

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 26, 1892.

No. 35.

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UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Circular.—Consular certificates of disinfection required with all importations of rags from foreign ports—Absolute prohibition of rags from districts known to be infected with cholera.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D. C., August 19, 1892.

The act, approved April 29, 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, nor any vessel conveying infected merchandise, 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."

It having been shown that an epidemic of cholera prevails in Persia, India, and Russia, and that it has also reached Germany, Austria, and France, and in view of the danger which arises through the importation of rags from cholera-infected districts, and of the difficulty, through their reshipment at various ports, of accurately determining the localities in which rags are actually gathered:

Furthermore, because of the prevalence from time to time in various foreign countries of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and other contagious diseases liable to be conveyed by rags, therefore it is hereby ordered that on and after September 20, 1892, rags from any foreign port will be refused entry into the United States unless said rags are accompanied by a certificate from the consular officer at the port of shipment to the effect that they have been disinfected in accordance with the methods herein described.

It is also ordered that rags gathered in or shipped from any port or place where cholera is known to prevail in epidemic form be denied entry to the United States *absolutely* on and after the date of this circular, except such as were then afloat, which must be disinfected on arrival. * All previous Department circulars relative to the importation and disinfection of rags, conflicting with the provisions of this circular, are hereby amended to conform therewith.

For disinfection one of the following methods will be used :

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

2d. 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).

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

4th. 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.

O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary.

Disinfection of immigrant baggage at Hamburg and Havre.

The following letters were addressed to the agents of the steamship companies :

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 23, 1892.

State Department advises us: "Cholera officially reported in Hamburg." I must ask the coöperation of steamship companies in the disinfection of immigrants' baggage. Please confer with them with a view of bringing this about.

I am sure I can rely on their cordial assistance in guarding against this disease which threatens us.

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

To Dr. GEO. O. GLAVIS, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 23, 1892.

Official information received that Asiatic cholera is epidemic at Havre. Important that steamship companies make immediate arrangements for disinfection of immigrants' effects.

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

To Dr. GEO. O. GLAVIS, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

The following reply has been received :

NEW YORK, N. Y., August 23, 1892.

DEAR SIR : Your telegrams of even date, respecting the epidemic outbreak of Asiatic cholera at Hamburg and Havre, have been received, and were at once communicated by me to the different steamship lines, who are fully impressed with the gravity of the situation, and beg me to assure you that nothing shall be omitted on their part, and every safeguard applied to prevent the bringing here of effects of immigrants which are not carefully disinfected.

There will be a meeting of the different steamship lines to-morrow morning, when this matter will receive still further consideration; and any further steps resolved upon then I shall have the honor of communicating to you immediately.

Yours very respectfully,

GEO. O. GLAVIS.

To the Hon. O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Disinfection at the port of departure of the personal effects and baggage of immigrants and others from infected districts.

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

SIR: I beg leave, respectfully, to call to your attention the moral, if not the legal, obligations which have been assumed by the Government in its control of the immigration service of the United States with regard to preventing the conveyance into the States, of infectious disease by means of personal effects and baggage of the immigrants.

The recent laws have given to the Government great power in the supervision of immigration matters, and have established in connection therewith a medical service which, though compelled only to take cognizance of persons suffering from contagious or loathsome disease and through physical causes likely to become a public charge, would nevertheless be considered failing in its duty and be subject to public criticism if it should fail to call attention to and obviate so far as possible any glaring danger coming within its professional ken.

It is true that the quarantine service of the United States is, for the most part, conducted by the States themselves, and that the Government quarantine service is for the most part in aid of these local quarantines, and the responsibility for the admission of cholera, for example, into any State could be justly placed either upon the maritime quarantine through which it passed, or upon the local board of health into whose district the contagious material might be allowed to come and make itself felt. Nevertheless, it is undoubtedly the duty of the General Government to use every means in its power to prevent the introduction of the cholera.

Now, to my mind, the greatest danger which threatens this country, in view of the prevalence of cholera in Russia, is through the medium of infected clothing, or bedding, brought in bundles or in trunks by immigrants who may come from infected districts. The danger is not only immediate, but will be even greater during the coming spring and summer, and an indefinite period in the future. When one reflects that the very persons who have within the last two months been rioting in the cholera-infected districts of Eastern and Southern Russia, where the cholera death rate is at present writing more than 5,000 per day, that those same persons are the ones who are likely to emigrate to the United States, the danger is at once apparent; and the greatest danger is through their baggage, and not through their persons.

It is not likely that any patients suffering with cholera will be allowed to pass any of the maritime quarantines, but under the present practice the baggage of numbers of immigrants who have come from infected districts may be allowed to come into the United States and

be opened in various sections of the interior, where they may at once spread disease. The last cholera epidemic in the United States was in 1873, and the following pertinent information as to its origin is extracted from the report of the then Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, Dr. John M. Woodworth, made in accordance with instructions contained in a joint resolution of the Forty-third Congress:

"In 1873 three distinct outbreaks of the disease occurred at widely remote points in the United States from poison packed and transported in the effects of emigrants from Holland, Sweden, and Russia. These people and the vessels in which they were carried had been perfectly healthy, and the people remained so until their goods were unpacked at Carthage, Ohio, at Crow River, Minn., and at Yankton, Dak., respectively. Within twenty-four hours after the poison particles were liberated the first cases of the disease appeared, and the unfortunates were almost literally swept from the face of the earth.

* * * * *

"While, in the absence of direct evidence to the contrary, it may be admitted that no person actually laboring under cholera was landed in New Orleans during the winter of 1872-'73, the unavoidable alternative is that the poison which caused the epidemic in the Mississippi Valley in the latter year was imported in the same manner as that which caused the later outbreak at Carthage, Crow River, and Yankton, namely, in the personal effects of immigrants, sailing from healthy ports, in healthy vessels, and subjected to the usual sanitary requirements of the period."

In further illustration of how cholera may be transmitted by contaminated clothing and linen, I beg leave to refer to the numerous instances cited in the recent work of Dr. E. O. Shakespeare, page 81, the said work being an official report, made by an order of the President, dated October 1, 1885, upon the causes of the epidemic then prevailing, including the preventive measures necessary to be taken.

It would seem, then, to be the duty of the Government to make some provision requiring the disinfection of all baggage and personal effects, bedding, etc., of these immigrants.

