

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Circular.—*Instructions to customs and medical officers acting under provisions of Department Circular No. 148.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office Supervising Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service,
Washington, D. C., September 3, 1892.

You are hereby directed to inspect all immigrants coming to the United States, and all other persons coming from any districts where cholera is prevailing, and enforce the provisions of Department Circulars of July 8 (No. 112), August 17 (No. 141), and August 24 (No. 147), which are hereby made applicable to all vehicles crossing the frontier:

1. All incoming trains or boats to be boarded at some point without the United States or at the border or before entering a port if practicable.
2. Immigrants from the cholera-infected districts of Europe, Asia, or elsewhere to be separated from the ordinary passengers and held for inspection.
3. Baggage and effects of said immigrants to be separated and held at some point to be selected, until the inspector is satisfied that they have been subjected to the disinfection required by said circulars.

In addition to the above, you will render assistance to State and local authorities in the enforcement of their health regulations.

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

Approved:
CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

Transfer of U. S. S. Jamestown for quarantine purposes.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 2, 1892.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 30th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that orders have been issued to prepare the U. S. ship

Jamestown, immediately, for use at the quarantine anchorage near Fisherman's Island, and that she will be loaned to your Department as soon as practicable.

Please designate the person to whom the *Jamestown* is to be turned over, and furnish him with instructions which he can present to the commandant of the navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

Very respectfully,

JAMES R. SOLEY,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

The Honorable THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

This vessel is now being stripped and made ready for transfer by the Navy officials at Norfolk, Va. She will be used as a detention ship at Cape Charles Quarantine.

Steam heat necessary for disinfection.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*Office of the Supervising Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service,
Washington, D. C., September 6, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following points regarding the application of heat as a disinfectant for clothing, bedding, textile fabrics, etc., which have been exposed to cholera infection.

To thoroughly disinfect such articles, they must be permeated with a degree of heat sufficient to be germicidal. This can not be done without the application of a temperature not under 100° C., and this temperature must arise from steam.

In view of the epidemics of cholera which have invaded the different countries of Europe in the past few years, and the attention excited by Prof. Koch's discovery of their cause, it has been the task of such eminent men as Profs. Koch and Esmarch, Kitasato, Drs. Theodore Weyl and Frosch to formulate the means best adapted to prevent its spread. These eminent authorities with one accord recommend the application of steam as the means of disinfecting articles of clothing, etc., which have been infected with *any infectious or contagious disease*.

So far as known, the application of dry heat under 140°-150° C. is not recommended for any article, for the following reasons, viz:

1st. The nondiffusibility of heat of low degree through clothing, etc., by reason of its property of nonconduction.

2d. The air in and around the articles acts in the same manner, being a nonconductor of heat. From a casual observation, one must see that the above principle is applied to the ordinary steam or water heating apparatus of our dwellings, and means are provided for the expulsion of the air from the dead spaces of the radiators.

Laboratory tests as to what is the thermal death point of the cholera germ, are well enough when applied to the germ *per se*, but it does not avail anything if means are not devised to meet all the requirements with which we are confronted; a practical application of such tests must be made.

It was my good fortune to be able to inspect the various disinfecting stations and apparatus of Berlin, Paris, London, and Edinburgh, and I found in *no instance* (where heat was used as a disinfectant), that a less temperature than 100° C. steam was recommended or practiced.

At one time dry heat was used in London, but it was abandoned on account of the unsatisfactory results following its use.

In the so-called "cholera course" at the University of Berlin, which is for the special instruction of the medical officers of the German army and navy in the methods best adapted to prevent the spread of cholera, steam disinfection alone (where heat is required for disinfection), is recommended by Koch, Fraenkel and Pfeiffer.

The Russian military service has adopted steam disinfection in cases of cholera among the troops.

So far no appliance applicable to quarantine has been invented for using dry heat as a disinfectant.

It would be extremely hazardous at this moment to abandon the means which *we know* give good results, for any other which has been long ago abandoned, because of its being found wanting.

I will not attempt to give the details of my experience in regard to disinfection of textile fabrics which for the purposes of experiment, had been contaminated with the germ of cholera. In an extended series of experiments commenced in 1887, when cholera was present in New York, and continued subsequently, I can confirm all that has been recommended by Profs. Koch, Von Esmarch, Pfeiffer, Proskauer, Drs. Weyl, Frosch, Roux, Wood, and others.

I am, sir, respectfully yours,

J. J. KINYOUN,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M.-H. S.

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

Additional preventive measures.

This Bureau, in addition to official action heretofore announced, has taken the following measures for preventing the introduction of cholera from Europe.

Medical inspectors have been appointed on the Canadian border at the following additional places :

Pembina, N. Dak.

Moore's Junction, N. Y.

Fort Covington, N. Y.

Rouse's Point, N. Y.

Duluth, Minn.

In consequence of the arduous work required of the inspectors at Detroit and Port Huron, Mich., assistant inspectors at those places have been appointed.

The U. S. S. *Jamestown* has been loaned to this Bureau by the Navy Department for an immigrant detention ship at Cape Charles Quarantine Station, and she will be put in commission at once for this purpose.

Passed Assistant Surgeon S. C. Devan, M.-H. S., has been placed in charge of the Delaware Breakwater Quarantine Station, with two medical assistants. He reports the inauguration of a temporary hospital camp at that point ready for emergencies.

[Telegram.]

Immigrants entering the United States via Canada.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D. C., September 7, 1892.

TO DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.:*

Secretary of State sends me following dispatch from consul at Quebec: "Emigrants per steamship *Circassian* started for points in Western States via C. P. R. R., entering at Sault Ste. Marie and Detroit, quarantined for twenty hours."

O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary.

History of cholera epidemics in Ogdensburg, N. Y.

The following historical report on the experience of Ogdensburg, N. Y., on previous epidemics has been received from Acting Assistant Surgeon B. F. Sherman, M.-H. S.:

OGDENSBURG, *September 3, 1892.*

DEAR SIR: I deem it my duty to report the past and present relation of this old city to epidemic cholera. The first victim of the disease in the United States was in Ogdensburg in 1832, when it was but a small village. It appeared here again and spread extensively in 1834 and 1854. In each case the disease came to us direct from Montreal. In 1832 and 1834 commerce was carried on upon the river with bateau, poling up the rapids, and communication was direct and frequent with Montreal. In 1854 the first victim came direct from the canal, then building 10 miles below here in Canada, and was brought by his friends and laid upon the sidewalk in front of my office, where he was taken in and cared for until he died, six hours after. The next case was a resident of the village, who came the day before from Montreal. In 1854 the great thoroughfare of emigration from east to west was up the St. Lawrence. We had also a large contingent of railroad laborers living in shanties, as such men do. Now the emigration from east to west goes by way of the Canadian trunk lines, and enters the States at Detroit and other points west. We have here a large foreign or Canadian population, and the communication with Montreal is direct and frequent. It is through them that we get smallpox and diseases of that class. I feel that if cholera reaches Montreal we will be sure to have it here, for we have no means of preventing intercourse back and forth between families and friends. The village of Prescott, opposite this city, has daily, almost hourly, communication with Montreal, and there is a half-hourly ferry between this place and Prescott.

Respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Supervising Surgeon-General, M.-H. S.

Respectfully yours,

B. F. SHERMAN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, M.-H. S.

Measures taken by New York State board of health against cholera.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF NEW YORK,
Albany, August 31, 1892.

SIR: I herewith inclose the copy of a letter sent on the 29th instant, to all health officers situated along the northern border of this State, some sixty or more.

I have the honor to offer any coöperation possible on the part of this department with your service, and request you will inform me in what way this board can be of aid in case cholera should gain a foothold in Canada.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS BALCH,
Secretary.

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

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF NEW YORK,
Albany, N. Y., August 29, 1892.

GENTLEMEN: Your attention is called to the published report of cholera being in France, England, and Germany. None is yet stated to be in the United States or Canada. The danger of infection can, however, be considered sufficiently imminent to warrant all precautions. While it is particularly enjoined that unnecessary panic be avoided, you are requested to take all measures for the better protection of the public health should the disease gain a foothold on this continent. If cholera is reported in Canada you will make such arrangements as may be necessary for the proper inspection of trains and vessels coming from there into this State. Any cases of the disease found should be at once removed to a suitable place and all persons exposed subjected to quarantine. If the exposure is not sufficient to warrant the detention of passengers, their names and destinations should be obtained and this department notified by telegram that it may warn the health authorities interested. Your attention is further called to subdivision 3, section 3, of the inclosed law.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS BALCH,
Secretary.

To the BOARD OF HEALTH OF ——— COUNTY, N. Y.

Measures taken by Province of Quebec against cholera.

MONTREAL, September 8, 1892.

DR. WALTER WYMAN, *Marine-Hospital Service, Washington, D. C.:*

The following by-laws, made under authority of clauses regarding epidemic, have been sanctioned by Government, and are now in force in the province: "Until otherwise ordered, it is forbidden to bring in by water or by land emigrants or emigrants' effects within the Province of Quebec. It is forbidden for any vessel coming from an infected port, or reported to be infected with cholera, to touch at any point in the Province of Quebec, or disembark anything whatsoever—passengers,

crew, or merchandise. It is forbidden for any vessel having had on board during the voyage one or more cases of cholera to touch at any point in the Province of Quebec, or disembark anything whatsoever—passengers, crew, or merchandise. It is the duty of municipal councils in the Province of Quebec to have the above regulations respected and executed.”

ELZEAR PELLETIER,
Secretary Central Board of Health, Province Quebec.

Arrival of steamship Stuttgart from Hamburg; no cholera.

The following telegram has been received from Surgeon W. H. H. Hutton:

FORT MONROE, VA., *September 6, 1892.*

North German-Lloyd steamer *Stuttgart* inspected by Passed Assistant Surgeon Perry. Passengers and immigrants all well, except one case of measles and a case of diarrhea of a week's standing. No deaths on voyage; two births. Will hold vessel to-night, and personally supervise disinfection of immigrants' baggage by steam to the fullest extent possible.

W. H. H. HUTTON,
Surgeon, Marine-Hospital Service.

Cholera—Inspection on the Mexican border.

OFFICE SANITARY INSPECTOR, M.-H. S.,
El Paso, Tex., August 31, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to report myself on duty during the past month as sanitary inspector Marine-Hospital Service at El Paso, Tex.

Sixty-eight passengers on the Mexican Central Railroad, suspected to come from infected districts in the interior of Mexico, were required to sign a paper that neither they nor their baggage were in any city or place where yellow fever or cholera is said to exist. They further declared that they had not been in any house or tent infected by small-pox within a period of thirty days.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. ALEXANDER,
Sanitary Inspector, M.-H. S.

SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL U. S. M.-H. S.,
Washington, D. C.

The following circular has been received from Dr. Henry B. Baker, Secretary Michigan State board of health:

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Lansing, Mich., August 29, 1892.

CHOLERA RESTRICTION.

One question which presses upon the State and provincial boards of health is whether or not to maintain inspections and disinfection of immigrants and baggage at State lines, as, for instance, at Detroit, Port Huron, Sault Ste. Marie, and on the eastern line of Ohio, Indiana,

or Illinois. If such work is sufficiently thorough at all ports of entry on the seaboard, the expense and annoyance of interior inspections may thus be prevented, or at least lessened. But the interior States must be constantly informed of the conditions at the ports, and if interior inspections are maintained, officers at the ports can greatly facilitate them. The recently appointed "Quarantine Inspection Commission" of the "International Conference of Boards of Health" is designed to secure that information and coöperation. This commission is as follows: Drs. McCormack, Kentucky; Baker, Michigan; Bryce, Ontario; Watson, New Hampshire; Laine, California; Orvanãnas, Mexico; and Holt (or Saloman), of Louisiana. The commission will immediately inspect the quarantine stations. It acts in concert with the United States Marine-Hospital Service, and will aim to unite or unify all sanitary organizations in this country.

HENRY B. BAKER.

Method of railroad inspection on the Canadian frontier.

U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., September 1, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with Department Circulars Nos. 141 and 147, I this day detained sixteen immigrants from Europe, with their baggage, for disinfection. All their boxes and bundles, bags, etc., were placed in a tight box car, lines were stretched across, and the boxes opened and contents spread upon the lines, then containers were thoroughly saturated with 2 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, after which steam was introduced from an engine for one hour, thoroughly heating the car to 100° centigrade. They will proceed upon their journey on the 2d of September.

Emigrant trains pass here daily, and I have crossed the river so as to meet and inspect them before crossing into the United States. This gives more time and does not interfere with the traffic any more than necessary. Should I find any suspicious cases, I will prevent their entry into the United States.

The railroad officials have given me every facility to carry on this work.

Respectfully yours,

H. R. FLOYD,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, in Charge.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Telegrams received.

BOSTON, MASS., September 2, 1892.

Surgeon-General WYMAN, *Marine-Hospital Service:*

Board of health pleased with detention circular. Thoroughly carried out here.

