88 17
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3.....	89	55	
Aichi Ken.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19.....	145	115	288 191
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3.....	60	47	
Shidzuoka Ken	Sept. 6-Sept. 19.....	114	64	337 203
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3.....	19	17	
Yamanashi Ken	Sept. 6-Sept. 19.....	39	12	50 26
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3.....	23	15	
Shiga Ken.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19.....	15	17	246 190
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3.....	6	4	
Gifu Ken	Sept. 6-Sept. 19.....	33	13	69 38
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3.....	13	8	
Nagano Ken	Sept. 6-Sept. 19.....	0	0	17 10
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3.....	11	9	
Miyagi Ken.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19.....	904	597	1,470 869
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3.....	252	252	
Fukushima Ken.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19.....	152	101	335 187
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3.....	98	60	
Iwate Ken	Sept. 6-Sept. 19.....	0	0	5 3
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3.....	1	0	
Awomori Ken.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19.....	18	3	13 7
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3.....	2	1	
Yamagata Ken.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19.....	378	211	525 280
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3.....	218	151	
Fukui Ken.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19.....	121	76	182 127
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3.....	81	71	

Cholera and Yellow Fever, etc.—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
				From outbreak to September 12:
Japan—Continued.				Cases. Deaths.
Ishikawa Ken.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19...	63	34	72 37
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3...	122	79	
Toyama Ken.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19...	912	647	607 384
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3...	1,050	763	
Tottori Ken.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19...	214	131	1,014 659
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3...	51	49	
Shimane Ken.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19...	150	110	634 406
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3...	100	60	
Okayama Ken.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19...	319	333	2,699 1,812
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3...	77	59	
Hiroshima Ken.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19...	355	280	3,624 2,664
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3...	153	164	
Yamaguchi Ken.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19...	145	100	1,993 1,385
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3...	49	40	
Wakayama Ken.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19...	56	47	461 345
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3...	79	46	
Tokushima Ken.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19...	47	41	378 196
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3...	12	9	
Kagawa Ken.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19...	429	318	2,029 1,178
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3...	122	91	
Yehime Ken.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19...	241	153	1,226 816
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3...	80	58	
Kochi Ken.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19...	176	141	730 501
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3...	91	68	
Fukuoka Ken.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19...	192	180	1,877 1,143
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3...	67	45	
Oita Ken.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19...	93	62	755 450
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3...	48	37	
Saga Ken.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19...	54	43	250 169
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3...	26	12	
Kumamoto Ken.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19...	127	90	501 280
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3...	82	47	
Miyasaki Ken.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19...	143	72	171 101
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3...	68	31	
Kagoshima Ken.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19...	82	44	277 155
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3...	159	98	
Okinawa Ken.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19...	3	1	14 5
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3...	24	18	
Hokkaido Ken.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19...	0	0	13 2
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3...	18	3	
Niijima Quarantine.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19...	7	3	538 274
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3...	7	7	
Hikojima Quarantine.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19...	3	0	301 194
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3...	4	0	
Sakurajima Quarantine.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 19...	0	0	197 60
	Sept. 20-Oct. 3...	0	0	
North Formosa.....	July 2-Aug. 10...	150	56	
Korea:				
Chemulpo.....	July 13.....			Cholera reported.
Weijii.....	June 30.....			Do.
Morocco:				
Tangier.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30....	800	600	
Russia (governments):				
Dubno.....	Aug. 11-Aug. 17....			Do.
Kremenez.....	do.....			Do.
Kurland.....	Jan. 20-Jan. 21....	1	1	
	Dec. 23-Feb. 2....	44	21	
Kew.....	Sept. 8-Sept. 21....	28	10	
	Sept. 19-Sept. 26...	14	18	
Kursk.....	Jan. 6-Jan. 19....	4	3	
Minsk.....	Jan. 6-Jan. 12....	5	3	
Nowogrodwalynski.....	Aug. 11-Aug. 17....			Do.
Ostrog.....	do.....			Do.
Petrikov.....	Jan. 4-Jan. 19....	6	1	
Podolia.....	Nov. 11-Apr. 13....	2,102	907	
	Aug. 21-Aug. 31....	101	45	
Podolsk.....	Mar. 24-Apr. 27....	28	17	
Radom.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 26....	20	9	
Saratov.....	Jan. 6-Jan. 12....	3	1	
Saslaw.....	Aug. 11-Aug. 17....			Do.
Suwalki.....	Jan. 18-Jan. 26....	25	10	
Starokonstantinow.....	Aug. 11-Aug. 17....			Do.
Taurien.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 26....	35	23	
Tchernigov.....	Jan. 13-Feb. 16....	8	5	
Volhynia.....	Nov. 4-Apr. 30....	586	230	
	May 26-July 6....	229	65	

