

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 19, 1892.

No. 34.

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UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Circular.—Personal effects and baggage of immigrants and others from districts infected with cholera to be disinfected at ports of departure.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office Supervising Surgeon-General M.-H. S.,
Washington, D. C., August 17, 1892.

To Collectors of Customs, Medical Officers of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, Agents of Foreign Steamship Lines, Local Quarantine Officers, and others whom it may concern:

The act approved April 27, 1878, entitled "An act to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States," provides that no vessel coming from any foreign port or country where any contagious or infectious disease exists, or any vessel or vehicle conveying persons, merchandise, or animals affected with any contagious disease, shall enter any port of the United States, or pass the boundary line between the United States and any foreign country, except in such manner as may be prescribed under said act.

Furthermore, section 4792 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides as follows:

"The quarantine and other restraints established by the health laws of any State respecting any vessels arriving in or bound to any port or district thereof shall be duly observed by the officer of the customs revenue of the United States, by masters and crews of the several revenue cutters, * * * and all such officers of the United States shall faithfully aid in the execution of such quarantine and health laws, * * * and as they shall be directed from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury."

Official information having been received of an epidemic of cholera in Russia, and in view of the large immigration into the United States from said country, and of the danger that exists of the introduction of cholera into the United States through the medium of personal effects and baggage of said immigrants, it is hereby ordered that on and after September 18, 1892, no vessel having on board personal baggage, bedding, clothing, etc., belonging to immigrants from Russia, or having on board personal effects, baggage, etc., belonging to any immigrant coming from any cholera-infected district, shall be admitted to entry

into the United States unless accompanied by a certificate from the consular officer at the port of embarkation to the effect that said personal effects, baggage, etc., have been disinfected in accordance with the methods hereinafter described.

For the disinfection of said articles one or more of the following methods will be used, all articles to be unpacked and freely exposed for disinfection :

1. Boiling in water not less than one hour.

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) and unmixed with air.

3. Solution of carbolic acid of a 2 per cent. strength.

This method (No. 3) may be applied only to leather goods, such as trunks, satchels, boots, shoes ; to rubber goods, etc., the articles to be saturated with the solution.

WALTER WYMAN,

Supervising Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Approved :

O. L. SPAULDING,

Acting Secretary.

Key West Quarantine, Dry Tortugas, Fla.—Yellow fever.—Assistant Surgeon Geddings reports as follows :

AUGUST 9, 1892.

SIR : I have the honor to report that two more cases of yellow fever from the brig *Caspian* have developed since my last report ; the mate and steward on August 6. Both cases are under treatment, but as the case of the mate is characterized by continued high temperature and gastric irritation and that of the steward by a tendency to urinary suppression, I can not at this time hazard any predictions as to results.

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

Gulf Quarantine.—The following letters have been received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Guiteras :

AUGUST 7, 1892.

SIR : I have the honor to report the arrival this day of the British bark *Thomas Perry*, forty-six days from Rio de Janeiro.

She had six cases of sickness and two deaths in port of departure, which were all probably yellow fever ; no sickness en route.

She is held for thorough fumigation and disinfection.

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

AUGUST 11, 1892.

SIR : I have the honor to report the arrival this day of the American bark *Mary G. Reed*, eighteen days from Havana, bound for Pascagoula, Miss. Whilst in port of departure one of her crew was taken sick with yellow fever and sent to hospital, where he remained when the vessel left Havana. She was fumigated and disinfected by the sanitary inspector before leaving, and will undergo the same process here.

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

Instructions given to United States Sanitary Inspectors, Drs. W. A. King and R. H. Post, stationed at Blaine and Sumas, Washington.

U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, QUARANTINE STATION,
District of the Pacific,

Port of Port Townsend, Wash., Surgeon's Office, August 4, 1892.

SIR: It will be your duty as medical health inspector in this service to exercise due vigilance to prevent the introduction of smallpox or other contagious diseases into the United States. The epidemic of smallpox at Victoria, and its prevalence at Vancouver and other cities and towns in British Columbia, will require your special attention.

You will be expected to board all railroad trains from British Columbia, and to forbid the entrance into the United States of any passenger or baggage until you are thoroughly satisfied that such passenger has not been exposed to the contagion for at least two weeks prior to admission, and until all baggage suspected of containing the infection shall have been disinfected.

