

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 7, 1892.

No. 41.

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UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

New York City free from cholera—Discontinuance of daily health bulletins.

The following telegrams have been received:

NEW YORK, *October 1, 1892.*

On account of the entire absence of cholera from this city since September 19, no more bulletins will be issued.

EMMONS CLARK,
Secretary.

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

New York Quarantine—No new cases of cholera.

QUARANTINE, S. I., *October 5, 1892.*

There are no cases of cholera in New York Bay. There are two convalescents and a number of persons who were exposed but have passed the period of detention without development. We will have discharged all persons employed in the lower bay and those detained for observation, etc., by expiration of this week unless there are some new developments, which I do not anticipate.

WM. T. JENKINS,
Health Officer.

Cape Charles Quarantine—Treatment of the North German Lloyd steamer Gera.—Surgeon Hutton sends the following report:

SEPTEMBER 27, 1892.

SIR: In reply to Department letter "H. W. A.," of the 26th instant, requesting a report upon the sanitary condition of the North German Lloyd steamer *Gera*, her immigrants, baggage, and cargo, I have respectfully to report that the *Gera* arrived at this station on the 23d instant, having on board a crew of 95 and 968 immigrants. She sailed from Bremen, Germany, on the 10th instant. She had consular certificate from Mr. Hugo M. Starkloff, attesting that all the immigrants on board had been kept under sanitary control for several days before embarkation; that both the steamer and all baggage had been disinfected; that none of the immigrants were from infected districts, and no Russians were among them.

On arrival here, a careful inspection of the records of the ship showed that but 16 cases of all sorts of sickness had been treated by the ship's surgeons during the voyage, among which were toothache, gonorrhea, menorrhagia, parturition, etc., the only serious case being one of dysentery, which, after 10 days' treatment, had recovered on arrival here. Only 1 death occurred, that of a child, two months old, from inanition, due to premature birth (seven months).

At the first inspection not a single person was sick abed. Every immigrant and all the crew were made to pass slowly in single file before Surgeon Carter and Passed Assistant Surgeon Perry, who examined every one physically, while Surgeon Hutton and the master of vessel counted them, and not one presented symptoms of illness of any kind. A better condition of health can not be found anywhere among 1,063 people.

As a matter of precaution, however, we have disinfected again, by live steam, all immigrant baggage kept in the steerage.

Her cargo is general, mainly from Vienna, and not likely to carry infection. There are aboard 86 small bales of grain bags, carried from Baltimore to the docks at Bremen, and there emptied, and returned. As these did not pass beyond the docks at Bremen, and that port was not infected, I do not deem it necessary to disinfect them.

I beg, therefore, to state that, in my opinion, nothing is to be gained, from a sanitary standpoint, by detaining these people for a longer period than five days from the completion of the last disinfection of the immigrant baggage.

On the other hand, detention on a vessel lying at anchor, with the consequent stagnation of the air in the close quarters and the mental depression caused by virtual imprisonment, disappointment, etc., will in all probability cause sickness of serious magnitude.

I am of the opinion, therefore, that it is safe and advisable to release the people on the *Gera* by Friday next, provided no suspicious diseases develop in the meantime, which I do not apprehend. At this date all are well.

Respectfully yours,

W. H. H. HUTTON,
Surgeon, M.-H. S.

To the SURGEON-GENERAL U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Cleveland, Ohio—Local inspection of passengers discontinued ; State inspection in force.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Brooks, Marine-Hospital Service, furnishes the following information under date of September 29 :

I have the honor to report that the inspection of passenger trains, vessels, and canal boats instituted by the city of Cleveland on the 18th instant was discontinued last night (28th).

The inspection of passenger trains under the direction of the Ohio State board of health at various points of ingress into this State is still in operation.

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

Inspection of immigrants at Saulte Ste. Marie, Mich.—The following report has been received from A. A. Surgeon Floyd, dated September 30, 1892 :

Thirty-seven immigrants arrived this day from Quebec on C. P. R. R., having landed from steamer *Vancouver* from Liverpool. Each individual brought a certificate of inspection and disinfection from Quebec. I detained them, and submitted their baggage, etc., to steam at 40-pound pressure for one hour, after which it was all ticketed and marked passed, each passenger also receiving a certificate that they were in good health. They will proceed upon their journey to the Western States to-morrow, if not detained by local authorities.

Conflict of State and local boards at Detroit, Mich.—Surgeon Geo. W. Stoner, under date of September 28, furnishes the following additional information upon this subject, referred to in ABSTRACT of September 30:

Confirming my telegrams of the 26th and 27th instant, respectively, (1) "Meeting of State and local boards here to-morrow; will wire results," and (2) "Two more inspectors needed to cover requirements of State board, United States inspectors will obey State regulations; answer," I beg leave to report that the meeting referred to, continued nearly all day yesterday without resulting in a definite understanding between the State and local boards. The requirements of the two boards are somewhat different, but in my opinion there need be no conflict at all.

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

If, for example, one of the boards requires longer detention and disinfection of baggage of certain immigrants than the other board requires, it simply becomes the duty of the inspector appointed to aid the State and local authorities to carry out the longer detention and disinfection until compromise shall have been effected, regardless of the board or the authority from which the order proceeds.

At present the State board is unwilling to pass immigrants on the certificates of the Canadian quarantine officials, but requires further disinfection, etc., not necessarily twenty days' detention, before admitting them to Michigan, while the local (Detroit) board, in view of its own recent inspection, is accepting the official certificates from Quebec and Montreal. The official certificates from New York are also accepted by the local board.

More inspectors will be needed to do the work, and means of disinfection must also be supplied, if the State board insists upon having the work done on the Canadian side.

The telegram stating that two more inspectors are needed was sent, and the answer requested, upon the suggestion of the committee of the State board, Dr. Baker and Mr. Wells.

In company with the gentlemen, last evening I visited the several railroad stations in Windsor, and I am satisfied that the present force of inspectors will not be sufficient to carry out a system of general and detailed inspection and disinfection if such system shall be established.

A copy of the rules of the State board of health for disinfection of baggage of immigrants is herewith inclosed. The disinfecting process, however, has not yet been commenced at Detroit or Windsor.

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

The following action was taken upon the report :

[Telegram.]

OCTOBER 1, 1892.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *Detroit, Mich.* :

In accordance with recommendation of Surgeon Stoner, you are authorized to employ two additional inspectors.

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General.

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

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 30, 1892.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
German steamship Venetia....	Sept. 25	Hamburg....	Baltimore ...	Disinfected	Sept. 30
British steamship Delano.....	Sept. 27	Rotterdam..	.....do.....	Disinfected clothing by order.	Sept. 28
German steamship München..	Sept. 30	Bremerhaven.	.....do.....	Held for disinfection.	
German steamship Scandia...	Sept. 30	New York...	.....do.....	Held for observation.	