Cholera and Yellow Fever, etc.—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<i>Russia—Continued.</i>				
<i>Volhynia</i>	July 6–July 20.....	214	85	
	July 21–Aug. 3.....	688	238	
	Aug. 4–Aug. 10.....	1,004	322	
	Aug. 11–Aug. 17.....	2,025	718	
	Aug. 18–Aug. 24.....	2,497	944	
	Sept. 15–Sept. 28.....	4,269	1,701	
Districts of Ostrog, Krenenez, Saslaw, Starokonstantinow, Nowogrodwalynski, Dubno, Rowno, Luzk, Schitomir, and Komel.....	Sept. 15–Sept. 21.....	1,389	550	
	Sept. 25–Sept. 31.....	3,352	1,190	
Districts of Proskurow and Letitschew.....	Sept. 1–Sept. 14.....	51	19	
Warsaw.....	Aug. 26.....	1		
Witebst.....	Jan. 6–Jan. 12.....	5	2	
<i>Turkey:</i>				
Adalia.....	Dec. 11–Feb. 18.....	230	127	
Adana (vilayet).....	July 23–Aug. 10.....	105	49	
	Aug. 12–Aug. 27.....	35	19	
Adana.....	May 25–June 1.....	50	30	
	July 14–July 28.....	27	16	
Aleppo (vilayet).....	July 24–Aug. 12.....	98	57	
	Aug. 6–Aug. 20.....	191	98	
Aleppo.....	Aug. 5.....			Cholera reported.
	June 1–June 15.....	550	300	
	June 15–July 24.....	684	326	
	July 22–Aug. 21.....	371	158	
	Aug. 21–Sept. 4.....	8	3	
	Sept. 1–Sept. 13.....	15	8	
	Sept. 25–Sept. 28.....	10	6	
Alan-Sinar.....	June 30.....	12		
Angora (vilayet).....	July 11–July 23.....	32	17	
Bitlis.....	Jan. 3.....			Do.
Broussa.....	Aug. 26–Sept. 1.....	84	57	
Broussa (vilayet).....	Aug. 24–Aug. 30.....	32	16	
Bulanik.....	June 21–June 22.....	5	5	
	July 1–July 21.....	51	35	
Constantinople.....	Nov. 14–May 6.....	382	212	
	June 20–Aug. 8.....	1	1	
	Sept. 8–Sept. 26.....	24	14	
Diabekar.....	Aug. 5–Aug. 12.....	83	66	
	Aug. 12–Sept. 1.....	261	300	
	Sept. 1–Sept. 18.....	44	35	
Djabul.....	June 26–July 1.....	15	7	
Gok-Sun.....	July 8.....		8	
Hadji-Bil.....	July 7.....	3	3	
Hadji.....	July 17.....	1	1	
Hamah.....	July 22–Aug. 3.....	20	5	
Hatschin.....	June 10–June 18.....	9	6	
	July 1–July 25.....	22	10	
Homs.....	Aug. 7–Aug. 10.....		1	
Hudavendkjar (vilayet).....	July 14–Aug. 12.....	67	86	
	Aug. 18–Aug. 25.....	182	56	
	Sept. 1–Sept. 14.....	199	35	
	Sept. 14–Sept. 29.....	15	7	
Husu Mansur.....	July 8–Aug. 10.....	303	138	
Jumurtalik.....	June 18–June 20.....	1	1	
	July 10–July 27.....	33	19	
Karahissen.....	July 7–July 11.....	11	7	
Kara-Isdali.....	June 17–June 24.....	17	4	
Karatasch.....	June 17–June 29.....	89	44	
	June 30.....	23	27	
	July 13–July 24.....	11	11	
Karszulcadria.....	July 9.....	10	2	
Kofia (vilayet).....	July 21–Aug. 12.....	32	16	
Marash.....	June 10–June 30.....	27	17	
	June 30–July 20.....	33	18	
Mersina.....	May 25–June 1.....	3	1	
	June 1–June 15.....	2	2	
	June 15–July 16.....	410	235	
	June 28–June 29.....	3	2	
	July 14–July 27.....	21	15	
Mesis.....	Aug. 5.....			Do.
	June 17–June 29.....	27	8	
	June 29–July 11.....	17	8	
Mossoul.....	Sept. 20–Sept. 24.....	1	2	