I have given the matter serious thought for some time, and have learned some facts which though in a measure reassuring may serve only to increase the danger by giving a false appearance of security.

For example, on the 7th instant, by the invitation of the health officer of New York, I visited the quarantine station in New York harbor, and learned from the quarantine officer, Dr. Jenkins, that since the typhus fever epidemic in New York in February last all the baggage of the Russian emigrants coming into the port of New York has been disinfected by him. This is done upon the steamers upon which they arrive, there being always one room in the hold of each steamer supplied with steam, and sufficiently tight to render the steam disinfection of the baggage efficient. Inasmuch as 75 per cent. of the immigration into the United States arrives at the port of New York, this disinfection is a valuable aid in the prevention of an epidemic; but there are other ports where no such action has been taken, and I am credibly informed that much of the immigration into the port of New York has been diverted to Baltimore and Philadelphia, by reason, perhaps, of the rigidity of the rules at the first-named port. Therefore, if what is considered of vital interest in New York is given no heed to at other ports, the danger to the general country is apparent. I will add that

it is believed by the highest authority that the epidemic of typhus fever in the city of New York, just referred to, was introduced by means of the baggage of landed immigrants.

In conversation with Assistant Secretary Spaulding, upon his return from a recent tour of observation of the chief foreign ports whence emigrants debark, I learned that great care is exercised by the German steamship companies in preventing unhealthy persons securing passage; that every emigrant is obliged to take a bath before shipment, the clothes he removes being disinfected in a proper oven. It is not claimed, however, that the hand baggage, the contents of trunks and bags of these emigrants, is likewise disinfected, and it is in these last articles that the very greatest danger lies. Therefore the provisions at present enforced by the steamship companies, praiseworthy though they be, are entirely inadequate.

At the present moment this country is receiving protection through the action of the German and Austrian authorities who have forbidden immigration from Russia through their borders; but what is to prevent the emigrants changing their ports of debarkation, and instead of sailing from Antwerp, Hamburg, or Bremen, or any of the German ports, taking passage at Riga, St. Petersburg, or any of the French or Italian ports? Thus it would seem that within a short time the danger will be actually increased, for these immigrants will seek other ports which have no such excellent restrictions as prevail in Germany.

In view of the danger, one would be almost warranted in suggesting that Russian immigration be temporarily prohibited; but if this is not done, surely there should be demanded a thorough disinfection of all hand baggage, contents of trunks, and packs brought with the immigrant.

I now beg leave to invite your attention to the Department circular of July 6, 1892, which will be seen by careful perusal to apply to immigrant's baggage as well as to immigrants themselves. My suggestion is to let the steamship companies be notified immediately that the provisions of this circular will be rigidly enforced against the baggage of all immigrants from Russia, or from countries where cholera may hereafter prevail, and that they be required to establish within a limited period, at their respective ports of departure, disinfecting stations, where the baggage of all such immigrants must be disinfected under consular provisions. The means of enforcing this provision lie with the collector of customs, who is directed, unless it has been complied with, to refuse entry to the vessel.

If this recommendation seems to impose extraordinary measures, I may say that the circumstances leading to it are without precedent, for never before has there been such a wide-spread epidemic in Russia, and at the same time so large an emigration to the United States; and heretofore the management of emigration has been left to the several States, but within a year and a half has been assumed by the General Government.

I repeat also that the measure is more than temporary in character, and should be enforced long after the subsidence of the epidemic.

Very respectfully yours,

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

To the Honorable The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Disinfection of immigrant baggage at port of entry.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office Supervising Surgeon-General M.-H. Service,
Washington, D. C., August 20, 1892.

SIR: Referring to Department circular of August 17, 1892, requiring that on and after the 18th proximo all Russian baggage must be disinfected at the port of embarkation, I have to call your attention to the advisability of having the baggage of Russian immigrants that arrive at your port in the intervening time, until September 18, disinfected on board the vessel after the manner adopted by the quarantine officer at the port of New York. I am informed by Dr. Jenkins, health officer at New York, that since February last the baggage of all Russian immigrants on incoming vessels has been opened and exposed in one of the rooms in the hold of the vessel through which a steam pipe runs, and which is tight enough to permit perfect steam disinfection. You are directed to inform the Bureau immediately whether such is the practice of the local quarantine officer at Baltimore, and if not, I have to request that you will call upon that officer and suggest to him the advisability of so doing. Your attention is invited to the fact that the circular of July 8 required disinfection, and that the circular just issued, viz, August 17, imposes the duty practically upon the steamship companies before the vessel leaves the foreign port.

Respectfully yours,

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

To Surgeon W. H. H. HUTTON,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, Baltimore, Md.

Instructions similar to the above were also sent to the medical officers, Marine-Hospital Service, at Philadelphia, Boston, and Portland, Me.

[Telegram.]

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *August 24, 1892.*

In view of the westward spread of cholera in Europe, the Illinois State board of health earnestly requests that you extend the scope of your orders of the 18th instant so as to include all arrivals from European ports, English included. It is also urged that the order be made operative forthwith. The services of this board are at your disposal in any manner you may indicate. Please wire reply.

W. A. HASKELL, *President.*
F. W. REILLY, *Secretary.*

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

OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M.-H. S.,
August 26, 1892.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 24th instant, and in reply beg leave to call your attention to Department circular issued as long ago as July 8, which requires disinfection of baggage and merchandise coming from sections then infected, or from sections which may hereafter be officially declared

infected. Hamburg and other German cities, and Havre, having been thus declared, the provisions of the circular apply at once to them.

The circular of August 17, to which you refer, was prepared and published before cholera was announced at Hamburg or any of the German ports, and goes one step farther than that of July 8 in declaring that the disinfection must be done on the other side, at ports of debarkation, under consular supervision. The July 8 circular permitted disinfection either at the port of debarkation or arrival. This last circular is intended not only to meet the present emergency, but to operate indefinitely for a year or more, for it is believed that there will be danger from infected personal clothing brought in by immigrants long after the epidemic may have subsided on the other side.

