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UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Smallpox at Victoria, B. C.

QUARANTINE STATION,
Port Townsend, Wash., July 18, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to report the existence of smallpox at Victoria, B. C., in an epidemic form. This having been previously reported to you by telegraph by P. A. Surgeon Magruder, I thought it unnecessary for me to do so.

In consequence of the alarm created by reports for some time in circulation and the uncertainty of the true condition of things at that point, and by the desire of the Puget Sound board of health, I, in company with the local health officer here, visited Victoria on the afternoon of July 12, instant. The health officer at Victoria, a Dr. Milne, stated that there were forty-eight cases of smallpox at that time, and no more. The mayor and a few other prominent citizens seemed also to agree that there was only about that number of cases; but from information obtained from apparently reliable sources, it is reasonable to believe that the estimate made by the health officer did not comprise more than one-third of the actual number of cases at that time. Notwithstanding the reluctance of the officers to admit the fact, and their evident lack of candor regarding the true state of affairs, we were not deterred in our inquiries nor our conclusions.

I called upon the American consul, Mr. Myres, who seemed to feel no alarm, and to take for granted that what he heard from the officials was true.

We also called at the post-office and inquired as to whether the mails were properly fumigated prior to being sent away, and were informed that they were "thoroughly fumigated." I asked if they would be kind enough to show me where and how the process was performed, the answer being "right here," meaning the main floor of the post-office, where all the mails were opened and distributed. Requesting them to show us their methods, apparatus, etc., I was shown an atomizer such as is used in a lady's boudoir, and containing a weak solution of carbolic acid, a small quantity of which they squirted over the letters and the mail bags, and called it "thorough fumigation." We then informed them that no mail would thereafter be admitted into the United States from Victoria without being first perforated and exposed in a tight room to sulphur fumes for twenty-four hours prior to being transported into the United States.

I also addressed a note to the Puget Sound and Alaska Steamship Company, directing them to bring no mails from there until this requirement was complied with. This is now being strictly carried out. All passengers and other traffic from that place has been suspended.

It was reported, and was doubtless true, that many persons were leaving Victoria for Vancouver and New Westminster, thence by rail over the border into Washington. I accordingly addressed a letter to the Puget Sound board of health calling their attention to this report, and suggesting that measures be taken to at once appoint inspectors at the towns of Sumas City and Blaine to stop passengers and baggage, unless thoroughly and properly fumigated, coming from the places named in British Columbia into the United States. I am informed that this is now being done.

Cases are also reported (not officially) at Nanaimo, New Westminster, and at Vancouver, B. C., but are not sufficient in number to excite great alarm.

The people of the various towns and cities on Puget Sound are thoroughly aroused to the danger that threatens them from the invasion of smallpox, and are using commendable efforts to check its inroads. So far I have found all the authorities and others ready and anxious to coöperate with this service to the end sought, and I believe there is no reason to apprehend the slightest conflict.

Should an outbreak of an epidemic occur, I beg to assure the Department that there will be no hesitation in meeting the responsibility with energy and determination, to the satisfaction of the service and the protection of the public.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

S. W. CONOVER,

A. A. Surgeon, M.-H. Service, in charge.

To the SURGEON-GENERAL M.-H. SERVICE, Washington, D. C.

[Telegram.]

PORT TOWNSEND, July 28, 1892.

WYMAN, *Surgeon-General, M.-H. S.*:

Seattle has raised quarantine against British Columbia, and people are entering State via Sumas and Blaine by rail.

CONOVER,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, M.-H. S.

Precautions against introduction of smallpox from Victoria, B. C.—The following dispatch has been received from Dr. G. S. Armstrong, secretary State board of health, Washington, in reply to telegram of inquiry:

JULY 21, 1892.

Local authorities maintaining efficient quarantine. State board ready to assist at any time. Epidemic rapidly subsiding.

U. S. Quarantine Station, Port Townsend, Wash.—*Vessels for all ports on Puget Sound required to obtain certificate of the United States quarantine officer at Port Townsend.*

JULY 25, 1892.

