

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

[Telegram.]

CHANDELEUR ISLAND, *September 10, 1892.*
(via Biloxi, Miss., *September 14.*)

SURGEON-GENERAL WYMAN, *H.-M. S. :*

British steamship *May* arrived here to-day from Vera Cruz, for Mobile, with four cases of yellow fever.

GUITÉRAS,
P. A. Surgeon, M.-H. S.

Conference at Baltimore, Md., relative to disinfection of baggage.

Surgeon W. H. H. Hutton, *M.-H. S.*, reports as follows :

BALTIMORE, MD., *August 25, 1892.*

Referring to Department letter "G," of the 20th instant, relative to disinfection of immigrant baggage from cholera-infected ports at this port, I have to report that no baggage of immigrants has heretofore been disinfected as appears to have been the rule at the port of New York. However, upon consultation with Dr. James F. McShane, on the 22d, and with Dr. McShane and Dr. Sidney O. Heiskell, quarantine physician of this port, on the 23d instant, it was decided to call a conference of the agents of all the steamship lines bringing passengers and immigrants to this port, to meet at 12 m. to-day at the office of Dr. McShane.

Accordingly the agents of the North German Lloyds, the Hamburg-American, the Netherlands, and the Allan lines, together with Dr. Heiskell and myself, met promptly at the hour named. Dr. McShane stated the object of the conference, viz., to provide for the disinfection of baggage from cholera-infected ports between now and the 18th of September, when the Department order for disinfection of baggage at ports of departure goes into effect. All the agents referred to expressed themselves as alive to the gravity of the situation and willing

to coöperate to the fullest extent at their command with the efforts of the quarantine authorities to prevent the introduction of the cholera by their lines, and to this end would have a chamber or chambers on their vessels arranged for steam disinfection of such baggage and, if practicable, to have it done under the supervision of the ships' surgeons en route or be prepared to do so on arrival. Dr. McShane also suggested to the agents the advisability of separating, on shipboard, the baggage of immigrants from reported infected districts from that of those from noninfected districts, as this would facilitate the disinfection of suspected baggage and probably prevent contamination of other baggage.

'Inspection service at lake ports.

Passed Assistant Surgeon S. D. Brooks, H.-M. S., reports as follows:

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *September 8, 1892.*

I have the honor to report that two members of the Ohio State board of health are this week inspecting the Lake Erie ports of this State, and intend to appoint medical inspectors at each. The appointment for this city has been delayed a few days.

The collector of customs has issued orders to the boarding officers at the river to detain all vessels from any foreign port, and to notify me at once by telephone.

Report of inspection at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

The following report has been received from Surgeon Geo. W. Stoner, M.-H. S.:

SAULT STE. MARIE, *September 9, 1892.*

Confirming my telegram of the 8th instant—

"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"; also my telegram of to-day (September 9): "Immigrants from steamship *Circassian* allowed to proceed to-day after steam disinfection of baggage. 'Soo' board of health order twenty days' quarantine, beginning to-day, against immigrants from Montreal and Quebec. One carload here now from steamship *Sarnia*. All well, but baggage evidently not disinfected in Quebec" * * *

I beg leave further to report that I attended a meeting of the council and board of health of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., last evening, when, in conformity with the resolutions of the State board of health (a copy of which was received while the council was in session), the twenty-day quarantine against immigrants from Europe via Canadian seaports was ordered to take effect to day, September 9, and the board of health of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., also decided that the immigrants from steamer *Circassian* then (yesterday) being detained should be allowed to proceed to-day, in view of the fact that they did not come from an infected locality, were all well, and had their baggage disinfected (steamed for one hour) by the United States medical inspector, Dr. Floyd.

To-day, September 9, another carload of immigrants arrived at the station on the Canadian side, and with them came a certificate as follows:

PORT OF QUEBEC QUARANTINE STATION, GROSSE ISLE,
September 6, 1892, 6 p. m.

I hereby certify that the intermediate and steerage passengers of the steamship *Sarnia*, Couch, master, have been inspected, cleansed, purified, and admitted to pratique, and have permission to proceed.

Detained one infant (marasmus) and mother.

F. MONTTZAMBERT, M. D.

The genuineness of the signature to this certificate was certified by L. Farmer, consular agent of the United States.

I made a personal inspection of all the immigrants in this car, and found just one, or rather one woman and two children, with whom I could converse. They were Germans, and quite intelligent. This woman informed me that the only disinfection their baggage received at Grosse Isle was "strewing it around on the ground and allowing the wind to pass over it." If this woman's statement is true rigid quarantine must be enforced against all arrivals at this point from Quebec or other Canadian ports of entry. If possible under the laws of the country, or if an arrangement can be brought about by any means whereby a United States medical inspector can be attached to the consulate, who can certify not only to the genuineness of signature on the certificate of the Canadian official, but also to the genuineness and efficiency of disinfection, and all matters pertaining to quarantine, I am of opinion that now is a most opportune time to inaugurate such a move.

The detention of immigrants and disinfection of baggage at this point (Sault Ste. Marie) is good, so far as it goes, but it is incomplete in that there is no provision made for the disinfection of the clothing they have on their backs, or for bathing their bodies. In short, there are no facilities at all for detaining persons, and if one carload after the other comes in there is danger not only of getting the immigrants from different trains mixed up, to say nothing of the more serious difficulty of caring for an increasing number and of preventing them from crossing the border by means other than the regular trains or ferryboats. Unless, therefore, some adequate provision is made at once on the other side, or the Canadian Pacific Railroad discontinues sending immigrants this way, more inspectors will be required at Sault Ste. Marie.

The resolutions of the State board of health refer to inspectors appointed by this (the State board), but a telegram sent last night to the State board by the health officer of this city, asking whether such inspectors had been appointed by the State board has not yet been answered on that point, but a message has been received saying that the State board will be here (at Sault Ste. Marie) Tuesday next.

In order to show the feeling that already exists between Sault Ste. Marie, on the Canadian side, and the C. P. Railroad, I quote the following extract from correspondence between Mayor Plummer, of Sault Ste. Marie, Canada, and the Vice-President C. P. R., relative to the car load of immigrants detained a day or two ago:

"The board of health and council are not equipped to enforce sanitary measures, and insist on immigrants being removed * * *. Unless immediate action is taken by you in this matter the people will take forcible measures and have car placed beyond limits of town.

"W. H. P., Mayor."

"Referring to your incendiary message of this evening, these immigrants have been passed by the Government authorities at Quebec, and we are prepared to send them to destination indicated by their tickets. If U. S. declines to permit to proceed we have no alternative except to refund them value of unused portion of ticket, which will be done. Meantime, you will please understand that your corporation will be held strictly responsible to any unlawful act resulting in interference with the company's business.

"I. G. SHAUGHNESSEY."

This afternoon Dr. E. S. Kelley, health commissioner of Minneapolis, Minn., and F. A. Schwartz, members of board of health of that city arrived here. They are on a tour of inspection and will visit Montreal, Quebec, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. They visited the Canadian side this evening, and are strongly impressed with the importance of establishing a thoroughly equipped quarantine station at this point, if possible on the Canadian side and by the Canadian authorities, if not by the State of Michigan or by the United States, and they join with me in the opinion that a large and increasing number of immigrants detained on the other side of the river without proper means of shelter and no facilities for bathing, and with no adequate provision for disinfecting or preventing the possible spread of disease through the medium of excrementitious matter, as a menace to the health not only of this city and state but to the country at large. * * *

Request for names of all ports infected with cholera.

CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
September 9, 1892.

DEAR SIR: I am instructed by this board to ask the favor of being furnished by your Department with the names of all ports infected by cholera upon which you are informed through your consular agencies.

As we are combining our efforts towards the same direction, your information on that subject would help very much this board for the measures taken for the protection of our territory against the invasion of cholera.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

ELZEAR PELLETIER.

Secretary.

To Dr. W. WYMAN,
Marine-Hospital Service, Washington, D. C.

The information requested has been furnished.

*Philadelphia board of health refuses to permit entry of rags on steamer
Kate Fawcett.*

HEALTH OFFICE, CITY HALL,
Philadelphia, September 12, 1892.

I am directed by the board of health to transmit to you the following copy of resolution passed this date.

Respectfully yours,

WM. P. TROTH,
Chief Clerk.

That it is the sense of the board of health that the rags on the *Kate Fawcett*, now in quarantine at the Delaware Breakwater, shall not be permitted to be landed any where within their jurisdiction, and that they should be destroyed.

To WALTER WYMAN,

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

Twenty days' quarantine of immigrants from Europe via Canada.

MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

Office of the Secretary,

Lansing, Mich., September 6, 1892.

Resolutions unanimously adopted at a special meeting of the State board of health held at Lansing, September 6, 1892, were as follows:

The action of Supervising Surgeon-General Wyman, approved by the President of the United States, ordering that "no vessel from any quarantine port carrying immigrants shall be admitted to enter at any port of the United States until such vessel shall have undergone quarantine detention of twenty days," should, in the opinion of this board, be made to apply to all lines of railroads and vessels upon inland waters of the United States engaged in conveying immigrants to ports within the jurisdiction of the various State authorities.

We regard the menace to the lives and health of the citizens of the State of Michigan through the railway lines passing through Canada from the Atlantic seaboard of that Dominion to the various ports in Michigan, as very serious, and if permitted to continue almost certain to plant the seeds of cholera within our borders.