Twenty-two vessels inspected and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended October 1, 1892.

Br. steamship Kate Fawcett <i>a</i>	Sept. 7	Hamburg....	Phila.....	Disinfected, except hold.	Sept. 25
Br. steamship Loch Etive <i>a</i>	Sept. 9	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 25
Barge Willie and Bennie <i>b</i>	Sept. 25	Phila.....	.....do.....	Detained.....	
Phila. Trans. and Light. Co. barge, No. 2. <i>b</i>	Sept. 25	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
British ss. Twickenham.....	Sept. 29	Havana	Waiting orders.	Disinfected	Oct. 1
British ss. Bear Creek.....	Oct. 1	Dartmouth..	Phila.....	Detained	
Bel. steamship Cancase.....	Oct. 1	Barcelona..	.....do.....	.....do.....	
British ss. Guy Collin <i>c</i>	Oct. 1	King's Lynn	Waiting orders.	.....do.....	

a Previously reported. Released by request of Philadelphia board of health. *b* Contains rags from Kate Fawcett and Loch Etive. *c* Arrived during night.

Twenty-seven vessels inspected and passed.

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 29, 1892.

British steamship May <i>a</i>	Sept. 10	Vera Cruz...	Mobile.....	Held for disinfection.	
Am. sch. Carrie A. Buckrean..	Sept. 24	Cuba .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	

a Previously reported.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 24, 1892.

Fifteen vessels inspected and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 2, 1892.

Four vessels inspected and passed.

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

CONNECTICUT—*New Haven*.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 86,000. Total deaths, 190, including phthisis pulmonalis, 7; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria and croup, 3; measles, 2; and whooping cough, 1.

Month of August, 1892. Total deaths, 181, including phthisis pulmonalis, 11; enteric fever, 6; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria and croup, 7; measles, 6; and whooping cough, 3.

MAINE—*Portland*.—Four weeks ended September 10, 1892. Population, 40,000. Total deaths, 53, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 2; and whooping cough, 1.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended September 24, 1892. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 71 observers, indicate that membranous croup, inflammation of bowels, scarlet fever, inflammation of kidney, typho-malarial fever, influenza, pleuritis, and pneumonia increased, and that puerperal fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, diphtheria, and whooping cough decreased in area of prevalence.

NEW YORK.—Month of August, 1892. Reports to the State board of health from eight districts, including New York City, Brooklyn, and 147 other cities, towns, and villages, show a total of 10,903 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1,056; smallpox, 18; enteric fever, 182; scarlet fever, 61; croup and diphtheria, 275; measles, 51; and whooping cough, 138.

RHODE ISLAND.—Month of July, 1892. Reports to the State board of health from cities and towns having an aggregate population of 290,140, show a total of 654 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 45; enteric fever, 6; diphtheria, 3; scarlet fever, 2; croup, 2; and measles, 2.

Month of September, 1892. Reports from cities and towns having an aggregate population of 316,134, show a total of 634 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 52; enteric fever, 13; diphtheria, 4; scarlet fever, 3; croup, 3; measles, 2; and whooping cough, 4.

VIRGINIA—*Lynchburg*.—Month of September, 1892. Population, 24,000. Total deaths, 36, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; enteric fever, 2; and whooping cough, 1.

[illegible]

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended October 3, 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.....	51	.....	1	.94	.....	.94
Portland, Me.....	53	1	.....	.87	.....	.73
Boston, Mass.....	57	.....	.....	.83	.....	.83
Block Island, R. I.....	59	.....	1	.87	.....	.87
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	57	.....	2	.84	.....	.83
New York, N. Y.....	61	.....	.....	.81	.....	.81
Philadelphia, Pa.....	63	.....	2	.64	.....	.64
Atlantic City, N. J.....	62	.....	2	.77	.....	.77
Baltimore, Md.....	63	.....	2	.77	.....	.77
Washington, D. C.....	63	.....	2	.81	.....	.81
Lynchburg, Va.....	64	.....	2	.88	.....	.88
Norfolk, Va.....	67	.....	3	.95	.....	.95
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	66	.....	4	.87	.....	.87
Wilmington, N. C.....	69	.....	2	1.24	.....	1.24
Charleston, S. C.....	72	.....	1	1.26	.....	1.26
Augusta, Ga.....	71	.....	2	.75	.....	.75
Savannah, Ga.....	72	.....	1	1.05	.....	.75
Jacksonville, Fla.....	75	.....	1	1.81	1.41	.....
Key West, Fla.....	81	.....	1	1.65	.....	.39
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	67	1	.....	.76	.....	.76
Mobile, Ala.....	73	.....	.....	.89	.....	.47
Montgomery, Ala.....	72	.....	1	.67	.....	.67
Vicksburg, Miss.....	72	.....	.....	.68	.....	.68
New Orleans, La.....	75	.....	.....	.83	.87	.....
Shreveport, La.....	72	1	.....	.76	.....	.76
Fort Smith, Ark.....	68	2	.....	.73	.....	.63
Little Rock, Ark.....	69	1	.....	.54	.....	.52
Palestine, Tex.....	71	4	.....	.84	.02	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	76	1	.....	1.13	.....	.83
San Antonio, Tex.....	73	5	.....	.74	.....	.10
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	76	2	.....	1.13	.....	1.07
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	68	1	.....	.74	.....	.74
Nashville, Tenn.....	66	1	.....	.74	.....	.74
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	67	.....	1	.82	.....	.82
Knoxville, Tenn.....	65	.....	.....	.66	.....	.66
Louisville, Ky.....	65	2	.....	.63	.....	.63
Indianapolis, Ind.....	60	6	.....	.70	.....	.70
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	63	2	.....	.52	.....	.52
Columbus, Ohio.....	60	3	.....	.63	.....	.63
Pittsburg, Pa.....	61	1	.....	.56	.....	.52
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	55	.....	.....	.71	.....	.69
Rochester, N. Y.....	56	1	.....	.61	.....	.59
Buffalo, N. Y.....	56	1	.....	.84	.....	.19
Erie, Pa.....	58	1	.....	.95	.....	.67
Cleveland, Ohio.....	58	2	.....	.75	.....	.65
Sandusky, Ohio.....	59	4	.....	.70	.....	.64
Detroit, Mich.....	58	2	.....	.56	.....	.56
Port Huron, Mich.....	55	3	.....	.59	.....	.59
Alpena, Mich.....	51	5	.....	.98	.....	.88
Marquette, Mich.....	51	8	.....	.98	.....	.42
Grand Haven, Mich.....	55	7	.....	.88	.....	.64
Milwaukee, Wis.....	57	6	.....	.67	.25	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	58	6	.....	.73	.....	.69
Duluth, Minn.....	50	13	.....	.88	.....	.88
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	54	12	.....	.60	.48	.....
La Crosse, Wis.....	55	11	.....	.82	.....	.72
Dubuque, Iowa.....	57	11	.....	.89	.....	.83
Davenport, Iowa.....	59	10	.....	.70	.....	.70
Des Moines, Iowa.....	58	12	.....	.77	.....	.77
Keokuk, Iowa.....	60	10	.....	.84	.....	.56
Springfield, Ill.....	61	7	.....	.84	.....	.84