SIRS: Acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 23d ultimo, addressed to the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury and referred

to this Bureau, I have to transmit herewith a copy of a letter, dated July 15, signed by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to the deputy collector of customs at Tacoma, Wash., and to state that similar letters have been addressed to the deputy collector at other subports of entry in the State of Washington.

Respectfully yours,

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General M.-H. S.

To Messrs. HENRY LANDES, T. JACKMAN, and ROBERT C. HILL, *Board of Health for the Collection District of Puget Sound, Port Townsend, Wash.*

[Inclosure.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 15, 1892.

SIR: Under existing laws and regulations quarantine has been established at Port Townsend for the protection of the entire Puget Sound district. This Department is advised by the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service that security against the introduction of contagious diseases from foreign countries can be made effective only by requiring all vessels entering the sound from foreign ports to stop at the national quarantine at Port Townsend a sufficient time for inspection. You are directed, therefore, to refuse entry to all vessels from foreign ports that have not obtained a certificate of such inspection from the medical officer in charge. It is desirable that the masters of such vessels be afforded all facilities practicable for procuring the necessary inspection and certificate without undue delay. Action will be taken by you accordingly, and you will give such information and aid in the matter as may be proper to the quarantine officers, and notify, so far as possible, masters, owners, or consignees interested.

Respectfully yours,

L. CROUNSE,
Assistant Secretary.

To DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *Tacoma, Wash.*

Rags from France to be prohibited.

JULY 27, 1892.

SIR: Reliable information has been received at the Bureau that on account of the existence of an infectious disease, alleged to be cholera, now existing in certain parts of France, the local government board of Great Britain has issued a general order prohibiting the importation of rags from France. The effect of this prohibition may be to cause the shipment of these same rags to the United States, and I therefore yesterday telegraphed to the collectors of customs at Portland, Me.; Boston, Mass.; New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore as follows:

"Entry of rags from France should be refused until special authority is received from Department. Further communication by mail."

I have respectfully to request that each of the collectors above mentioned and, in addition, the deputy collectors at Hoboken and Jersey City be instructed by the Department to the above effect.

Very respectfully yours,

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General M.-H. S.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

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

Delaware Breakwater Quarantine—May 15 to July 9, 1892.

Eighty-five vessels inspected and passed; five vessels disinfected.

South Atlantic Quarantine—May 15 to date.

Five vessels inspected and disinfected.

Gulf Quarantine—May 15 to July 21, 1892.

Six vessels disinfected.

Key West Quarantine—May 15 to July 16, 1892.

Two vessels disinfected.

Port Townsend Quarantine—May 15 to July 9, 1892.

Thirty-four vessels inspected and passed.

San Diego Quarantine—May 15 to July 20, 1892.

Thirty-two vessels inspected and passed.

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE STATION, *July 25, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival at this station of the British bark *Annie Bingay* from Rio de Janeiro to Norfolk.

The vessel was empty and in clean stone ballast. All aboard were well during the passage of forty-nine days. The *Bingay* was in quarantine at Rio in March and April, when seven of her crew were ill with yellow fever and five of these died. It appears that this vessel has not been disinfected since the last case of yellow fever was removed from her. She is held for disinfection.

T. B. PERRY,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M.-H. S.

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

Washington, D. C.

Delaware Breakwater Quarantine.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Orr, under date of July 25, reports as follows:

* * * The British bark *Argenta*, from Pernambuco, has been at Santos. The captain said he discharged his crew on arrival at Santos and shipped a new crew on his departure from that port, and that there was no sickness on the vessel whilst at Santos. After he left Santos several of the crew had yellow fever and one died. He had a clean bill of health from Pernambuco and there had been no sickness after leaving Pernambuco. I detained, fumigated, and disinfected the vessel. I brought ashore to the hospital one man who had had the diarrhea for several days before arrival. This has developed into a case of typhoid fever.

South Atlantic Quarantine.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Glennan, under date of July 15, 1892, reports as follows:

I have the honor to report the arrival, last evening, of the barkentine *Effendi*, fifty-six days from Santos via Fernandina bar, and directed here by Assistant State Health Officer J. L. Horsey.