Cholera and Yellow Fever, etc.—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Turkey—Continued.				
Padzardjik.....	July 8.....	7	7	Cholera reported.
Pera.....	Feb. 21.....			
Pajast.....	June 16-June 29....	17	6	
	July 1-July 9.....	26	24	
	July 13-July 25....	46	12	
Rania (vilayet).....	July 21-Aug. 12 ...	32	16	
Sis.....	June 10-June 29....	87	58	
	July 1-July 27.....	33	17	
Siverek.....	Jan. 8-Jan. 21.....	48	31	
Tarsus.....	May 18-June 1.....	470	315	
	June 1-June 15....	750	530	Do.
	June 15-July 16....	293	143	
	Aug. 5.....			
Yah Yali (vilayet).....	July 21-July 27....	20	9	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				Yellow fever reported.
Pernambuco.....	Aug. 23.....			
Rio de Janeiro.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 30.....		164	
	Apr. 1-June 22.....		301	
	June 30-Aug. 31....		90	
	Sept. 1-Oct. 5.....		22	
Santos.....	Nov. 23-Jan. 5.....		6	
	Jan. 26-Mar. 2.....	123	104	
	Mar. 9-Mar. 16.....	50	48	
	Mar. 23-Mar. 30....	108	87	
	Apr. 17-Apr. 27....	181	135	Do.
	Apr. 27-May 3.....	105	96	
	May 24-May 31....	33	18	
	June 23-July 6.....	17	4	
	Aug. 3-Aug. 10....	2		
Cuba:				
Baracoa.....	July 1-July 31....		12	
	Aug. 1-Aug. 31....		22	
Cienfuegos.....	June 23-June 30....		1	
	July 7-July 21....	3	3	
	Aug. 4-Aug. 11....	1		
	Sept. 1-Sept. 15....	4	3	
	Sept. 22-Oct. 27....		11	
Cardenas.....	Oct. 4.....	4		
Firmeza.....	Sept. 13.....			
Gibara.....	Jan. 1-June 23....		2	About 5 deaths daily.
Guantanamo.....	July 1-Aug. 31....		60	
Habana.....	Dec. 20-Apr. 4.....	85	36	
	Apr. 4-May 30....	37	16	
	June 1-June 29....	31	14	
	June 30-July 25....	164	59	
	July 26-Aug. 8.....	155	54	
	Aug. 8-Aug. 22....	145	51	
	Aug. 22-Aug. 29....	90	30	
	Aug. 29-Sept. 5....	80	26	
	Sept. 5-Sept. 19....	210	67	
	Sept. 19-Oct. 3.....	160	51	
	Oct. 3-Oct. 10....	120	33	
	Oct. 10-Oct. 24....	160	43	
	Oct. 24-Oct. 31....	60	16	
Manzanillo.....	July 1-July 31....		43	
	Aug. 1-Aug. 31....		23	
	Sept. 1-Sept. 30....		18	
	Oct. 1-Oct. 15....		21	
Matanzas.....	July 21-Aug. 23....	16		
	Aug. 21-Aug. 28....	12		
	Sept. 1-Oct. 2.....	38	3	
Puerto Principe.....	June 27.....			
Sagua la Grande.....	July 13-July 27....	1		
	Aug. 3-Aug. 10....	4		
	Aug. 21.....	1		
	Sept. 7-Sept. 21....	5	1	
	Sept. 28-Oct. 12....	30		
Sancti Spiritu.....	Oct. 12-Oct. 26....	10	1	
	Aug. 24.....	30		

Cholera and Yellow Fever, etc.—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Cuba—Continued.				
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 25.....	2	12	
Santo Domingo.....	Aug. 25.....		8	
Santiago de Cuba.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31.....		11	
	Apr. 1-Apr. 28.....		4	
	May 1-May 15.....		47	
	June 1-June 29.....		259	
	June 30-Aug. 17.....		44	
	Aug. 17-Aug. 31.....		27	
	Sept. 1-Sept. 14.....		38	
	Sept. 15-Sept. 28.....		19	
	Sept. 28-Oct. 12.....		50	
	Oct. 13-Oct. 26.....		7	
Yaribacoa.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30.....			
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 22.....	14	8	
Mexico:				
Acapulco.....	Sept. 14-Sept. 21.....	1		Yellow fever reported
Guaymas.....	May 20.....			
La Paz.....	Sept. 24.....	3		Do.
Mazatlan.....	do.....			
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 21.....		5	
	Feb. 21-Feb. 28.....		1	
	Mar. 4-Mar. 21.....		1	
	Apr. 4-Apr. 18.....		2	
	May 2-May 30.....		11	
	May 31-July 11.....		35	
	July 18-Oct. 3.....		78	
	Oct. 17-Oct. 24.....		1	
Salvador.....	Dec. 9-Jan. 15.....		12	
Puerto Rico.....	Nov. 21-Jan. 9.....		4	
	Feb. 23-Mar. 6.....	2	1	
	Apr. 17-Apr. 24.....	1		
Mayaguez.....	Oct. 2.....			A few cases have occurred among the garrison.
Aguadilla.....	Oct. 1.....	1		Over 100 cases in military hospital.
San Juan.....	July 1.....			
	July 6-July 27.....	104	87	
	Aug. 3-Aug. 31.....	22	16	
	Sept. 1-Sept. 21.....	22	6	
	Sept. 21-Oct. 5.....	11	6	
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo.....	Feb. 2-Feb. 9.....		1	
	June 8-June 15.....	1	1	
West Indies:				
Antigua, St. Johns.....	Sept. 23-Oct. 26.....	3	3	
Curacoa.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 5.....	3	3	

Cholera Notes.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, October 16, 1895.]

Austria-Hungary—Galicia.—From October 1 to 7, 18 cholera deaths were reported. Of these, 3 cases and 4 deaths occurred in Tarnopol; in 3 localities of the district of Tarnopol, 5 cases, 4 deaths; in Stojanow, district of Kamionka Strumilowa, 1 case, 1 death; in 4 communities of the district of Trembola, 10 cases, 9 deaths. In 9 of the above-mentioned cases the results of bacteriological examination were not absolute. Since August 23, 113 cases and 77 deaths have been noted.

France.—From September 29 to October 5, 3 cases of choleric form affection were observed in as many quarters of the city.

Russia.—According to recent advices the number of cases in the Government of Volhynia, from September 15 to 21, was 2,350, deaths, 903; from September 22 to 28, 1,919 cases, 798 deaths. In the Government of Kew, city and district of Berditschew, from September 19 to 26, 14 cases and 18 deaths were reported.