Through passengers from points east of Mission, B. C., may reasonably be exempted from rigid scrutiny; but in all other cases diligent care should be exercised. In doubtful cases, refuse admission until subjected to vaccination.

In the absence of more detailed instructions you will exercise your own good judgment and best discretion.

I inclose copy of Department Circular No. 90, U. S. Quarantine Laws and Regulations, for your information.

I have the assurance of the hearty coöperation of the county commissioners of your county, with whom and other local quarantine authorities cordial relations must be maintained.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. CONOVER,

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

Approved:

WALTER WYMAN,

Sup. Surg.-Gen'l M.-H. S.

The following telegram has been received:

PORT TOWNSEND, WASH., *August 13, 1892.*

No new cases. Fourteen days' quarantine against British Columbia raised to-day.

CONOVER,

A. A. Surgeon.

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

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

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 13, 1892.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Spanish steamship Niceto.....	Aug. 10	Havana	Hampton Roads.	Disinfected.....	Aug. 12

Five vessels inspected and passed.

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

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 13, 1892.

Fourteen vessels inspected and passed.

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 11, 1892.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British bark Brandon a.....	July 27	Rio de Janeiro.	Ship Island.	Disinfected.....	Aug. 8
British bark Thomas Perry...	Aug. 6	do.....	do.....	Held for disinfection.	
American sch'r Magnolia.....	Aug. 10	Matanzas...	Handsboro, Miss.	do.....	
American bk. Mary G. Reed..	Aug. 11	Havana	Pascagoula, Miss.	do.....	

a Previously reported.

KEY WEST QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 6, 1892.

British brig Caspian.....	July 26	Havana	Apala chicola.	Held for disinfection.	
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Previously reported; two new cases yellow fever developed August 6.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 30, 1892.

Tug Briz.....	July 24	Vancouver..	Port Townsend.	Disinfected.....	July 25
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Five vessels inspected and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 10, 1892.

Two vessels inspected and passed.

Yellow fever at Mullet Key Quarantine Station.—The following letter has been received from Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, State health officer :

TAMPA BAY, FLA., *August 11, 1892.*

I have to inform you of the arrival at this station, on the 3d instant, of the American four-masted schooner *Eva B. Douglass*, Captain Letts, four days from Havana. At the date of arrival the captain and crew were apparently in good health, and were mustered as well. On the 4th the schooner was fumigated and disinfected, and the bedding and clothing were subjected to the steam disinfecting process at a temperature of 230°, and at 12 pounds pressure. The vessel was then an-

chored out of the channel and held for observation. On the 6th instant the captain reported having had a chill with fever and sweating the afternoon before. He was up and about, and expressed himself as feeling a great deal better. Close examination found him with a temperature of 103° F.; pulse 78, infected eyes, coated tongue, slightly nauseated but no vomiting; no pain in head, back, or limbs. Urine one-third by volume albuminous and slightly hemorrhagic.

The next morning, 7th, I found the first mate and two seamen slightly ill. The vessel was anchored 5 miles from this station, moved to the leeward and farther from the ordinary route of travel in the bay, and no communication allowed except through myself. Nurses were placed on board, and as the crew were evidently all inoculated with the poison in Havana, and were being seized, one after another, in rapid succession, I did not deem it necessary to remove the sick, but treated them aboard, procuring nurses for that purpose.

The steward, negro seaman, shipped in Havana, and a Norwegian have not been sick. The first named claims to have had "malarial fever" while in Havana; the latter, yellow fever at Santos six months ago. The crew have had light attacks. The attack of the captain was violent, as is shown by the appearance of albuminous urine within the first twenty-four hours. Suppression of urine occurred yesterday about 11 a. m., and this morning at 4 o'clock he died in uræmic convulsions. The *Douglas* was in Havana twenty days lying at the Tallapiedra wharf on the Havana side of the harbor, and her consular bill of health states that three of her crew were sent to the hospital; "disease proved to be yellow fever." As with the brig *Caspian* recently at the Tortugas quarantine station, fever appeared on the *Douglas* after the completion of the fumigation and disinfection. After the cessation of the fever on the *Douglas* she will be again disinfected before being permitted to proceed to her port of destination, which is Charlotte's Harbor.