IRWIN,
Surgeon.

BOSTON, MASS., *September 2, 1892.*

To Dr. WALTER WYMAN, *Surgeon-General M.-H. S., Washington, D. C. :*

Embargo on immigration ordered yesterday. In perfect accord with my views. Country to be congratulated.

L. H. DURGIN.

PORTLAND, ME., *August 30, 1892.*

To WALTER WYMAN,

Supervising Surgeon-General M.-H. S., Washington, D. C. :

Please quote to proper authority that Maine doubts value of consular certificates from cholera-infected ports, and urges suspension immigration from infected ports.

E. C. JORDAN, *President.*

A. G. GOWING, *Secretary Maine State Board of Health.*

ELLIS ISLAND, N. Y., *September 2, 1892.*

To Surgeon-General WYMAN,

Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. :

Moravia held in lower bay. Passengers on board: *Veendam's* passengers washed, clothing steamed. *Gallia* likewise. *Lahn*, *City of Berlin*, and *Island* also held.

WHEELER,
Surgeon.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *September 2, 1892.*

To Hon. CHARLES FOSTER,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. :

I beg to suggest that incoming steamers be quarantined at the breakwater. If they get up to the lazaretto they endanger Newcastle, Wilmington, Chester, and populous sections. Two steamers come from Hamburg and Liverpool on Sunday next. Dr. Purviance, of Marine Hospital, strongly recommends this.

THOS. V. COOPER,
Collector.

To which answer was made that they would be quarantined.

LEWES, DEL., *September 5, 1892.*

To Surgeon-General WYMAN, *Washington, D. C. :*

English steamer *Latona*, Hamburg, August 16, *Shields*, August 19, no passengers, 30 in crew, miscellaneous cargo, clean bill of health. No sickness during passage.

DEVAN.

Orders were given to fumigate vessel, disinfect dunnage, and hold her for three days.

LEWES, DEL., *September 5, 1892.*

To SURGEON-GENERAL WYMAN, *Washington, D. C. :*

Second stearage of steamer *Gough*, containing all immigrants, will be steamed to-day, also all their hand baggage and trunks from hold. Would suggest after this steaming, and if Philadelphia board assumes

responsibility, vessel pass up to Lazaretto. Sea too rough for Pasteur fumigation. Immigrants from Germany, Russia, France, Norway, and England. I hold *Gough* for your orders.

DEVAN,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

LEWES, DEL., *September 7, 1892.*

To SURGEON-GENERAL WYMAN, *Washington, D. C.:*

American steamship *Illinois*, 14 days from Antwerp, arrived to-day; 504 immigrants, including 10 from Russia; 72 crew; no other passengers. All well. Will steam, fumigate, and release when completed.

Steamship *Kate Fawcett*, 20 days from Hamburg, 20 crew, no passengers; sugar, wool, and rags. Will fumigate cabin, etc., and wire you to-morrow recommendation as to rags.

DEVAN,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, DEL., *September 8, 1892.*

To SURGEON-GENERAL WYMAN, *Washington, D. C.:*

Concerning steamship *Kate Fawcett*, 305 bales rags, consular certificate states in ordinary printed form believes all gathered in Germany. No indorsement about fumigation previous to shipment. Four bales, well spread, would occupy entire hold. Advise sending to port where there is fumigating warehouse, or, preferably, to destroy by fire. I await orders.

DEVAN,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

He was directed to telegraph date of departure, name of consignee, and destination.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH., *September 8, 1892.*

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

Immigrant Inspector Schell says Canadian Pacific can carry immigrants to Port Arthur and Duluth, or to Winnipeg, into Dakota and Minnesota. Manitoba border should be guarded.

STONER,
Surgeon. Marine-Hospital Service.

The collector of customs at St. Paul, Minn., was requested to appoint a medical inspector at Neche and Pembina, N. Dak.

FORT MONROE, VA., *September 7, 1892.*

To SURGEON-GENERAL WYMAN, *Washington, D. C.:*

Released the *Stuttgart* at 7 a. m., after steaming immigrant baggage. All right.

HUTTON,
Surgeon.

ISLAND POND, VT., *September 7, 1892.*

To SURGEON-GENERAL WYMAN, *Treasury Department:*

Inspection of Grand Trunk trains here commenced September 4. One medical inspector not sufficient. Recommend that Dr. John H.

Linehan be employed. He will go on duty to-morrow with additional help as suggested. Service will be efficient. Canadian mails should be disinfected here. Leave for Montreal to-morrow.

SAWTELLE,
Surgeon.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September 4, 1892.*

To DR. WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General M.-H. S., Washington, D. C.:

Will go to Cleveland, Sandusky, and Toledo to-morrow to prepare for quarantine against Canada. If necessary, will coöperate with you fully as required. Wire suggestions to Toledo, care health department.

S. P. WISE,
State Board of Health.

PORT HURON, MICH., *September 6, 1892.*

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

Inspected quarantine at St. Clair to-day. Few immigrants came at that point; may be more later, because of rigid quarantine at larger ports. United States medical inspector inspects train on Canada side. Leave for the "Soo" to-night.

STONER,
Surgeon, M.-H. S.

South Atlantic Quarantine.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Glennan writes as follows:

AUGUST 29, 1892.

I have the honor to report the arrival of the British steamship *Phoenix* yesterday in water ballast, 5 days from Havana to Fernandina, 21 in the crew, all well. In Havana she lay at the St. José wharf discharging cargo; her water ballast was taken at sea. She is detained for disinfection.

I have the honor to report the arrival to-day of the Spanish bark *Maria*, eight days from Havana, destined to Brunswick, Ga. While lying in the port of departure, several cases of yellow fever occurred among the crew, and the mate died of the disease in hospital. Personal inspection shows the vessel to be in poor sanitary condition, with earth of bad quality for ballast. She is detained for thorough treatment.

Yellow fever at Key West Quarantine Station.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Geddings reports the occurrence of yellow fever at his station, as follows:

I have the honor to report that on Saturday last, August 27, Captain Harding and Fireman Patrick Mulroy, of the steamer *Dagmar*, were prostrated with yellow fever. Their cases, however, have been very light, and to-day I consider them out of all danger, in the ordinary course of events. Engineer Rick has convalesced and returned to light duty. All other cases have recovered fully.

Gulf Quarantine—Arrival of infected vessel.

Passed Asistant Surgeon Guitéras reports as follows, under date of September 3, 1892 :

I have the honor to report the arrival this day of the British brigantine *Rozella Smith*, twelve and one-half days from Havana, bound for Ship Island, in rock ballast.