The disinfection will be practically undertaken by the steamship companies, and will be so overlooked by United States officials that it will not be perfunctory. To properly disinfect baggage requires a steam disinfecting chamber, and the date was given to allow time to get the plant in place and in running order. In the meantime it was considered that previous circulars would hold good; and, moreover, all local quarantines on the Atlantic coast were written to, urging assistance by careful disinfection of personal baggage. Upon the sudden appearance of the disease, however, at Hamburg and other German ports, the following additional circular has been issued:

"Department Circular, No. 141, dated August 17, 1892, relative to the disinfection of the personal effects and baggage of immigrants prior to embarkation, is hereby extended to include the baggage and personal effects of immigrants from all European and Asiatic ports; and it is further ordered that the provisions of the circular thus amended shall become operative on and after this date, except for articles of baggage, etc., afloat prior to the promulgation of this order, which must be disinfected on arrival."

Your proffer of the services of your board in any manner to be indicated is greatly appreciated, and should occasion demand, I shall avail myself thereof. Your telegram would have been answered immediately but for my absence on a hurried tour of inspection of the quarantines, and consultation with health authorities at the ports of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

Very respectfully,

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General.

W. A. HASKELL, President, and F. W. REILLY, Secretary,
State Board of Health, Springfield, Ill.

Cholera officially reported at Hamburg and Havre.—The following telegrams have been received:

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 23, 1892.

[From Department of State.]

To The Honorable The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY:

The Department has just received the following cablegram from our consul at Havre: "Asiatic cholera epidemic. Many deaths. Information refused. Officials suppress truth. Inspect *La Touraine*."

J. W. FOSTER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 23, 1892.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C.:

Following from Secretary of State: Consul at Hamburg reports, "Health officer states officially Asiatic cholera in Hamburg; have stopped bills of health."
O. L. SPAULDING.

Inspection of vessels bound for Baltimore at Cape Charles Quarantine.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Supervising Surgeon-General M.-H. S.,
Washington, D. C., August 24, 1892.

SIR: In view of the recent outbreak of cholera at Hamburg, and of the fact that there is a line of steamships—The North German Lloyd—bringing immigrants from Bremen to Baltimore, I would suggest that all vessels from Hamburg and Bremen bound for Baltimore be required to stop at the United States quarantine station at Cape Charles, at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, for inspection by a medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service. The United States quarantine steamer *Charles Foster* is now fully equipped, and is in commission at that station, and the boarding and inspection of incoming vessels can be made without causing much delay. Should a case of cholera occur on board any vessel during the voyage, it is important that such vessel be not permitted to pass up the Chesapeake Bay. I have therefore to recommend that instructions be given to agents of steamship lines from Hamburg and Bremen to Baltimore to require all their vessels bound for Baltimore to stop at the Cape Charles Quarantine for inspection before proceeding to Baltimore.

Respectfully yours,
H. W. AUSTIN,
Surgeon, M.-H. S., for Supervising Surgeon-General.

To the Honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Hamburg and Bremen vessels bound for Baltimore required to stop at Cape Charles Quarantine for inspection.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 24, 1892.

SIR: I transmit herewith six copies of a letter, dated the 24th instant, from the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, relative to the stopping at the United States Quarantine Station at Cape Charles, mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, of all vessels from Hamburg, where cholera exists, and from Bremen, bound for Baltimore, with a view to their inspection by a medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service.

You are requested to bring the matter to the attention of all persons concerned, so far as may be practicable, and especially to notify the agents of steamship lines navigating between Hamburg or Bremen and Baltimore as to the requirements upon the subject. (Chapter 4, Regulations of 1892.)

Please acknowledge the receipt of this communication.

Respectfully yours,
CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, Baltimore, Md.

Yellow fever infected vessel at Portland, Me.—The following telegram has been received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Banks :

AUGUST 24, 1892.

Schooner *Rosa Mueller*, fifty-eight days from Santos, arrived last night in quarantine; visited her this morning with health officer; mate died of yellow fever four days out; no other sickness until two weeks ago, when steward was put off at Vineyard Haven; board ordered ballast overboard; sulphur fumigation and bichloride cleansing above and below; took two men to hospital suffering from scorbutic conditions.

Key West Quarantine—Recovery of cases of yellow fever.—Under date of August 15, 1892, Assistant Surgeon Geddings reports as follows :

I have the honor to report that the two cases of yellow fever from the brig *Caspian* have both ended in recovery, and that no more has developed among the crew.

Mr. Rick, the engineer of the *Dagmar*, was taken sick with yellow fever on Thursday last, August 11, but is now entering into convalescence.

Discontinuance of quarantine restrictions against British Columbia.—The following has been received from Acting Assistant Surgeon Conover, in charge of United States quarantine at Port Townsend, Wash. :

AUGUST 16, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on August 13th instant all quarantine restrictions against British Columbia were discontinued. On the 12th instant I addressed the United States consul as follows :

QUARANTINE STATION, U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,

District of the Pacific,

Port of Port Townsend, Wash., Surgeon's Office, August 12, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to request an official statement from you with reference to the prevalence of smallpox at Victoria. When the last case appeared, how many cases are in the hospitals, how many in the city, what means have been employed to eradicate the infection, the methods of disinfection, etc.

It is not desired that prohibitory quarantine restrictions be continued any longer than the public safety demands, but it is an important duty to know that the epidemic has ceased, and that no danger from the contagion is to be apprehended, before intercourse can be opened and passengers and baggage allowed free access to the States.

I will thank you for an immediate reply.

Very respectfully,

S. B. CONOVER,

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

To Hon. LEVI W. MYERS,

United States Consul, Victoria, British Columbia.

His reply was:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Victoria, British Columbia, August 12, 1892.

SIR: I have yours of this date, making inquiries as to the present status of the smallpox epidemic recently existing in this city, and have the honor to reply as follows:

I take the provincial health officer's figures as to the number of cases, and having intimate knowledge of the circumstances believe them to be correct.

There are now no cases in the city, outside of the hospital, and it will be fourteen days to-morrow since a case has occurred in the city. There are in the hospital 53 cases, nearly all in mild form, and most of them fully recovered and ready to be discharged. But one death, that of a babe, has occurred in the hospital for ten or fifteen days. The streets and alleys have been cleaned, the sewers disinfected by the usual methods in such cases, and the health officers are watchful and determined to deal efficiently with any new appearance of the disorder.

In my judgment the public would not be endangered should the quarantine to which this city has been subjected be raised and unrestricted intercourse established with the ports and cities of Puget Sound.