Turkey.—From September 24 to 26, 3 cases and 4 deaths were reported in the Balat quarter of Constantinople. In Kassine Pascha, September 25, 1 case was reported. Reports of cholera in other parts of the Turkish Empire are as follows:

In 2 localities of the vilayet of Hudavendkjar, from September 20 to 29, 9 cases, 5 deaths, of which 8 cases, 4 deaths, occurred in Brussa; in 3 localities of the vilayet of Diabekar, from September 12 to 26, 21 cases, 18 deaths; in Maschuk, vilayet of Aleppo, from September 25 to 28, 10 cases, 6 deaths; and in Mossoul, from September 20 to 24, 1 case, 2 deaths.

East Indies—Calcutta.—From August 25 to 31 there were 9 cholera deaths.

Japan.—According to official advices the epidemic in North Formosa is broken. Among the Japanese population, from July 28 to August 10, there were 150 cases and 56 deaths.

Morocco.—In Tangier, from September 23 to October 2, 197 cases and 142 deaths. Of these, 68 cases, 31 deaths were among the non-Arabic population.

According to advices of October 2 cholera has made its appearance in the vicinity of Tangier and in Tetuan. From September 24 to 28 about 90 suspicious cases were reported at Tetuan.

Current Quarantine Measures.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, October 16, 1895.]

CHOLERA.

Russia.—Official advices of October 7 state that the Minister of the Interior has declared the district of Berditschew, in the Government of Kew, to be infected.

Turkey.—According to official advices of October 1 a resolution adopted by the superior council of health replaces the ten days' quarantine against arrivals from the coast of the sea of Marmora, between Bog-Burun and Kara-Bogha, by a twenty-four hours' quarantine of observa-

tion for pilgrim vessels and for all other vessels a medical inspection at the lazaretto of Tuzla. The clothing and effects of the passengers shall be disinfected, and any passenger who shall be found to be suffering from abdominal disturbance shall be placed under treatment. The above-mentioned quarantine measures shall be held to apply to vessels now lying in quarantine.

Further measures will be declared for passengers from the interior, arriving by the Anatolia railway.

Greece.—By Royal ordinance of September 20 arrivals from the Asiatic Coast of the Sea of Marmora between Bog-Burun and Kara-Bogha shall, after the 14th of this month, be subject to a five days' quarantine of observation at Greek ports provided with sanitary authorities, or to a quarantine of detention and observation at the quarantine stations of St. George, near Salamis, or of Vido, near Corfu.

By a later declaration of September 13, quarantine against arrivals from ports situated between Kelidonia and Alexandretta is suspended after the 9th of the current month and replaced by a strict medical inspection. Measures against arrivals from Adalia remain in force.

Spain.—By Royal ordinance of October 7 quarantine against arrivals from Alexandretta is suspended, while arrivals from ports on the Bay of Alexandretta, which are distant not more than 165 kilometers from Zeitomue, are subject to a three days' quarantine of observation.

Portugal.—By ministerial proclamation of October 5 the port of Tetuan is declared infected since September 28. Ministerial order of September 22, declaring the Russian ports of the Black Sea and the port of Ceuta suspect (Abstract No. 44, p. 945), has been amended to apply only to ports of European Russia.

Egypt.—By resolution of the International Council of Health, September 28 and October 3, quarantine measures for arrivals from Adalia and from ports on the coast of the Sea of Marmora between Bog-Burun and Kara-Bogha are suspended.

PLAGUE.

Egypt.—The Council of Health resolved, in session of October 3, to suspend the quarantine measures enforced against the coast line from Lith to Lohaya.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary Report of Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *October 8, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended October 5, 1895: There were 11 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 1; 2 from yellow fever, a decrease of 5; 58 from smallpox, an increase of 6; 5 from enteric fever, an increase of 2; and 48 from tuberculosis, an increase of 1. There was 1 death from beriberi and 1 from diphtheria and none from measles or whooping cough. From all causes there were 339 deaths, a decrease of 46 from the total of the foregoing week.

Yellow fever.—Since the 30th of September there has been no death reported from this cause.

Smallpox.—This disease is about stationary, if not declining, though there was an increase of 6 deaths during the week, due, I take it, to the varying temperature and continued dampness from the rains. In Vic-

toria it is reported as increasing. I hear nothing new from the railway stations or interior towns.

Since last report the following-named ships were inspected and received bills of health from this port:

October 1, steamship *Carib Prince*, British, from Santos for New York, N. Y.; October 2, steamship *Cambrian King*, British, for Portland, Oreg.; October 5, steamship *Delcomyn*, British, from Rosario for New York, N. Y.; October 8, barkentine *White Wings*, American, for Baltimore, Md.; steamship *Garrick*, British, for New York, N. Y.

Respectfully, yours,

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

CUBA.

Relative to the Departure of the Steamship Earnwell from Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, October 15, 1895.

SIR: The steamer *Earnwell*, of the British Earnline Steamship Company, left this port at 9.50 this a. m. for Baltimore, loaded with manganese from Colon and iron ore from this place.