Suspected case of typhus fever at Waltham, Mass.—Dr. E. R. Cutler, president board of health, writes as follows:

WALTHAM, MASS., August 13, 1892.

SIR: Your note of the 10th received, referring to case of typhus fever.

The facts as far as I know them are these:

Fritiof Svensson embarked on the steamship *Nevada* (Guion) on the 2d of July; arrived at New York on the 14th of July. Came almost directly to this place, and on the second day after landing at New York had sharp chill, followed by continued fever for eleven days. Defervescence complete in two days after commencement. Abundant eruption of petechial character occurred almost at beginning of illness and occupied whole body, including face and feet. Stupor and mild delirium marked. Dusky look on face. Bowels loose, but dejections not bright yellow.

I did not see his case till the ninth day.

Patient knew of no sickness on shipboard, and vessel was not detained at quarantine.

SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M.-H. S.

Danger of the introduction of cholera into the United States by Russian immigration.—The following letters have been received through the State Department :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Lincoln, Nebr., August 13, 1892.

SIR : I have the honor to submit to you the inclosed letter from the secretary of state of Nebraska, which deals with a subject of great importance to the people of this State.

If immigration is coming to our shores from the cholera-infected districts of the Old World, it would seem that the Federal authorities should exercise proper quarantine authority at the ports of entry ; and I sincerely hope and trust that the proper effort will be made in this respect.

Respectfully yours,

T. J. MAJORS,
Acting Governor.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington, D. C.*

LINCOLN, NEBR., *August 12, 1892.*

DEAR SIR : I am in receipt of information from a gentleman in New York as follows : There are now forty tickets sold from Saratoff and Samara, Russia, to Lincoln, Nebraska, and that we have residing in Lincoln to-day upwards of seven hundred Russians, who are sending every day for their relatives to come to this country. The gentleman giving this information also incloses a clipping from the *Philadelphia Press* of August 8, which I inclose.* He suggests that precautions should be taken at once and names New York City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Montreal as the points of debarkation in this country. I am also informed in the letter that the destination of some of these immigrants are Sutton, Hastings, Grand Island, Norfolk, and Platte Center. The gentleman makes mention of the fact that where the beet-sugar buisness is those that are there have already sent for their relations, who are now on the road.

This information is reliable, and I respectfully submit the same to you.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. ALLEN,
Secretary of State.

Hon. THOMAS J. MAJORS,
Acting Governor, Lincoln, Nebraska.

New Orleans Quarantine.—The following circular is published for the information of consuls and consular agents, who will bring it to the notice of the masters of vessels bound for the port of New Orleans :

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, July 28, 1892.

Special suggestions to owners, agents, masters of vessels, and passengers.

The Louisiana State board of health recommends the following suggestions to agents, owners, masters of vessels, and passengers, for the

*This simply reports that the cholera has reached St. Petersburg.

purpose of facilitating the work of quarantine officers and reducing the period of detention to a minimum:

1. That vessels should be stripped during the quarantine seasons of all woollen hangings, carpets, curtains, and such like materials, and upholstered furniture as far as practicable. Hair or moss mattresses to be replaced by wire or wicker beds.

2. That as far as possible vessels trading with tropical ports should be manned with acclimated crews.

3. Masters of vessels, ship and consular agents are earnestly requested to instruct passengers from quarantinable ports to dispense, as far as possible, with baggage which may be injured by wetting or heat (230° F.) while undergoing disinfection. Such passengers are especially warned against bringing furs, silks, skins, laces, velvets, and other fabrics of delicate texture, as they will be compelled to assume all risks of injury.

4. While in ports infected with yellow fever, vessels should be anchored out in the harbor, when this is possible, and the crew prohibited from going ashore, especially at night.

5. When practicable, cargoes should be loaded in such a manner as to allow access to the pumps and also to enable the quarantine officials to pump out and wash the bilge.

6. For the purpose of avoiding delay and expense at quarantine, owing to the necessity of shifting of cargo for the object of disinfection, it is recommended that there be constructed in all vessels from quarantined ports an open framework shaft, 15 inches in diameter, from the center of each hatch, through which the fumigating pipe may be introduced down to the dunnage of the vessel.

