

# ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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## UNITED STATES.

### SPECIAL REPORTS.

*Cholera—Instructions by cable to consular officers.*—The following letter has been received in answer to a request from the Secretary of the Treasury (see ABSTRACT, July 15, 1892):

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, July 19, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, requesting that our consular officers in Eastern European Russia, Persia, Calcutta, and the western shore of the Red Sea be instructed by cable to require rigid disinfection against cholera, and to discourage exportation to the United States from infected districts. In reply, I beg to say that the consuls in the regions referred to have been instructed as you request.

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

JOHN W. FOSTER,

*Secretary.*

The Honorable THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

*Discharge of infected vessel from quarantine at Alexandria, Va.*—Acting Assistant Surgeon Smith, M.-H. S., reports as follows July 14 (see ABSTRACT June 24, 1892):

I have the honor to report the recovery from an attack of smallpox of captain of schooner *Charles T. Strann*. The crew have escaped the disease. The vessel has been thoroughly fumigated, and all clothing and bedding either disinfected or burned. The schooner may now be safely discharged from quarantine.

*Gulf Quarantine Station.*—Assistant Surgeon Guiteras reports as follows:

JULY 10, 1892.

I have the honor to report the arrival here this day of the British brigantine *Curlew*, eight days from Cardenas, Cuba, bound for Ship Island, from which place she was ordered here. The vessel had no sickness in port of departure, and only 1 case of diarrhea en route, but as she is in sand ballast, which is always objectionable, it will be necessary to discharge the whole of it previous to disinfection.

*Key West Quarantine.*—The following letters have been received from Assistant Surgeon Geddings:

JULY 7, 1892.

I have the honor to report the arrival at this station of the British steamship *Castanos* from Vera Cruz to Charlotte Harbor via Key West. The *Castanos* was empty, in water ballast, and all on board well during a passage of six days and on arrival. She will be fumigated and disinfected, all articles on board subjected to steam disinfection, and detained five days from conclusion of process, when she will be given free pratique, if no contingencies arise. From what I can learn I think that the *Castanos* is only the first of a considerable number of steamers which will call at this station.

JULY 11, 1892.

I have the honor to report the arrival at this station of the British steamship *Crete* from Trinidad to Charlotte Harbor via Key West. The *Crete* was empty, in water ballast, and all well on board during passage of seven days. She will be fumigated and disinfected, and all articles on board subjected to steam disinfection, and detained five days from conclusion of process, when she will be given free pratique, if no contingencies arise.

*Reports of States, and yearly and monthly reports of cities.*

ALABAMA—*Mobile.*—Month of June, 1892. Population, 31,076. Total deaths, 93, including phthisis pulmonalis 9 and enteric fever 1.

CALIFORNIA.—Month of June, 1892. Reports to the State board of health from 109 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate population of 788,073, show a total of 1,021 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 136; enteric fever, 14; scarlet fever, 14; diphtheria, 22; croup, 7; measles, 7; and whooping cough, 5.

*Oakland.*—Month of June, 1892. Population, 60,000. Total deaths, 58, including phthisis pulmonalis, 6; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

*Sacramento.*—Month of June, 1892. Population, 28,000. Total deaths, 35, including phthisis pulmonalis 5 and enteric fever 2.

*San Francisco.*—Month of June, 1892. Population, 330,000. Total deaths, 526, including phthisis pulmonalis, 64; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria, 14; croup, 4; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 3.

CONNECTICUT.—Month of June, 1892. Reports to the State board of health from 167 towns, having an aggregate population of 781,424, show a total of 892 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 96; enteric fever, 13; scarlet fever, 18; diphtheria and croup, 23; measles, 6; and whooping cough, 3.

KENTUCKY—*Louisville.*—Month ended July 2, 1892. Population, 161,129. Total deaths, 309, including phthisis pulmonalis, 37; enteric fever, 7; diphtheria, 3; and whooping cough, 8.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Worcester*.—Month of June, 1892. Population, 89,000. Total deaths, 126, including phthisis pulmonalis, 12; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 5; and whooping cough, 1.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended July 9, 1892. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 65 observers, indicate that measles, puerperal fever, inflammation of bowels, remittent fever, diphtheria, cholera morbus, and pneumonia increased, and that typhoid fever, dysentery, typho-malarial fever, influenza, inflammation of kidneys, cholera infantum, and inflammation of brain decreased in area of prevalence.

Diphtheria was reported present during the week at 25 places, scarlet fever at 31, enteric fever at 11, and measles at 7 places.

*Detroit*.—Month of June, 1892. Population, 220,000. Total deaths, 392, including phthisis pulmonalis, 22; enteric fever, 33; scarlet fever, 27; diphtheria, 31; and croup, 2.