* 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 October 3, 1892—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley—Cont'd.						
Cairo, Ill.....	65	3	.....	.56	.....	.56
St. Louis, Mo.....	64	7	.....	.67	.....	.66
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	63	6	.....	.74	.....	.66
Kansas City, Mo.....	62	9	.....	.95	.....	.63
Concordia, Kans.....	61	12	.....	.51	.....	.51
Omaha, Nebr.....	59	13	.....	.70	.....	.46
Yankton, S. Dak.....	57	14	.....	.53	.....	.53
Valentine, Nebr.....	55	14	.....	.35	.....	.35
Huron, S. Dak.....	53	15	.....	.35	.....	.34
Pierre, S. Dak.....	56	14	.....	.18	.....	.18
Extreme Northwest:						
Moorhead, Minn.....	50	14	.....	.56	.....	.56
Saint Vincent, Minn.....	47	13	.....	.49	.....	.47
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	51	14	.....	.28	.....	.28
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	50	13	.....	.18	.....	.12
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.....	49	14	.....	.18	.....	.18
Helena, Mont.....	51	12	.....	.22	.....	.14
Spokane, Wash.....	53	11	.....	.38	.....	.38
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	58	10	.....	.31	.....	.11
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	52	10	.....	.14	.....	.14
North Platte, Nebr.....	57	11	.....	.28	.....	.28
Denver, Colo.....	56	12	.....	.14	.....	.14
Montrose, Colo.....	56	11	.....	.28	.....	.28
Pueblo, Colo.....	68	9	.....	.13	.....	.13
Dodge City, Kans.....	62	9	.....	.34	.....	.34
Abilene, Tex.....	70	5	.....	.70	.....	.66
El Paso, Tex.....	69	2	.....	.28	.....	.28
Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	55	10	.....	.28	.....	.24
Tucson, Ariz.....	74	7	.....	.18	.....	.18
Pacific Coast:						
Olympia, Wash.....	54	7	.....	.94	.....	.94
Portland, Oreg.....	58	6	.....	.66	.....	.66
Roseburg, Oreg.....	57	8	.....	.37	.....	.37
Red Bluff, Cal.....	68	2	.....	.17	.....	.17
Sacramento, Cal.....	66	1	.....	.10	.08	.....
San Francisco, Cal.....	61	2	.....	.10	.....	.10
Los Angeles, Cal.....	67	1	.....	.10	.....	.10
San Diego, Cal.....	66	1	.....	.07	.....	.07
Yuma, Ariz.....	79	8	.....	.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.

Cholera at Buda-Pesth.

The following cablegram has been received:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 4, 1892.*

Our consul at Buda-Pesth cables (not dated, received to day) as follows: "Suspected cases in this city proved bacteriological examination Asiatic cholera Saturday evening; noon to-day. 35 cases officially announced; twelve fatal."

JOHN W. FOSTER,
Secretary of State.

To the Hon. THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Cholera at Liverpool—Precautionary measures taken by steamship companies.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Liverpool, September 15, 1892.

SIR: Continuing the subject of my No. 178 of the 29th August, I have to report that on the 30th I received authentic information that there were two cases of cholera in hospital here, and two as to which there was still some doubt. It is now certain that the four were cases of Asiatic cholera. Two have died and two have recovered. All were continental emigrants en route to the United States. There has been no further outbreak of the disease in this city, and thorough inspection is rapidly enforced in every spot where contagion might find lodgment.

With regard to the disinfecting processes, mentioned in the same dispatch, I desire to say that arrangements for steaming all steerage baggage and clothing were perfected on the 2d instant, and the effects of the steerage passengers booked to sail on the 3d, in the *Alaska* of the Guion Line, were thoroughly steamed, but on receipt, on the same day, of the order for twenty days' quarantine at United States ports of all ships conveying immigrants, these were put ashore and the *Alaska* sailed without steerage passengers.

The emigrants thus shut out, with others whom the companies had already contracted to carry, are being sent over in special ships with no other passengers. For their own protection, however as preventive of an outbreak during the voyage, some of the companies have requested me to disinfect, by the sulphur process, the effects of their emigrant passengers and certify accordingly. This I have done in several cases.

The one experiment proved that to continue the steaming process properly would necessitate great enlargement of the plant, at considerable expense, and as it was believed that even with this precaution the twenty days' quarantine at United States ports would still be required, the steamship companies concluded to abandon it.

Since the declaration of quarantine none of the first-class passenger ships hence have taken steerage passengers or emigrants, and all the

steamship companies here, so far as I can learn, have issued orders that for the present no steerage passengers shall be "booked," and every effort is being made on their part to avoid taking first and second class passengers from infected districts.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS H. SHERMAN,

Consul.

To the Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,

Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Cholera—Second case at Newcastle-on-Tyne from Hamburg.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Newcastle-on-Tyne, September 7, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to report that since my dispatch, No. 26, of 2d instant, another fatal case of cholera has been reported to this district.

A seaman belonging to steamship *Elbe*, from Hamburg, died of cholera at Tyne Dock, near Jarrow, on the 5th instant, but no further cases have been reported, and the *Elbe* is still in quarantine.

I may say that although steamers are constantly arriving in the Tyne from Hamburg (30 hours), and the local authorities appear to be fully alive to the dangers of the situation, yet in the absence of authority from the local government board, no vessels are put in quarantine unless sickness is reported on board upon arrival.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HORACE W. METCALF,

Consul.

To the Hon. WM. F. WHARTON,

Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Cholera at Crefeld, Germany; Nantes, France; Brussels, Belgium.—The United States consul at Crefeld, under date of September 17, reports one case of cholera in the hospital, occurring in a family of actors lately arrived from Hamburg.

The United States consul at Nantes, France, also reports one case occurring in that city on the 10th of September.

The United States consul at Brussels, Belgium, under date of September 7, reports one case in that city in the family of a boatman who came from Antwerp.

Cholera at Hamburg.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Hamburg, September 7, 1892.