7. Special attention should be given to cleanliness of vessels and persons, and provision should be made for all possible ventilation of the entire vessel. The best disinfectants and instructions for using the same can be obtained by application to the board of health or any of its officers.

8. Masters should, before arrival, see that the bilge is thoroughly pumped out and cleansed and that the entire vessel be put in such good sanitary condition as to permit of the least possible detention. Fruit vessels, particularly, should be kept thoroughly cleansed for the purpose of avoiding delay at the quarantine station.

9. Vessels observing the above recommendations will receive special consideration at the quarantine station, detention and cost of cleaning, disinfecting, etc., being materially lessened thereby.

S. R. OLLIPHANT, M. D.,
President.

LUCIEN F. SALOMON, M. D.,
Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D. C., August 15, 1892.

SIR: At the request of the President of the State board of health of Louisiana, transmitted through the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, I beg leave to transmit herewith a number of copies of a circular issued by said State board of health, containing special suggestions to owners, agents, masters of vessels, and passengers,

for the purpose of facilitating the work of commanding officers during the quarantine season, and reducing the period of detention to a minimum.

I have to request that copies of this circular be sent to each of the United States consuls and consular agents in the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, with instructions to notify masters of vessels liable to be detained at the Louisiana quarantine station of the requirements therein noted.

The necessity of this notice has been made apparent by the unnecessary detention of a British vessel, with unnecessary quarantine expenses, amounting to nearly seven hundred dollars, at the port of New Orleans during the present quarantine season, the captain of said vessel being ignorant of the requirements of the said board when loading his vessel at Cardenas, Cuba.

Respectfully yours,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary.

HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

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

ALABAMA—*Mobile*.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 31,076. Total deaths, 74, including phthisis pulmonalis 12 and enteric fever 4.

CALIFORNIA—*Sacramento*.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 28,000. Total deaths, 46, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; enteric fever, 3; and whooping cough, 1.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport*.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 48,740. Total deaths, 124, including 16 from phthisis pulmonalis.

FLORIDA.—Month of June, 1892. Reports to the State board of health from 22 counties and 2 cities show a total of 280 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 13; enteric fever, 16; and whooping cough, 1.

Alachua County.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 23,000. Total deaths, 10.

INDIANA—*Evansville*.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 50,756. Total deaths, 92, including phthisis pulmonalis, 11; enteric fever, 1; and whooping cough, 2.

IOWA—*Davenport*.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 34,500. Total deaths, 44, including phthisis pulmonalis 2 and enteric fever 1.

Dubuque.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 35,000. Total deaths, 40, including phthisis pulmonalis 2 and enteric fever 1.

KENTUCKY—*Louisville*.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 161,129. Total deaths, 249, including phthisis pulmonalis, 21; diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; and whooping cough, 4;

MINNESOTA.—Month of June, 1892. Reports to the State board of health show a total of 702 deaths, including enteric fever, 9; scarlet fever, 21; diphtheria, 18; croup, 2; measles, 7; and whooping cough, 10.

Minneapolis.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 164,738. Total deaths, 180, including enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 2; measles, 2; and whooping cough, 3.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Month of June, 1892. Reports to the State board of health from 18 towns, having an aggregate population of 92,861, show a total of 171 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 17; enteric fever, 5; and whooping cough, 4.

NEW YORK—*Buffalo*.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 285,000. Total deaths, 502, including phthisis pulmonalis, 35; enteric fever, 9; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 7; croup, 5; measles, 3; and whooping cough, 18.

Rochester.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 144,834. Total deaths, 253, including phthisis pulmonalis, 19; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 11; and croup, 5.

OHIO—*Cincinnati*.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 305,000. Total deaths, 588, including phthisis pulmonalis, 48; enteric fever, 6; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 17; measles, 4; and whooping cough, 6.

Cleveland.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 290,000. Total deaths, 556, including phthisis pulmonalis, 30; enteric fever, 31; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 6; croup, 6; and measles, 2.

Mansfield.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 15,000. Total deaths, 15, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1; and diphtheria, 1.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Northampton*.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 16,300. Total deaths, 26, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Worcester.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 89,000. Total deaths, 181, including phthisis pulmonalis, 10; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 3; croup, 2; and whooping cough, 5.