On a representation that the boat would leave yesterday I sent Dr. Caminero on board to inspect it with instructions that if the ship would leave yesterday to deliver the bills of health to Captain Carter. The master assured the Doctor that he was going to leave yesterday, and the Doctor delivered to him the bills of health. * * *

As all on board were well I did not deem it necessary to cable you, but now report the case for such action and instructions as you may deem necessary.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PULASKI F. HYATT,
United States Consul.

In re Certain Spanish Steamships Arriving at Southern United States Ports from Cuba.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, October 26, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there are three lines of Spanish steamers plying between the port of Liverpool and several Cuban ports, and these vessels as a rule stop for cargo at some of the Southern ports of the United States, generally at New Orleans. The captains of these vessels never take bills of health, excepting at the last port before reaching the United States. I call your attention to this fact because all the Cuban ports can be considered as infected at present, yellow fever and smallpox being very common. I am never told by the consignees when they leave, and when asked where they are going the invariable answer is that they don't know, and that the vessel goes for orders to the next port. With such state of affairs it becomes very difficult to keep a watch on these vessels here, and I think it would be advisable to have the health officers at the different Southern ports keep a careful watch on them, as they are liable to introduce contagious and epidemic diseases into the United States.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAMINERO, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

INDIA.

Cholera in Singapore.

SINGAPORE, September 19, 1895.

SIR: I have now the honor to submit to you a copy of a communication received yesterday from the colonial secretary here and dated the 17th instant, to the effect that since the letter he addressed me on the 13th, a copy of which I transmitted you in my dispatch of that date, 2 deaths were reported to the Government as having occurred in Singapore from cholera.

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

E. SPENCER PRATT,
United States Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

MOROCCO.

Report on the Cholera Outbreak at Tangier.

TANGIER, MOROCCO, October 11, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of the report of the eminent scientist and bacteriologist, Dr. Soulié, of the "Pasteur Institute," on the cholera epidemic, which for the past two months has been so fatal to the population of this place; while as yet there is no promise of an extinction of this deadly foe at an early day, the deaths to date from this cause numbering over 700. The mortality in Tetuan is even greater, and the disease in more virulent form, averaging 40 a day in a population of some 15,000. Its ravages in both places have been confined almost exclusively to the Moors, who are fatalists and meet death stoically, as well as the Jews, who defy all sanitary laws and tardily avail themselves of means of protection against the deadly enemy, "which is no respecter of persons." It is now spreading in the interior of the Empire. None of the foreign representatives are in Tangier, and the legations are in charge of secretaries and subordinates. The presidency of the sanitary council composed of the diplomatic corps has devolved upon me, and I find its duties at present to be onerous and exacting, but hope the near advent of cool weather will check the disease, which now gives some evidence of abatement. The deaths yesterday only 10, against 20 daily the week before.

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

J. JUDSON BARCLAY.

U. S. Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

(Translated in this Bureau.)

Report by Dr. Soulié, assistant director of the Pasteur Institute of Algiers, Commissioner to Tangier.

TANGIER, MOROCCO, October 8, 1895.

I have the honor to report the results of the investigations which I have pursued since my arrival at Tangier with regard to the present epidemic.

Nature of the epidemic.—There can be no doubt that the disease which has attacked and which continues to attack persons resident in different quarters of the city, is

genuine cholera. A person in good health, or suffering only from a slight attack of diarrhea, is seized with a sense of uneasiness, vertigo, and headache, and finds himself unable to stand. There symptoms are followed by frequent vomiting, accompanied with pain in the epigastric region and pericordial pain. Evacuations become very frequent and hold in suspension whitish lumps, which have been compared to uncooked rice. These are the riziform cells. Cramp in the limbs then begins, causing torture to the unfortunate patient. Urination is slight or nil. The pulse is slight and rapid, becoming steadily weaker. The skin is cold and covered with moisture. The general temperature of the body is lowered. The expression of the face is characteristic: The coloration is bluish, the eyes are hollow, the nose is peaked and sharp, the voice breaks and becomes scarcely audible, the tongue is dry and the patient is consumed by a burning thirst, which is the more distressing on account of drink of any sort being almost always rejected. When this stage is reached the patient may succumb to insensibility or enter upon a stage of reaction and recovery.

The foregoing is a summary of a severe case of cholera. The greater number of cases which came actually under my observation were light in form and the characteristic symptoms were either not pronounced or wholly absent.

My observations were directed to Spaniards, Jews, and some Moors. These latter always refuse medical attendance and it is impossible to be certain with regard to the nature of the disease to which they have succumbed.

Characteristics.—The fact in connection with the epidemic which struck me most forcibly was its low degree of reproducing energy. The most convincing proof of this is furnished by the history of a house styled the Moorish Hospital, which is at the same time a hospital and a house of refuge. It contains a large number of inmates who live in the most sordid manner and under conditions of uncleanness impossible to describe. A room in this house has been converted into an infirmary. Here are collected choleraic patients and choleraic cadavers. No measure of disinfection is taken. Travelers arriving at the refuge in a state of health are lodged in the infirmary, and yet notwithstanding that all the material for a focus of infection is present, not a single case of contagion within the house has occurred.

The greater number of Jews whom I visited live crowded together in one house or even in one room. I found dwellings that accommodated 28 persons, yet in conditions so favorable for contagion I have seldom found more than 1 case of cholera existent. The households in which more than one member is attacked are the exceptions.