This vessel laid in Santos harbor from January 2 to May 19, and had one death and one recovery from yellow fever.

Her woodwork is old, somewhat decayed; fixed air odor unpleasant in confined spaces; and she is held for unballasting and thorough fumigation.

Reported case of cholera in Detroit, Mich.—Dr. Henry B. Baker, secretary State board of health, reports as follows, under date of July 21, 1892:

One case of "sporadic cholera" existed at Detroit, Mich. The person sick was James Cockburn, a Scotchman, immigrant, who came over on the Anchor Line steamer *Fornatia*, leaving Glasgow May 26, 1892.

The origin of the disease is not known. Decedent went into the country July 17, was taken sick soon after his return to Detroit, and died on the morning of July 19.

The measures taken to restrict are reported by the health officer—"had the clothing disinfected in corrosive sublimate; * * * ordered the mattress destroyed, and the body disinfected in its cavities with corrosive sublimate solution."

The danger of the disease spreading is not known; no report about discharges. It may have been cholera morbus, or possibly some poison.

Smallpox in Pittsburg, Pa.—Dr. Benjamin Lee, secretary State board of health of Pennsylvania, reports, under date of July 27, 1892, one case of smallpox in the person of Vincenzo Mauzi. It is not known whether he is a resident or an immigrant. The origin of the disease has not been ascertained.

Smallpox at New Shoreham, Rhode Island.—Dr. Charles H. Fisher, secretary State board of health, under date of July 20, 1892, reports three cases of smallpox at New Shoreham. The origin of the disease is traced to the steamship *Prussia*, said to have arrived in Boston about June 15 from Glasgow and Londonderry, one passenger of which had eruption *after* landing, and was at the time and since the companion of those now sick.

U. S. quarantine plant at Cape Charles Quarantine.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service,
Washington, D. C., July 23, 1892.

SIR: Referring to my letter of February 1, 1892, I have now to inform you that the steamer *Woodworth* has been replaced by the new quarantine steamer *Charles Foster* for the regular hailing and inspection of vessels entering Chesapeake Bay. The quarantine service at the Capes is in command of Passed Assistant Surgeon T. B. Perry, whose headquarters are on the steamer *Foster*, and whose post-office address is Fort Monroe, Va.

I take this occasion to remind you that the quarantine outfit for the Cape Charles Quarantine Station includes besides this boarding vessel

just named the fumigating steamer *Robert Koch*, which carries an efficient sulphur furnace and tanks, steam pump, etc., for the distribution of mercuric solution.

The purchase of Fisherman's Island, off Cape Charles, has been consummated, and besides the building already erected tents have been provided to meet any emergency pending construction of other buildings, and the service is prepared to care for contagious diseases on the island.

Respectfully yours,

WALTER WYMAN,

Supervising Surgeon-General M.-H. S.

To the HEALTH OFFICER, *Richmond, Va.*

Philadelphia, Pa., Health officer's proclamation.

The following proclamation by the health officer of Philadelphia, issued April 28, 1892, has recently been received at this Bureau, and is published as a matter of record :

By resolution of the board of health of the city of Philadelphia, and by authority of law, masters and pilots will take notice: That all incoming vessels bound for the port of Philadelphia from ports infected, and all vessels which have, or have had, on board pestilential or contagious diseases since leaving the port of departure, shall be required to report at the U. S. quarantine station at the Delaware Breakwater on and after May 1 to October 1 until further notice, and also at the Philadelphia quarantine station on and after June 1 to October 1, and that all pilots in charge of such vessels be and are hereby required to obey this order, under penalty of law, before bringing such vessels into the Philadelphia quarantine station on the Delaware River.

Vessels from noninfected ports and having no pestilential or contagious diseases on board will hoist their private signal under the national flag before passing the United States quarantine station, on their way to the Lazaretto station, for inspection as required by law.