MICHIGAN.—Month of July, 1892. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 288 observers, compared with the preceding month, indicate that puerperal fever, cholera infantum, cerebro-spinal meningitis, cholera morbus, inflammation of brain, typhoid fever, diarrhea, dysentery, remittent fever, and whooping cough increased, and that scarlet fever, diphtheria, pneumonia, influenza, measles, pleuritis, and bronchitis decreased in area of prevalence.

Compared with the average for the month of July in the six years, 1886-1891, membranous croup was more prevalent, and smallpox, measles, influenza, dysentery, cerebro-spinal meningitis, cholera infantum, intermittent fever, whooping cough, typho-malarial fever, cholera morbus, diphtheria, and remittent fever were less prevalent in July, 1892.

Including reports by regular observers and others, diphtheria was reported present in Michigan in the month of July, 1892, at 44 places; scarlet fever, 64; typhoid fever, 38; and measles at 19 places.

Reports from all sources show diphtheria reported at 25 places less, scarlet fever at 37 places less, typhoid fever at 4 places more, and measles at 23 places less in the month of July, 1892, than in the preceding month.

Week ended August 6, 1892. Reports from 76 observers indicate that measles, typhoid fever, diphtheria, influenza, cerebro-spinal meningitis, pleuritis, membranous croup, cholera infantum, and typho-malarial fever increased, and that erysipelas and inflammation of brain decreased in area of prevalence.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga*.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 40,000. Total deaths, 47, including phthisis pulmonalis 6 and enteric fever 2. *Nashville*.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 87,754. Total deaths, 175, including phthisis pulmonalis 24 and enteric fever 6.

TEXAS.—*San Antonio*.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 50,000. Total deaths, 77, including phthisis pulmonalis, 8; enteric fever, 7; and whooping cough, 1.

UTAH—*Salt Lake City*.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 60,000. Total deaths, 66, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee*.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 245,000. Total deaths, 397, including phthisis pulmonalis, 35; enteric fever, 7; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 25; croup, 3; measles, 3; and whooping cough, 4.

Publications received.

Abstract of proceedings of the Michigan State board of health, July 12, 1892.

Third annual report of the Florida State board of health, May 2, 1892.

Fourth annual report of the commissioner of health of Milwaukee, April, 1892.

Annual report of the statistical committee of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, London, for the year 1891.

Annual medical report on the Straits Settlements civil hospitals for the year 1891.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

[illegible]

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended August 15, 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.	62			.78	2.30	
Portland, Me.	66	4		.84	1.94	
Boston, Mass.	69	7		1.05	1.23	
Block Island, R. I.	69	3		.70	1.68	
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.	71	3		.84	1.26	
New York, N. Y.	72	4		1.12	.98	
Philadelphia, Pa.	75	3		1.12		.66
Atlantic City, N. J.	71	4		1.16		.72
Baltimore, Md.	75	3		1.04		1.00
Washington, D. C.	74	3		1.00		1.57
Lynchburg, Va.	75	3		.91		1.47
Norfolk, Va.	76	4		1.47		
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.	77			1.26		1.66
Wilmington, N. C.	78	2		1.68		1.22
Charleston, S. C.	80	3		1.68		.49
Augusta, Ga.	80	1		1.11		
Savannah, Ga.	80	2		1.73	.06	
Jacksonville, Fla.	82			1.47		.81
Key West, Fla.	84		2	1.06		.19
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.	76	1		1.00		.39
Pensacola, Fla.						
Mobile, Ala.	81			1.54	1.39	
Montgomery, Ala.	80			.88	.56	
Vicksburg, Miss.	80			.70	.24	
New Orleans, La.	82		1	1.40	.98	
Shreveport, La.	83		3	.35	.94	
Fort Smith, Ark.	80			.91	.39	
Little Rock, Ark.	80		2	.91		.29
Palestine, Tex.	82			.49		.19
Galveston, Tex.	83		1	1.17	2.27	
San Antonio, Tex.	83		2	.77	1.19	
Corpus Christi, Tex.	82			.65		.33
Brownsville, Tex.	84			.84		
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.	79		1	.89	.91	
Nashville, Tenn.	77			.73		.05
Chattanooga, Tenn.	77			.97	.08	
Knoxville, Tenn.	75	1		.98		.40
Louisville, Ky.	76			.84		.56
Indianapolis, Ind.	75	2		.83		.71
Cincinnati, Ohio.	73	1		1.00	.08	
Columbus, Ohio.	72			.77	.63	
Pittsburg, Pa.	73	2		.79		.43
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.	68	3		.54	1.14	
Rochester, N. Y.	68	3		.70	.34	
Buffalo, N. Y.	69	2		.70		.17
Erie, Pa.	69	4		.70	.70	
Cleveland, Ohio.	69	5		.70		.59
Sandusky, Ohio.	71	3		.79		.61
Toledo, Ohio.						
Detroit, Mich.	70	5		.70		.70
Port Huron, Mich.	67	4		.58	.22	
Alpena, Mich.	63	5		.77	.41	
Marquette, Mich.	62	5		.62		.50
Grand Haven, Mich.	66	3		.63		.49
Milwaukee, Wis.	68	3		.67		.45
Chicago, Ill.	71	2		.70		.51
Duluth, Minn.	64	3		.77		.77
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.	70	2		.79		.34
La Crosse, Wis.	70	3		.77		.24
Dubuque, Iowa.	71	3		.70	.12	
Davenport, Iowa.	72	4		.87		.50