Among the Spaniards the same conditions of agglomeration are present, but instances of household contagion are very rare.

Another proof of the weak virulence of the disease is found in the fact that among the European population living under good hygienic conditions not a single case has occurred.

The total mortality is small. Statistics show 400 deaths during one month of epidemic for a population of 40,000 in a city without potable water or sewers.

Origin.—An opinion general among the people, and shared by a majority of the medical corps, attributes the importation of the disease to pilgrims from Mecca. This hypothesis is not tenable. The exact date of the outbreak of the epidemic can not be ascertained, nor who were the persons first attacked. All that can be said of its origin is that the first cases observed were in the persons of natives of the douar of Bougaba. It has not been proved that these persons took part in the pilgrimage. The presumption that they did so rests on the fact that the pilgrims would have encamped near the marabout of Sidi Mohammed el Hadj, situated in the vicinity of Bougaba. As we have seen, the supposition is purely gratuitous and is not supported by any ascertained fact. On the contrary, all the evidence goes to show that the pilgrims had no connection with the importation.

The reports received by the consulting committee of public hygiene of France, session of July 1, 1895, indicate that the sanitary conditions at Mecca have been unusually favorable this year. The general health of pilgrims from Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco, embarked on the *Maurice and Reunion*, was good throughout the voyage. No contagious disease was observed during the quarantine of detention at El Tor or the quarantine of observation at Cape Matitou, or during the voyage. The reports of Dr. Allard, sanitary physician on board the *Maurice and Reunion*, unanimously confirm this statement. The pilgrims from Morocco are subjected to sanitary inspection at Tangier, and their condition is such that they are disembarked without quarantine of detention or observation.

It is incredible that a cholera germ brought from Mecca should have remained concealed in the mass of personal effects in use by the pilgrims, and that it should not have found a favorable soil for its incubation in this agglomeration of persons, compelled by the necessities of a life on board ship to restrict themselves to a very limited space. A fresh germ, recently taken from its place of origin, falling in a community exhausted by poverty and privation, would have manifested itself in a sudden and fatal manner.

Furthermore, the question arises, why should cholera have domiciled itself among the people of Tangier? Why should the pilgrims of Tunis, Algeria, and Mogador have remained exempt, and why should not an epidemic focus have been found among them? Finally, why should the pilgrims, who after disembarkation remained in the city of Tangier, have introduced cholera while those who dispersed throughout the country have remained exempt from contagion?

The progress of the disease, its low degree of contagiousness, and its inconsiderable mortality as compared with former epidemics clearly indicate that the germ which gave rise to it was not a fresh germ, virulent and recently imported into a country exempt from cholera and offering all the conditions for its reception and development. On the contrary, the evidence tends to show that the disease was indigenous.

Cholera nostras or Asiatic cholera.—It is impossible to precisely determine the nature of this epidemic. The history of choleraic epidemics in European countries and in Algeria during the past ten years, and the investigations to which they have given rise, have shown that the distinction between these two morbid species does not possess the importance formerly attributed to it. A definite statement may be made when the bacteriological investigations now being conducted are concluded, and when the cause, nature, and progress of the epidemic now prevailing in Tetuan have been observed and reported.

CONCLUSIONS.

The following conclusions are based on facts which I have myself noted, and upon my own personal observations.

1. The epidemic now prevailing at Tangier is due to cholera.
2. This form of cholera possesses weak powers of propagation, and is only slightly contagious. The mortality caused by it is inconsiderable.
3. It is indigenous, and is not an importation by pilgrims returning from Mecca.
4. It can not, until all the facts in relation to it are known, be absolutely classified. The question whether it is cholera nostras or cholera Asiatica must remain in abeyance until the results of bacteriological investigation and the history of the present epidemic at Tetuan are known.

TURKEY.

Cholera in Turkey.

[Report No. 137.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *October 9, 1895.*

The last cholera case which occurred in the month of September was on the 25th of that month at Cassim Pasha, a suburb of Constantinople. We thought it was the last cholera case to be reported for Constantinople, but there was another case, which occurred at Balata, in a house where previously several cholera cases and cholera deaths had occurred. The house had been repeatedly disinfected. This last cholera case occurred on the 7th instant, and the patient is now recovering. At Pera a man fell ill, with symptoms of diarrhea and vomiting. This case has been considered as one of cholera. The patient is now well. Public health otherwise is good, in spite of the agglomeration of the Armenians in the Armenian churches in consequence of the troubles which began on the 30th of last September. Two deaths from smallpox were registered during the week ended the 9th instant.

In the provinces cholera has not yet disappeared. In the vilayet of Brussa a cholera case occurred at Erdek (Artaki). In Adalia 2 cases occurred on the 2d and 3d instant; the first of them proved fatal. In the vilayet of Diarbekir 2 cholera cases have also been observed, the first at Ker-Salta, on the 1st of last September, and the second at Sirean, on the 27th of the same month. Sirean is a village near Beshiri.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

[Report No. 138.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *October 19, 1895.*

Since my last report no new cholera cases have occurred in the town of Constantinople. Though there were 28 cholera deaths during the month of September, the total number of deaths within that month was 757, of which 10 were from smallpox. In this number are not included the men killed in the riots of these last days.