Three cases of yellow fever occurred in port of departure, all of which were sent to hospital some days after the development of the disease. One died in hospital.

En route here, two cases developed, one of which proved fatal on August 29. The body was buried at sea, and the clothing, etc., thrown overboard.

On arrival one of the crew was sick, and was brought ashore to hospital, his clothing first being subjected to disinfection, and the patient given a bichloride solution bath. This case was not one of yellow fever.

At Havana this vessel was fumigated by the U. S. inspector, Dr. Burgess, and also by the Spanish authorities.

Three members of the crew were shipped at Havana to replace those sent to hospital.

The vessel lay in the open bay to discharge her cargo, but her crew were allowed to go ashore repeatedly at night.

She is to be considered as a dangerous vessel, and will be subjected to thorough disinfection, and her crew held under rigid observation.

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

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 3, 1892.

Eleven vessels inspected and passed.

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 1, 1892.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina-tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
American sch'r Coquette a.....	Aug. 25	Tuxpan	New Or-leans.	Held for disinfection.	Aug. 28

a Previously reported.

KEY WEST QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 27, 1892.

Brig Caspian a.....	July 26	Havana	Apala chi-cola.	Cleaned, fumigated, and disinfected. Reballasted.	
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a Previously reported.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 27, 1892.

Six vessels inspected and passed.

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

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 31, 1892.

Two vessels inspected and passed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 27, 1892.

Swedish bark Harold a.....	Aug. 2	Aberdeen ...	Tybee	Held for disinfection.
Bark August Tellefsen.....	Aug. 23	Santos.....	Tybee	Waiting orders.
Bark Jotun.....	Aug. 24	Rio.....	Tybee	Unballasting.

a Previously reported.

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

FLORIDA—*Pensacola*.—Month of August, 1892. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 40, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; croup, 1; and enteric fever, 7.

IOWA—*Keokuk*.—Month of August, 1892. Population, estimated, 19,264. Total deaths, 23, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; and diphtheria, 2.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended August 27, 1892. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 68 observers, indicate that measles, bronchitis, pleuritis, and typhoid fever increased, and that cerebrospinal meningitis, membranous croup, inflammation of brain, puerperal fever, pneumonia, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and typho-malarial fever decreased in area of prevalence. Diphtheria was reported present during the week and since at 20 places; scarlet fever at 32 places; typhoid fever at 45 places; and measles at 5 places.

NEW YORK.—Month of July, 1892. Reports to the State board of health from 158 cities and towns, including New York and Brooklyn, show a total of 13,555 deaths, including enteric fever, 131; smallpox, 8; scarlet fever, 75; measles, 150; whooping cough, 136; croup and diphtheria, 340; diarrheal diseases, 3,629; and phthisis pulmonalis, 1,093.

OHIO—*Dayton*.—Month of August, 1892. Population, 63,000. Total deaths, 97, including phthisis pulmonalis, 8; whooping cough, 1; and enteric fever, 5.

VIRGINIA—*Lynchburg*.—Month of August, 1892. Population, estimated, 24,000. Total deaths, 54, including enteric fever, 6, and whooping cough, 1.

WASHINGTON—*Seattle*.—Month of June, 1892. Estimated population, 57,000. Total deaths, 32, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5.

Month of July, 1892.—Total deaths, 45, including whooping cough, 1; enteric fever, 1; and phthisis pulmonalis, 7.

Publications received.

Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaires des Séances de l'Academie des Science, No. 7, August, 1892, Paris.

The Asiatic Cholera. A lecture by Hugo Engel, A. M., M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

Biennial Reports of the Board of Health of Louisiana, 1890-'91.

Reglements du Conseil D'Hygiene de la Province de Québec, 1891.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Varicella.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
New York, N. Y.	Sept. 3.	1,515,301	718	92						15	4	18	6	12
Chicago, Ill.	Sept. 3.	1,098,850	534							34	6	12	13	
Philadelphia, Pa.	Aug. 27.	1,046,964	472	43						12	7	13	5	
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Sept. 3.	806,343	350	35								13	5	
St. Louis, Mo.	Aug. 27.	451,770	158							5	3	5	5	
Boston, Mass.	Sept. 3.	448,477	158	27										
Baltimore, Md.	Sept. 3.	434,439	173	14										
San Francisco, Cal.	Sept. 2.	298,997	80	11										
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Aug. 27.	296,908	93	12										
Cleveland, Ohio.	Sept. 3.	261,353	87	1										
New Orleans, La.	Aug. 27.	242,039	130	19										
Pittsburg, Pa.	Aug. 27.	238,617	102	7										
Washington, D. C.	Aug. 27.	230,392	133	18										
Detroit, Mich.	Sept. 3.	205,876	92											
Minneapolis, Minn.	Sept. 3.	164,738	63	9						5				
Louisville, Ky.	Sept. 3.	161,129	53	15								1		
Rochester, N. Y.	Aug. 27.	133,896	53	2								1		
Kansas City, Mo.	Aug. 27.	132,716	40	2						3				
Providence, R. I.	Sept. 3.	132,146	52											
Toledo, Ohio.	Sept. 2.	82,652	33											
Richmond, Va.	Sept. 3.	81,388	41	4										
Nashville, Tenn.	Sept. 3.	76,168	27	8										
Manchester, N. H.	Sept. 3.	44,126												
Erie, Pa.	Sept. 3.	40,634	12	1						1				
Portland, Me.	Sept. 3.	36,425	10											
Binghamton, N. Y.	Sept. 3.	35,005	13	1						1		3		
Altoona, Pa.	July 2.	30,337	10	2										
Altoona, Pa.	July 9.	30,337	10	3										
Altoona, Pa.	July 16.	30,337	13	2										
Altoona, Pa.	July 23.	30,337	18	1						1		1		
Altoona, Pa.	July 30.	30,337	17	2										
Altoona, Pa.	Aug. 6.	30,337	12											
Altoona, Pa.	Aug. 13.	30,337	20	1										
Galveston, Tex.	Aug. 26.	29,084	12											
Auburn, N. Y.	Sept. 3.	25,838	9	1										
San Diego, Cal.	Aug. 27.	16,159	4											
Pensacola, Fla.	Aug. 27.	11,750								2				