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

ARKANSAS—*Little Rock*.—Month of June, 1892. Population, 35,000. Total deaths, 52, including phthisis pulmonalis 8 and enteric fever 2.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago*.—Month of June, 1892. Population, 1,099,850. Total deaths, 1,900, including phthisis pulmonalis, 177; smallpox, 1; enteric fever, 55; scarlet fever, 22; diphtheria, 51; croup, 9; measles, 7; and whooping cough, 14.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore*.—Month of June, 1892. Population, 455,427. Total deaths, 848, including phthisis pulmonalis, 69; enteric fever, 8; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 24; croup, 2; measles, 19; and whooping cough, 1.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended July 16, 1892. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 74 observers, indicate that measles, typhoid fever, dysentery, puerperal fever, cholera infantum, whooping cough,

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 25, 1892.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.....	61	2		.97		.84
Portland, Me.....	68	2		.84		.80
Boston, Mass.....	71	4		.83		.51
Block Island, R. I.....	71		2	.73		.71
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	73	3		.91		.47
New York, N. Y.....	74	2		1.05		.59
Philadelphia, Pa.....	76	2		1.08		.98
Atlantic City, N. J.....	73		2	.77	1.17	
Baltimore, Md.....	79		1	1.12		.68
Washington, D. C.....	78			1.05	.25	
Lynchburg, Va.....	78	3		.81	.22	
Norfolk, Va.....	80		1	1.31		1.05
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	79	3		1.40		1.40
Wilmington, N. C.....	80	1		1.68	.80	
Charleston, S. C.....	82			1.65		1.07
Augusta, Ga.....	82		1	1.19		1.18
Savannah, Ga.....	83		2	1.12	.92	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	83		1	1.48	.04	
Key West, Fla.....	84		2	.98		.64
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	80			1.05		.79
Pensacola, Fla.....						
Mobile, Ala.....	82		1	1.47	1.83	
Montgomery, Ala.....	82			.91	.30	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	82			.91		.45
New Orleans, La.....	82			1.44		.06
Shreveport, La.....	84		1	.79		.79
Fort Smith, Ark.....	82	3		.84		.84
Little Rock, Ark.....	82	1		.76		.72
Palestine, Tex.....	82	1		.61		.61
Galveston, Tex.....	84		1	.58		.58
San Antonio, Tex.....	84	1		.63		.63
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	82		1	.42		.42
Brownsville, Tex.....	83		1	.45		.45
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	81	1		.67		.63
Nashville, Tenn.....	80	2		.98		.54
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	79	2		.84	1.18	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	76	4		.98		.74
Louisville, Ky.....	78	6		.84		.76
Indianapolis, Ind.....	76	6		1.09		.69
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	78	4		.65		.53
Columbus, Ohio.....	76	3		.77	.12	
Pittsburg, Pa.....	75	2		1.09		.71
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	70	2		.69		.47
Rochester, N. Y.....	71	4		.70		.67
Buffalo, N. Y.....	70	3		.77		.27
Erie, Pa.....	71	3		.63		.60
Cleveland, Ohio.....	72	4		.87	.41	
Sandusky, Ohio.....	74	4		.70		.56
Toledo, Ohio.....						
Detroit, Mich.....	72	7		.77		.77
Port Huron, Mich.....	69	6		.56		.46
Alpena, Mich.....	66	6		.70		.50
Marquette, Mich.....	67	7		.70		.12
Grand Haven, Mich.....	70	4		.63		.59
Milwaukee, Wis.....	69	9		.73		.73
Chicago, Ill.....	71	8		.42		.39
Duluth, Minn.....	67	7		.91	.17	
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	72	5		.75		.65
La Crosse, Wis.....	73	4		1.01		.76
Dubuque, Iowa.....	74	7		.98		.58
Davenport, Iowa.....	75	6		.84		.18