*Meeting of the Michigan State board of health, July 12, 1892.*

Relative to the reported presence of cholera in foreign countries, and the possibility of its being brought to this country, Dr. Baker remarked that it would be a particularly unfortunate time if cholera should soon reach Chicago or Detroit, because it tends to spread in much the same way as typhoid fever, only with much greater rapidity, and typhoid fever is unusually prevalent in Chicago, and appears to have been increasing lately in Detroit. If cholera should gain entrance to either city, so many of our people visit those cities that we might soon find cholera spread in many places throughout Michigan. This office is prepared to issue circulars, already printed, advising local health officers just how to restrict cholera.

Secretary Baker stated that during the quarter reports had been received and action taken on 451 outbreaks of the dangerous diseases in Michigan, including two outbreaks of smallpox, each confined to the first case; 1,091 pages of letter book have been used in copying the correspondence of the office (not including postal cards, printed or hectographed letters). There were 2,159 pages hectographed, of which 1,068 were notices to health officers of infected immigrants destined to their localities. During the quarter there had been received, mostly in exchange for publications of the board, 387 journals (weeklies, monthlies, and semi-monthlies), and 68 books and pamphlets; making the total number 8,229 in the library of the board (excluding journals not yet bound).

The secretary presented the subject of infected immigrants, and, to illustrate a point, read a letter from a township health officer stating that he found, isolated, and vaccinated the person of whom he was notified as possibly infected with smallpox; also reporting his action concerning one of the immigrants, of whom he had received notice, who had come down with measles. The expense incident to these cases was about \$17. He thought the National Government might go a step further and detain at the seaboard those immigrants likely to be infected.

The secretary presented the subject of a "Sanitary Day," after the manner of Arbor Day, Labor Day, etc., which had been proposed in Pennsylvania, where it was designed to have a day set apart for general and special "cleaning up." His opinion having been asked, he had expressed the view that it would be a good thing, but he thought a much more important sanitary day would be such an one as he had proposed at the last meeting of the Michigan Medical Society, namely, one provided for by a law similar to the one providing for the annual school meeting: a sanitary meeting which should determine the amount of money to be raised for public health purposes. This would supply occasion for placing facts as to the restriction of the most dangerous diseases before the voters who control the expenditures. School money is voted by the people after the subject has been carefully put before them. The interests of health and life of the whole people, including the children, are of more importance than the school education of the children alone. The health interests suffer because they have not been supported by the people. Dr. Baker believes they would be properly supported if facts were carefully put before the people every year at a sanitary meeting similar to the school meeting in September.

The minutes of the meeting in Detroit of members of the State and city board of health, and others, were presented, as also additional data obtained by correspondence tending to show that some of the most dangerous diseases are not being restricted in Detroit; that this is, in some measure, due to the absence of a proper public opinion, such as is built up in those localities in which the methods of the State board of health are accepted and enforced; one important method, not enforced in Detroit, being the distribution, *to the neighbors of houses placarded as infected*, of pamphlets stating the law and the best measures for the restriction of the particular disease then threatening. In time such pamphlets, indorsed and issued by the authority of the State board of health, reach all the people, and build up such a public sentiment that the most dangerous diseases can be restricted.

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis*.—Month of June, 1892. Population, 164,738. Total deaths, 136, including phthisis pulmonalis, 15; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 1; measles, 3; and whooping cough, 2.

NEW YORK—*Buffalo*.—Month of June, 1892. Population, 285,000. Total deaths, 395, including phthisis pulmonalis, 46; enteric fever, 6; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 9; croup, 3; measles, 3; and whooping cough, 5.

*Rochester*.—Month of June, 1892. Population, 144,834. Total deaths, 163, including phthisis pulmonalis, 20; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; croup, 5; and whooping cough, 1.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga*.—Month of June, 1892. Population, 30,000. Total deaths, 42, including phthisis pulmonalis 2 and enteric fever 1.

TEXAS—*San Antonio*.—Month of June, 1892. Population, 50,000. Total deaths, 107, including phthisis pulmonalis, 10; enteric fever, 6; and whooping cough, 1.

*Publications received.*

Report on the health of Liverpool, England, during the year 1891.

Annual report of the board of health of the city of Dayton, Ohio, 1891.

Nineteenth annual report of the health division of the department of police, city of Cleveland, 1891.