The danger of this we consider greatly increased by the inadequate equipments of the quarantine station at Grosse Isle as reported by the international conference of State boards of health, just published, and by the deflection of travel to ports in Canada for the purpose of evading the twenty days' quarantine ordered by the United States.

It being the paramount duty of governments to endeavor to protect their citizens by every means in their power from all dangerous infectious diseases, and believing that Asiatic cholera, now infecting a large portion of Europe, can be prevented from gaining a foothold in the United States only through the adoption of extraordinary measures, therefore, by the authority vested in us by the State of Michigan in act No. 320, laws of 1885, entitled "An act to provide for the prevention of the introduction and spread of cholera and other dangerous communicable diseases," we, the Michigan State board of health, order that no immigrant from any European port by way of any seaport in the Dominion of Canada shall be permitted to enter the State of Michigan on and after September 9, 1892, until such immigrant shall have undergone quarantine detention for twenty (20) days immediately preceding such entry, and shall have had his or her baggage inspected and disinfected in accordance with rules adopted and published by this board. And it is further ordered that all travelers passing through the Dominion of Canada from any port in Europe and seeking admission to the State of Michigan, together with the baggage and personal effects carried by such travelers, shall be subject to the inspection by inspectors appointed by this board for that purpose. No such traveler, his baggage or personal effects, shall be permitted to enter the State of Michigan if there is danger of infection from such cause until through

disinfection and quarantine such inspectors shall be satisfied that no such danger exists. It is expected that local health officers will make every effort in their power to enforce the orders of this board, and that they will act in harmony with the United States and State inspectors to this end. This board requests the coöperation of all United States officers to aid in making successful the efforts it has, by these orders, inaugurated to protect not only its own citizens but also those of States further west, which may be the destination of immigrants and passengers carrying cholera infection.

JOHN AVERY,
President Michigan State Board of Health.

Approved, September 6, A. D., 1892:

EDWIN B. WINANS,
Governor.

Request for assistance in advance, from Newport, R. I.

NEWPORT, R. I., September 9, 1892.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to herewith transmit to you a certified copy of a resolution adopted by the Newport Sanitary Protection Association at a meeting held September 8.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. BINNEY,
President.

Attest:

H. GOODWIN MACKAYE,
Secretary.

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

Resolved, That the Supervising Surgeon-General of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service be requested to provide quarters in advance for cases of cholera that may possibly reach Newport by sea, and, in addition, to aid in procuring the appointment of surgeons upon the Old Colony passenger boats.

Attest:

H. GOODWIN MACKAYE,
Secretary Newport Sanitary Protection Association.

Telegrams received.

DES MOINES, IOWA, September 6, 1892.

TO BENJAMIN HARRISON, *President United States:*

The Iowa State board of health indorses and approves the order of the 1st instant, subjecting to quarantine detention all immigrant carrying vessels. We would have preferred the utter prohibition of landing immigrants at all. Impairment of the order by evasion or otherwise will necessitate this board to exercise the unlimited power vested therein to protect our people from all danger by immigration.

E. W. REYNOLDS, M. D.,
President.

J. T. KENNEDY, M. D.,
Secretary.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *September 8, 1892.*

To SURGEON-GENERAL *Marine-Hospital Service*:

Telegram of 7th received; have consulted collector, and will inspect at breakwater every vessel from foreign ports.

BROOKS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

MALONE, N. Y., *September 9, 1892.*

To WYMAN, *Surgeon-General*:

Incoming trains from Canada inspected here. One medical inspector.
SAWTELLE,
Surgeon.

RICHFIELD, VT., *September 10, 1892.*

To WYMAN, *Surgeon-General*:

Medical inspection Canadian trains at this point efficient.
SAWTELLE,
Surgeon.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *September 10, 1892.*

To SURGEON-GENERAL WYMAN:

Will you please take charge of Sandusky and Toledo ports? Board ordered inspector appointed without realizing the facilities you have. It is now their wish to only supplement if necessary. Answer.
S. P. WISE.

TOLEDO, OHIO, *September 11, 1892.*

To WALTER WYMAN, *Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.*:

State has established quarantine station at Turtle Island cribs.
W. H. FISHER,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, DEL., *September 9, 1892.*

To SURGEON-GENERAL WYMAN:

Fawcett bound to Philadelphia with rags originally intended to be shipped on *Catania*, but divided *Fawcett* and *Loch Etive*. Fifty-eight bales consigned Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; 63 bales to order O. G. Hemstead & Son, agents. Left Hamburg August 18, 10 a. m. Entire vessel, except hold, fumigated yesterday. Captain states although 305 bales consigned, vessel too small, and has but 121. Shortage noted on manifest. I hold for instructions.

DEVAN.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, DEL., *September 9, 1892.*

To SURGEON-GENERAL WYMAN:

Rag steamer *Loch Etive* left Hamburg August 21, and Brunnshausen August 23, for Philadelphia, arrived to-day; 25 in crew, all well; no

passengers; has no bill of health, says expect by mail; Drexel; 52 bales to order; 132 bales to agent, Hemstead & Son; rags collected across Elbe, from Hamburg, somewhere; consular certificate not indorsed; fumigated. I wait instructions.

DEVAN.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *September 10, 1892.*

TO SURGEON-GENERAL WYMAN:

Instruct officers at Delaware Breakwater that *Loch Etive*, from Hamburg, has 184 bales rags. Detain her and all other vessels with rags and beet sugar.

U. VEALE,
Health Officer.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, DEL., *September 13, 1892.*

TO SURGEON-GENERAL WYMAN:

Four vessels to-day. Two passed. *Catania* fumigated. Sea too rough for *Pasteur*. Engine on *Winona* disabled until 9 to-morrow morning. Seven steamers in quarantine. Tank, *Prudentia*; freight, *Maryland*, arrived to-day. *Prudentia* sent to sea to discharge water ballast and refill, awaiting Bureau orders. *Ohio*, passenger steamer; *Fawcett*, rags; *Etive*, rags; *Maryland*, rags; *Catania*, beet sugar; *Lucina*, beet sugar and personal effects. Vessels' occupants mustered daily. All well.

DEVAN.

LEWES, DEL., *September 14, 1892.*

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

Southeast gale increasing. *Winona's* machinery disabled. Sea very rough. *Pasteur's* condenser disabled. Will be laid up three days. Have chartered tug. See previous telegram. Six vessels arrived, two detained. *Ohio* steamed and passed, and *Loch Etive* fumigated.

DEVAN,

FORT MONROE, VA., *September 13, 1892.*

TO SURGEON-GENERAL:

No sickness aboard *Weimar*. No infectious disease. No suspicious cases. No deaths en route. Consul certificates; vessel disinfected when empty. Baggage of all passengers thoroughly disinfected before embarkation under consul's supervision. No passengers from cholera districts. All under sanitary control before embarking. No Russians, Poles nor Hungarians. Baggage disinfected by steam.

CARTER,
Surgeon.

CHICAGO, Ill., *September 13, 1892.*

TO WALTER WYMAN,

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

Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio, State boards meet here to-morrow morning. Con-

fidence wanting in local quarantines on seaboard. Marine-Hospital Service will probably be nationalized to take entire control on coast and frontier. Wire me to-night if this is practicable, and what expression is needed from State boards.

F. W. RYLEY,
Secretary.

Reply.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1892.

To Dr. FRANK W. RYLEY,
Secretary State Board Health, Chicago, Ill.:

Have State boards formulate requirements and recommendations and I will present them to the Secretary and President.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., *September 13, 1892.*

WYMAN, SURGEON-GENERAL,
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.:

Trains and boat examined at Fort Covington by medical inspector efficiently.

SAWTELLE,
Surgeon.

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

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 10, 1892.

Thirteen vessels inspected and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 3, 1892.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of departure.
Spanish schooner Alianza.....	Aug. 29	Naguabo	Waiting orders.	Inspected and passed Aug. 29.	
British steamship Camden.....	Aug. 29	Havana	Phila.	do.....	
British bark Mistletoe.....	Aug. 30	Vancouver, B. C.	Wilmington, Del.	Inspected and passed Aug. 30.	
Spanish steamship Euskaro...	Aug. 31	Havana	Phila.	Inspected and passed to lazaretto Aug. 31.	
Italian bark Vincenzo Galatola.	Aug. 31	Almeria	Waiting orders.	Inspected and passed Aug. 31.	
Ger. steamship Gustemunde..	Sept. 3	Hamburg....	Phila.	Inspected for fumigation Sept. 3.	

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

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE—Continued.