On the 14th instant a cholera case was observed at Salonica. It has been already wired that this case proved fatal. The necessary steps for disinfection and sanitary cordons have been taken. Up to this moment no new cholera case has occurred.

Sanitary news from Egypt announces that 11 cholera cases have occurred at Damietta. In 2 cases the cholera bacillus has been found.

From the other provinces of the Turkish Empire the sanitary news is good. All quarantine measures against the vilayet of Brussa have been abolished.

It has been several times said at the sittings of the international sanitary commission that the actual system of quarantine and sanitary cordons to which travelers coming from provinces where cholera has broken out are subjected is useless, ineffective, and detrimental, not only to trade but to public health. It has been thus decided to draw up a scheme and present it to the Ottoman Government in order to modify the system and abolish the sanitary cordons. I herein inclose a copy of the above-mentioned scheme, printed in French, as well as a copy of the proceedings of the sitting in which the scheme was read.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Newcastle.*—Month of August, 1895. Estimated population, 15,329. Total deaths, 42. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Sydney.—Month of August, 1895. Estimated population, 423,600. Total deaths, 844, including enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 14; and whooping cough, 9.

Queensland—Brisbane.—Month of July, 1895. Estimated population, 93,657. Total deaths, 84, including 3 from whooping cough.

Month of August, 1895. Total deaths, 80, including enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 2; and whooping cough, 6.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended October 25, 1895. Estimated population, 1,472. Total deaths, 2. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended October 26, 1895. Estimated population, 1,188. No deaths.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Four weeks ended October 24, 1895. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths.

BERMUDA.—Two weeks ended October 18, 1895. Estimated population, 15,013. Two deaths. No deaths from contagious diseases.

BRAZIL—*Ceara.*—Month of September, 1895. Estimated population,

45,000. Total deaths, 106, including enteric fever, 1; measles, 1; and beriberi, 1.

CUBA—*Habana*.—Under date of November 2, 1895, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 583 deaths in this city during the month of October, 1895. One hundred and six of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, 12 by enteric fever, 11 by so-called pernicious fever, 5 by paludal fever, 1 by diphtheria, 33 by enteritis, 10 by dysentery, 4 by smallpox, 18 by pneumonia, and 1 by glanders.

During the week ended October 31 there were 135 deaths in the city, 16 of which were caused by yellow fever, with 60 new cases approximately; 4 were caused by enteric fever, 3 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by paludal fever, 6 by enteritis, 2 by dysentery, and 2 by pneumonia. Five of the 16 deaths by yellow fever during the week occurred in the military hospital.

Manzanillo.—Month of September, 1895. Estimated population, 5,642. Total deaths, 122, including yellow fever, 18; and 17 from smallpox.

Two weeks ended October 15, 1895. Total deaths, 78, including yellow fever, 21; smallpox, 15; and enteric fever, 1.

Yaribacoa.—Month of September, 1895. Total deaths, 7. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Two weeks ended October 15, 1895. Total deaths, 5. No deaths from contagious diseases.

FRANCE—*Rouen*.—Month of September, 1895. Estimated population, 111,847. Total deaths, 331, including phthisis pulmonalis, 43; enteric fever, 20; and chickenpox, 1.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended October 19, corresponded to an annual rate of 19.1 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,591,530. The lowest rate was recorded in Nottingham, viz, 13.1, and the highest in Blackburn, viz, 31.5 a thousand.

London.—One thousand five hundred and eighteen deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 1; measles, 42; scarlet fever, 23; diphtheria, 76; whooping cough, 15; typhus fever, 1; enteric fever, 19; diarrhea and dysentery, 62. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 18.0 a thousand. In greater London 1,916 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.5 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 27 from diphtheria.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended October 19 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 22.8 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Armagh, viz, 7, and the highest in Sligo, viz, 50.8 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 162 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 3; and diphtheria, 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week

ended October 19 corresponded to an annual rate of 18.7 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,500,435. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 13.7, and the highest in Aberdeen, viz, 22.5 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 529, including scarlet fever, 9; measles, 3; diphtheria, 6; and whooping cough, 13.

Dundee.—Month of September, 1895. Estimated population, 160,163. Total deaths, 251, including phthisis pulmonalis, 12; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; and whooping cough, 8.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—Months of July and August, 1895. Estimated population, 594. One death.

RUSSIA—*Riga*.—Month of August, 1895. Estimated population, 215,000. Total deaths, 585, including phthisis pulmonalis, 39; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 2; measles, 4; and whooping cough, 5.