I think the quarantine should have been removed several days ago.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LEVI W. MYERS,
Consul.

To Dr. S. B. CONOVER,
A. A. Surgeon, M.-H. Service, Port Townsend, Wash.

Under these circumstances I concurred in the action of the Puget Sound board of health in discontinuing all quarantine restrictions, excepting to carefully inspect all vessels, passengers, and baggage coming from that port, to prevent the possible entrance of any infected article or person.

I have also discontinued the services of Dr. King, at Blaine, and of Dr. Port, at Sumas, from the 13th instant, and instructed them to forward their bills to me for approval, when they will be transmitted to the Department.

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 20, 1892.

Four vessels inspected and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 20, 1892.

Eight vessels inspected and passed.

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

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 18, 1892.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of departure.
British bark Thomas Perry...	Aug. 6	Rio de Janeiro.	Ship Island.	Held for disinfection.	
American sch'r Magnolia.....	Aug. 10	Matanzas....	Handsboro, Miss.	Disinfected.	Aug. 16
American bk. Mary G. Reed..	Aug. 11	Havana	Pascagoula, Miss.	.....do.....	Aug. 18

Previously reported.

KEY WEST QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 13, 1892.

British brig Caspian.....	July 26	Havana	Apalachicola.	Held for disinfection.	
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Previously reported.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 6, 1892.

Eight vessels inspected and passed.

Week ended August 13, 1892.

Eight vessels inspected and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 17, 1892.

Two vessels inspected and passed.

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

CALIFORNIA—*San Francisco*.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 330,000. Total deaths, 580, including phthisis pulmonalis, 60; enteric fever, 13; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 16; croup, 2; and whooping cough, 3.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago*.—Month of July, 1892. Population, estimated, 1,400,000. Total deaths, 2,832, including phthisis pulmonalis, 192; enteric fever, 211; scarlet fever, 18; diphtheria, 32; measles, 22; croup, 11; and whooping cough, 17.

IOWA.—Months of May and June, 1892. From the *Monthly Bulletin* for October the following mortuary report is extracted:

Burlington.—May: Consumption, 1; pneumonia, 3; membranous croup, 1; measles, 1. Total deaths, 19. Death rate per 1,000, 0.63+. Population, 30,166.

For June: Consumption, 2; pneumonia, 2; typhoid fever, 2. Total deaths, 24. Death rate per 1,000, 0.79.

Cedar Rapids.—May: Consumption, 2; pneumonia, 2; meningitis, 1. Total deaths, 11. Population (estimated), 24,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.45.

For June: Diphtheria, 1; consumption, 1; membranous croup, 1. Total deaths, 14. Death rate per 1,000, 0.58.

Council Bluffs.—June: Pneumonia, 2; diphtheria, 1; typhoid fever, 1; whooping cough, 1. Total deaths, 17. Population (estimated), 35,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.45. For May, 0.45.

Davenport.—June: Consumption, 5; pneumonia, 2; typho-malarial fever, 1; diphtheria, 2. Total deaths, 22. Population, 34,500. Death rate per 1,000, 0.69.

Des Moines.—June: Consumption, 6; pneumonia, 2; typhoid fever, 1; diphtheria, 3; membranous croup, 1; measles, 1. Total deaths, 38. Population, 62,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.61. For May, 1.1.

Dubuque.—May: Consumption, 3; pneumonia, 3; meningitis, 2; diphtheria, 1; membranous croup, 2; la grippe, 1. Total deaths, 28. Population, 35,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.7.

For June: Consumption, 4; pneumonia, 1; meningitis, 1; croup, 1; dysentery, 2; cholera infantum, 1. Total deaths, 34. Death rate per 1,000, 0.97.

Keokuk.—May: Consumption, 4; pneumonia, 1; membranous croup, 1. Total deaths, 9. Population (estimated), 19,264. Death rate per 1,000, 0.47.

For June: Consumption, 1; pneumonia, 1; meningitis, 2. Total deaths, 10. Death rate per 1,000, 0.47.

Muscatine.—No report.

Oskaloosa.—No report.

Ottumwa.—June: Consumption, 3. Total deaths, 11. Population, 16,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.62. For May, 0.55.

MAINE—*Portland*.—Four weeks ended August 6, 1892. Population, 40,000. Total deaths, 68, including phthisis pulmonalis 5 and diphtheria 1.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended August 30, 1892. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 77 observers, indicate that scarlet fever, inflammation of kidney, typhoid fever, inflammation of bowels, diphtheria, pneumonia, whooping cough, bronchitis, and pleuritis increased, and that inflammation of brain, membranous croup, cerebro-spinal meningitis, influenza, and measles decreased in area of prevalence.

There is an alarming increase of typhoid fever, 50 per cent. over last six Augusts; 80 per cent. more than last August; without greater care it will probably increase until October.

Diphtheria was reported present during the week at 24 places, scarlet fever at 24, enteric fever at 35, and measles at 3 places.