Twenty-eighth report of the trustees of the city hospital of Boston, Mass.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Varicella.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
New York, N. Y.	July 16	1,515,301	1,336	104						8	8	21	23	16
Chicago, Ill.	July 9	1,099,850	418			1				13	1	9	3	4
Philadelphia, Pa.	July 9	1,046,964	470	47						5	7	15		6
St. Louis, Mo.	July 9	451,770	185							3	3	3		
Boston, Mass.	July 16	448,477	224	35						2	1	4		1
Baltimore, Md.	July 16	434,439	286	20						5	1	1		2
Cincinnati, Ohio.	July 14	296,908	110	9								2		
New Orleans, La.	June 25	242,039	143	16						3		3		
New Orleans, La.	July 2	242,039	143	16						1				
Pittsburg, Pa.	July 14	238,617	117							6	1	2	2	
Washington, D. C.	July 9	230,392	153	10						2		1		2
Detroit, Mich.	July 16	205,876	109							5	6	8		
Rochester, N. Y.	July 16	133,896	52	6								4		
Kansas City, Mo.	June 11	132,716	31	3								1		
Kansas City, Mo.	June 18	132,716	29	3						1				
Kansas City, Mo.	June 25	132,716	23	3							1			
Kansas City, Mo.	July 2	132,716	28	3							1			1
Providence, R. I.	July 16	132,146	60							1	1	1		
Toledo, Ohio	July 14	81,434	24											
Richmond, Va.	July 9	81,388	55	8										2
Nashville, Tenn.	July 16	76,168	35	6						1				
Fall River, Mass.	July 1	74,398	44	5								1		1
Fall River, Mass.	July 9	74,398	52	1							1			1
Fall River, Mass.	July 15	74,398	50	1								1		1
Erie, Pa.	July 16	40,634	12									1		
Portland, Me.	July 16	36,425	13											
Binghamton, N. Y.	July 16	35,005	14	1						1				
Galveston, Tex.	July 8	29,084	8											
San Diego, Cal.	July 9	16,159	3											
Shreveport, La.	July 9	11,979	4											
Pensacola, Fla.	July 9	11,756	2							1				

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 18, 1892.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>New England States:</b>						
Eastport, Me.	60	1		.98		.94
Portland, Me.	70	2		.84		.58
Boston, Mass.	72	3		.77		.53
Block Island, R. I.	69		1	.70		.26
<b>Middle Atlantic States:</b>						
Albany, N. Y.	74			.91		.25
New York, N. Y.	75			1.05		1.05
Philadelphia, Pa.	77		1	1.04		.73
Atlantic City, N. J.	73		4	.77		.76
Baltimore, Md.	81		6	1.15		.58
Washington, D. C.	80		6	1.05	.47	
Lynchburg, Va.	79		2	.84		.84
Norfolk, Va.	81		5	1.26	1.22	
<b>South Atlantic States:</b>						
Charlotte, N. C.	80		3	1.40		.32
Wilmington, N. C.	81		2	1.67	1.13	
Charleston, S. C.	84		2	1.70	.62	
Augusta, Ga.	84		4	1.19	.31	
Savannah, Ga.	85		3	1.06	1.76	
Jacksonville, Fla.	84			1.54		1.45
Key West, Fla.	84		2	.98		.64
<b>Gulf States:</b>						
Atlanta, Ga.	81		4	1.05	.01	
Pensacola, Fla.	83		3	1.47		.33
Mobile, Ala.	83		4	.94		.10
Montgomery, Ala.	82		4	.91		
Vicksburg, Miss.	83		2	1.47	3.83	
New Orleans, La.	84		2	.96		1.21
Shreveport, La.	82			.84		.10
Fort Smith, Ark.	82		1	.70		.30
Little Rock, Ark.	83			.63	.02	
Palestine, Tex.	85		2	.48		.52
Galveston, Tex.	85		1	.63		.35
San Antonio, Tex.	83		1	.48		.63
Corpus Christi, Tex.	83			.42		.48
Brownsville, Tex.	84					.42
<b>Ohio Valley and Tennessee:</b>						
Memphis, Tenn.	82		3	.59		.32
Nashville, Tenn.	81		3	.98	.76	
Chattanooga, Tenn.	79		1	.84		.63
Knoxville, Tenn.	77		1	.98		.04
Louisville, Ky.	79		3	.86	.04	
Indianapolis, Ind.	78		4	1.12		.82
Cincinnati, Ohio.	79		5	.57		.21
Columbus, Ohio.	78		6	.77		.59
Pittsburg, Pa.	76		4	1.15		.53
<b>Lake Region:</b>						
Oswego, N. Y.	71		3	.75		.21
Rochester, N. Y.	72		2	.70	.20	
Buffalo, N. Y.	72		2	.77	.09	
Erie, Pa.	72		3	.63		.45
Cleveland, Ohio	73		4	.91		.67
Sandusky, Ohio	75		2	.70	.74	
Toledo, Ohio	73		2	.80		.62
Detroit, Mich.	70		3	.56		.51
Port Huron, Mich.	67		0	.70	.92	
Alpena, Mich.	69		2	.70		.50
Marquette, Mich.	72		4	.64		.56
Grand Haven, Mich.	70		1	.77		.77
Milwaukee, Wis.	73		2	.89		.77
Chicago, Ill.	69		1	.91	.10	
Duluth, Minn.	73		3	.70	1.12	
<b>Upper Mississippi Valley:</b>						
St. Paul, Minn.	75		3	1.05		.41
La Crosse, Wis.	76		3	1.02		.10
Dubuque, Iowa	76		5	.84	.08	
Davenport, Iowa	77					