Week ended September 10, 1892.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of departure.
Ger. steamship Gustemunde <i>a</i>	Sept. 3	Hamburg....	Phila.....	Fumigated.....	Sept. 7
British st'mship Lord Gough.	Sept. 4	Liverpool....	do.....	Disinfected with steam.	Sept. 6
German bark Carl Linck.....	Sept. 4	For wey, Eng.	do.....	Inspected and passed.	Sept. 4
Norw. ship P. G. Blanchard....	Sept. 5	Stockholm....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 5
British steamship Latona.....	Sept. 5	Hamburg.....	do.....	Fumigated.....	Sept. 8
German steamship Paula.....	Sept. 5	do.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 8
British bark Norcross.....	Sept. 5	Trinidad....	Waiting orders.	Inspected and passed.	Sept. 6
British steamship Atlantic....	Sept. 5	Ben i-Saf, Algeria.	Phila.....	do.....	Sept. 6
British steamship Delmer.....	Sept. 6	Swansea, Eng.	do.....	do.....	Sept. 6
British steamship Oceano.....	Sept. 6	Port Antonio.	do.....	do.....	Sept. 6
Br. steamship British Queen..	Sept. 6	Swansea, Eng.	do.....	Detained 17 hours for observation.	Sept. 7
British steamship Kate.....	Sept. 6	Carthagena, Spain.	do.....	Inspected and passed.	Sept. 7
Br. steamship Kate Fawcett <i>b</i> .	Sept. 7	Hamburg.....	do.....	Detained.....	
Norwegian steamship Gwent.	Sept. 7	Jamaica.....	do.....	Inspected and passed to lazaretto.	Sept. 7
Amer. steamship Illinois.....	Sept. 7	Antwerp.....	do.....	Disinfected with steam.	Sept. 10
Norw. steamship Yumuri.....	Sept. 7	Jamaica.....	do.....	Inspected and passed to lazaretto.	Sept. 7
Spanish steamship Gaditano.	Sept. 7	Havana.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 7
British steamship Southwald.	Sept. 7	St. Michaels	Waiting orders.	Inspected and passed.	
British steamship Zampa.....	Sept. 7	Bona, Algeria.	Phila.....	do.....	Sept. 8
Am. bkn. Robert S. Patterson.	Sept. 8	Turks Isl'd.	do.....	do.....	Sept. 8
Br. steamship Lock Etive <i>b</i> .	Sept. 9	Hamburg.....	do.....	Detained.....	
German steamship Catania...	Sept. 9	do.....	do.....	Detained for fumigation.	
Am. bark Willard Mudgett...	Sept. 9	Barbadoes..	do.....	Inspected and passed.	Sept. 9
British steamship Amy.....	Sept. 9	New York...	do.....	do.....	Sept. 9
British steamship Bayonne...	Sept. 9	Hull.....	do.....	Water pumped out of tanks, and re-filled with water from the bay.	Sept. 10
British steamship Lucina.....	Sept. 9	Hamburg.....	do.....	Detained for fumigation.	
Br. steamship Manitoban <i>c</i>	Sept. 9	Glasgow.....	do.....	Detained 24 hours for fumigation, but passed.	Sept. 10
Canadian bkn. Toboggan.....	Sept. 10	Vancouver..	Wilmington	Inspected and passed.	Sept. 10
British steamship Roxburgh..	Sept. 10	Santiago de Cuba.	Phila.....	do.....	Sept. 10
American steamship Ohio <i>d</i> ...	Sept. 10	Liverpool....	do.....	Detained for observation.	

a Previously reported.*d* Arrived at night; continued in next report.*b* Department telegram Sept. 11, 1892.*c* Lazaretto by request Philadelphia board of health.

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 8, 1892.

British brigantine Rozella Smith.	Sept. 3	Havana.....	Ship Island.	Remaining in quarantine.	
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VESSELS REMAINING, ARRIVING AT, AND DEPARTING FROM UNITED STATES QUARANTINE STATIONS—Continued.

KEY WEST QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 3, 1892.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British brig Caspian.....	July 26	Havana	Apala chi- cola.	Held for observa- tion.	

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 3, 1892.

Eight vessels inspected and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 7, 1892.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 3, 1892.

Bark Harold a.....	Aug. 20	Aberdeen ..	Tybee	Discharged Sept. 3. Waiting orders.	
Bark August Tellefsen a.....	Aug. 23	Santos.....	.....do.....	Unballasting.	
Bark Jotun a.....	Aug. 24	Rio .....	.....do.....	Unballasted and disinfected.	
Steamship Phenix.....	Aug. 28	Havana	Fernandina.	Disinfected.	
Bark P. M. Petersen	Aug. 31	Holland	Sapelo.....	Inspected and passed.	
Bark Maria.....	Sept. 1	Havana	Brunswick ..	Unballasting.	
Barkentine Edw. A. Sanchez.	Sept. 2	Baltimore ..	Savannah ..	Detention and ob- servation.	

a Previously reported.

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

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles*.—Month of August, 1892. Estimated population, 65,000. Total deaths, 82, including measles, 1; whooping cough, 1; and phthisis pulmonalis, 4.

Sacramento.—Month of August, 1892. Estimated population, 28,000. Total deaths, 38, including enteric fever, 3; and phthisis pulmonalis, 8.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport*.—Month of August, 1892. Population, estimated, 55,328. Total deaths, 78, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever, 2; and phthisis pulmonalis, 6.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago*.—Month of August, 1892. Population, estimated, 1,400,000. Total deaths, 2,540, including croup, 28; diphtheria, 49; scarlet fever, 17; enteric fever, 179; measles, 14; whooping cough, 23; and phthisis pulmonalis, 155.

INDIANA—*Evansville*.—Month of August, 1892. Population, 50,756. Total deaths, 51, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; and phthisis pulmonalis, 5.

IOWA—*Davenport*.—Month of August, 1892. Estimated population, 34,500. Total deaths, 33, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4.

LOUISIANA—*Shreveport*.—Two weeks ended September 3, 1892. Population, 11,979. Total deaths, 17, including measles, 1; whooping cough, 1; and phthisis pulmonalis, 3.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore*.—Month of August, 1892. Estimated population, 455,427. Total deaths, 945, including diphtheria, 6; scarlet fever, 2; enteric fever, 30; measles, 6; whooping cough, 2; and phthisis pulmonalis, 80.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Northampton*.—Month of August, 1892. Estimated population, 16,400. Total deaths, 36, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; and phthisis pulmonalis, 5.

MICHIGAN.—Month of August, 1892. Total number of reports received, 374. Compared with the preceding month the reports indicate that typhoid fever, dysentery, cholera infantum, whooping cough, typho-malarial fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, cholera morbus, and diarrhea increased, and that inflammation of brain, measles, erysipelas, and puerperal fever decreased in area of prevalence.

Compared with the average for the month of August in the six years, 1886-1891, membranous croup was more prevalent, and small-pox, measles, erysipelas, inflammation of brain, typho-malarial fever, dysentery, intermittent fever, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, diphtheria, cerebro-spinal meningitis, and puerperal fever were less prevalent in August, 1892.

Including reports by regular observers and others, diphtheria was reported present in Michigan in the month of August, 1892, at 48 places; scarlet fever, 66; typhoid fever, 86; and measles, 11 places.

Reports from all sources show diphtheria reported at 4 places more, scarlet fever at 2 places more, typhoid fever at 48 places more, and measles at 8 places less in the month of August, 1892, than in the preceding month.

For the week ending September 3, 1892, the postal-card reports indicate that pneumonia, scarlet fever, influenza, typho-malarial fever, pleuritis, inflammation of bowels, dysentery, and inflammation of kidney increased, and that membranous croup, measles, diphtheria and whooping cough decreased in area of prevalence.

Compared with the average for the month of August in the six years, 1886-1891, membranous croup was more prevalent, and small-pox, measles, erysipelas, inflammation of brain, typho-malarial fever, dysentery, intermittent fever, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, diphtheria, cerebro-spinal meningitis, and puerperal fever were less prevalent in August, 1892.

Diphtheria was reported present during the week and since at 15 places, scarlet fever at 22 places, typhoid fever at 35 places, measles at 1 place.

NEW YORK—*Rochester*.—Month of August, 1892. Population, 144,834. Total deaths, 257, including croup, 4; diphtheria, 11; enteric fever, 6; measles, 1; whooping cough, 2; and phthisis pulmonalis, 16.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Month of July, 1892. Reports from 19 towns, having an aggregate population of 111,900, show a total of 256 deaths, including enteric fever, 24; diphtheria, 1; whooping cough, 4; and phthisis pulmonalis, 20.

OHIO—*Cincinnati*.—Month of August, 1892. Population, estimated, 305,000. Total deaths, 410, including croup, 1; diphtheria, 11; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1; enteric fever, 10; and phthisis pulmonalis, 46.