SIR: Referring you to Consul Johnson's dispatch, No. 176, dated August 25, 1892, I have to report as follows: Since the date of the above dispatch the cholera has made rapid progress, and ever since, with few exceptions, the increase of new cases and deaths has been a steady one. There is no doubt that the disease had already taken a firm hold before the authorities of Hamburg knew it. Some subordinate functionary has certainly been guilty of gross criminal negligence in not promptly reporting the very first case suspicious of being chol-

era. Had this been done the city would have been better prepared to fight the dread disease, instead of beginning her preparations after it had gained such a firm footing that the most strenuous efforts on the part of the authorities were, for the time at least, powerless.

As a consequence of this unprepared condition, I may mention that even to day no absolutely reliable statistics as to the number of victims is obtainable. The figures published by the Medical Board show a discrepancy up to date of over 2,000 deaths against the number of those actually buried. Of course statistics like these are of no value, and consequently the senate cholera commission has ordered the government statistical bureau to revise the reports of the medical bureau, and in future the statistics will be kept and published by the former. It is to be hoped that then the reports may be relied upon.

Citizens' committees and associations are now eagerly assisting the authorities in their efforts, and it is claimed that a decrease in the number of new cases and deaths has been officially ascertained. I must confess, however, that, according to the best information I can get, it is my opinion that this decrease is not probable. The greatest danger we have to guard against is our water supply, which is derived from the river Elbe, the very same river into which the sewers open. With such conditions it is hardly surprising that such a disease should increase as rapidly as it has done in Hamburg.

Shipping and trade in general are almost at a standstill. All steamship lines have absolutely refused to carry steerage passengers, while the Hamburg-American Packet Company will only carry such goods as are not liable to infection.

For the disinfection of such articles as hides, skins, furs, feathers, wool, hair, guts, rennets, etc., I have concluded an arrangement with Messrs. Philipp Bauer & Co. of this city. These gentlemen have transformed a large warehouse on the other side of the river into a disinfecting station, which they have placed in charge of a sworn chemist of the Hamburg chamber of commerce. Under this functionary's superintendence the goods are subjected, unbaled or unboxed, for six consecutive hours, to the fumes of sulphurous acid gas, as prescribed in the Treasury Department's circular of July 8, 1892. He thereupon gives a certificate of disinfection over his seal and signature. This certificate is then authenticated by the chamber of commerce, and finally legalized by the United States consular officer. I think this procedure will insure a thorough disinfection of the goods mentioned.

I am seeing that all vessels, whether carrying passengers or not, are also disinfected as prescribed in the above-mentioned circular of the Treasury Department. Their disinfection I have arranged to be watched by special officers of the police department. The certificate of disinfection is issued by the chief of police and is authenticated by me. Rags are not shipped at all from here, and as no more emigrants sail from this port, I am constrained to the opinion that everything possible is being done by the consulate to prevent the transfer of the contagion to the United States.

I shall keep the Department posted of any important changes or new phases, by cable if necessary.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. BURKE,
U. S. Vice-Consul.

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

*Revised statistics of the epidemic.*CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, September 13, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the *Reichsanzeiger* of the 12th instant gives the following figures as the result of the revision by the Hamburg Senate of the cholera returns from the 20th August, 1892, until the 10th September, 1892:

Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
August 20.....	86	36	September 1.....	843	394
August 21.....	83	22	September 2.....	809	478
August 22.....	200	70	September 3.....	777	437
August 23.....	272	111	September 4.....	679	293
August 24.....	367	114	September 5.....	582	281
August 25.....	673	192	September 6.....	485	258
August 26.....	991	315	September 7.....	419	224
August 27.....	1,101	456	September 8.....	346	160
August 28.....	1,036	428	September 9.....	350	150
August 29.....	982	394	September 10.....	213	113
August 30.....	1,086	484			
August 31.....	858	395	Total.....	13,948	5,805

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

W. H. EDWARDS,

To the Hon. W. F. WHARTON,

Consul-General.

Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

*Cholera—Investigation of six cases at Bremen by Professor Koch.*CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Bremen, September 9, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to confirm the following cablegrams:

September 5, 1892. Department of State, Washington: "Two deaths supposed cholera. Dr. Koch here to investigate."

September 5, 1892. Department of State, Washington: "Professor Koch states excellent sanitary condition in Bremen and Bremerhaven. Single cases cholera transmitted, may occur. No danger of epidemic cholera."

September 7, 1892. Department of State, Washington: "Health officer reports no cholera Bremen."

In addition to this I herewith give an extract from the official report of the health commission of Bremen, enumerating all cases of Asiatic cholera which occurred in this city since the outbreak of the epidemic in Hamburg:

Case 1.—Constance Pusau, three years old, came from Hamburg, and died three days after arrival in Bremen.

Case 2.—Lighterman Grosskopf came from Hamburg on one of the lighters; died next day.

Case 3.—Lighterman Garrels, from same lighter, died from cholera typhus, seven days after having been taken ill.

Case 4.—Elias Becker, a Russian traveling through Bremen on his trip from Riga to London, died within a day.

Cases 5 and 6.—Adelheid Reuter and her son, Christian Reuter, two years of age, of Bremen, transferred to hospital on the 3d of September, died on the 4th of September.

Since the 3d of September no case of cholera has been reported from the city and vicinity of Bremen.

Professor Koch, who came from Berlin, sent by the Reichsamt, examined very closely Bremen and Bremerhaven, and declared the sanitary condition of both cities excellent; the water from the "Weser" free from infection, and the professor expressed at the same time great satisfaction as to the measures taken by the medical commission at Bremen to keep their city clean and healthy in every particular.

Professor Koch was also greatly pleased about the precautions taken by the North German Lloyd as regards their ships, passengers, and baggage, and believes that there exists no reason to think that an epidemic of cholera will make its appearance in Bremen.

This, of course, does not exclude the transmittal of a few sporadic cases from Hamburg or other places, notwithstanding the great precaution taken with all passengers arriving in Bremen.

You will perceive from this report that the rumors as regards cholera in Bremen which seem to alarm traveling Americans in other cities of Europe are entirely unfounded, and that Bremen to day is one of the safest harbors in Europe.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HUGO M. STARKLOFF,
United States Consul.

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

Cholera—History and statistics of previous epidemics in Hamburg and Berlin.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, September 7, 1892.