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended August 15, 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.....	73	2	.....	.77	.....	.04
Keokuk, Iowa.....	74	3	.....	.63	.....	.09
Springfield, Ill.....	74	2	.....	.46	.....	.38
Cairo, Ill.....	77	.....	1	.63	2.77	.....
St. Louis, Mo.....	77	.....	.....	.51	.....	.01
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	76	.....	.....	1.03	.05	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	76	3	.....	.98	.....	.54
Concordia, Kans.....	75	4	.....	.98	.....	.27
Omaha, Nebr.....	74	3	.....	.77	.....	.39
Yankton, S. Dak.....	72	3	.....	.70	.....	1.21
Valentine, Nebr.....	70	8	.....	.29	2.83	.....
Huron, S. Dak.....	70	4	.....	.77	.....	.22
Pierre, S. Dak.....	73	7	.....	.42	.....	.38
Extreme Northwest:						
Moorhead, Minn.....	66	6	.....	.63	.98	.....
Saint Vincent, Minn.....	63	8	.....	.53	.....	.24
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	69	4	.....	.54	.....	.20
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	69	4	.....	.28	.....	.10
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.....	68	2	.....	.35	.....	.35
Helena, Mont.....	67	2	.....	.14	.....	.12
Spokane, Wash.....	70	.....	2	.07	.09	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	76	.....	.....	.17	.....	.17
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	66	6	.....	.38	.....	.24
North Platte, Nebr.....	72	4	.....	.58	.....	.26
Denver, Colo.....	71	5	.....	.35	.....	.33
Montrose, Colo.....	70	.....	.....	.35	.....	.35
Pueblo, Colo.....	73	2	.....	.49	.....	.23
Dodge City, Kans.....	76	2	.....	.83	.37	.....
Abilene, Tex.....	82	.....	.....	.35	.....	.29
El Paso, Tex.....	82	.....	.....	.49	.....	.27
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	67	3	.....	.63	.....	.09
Tucson, Ariz.....	84	.....	.....	.77	.....	.57
Pacific Coast:						
Olympia, Wash.....	62	1	.....	.14	.53	.....
Portland, Oreg.....	66	.....	.....	.14	.....	.00
Roseburg, Oreg.....	68	.....	.....	.05	.....	.05
Red Bluff, Cal.....	83	.....	8	.00	.....	.00
Sacramento, Cal.....	74	.....	4	.00	.....	.00
San Francisco, Cal.....	60	.....	.....	.00	.....	.00
Los Angeles, Cal.....	73	.....	5	.00	.....	.00
San Diego, Cal.....	71	.....	4	.07	.....	.07
Yuma, Ariz.....	93	.....	4	.13	.....	.13

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

FOREIGN.

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

CHOLERA.

Special press information received at the Marine-Hospital Bureau confirms the recent dispatches to the effect that cholera is prevailing in eastern Prussia.