Cleveland.—Month of August, 1892. Population, estimated, 290,000. Total deaths, 572, including scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 9; enteric fever, 23; and phthisis pulmonalis, 27.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport*.—Month of August, 1892. Population, estimated, 20,000. Total deaths, 41, including croup, 1; scarlet fever, 1; enteric fever, 1; and phthisis pulmonalis, 2.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga*.—Month of August, 1892. Estimated population, 40,000. Total deaths, 53, including croup, 1; enteric fever, 4; and phthisis pulmonalis, 5.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

[illegible]

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended September 12, 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.....	57		0	.77		.77
Portland, Me.....	60		2	.71		.18
Boston, Mass.....	64		5	.71		.69
Block Island, R. I.....	64		2	.70		.68
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	65		3	.84	.06	
New York, N. Y.....	68		3	.96		.84
Philadelphia, Pa.....	70		4	.86		.58
Atlantic City, N. J.....	68		3	.84		.84
Baltimore, Md.....	70		5	.91		.66
Washington, D. C.....	69		3	.98		.84
Lynchburg, Va.....	71		2	.91		.87
Norfolk, Va.....	73		3	1.21		1.21
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	72		2	.82		.76
Wilmington, N. C.....	75		3	1.72		1.32
Charleston, S. C.....	77		2	1.47	2.45	
Augusta, Ga.....	77		3	.98		.96
Savannah, Ga.....	77		2	1.57	2.75	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	79		2	1.86	3.74	
Key West, Fla.....	82	1		1.70		.52
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	73		2	1.22		1.14
Pensacola, Fla.....						
Mobile, Ala.....	78		1	1.31	.59	
Montgomery, Ala.....	77		2	.77		.65
Vicksburg, Miss.....	77		3	1.10		.32
New Orleans, La.....	79		2	1.31	1.61	
Shreveport, La.....	78		3	1.08	.16	
Fort Smith, Ark.....	74		4	.77	.47	
Little Rock, Ark.....	75		4	.91	2.59	
Palestine, Tex.....	77		3	.77	.21	
Galveston, Tex.....	80		1	1.87		1.66
San Antonio, Tex.....	78		3	1.10		.86
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	79		0	1.84		.16
Brownsville, Tex.....						
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	74		1	.84		.78
Nashville, Tenn.....	72		1	1.00	.03	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	73		2	1.12		.28
Knoxville, Tenn.....	72		1	.75		.51
Louisville, Ky.....	71	1		.73		.73
Indianapolis, Ind.....	67	2		.68		.28
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	70		0	.60		.60
Columbus, Ohio.....	67	1		.69		.62
Pittsburg, Pa.....	68		1	.63	.21	
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	63		2	.68		.52
Rochester, N. Y.....	63		1	.56		.26
Buffalo, N. Y.....	63		1	.77		.51
Erie, Pa.....	65		1	.98		.42
Cleveland, Ohio.....	65		0	.94		.32
Sandusky, Ohio.....	66		0	.75		.64
Toledo, Ohio.....						
Detroit, Mich.....	64		0	.63		.48
Port Huron, Mich.....	62	1		.56	.01	
Alpena, Mich.....	58		0	.94		.74
Marquette, Mich.....	57		0	1.05		.35
Grand Haven, Mich.....	61		0	.84	.33	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	64		3	.69	1.49	
Chicago, Ill.....	66		2	.65	.43	
Duluth, Minn.....	58		1	1.03	.03	.83
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	62		3	.79	.95	
La Crosse, Wis.....	63		3	1.22	.82	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	65		2	1.10	2.66	
Davenport, Iowa.....	66		2	.77	1.30	

* 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 12, 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.....	66		3	.84		.02
Keokuk, Iowa.....	68		1	.85	2.05	
Springfield, Ill.....	68		3	.77	2.07	
Cairo, Ill.....	72		1	.63		.63
St. Louis, Mo.....	71		2	.84	.06	
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	70		3	.88		.34
Kansas City, Mo.....	70		0	1.09	.59	
Concordia, Kans.....	69		2	.61		.41
Omaha, Nebr.....	67		2	.77		.22
Yankton, S. Dak.....	65		2	.70		.70
Valentine, Nebr.....	63		2	.28		.04
Huron, S. Dak.....	62		2	.37	.10	
Pierre, S. Dak.....	65		3	.24	1.00	
Extreme Northwest:						
Moorhead, Minn.....	58	1		.56		.34
Saint Vincent, Minn.....	55		0	.49	.33	
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	59		4	.28	.32	
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	59		1	.21		.17
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.....	57	1		.29		.27
Helena, Mont.....	59	1		.28		.28
Spokane, Wash.....	60	3		.21		.21
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	67	1		.14		.13
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	59		3	.24		.24
North Platte, Nebr.....	65		3	.40		.02
Denver, Colo.....	64		2	.23		.23
Montrose, Colo.....	64		0	.14		.14
Pueblo, Colo.....	66	1		.38		.38
Dodge City, Kans.....	70		2	.27		.27
Abilene, Tex.....	76		6	.66		.28
El Paso, Tex.....	75		4	.32		.32
Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	62	1		.37		.37
Tucson, Ariz.....	79	4		.38		.08
Pacific Coast:						
Olympia, Wash.....	58	5		.51		.41
Portland, Oreg.....	63	7		.34		.34
Roseburg, Oreg.....	62	6		.14		.14
Red Bluff, Cal.....	75	4		.14		.14
Sacramento, Cal.....	71		0	.07		.07
San Francisco, Cal.....	62		3	.02		.02
Los Angeles, Cal.....	71		4	.00		.00
San Diego, Cal.....	68		2	.00		.00
Yuma, Ariz.....	86	4		.03		.03

*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.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., September 8, 1892.

TO SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY:

Following received from Consul Ryder, Quebec, Canada: "Order in council passed last night prohibiting all immigration by water or land to Quebec."

JOHN W. FOSTER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., September 8, 1892.

TO SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY:

Following received from Vice-Consul Visser, at Rotterdam: "Cholera yesterday, one case."

JOHN W. FOSTER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., September 8, 1892.

TO SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY:

Following received from Consul Bradley, at Southampton: "*Corumbia* entirely provisioned Southampton and London." Probably the *Columbia* is meant.

ALVEY A. ADEE,
For the Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., September 8, 1892.

TO SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY:

Following received from Vice-Consul Burke, at Hamburg: "Steady decrease cholera last few days."

JOHN W. FOSTER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., September 9, 1892.

TO SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY:

Following received from Bradley, consul at Southampton: "Hamburg-American agents not forwarding steerage passengers. Second cabin by *Columbia* and steamers hence."

A. A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington D. C., September 10, 1892.

TO SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY:

Following received from Consul Starkloff: "Bremen entirely free from infection."

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., September 10, 1892.

TO SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY:

Following received from consul at Naples: "Two deaths at Capri, disease resembling cholera; Naples healthy."

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary.

No cholera at Antwerp.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, August 24, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the death of three or four sailors from an attack of cholera, published in the newspapers of Monday last, gave rise to a rumor of the existence of cholera at this port.

The same day, at my request, Mr. Haine immediately went to the office of the governor of the province, and obtained from his executive secretary an official denial of the truth of said rumor.

The next day an official denial of the existence of the epidemic appeared in the principal newspapers of the country, of which the following is the text, viz:

"The sanitary commission of the Schelde having decided that the cases of attack of cholera which have occurred at Antwerp have no epidemic features, concludes to continue to issue for our port clean bills of health.

The sailors referred to arrived at this port on the 15th instant by the steamer *St. Paul*, from Havre, and their illness is ascribed to an over-indulgence in eating 'mussels.'"

In consequence of the foregoing the sanitary commission has ordered a quarantine of twelve hours for vessels coming from Havre and Marseilles.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. LINCOLN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, August 25, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to report that this morning Mr. Haine, the vice-consul, at my request, again called at the office of the governor of the province to obtain an official statement in regard to the sanitary condition of the city.

There, in the presence of the consul-general of Uruguay, the doyen of the consular corps, it was stated to Mr. Haine by the executive secretary of the governor that only two cases of "cholera nostras," or cholera, were at present under treatment in the hospitals of the city. Further, that he was then engaged in writing to the minister of the interior to the effect that the sanitary condition of the city was good, and that no epidemic of cholera existed here.

It is expected that to-morrow the *Moniteur Belge*, the official organ of the government, will publish a denial of the existence of any epidemic on the authority of said minister. Such being the case, it seemed to me the use of the cable was uncalled for.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. LINCOLN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, August 25, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, as reported by me yesterday would be the case, the *Moniteur Belge*, or official gazette of the state, in this day's issue, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, confirms the verbal statements made to my representative in regard to the sanitary condition of this port.

The following is a translation of the notice referred to:

"Cholera-sanitary condition.

"Since the ministerial circular of the 18th of August, 1892, affirming that the cholera had not shown itself in an epidemic form in any locality of the state, the sanitary situation at Antwerp has not been particularly modified.

"The few suspicious cases noticed on board the steamers coming from Havre and Hamburg, and followed by death at Antwerp, have remained isolated cases.

"Under these conditions the sanitary commission of the Schelde has not thought it necessary to modify its bill of health and continues to issue clean bills of health.

"Moreover, all the measures authorized by the royal decree of the 19th of July last have been taken and applied as regards arrivals from foreign suspected places."

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. LINCOLN,
Consul.

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

No cholera at Marseilles.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Marseilles, August 29, 1892.

SIR: Referring to my No. 137, State Department, a copy of which was mailed you the 19th instant, I have to inform you that the public health here continues exceptionably good. We have had no cholera and hope to escape it altogether. This statement is made in the interest of American importers receiving goods from this port.

I am, sir, very truly, etc.,

CHARLES B. TRAIL.

Dr. WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General M.-H. S., Washington, D. C.

The cholera in Hamburg.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Hamburg, August 25, 1892.

SIR: Confirming my cables of the 23, 24, and 25 instants reading respectively—

1. "Cholera officially reported in Hamburg."
2. "Health officer states officially Asiatic cholera in Hamburg. Have stopped bills of health."

3. "Hamburg emigrants must be regarded as coming from cholera infected district. Shall see that steamers and baggage are disinfected."

4. "Hamburg authorities admit to-day that Asiatic cholera has been in Hamburg since August 18. All vessels and their baggage leaving Hamburg after that date ought to be disinfected in New York. Up to August 23, 219 cases, 75 deaths. Hamburg steamship line is complying with instructions Treasury circular, July 8. Cable if and how long quarantine will be imposed."