NEW JERSEY—*Hudson County*.—Month of June, 1892. Total deaths, 324, including phthisis pulmonalis, 31; enteric fever, 2; diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 9; measles, 2; and whooping cough, 1.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended August 22, 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.....	60	5		.76		.70
Portland, Me.....	65	5		.84		.81
Boston, Mass.....	68	5		1.05		1.05
Block Island, R. I.....	68	3		.70		.70
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	70	3		.84		
New York, N. Y.....	72	5		1.05		1.05
Philadelphia, Pa.....	74	3		1.12		1.00
Atlantic City, N. J.....	71	4		1.17		.48
Baltimore, Md.....	74	3		.98		.88
Washington, D. C.....	73	3		.98		.98
Lynchburg, Va.....	74	3		.91		.89
Norfolk, Va.....	76	3		1.43		1.13
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	76	1		1.22		1.22
Wilmington, N. C.....	78			1.74		1.71
Charleston, S. C.....	80			1.67		1.66
Augusta, Ga.....	80		2	1.09		.25
Savannah, Ga.....	80		1	1.61		1.45
Jacksonville, Fla.....	82		1	1.47		.89
Key West, Fla.....	84			1.05		1.03
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	76		2	.99	.54	
Pensacola, Fla.....						
Mobile, Ala.....	81		2	1.54	2.74	
Montgomery, Ala.....	80		2	.84	3.84	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	81		1	.80	1.10	
New Orleans, La.....	82			1.40	1.92	
Shreveport, La.....	82		2	.42	.06	
Fort Smith, Ark.....	78	1		.84		.84
Little Rock, Ark.....	79			.91		.28
Palestine, Tex.....	81		1	.53		.17
Galveston, Tex.....	83			1.32		1.18
San Antonio, Tex.....	82		2	.80		.78
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	82		2	.83	1.12	
Brownsville, Tex.....	84			.99		
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	78			.84		.56
Nashville, Tenn.....	76			.74		.66
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	76		1	.98	1.08	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	75		1	.98		
Louisville, Ky.....	75	1		.84	.32	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	72	3		.77		.39
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	74	1		.95		.07
Columbus, Ohio.....	71	3		.77		.61
Pittsburg, Pa.....	72	3		.75		.75
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	67	3		.54		.54
Rochester, N. Y.....	67	3		.70		.70
Buffalo, N. Y.....	67	4		.70	.24	
Eric, Pa.....	68	3		.76	.24	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	68	3		.70	.70	
Sandusky, Ohio.....	70	3		.73		.33
Toledo, Ohio.....						
Detroit, Mich.....	68	2		.63	.75	
Port Huron, Mich.....	66	3		.56	.26	
Alpena, Mich.....	62	3		.77		.77
Marquette, Mich.....	61	4		.67		.67
Grand Haven, Mich.....	65	4		.67		.67
Milwaukee, Wis.....	69		1	.63		.25
Chicago, Ill.....	71			.70		.50
Duluth, Minn.....	63	2		.80	.34	
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	68			.77		.77
La Crosse, Wis.....	68	2		.80		.64
Dubuque, Iowa.....	70	3		.72		.72
Davenport, Iowa.....	71	2		.83		.82

*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 22, 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.....	72		2	.77		.75
Keokuk, Iowa.....	73	1		.63		.43
Springfield, Ill.....	73	1		.54		.50
Cairo, Ill.....	76			.63		.59
St. Louis, Mo.....	76	2		.56		.56
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	75	2		.98		.50
Kansas City, Mo.....	74	1		.98		.66
Concordia, Kans.....	73		2	.92		.16
Omaha, Nebr.....	72		1	.77	.01	
Yankton, S. Dak.....	71	4		.70	.18	
Valentine, Nebr.....	69	1		.28	.06	
Huron, S. Dak.....	68			.74	.22	
Pierre, S. Dak.....	71			.42		.40
Extreme Northwest:						.15
Moorhead, Minn.....	64	2		.63		
Saint Vincent, Minn.....	62			.49	.81	
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	67		2	.49		.15
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	67		4	.28		.26
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.....	65		5	.55	.33	
Helena, Mont.....	66		5	.14		
Spokane, Wash.....	67	6		.07		.07
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	74	1		.21		.21
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	65		2	.34		.16
North Platte, Nebr.....	71		2	.54		.18
Denver, Colo.....	69	2		.35		.31
Montrose, Colo.....	69	3		.35		.34
Pueblo, Colo.....	72		1	.48		.48
Dodge City, Kans.....	75	1		.68	.26	
Abilene, Tex.....	80	5		.35	.68	
El Paso, Tex.....	80	3		.44		.42
Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	66			.57		.57
Tucson, Ariz.....	83	2		.70	1.58	
Pacific Coast:						
Olympia, Wash.....	61	3		.14		.14
Portland, Oreg.....	66	4		.14		.14
Roseburg, Oreg.....	66	2		.05		.05
Red Bluff, Cal.....	81	4		.00		
Sacramento, Cal.....	74	4		.00		
San Francisco, Cal.....	60	1		.00		
Los Angeles, Cal.....	73	2		.00		
San Diego, Cal.....	70	0		.00		
Yuma, Ariz.....	91	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.

*Cholera at Hamburg since August 18.*DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., August 25, 1892.

Our consul at Hamburg cables this morning as follows: Hamburg authorities admit to-day that Asiatic cholera has been in Hamburg since August 18, and vessels and their baggage leaving Hamburg after that date ought to be disinfected in New York. Up to 23d of August 291 cases, 75 deaths. Hamburg Steamship Line is complying with instructions of circular July 8.

Cable how long quarantine will be imposed.

J. W. FOSTER.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The following reply was cabled:

Time of detention indefinite, but time enough to disinfect vessel if necessary and give reasonable assurance against admission of cholera.

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

Medical experts admit local cholera at Havre, but deny Asiatic.

The United States consul at Havre cables, August 24, that conference of Paris and Havre medical experts, after examination, admits local cholera, but denies Asiatic. Disease not spreading and great precautions taken.

Hamburg an infected district.

Following from consul at Hamburg, received August 24, 1892: "Hamburg emigrants must be regarded as coming from cholera-infected district. Shall see that steamers and baggage are disinfected."

Bills of health from Hamburg stopped.

The United States consul at Hamburg cabled to the Secretary of State as follows, August 23:

"Health officer states officially Asiatic cholera in Hamburg. Have stopped bills of health."

Cholera at Teheran, Persia.

The United States consul cabled to the Secretary of State, August 23: Cholera deaths 400 daily. Five hundred cases been treated by American hospital.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Aden, July 21, 1892.

SIR : I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter to our consul-general at Alexandria, with reference to precautions taken at this port to guard against possible infection of cholera through shipments of skins from infected districts hence to the United States.

I trust that my action in the matter will meet with the approval of the Department, and that the steps taken towards disinfection will be considered sufficient to allow shipments from this port to the United States to continue.

All shipments from infected districts will be fully reported to you, accompanied by the doctor's certificate that the skins have been properly disinfected.

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

DWIGHT MOORE,

U. S. Consul.

To the Honorable W. F. WHARTON,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[Inclosure.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Aden, July 21, 1892.

SIR : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your cable dated 16th instant, reading : "Following telegram received from Washington : 'Rigid disinfection against cholera required ; shipments from infected districts discouraged.'"

There is no evidence of cholera at this port or in lower Arabia, the epidemic being confined wholly to the Somali coast ports, Zaila, D'Jebouté, Bulhar, and Berbera. I understand that the country in the interior is entirely free from cholera.