*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 25, 1892—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley—Cont'd.						
Des Moines, Iowa.....	75	6	.....	.70	.72	.....
Keokuk, Iowa.....	78	5	.....	.93	2.13	.....
Springfield, Ill.....	77	4	.....	.36	.....	.15
Cairo, Ill.....	79	2	.....	.74	.....	.70
St. Louis, Mo.....	80	3	.....	.72	.....	.38
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	78	3	.....	.99	.....	.99
Kansas City, Mo.....	79	6	.....	.83	.....	.83
Concordia, Kans.....	78	9	.....	.80	.....	.80
Omaha, Nebr.....	78	8	.....	1.10	.....	.36
Yankton, S. Dak.....	74	9	.....	.84	.....	.84
Valentine, Nebr.....	74	6	.....	.70	.....	.68
Huron, S. Dak.....	73	2	.....	.84	.82	.....
Pierre, S. Dak.....	76	4	.....	.54	.....	.54
Extreme Northwest:						
Moorhead, Minn.....	69	5	.....	.91	.....	.31
Saint Vincent, Minn.....	67	3	.....	.56	.....	.56
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	71	2	.....	.56	.05	.....
Buford, Fort, N. Dak.....	71	2	.....	.42	2.20	.....
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.....	69	.....	.....	.49	.....	.45
Helena, Mont.....	67	1	.....	.21	.....	.13
Spokane, Wash.....	70	.....	6	.13	.....	.13
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	77	2	.....	.09	.....	.05
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	69	4	.....	.42	.....	.38
North Platte, Nebr.....	74	6	.....	.63	.....	.35
Denver, Colo.....	73	5	.....	.35	.....	.31
Montrose, Colo.....	70	2	.....	.22	.....	.05
Pueblo, Colo.....	75	5	.....	.49	.....	.19
Dodge City, Kans.....	79	6	.....	.67	.....	.66
Abilene, Tex.....	84	1	.....	.25	.....	.25
El Paso, Tex.....	84	.....	1	.58	.02	.....
Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	69	3	.....	.70	.....	.60
Tucson, Ariz.....	86	1	.....	.77	.....	.61
Pacific Coast:						
Olympia, Wash.....	63	.....	3	.14	.....	.06
Portland, Oreg.....	69	.....	6	.14	.....	.13
Roseburg, Oreg.....	67	.....	3	.07	.....	.07
Red Bluff, Cal.....	82	.....	.....	.00	.....	.....
Sacramento, Cal.....	74	.....	1	.00	.....	.....
San Francisco, Cal.....	60	.....	2	.00	.....	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	72	.....	4	.00	.....	.....
San Diego, Cal.....	68	.....	2	.00	.....	.....
Yuma, Ariz.....	93	.....	2	.07	.....	.14

*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.

U. S. CONSULATE,
Batoum, June 28, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to confirm my cable of yesterday to the Department as follows:

"Cholera, Caucasus; instruct regarding invoices, wool especially."
"HALL."

I have been in receipt of letters and telegrams from Baku almost daily since my last of the 21st instant, in reference to this epidemic, and it appears therefrom, and from other sources, that the cholera has taken good hold in Baku. The official figures of the cases there to the 25th instant are: Cases, 151; deaths, 70; recovered, 12, and 69 are still being treated. These figures, it must be explained, however, constitute the cases treated solely in the Baku town hospital. Besides this hospital, there are many more so-called private ones in and around Baku from which no reports are issued for public use; consequently it is quite safe to say that nearly as many more cases are treated in these private hospitals as are reported "officially" from the town hospital.

Quite if not more than one-fourth the population of Baku has fled the city, including many military and civil doctors. The majority of the fugitives go by sea towards the Volga, but there are also a great many coming down by rail to Tiflis and Batoum, and according to the head doctor of the Transcaucasian Railway there were five cases of Asiatic cholera in Tiflis three days ago, the persons affected having been taken from the train and lodged in one of the hospitals at Tiflis. As yet I can hear of no cases in this port.

Inspectors have been appointed in great number in this as in other towns in the Caucasus, and in the case of this place has resulted in greatly improving the sanitary condition of the town.

The newspapers also report that the black plague or pest is raging in and around Kars and Artirn, and that 50 per cent. of the cases turn out fatal, but no statistics are given or are obtainable.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

T. HARPER HALL,
*Acting Consul.*Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
*Acting Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.*LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Constantinople, July 9, 1892.

SIR: I beg to inclose herewith sanitary report of Dr. Zavitziano, No. 49, referring to cholera in the East. I may add that I previously visited the quarantine station at the entrance to the Bosphorus and found more than strict regulations in force against all Black Sea ports.