\*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the accumulated excess or deficiency of the week these should be multiplied by seven.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 18, 1892—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>Upper Mississippi Valley—Cont'd.</b>						
Des Moines, Iowa.....	76		3	.70	.60	
Keokuk, Iowa.....	80		5	.93		.04
Springfield, Ill.....	79		7	.47	1.03	
Cairo, Ill.....	80		4	.83		.78
St. Louis, Mo.....	81		5	.79	.95	
<b>Missouri Valley:</b>						
Springfield, Mo.....	79		4	1.05	1.36	
Kansas City, Mo.....	80		5	.79	1.75	
Concordia, Kans.....	78		0	.75	.81	
Omaha, Nebr.....	79		4	1.23		1.02
Yankton, S. Dak.....	74		0	.80		.89
Valentine, Nebr.....	75		3	.70		.70
Huron, S. Dak.....	72		3	.90		.64
Pierre, S. Dak.....	76		2	.56		.42
<b>Extreme Northwest:</b>						
Moorhead, Minn.....	68	1		1.04	3.17	
Saint Vincent, Minn.....	66	1		.63	.67	
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	70		1	.52	1.22	
Buford, Fort, N. Dak.....	70		1	.43		.25
<b>Rocky Mountain Slope:</b>						
Havre, Mont.....	68		1	.49	.03	
Heiema, Mont.....	67		4	.21	.13	
Spokane, Wash.....	69		6	.14		.01
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	76	1		.14		.14
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	70		2	.42		.26
North Platte, Nebr.....	75		1	.63		.53
Denver, Colo.....	74		1	.36		.17
Montrose, Colo.....	70	4		.14		.13
Pueblo, Colo.....	75	1		.42	.96	
Dodge City, Kans.....	80		1	.70		.30
Abilene, Tex.....	85		1	.35		.35
El Paso, Tex.....	84	2		.62		.54
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	71	1		.67		.22
Tucson, Ariz.....	87	1		.77		.47
<b>Pacific Coast:</b>						
Olympia, Wash.....	62		2	.16	.34	
Portland, Oreg.....	68		5	.14	.40	
Roseburg, Oreg.....	67		4	.09	.33	
Red Bluff, Cal.....	81		4	.00		
Sacramento, Cal.....	74		3	.00		
San Francisco, Cal.....	60		2	.00		
Los Angeles, Cal.....	72		5	.00		
San Diego, Cal.....	68		4	.00		
Yuma, Ariz.....	92	2		.00		

\*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the accumulated excess or deficiency of the week these should be multiplied by seven.

## FOREIGN.

(Reports received through the Department of State and other channels.)

## CHOLERA.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

*St. Petersburg, June 27, 1892.*

SIR: Referring to my No. 206 of the 25th instant, relating to the outbreak of cholera in the Empire, I beg you to find herewith a copy and translation of an article from the *Journal de St. Petersburg* of to-day, which contains the first official notice published here of the existence of the epidemic in this side of the Persian frontier. It will be seen that the tidings conveyed by my No. 206 are more than confirmed as regards the invasion of the disease into the Transcaspian province and the Caucasus, but that no mention is made of its appearance at Astrakhan. However, there is unfortunately no reason to doubt the accuracy of my information on that point, for it was volunteered to me by too high an authority to be questioned. Moreover the inclosed article is silent as to cases of the epidemic at Tiflis and Batoum on the Black Sea, whereas information of them has been received at several embassies here from their consuls in those places.

I have the honor to be, etc..

GEORGE W. WURTZ.

Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

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[Translation of article from the *Journal de St. Petersburg* of June 15-27, 1892.]

One reads in the *Official Messenger* of to-day:

It was on the 28th of February that the ministry of the interior received the first news of the apparition of the cholera at Herat.

By reason of the possibility, almost probable, of seeing the epidemic penetrate as far as Meshed (northern Persia), Russian physicians were immediately sent to Persia to keep watch over the progress of the epidemic of cholera and to send word in time as to the direction it took. On the other hand, a special committee, composed at the department of medicine at the ministry of the interior to decide upon measures to be taken for preventing the invasion and development of the cholera determined, among other things, that: 1. A cordon should be established and strengthened on the borders of Persia and Afghanistan. 2. That a sanitary surveillance should be established of persons crossing those frontiers by submitting them to a medical examination and isolating suspected cases of illness; their effects should be disinfected. 3. To reinforce the surveillance on the Transcaspian railway; organize special places at the railway stations for the isolation of suspected patients; to furnish medical personnel with necessities for making the exact diagnosis of the illness and affording the needed help to ill persons. 4. To prohibit pilgrimages into Persia. 5. Reinforce the surveillance on the coast of the Caspian Sea and send physicians to the localities most threatened.

It was recognized that the application of all these measures was necessary on the first news of the apparition of the epidemic at Meshed.



The sanitary supervision in Persia leaving much to be desired, an understanding was agreed upon by the intervention of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the Persian Government that it would conscientiously apply the measures ordered, and that it would lend its help to our physicians to combat the cholera.