Up to the present time no shipments from infected ports have been made to the United States or Europe, as the Somali coast has been under strictest quarantine measures, and for some weeks shipments from there were entirely suspended.

The British authorities report that the cholera is well under control now at Bulhar and Zaila, and that only a few new cases have appeared during the past three weeks. Berbera is entirely free from the disease. At D'Jebouté, French possessions, the cholera at present is severe and many deaths are reported. Trade with that port is entirely suspended.

The first shipment from the infected ports was received at Aden on the 8th instant, and was landed after three days' quarantine, the goods lying in the sun during that period.

The shipments of African produce from this port to the United States consist almost wholly of goat and sheep skins, and at present there are about 250 bales in the hands of American dealers awaiting shipment.

I have issued a notice to the shippers requiring them to have all skins examined by a sanitary or medical officer prior to shipment.

All skins received from the Somali coast are opened here and arsenic cured or salted. In every case skins are spread in the open air and exposed to the sun for a considerable time, which is, I am told, an excellent method of disinfection.

I think as Aden is entirely free from any infectious disease, that these measures will effectually prevent any possible infection at home.

Skins usually remain here about two weeks before being shipped, and then go forward to the United States via London or Hamburg, being transshipped at those ports. In no case are goods shipped from here to ports in the United States by direct vessel or steamer.

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

DWIGHT MOORE,

U. S. Consul.

To the ACTING CONSUL-GENERAL FOR THE UNITED STATES,

Alexandria.

Cholera at Acre, Syria, diminishing—No cases in Egypt or upon the Red Sea.

AGENCY AND CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Cairo, July 30, 1892.

SIR: Referring to my dispatches Nos. 89, 95, and 97, dated respectively July 18, 23, and 28, 1892, I have the honor to inform you that the reports concerning cholera continue favorable. In fact these reports are more favorable this year than they have been for some years past. Having instructed the consular agent at Alexandria to obtain what information he could on this subject from the President of the International Quarantine Board at Alexandria, he answered me by telegraph, as follows:

“Meiville (President) says cholera at Acre mild type—diminishing. Egypt and Red Sea without suspicion of cholera.”

Acre and Acca are two names for the same town on the coast of Syria. Inclosed (marked 1) is a copy of an extract of a letter from the consulate at Beirut, Syria, dated July 25, 1892, giving information with regard to the cholera at Acca or Acre.

By the above reports it will be seen that there is less cholera in the neighborhood of Egypt than there has been for some years. Egypt itself is entirely free, there not even having been a suspicious case.

In connection with this subject I may add that there exist constantly in Egypt, in one place or another, generally in scattered places, cases of smallpox and typhoid fever.

The weekly sanitary report sent from here shows the official statistics of these diseases. They do not exist at this moment to any alarming extent; but it is proper that the Department should be informed.

In regard to smallpox I beg to refer you to my dispatch, No. 104, dated July 31, 1890.

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

LOUIS B. GRANT,

Acting Consul-General.

To Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,

Assistant Secretary of State.

[Inclosure 1 in dispatch No. 100—Copy of extract of letter from consulate at Beirut, Syria, dated July 25, 1892.]

* * * “With reference to quarantine matters in this consular district, I beg to inform you that owing to a number of cholera cases which occurred about three weeks ago in the city of Acca, Syria, seven of which have proved fatal, the arrivals by sea from the Syrian coast—

namely, Beirut to Jaffa, both cities exclusive—are for the present subjected to ten days' quarantine in the lazarettos of Beirut or Clazomenes. A military cordon is now also established by land to intercept all direct communication with the said locality.

"It affords me pleasure, however, to be able to inform you that for the last few days no cholera cases or deaths have at all taken place in Acca, and it is therefore expected that the number of quarantine days will be gradually reduced, if not entirely abolished." * * *

CONSTANTINE KHOURI,

Acting U. S. Vice-Consul.

Under date of July 23, 1892, the United States consul reports that the pilgrims have begun to return from Mecca. There seems to be no sign of cholera on the Arabian coast of the Red Sea, as all the pilgrim vessels which left recently had clean bills of health, according to the telegrams published in the official journal.

Sanitary certificates required on shipments of wool and goatskins from infected districts.—The following letters have been received through the State Department from the United States consul at Marseilles:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Marseilles, July 19, 1892.

SIR: I cabled you this morning, "cholera in countries of origin of wool and goatskins exported from Marseilles to the United States. Shall sanitary certificates be required from shippers to the effect that goods have not come from infected districts?" desiring to be instructed whether it would not be a wise precaution to require of shippers, for the entry of their goods, a certificate to the effect either that the skins and wool described in the invoice did not come from a country infected, or, if from such country, that they were shipped from the infected district prior to the cholera outbreak. Such certificates were required by the Treasury two years ago, when cholera existed in Spain.

There is no cholera here, although it is feared it will make its appearance before the summer is over.

JULY 23, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, yesterday, of the following cable, in reply to one sent by me on the 19th instant and confirmed by my dispatch No. 132, dated July 19:

"Require sanitary certificate in all cases where origin of goods intended for shipment is in infected or suspected regions. Foster."

I have, accordingly, notified wool and goatskin shippers that their invoices must be accompanied by a certificate as described in my No. 132, said certificate to be legalized at the consulate when I have reason to believe that the facts therein stated are true. The country of origin of the wool and part of the skins shipped from here to the States is the Caucasus, where cholera is now spreading.

In reply to the question "What penalty will be imposed on shipments of the above description unaccompanied by sanitary certificates?" I have stated that, although not instructed on that point, I believed the goods would be subjected to a thorough disinfection at the port of arrival before they could be disembarked, the disinfection at the expense of the purchaser or consignee.

I suggest that the contents of this and the preceding dispatch be made known to the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES B. TRAIL.

To the Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,

Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Cholera in Turkistan—Population of Tashkent in revolt against sanitary officials.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Odessa, Russia, now at Chingan, Central Asia, July 12, 1892.