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended September 5, 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.....	58	1		.75		.27
Portland, Me.....	62		2	.77		.75
Boston, Mass.....	66		3	.84		.58
Block Island, R. I.....	66		2	.70	.44	
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	67			.91		.71
New York, N. Y.....	70		1	.98		.86
Philadelphia, Pa.....	72		3	.93		.93
Atlantic City, N. J.....	69		3	.86		.82
Baltimore, Md.....	72		2	.98		.98
Washington, D. C.....	71		2	.98		.98
Lynchburg, Va.....	72		1	.93		.93
Norfolk, Va.....	74		1	1.28	1.06	
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	74		0	.98		.98
Wilmington, N. C.....	76		1	1.75	.61	
Charleston, S. C.....	78	1		1.49		.63
Augusta, Ga.....	79		2			.98
Savannah, Ga.....	78		0	1.63		.85
Jacksonville, Fla.....	80		0	1.70		.16
Key West, Fla.....	83	1		1.48		1.38
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	74		1	1.10		1.10
Pensacola, Fla.....						
Mobile, Ala.....	79		2	1.47		.17
Montgomery, Ala.....	78		0	.79		.73
Vicksburg, Miss.....	79		3	1.03		.59
New Orleans, La.....	80		0	1.35	.81	
Shreveport, La.....	80		5	.86		.55
Fort Smith, Ark.....	76		5	.79		.15
Little Rock, Ark.....	77		5	.91		.87
Palestine, Tex.....	79		3			.75
Galveston, Tex.....	81	1		1.64		.82
San Antonio, Tex.....	80	1		1.04	2.46	
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	80	2		1.53		1.27
Brownsville, Tex.....						
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	76		3	2		.36
Nashville, Tenn.....	74		2	1.03	.15	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	74		2	1.04		.44
Knoxville, Tenn.....	73		3	.91		.69
Louisville, Ky.....	73		3	.79		.74
Indianapolis, Ind.....	69		1	.70		.66
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	72		4	.65	.04	
Columbus, Ohio.....	69		2	.72		.22
Pittsburg, Pa.....	70		3	.65	.55	
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	64		1	.61		.17
Rochester, N. Y.....	65		0	.58		.38
Buffalo, N. Y.....	65		0	.77		.39
Erie, Pa.....	66		2	.90	.10	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	66		1	.84		.02
Sandusky, Ohio.....	68		2	.77		.48
Toledo, Ohio.....						
Detroit, Mich.....	66		1	.63		.21
Port Huron, Mich.....	64		0	.56	.12	
Alpena, Mich.....	60		0	.84		.36
Marquette, Mich.....	59	2		.96		.64
Grand Haven, Mich.....	63		3	.82		.71
Milwaukee, Wis.....	67		6	.63		.49
Chicago, Ill.....	69		6	.63		.25
Duluth, Minn.....	60		1	.96	1.26	
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	65		4	.77		.37
La Crosse, Wis.....	65		4	1.11		1.09
Dubuque, Iowa.....	67		4	1.03		1.03
Davenport, Iowa.....	68		5	.77		.77

* 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 September 5, 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.....	68		4	.84		.68
Keokuk, Iowa.....	70		5	.82		.78
Springfield, Ill.....	70		6	.77	.25	
Cairo, Ill.....	74		4	.63		.58
St. Louis, Mo.....	73		5	.75		.11
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	72		5	.93		.43
Kansas City, Mo.....	72		4	1.10	.04	
Concordia, Kans.....	71		2	.77		.33
Omaha, Nebr.....	69		2	.77		.02
Yankton, S. Dak.....	67		2	.70		.59
Valentine, Nebr.....	65		1	.28	.24	
Huron, S. Dak.....	64		2	.44		.32
Pierre, S. Dak.....	67		1	.36		.30
Extreme Northwest:						
Moorhead, Minn.....	61		1	.60		.49
Saint Vincent, Minn.....	58		1	.49		.01
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	62		1	.36		.32
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	62		1	.23		.16
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.....	60		2	.35		.03
Helena, Mont.....	62		1	.26		.18
Spokane, Wash.....	63	1		.19		.19
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	70		0	.16		.14
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	61	1		.28		.10
North Platte, Nebr.....	67		2	.44		.37
Denver, Colo.....	66	1		.30		.30
Montrose, Colo.....	66		0	.22		.22
Pueblo, Colo.....	69		0	.42		.42
Dodge City, Kans.....	72		4	.35	.69	
Ablene, Tex.....	78		1	.55	1.37	
El Paso, Tex.....	77		2	.37		.25
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	64	1		.44		.44
Tucson, Ariz.....	81	1		.50		.50
Pacific Coast:						
Olympia, Wash.....	60		1	.35		.35
Portland, Oreg.....	64		3	.21		.21
Roseburg, Oreg.....	64		2	.08		.08
Red Bluff, Cal.....	77		4	.11		.11
Sacramento, Cal.....	72		4	.04		.04
San Francisco, Cal.....	61		2	.00		.00
Los Angeles, Cal.....	72		6	.00		.00
San Diego, Cal.....	69		2	.00		.00
Yuma, Ariz.....	88		2	.07		.07

*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.

GLASGOW, *August 31, 1892.*To STATE DEPARTMENT, *Washington:*

Cholera confined to cases reported amongst continental immigrants. No contact with any passengers sent forward. No cholera in city.

BROWN,
Consul.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1892.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY:

Our consul-general at St. Petersburg cables August 31: "Shippers claim impossible disinfect wool, hides, as required Treasury instruction. Ships loading. What to do?" An immediate answer is requested.

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary.

LIVERPOOL, *September 1, 1892.*To MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE, *Washington:*

Adee's cable received. Hereafter all steerage clothing and baggage will be steamed and passengers from infected districts bathed. Liverpool not being an infected port, presume directions for vessels and cargoes don't apply yet.

CONSUL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1892.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY:

Consul at Hamburg cables Hamburg Packet Company is disinfecting all their vessels even though they carry no more steerage passengers.

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., September 2, 1892.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY:

Our consul at Stettin cables September 2: "Cholera at Greifswald. First case in Pomerania, sailor from Hamburg."

A. A. ADEE;
Acting Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., September 2, 1892.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY :

Our consul at Bremen cables September 2 : "No cholera in Bremen yet. Everything sanitary. Precaution with all passengers taken.

A. A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., September 3, 1892.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY :

Hooper, acting consul-general, Paris, cables : "Notified personally no steamship companies will carry immigrants."

ADEE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., September 3, 1892.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY :

Edwards, consul-general, Berlin, cables : "Cholera officially declared to exist in forty places in north Germany. Hamburg shows increase in number of cases. Decrease in death rate."

ADEE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., September 4, 1892.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY :

Unsigned telegram just received, dated Hanover, Germany, gives the single word, "cholera."

A. A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., September 5, 1892.

To the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY :

The following received from consul at Antwerp : "Sanitary commission of the Scheldt to-day issues modified bills of health stating that no epidemic exists in Antwerp or suburbs, but isolated cases of cholera have been noticed."