When, later, the disease really declared itself at Meshed, and then at the aout of Kaakhka, near the station of the same name on the Transcaspian railway, a special physician, independently of the measures taken in the Transcaspian region, was sent to Astrahad to exercise sanitary supervision over that city, as well as over all the coast in the direction of the Russian frontier.

By employing a credit specially offered for this object, supervision was reorganized at the ports of Bakow and Astara over vessels and passengers, and of the latter at the frontier on land, at Beliasonvara, Djoulfa, and Djibrail, coming from Persia. The sick were isolated and cared for and their clothing disinfected, as also suspected vessels. Physicians and surgical aids established points of observation, furnished with all the necessary material. Special credits were opened to the governors of the frontier provinces, to enable them to take the desired measures against the invasion of cholera.

For the protection of the coast of the Caspian Sea, the supervision was strengthened at the custom-houses, and special stationary vessels were placed at Aschour-Ade, Ozoum-Ada, Bakou and Petrovsk, as also on the roads of 12 feet at Astrakhan.

The physicians of the stationary vessels are charged with the supervision of the vessels arriving in those ports, and of their passengers, with the verification of the suspicious diseases, and the attention to be given to the sick.

At Astrakhan every precaution has been taken against the cholera, and they were published in Nos. 115 and 123 of the *Official Messenger* of the present year.

In the territory of the Oural medicine points of observation were established at Gourievo and at Temira and in the city of Koungrad, situated near the frontier of Khiva. Medical supervision was organized over the caravans passing by that place.

In the province of Orenberg necessary places were arranged for the sick, preparations for the creation of medical points of observation in case the epidemic should approach, and a special credit was opened for the governor of that province.

In the region of the Steppes all the necessary measures of police have been taken, and, if need be, six points of medical observation will be established.

At Omsk a special committee has besides been formed, composed of doctors and persons knowing the country well.

The measures to be taken in the threatened localities, and which were published in No. 123 of the *Official Messenger*, are in execution in the provinces of Astrakhan, Saratoff, and the taurish Crimea, in the territory of the Oural, in the Caucasus, and even in all our ports of the Black Sea.

Emigrants are not permitted to enter the Transcaspian province of Turkestan by the ways of Astrakhan, Bakow, and Orenburg. It is also forbidden to import by way of Astrakhan untanned skins coming from Persian ports.

The same paper contains the following: There have been taken ill at the aout of Kaakhka, near the station of the same name on the

Transcaspian railway, from May 19 to June 10, inclusively, 43 natives, 41 of whom have died. A soldier on the sanitary cordon around the aout and a woman at the station of Aksow have also been taken ill. Some cases of cholera have occurred in a battery on its way to camp from Merv; to date of June 10, 4 men of this battery have died of the cholera, and 9 were seriously ill, and 23 were down with dysentery. At Askhabad 2 children had died of cholera, and at Odzoum-Ada 3 Persians.

From June 5 to 12 several cases of cholera occurred besides at different stations of troops in the territories of the Transcaspian and Samarcand.

On the 31st of May there were 26 cases of cholera at Djezak (Turkistan) and 19 victims. At Outch-Tuhi there were 3 cases; at Yank Kourgan 3 cases and 1 death; at Samarcand the wife of a soldier fell ill of it, and in the Steppes, of 4 persons taken ill 1 died.

On June 1, 16 suspicious cases were taken to the municipal hospital at Bakow. Since that time and to June 12, inclusively, 164 persons have been taken ill. Seventy of them have died and 12 recovered.

In the province of Bakow cases of cholera have taken place; at Balakhany 1 case on June 9; 2 cases of illness on the 10th proved fatal; 1 case proved fatal on the 10th at Baily-Gorodok. The duration of the illness varies from 12 hours to 3 days. The sick belong to all nationalities; they are principally work people from outside.

On June 8 a railway conductor fell ill en route and died at the station of Boukhara with symptoms of cholera, but since then up to June 11 there has been no new case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 18, 1892.*

Vice-consul at Odessa telegraphs: "Cholera. Rostoff."

JOHN W. FOSTER,  
*Secretary of State.*

[Telegram.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington, D. C., July 19, 1892.*

*From Department of State to the Hon. the Secretary of the Treasury:*

Our consul at Marseilles cables to-day: "Cholera countries of origin wool and goat skins; shall sanitary certificates be required to effect goods that have not come from infected districts?" Please telegraph reply you wish given.

FOSTER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
*Office of the Secretary,*  
*Washington, D. C., July 20, 1892.*

SIR: In reply to the dispatch of the United States consul at Marseilles, received on the 19th and forwarded by yourself to this Department, I have to request that the said consul be instructed to require sanitary certificates in all cases where the origin of goods intended for shipment is in infected or suspected regions.