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

H. K. NEWBURY.

Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER,
Secretary of State.

REPORT No. 49.

Since my last report, cholera has made its appearance in Russia in spite of the very vigorous steps taken by the Russian Government. On the 21st instant it has been announced that the epidemic is raging at Baku, in the Caspian Sea.

According to official reports, 40 attacks of cholera are registered every day, and it is to be feared that the evil will spread over to Tiflis and Batoum. It is already stated that cholera attacks occur in the wagons running from Baku to these latter places. The International Sanitary Commission has had a special sitting yesterday in order to take the necessary steps for checking the spread and prevent its coming into Turkey. It has been decided that ships and passengers who have quitted the ports of Transcaucasian Russia—from Sakum-Kalé up to the Turkish boundary—at the 25 instant will undergo ten days' quarantine at Cavak at the entrance of the Bosphorus, and those whose departure dates before the 25th will undergo only five days' quarantine.

There will be also a medical inspector for the arrivals of all the other ports of the Black Sea, whether these ports belong to Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Eastern Rumelia, or Turkey. Two little lazarettos will be organized at Platana near Trebizonde and at Sinope, where the sailing boats which make the coasting trade with Russia will undergo quarantine.

Another sanitary service will be organized overland on the frontier in order to prevent the spreading of the scourge by land.

Official news from Mesopotamia states that the plague epidemic has already disappeared.

S. C. ZAVITZIANO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *June 28, 1892.*

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
St. Petersburg, July 10, 1892.

SIR: On the 27th ultimo I had the honor to report to you the progress of the outbreak of cholera in the Transcaspien provinces and the Caucasus, and the rumors of cases at Astrakhan on the Volga. The epidemic is now officially declared and daily bulletins issued of its ravages, not only at that city but in the following places, marking its advance to the heart of the Empire: Tzaritzin, Saratof, Samara, Simbirsk, and as far north as Kasan. From this place to Nijni Novgorod is a comparatively easy stage, in view of the short distance and the frequency of communication. From Nijni to Moscow is but a twelve hours' journey by rail, and if the epidemic continues to travel as rapidly northward as it has to date, it will in a few days reach Moscow: in fact, cases have already been whispered about north of Moscow, at Rybinsch, and even at St. Petersburg; but as regards this capital, the cases spoken of are thought to be of the mild form of the disease, cholera morbus, of which some occur every summer. A visitation of the epidemic is, moreover, fully expected here, and the authorities are taking active measures for the public health. The city council has made an appropriation for funds and directed hospitals for several thousand patients to be put in readiness.

Medical inspection of all travelers from the south has begun on the line from Moscow at Astalion, a couple of hours from here. The es-

establishment of sanitary cordons does not seem to be in contemplation, either around Moscow or St. Petersburg. In fact, there appears to be none efficacious anywhere, for which neglect the authorities are severely criticised. Only yesterday we read in the papers of several hundred work-people being sent from Baku on the Caspian, where the cholera is raging, across the Caucasus to Batoum, on the Black Sea. No cases of the disease have yet been reported from Batoum, but it will be a miracle if those work-people do not carry it thither, whence it will gain the towns on the coast of Asia Minor in one direction and Odessa and the Crimea in the other.

The annual fair at Nijni-Novgorod, which should open on the 27th of July, has not yet been suspended, as so severe a measure would be ruinous to the trade of the country. It is hoped that by extraordinary precautions no harm will come from it, but when one thinks of the congregation there of many hundreds of thousands of people from all parts of the Empire, with poor accommodations, and the sanitary arrangements of a primitive character, it is impossible not to contemplate its taking place as usual as a great danger to the people.

Serious disorders have been reported from Astrakhan and Taschkent, in the resistance of the Mussulmen population against the sanitary regulations of the authorities. At Astrakhan the governor's house was attacked, the windows smashed, and threats of greater violence were made unless the order was given to allow burial, instead of the destruction with quick lime, of the bodies of the cholera victims, the Mahometan mind being deeply shocked by their annihilation in this manner.