SIR: The following figures in respect of former cholera epidemics in Hamburg may prove of possible interest at this time:

Year.	Duration.	Days.	Cases.	Deaths.	Rate per cent. of deaths.
1831	13-10 to 19-1	81	937	439	46.8
1832	2-2 to 17-2	320	3,349	1,652	49.3
1848	1-9 to 31-12	122	3,687	1,765	47.9
1849	14-5 to 22-11	193	1,187	592	49.9
1850	26-6 to 11-1	200	794	440	55.6
1853	23-6 to 29-10	129	558	302	54.1
1854	14-6 to 14-11	154	478	311	65.1
1855	30-6 to 22-10	125	353	204	57.9
1856	13-6 to 14-11	155	121	78	64.4
1857	9-6 to 27-11	172	765	491	64.2
1859	30-6 to 5-10	135	2,586	1,285	49.7
1866	30-6 to 22-10	115	2,254	1,185	52.8
1871	1-8 to 24-9	55	171	101	59.1
1873	14-6 to 8-11	148	1,729	1,005	58.1

The figures from 1866 to 1873 represent the entire territory of the State of Hamburg, while the other figures are merely for the city.

In 1866, Hamburg had, with its suburbs, a population of about 260,000; in 1873, about 330,000; in 1890, about 570,000.

If you compare the figures given in the above tables with the 7,500 cases and 3,273 deaths reported in the period from August 18 to Sep-

tember 7, 1892, you must, with all allowances for the increase of population, admit that the present epidemic is the most serious that has at any time prevailed at Hamburg.

In 1871 the smallpox epidemic which then visited Hamburg carried off more than 4,000 persons.

The following figures show the number of deaths from cholera in Berlin during the different visitations of cholera to this capital:

Year.	Deaths.	Year.	Deaths.
1831.....	1,423	1866.....	5,457
1882—March, 1883.....	412	1867.....	11
1837.....	2,338	1868.....	2
1848.....	1,595	1869.....	3
1849.....	3,552	1870.....	1
1850.....	711	1871.....	49
1852.....	165	1872.....	2
1853.....	940	1873.....	716
1855.....	1,385		

Since 1873 there has been no epidemic of cholera in Germany.

In this connection I inclose, as of possible interest, a clipping from the *Standard* of London of September 6, 1892, entitled the history of cholera.

The general health of the city of Berlin is very good, considering the extreme and unusual heat of the past six weeks.

So far every case of cholera reported here has been traced to Hamburg except one.

There have been many suspicious cases sent to the hospitals here, but so far only six deaths from Asiatic cholera.

At the present moment there is not the slightest sign of an epidemic of cholera in Berlin.

Many children, as will be seen by the inclosed statement, have died during this past week of a variety of intestinal diseases, but not cholera morbus, and certainly not Asiatic cholera, if the official reports are to be trusted.

The sanitary situation here may therefore be said to be satisfactory, considering the nearness and situation of Hamburg.

No doubt infected persons from Hamburg may now and then escape the sanitary guard at the outskirts of this city, but sooner or later every suspected case is detected and promptly isolated.

The Berlin public fully realize the gravity of the situation, but there is not the slightest panic in any quarter.

A most confident feeling prevails here among all classes in respect of the power of the sanitary authorities to prevent any serious epidemic.

This feeling is certainly indorsed by the statistics of what has occurred here since the outbreak of the cholera at Hamburg and the appearance of the first case here.

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

W. H. EDWARDS,

Consul-General.

To the Hon. W. F. WHARTON,

Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Cholera—Isolated cases in German towns traced to fugitives from Hamburg.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, September 9, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Treasury circulars, Nos. 141, 143, and 147, prescribing regulations for the disinfection of the personal baggage and effects of immigrants and of old rags imported from Europe to the United States, all of which have been carefully noted and copies thereof distributed to the several consulates which are under the supervision of this office.

In the same connection, I have to report that the sanitary condition of the consular district of Frankfort has been throughout the summer and still remains entirely satisfactory. The most careful exercise of all means at my command has failed to reveal a single case of Asiatic cholera in the consular district of Frankfort since the beginning of the present epidemic in Hamburg. There have been recorded in Frankfort during the past ten days a few cases of cholera morbus, but generally of a mild type and easily attributable to the unusually protracted and severe heat of July and August.

At several points within the supervision of this consulate-general—notably at Coblenz, in the district of Cologne, and at Carlsruhe and Heilkrone in the district of Mannheim—several cases have occurred in which fugitives from Hamburg have been attacked by Asiatic cholera within two or three days after their arrival, and about two-thirds of such instances have died, but so perfect has been the isolation of these imported cases, and so good the general sanitary condition of the places named, that in no instance has the contagion been kindled, and the disease has thus far been strictly confined to the persons who had already been infected at Hamburg.

This fact, considered in contrast with what occurred during the cholera epidemics of 1884 and 1885, in southern France, when a single stricken fugitive from Marseilles was sufficient to kindle at many interior towns and villages, an epidemic which would scourge an entire community, is of the highest and most assuring significance.

Throughout central, southern, and western Germany the most rigid precautionary measures have been adopted, and at this time there seems to be no good reason to doubt that the epidemic of this year, at least, will be confined to Hamburg and its immediate vicinity. The utmost degree of watchfulness will continue to be maintained, and on the first appearance of danger the facts will be promptly communicated to the Department.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
Consul-General.

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

Cholera at Hanover, Germany.

CONSULAR AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES,

Hanover, September 3, 1892.

SIR: I beg to inform you that in obedience to instructions I have cabled to the Department of State in Washington notice of the fact

that Asiatic cholera has made its appearance in this city. I am officially informed by the royal police department here that to-day the bacteriological institute in this city confirmed the fact of the appearance of the disease in Hanover:

While as yet there has been only one case (there have been several suspicious cases in different places in this half of your consular district), I have felt it my duty to notify the Department at once, owing to the fact that large quantities of rags, wool, and feathers are now en route from Hanover to various Atlantic ports of the United States (Boston, New York, and Philadelphia).

As yet the disease is by no means epidemic here, and the authorities have taken every precaution to resist its advance. The municipal authorities of Hanover have prohibited the purchase, sale, and collection of rags, thus absolutely stopping this important branch of business for the present. The danger, however, to our country lies in the wares which have already been shipped via infected ports and in the wares stored in infected places in Germany now, which, so soon as our Government removes the prohibition on their importation, will be sent to the United States, after more or less thorough "disinfection." So far, during the current quarter, the total value of the rags, wool, and feathers shipped from this consular district to the United States exceeds that of any other article.

Consular Regulations, paragraph 335, indicates that a telegram should be sent only when the disease has already become epidemic in a place, but I believe that the threatening danger in this case warrants me in giving the Department prompt warning, in order that shipments of the sorts referred to, may receive special attention.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. MURPHY,
U. S. Consular Agent.

To L. AUSTIN SPAULDING, Esq.,
U. S. Consul, Brunswick.

[Translation from the Hanover *Courier* of September 8, 1892.]