Respectfully yours,

L. CROUNSE,  
*Assistant Secretary.*

The Honorable THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

*Disinfection of rags at Ghent, Belgium.*

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Ghent, Belgium, June 30, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that two of the exporters of rags from this district to the United States (Messrs. Max Cohn, Duling & Co., and Mr. A. Vanderhalge) have begun to disinfect their goods, and that I have made the provisions for inspection mentioned in the inclosed circular letter, dated June 28, subject to the approval of the Department. I believe it is most practical and effective to allow constant inspection to be performed by the local authorities, at the same time myself exercising a watchfulness over the methods employed, inasmuch as in two cases the rag establishments are located at villages distant from Ghent, thus necessitating a burdensome expense to the exporters for a consular inspector. I have therefore authorized Mr. St. Reynaert, bourgmestre of Aersele, West Flanders, to act as special inspector for the rags of Messrs. Max Cohn, Drelercq & Cc., and Dr. Pregaldine, physician at the Ghent Hospital, to act as temporary inspector in the case of Mr. A. Vanderhalge.

I have drawn up as best I could to meet exigencies, a form of certificate of disinfection, which I also submit herewith.

I may add that I am well satisfied with the thoroughness of the disinfection thus far performed, and if the same standard of efficiency should prevail in the case of all the rag exporters to the United States, I feel convinced that disinfection would be a valuable precaution in the interests of the people of the United States.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. OSBORNE,  
*U. S. Consul.*

Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,  
*Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.*

[Inclosure No. 1.]

*Circular letter.*

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT GHENT,  
*June 28, 1892.*

DEAR SIR: Certain of the exporters of rags from this consular district to the United States having commenced to disinfect their merchandise, I hereby bring to your notice the conditions, subject to revision and approval by my superior officers at Washington, under which I am granting certificates of disinfection.

The methods employed in disinfecting having first been examined and approved by me, the inspection may be continued under the auspices of the communal authorities, or in the case of Ghent pending the prospective decision of the municipal authorities in the matter, under the auspices of local health authorities designated by me. However, disinfection must be at any time subject to consular examination and control. In case of communal inspection I must be furnished with a certificate from the bourgmestre, or official authorized to represent him and use his official seal, attesting as follows:

1. That the inspection of the rags, specified as to number and markings of bales, has been actually performed.

2. That the disinfection of the said rags has been thoroughly performed according to one of the following prescribed methods:

1. Boiling in water not less than one hour, all rags to be unbaled for this purpose.

2. Exposure to steam not less than one hour, the steam to be of a temperature not less than 100 degrees centigrade (212 degrees Fahrenheit) nor greater than 115 degrees centigrade (239 degrees Fahrenheit).

3. Exposure not less than six hours to sulphurous acid gas, made by burning not less than 3 pounds of roll sulphur to each 1,000 cubic feet of space.

4. Exposure not less than six hours to an atmosphere containing 3 per cent. of sulphurous acid gas liberated from its liquid state (liquid sulphur dioxide).

In methods No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4 the rags must be well scattered upon racks, or so arranged that they can from time to time be turned in such a manner that all shall be exposed to the steam or gas.

The inspection by the local authorities being entirely at the expense of the exporters the consular charges will be 5 cents (27 centimes) per bale. In all other cases an inspector will be sent from the consulate to perform constant inspection, without other intervention, at an additional charge of 5 cents (27 centimes) per bale.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN B. OSBORNE,  
*United States Consul.*

[Inclosure No. 2.]

*Certificate of disinfection of rags.*

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT GHENT.

I, John B. Osborne, consul of the United States of America at Ghent, do hereby certify that the ——— bales of rags marked ———, mentioned and described in consular invoice No. ——— authenticated by me, and about to be shipped ——— to the port of ——— in the United States of America, have been thoroughly disinfected at ——— in accordance with method No. ——— as prescribed by the United States Treasury Regulations of May 12, 1892, concerning the importation into the United States of rags from Ghent, and that the inspection establishing these facts has been duly performed under my supervision by ———.

I do further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-described rags are now free from any infection.

Witness my hand and seal of office at Ghent this ——— day of ———, A. D. 1892.

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*Consul of the United States.*

AUSTRALIA—*Brisbane*.—Month of April, 1892. Population, 93,657. Total deaths, 89, including phthisis pulmonalis, 9; enteric fever, 1; and diphtheria, 8.

BAHAMAS—*Governor's Harbor*.—Two weeks ended July 2, 1892. Population, 1,116. Total deaths, 1.

*Green Turtle Cay—Abaco*.—Two weeks ended June 29, 1892. Population, 3,686. Total deaths, 2.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Victoria*—*Smallpox*.—Under date of July 9, 1892, the United States consul reports as follows:

Smallpox has rapidly developed during the past week. The health officer reports from 40 to 50 cases. A picnic party from here to Vancouver brought the disease. It was brought to Vancouver by Chinese on the steamer from Hongkong. One death this morning. Infected being rapidly sent to quarantine.

CHINA—*Hongkong*.—Year ended December 31, 1891. Total deaths, 5,374, including cholera, 2; enteric fever, 10; measles, 3; and smallpox, 16.

CUBA—*Cienfuegos*.—Month of June, 1892. Total deaths, 93. No deaths from contagious disease.