Resistance was offered also to the removal of the sick to the hospitals, and at Taschkent the hospital was burnt, and two Russian physicians captured and hanged by the fanatical mob.

Another ground of complaint against the authorities is that they seize and destroy the effects of cholera patients and other objects which might convey the disease, without compensation to the owners thereof. The troops had to be called out to quell those disturbances, and surrendered only after firing upon the people, some 20 or 30 persons having lost their lives in those disorders.

The state of siege has now been proclaimed at Astrakhan, additional troops dispatched thither, and discretionary powers conferred upon the governor for the maintenance of order and the extension of the necessary sanitary measures.

The cholera of this year is stated to be exceedingly virulent in Central Asia, the mortality being about 75 per cent. of the cases.

It is eccentric in its wanderings, certain places having apparent immunity when surrounded by the disease, such as Boukhasa, where no case has so far been reported; yet it is no less filthy than other towns in those regions, or its inhabitants less vile in their customs than their neighbors.

The greatest apprehension is felt for the provinces along the Volga, the seat of the famine of the last six months, where the population are so enfeebled by their sufferings from want of proper nourishment, and where the present condition of the people is quite as lamentable as at any period of this terrible calamity; in fact, it may be said, worse; for the Government aid, when extended, is now reduced from 30 pounds of bread a month to 20 pounds per man, and this is to cease on the first of July, old style, in the expectation of the new crop then coming to the relief. But this year the crops are behind time some

twenty-five days, and people ask what is to become of these unfortunates until they can gather their harvest.

Upon this outlook we have now the cholera. Anything more pitiable in the history of a nation could scarcely be conceived.

I have the honor, etc.,

GEORGE W. WURTZ.

Hon. WM. F. WHARTON,

Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Decree issued by the Italian Government to prevent the introduction into Italy of cholera by vessels arriving from ports of the Black Sea.

[Translation.]

1892.—MARINE HEALTH ORDINANCE.—No. 1.

The Minister of the Interior recognizing the danger of importation of cholera from the ports of the Black Sea:

In view of the law of 22d December, 1888, n. 5849 (series 3a), on the care of public health.

Decrees.

ART. 1. All vessels coming from ports of the Black Sea shall be subjected to a rigorous medical inspection.

ART. 2. From said vessels the landing of all linen and wool materials of personal or domestic use shall be prohibited, unless same are perfectly clean or previously disinfected.

ART. 3. Port officers, wherever they find on board ships' effects or linen above mentioned, shall take care that they be suitably disinfected before landing, either by regular steam appliances, if the ship or the port are supplied with the same, or by holding such objects for at least ten minutes submerged in boiling water or in a solution of two per thousand of sublimate corrosive, to which is added five per thousand of chloridic acid.

ART. 4. The health officers charged with visits on board will judge in individual cases, also, if the clothing of the passengers or crew should be disinfected.

ART. 5. Ships on which, during the voyage, cases of cholera have been verified, or which on arrival present suspicious cases of such disease, shall be sent to the nearest sanitary station, those of the Island of Asinara or the Island of Ponaglia, in order to submit to such measures as from time to time shall be determined by the ministry.

Vessels knowing themselves as under these conditions can go directly to such stations without first touching at another port.

The prefects of maritime provinces of the kingdom, the captains and officials of the port, are charged with the execution of the present ordinance.

THE MINISTER, GROLITTI.

ROME, July 7, 1892.

Measures taken to prevent the introduction of bovine typhus into Egypt from Syria.

The following has been received from the acting consul-general, Louis B. Grant, dated Cairo, June 27, 1892:

In connection with Mr. Anderson's dispatch, No. 61, dated April 11,

1892, I have the honor to inform the Department that strict measures have recently been taken to prevent the introduction into Egypt of bovine typhus, which has appeared in Syria. These measures, as printed in the *Official Journal* of June 20, are as follows:

All cattle, sheep, and goats coming from Syrian ports or infected districts are to be slaughtered in quarantine.

Camels, cattle, sheep, and goats landing at the same place with animals coming from infected districts will also be slaughtered in quarantine.

Cattle, sheep, and goats can not cross the frontier from Syria into Egypt. Camels can only cross this frontier after being quarantined for ten days.