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., September 5, 1892.

To the Hon. THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY :

The following telegram just received from consul at Bremen : "Prof. Koch states excellent sanitary condition in Bremen and Bremerhaven. Single transmitted cases may occur. No danger of epidemic cholera."

JOHN W. FOSTER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., September 5, 1892.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY :

The following telegram just received from consul at Bremen : "Two deaths, child and mother, supposed cholera. Dr. Koch here to ascertain."

JOHN W. FOSTER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., September 7, 1892.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY :

Following received from consul at Bremen : "Health officer reports no cholera at Bremen."

JOHN W. FOSTER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., September 6, 1892.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY :

We have just received the following from consul at Hamburg : "Packet company declare that neither *Columbia* nor *Bismarck* has luggage nor provisions from Hamburg on board, nor will future steamers have any. This credible."

JOHN W. FOSTER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., September 7, 1892.

TO SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY :

Following received from Consul Roosevelt at Brussels :

"Brussels officials report one case of cholera ; newspapers several."

JOHN W. FOSTER.

Suspected case of cholera at Grangemouth, Scotland.

The United States consul at Edinburgh reports, under date of August 25, 1892, that a fatal case of cholera or unusually severe choleraic diarrhea has occurred at the port of Grangemouth, a seaport located in the county of Sterling, about 30 miles west from Leith, on the Firth of Forth, recognized as being within the consular district of Leith. The *Helene Lauber*, a steamer from Hamburg, arrived at Grangemouth on the night of the 13th instant. On the morning of the 19th the master reported the sickness of one of the crew. He was taken ill about 3 o'clock in the morning of the 19th. He was seen about 8 o'clock by the medical officer of the local authority, admitted to the hospital about noon, and died about 2:30 p. m. of the same day. A post-mortem examination was held 5 hours after death, and the case was pronounced to be one of either cholera or severe choleraic diarrhea.

HUGH C. PEACOCK,
United States Vice and Deputy Consul.

Cholera at St. Petersburg, Russia.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
St. Petersburg, August 26, 1892.

SIR: The appearance of cholera at St. Petersburg was officially reported last Friday, the 12th instant, when 158 cases, with 31 deaths, were announced to have taken place during the 10 preceding days.

For more than a month fatal cases of illness, strongly suspected to be cholera, were spoken of; but it was hoped that they were only of choleric, such as occur every year at this season. Analysis proved, however, that some of the more recent cases were of a serious nature, and the authorities were obliged to admit that the epidemic had made its way to the capital. Since the 12th instant bulletins of the sanitary condition of St. Petersburg have been published, by which it appears that there are between 40 and 50 cases of cholera daily, one-third of which prove fatal. This small proportion of mortality shows that the disease is thus far of a mild character; and it is stated that its victims are confined to the poorest class of the population. There is no excitement or agitation over it in town, and were it not for the absence of tourists, who usually crowd the hotels at this season, and who now are deterred from coming here, there would be no indication of the presence of a dreaded epidemic.

The daily bulletins of the cholera in the Empire report its existence over all European Russia, excepting the Crimea, the provinces on the Black Sea, Poland, the Baltic provinces, and Finland, but there is reason to believe that in the grand duchy last named there have been a few isolated cases. In central Asia, the Caucasus, Siberia as far east as Tobolsk, and the Volga provinces it is raging, those countries furnishing most of the 6,000 or 7,000 cases mentioned in the daily official bulletins, and of those cases more than 50 per cent. proved fatal.

Little apprehension is felt that the epidemic will become serious at St. Petersburg, for great precautions have been taken to prepare the city for it, and the general sanitary condition here is excellent. But as some 50,000 work people flock to St. Petersburg from the provinces for employment, which can only be undertaken during the summer in this high latitude, when no outside work can be done during the winter months, it is possible that there may be a mortality appearing disproportionate with the population, especially now at the beginning of the summer lent of the Orthodox church, during which the poorer classes always become enfeebled by excessive fasting and un nourishing food, and it is feared that if this fast is observed with the strictness of normal times it will be difficult to check the epidemic. Moreover, the educated classes, recognizing the importance of abstention from eating fruit, cucumbers, etc., vast quantities of those are thrown on the market at the lowest imaginable prices, which make them tempting to the poor, who rarely find themselves able to indulge in such luxuries. At some places in the neighborhood the sale of those articles of food has been prohibited, an example that the city would do well to follow.

I have the honor, etc.,

GEORGE W. WURTZE.

Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Cholera at various towns in Russia.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Odessa, Russia, now at Chingan, Central Asia, July 24, 1892.

SIR: I confirm the statements made in my dispatch of 12th instant, and have further to report that the cholera has appeared at numerous places other than those named in previous dispatches. Six cases have occurred here in our immediate vicinity, two of which have proved fatal. Of the above six cases, three were domestics belonging to the household of the governor-general, two of them Russians, and one Khirgis. The latter died after four days' illness. At Brich-Mullah, a Khirgis village on the mountain about eight miles from here, the disease has appeared in a very virulent form, and numerous deaths are reported daily. The climate at Brich-Mullah is at all times delightfully mild; the temperature during the day is never greater than 75° during the summer months. At Tashkent the disease has spread, especially among the native or sart population, to an alarming extent, and the mortality is frightful in spite of the best endeavors of the medical men to arrest its progress. One cause of this high mortality is the great reluctance on the part of the native population to accept the services of Russian medical men, or, when compelled to do so, to make use of the remedies prescribed. Many cases are concealed altogether from the authorities, and it is only when death intervenes and preparations for burial according to mussulman rites are being made, that they are made known. The native population numbers at least 100,000, and it is a physical impossibility for the Russian authorities to make daily visits from house to house in order to obtain necessary information, and nothing short of daily inspection will cause the truth to be known. In the case of smaller places, such as Brich-Mullah, where the population is entirely composed of Khirgis or Turcomen, or both, there are no medical men, and the disease cures itself simply by exhaustion. In these places the natives flatly refuse to take any remedies except such as are given them by their own mullahs or dervishes. Another cause of the great mortality is, of course, panic; but this is a cause which affects all classes of the population alike. A Persian legend tells that a saint was once walking over the hills in Persia and met with a hideous old woman, to whom he spoke. The dame informed him that her name was Cholera, and that she was on her way to the next village in order to kill one hundred of its population. The saint expostulated, and at length the old woman consented to take but one victim from the village, provided the saint would carry her on his back into the village. This was agreed to, and the old lady was safely deposited in the midst of the town. Several days passed, and the good saint was horrified at the frightful havoc which the Cholera made among the inhabitants, more than one hundred deaths having occurred. At length the saint met with the old dame and bitterly reproached her for not keeping her promise. "What promise?" she asked, with a scowl. "Your promise to take but one victim, instead of which you have taken more than one hundred," said the saint. The old woman regarded the saint for a moment; and then asked: "Have you examined all of these cases to see whether or not they have died from cholera?" "No," was the reply, "I have not." "Had you done so you would have found that I kept my promise, because only one person in this village died of

cholera; the rest died from fright." I am informed that cholera has made its appearance in the Don Cossack territory, and at Rostoff on Don. I can not verify this statement, but no doubt our agent will have notified Mr. Volkmann, the vice-consul, should such be the case. If the above should prove true, then the importation of wool from Russia to the United States should be at once prohibited.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON, THOS. E. HEENAN,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C. *Consul.*