5. "Most European governments have forbidden entry of rags, etc., and ordered quarantine for vessels coming from river Elbe. Please give full instructions"—

I have to acknowledge receipt of your cable of the 23d instant reading:

"Report by cable soon as possible if any emigrants from cholera infected districts. Keep close lookout on steamers.

FOSTER."

Referring to the above I beg to report as follows :

About a week ago rumors were circulating here that cholera cases had occurred in Hamburg, but the health authorities of this city declared that these were simply cases of cholera nostras, such as were always prevalent during very hot weather, and that not a single case of Asiatic cholera had been reported in Hamburg. At noon on the 23d of August, however, the Hamburg health officer made the official statement that Asiatic cholera had occurred in Hamburg. On the morning of the same day the Hamburg senate had still issued bills of health. I immediately cabled to you the fact that Asiatic cholera had broken out in Hamburg, and refused to issue any further bills of health. I also telegraphed to the United States consular agent at Cuxhaven not to issue any more bills of health. I also refused to certify to any invoices of rags for the United States. The first official cholera bulletin was published here this morning, giving the cases and deaths from the 18th to the 23d of August, as follows:

August 18,	13 cases and	2 deaths.
August 19,	16 cases and	6 deaths.
August 20,	24 cases and	14 deaths.
August 21,	31 cases and	15 deaths.
August 22,	86 cases and	20 deaths.
August 23,	125 cases and	64 deaths.

Total, 295 cases and 121 deaths.

Based on this report I cabled that Asiatic cholera had been in Hamburg since the 18th of August, which fact the authorities had not admitted previously.

The most stringent measures have been taken in Hamburg to check and stamp out the epidemic, and as cooler weather has set in, and the bulletin for the 24th shows a marked decrease both in new cases and deaths, hopes are entertained that the efforts of the authorities will be successful.

The bulletin for the 24th shows the number of new cases to be 82, and of deaths 31 (against 125 cases and 64 deaths on the 23d), so that the total number reported from the 18th to the 24th of August inclusive, has been, cases 377, deaths 152.

The Hamburg-American Packet Company will in future dispatch their express steamers from Southampton to the United States, and

these steamers will not touch Germany. The *Normannia* is the last express steamer that will leave the Elbe, and the baggage going on the same, etc., will be disinfected under the instructions of the Department. It sails to-morrow. The *Scandia* sails next Sunday, and the *Bohemia* next Tuesday, for New York. These will be the last steamers carrying steerage passengers leaving here for some time to come. They will be thoroughly disinfected. Later steamers will only carry freight and cabin passengers.

Quarantine measures have been adopted against Hamburg by all European countries and by many cities in Germany.

Sweden and Norway and Denmark have adopted quarantine measures against all German north sea ports, and all ports on the Baltic west of Prussia.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHAS. F. JOHNSON,
U. S. Consul.

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

Sanitary condition of Antwerp unchanged.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, August 30, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that since my last communication on the subject contained in my dispatch dated the 26th instant, according to the best evidence obtainable, the sanitary condition of the city has remained unchanged.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE F. LINCOLN,
Consul.

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

The cholera cases in Glasgow, Scotland.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Glasgow, August 30, 1892.

SIR: Having cabled you yesterday an account of a cholera outbreak in this city amongst some Russian emigrants bound for the United States, I now hasten to give you all the facts in relation thereto, as shown by the clippings, which I have fully confirmed by personal investigation.

I think it is safe to assume that no steerage passengers will be received by the shipping companies here from the Continent during the prevalence of the disease. By the wise precaution of the general passenger agent of the Anchor line, Mr. Atchison, these people in whose ranks the disease developed were not allowed to sail on the *City of Rome*, and "booking" of Continental passengers was stopped some days ago.

Will make careful inquiry as to the operations of the Allan line, and report, if necessary, and in the mean time keep a careful lookout for any new developments.

Your obedient servant,

LEVI W. BROWN,
Consul.

P. S.—The Allan line has also discontinued bookings from infected ports.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Glasgow, August 31, 1892.

SIR: On Monday last I cabled you in relation to an outbreak of cholera amongst the Russian emigrants here, supplementing the same by a letter yesterday, giving details. Fearing that my cablegram might work undue hardship upon the shipping companies here, I have just cabled you: "Cholera confined to cases reported amongst Continental emigrants. No contact with any passengers sent forward. No cholera in city." This seemed but simple justice to the companies, especially the Anchor line, whose ship *City of Rome* I feared might be held longer than the circumstances would justify if all the facts were known.

I felt impelled to do this because to the foresight and care of the Anchor line people is due the fact that the passengers amongst whom the outbreak occurred were not sent forward on said ship. There was plenty of room, but they were not allowed to even come to Glasgow (being detained at Leith) until the *Rome* had left. Of course it can not be stated that there were no infected passengers on the *City of Rome*, but there were none so infected from coming in contact with these people who have suffered since the departure of the *Rome*.

Continental bookings were stopped by the Anchor line ten days ago and by the Allan line the day following. Every precaution is being taken, and it would appear that the danger from cholera infection from Glasgow is reduced to the minimum. Will keep you fully advised.

Your obedient servant,

LEVI W. BROWN,
Consul.

To the Hon. THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

Sanitary measures with vessels at Havre.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Havre, September 1, 1892.

SIR: The Hon. Robert M. Hooper, United States vice-consul general, sent me from Paris a copy of Acting Secretary Adee's cable as to disinfection of steamers, etc., etc.

Permit me to detail the steps taken with *La Bourgogne* nearly a week before your cable came to me.

I withheld bill of health, and prepared three certificates instead:

1. The president of chamber of commerce certified that under the auspices of the chamber a special medical visit has been made, and all soiled clothing found on the steamer thoroughly disinfected.

2. Certificate from director of bureau of hygiene, that because of rigid sanitary regulations, copious rains, much lower temperature, and strong sea breezes, the health conditions were improving.

3. I appointed a board of special inspection, composed of the three leading doctors of the city, with ship's doctor, captain, and commissary, and myself, and from 6 to 9 a. m. Saturday we examined emigrants and disinfected all baggage, examined all closets, cabins, and store-rooms, and joined in certificate.

I leave such orders for all steamers, and have to-day, since receiving cable, notified ship companies, brokers, and agents.

Your obedient servant,

OSCAR F. WILLIAMS,
U. S. Consul.

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

Quarantine regulations adopted at Quebec.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Quebec, Canada, September 5, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the provincial board of health has at last fully aroused itself to the gravity of the situation, and is moving as rapidly as possible to protect this port and Dominion from cholera. A great deal of pressure has been brought to bear upon the officials of the government by public sentiment and the press in favor of strict quarantine regulations. This, in addition to the fear lest President Harrison should proclaim quarantine inspection along the border, has compelled the government to adopt a vigorous policy looking toward a thorough disinfection of all steamers engaged in the immigration business. Up to the present time it has been no secret that the government quarantine station at Grosse Isle has not been equal to the emergency. At a meeting of medical men held last evening the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"1. That, notwithstanding the natural advantages of its situation, our quarantine is badly organized, and that it only offers an illusory protection against the cholera epidemic which threatens us.

"2. That the quarantines of our day are essentially places of disinfection and isolation; that not one apparatus can be found on Grosse Isle to rapidly and surely disinfect the vessels, merchandise, and passengers that may arrive at any moment from infected points, and that lodging accommodations for quarantined passengers on the island are in a pitiable condition, while the water supply is absolutely insufficient for baths, closets, washing, etc.

"3. That under the actual circumstances, and until our quarantine is placed upon a proper footing, we deem it our duty to suggest to the Federal Government to rigorously exclude all immigration, and to impose a quarantine of thirty days on all vessels coming from infected or suspected ports, as the only practical means of protecting the country against a choleraic invasion.

"4. Lastly, that it is urgent that the quarantine be supplied with pure water in sufficient quantity for its general requirements, that the wharf be lengthened, and that the most modern disinfecting appliances, which are indispensable, should be provided forthwith."

There is a direct line of steamers plying between Hamburg and this port, carrying a large number of immigrants. In addition, there are several other lines, connecting various ports in Europe, landing foreigners here. In fact, it can be safely said that the entire immigration into the Dominion is through this port.

As previous reports from this consulate will show, there are also large numbers of immigrants landing here whose destinations are for points in our western States, hence the necessity of securing strict quarantine regulations at this port for our own safety.

At a meeting of the provincial board of health, held to-day, rigorous measures were adopted for the protection of the province. They are as follows:

"It is forbidden, until farther orders, to bring, either by water or land, emigrants or the effects of emigrants within the limits of the Province of Quebec.

"It is forbidden any vessel coming from a port infected with cholera to land at any place in the Province of Quebec, or to disembark either passengers, crew, baggage, or merchandise.

"It is forbidden any vessel having had during the passage any case of cholera on board to land at any place in the Province of Quebec, or to disembark either passengers, crew, baggage, or merchandise.

"It is resolved that inspectors, under control of the provincial board, be appointed at Montreal, Sorel, Three Rivers, Quebec, Levis, Rimouski, and at other places where it may be deemed necessary, also at Metopédia, on the Intercolonial Railway, and at Otterburn, on the Temiscouata Railway, and at any other railway station where it may be deemed necessary in order to enforce the by-laws of the provincial board of health respecting the landing of emigrants or their effects, or the landing of vessels coming from infected ports, or having had cholera on board.

"It is the duty of municipal councils to enforce these by-laws, and cause them to be executed."