FRANCE—*Marseilles*.—Month of June, 1892. Population, 406,919. Total deaths, 961, including smallpox, 2; enteric fever, 31; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria and croup, 44; and measles, 30.

*Rouen*.—Month of May, 1892. Population, 111,847. Total deaths, 303, including phthisis pulmonalis, 42; enteric fever, 7; scarlet fever, 4; smallpox, 1; croup, 5; and whooping cough, 2.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended July 2 corresponded to an annual rate of 17.1 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,185,736. The lowest rate was recorded in Brighton, viz, 9.4, and the highest in Preston, viz, 22.5 a thousand.

*London*.—One thousand three hundred and seventy-seven deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 93; scarlet fever, 21; diphtheria, 38; whooping cough, 29; enteric fever, 5; and diarrhea and dysentery, 59. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 16.8 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 185 deaths. In greater London 1,747 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 15.8 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included diphtheria, 9; whooping cough, 13; measles, 35; and scarlet fever, 7.

*Newcastle-upon-Tyne*.—Two weeks ended June 25, 1892. Population, 192,205. Total deaths, 140, including enteric fever 1 and scarlet fever 1.

*Sunderland*.—Two weeks ended June 25, 1892. Population, 132,839. Total deaths, 94, including scarlet fever 4 and enteric fever 3.

*Ireland*.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 2, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 24.0 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz, 10.3, and the highest in Drogheda, viz,

48.4 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 165 deaths were registered, including measles, 20; whooping cough, 1; and enteric fever, 1.

*Scotland.*—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 2 corresponded to an annual rate of 18.0 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 8.6, and the highest in Aberdeen, viz, 20.8 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 502, including measles, 31; scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 7; whooping cough, 23; fever, 4; and diarrhea, 9.

GUIANA—*Paramaribo.*—Month of May, 1892. Population, 28,221. Total deaths, 84, including 11 from influenza.

INDIA—*Calcutta.*—*Mortality from cholera.*—Under date of June 7, the United States consul-general reports 176 deaths from cholera during the two weeks ended May 21, 1892.

ITALY—*Milan.*—Month of May, 1892. Population, 416,153. Total deaths, 841, including smallpox, 1; enteric fever, 9; and diphtheria, 31.

MALTA AND GOZO.—Month of May, 1892. Total deaths, 326, including leprosy, 1; enteric fever, 1; and measles, 9.

MEXICO—*Paso del Norte.*—Two weeks ended June 30, 1892. Population, 10,000. Total deaths, 15, including 1 from diphtheria.

*Vera Cruz.*—*Mortality from yellow fever.*—The United States consul reports 18 deaths from yellow fever during the two weeks ended July 8, 1892.

NEW ZEALAND.—Month of April, 1892. Reports to the registrar-general from the 4 principal cities and towns, having an aggregate population of 98,233, show a total of 99 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 8; enteric fever, 5; diphtheria, 2; and whooping cough, 1.