Cholera.—In our city, so far, altogether only four cases of cholera have appeared, which are all to be regarded as imported. Two of the patients have already been dismissed as cured, two are still being treated by physicians; as yet no death from cholera has occurred.

Cholera at Stettin, Germany.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Stettin, September 12, 1892.

SIR: In confirming my cablegram of this morning, "three cholera cases, two fatal, stated," permit me to inform you of the results of the bacteriological examination of the first four cases, just completed, which establishes the fact that the above were cases of Asiatic cholera. Three of these cases have so far terminated fatally.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

PAUL GRISCHOW,
U. S. Vice-Consul.

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

Naples, Italy—Sanitary condition—Few isolated cases of cholera.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Naples, September 16, 1892.

SIR: In acknowledging the receipt of your circular bearing date September 1, 1892, and thinking it may be of interest and use to your service, I venture to inform you that the health and sanitary condition of the port of Naples was never better than at this time, and this holds good, also, I am reliably informed, in regard to the whole of the province. It is free from any epidemic, and no contagious or infectious disease whatever exists.

Two cases, however, of supposed cholera did occur recently on the Island of Capri (twenty miles or more away), resulting in death. The first case was that of a German woman, lately arrived from Hamburg, with the germs of the disease in her system. The second was a native woman, a member of the family where the first case originated. The surviving members of this family have been isolated, and every precaution possible resorted to, in order to prevent the spread of the infection, and the work of disinfection still goes on with great activity.

Wooden houses are being erected for the reception and isolation of new cases, should any develop, and pure drinking water, with which Naples is so abundantly supplied, is being sent to the island for the use of the people, instead of the impure well water, which they have been accustomed to drink.

The physician of the town, "Doctor Cerio," writes me that the situation there has greatly improved, and he believes that further danger from cholera is not to be feared. The newspapers also report the health of the place to be good, and confidence and tranquility are returning to reassure the inhabitants that danger from the fell destroyer has passed.

During the great cholera epidemic in Naples during the years 1884, 1885, and 1886, Capri had not a single case. I have the honor to report the sailing of the "Fabre line" steamship *Massilia*, Captain Verries, on the 13th instant, with 476 emigrants on board, all, after a careful examination (at which I was present), pronounced in good health by the medical and port authorities. The sleeping compartments and mattresses were fumigated for eight hours with sulphur, and their baggage with steam, each piece about fifteen minutes. Please find inclosed some newspaper clippings relative to the public health of Naples.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. STEEL TEVELLS,
United States Consul.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL
 U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Preventative measures adopted by the city council of Vienna against cholera.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Vienna, September 12, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a translation of the ordinance adopted by the city council of Vienna, and printed in the newspapers here, for the prevention of the introduction of cholera and for the sanitary care of the city and the patients therein should the dreaded disease make its appearance.

As no case of cholera has, as yet, been reported to have occurred within the limits of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy this year, and as that disease has raged in the countries on the eastern and northern frontiers of this Empire, it would seem that the preventative measures adopted by the Austrian authorities are deserving of special notice and consideration.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

FREDERICK D. GRANT.

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

[Translation.]

In each of the nineteen districts of Vienna there is a transportation office, with conveyances, consisting of wagons and horses, to carry patients having infectious diseases. In each of these offices there are constantly on duty two carriers out of the thirty-six which have recently been engaged. In case of the breaking out of an epidemic, five great central stations will be opened in addition, provided with thirteen two-horse carriages, and the necessary attendants. Upon notice, which can be left at any police station, such carriage will immediately be sent to any place where a suspected case of cholera has shown itself. The city physicians in the different districts will be on permanent service, and will have to report three times a day, the last time in the evening, at the bureau of the town hall of their respective districts. They are not allowed to be absent for any length of time from their place of duty, and must keep the station master informed of their whereabouts, in order that they may be found at any time.

There will also be a permanent night service, consisting of a sanitary officer and a servant, to perform the necessary disinfections. In case danger becomes more imminent, a hired carriage is to be kept in waiting near the stations during the whole night, and a further increase of attendants is contemplated. If the cholera breaks out, the district will be divided into subdistricts, with a physician for each, for the special benefit of the poor, and, if required, additional assistants will be engaged. At the station of the first district, to which important notices from all the other districts are sent, there is a permanent service of physicians until 8 o'clock p. m. After that time, the medical men must be in the immediate neighborhood. A sanitary officer will have his lodging at the City Hall, to send information to the physicians during the night when travelers have to be examined.

At present, eleven steam disinfecting appliances are in operation, and ten more are being prepared, which it is hoped will be a sufficient safeguard in that direction. The localities where disinfection is performed are provided with all the necessary implements, and disinfectives are also kept in readiness to be sent to the more remote districts. Nurses and attendants have been supplied with printed instructions, and physicians and sanitary officers have been directed how to act.

The examination of travelers and passengers will take place by the city physicians, to which end a carriage will be placed at the latter's disposal. Most passengers will arrive in the first, second, fourth, and sixth districts, and in case of need an increase is planned in the number of physicians to make these examinations and those in private houses. The mayor of the city has addressed a petition to the Government, requesting that every railway train should be accompanied by a physi-

cian, from the frontier to its place of destination, to observe the passengers, which would be followed by a five-days' observation after they have reached Vienna.

Cholera—Review of the epidemic at St. Petersburg.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
St. Petersburg, September 7, 1892.

SIR: I am happy to inform you that there is a very sensible decrease in the number of cases of cholera and of deaths therefrom in this city the last few days. The epidemic has from its outbreak been of a mild character, as demonstrated by the small percentage of mortality, only about 30 per cent. of the cases proving fatal; the largest number of cases daily being about 260, and of deaths about 55. It has confined itself thus far to the poorer classes, but cases have occurred in all parts of the town and province, and have not been limited to the habitations of the poor; in fact, there has been a case in the house where this legation and I have our quarters.

The hospitals and special barracks erected for the care of cholera patients are reported to be admirably managed; so perfect is the order that the minister of the interior told me that he has given directions, in case of an attack, to be treated there instead of at his own dwelling.

A noble example of courage has just been shown by the Emperor and Empress, who two days ago came from Peterhof for the special purpose of inspecting personally the condition of the cholera patients at the hospitals, of cheering them, and encouraging those who are devoting themselves to their care. Their majesties visited a number of the hospitals, where several hundred patients were lying ill in all stages of the disease.

Their visit can not fail to have an excellent moral effect upon those who are obliged to remain here and face the danger; but it should be added that there is no evidence of uneasiness in the population; rather the contrary might be said to exist, apathy being shown to the degree of imprudence in the consumption of cucumbers, green fruit, and other unwholesome food, in cholera times.