Up to the present time there has not been a case of cholera reported. A rumor was in circulation to-day that a large number of Russian Jews were on their way from Dieppe, France, to Quebec, destined for various points in the United States. There is no regular line of steamers from that port, but, to insure protection against a possibility of such arrival, the provincial secretary notified the British consul at Dieppe that passengers would not be allowed to land without the strictest quarantine surveillance; also, asking information as to the reported sailing of emigrants.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK M. RYDER,
Consul.

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

History of the beginning of the outbreak in Hamburg—Great danger to the United States from rags.

CONSULATE-GENERAL U. S. A.,
Berlin, August 26, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in consequence of the telegrams which had arrived in Berlin on the 22d instant in respect of the fatal results of a great many cases of what were described as cholera nostras or infectious cholera at Hamburg, I suggested to Consul Johnson, who was then in Berlin, on his way to his post from leave of absence, that it was in my opinion of the greatest importance that he should at once return to his post and ascertain and report the facts.

I deemed the situation so grave that I requested Consul Johnson to instruct Vice-Consul Burke by wire to demand of the authorities of Hamburg an official declaration in-regard to the character of the epidemic which prevailed there.

Consul Johnson wrote the telegram in my office, and I immediately sent it to Vice-Consul Burke.

Consul Johnson, without awaiting a reply, immediately left for his post.

It appears that Vice-Consul Burke promptly demanded, after the receipt of the instruction of the health authorities of Hamburg, an official declaration in respect of the character of the disease which had caused so many sudden deaths in Hamburg.

The demands of Vice-Consul Burke obtained an official confession to the effect that Asiatic cholera prevailed in Hamburg in an epidemic form.

The Hamburg authorities until that time had not only omitted to give publicity to the fact that undeniable cases of Asiatic cholera occurred there on the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d days of August, but actually sent forth the vessels to the United States and other countries under clean bills of health.

The German press as well as the foreign press condemn the attempt of the Hamburg authorities to conceal the true character of the disease.

The German Government has pledged itself not to conceal the truth should the epidemic spread to other cities in Germany, and has made preparations for publishing daily returns of the number of cases and percentage of deaths through the Imperial health office in Berlin.

It must be clearly understood by our authorities that there is no doubt about the existence of Asiatic cholera in Belgium, France, and Germany, and that an intelligible indifference seems to pervade many places in respect of their official declarations as to the character of the epidemics which prevail in Belgium, France, and Germany.

In our city the epidemic is declared to be, or officially described as, cholérine diarrhea of a suspicious character.

In another city it is described as cholera nostras, or infectious cholérine.

In another city it is described as a "suspicious" case of cholérine, or some similar disease.

In my opinion all ports and places where such cases occur should not only be treated as suspicious, but as infected, until the contrary is clearly established.

All vessels which arrive in the United States from any port of Belgium, France, or Germany should be subjected to a strict quarantine.

I have been confidentially informed by an official high in authority in the Imperial health office here that Prof. Koch has positive proof that Asiatic cholera has prevailed in the suburbs of Paris since April last.

When I inquired of this official why the German authorities had not adopted or put into force the same measures on the French frontier as the Russian, he replied that for political and other considerations the German authorities had not seen fit to raise the issue with the French authorities, who persistently described the disease as cholera nostras.

Besides, he pointed out the fact that Germany was not so much exposed to the contagion from the travel and traffic from France into Germany as from the travel and traffic from Russia into Germany.

He also called attention to the fact that the French epidemic seemed to be localized, and did not show an invading tendency.

In view of the action of the French authorities, it is not surprising that the Hamburg authorities would also try and conceal the real character of the disease from the world.

When Vice-Consul Burke wired me on the 23d instant that he had cabled you the fact that the Hamburg authorities had officially confirmed the existence of Asiatic cholera at that port, I promptly communicated the facts to every consular officer of this jurisdiction, and instructed them to keep in constant communication with the health officials of their respective districts, and to apprise you by cable of the appearance of the disease at any points within their districts, and to communicate with you in writing as frequently as possible in respect to the progress of the disease.

In addition to what has already been done to check the spread of the epidemic throughout Germany, a commission consisting of representatives from the federal states will meet on Saturday (to-morrow, the 27th instant) to discuss the measures to be taken for the Empire in general.

Besides, the Royal sanitary commission, and the city commissioners for the public health here, are holding frequent meetings to discuss the situation, which is regarded as alarming.

It was reported that the Hamburg epidemic was imported by a Norwegian sailor who shipped at Havre on an English ship, and was at first treated and supposed cured at Altona, after which he was allowed to proceed to Hamburg.

It is now said that Dr. Koch has expressed the opinion that the virulence of the disease at Hamburg points to its importation from Russia.

Within the past twenty-four hours there has been a favorable change in the weather, and hopes are entertained that this may lead to an abatement of the epidemic.

I desire to add a word of warning in respect of the danger that must come to us through the importation of rags.

Large quantities of rags are awaiting shipment at Hamburg.

It is but an hour and a half by rail from Hamburg to Bremen, and not many hours by water from Cuxhaven to Bremerhaven.

There is danger of the Hamburg rags reaching our shores by other than the Hamburg steamers.

It is absolutely impossible for a consular officer to ascertain definitely the names of the places where the rags are gathered, consequently it is quite out of the question for him to determine whether any part of a shipment comes from an infected district.

There is actual danger wrapped up in every bale of rags which comes to our shores, and the only efficient way to disinfect them is to burn them.

The strictest possible watch on the part of consular officers must prove ineffective in keeping shippers from shipping their rags from an infected district in Germany to a district that has not been officially declared to be infected.

There should in my opinion be no distinction made between the restrictions placed upon the importation of rags from infected and from noninfected districts.

I should keep them all out of the country; but so long as our authorities see fit to admit them, I beg most respectfully and most earnestly to urge that shippers of rags will not willingly submit to regulations which they regard as restrictions upon their trade.

They are pretty certain to evade our regulations as often as the chance comes, by shipping their rags from a noninfected district, without regard to where they gather them.

An effective watch can not be maintained over any rag gatherer's movements.

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

W. H. EDWARDS,
Consul-General.

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 10, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information copies of parts of dispatches No. 55, August 22 last, from our consul at Stettin, and No. 460, same date, from our consul-general at Berlin, relative to cholera at Stettin and the remedies adopted by the health officers there to prevent its spread. The reports of the two consuls do not in all respects agree.

I will add that Mr. Kellogg, the consul at Stettin, has been removed for absence from his post without leave and neglect of official duty.

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

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary.

The Hon. THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Stettin, August 21, 1892.

SIR: * * * The health officer of New York City intimates that the examinations for infections at the wharves of this port are lax.

Allow me, Mr. Secretary, to ventilate the methods used, and at the same time show what precautions are taken at this port for the prevention of contagious and infectious diseases. First of all, there has not been even a suspected case of cholera in my entire district, and since the epidemic broke out three vessels, carrying in all one hundred Russian emigrants, belonging to the Hamburg-American line, the only line that carries transatlantic passengers to the United States from this port, have left Stettin for New York City. Among the above one hundred passengers, fifty came from cholera-infected districts. The last of these three vessels cleared this port on the 5th of August, instant, and had on board twenty-three Russian emigrants. Of this number, ten came from infected districts.

This morning I cabled the health officer at New York City these facts. Although this vessel left here on the 5th instant, she did not leave Swinemundie until the 9th instant.

Russian emigrants that leave this city for the United States come here chiefly by rail from Eydtkuhnin, although a few do come here by rail and by boat from Menel, a German town 12 miles from the Russian frontier. Of these emigrants from Menel, the greater part remain here long enough to be examined, disinfected, and then proceed by rail to Hamburg or Bremen.

Emigrants arriving at Eydtkuhnin and Menel are examined and disinfected by competent physicians. The examinations consist of a physical inspection and investigation as to stomach and bowel complaints. They are bathed and their effects disinfected with the usual counterac-

tives, such as boiling water, steam heat, carbolic acid, 5 per cent., chlorinated lime, and lime water. Before reaching Stettin they are held in Schneidermuhl, a kind of half-way station, where the same measures are taken. On arriving at Stettin all are transported to the barracks, situated up the river on a meadow surrounded by water. Here they are housed, fed, and forbidden to leave the premises. The examinations are made by the Koniglicher Kreisphysicus, or Royal municipal head physician, and all disinfections are carried on under his supervision, who receives his instructions from the police president, as the sanitary arrangements of both the city and province are under the police administration empowered by the Prussian Government.

In Stettin are two Koniglicher Kreisphysicus, one whose duty it is to look after the health of the suburbs of Stettin; the other has supervision over the city, and his duty is to examine and have disinfected the effects of emigrants. This latter gentleman is a member of the cholera commission, and, like his colleague, proficient in bacteriological research.

No discrimination is made between those Russian emigrants who intend sailing for the United States via Hamburg and Bremen and those whose purpose it is to proceed direct from Stettin. They are treated alike as far as examination and disinfection is concerned.

As most of these Russian emigrants who arrive here en route to the United States come from the interior via Eydtkuhnin, and have been almost a week on the way before they get here, the disease has ample time to show itself, *i. e.*, among those from infected districts. It is a well-established fact, though, that cholera bacilli can be carried around in clothing, etc., for days and months, and still retain vitality enough to produce the disease, especially so when kept in a moist condition. All effects, therefore, of a person from a cholera-infected district should be sterilized by dry heat or steam heat unmixed with air.