SWITZERLAND.—Week ended June 18, 1892. Reports from 15 principal cities having an aggregate population of 510,942, show a total of 177 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 22; enteric fever, 2; smallpox, 1; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria and croup, 4; and measles, 2.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Meas-les.	Whooping cough.		
London	June 25	5,752,204	1,762			2		5	33	45	128			
London	July 2	5,752,204	1,747			4		5	28	11	128			
Paris	June 25	2,424,705	930					16	3	31	21			8
Paris	July 2	2,424,705	921			2		16	7	19	36			8
Vienna	June 11	1,496,933	653					1	1	7	29			3
Glasgow	June 25	689,059	271					1	2	2				
Glasgow	July 2	689,059	261					1	5	5				
Hamburg	June 18	570,534	267					3	2	6				
Liverpool	June 25	517,951	199			1		2	4					
Liverpool	July 2	517,951	195					2	4					
Warsaw	June 18	490,417	216			5		3	7					
Warsaw	June 25	490,417	225			3			8					
Brussels	June 18	482,158	174					1		1				
Brussels	June 25	482,158	154					2						
Rome	June 27	437,419	139							3	2			
Rome	July 2	437,419	149					3						1
Amsterdam	June 18	426,480	162							1				
Amsterdam	June 25	426,480	160							3				
Amsterdam	July 2	426,480	157					2		2				
Cairo	June 2	374,838	390			1	1	15		1				1
Cairo	June 16	374,838	327			4		15			1			
Munich	June 18	366,000	189						2	6				
Copenhagen	June 18	326,000	96					1		6				
Copenhagen	June 25	326,000	119					2		10				
Odessa	June 25	302,000	242						2	1				2
Cologne	June 25	292,741	111			1			2	1				
Cologne	July 2	292,741	106							3	3			1
Dresden	June 18	286,000	103							7				2
Edinburgh	June 18	264,787	89					1	1	10				
Edinburgh	July 2	264,787	89							2				
Edinburgh	July 2	264,787	82					1	3	1				
Palermo	June 25	250,000	112											
Stockholm	June 25	248,051	327					5	19	9				1
Antwerp	June 25	241,263	86			2		2						
Antwerp	July 2	241,263	79					2						
Alexandria	June 2	231,396	141			1		1			1			1
Alexandria	June 16	231,396	149			2								
Bristol	June 25	223,592	71											
Rotterdam	July 2	216,679	92			1		1		2				
Magdeburg	May 7	215,760	96								2			
Magdeburg	May 14	215,760	88								2			
Magdeburg	May 21	215,760	86								2			
Magdeburg	May 28	215,760	91								2			
Magdeburg	June 4	215,760	88								5			
Magdeburg	June 11	215,760	79								6			
Magdeburg	June 18	215,760	72								9			
Pernambuco	May 26	200,000	80				1	5						
Pernambuco	June 2	200,000	82				2	16						
Pernambuco	June 16	200,000	86				3	4						
Pernambuco	June 23	200,000	70			1		10						
Prague	June 25	183,703	122				6	3		1	2			
Genoa	July 2	181,542	71				1	1		1	3			
Frankfort-on-the-Main	June 18	180,000	65								4			
Frankfort-on-the-Main	June 25	180,000	73							1	4			
Venice	June 18	161,678	63							1				
Trieste	June 18	158,054	69							1	3			
Trieste	June 25	158,054	70					1	1					
Christiania	June 18	156,535	53								4			
Christiania	June 25	156,535	41											
Ghent	June 18	150,208	58			2		2						
Nuremberg	June 11	149,506	73							3	1			
Nuremberg	June 18	149,506	63							1	4			
Funchal	June 18	140,000	18							1				
Funchal	June 25	140,000	17											
Stuttgart	June 25	139,659	50								5			
Stuttgart	July 2	139,659	55								7			
Bremen	June 18	126,000	43					1		1	1			
Bremen	June 25	126,000	34							1	4			
Stettin	June 25	117,000	69					22			3			
Stettin	July 2	117,000	71											
Havre	June 25	116,369	53					2	1					
Catania	June 13	111,000	67					2	1		1			
Catania	June 20	111,000	74					1		2				

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Orefeld.....	June 26.	108,000	71										
Orefeld.....	July 2.	108,000	84										
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	June 19.	106,673	40								1		
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	June 26.	106,673	32										
Gothenburg.....	June 25.	105,800	24										
Rheims.....	July 2.	105,408	53										
Zurich.....	June 26.	91,323	19										
Mannheim.....	June 25.	80,000	28				2		1	8		3	2
Mannheim.....	July 2.	80,000	30										
Edinburgh.....	June 25.	69,956	23							1			
Edinburgh.....	July 2.	69,956	20										
Jerez de la Frontera.....	June 18.	61,708	56										
Jerez de la Frontera.....	June 25.	61,708	62								1		
Georgetown, Demerara.....	June 11.	55,176	44										
Georgetown, Demerara.....	June 18.	53,176	53										
Trapani.....	June 25.	43,095	6										
Marsala.....	June 25.	40,131	18										
Matanzas.....	June 29.	40,000	23										
Matanzas.....	July 9.	40,000	24										
Gibraltar.....	June 19.	25,755	9										
Gibraltar.....	June 26.	25,755	14										
Gibraltar.....	July 3.	25,755	12						1				
Vera Cruz.....	July 1.	25,000	14		10								
Vera Cruz.....	July 8.	25,000	14		8				1				
Girgenti.....	June 25.	23,847	6										
Kingston, Can.....	July 8.	19,264	12										
Kingston, Can.....	July 15.	19,264	3										
Sagua la Grande.....	July 2.	18,109	8										
Victoria.....	June 25.	16,841	8										
Victoria.....	July 2.	16,841	9										
Victoria.....	July 9.	16,841	12										
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	June 27.	15,123	6			1							
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	July 4.	15,123	2										
St. George's, Bermuda.....	June 27.	15,013	3										
St. George's, Bermuda.....	July 4.	15,013	2						1				
Flushing.....	July 2.	14,000	5										
La Guayra.....	June 11.	14,000	6										
La Guayra.....	June 18.	14,000	4										
La Guayra.....	June 25.	14,000	3										
La Guayra.....	July 2.	14,000	4										
St. Thomas, W. I.....	June 24.	12,019	33										
Matamoras.....	July 1.	12,000	9										
Matamoras.....	July 8.	12,000	4										
Sonneberg.....	June 25.	12,000	8										
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.....	June 17.	10,750	2										
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.....	June 17.	10,750	1										
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.....	July 1.	10,750	2										
Guelph.....	July 9.	10,539	2										
Tuxpan.....	June 25.	10,280	6										
Tuxpan.....	July 2.	10,280	2										
Chatham.....	July 9.	10,000	1										
Clifton.....	July 9.	3,249	1										
Coaticook.....	July 2.	3,082	3										
Amherstburg.....	July 9.	2,266	1										

OFFICIAL:

WALTER WYMAN,

Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.