SIR: Referring to my dispatch, dated Tashkent, June 28, 1892, I have to advise the Department that Asiatic cholera in an epidemic form still exists throughout Turkistan, and has made its appearance in numerous places besides those mentioned in my last dispatch. The onset of the disease is sudden, and the end, in a majority of cases, is speedily fatal. The native or sart population of Tashkent have been attacked and the mortality is appalling. The heat of the city was intense, and I was glad to avail myself of the governor-general's invitation to visit him here in the mountains, to escape both the cholera and the heat. Previous to leaving Tashkent I made a visit to the cotton plantation surrounding the city and obtained the specimens of the flower of the cotton plant which I mentioned in my last dispatch. I left Tashkent early on the morning of Wednesday last and arrived here the same evening after a rough ride of 80 miles over the mountains. While at dinner the governor general was handed a message sent by the heliograph stating that the native population of Tashkent had risen in revolt and had murdered several Russian officials.

It would appear that the natives objected to the regulations in force concerning the treatment of cholera, claiming that the medicine administered by the Russian doctors always killed them. They objected also to the burying of their dead in the manner prescribed by the regulations, claiming that it was not in accordance with their religion. Post-mortem operations on the bodies of their female dead was also another cause of grievance. The soldiers were called out to quell the disturbance, and it is reported that more than one hundred of the native population were either killed or wounded. The governor-general was obliged to leave the next morning for the scene of the disturbance and has not as yet returned.

It was feared that the whole country would revolt and much alarm was felt at this place, as we are entirely surrounded by Khirgis and Turcomen, but the speedy arrival of a company of Cossacks dispelled all fear. I am informed that the authorities at Uzum-Ada and Astrakhan have had to deal with a revolt similar to that which exists at Tashkent. Trouble of this kind is not unknown to Europe in dealing with epidemics of cholera among the lower classes of the people. During the Emperor Nicolas' reign the people of Moscow and Petersburg gave much trouble and severely handled several unfortunate medical men whom they claimed to have murdered relatives with their drugs. Cholera, it is reported here, has broken out at numerous places on the Volga, at Tiflis, Batoum, and Nounossisk. If such is the case, and doubtless our consul at Batoum has communicated the intelligence,

then it is only a question of a very short time until the disease will become epidemic all over Russia, a dreadful calamity upon a people already weakened by famine and typhus, and again threatened with a failure of their crops. Should cholera make its appearance in the Don Cossack territory, I would strongly urge on the Department the importance of prohibiting the importation of all carpet wools from Russia, whether washed or unwashed. Mr. Hall telegraphed me last week that several large shipments of Asiatic wools were awaiting shipment from Batoum to the United States, and asking me to sanction his signing invoices for the same, stating that he had cabled the Department for instructions, as I had previously requested him to do, but that no answer had been received. I replied, asking him to cable again at the shipper's expense and abide by the answer.

I have received a telegram this morning from Mr. Hall, in which he informs me that he was leaving Batoum for Odessa, and that Mr. Murray, the British consul, would act during his absence. There were three deaths on the train the other day from cholera between Uzum-Ada and Samarcand. On the post road between Samarcand and Tashkent there are, I think, twelve or fourteen post stations, at which travelers must stop to change horses and drink tea. Travelers have died from cholera at nearly every one of these stations, and they have all been closed in consequence, so that for a distance of nearly two hundred and fifty miles it is not possible to obtain either food or rest, and only those who are urged by extreme circumstances attempt the journey at all.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. E. HEENAN,

Consul.

To the Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,

Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Sanitary Commission at Constantinople—Report of the United States Commissioner—Cholera at the lazaretto of Platana, Turkey in Asia.

REPORT NO. 51.

Since my last report, though cholera is declining in Russia, several cholera attacks have occurred in the lazaretto of Platana, near Trebizond. On the 26th instant four deaths from cholera have been registered in that lazaretto. Among the persons in quarantine, I must mention what I have already stated in my previous reports, that the lazarettos of Platana have been organized for the little sailing vessels which are in the coast trade. There were on that date 69 sailing vessels, 430 men belonging to the crews of the vessels, and 794 persons undergoing quarantine. The cholera attack occurred on persons whose arrival at Platana dated only six days. Immediately the authorities took the necessary steps, but on the next day four deaths more occurred. According to the statement of the sanitary physician of Platana, 19 cases of cholera occurred, 8 of which proved fatal. On the latter date (27th) the number of persons undergoing quarantine was 1,660. I have already mentioned that all the necessary steps have been taken, but I do not know if we can rely upon these steps, and especially upon their execution. For Platana is a little place very near Trebizond, consequently very near the Russian cities where cholera is raging. Besides that, I do not know if the authorities of the place are able to prevent

communications with the surrounding villages. The International Sanitary Commission has immediately ordered a quarantine of ten days against the province of Trebizond from the Turko-Russian boundary line up to Ordee included. I may say that the quarantine has been extended to the province of Trebizond up to Ordee. This quarantine is to be purged at Cavalk until the 13th of next August, when the lazaretto of Sinope will be ready. In this lazaretto will undergo quarantine those vessels which arrive from Transcaucasia, namely, from Kertch up to Ordee. Ships arriving from the north of Black Sea will undergo quarantine at Cavalk where during the voyage no cholera attacks have occurred on board. In such a case these ships will go also to Sinope. Moreover, the Sultan has ordered that little boats are to be taken among those who make the coast trade, in order to guard the coast and prevent sanitary contraband between Batoum and Trebizond.

The quarantine at Cavalk has not yet given any apprehension. No cholera attacks or deaths occurred up to this day, but, fearing such an emergency, the International Sanitary Commission has ordered that pontoons or hulks are to be moored near the lazaretto, on which to put cholera cases. The Ottoman Government has not approved the order, and, instead of hulks, gave the order to build little huts in which to put the sick from cholera. The English embassy has offered a hulk, where English sailors are to be put off during their quarantine, if they get sick from cholera. It is not yet known if the Turkish Government has accepted this offer. I mention this fact because the English sanitary representatives would like to have the sanction of the International Sanitary Commission, which, with good reason, could not give any answer on the subject.

S. C. ZAVITZIANO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *July 31, 1892.*

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended August 11, 1892. Population, 1,472. One death.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended August 10, 1892. Population, 3,686. Two deaths.

BRAZIL—*Ceara*.—Month of June, 1892. Population, 35,005. Total deaths, 130. No deaths from contagious disease.

CUBA—*Havana*.—The following report has been received from the United States sanitary inspector, dated August 13, 1892:

There were 148 deaths in this city during the week ending August 11, 1892.