Some days ago it was rumored that this disease had appeared in Fayoum, an Egyptian province, but it was afterwards reported by a veterinary inspector, who was sent to investigate the matter, that this disease did not exist.

The hides, invoices for which are legalized at this consulate-general, are nearly all shipped from Teddah, on the Arabian coast of the Red Sea; but as it appears that the existence of the disease, above mentioned, in Syria was not reported to the proper authorities until some days after its appearance, it is possible that diseased animals may have been scattered over the country, and for this reason I have thought it proper to call the attention of the Department to the matter. I shall make careful inquiries before certifying invoices of hides, and shall keep the Department informed of all facts concerning this disease which I think would be useful.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended July 9 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 Norwich, viz, 10.2, and the highest in Sunderland, viz, 23.2 a thousand.

London.—One thousand four hundred and five deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 1; measles, 83; scarlet fever, 21; diphtheria, 30; whooping cough, 24; typhus fever, 1; enteric fever, 6; and diarrhea and dysentery, 108. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 17.2 a thousand. In greater London 1,776 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.1 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included measles, 15; scarlet fever, 8; and diphtheria, 4.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 9, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 17.1 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk and Armagh, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Newry, viz, 28.2 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 146 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; measles, 13; and whooping cough, 2.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 9 corresponded to an annual rate of 17.6 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 12.0, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 20.6 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 489, including measles, 22; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 3; whooping cough, 21; fever, 4; and diarrhea, 7.

SWITZERLAND—Lucerne.—Month of June, 1892. Population, 21,000. Total deaths, 33, including 1 from diphtheria.

WEST INDIES—Trinidad.—Five weeks ended June 4, 1892. Population, 189,566. Total deaths, 132. Number of deaths from contagious diseases not reported.

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.
Vienna	June 18.....	1,406,933	598					2	3	25	18	3
Brussels.....	July 2.....	482,158	159					3		1		
Rome	July 9.....	437,419	159							5	1	
Lyons	June 25.....	430,000	149					4	2	6		
Munich	June 25.....	366,000	195							5		
Munich	July 2.....	366,000	190						2	8		
Copenhagen.....	July 2.....	326,000	127					1		1		
Odessa.....	July 2.....	302,000	183					2		3	1	1
Cologne.....	July 9.....	293,465	121							2	4	3
Dresden.....	June 25.....	286,200	105							5		
Stockholm	July 2.....	248,051	349					4	11	34		6
Rotterdam	July 9.....	216,679	94		1					1		
Prague	July 2.....	183,703	118		6			1	1	3		
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	July 2.....	180,000	57					1		4		
Venice.....	June 25.....	161,678	65					3				
Venice.....	July 2.....	161,678	66					2		1		
Christiania	July 2.....	156,535	39						2	3		
Ghent	June 25.....	150,208	58									
Ghent	July 2.....	150,208	66		1							2
Nuremberg.....	June 25.....	149,506	69					1	3	5		
Stuttgart	July 9.....	139,659	68							6		
Bremen	July 2.....	126,000	38					1		3		
Havre	July 2.....	116,369	71					9				
Crefeld.....	July 9.....	108,000	64							1		
Aix-la-Chapelle	July 3.....	106,713	50							1		
Gothenburg.....	July 2.....	105,800	26									
Zurich.....	July 2.....	91,323	17				2		1	5	6	1
Schiedam	July 2.....	25,371	7									
Schiedam	July 9.....	25,371	2									
Sagua la Grande.....	July 9.....	18,109	12					1				
Antigua.....	May 21.....	16,664	14									
Antigua.....	May 28.....	16,664	18									
Antigua.....	June 4.....	16,664	16									
Antigua.....	June 11.....	16,664	15									
Antigua.....	June 18.....	16,664	12									
Antigua.....	June 28.....	16,664	14									
Antigua.....	July 2.....	16,664	7									
Flushing.....	July 9.....	14,000	10									
Sonneberg.....	July 2.....	12,000	4									
Sarnia	July 16.....	6,600	2									

OFFICIAL:

WALTER WYMAN,

Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.