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.
Aix la Chapelle	Oct. 12.	110,756	49								
Alexandria	Oct. 7.	231,396	159								
Amapala	Sept. 28.	1,500	0								
Do.	Oct. 5.	1,500	0								
Do.	Oct. 12.	1,500	1								
Amherstburg	Oct. 26.	2,300	0								
Amsterdam	Oct. 19.	453,820	115								
Belfast	do.	273,277	140								
Belleville	Oct. 28.	10,318	1								
Berlin	Oct. 5.	1,820,340	544								
Birmingham	Oct. 19.	496,751	194								
Bologna	do.	145,555	59								
Bombay	Oct. 1.	853,926	438	1							
Bradford	Oct. 19.	221,610	73								
Bremen	Oct. 12.	128,000	30								
Brussels	do.	507,985	203								
Budapest	Oct. 14.	600,000									
Cairo	Oct. 7.	374,838	297								
Calcutta	Sept. 14.	681,560	369	9							
Do.	Sept. 21.	681,560	425	19		1					
Callao	Sept. 29.	25,000	20								
Do.	Oct. 6.	25,000	19								
Cardiff	Oct. 17.	155,637	57								
Catania	Oct. 15.	120,000	57								
Chatham	Oct. 26.	9,052	5								
Cienfuegos	Oct. 21.	23,000	18		1						
Do.	Oct. 27.	23,000	21		1						
Coaticook	Oct. 26.	2,500	0								
Cognac	Oct. 19.	17,500	6								
Cologne	Oct. 12.	316,234	165								
Colombo	Sept. 28.	130,000	89								
Do.	Oct. 5.	130,000	75								
Copenhagen	Oct. 12.	33,714	122								
Dresden	Oct. 5.	324,341	119								
Dublin	Oct. 19.	350,000	162								
Dundee	do.	160,163	67								
Dusseldorf	Oct. 12.	169,624	80								
Edinburgh	Oct. 19.	273,535	91								
Flushing	Oct. 12.	16,200	9								
Do.	Oct. 19.	16,200	5								
Funchal	Oct. 5.	35,665	28								
Genoa	Oct. 19.	182,717	76								
Gibraltar	Oct. 13.	25,800	14								
Girgenti	Oct. 12.	24,428	6								
Glasgow	Oct. 19.	695,876	238								
Halifax	Oct. 26.	38,700	12								
Hamburg	Oct. 12.	608,710	201								
Iquique	Sept. 14.	23,910	24								
Do.	Sept. 21.	23,910	25								
Do.	Sept. 28.	23,910	34								
Kehl-Strasburg	Oct. 5.	129,556	45								
Kingston	Nov. 1.	17,955	4								
Leeds	Oct. 19.	395,516	129								
Leghorn	do.	103,434	44								
Leith	do.	73,048	31								
Licata	Oct. 12.	20,000	11								
Liège	Oct. 19.	160,848	38								
Liverpool	do.	503,967	227								
London, Canada	Oct. 26.	35,000	2								
London, England	Oct. 19.	6,048,555	1,916			1					
Lyons	Oct. 12.	500,000	157								
Madras	Sept. 27.	452,518	441	4							
Madrid	Oct. 15.	482,816	262			7					
Manchester	Oct. 19.	527,010	240								
Manila	Sept. 7.	400,000	171								
Do.	Sept. 14.	400,000	168								
Mannheim	Oct. 12.	88,400	35								
Matamoras	Oct. 25.	8,000	3								
Melbourne	Aug. 31.	1,140,405									
Do.	Sept. 7.	1,140,405									
Do.	Sept. 14.	1,140,405									
Do.	Sept. 21.	1,140,405									
Monte Cristy	Oct. 19.	1,500	0								
Montevideo	Sept. 28.	244,896	43								

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Montevideo	Oct. 5.....	244,896	62	.....	.....	.....	11	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Moscow .....	.....do.....	800,000	374	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	9	.....	1
Munich	Oct. 12.....	369,000	233	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....
Naples	Oct. 19.....	570,000	169	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle on Tyne.....	.....do.....	207,021	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3
Nogales	Oct. 26.....	1,580	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nuremberg	Oct. 5.....	165,038	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Odessa	Oct. 12.....	324,500	146	.....	.....	1	.....	5	2	3	.....	.....
Palermo .....	.....do.....	273,000	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	5	1	.....
Puerto Cortez	Oct. 22.....	1,500	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rio de Janeiro	Oct. 5.....	600,000	339	.....	2	58	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....
Rome	Sept. 7.....	465,563	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	6	.....
Rotterdam	Oct. 12.....	272,042	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Do	Oct. 19.....	272,042	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Sagua la Grande	Oct. 21.....	17,536	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Oct. 28.....	17,536	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Georges	Oct. 19.....	2,150	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Johns, Antigua	Oct. 5.....	16,664	13	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Oct. 12.....	16,664	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Oct. 19.....	16,664	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Oct. 26.....	16,664	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Stephens .....	.....do.....	2,700	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan del Norte	Oct. 12.....	1,280	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santiago de Cuba	Oct. 20.....	60,000	61	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Do	Oct. 26.....	60,000	63	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	13	.....
Santos	Sept. 28.....	35,000	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schiedam	Oct. 12.....	25,983	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Do	Oct. 19.....	25,983	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Sheffield .....	.....do.....	345,232	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	1
Sonneberg .....	.....do.....	12,000	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southampton .....	.....do.....	67,913	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Shields .....	.....do.....	89,904	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockholm	Oct. 12.....	259,304	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stuttgart	Oct. 17.....	153,811	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunderland	Oct. 19.....	137,705	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....
Swansea	Oct. 12.....	95,370	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Oct. 19.....	95,370	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Trieste	Oct. 11.....	158,314	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....
Tuxpan	Oct. 19.....	10,280	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vera Cruz	Oct. 24.....	25,500	16	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Winnipeg	Oct. 28.....	37,062	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zurich	Oct. 12.....	137,000	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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