Sixteen of those deaths were caused by yellow fever (with approximately 42 new cases), 5 were caused by enteric fever, 3 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by bilious fever, and 1 by croup.

August 22, U. S. Sanitary Inspector Burgess telegraphs as follows:

British brig *Rozella Smith*, leaving yesterday for either Chantelaur or Ship Island, had 3 cases yellow fever here.

BURGESS.

NOTE.—Medical officer in command Gulf Quarantine Station and health officer at Biloxi, Miss., notified by telegraph.

FRANCE—*Marseilles*.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 406,919. Total deaths, 930, including smallpox, 1; enteric fever, 35; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria and croup, 48; measles, 24; and whooping cough, 1.

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 August 6, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 18.9 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Armagh, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Lurgan viz, 36.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 144 deaths were registered, including measles 6 and whooping cough 2.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended August 6 corresponded to an annual rate of 18.5 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz, 14.0, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 19.9 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 514, including measles, 23; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 7; whooping cough, 11; fever, 3; and diarrhea, 31.

GUIANA—*Paramaribo*.—Month of June, 1892. Population, 28,221. Total deaths, 67, including 1 from typhus fever.

MEXICO—*Vera Cruz*—*Mortality from yellow fever*.—The United States consul reports 14 deaths from yellow fever during the week ended August 12, 1892.

ST. HELENA.—Two weeks ended July 8, 1892. Population, 3,900. Total deaths, 2. No deaths from contagious disease.

TURKEY—*Deaths from smallpox*.—Month of June, 1892. Total deaths 671, including 9 from smallpox.

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.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
London.....	Aug. 6.....	5,752,204	1,787				1	6	36	50	82	.....
Paris.....	Aug. 6.....	2,424,705	866			2		13	3	21	22	8	
Vienna.....	July 9.....	1,406,933	635						3	28	30	6	
Vienna.....	July 16.....	1,406,933	653					2	5	212	9	5	
Glasgow.....	July 30.....	669,059	249					2	2				
Glasgow.....	Aug. 6.....	669,059	256				1	5		3			
Hamburg.....	July 30.....	570,534	314						3	4			
Liverpool.....	Aug. 6.....	517,951	248						4	1			
Warsaw.....	July 23.....	490,417	236		5			3	14	7			
Warsaw.....	July 30.....	490,417	227		7			2	7	6			
Brussels.....	July 30.....	482,158	173							1			
Rome.....	July 9.....	438,123	180					3		3	1	2	
Lyons.....	July 30.....	430,000	176					1	3	4			
Cairo.....	July 21.....	374,838	348		1			8			1		
Cairo.....	July 28.....	374,838	383		1			17		1		2	
Munich.....	July 23.....	366,000	161						1	5			
Odessa.....	July 30.....	302,000	153			2		2				2	
Dresden.....	July 30.....	301,400	133					1	2	4			
Cologne.....	Aug. 6.....	293,921	170							4	8	4	
Edinburgh.....	Aug. 6.....	264,787	83					1	2				
Alexandria.....	July 21.....	231,396	155		1			2		2		1	
Alexandria.....	July 28.....	231,396	183					2	2	4	1	2	
Belfast.....	Aug. 6.....	225,950	107					2					
Rotterdam.....	Aug. 6.....	216,679	86						6				
Hanover.....	July 23.....	185,200	89					2		3			
Prague.....	Aug. 6.....	183,703	95							1			
Genoa.....	Aug. 6.....	181,633	76				2						
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	July 30.....	180,000	63		1					6			
Venice.....	July 30.....	162,664	65					1					
Trieste.....	July 30.....	158,054	90							1			
Christiania.....	July 30.....	156,535	81							1			
Nuremberg.....	July 23.....	151,209	67							1			
Ghent.....	July 23.....	150,208	66					1			1	1	
Ghent.....	July 30.....	150,208	72										
Hioho.....	June 25.....	142,394	85			1	2	5		3			
Hioho.....	July 2.....	142,394	81			2		3		1			
Hioho.....	July 9.....	142,394	71		1								
Stutthgal.....	July 30.....	140,000	15										
Stuttgart.....	Aug. 6.....	139,659	62							7			
Lyons.....	July 30.....	137,500	43					1					
Stettin.....	July 30.....	117,000	90					36		1			
Havre.....	July 30.....	116,369	78					10					
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	July 31.....	106,788	48										
Gothenburg.....	July 30.....	105,800	36										
Leghorn.....	Aug. 7.....	103,395	43										
Pará.....	June 5.....	100,000	47		4			3					
Pará.....	June 12.....	100,000	52		4			4					
Pará.....	June 19.....	100,000	46		4		1	1					
Pará.....	June 26.....	100,000	56		2			9					
Pará.....	July 3.....	100,000	54		5			1					
Zurich.....	Aug. 3.....	91,323	21					10					
Mannheim.....	Aug. 6.....	80,000	31							1	5	3	
Mayence.....	Aug. 6.....	72,281	27								3		
Edinburgh.....	Aug. 6.....	69,950	25								2		
Jerez de la Frontera.....	July 10.....	61,708	69						1				
Jerez de la Frontera.....	July 23.....	61,708	58										
Jerez de la Frontera.....	July 30.....	61,708	46						1				
Curacao.....	Aug. 6.....	26,782	5										
Gibraltar.....	July 31.....	25,755	10						1				
Gibraltar.....	Aug. 7.....	25,755	9										
Schiedam.....	Aug. 6.....	25,533	7										
Vera Cruz.....	Aug. 12.....	25,000	.....			14						
Kingston, Canada.....	Aug. 19.....	19,264	9										
Sagua la Grande.....	Aug. 6.....	18,109	5										
Victoria.....	Aug. 13.....	16,841	9				1						
Hamilton.....	Aug. 16.....	15,123	1										
St. George's.....	Aug. 8.....	15,013	1										
St. George's.....	Aug. 15.....	15,013	1										
Flushing.....	Aug. 6.....	14,000	7										
La Guayra.....	July 30.....	14,000	15										
Matamoros.....	Aug. 12.....	12,000	3										
Sonneberg.....	Aug. 6.....	12,000	6										

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Guelph.....	Aug. 13.....	10,539	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuxpan.....	July 23.....	10,280	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

OFFICIAL :

WALTER WYMAN,

Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.