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

GEORGE W. WURTS.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

Cholera at Teheran, Persia.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Teheran, August 6, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith confirm my telegraphic communication of this date, as follows: "Foster, Secretary of State, Washington. Cholera has broken out here. Ten deaths yesterday. FOX."

Owing to the entire lack of statistics it is almost impossible to obtain reliable information as to number of cases.

At present the scourge is confined to the native part of the town. There are absolutely no sanitary arrangements in that section. It is filthy beyond all description. The death rate will probably be large. Arrangements are being perfected to open the American Hospital, and it is hoped that good work may be done. It is expected that the

severest suffering will be in the Jewish quarter, since the greatest poverty exists there. The cholera has almost abated in Mesched, the first Persian city to be visited by the disease.

From a report just received here from Dr. Wulbert, physician to the English consulate-general at Mesched, there have been 16,000 cases of cholera and 5,000 deaths therefrom in Mesched since May last. The Persian towns, Kuchou, Damgon, and Bourgenord, having populations of from two to five thousand souls each, have been entirely depopulated. The same is to be said of the village of Abasabad and Sabsavan, where a thousand people perished. At Rucht, the principal Persian city on the Caspian Sea, the disease is abating.

At Tabriz, population 250,000, largest city in Persia, the deaths, according to latest reports, are from 80 to 100 per day from cholera.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM C. FOX,
Vice-Consul, in charge.

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

AUGUST 15, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, as mentioned in my No. 24 of August 6, the American Mission Hospital in Teheran has now been opened for the reception of cholera patients.

Up to yesterday there had been ten cases of cholera in the hospital, one of which was fatal.

Eighteen cases had been treated in the Jewish quarter in nine different houses; three cases were found in one house, and several persons found dying in the streets, were taken care of.

When the fact of the opening of the hospital for free treatment becomes generally known in the city, it will be taxed to its utmost.

The hospital is under the direct charge of Dr. W. W. Torrence, an American physician, assisted by the Rev. S. Laurence Ward and the Rev. Lewis T. Esulstyne, of the American Mission Station, and Mr. D. Griffith, a British subject in charge of the pharmacy.

In the hospital proper there are twenty-one beds; the grounds, however, are spacious, and large tents are ready to be used in case of emergency. Owing to the outbreak of cholera, the city is almost deserted by those who are able to leave.

The bazars are all closed; the same is the case with most of the shops. The Imperial Bank, being obliged to keep open, has agreed to pay all employes remaining on duty 50 per cent. additional salary. The hospital fund will soon be exhausted, and to continue the philanthropic work it is necessary to ask for contributions.

I consider the undertaking most important for the prestige of America in Persia, and this opinion is shared by our fellow-citizens resident here. I have succeeded in providing some money, but more is needed.

Some wealthy Persians have offered to assist. If, however, several thousand dollars could be sent from the United States, I believe that the work could be carried on without the assistance from Persian sources, which would add to our prestige, already very high here. Acting under this impression, I therefore telegraphed the Department yesterday, as per copy hereto appended.

I am, etc.,

WILLIAM C. FOX,
Vice-Consul, in charge.

India—Cholera not epidemic this year—Usual number of sporadic cases.

CONSULATE-GENERAL, U. S. A.,
Calcutta, August 22, 1892.

SIR: Referring to your dispatch, under date of July 19, 1892, confirming the following telegraphic instructions sent on the 15th instant: "Rigid disinfection against cholera required. Shipment from infected districts discouraged," I have the honor to state that 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 shipments from the part of India and Burma over which this consulate-general has supervision is, I believe, groundless, since 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 carrying any infection are rags, the shipment of which to the United States has for sometime been entirely discontinued. Every precaution is taken with regard to shipments from this consulate-general and its subordinate agencies, and whenever there shall be any apparent cause of alarm it will at once be reported to the Department of State.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL MERRILL,
Consul-General.

To the Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Imperfect methods of examination and disinfection of immigrants and their effects at Bologne.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Rouen, France, September 8, 1892.

SIR: In view of the sanitary precautions enjoined upon vessels carrying passengers and merchandise to the United States, I went to Bologne to see how they were carried out, that place being the principal port from which shipping takes place in this consulate to the United States, as the Rotterdam steamers touch there.

I was present at a medical examination of 150 emigrants by two physicians, and the fumigation of their clothing. These spasmodic precautionary measures must necessarily be imperfect. I am more than ever convinced that permanent and thorough physical and moral examination should be regularly and systematically carried out upon every passenger steamer.

I reported in detail to the special commissioners of emigration.

Personal observation impresses me with the belief that the shipping countries, if they persevere in their schemes, may render life quite safe and comfortable with them, while we may enjoy innumerable strikes and riots. They still have a large crop to dispose of.

It appears as if the precautionary measures might stamp out cholera; meanwhile typhus and scarlet fever and other diseases want looking after.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS,

To the Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON, Esq., U. S. Consul.
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

FRANCE—*Nice*.—Month of August, 1892. Population, 97,720. Total deaths, 108, including phthisis pulmonalis, 9; enteric fever, 8; diphtheria and croup, 3.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended September 17 corresponded to an annual rate of 18.6 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,188,449. The lowest rate was recorded in Huddersfield, viz, 9.7, and the highest in Preston, viz, 27.7 a thousand.

London.—One thousand three hundred and eighty-one deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 17; scarlet fever, 31; diphtheria, 36; whooping cough, 12; enteric fever, 19; typhus fever, 1; diarrhea and dysentery, 109; and cholera and choleraic diarrhea, 6. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 16.9 a thousand. In greater London 1,790 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.0 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included measles, 12; diphtheria, 11; and diarrhea, 39.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended September 17, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 18.6 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Lisburn, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Londonderry, viz, 28.3 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 156 deaths were registered, including measles, 1; whooping cough, 1; enteric fever, 3; and diarrhea, 17.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended September 17 corresponded to an annual rate of 17.0 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 10.4, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 19.0 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 474, including measles, 12; scarlet fever, 13; diphtheria, 7; whooping cough, 5; fever, 7; and diarrhea, 26.

Dundee.—Month of August, 1892. Total deaths, 222, including enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 2; whooping cough, 4; and diarrhea, 10.

CUBA—*Havana*.—The United States sanitary inspector, under date of August 24, 1892, reports as follows :

There were 124 deaths in this city during the week ending September 22, 1892.

Twenty-three of those deaths were caused by yellow fever (with approximately 85 new cases), 2 were caused by enteric fever, and 4 by so-called pernicious fever.

It gives me pleasure to report that as far as known there is no case of Asiatic cholera on any part of the island.