Those emigrants, then, who wish to leave the barracks to go on board the vessel sailing for the United States, are permitted to do so on the morning of departure, not, however, before they are examined by the Kreisphysicus. A casual observer witnessing this examination might conclude that it had been done in a very perfunctory manner, but he does not know that the greater part of these emigrants have been under observation for days at the barracks.

When the Russian Jews sometime ago began emigrating to the United States, before the cholera epidemic, I witnessed on the wharves an examination of them by the Kreisphysicus prior to their departure: Since then I have not been present at all the examinations.

After the cholera broke out, I asked the managers of the steamship company if they were willing to make an arrangement with me similar to the one entered into by the North German Lloyd with the United States consul at Bremen. They declined, saying that the small number of passengers they conveyed would not justify them in paying the salary of an extra physician to be appointed by myself. At the same time they called my attention to the fact that the health officers here were controlled by the police administration, and that all laws and decrees enacted for the prevention of contagious and infectious diseases emanated from the Prussian Government, while the free states of Hamburg and Bremen had a government of their own.

Though I have not witnessed these examinations every time, I have given the matter of disinfection my attention, and this is a very im-

portant consideration ; for as far as the United States is concerned the danger does not lie so much in the fact that no examination has been made, but unquestionably in the fact that proper and thorough disinfection of effects has not been carried out.

On the 20th instant a proclamation was issued by the provincial government, through the governor, that all ports in this district from the 24th of August, 1892, would be closed to all Russian emigrants arriving by water.

In a few days the large new steam heat disinfecting apparatus at the barracks will be put into action under the supervision of the Kreisphysicus, and in view of the fact that the danger lies in the effects of persons from infected districts, I have given notice that unless all such effects are disinfected according to method No. 2, Treasury circular of July 8, 1892, no bills of health will be issued to such vessels carrying such emigrants to the United States from this port.

In addition to this I shall require the steamship company to advise me of the number of passengers on board from the infected districts, which information I will cable to the health officer at New York City, giving him the name of the vessel, date of sailing and number of emigrants from infected districts.

The next vessel leaves about the 30th of August, 1892, and as the Kreisphysicus informs me, about four Russian emigrants are waiting to sail on her.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. KELLOGG,

U. S. Consul.

Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,

Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Berlin, August 23, 1892.

My investigations leave no doubt in my mind but what Consul Kellogg has neglected his consular duties by his frequent absences from his post.

The fact that he signed the invoice certificates in blank is significant, and goes far to show that the consul's own judgment condemned his practice, besides it shows conclusively that he is not animated with the deepest devotion to the public interests of the United States.

His inactivity in the line of duty may be inferred from the fact that during his frequent absences he has never inspected or visited the consular agencies which are intrusted to his supervision.

Besides, he failed to report the fact that over fifty emigrants from the infected districts of Russia were transhipped at Stettin for the United States.

The cable sent by him on the 21st to the health officer at New York, informing that official of the ten persons on board the *Italia*, which sailed from Stettin on the 5th instant, was sent by my order.

From my standpoint Consul Kellogg is not only inactive but inefficient.

Respectfully,

W. H. EDWARDS,

Consul-General.

Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,

Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Berlin, August 22, 1892.

SIR: * * * I have the honor to report that I arrived at Stettin on the 20th instant. * * *

I called upon the Prussian Government physician, the Royal municipal physician, and the police presidency.

Those are the authorities that have direction of the sanitary arrangements of the province of Pommerania, and of the city and suburbs of Stettin.

I was officially assured by all that neither a real nor a suspected case of cholera had occurred at Stettin.

In conversation with the Royal district physician, Dr. Schulze, I learned that the examinations made by the health authorities of Stettin of emigrants passing through Stettin on their way to the United States, were worthless in a sanitary point of view so far as the United States were concerned.

Dr. Schulze stated that their examinations were for the purpose of satisfying and protecting their own public.

He further stated that danger would come to the United States in the baggage of the emigrants.

It appears that heretofore when vessels have arrived from Russian ports with emigrants intended for the United States, the emigrants were transferred with their baggage to an island near Stettin, where they await the departure of a vessel to the United States.

In accordance with an order issued on the 20th instant, no vessel coming from a Russian port will be allowed to stop at Stettin after the 24th instant.

On and after that date the vessels will be compelled to proceed to either Hamburg or Bremen.

This fact would seem to point to the conclusion that the Government authorities here recognize the fact that the examinations for infection were more efficient at Hamburg and Bremen than at Stettin.

At all events the facilities for effective examinations are greater at both Bremen and Hamburg than at Stettin.

In my opinion it is a matter of the most serious import for you to consider whether it would be prudent for you to close our ports to all emigrants except those who come from ports which carefully observe international as well as local interests in their examinations for infection.

Many small ports like Stettin are under chaotic control, and many difficulties are presented by varieties of systems of examinations at various ports.

Why not limit or confine the emigration during the prevalence of the cholera to those ports which you know to be the best governed, and where the examinations and disinfections will give no cause for apprehension?

You may be reasonably sure that at Bremen and Hamburg they have every facility and every desire to examine every emigrant and all baggage, not only in the local interest, but also in the interest of the United States.

There is but one steamer every fortnight from Stettin to the United States, and that belongs to the Hamburg line, consequently it would

not be a hardship to require all emigrants sailing from German ports to depart from either Hamburg or Bremen.

I am quite satisfied that the examinations at Stettin are based upon a disregard for everything except local interests.

Besides, it is unwise and imprudent to continue the grave trust of supervision of the examinations in the hands of a consul who is much of the time away from his post, and who, when present, does not realize the responsibilities of his post.

The great proportion of the Russian emigrants reaching our shores by way of Stettin arrive at Stettin by rail.

Some of those emigrants may reach Stettin only an hour or so before the sailing of the steamer, and it is therefore practically impossible for the Stettin authorities to do more than examine the person of the emigrants.

Consul Kellogg stated to me on the 20th instant that he had recently learned from the shipping agent at Stettin that about fifty emigrants from the infected districts of Russia have passed through Stettin on their way to the United States, and that on the vessel which sailed on the 5th instant there were ten such emigrants.

In view of the fact that the vessel was still at sea, and especially in view of the statement made by Dr. Schulze in respect of the worthless character to us of their examinations, I instructed Consul Kellogg to cable the facts to the health authorities at New York.

This information, it appears, was collected by Consul Kellogg, like much other information in regard to the methods of examination, only after he was charged with neglect of duty.

He has been very active in interviewing the health authorities of Stettin during the past week, to find out what they have been doing during the past three months in the way of examinations, etc., and I have no doubt but what he will report what they now say as facts.

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

W. H. EDWARDS,
Consul-General.

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 8, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of dispatch No. 223, dated the 27th ultimo, from our consul-general at London, on the subject of cholera in Europe. The instructions asked for by him have been amply anticipated.

I beg also to inclose a copy of dispatch No. 120, dated the 3d instant, from our consul-general at Montreal, showing the measures which have been adopted at that port to keep out cholera.

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

JOHN W. FOSTER.

The Hon. THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
London, August 27, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herein an editorial from the *Times* of this day on the subject of the outbreak of cholera, together with

letter and memorandum issued by the local government board to clerks of sanitary authorities in this country, under yesterday's date, also cuttings from the *Times* containing dispatches from various places on the Continent on the subject of the cholera.

As this office is literally besieged by merchants and various people representing the steamship companies in this city for official information as to what action the United States Government is likely to take on the arrival of steamers from Hamburg and other points on this Continent, I beg respectfully to ask that I may be furnished by cable with full instructions, and what restrictions would be placed upon vessels sailing from ports in the United Kingdom where cholera does not exist.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. NEW,
Consul-General.

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

(Press cuttings from the *Times* of August 27, 1892.)

[Inclosure No. 2.]

CONSULATE-GENERAL UNITED STATES AMERICA,
Montreal, September 3, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to communicate to the Department that I have made inquiry and investigation relative to the action taken by the officials, harbor and health authorities of this city of Montreal for the purpose of preventing the entrance of cholera into this port, and find that such officials, harbor and health authorities are acting with promptness and efficiency. The local board of health, at the head of which is Dr. Laberge, medical health officer, and which board, I am informed, is acting in conjunction with the provincial board, has called upon the medical and other societies of the city for advice and assistance. There have been appointed six additional physicians, whose duty it is to act with the regularly acting physicians in watching the arrival and departure of trains having passengers from any seaport, and also vessels and boats, and make thorough inspection of the same, and if any case of "suspect" is found, to detain such person, provide medical aid, and report the same to proper authorities; also there have been appointed fourteen additional sanitary inspectors, whose duty it is to act with the regularly acting inspectors to insure a thorough inspection and cleaning of the yards, lanes, and streets of the city. Additional disinfecting appliances are also being provided for.

The harbor authorities, I am informed, have also decided to not allow any vessel to enter the harbor without a clean bill of health being first submitted to the local board of health.

I may further say that no case of cholera, or suspected case, has yet been reported as arriving at or being in this port.

I will communicate further as occasion may require.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHAS. L. KNAPP,
United States Consul-General.

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

Cholera not epidemic in India.