Claim that tanners escape cholera.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, August 12, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith as of possible interest at this time a translation of a clipping from the Hanover *Courier* of August 9, 1892, from which it will be seen that it is claimed that tanners have heretofore escaped the cholera because of the disinfecting influences of the lime used in tanning.

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

W. H. EDWARDS,
Consul-General.

[Translation from the Hanover *Courier* of August 9, 1892.]

The *German Tanners' Journal* has recently published some interesting communications in regard to cholera. Therein it is proven by different tanners that in former cholera epidemics tanners have escaped. Among other cases it is shown that in the frightful cholera epidemic in Luttich, in the fifties, no tanner suffered; furthermore, that in Constantinople the entire tanner quarter escaped the pest. Concerning the cause of these remarkable circumstances, as may be supposed, there is no uniformity of opinion in tanning circles. Some ascribe it to the disinfecting influence of the lime used in tanning, others to the special virtue of the sour tan, which freshens and purifies the air. These remarkable circumstances, which are confirmed from so many sides, should receive the attention of physicians.

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

Pilgrimages to Mecca.—No cholera in Egypt.

AGENCY AND CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Cairo, August 8, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that nearly all the pilgrims have returned from Mecca in good health. The Nile is rising rapidly, and cholera has never been known to visit Egypt during high Nile. It would appear, therefore, that Egypt is safe from that disease for another year.

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

Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON, LOUIS B. GRANT,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C. *Acting Consul-General.*

Cholera in Moscow.

CONSULATE-GENERAL UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
St. Petersburg, August 15, 1892.

SIR: I have to report that cholera has been prevalent for the past week in Moscow, and is on the increase there, and, furthermore, that it is officially reported to-day for the first time that cholera is in St. Petersburg. The epidemic is not causing great alarm in either city, nor is it attended with excessive mortality. It is almost wholly confined to the poorer classes thus far.

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

J. M. CRAWFORD.

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

No cholera in Sweden-Norway.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Gothenberg, August 17, 1892.

SIR: * * * Sweden is now quarantined against Russia and Finland. No reliable report of any cholera case in this Kingdom to the present time.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. SHEPARD,
U. S. Consul.

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

Cholera in Department of Seine.

LEGATION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,
Washington, August 24, 1892.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE: In conformity with the instructions addressed to me by the minister of foreign affairs, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a report presented to the consulting committee of public hygiene of France by Doctors Proust, inspector-general of the sanitary service; Netter, Thoinot, and Ogier, members of the said committee, which announces the results of the investigation commenced by the board of health concerning the recent epidemic of cholera in the Department of the Seine.

As you will perceive, it appears manifest from this report that the epidemic was not imported cholera, that the cases examined, being solely due to the use of Seine water of bad quality, never formed a contagious center of infection, and finally that at present the sanitary situation has improved to such a degree that all danger may be considered to be averted. This report further makes it clear that none of the French ports have shown, and do not now show, a single case of cholera, not even a suspicious case.

Pray accept, etc.,

PATENOTRE.

The Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER,
Secretary of State.

PARIS, August 8, 1892.

Report on the epidemic of cholera occurring in the suburbs of Paris from April, 1892, by Doctors Proust, Inspector-General of Sanitary Service; Netter, Thoinot, Ogier, members of the consulting committee of hygiene of France.

GENTLEMEN: In our two reports of June 23 and July 18 last, we set forth the results of our investigations concerning the epidemic of cholera in the Department of the Seine.

We recall to your recollection that this epidemic broke out during the early days of April, on the 5th; that the first cases appeared simultaneously at Maison de Nanterre, at St. Denis, at Isle St. Denis, at Puteaux, etc. Afterwards, the radius of the epidemic extended during the months of May, June, and July, without, however, passing beyond the northern and northwestern suburbs of Paris. Comparatively serious centers of infection were formed at Argenteuil, St. Denis, St. Ouen, Aubervilliers. Some cases and deaths were even reported at Paris; cases and deaths in regard to which we gave our opinion and to which we shall return once more in a moment. Our last report indicated the decided diminution of the epidemic. This diminution has continued since then.

The following figures will furnish an undeniable proof of this:

Deaths.

Dates.	Paris.	Suburbs.	Dates.	Paris.	Suburbs.
July 16.....	3	22	July 28.....	2	6
17.....	3	4	29.....		1
18.....	2	16	30.....	1	2
19.....	2	6	31.....	6	2
20.....	4	13	Aug. 1.....	1	1
21.....	4	11	2.....	2	3
22.....	1	7	3.....		2
23.....	1	8	4.....		1
24.....	1	8	5.....	2	3
25.....	2	6	6.....		1
26.....	4	3	7.....	2	1
27.....	4	6			

At the present date it may be said that the epidemic has almost entirely disappeared from the suburbs and from Paris.

The last two weeks have in no way changed the curious and characteristic topography of the epidemic, an absolute immunity of all the suburbs which used the water of the Marne and the water of the Oise; the suburbs which used the water of the Seine by distribution being affected, and most of all where the distributed water of the Seine is most polluted, viz., the radius of the manufactories of St. Denis Epernay, communes of St. Denis, St. Ouen, Aubervilliers, and Argenteuil.

The use of the Seine water appears to have been the sole condition of the formation of the centers of infection, and this explains the small degree of expansion, or rather the nonexpansion, of the epidemic. Having its origin in the domain of the Seine water, it remained there and formed no center of infection outside of this domain, although the

conditions for importation were not wanting in the case of more than one commune in the immediate neighborhood, or among those distant from the great centers of infection.