CONSULATE GENERAL U. S. A.,
St. Petersburg, July 17, 1892.

SIR: Confirming my dispatch No. 222, dated June 24, 1892, I have to report that the cholera is now prevailing in Baku, Batoum, Tiflis, Astrakhan, Simbirsk, and Saratow. The reports, however, that the cholera is prevailing in Moscow and St. Petersburg are without foundation at this writing.

I am in receipt of letters from Count Leo Tolstoi and Mrs. Olga Navikoff informing me that this epidemic is threatening, especially the inhabitants of the famine districts, with disastrous results, and furthermore that the crops in about half of the districts afflicted with famine of the last year, are as bad this year as last. Both of these noted benefactors assure me that the work of relief must be continued throughout the coming year.

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

J. M. CRAWFORD.

To HON. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[Telegram from Department of State to the Hon. the Secretary of the Treasury.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 15, 1892.*

Vice-Consul Teheran cables August 14: "Cholera raging here; American Mission Hospital rendering great service, but short of funds. Subscriptions earnestly requested."

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary.

Measures taken by the Government of Malta to prevent the introduction of cholera.

Government notice.—The honorable, the deputy governor, having heard the opinion of the board of health, has been pleased to direct that Government Notice No. 117 of the 21st July, 1892, is to be modified with reference to paragraph 7, and that, the other provisions therein contained remaining in force, the following regulations are to be observed, viz:

1. Vessels with pilgrims from the East, or having had cases of cholera on board, as well as all vessels having or having had on board cases of diarrhea, which in the opinion of the quarantine medical officer may be presumed to indicate cholera, shall not be permitted to enter this harbor.

2. Vessels coming from Rio Janeiro or other ports, when cases of yellow fever have taken place on board, shall not be permitted to enter this harbor except, if necessary, to coal, in strict quarantine, and on condition that they leave afterwards with the least possible delay.

3. Vessels coming from ports known to be infected with yellow fever are to be subjected to 14 days' quarantine and to be disinfected, unless they have been disinfected at an intermediate port.

4. Vessels not provided with duly authorized medical officers shall undergo strict medical inspection on arrival from any ports of southern Europe (from Cape St. Vincent eastwards), of Turkey in Asia, and of northern Africa east of Tangiers.

5. Vessels arriving from the Persian Gulf after 21 days from their departure are to be admitted to pratique. Vessels arriving within a shorter period are to complete 21 days' quarantine, reckoned from the date of their departure from the above-mentioned ports.

6. Vessels arriving direct from Adalia and Jaffa and from the coast of Turkey in Asia between those ports, are to undergo 10 days' quarantine. Vessels arriving from the above places, but which have been admitted to pratique at intermediate ports, are to be admitted to pratique in these islands.

7. Vessels arriving from the Russian coasts in the Black Sea, including the Sea of Azov, or from the coasts of Turkey in Asia in the Black Sea, are to undergo 7 days' quarantine.

Vessels arriving from other parts of the Black Sea coast are to undergo 24 hours' observation in the great harbor.

8. Vessels arriving from Arabian ports in the Red Sea which have not been admitted to free pratique at Suez and Port Said will not be allowed to enter the harbors of Malta.

9. Vessels from Arabian ports in the Red Sea, touching at intermediate ports before arrival in this island, are to undergo a period of 21 days' quarantine, to be reckoned from the day of their departure from the first port at which they were admitted to pratique.

10. Vessels subject to quarantine shall not be admitted to pratique, at the expiration of the established period of quarantine, before they shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

11. Passengers arriving from Egypt, Syria, and ports in the Red Sea, will not be permitted to land at Malta unless they produce evidence satisfactory to the port authority that they have not resided or been in Arabia for the 21 days previous to their departure.

12. Soiled linen and wearing apparel shall not be allowed to be landed from any ship which may be under any suspicion of having had recently on board a case of contagious or infectious disease, or from any ship arriving through the Suez Canal, or from Syria, Karamania, Spain, or the coasts of the Black Sea, or the Sea of Azov, except after disinfection at the Lazaretto or at such other places as may be appointed by the port authority.

13. The importation of susceptible goods as hereunder specified from any of the ports subjected to quarantine is prohibited, viz:

Rags, cotton, and cotton seed, raw silk, hair, and feathers. .