CONSULATE-GENERAL, U. S. A.,

Calcutta, August 9, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following telegram: "Rigid disinfection against cholera required. Shipment from infected districts discouraged." And with reference to the same have to submit these facts: Cholera is not prevalent in epidemic form in any part of India, but sporadic cases are to be found in almost all the provinces, and their number this year is not more than that of any other year; the apprehension of any infection being carried through the course of shipment from this country is, I believe, groundless. The principal articles shipped from here are either raw materials, or manufactures of them, which are new, and are not liable to be in any way infected. The only articles in danger of being infected are rags, the shipment of which to the United States has been for some time entirely discontinued.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL MERRILL,
Consul-General.

Hon. CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended August 25, 1892. Population, 1,472. Total deaths, 2. None from contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay.—Two weeks ended August 25, 1892. Population, 3,686. One death. Not from a contagious disease.

Governor's Harbor.—Two weeks ended August 27, 1892. Population, 1,120. No deaths.

CUBA—*Havana*.—The United States sanitary inspector, under date of September 3, 1892, reports as follows:

There were 673 deaths in this city during the month of August, 1892.

Sixty-nine of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, 46 by enteric fever, 3 by bilious fever, 16 by so-called pernicious fever, 8 by paludal fevers, 2 by croup, and 2 by glanders.

During the week ending September 1 there were 139 deaths, 17 of which were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 68 new cases; 14 were caused by enteric fever, 5 by so-called pernicious fever, and 3 by paludal fever.

Amid all the rumors of cholera in different parts of the world, it is believed to be a fact that none of the pest has invaded this island as yet, though the commercial intercourse between the ports of this place and the infected cities of Europe is quite extensive.

Cienfuegos.—Two weeks ending August 28, 1892. Total deaths, 38, including 1 from yellow fever.

Santiago de Cuba.—First half of August, 1892. Total deaths, 43, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5.

FRANCE—*Rheims*.—Month of July, 1892. Population. 105,408. Total deaths, 256, including enteric fever, 1; smallpox, 1; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1; diphtheria and croup, 3; and phthisis pulmonalis, 24.

Rouen.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 111,847. Total deaths, 329, including enteric fever, 37; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1; and phthisis pulmonalis, 27.

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

GIBRALTAR, August 27, 1892.

The board of health this day decided to subject all arrivals at this port from the ports of Havre and Bordeaux to 14 days' quarantine.

By order:

JOHN C. KING,
Secretary to the Board of Health.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended August 27 corresponded to an annual rate of 18.5 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,188,449. The lowest rate was recorded in Croydon, viz, 14.7, and the highest in Preston, viz, 32.5 a thousand.

London.—One thousand four hundred and six deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 42; scarlet fever, 28; diphtheria, 38; whooping cough, 13; enteric fever, 8; diarrhea and dysentery, 158; and cholera and choleraic diarrhea, 3. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 17.2 a thousand. In greater London 1,821 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.5 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included measles 17 and diarrhea 80.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended August 27, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 17.5 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Londonberry, viz, 4.7, and the highest in Galway, viz, 34.0 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 161 deaths were registered, including measles, 2; whooping cough, 1; diphtheria, 1; typhus, 1; enteric fever, 1; and diarrhea, 9.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended August 27 corresponded to an annual rate of 16.2 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 10.3, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 20.6 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 452, including measles, 12; scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria, 4; whooping cough, 11; fever, 4; and diarrhea, 34.

HAYTI—*Cape Haytien*.—Period from July 9 to August 27, 1892. Population, 15,000. Total deaths, 27. None from contagious diseases.

JAMAICA.—Period from August 13 to 27, 1892, inclusive. The health of all the ports of the island is reported as good.

MALTA AND GOZO.—First half of July, 1892. Total deaths, 274, including measles 44 and enteric fever 3.

NEW SOUTH WALES—*New Castle*.—Months of May, June, and July, 1892. Total deaths, 95. None from contagious diseases.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—Month of April, 1892. Population, 589. One death, from Bright's disease.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Paris	Aug. 27.....	2,424,705	1,068	.....	.....	2	.....	11	5	26	10	5
Vienna	Aug. 6.....	1,406,933	545	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	27	6	3
Vienna	Aug. 13.....	1,406,933	519	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	15	14	10	.....
Glasgow	Aug. 24.....	669,059	212	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	3	.....	.....
Liverpool	Aug. 27.....	513,790	209	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	1	.....	.....
Warsaw	Aug. 20.....	490,417	279	.....	.....	5	.....	4	18	10	.....	.....
Brussels	Aug. 20.....	482,158	192	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rome	Aug. 27.....	438,123	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....
Rome	Aug. 31.....	438,123	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Lyons	Aug. 20.....	430,000	227	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Amsterdam	July 20.....	426,480	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amsterdam	Aug. 6.....	426,480	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....
Amsterdam	Aug. 13.....	426,480	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Amsterdam	Aug. 20.....	426,480	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Amsterdam	Aug. 27.....	426,480	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	1	.....
Cairo	Aug. 11.....	374,838	383	.....	.....	2	1	12	.....	.....	.....	1
Munich	Aug. 13.....	366,000	172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Copenhagen	Aug. 20.....	326,000	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Copenhagen	Aug. 27.....	326,000	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Odessa	Aug. 20.....	302,000	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Cologne	Aug. 27.....	294,329	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	.....
Edinburgh	Aug. 27.....	264,787	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Palermo	Aug. 20.....	250,000	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Stockholm	Aug. 30.....	248,051	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	3	.....	1
Stockholm	Aug. 27.....	248,051	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	5	.....	.....
Antwerp	Aug. 13.....	241,263	115	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antwerp	Aug. 20.....	241,263	110	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Antwerp	Aug. 27.....	241,263	124	8	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alexandria	Aug. 11.....	231,396	209	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Bristol	Aug. 27.....	223,592	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....
Rotterdam	Aug. 27.....	216,679	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Hanover	Aug. 20.....	185,200	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....
Prague	Aug. 20.....	183,703	134	.....	.....	2	.....	1	4	5	2	.....
Prague	Aug. 27.....	183,703	124	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	3	.....
Genoa	Aug. 20.....	181,702	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Genoa	Aug. 27.....	181,737	69	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frankfort-on-the-Main	Aug. 20.....	180,000	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Trieste	Aug. 20.....	158,054	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....
Christiania	Aug. 27.....	156,500	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Nuremberg	Aug. 13.....	151,209	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Ghent	Aug. 20.....	150,208	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Funchal	Aug. 20.....	140,000	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stuttgart	Aug. 27.....	139,659	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Bremen	Aug. 20.....	126,600	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crefeld	Aug. 20.....	108,000	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crefeld	Aug. 27.....	108,000	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Crefeld	Sept. 7.....	108,000	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aix-la-Chapelle	Aug. 21.....	106,833	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....

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.
Gothenburg	Aug. 20.....	105,800	31						1			
Rheims	Aug. 27.....	105,408	69					1			1	
Leghorn	Aug. 28.....	103,395	37					2		1		
Zurich	Aug. 20.....	91,323	11						1	5	1	2
Mannheim	Aug. 27.....	80,000	42									
Mayence	Aug. 27.....	72,281	27							1	2	
Edinburgh	Aug. 27.....	69,956	18						1			
Georgetown.....	July 9.....	53,176	30									
Georgetown.....	Aug. 6.....	53,176	29									
Marsala	Aug. 13.....	40,131	26							2		
Marsala	Aug. 20.....	40,131	19				1	3				
Schiedam	Aug. 27.....	25,372	10									
Vera Cruz.....	Sept. 2.....	25,000	18		15			1				
Girgenti.....	Aug. 20.....	23,847	3									
Kingston, Can	Sept. 2.....	19,264	8									
Kingston, Can	Sept. 9.....	19,264	13									
Sagua la Grande.....	Aug. 27.....	18,109	11					3				
Victoria.....	Aug. 27.....	16,841	8			1						
Antigua.....	Aug. 20.....	16,664	20									
Antigua.....	Aug. 27.....	16,664	11									
Flushing	Aug. 20.....	14,000	7									
Flushing	Aug. 27.....	14,000	2									
Matamoros.....	Sept. 2.....	12,000	6									
Sonneberg	Aug. 28.....	12,000	7									
Nassau	Aug. 20.....	10,914										
Nassau	Aug. 27.....	10,914										
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.	Aug. 5.....	10,750	3									
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.	Aug. 12.....	10,750	2									
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.	Aug. 19.....	10,750	3									
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.	Aug. 26.....	10,750	2									
Guelph	Sept. 3.....	10,539	1									
Queenstown	Sept. 3.....	10,340	4									
Tuxpan	Aug. 27.....	10,280	10									
Chatham	Sept. 3.....	10,000	1									
Port Sarnia.....	Sept. 3.....	6,600	2									
Turks Islands.....	Aug. 3.....	4,744	4									
Turks Islands.....	Aug. 10.....	4,744	6									
Turks Islands.....	Aug. 17.....	4,744	6									
Turks Islands.....	Aug. 24.....	4,744	5									
Clifton.....	Sept. 3.....	3,249										
Amherstburg.....	Sept. 3.....	2,260										
Monte Cristy.....	Aug. 6.....	1,750	1									
Monte Cristy.....	Aug. 13.....	1,750										
Monte Cristy.....	Aug. 20.....	1,750	1									
Monte Cristy.....	Aug. 27.....	1,750	1									
Waubashene.....	Sept. 3.....	1,000										

OFFICIAL :

WALTER WYMAN,

Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.