It would be easy to mention the numerous cases of communes situated some meters distant from a suburban center of infection, and yet remaining free from disease. Such was the case of Sannois, so close to Argenteuil, and especially to the hamlet of Mazagran, where the worst center of infection existed. Argenteuil and its hamlet Mazagran used the water of the Seine, Sannois that of the Oise. Such was also the case of the village of Courneuse, situated 300 meters from Aubervilliers, and which remained unaffected, being protected by the distribution of a particular water.

But the most typical examples are furnished by Paris and certain communes of the more distant (?) suburbs (*Grande banlieue*).

A number of cases and some deaths were reported at Paris. We saw the majority of those attacked or made a close examination into their disease, and examined their discharges. We may absolutely assert that not a genuine case arose in Paris.

The so-called autochthonous cases had nothing in common with the choleraic diarrhea, save a deceptive appearance lasting some hours.

All the undeniable cases cured or followed by death which we were able to determine were all contracted in the suburbs at Aubervilliers, at St. Denis, at Argenteuil, etc. These cases gave rise, although rarely, to some transmissions in their immediate neighborhood, *four at most*, but never created a center of house infection nor a center of quarter infection (*foyer de quartier*). They were extinguished on the spot *without expansion*. *Paris should therefore be considered as unaffected.*

What we have said about Paris we may also apply to the more distant suburbs (*grande banlieue*). Individuals died here and there from the epidemic contracted in one of the centers of infection of the nearer suburbs (*petite banlieue*). They sowed the seed of two or three cases around them in their immediate neighborhood, but they never formed a center of infection. Such was the case at Dugny, le Blancmesnil, Gausse, Marly-la-ville, Paissy, Anneau, etc. We can not predict the future, but we think that at the present hour we may consider all danger averted.

The epidemic of the suburbs was not imported cholera, and never conducted itself during the last four months like imported cholera.

We repeat in closing that the army, whose drinking water is very closely examined, and which only drinks spring water or boiled and filtered water, remained unaffected. So did the employés of the large establishments. Finally, we may add that at no time has any of our ports presented, nor does any one present to-day, a case of cholera, not even a suspicious case.

Disinfection of Russian wool.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Marseilles, August 19, 1892.

SIR: Up to the present date all the Russian wool exported from Marseilles to the States since the outbreak of cholera in the Caucasus, June 27, 1892, has been furnished with a certificate signed by the exporter, based on proof submitted, and legalized at the consulate, to the effect that the wool was shipped from the infected district prior to the

reported cholera outbreak. Not many of these old lots now remain, so that future shipments from Marseilles of wool from Batoum will be accompanied with a certificate of disinfection. In case of nondisinfection of any shipments, I will promptly notify the Supervising Surgeon-General M.-H. S.

The method of disinfection used at Marseilles, under the supervision of the French local health officer, is that of steaming the bales with phenic (carbolic) acid as they lie in the hold of the vessel before the cargo is discharged, the vessel having previously been quarantined twenty-four hours and no suspicion of cholera presenting itself, allowed to enter the port. After leaving Batoum, and before reaching Marseilles, the same vessel passes ten days' quarantine at Constantinople.

The sporadic cases of cholera in France to date are confined to the north, indicating, if it be the genuine Asiatic cholera, that it must have been brought by rail from the increasing communication, due to the opening up of new lines recently between the infected districts in the east and Paris.

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

CHARLES B. TRAIL.

HON. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,

Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

No yellow fever at Tampico.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, September 6, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a telegraphic dispatch was this day received from our consul at Tampico in the following words: "No yellow fever here. All reports to the contrary notwithstanding."

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

JOHN W. FOSTER.

The Hon. THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

GIBRALTAR.—*Quarantine against Hamburg and Antwerp.*—The United States consul at Gibraltar furnishes the following notice:

GIBRALTAR, *August 26, 1892.*

The board of health this day decided to impose a quarantine of 14 days on all arrivals at this port from the ports of Hamburg and Antwerp.

By order:

JOHN C. KING,

Secretary to the Board of Health.

BRAZIL—*Pernambuco.*—Month of July, 1892. Two deaths from yellow fever occurred during the month.

CUBA—*Havana.*—The United States sanitary inspector, under date of August 27, 1892, reports as follows:

There were 174 deaths in this city during the week ending August 25, 1892. Twelve of those deaths were caused by yellow fever (with approximately 52 new cases), 15 were caused by enteric fever, 3 by so called pernicious fever, 1 by bilious fever, and 3 by paludal fever.

As I wired you on the 25th instant, the Spanish bark *Maria* sailed from here on the 24th instant for Brunswick, Ga., having had several cases of yellow fever aboard while here, some of which were fatal.

Santiago de Cuba.—Months of June and July, 1892. Total deaths, 130, including phthisis pulmonalis 27 and diphtheria 1.

FRANCE—*Nice*.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 97,720. Total deaths, 136, including enteric fever, 4; measles, 1; whooping cough, 2; diphtheria and croup, 1; and phthisis pulmonalis, 10.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended August 20 corresponded to an annual rate of 18.0 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,188,449. The lowest rate was recorded in Nottingham, viz, 11.6, and the highest in Preston, viz, 28.2 a thousand.

London.—One thousand four hundred and seven deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 36; scarlet fever, 33; diphtheria, 37; whooping cough, 13; enteric fever, 7; diarrhea and dysentery, 148; and cholera and choleraic diarrhea, 7. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 17.2 a thousand. In greater London 1,823 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.5 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included measles 21 and diarrhea 53.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Two weeks ended August 20, 1892. Population, 192,205. Total deaths, 118, including enteric fever 1.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended August 20, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 17.7 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Lisburn, viz, 4.3, and the highest in Galway, viz, 30.2 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 131 deaths were registered, including measles, 3; whooping cough, 1; diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; and diarrhea, 12.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended August 20 corresponded to an annual rate of 17.2 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 10.4, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 23.0 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 480, including measles, 15; scarlet fever, 14; diphtheria, 7; whooping cough, 11; fever, 7; and diarrhea, 27.

INDIA—*Singapore*.—Month of June, 1892. Total deaths, 451, including fevers, 142; bowel complaints, 57; smallpox, 3; beri beri, 14.

JAMAICA.—Period from August 6 to 13, 1892, inclusive. The health of all the ports of the island is reported as good.

MORTALITY TABLE. FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Clifton.....	Aug. 27....	3,249	2										
Coaticook.....	Aug. 20....	3,000											
Coaticook.....	Aug. 27....	3,000											
Amherstburg.....	Aug. 27....	2,260	1										
Waubashene.....	Aug. 27....	1,000											

OFFICIAL:

WALTER WYMAN,

Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.