Other susceptible goods arriving from any of the ports subjected to quarantine are to be thoroughly disinfected.

14. The importation of rags from Egypt is prohibited.

Smallpox in Victoria, B. C.—The United States consul reports as follows, under date of August 6, 1892:

Smallpox scare subsiding. No cases on Vancouver Island outside of Victoria. New Minster, 3 cases; Vancouver, 5; Hastings, 2; Moodyville, 1; Victoria, 59. No new cases even at "suspect" station for a week. None discharged since 30th of July, except 2 on August 3. Puget Sound board of health quarantine against Victoria still in force.

BAHAMAS.—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended July 28, 1892. Population 1,472. Total deaths, 2.

BRAZIL—*Rio Grande Do Sul*—*Smallpox.*—In reports received by this Bureau August 17, 1892, the United States consul says there were 173 cases of smallpox and 27 deaths therefrom in Rio Grande Do Sul during the six weeks ended July 9, 1892.

CHINA—*Hongkong.*—Month of May, 1892. Total deaths, 431, including smallpox, 11; enteric fever, 1; and measles, 20.

CUBA—*Havana.*—Under date of August 10, 1892, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 581 deaths in this city during the month of July, 1892. Twenty-eight of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, 39 by enteric fever, 12 by so-called pernicious fever, 8 by paludal fevers, 5 by diphtheria and croup, and 2 by glanders. Toward the end of the month yellow fever began to invade vessels at the wharves, and among the number so attacked were the American schooners *Edward R. Emerson* and *Eva B. Douglass* and the American bark *Mary G. Reed*. The disease, though apparently not of a very malignant character, is showing quite a tendency to spread, particularly in unsanitary localities.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended August 6, corresponded to an annual rate of 17.4 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,185,736. The lowest rate was recorded in Wolverhampton, viz. 9.4, and the highest in Liverpool, viz. 25.2 a thousand.

London.—One thousand four hundred and nine deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 64; scarlet fever, 33; diphtheria, 42; whooping cough, 16; enteric fever, 6; typhus fever, 1; and diarrhea and dysentery, 125. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 19.0 a thousand. In greater London 1,787 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.2 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included measles 11 and diphtheria 3.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 30, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 23.6 a thousand of the population. The lowest

rate was recorded in Kilkenny, viz, 4.7, and the highest in Dundalk, viz, 50.3 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 190 deaths were registered, including measles 8 and whooping cough 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 30 corresponded to an annual rate of 17.5 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 13.4, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 22.3 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 488, including measles, 19; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 3; whooping cough, 14; fever, 5; and diarrhea, 10.

INDIA—*Calcutta—Cholera*.—Four weeks ended June 18, 1892. Population, 681,559. Total deaths, 1,164, including 199 from cholera.

Malta and Gozo.—Two weeks ended June 16, 1892. Total deaths, 221, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; and measles, 21.

MEXICO—*Vera Cruz—Deaths from yellow fever*.—The United States consul reports 14 deaths from yellow fever during the week ended August 5, 1892.

RUSSIA—*Riga*.—Month of May, 1892. Population, 200,000. Total deaths, 374, including smallpox, 1; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 13; diphtheria, 16; croup, 3; phthisis pulmonalis, 45; and cramps, 38.

SWITZERLAND.—Week ended July 2, 1892. Reports from 15 cities, having an aggregate population of 510,942, show a total of 165 deaths, including enteric fever, 2; measles, 2; and whooping cough, 1.

WEST INDIES—*Trinidad*.—Four weeks ended July 23, 1892. Population, 189,566. Total deaths, 116, including enteric fever 1 and diphtheria 1.

Turk's Islands.—Four weeks ended July 6, 1892. Population, 4,744. Total deaths, 27. No deaths reported from contagious disease.

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.
Guelph.....	Aug. 6....	10,539	4									
Queenstown.....	Aug. 6....	10,340	4									
Tuxpan.....	July 30....	10,280	14									
Chatham.....	Aug. 6....	10,000	3									
Clifton.....	July 30....	3,249	2									
Clifton.....	Aug. 6....	3,249	1									

OFFICIAL:

WALTER WYMAN,

Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.