MEXICO—*Paso del Norte*.—Two weeks ended September 15, 1892. Population, 10,000. Total deaths, 12, including 1 from diphtheria.

SPAIN—*Cadiz*.—The following mortality report has been received from the United States consul, under date of September 8, 1892:

Deaths, and causes of, in Cadiz from January 1 to September 6, 1892.

Month.	Total deaths.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Typhus.
January.....	282	11	3	6
February.....	252	5	5	2
March.....	258	5	3	2
April.....	238	3	1	1
May.....	218	1	7	2
June.....	227	1	9	5
July.....	232	3	13	4
August to September 6.....	190	1	11	1
Total.....	1,897	30	52	23

Progress of the cholera epidemic of the current year.

[Translated for this Bureau from the *Hygienische Rundschau*, September 15, 1892.]

The cholera epidemic of 1892 appears to have reverted to the course taken by epidemics before the opening of the Suez canal, and to have reached Europe by the overland route. Other epidemics that have occurred during the past ten years have followed the line of travel by sea.

The starting point of the present epidemic was Herat, but its origin is still undetermined. Advices received from Simla in June stated the outbreak of an extraordinarily virulent cholera epidemic in India early in the spring of this year. The dissemination of the disease was due to the occurrence of the yearly fair held at Hurdwar in connection with the religious pilgrimage.

It is obligatory on every Hindoo to bathe in the Ganges where it issues from the mountains, and this point is considered a cholera focus. The low stage of water this season was an unfavorable circumstance, as the bathing place of the pilgrims was reduced to a stagnant pool. Another fact to be noted is that dying Hindoos are immersed in this stream. On March 22 the first case occurred at Hurdwar. On the 25th the fair was closed by the police authorities. Not more than 110 choleraic deaths occurred at Hurdwar. The disease was spread by returning pilgrims along the route of the Northwestern Railway through the Punjab. On March 30, at Delhi, 11 cases of cholera were removed from the station. Four days later 110 cases and 73 deaths were reported. By April 18 the disease had spread to Lahore, where in June 2,000 cases and 1,100 deaths were reported. In the Hissar district, where the population numbers 504,000, 3,500 persons had died of cholera by the 1st of June.

On April 15 the cholera epidemic had reached Afghanistan. From April 19 to April 29 there were 5,575 choleraic deaths at Kabul. At the same time it was reported present at Herat in a violent form; about 2,000 persons died of it.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette*, under date of June 27, published the following as official information: "The first report of a cholera epidemic was received from Herat, February 28." In view of this statement, it seems open to doubt whether the origin of the present epidemic can be assigned to the outbreak of cholera at Hurdwar in March. The cholera epidemic of 1892 seems to be a recrudescence of the epidemics that prevailed in 1889, 1890, and 1891 in Mesopotamia and Persia. It was officially reported from Constantinople October 11, 1891, that 22 places in the districts of Djisiri-Sur, Orfa, and Surudj, and Zar, in the vilayet of Aleppo, were affected with cholera and choleraic cases, and deaths were reported on January 4, 1892. Arabia was infected by the arrival of a transport ship from Syria at Hodeida, January 5, 1892, and the dispersion of the troops throughout the interior of the country. It seems probable that pilgrims returning from Arabia conveyed the disease to Herat in February of this year.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CHOLERAIC CASES AND DEATHS.

Outbreak at Herat in May.

Attacked in May: Turbet-Scheich, Djami, 180 cases, 60 deaths; Mesched, 46 cases. Towns on the upper sections of the road from Turbet to Mesched: Transcaspian, Turkestan, Samarkand, several cases; Aul Kaachka attacked end of May.

June.—Mesched, June 1, 5 to 8 cases and deaths; June 2, 110; June 5 to 7, 190 cases; June 9, 400 deaths; the same on June 10. Towns along the route from Mesched to Nischapur: Sebzewar, June 5 to 11, 500 deaths; Baku, June 16 to 21, from 8 to 12 deaths daily; from June 18 to 24, 164 cases, 70 deaths; June 25 to 28 and 30 and July 2, 294 cases—200 deaths in the hospital, 218 deaths in the city; June 29, 46 cases and 20 deaths; June 25, 24 deaths; July 2, 84.

Tiflis, June 16 to 20, choleraic deaths. June 25, 2 deaths; July 16, 3. Some other cases in the district. Astrakhan, first appearance on ships in the harbor. June 25 to July 2, 50 cases, 8 deaths among citizens of the town. Petrowsk, June 25, 2 cases; July 7, 2. In the harbor, June 16, 7. Schuscha, June 25 to July 2, 23 cases, 10 deaths. Bjely Gorodok, June 25 to July 2, 22 cases, 6 deaths. Balachany, June 25 to July 2, 29 cases, 21 deaths. Saratow, June 25 to July 2, 20 cases, 18 deaths. Transcaspian, June 24 to 29, 51 cases, 31 deaths. Batum, June 23, 5 deaths. Odessa, June 27, 1 death (doubtful). July, first week, June 28 to July 2, 558 deaths. Transcaspian, from June 30 to July 4, 55 cases, 30 deaths. Baku, July 3 to 7, in the hospitals, 206 cases, 91 deaths; in the city, 368 deaths. On the 6th, 114; 7th, 62 deaths reported. Jelisawetpol, July 3 to 5, 6 cases, 2 deaths. Tiflis, July 3 to 8, 11 cases, 13 deaths. Schuscha, July 3 to 8, 31 cases, 12 deaths. Petrowsk, July 3 to 8, 5 cases, 3 deaths.

In the Baku, Tiflis, Jelisawetpol, Batum, the Sakataly, Ssamur, Kyrinsk, and Dargo districts, from July 1 to 8, 174 cases, 99 deaths.

On the Wladikawkas: Rostow, June 30 to July 6, as follows: Prochladnaga, 28 cases, 5 deaths; Priblishnaja, 8 cases, 3 deaths. Saratow and environs, July 4 to 8, 77 cases, 56 deaths. In the town, 76 cases, 35 deaths. Samara and environs, July 4 to 8, 16 cases, 12 deaths. In the town, 15 cases, 8 deaths. Simbirsk and Chwalinsk, July 6, each 2 cases. Astrakhan, July 7, 38 cases in hospital, 74 in the roadstead. Kasan, July 7, 1 death.

In Persia, June 27 to July 3: Mesched, 67; Nischapur, 187; Sebzewar, 140; Mezinan, 7; Damegâu, 3; Enzeli, 15; total, 419 deaths. July, second and third week: Transcaspien, July 11 to 21, 385 cases, 213 deaths; city of Baku, July 18 to 20, 83 cases, 58 deaths; city of Baku, July 20, 26 deaths. On the 8th, 180 in hospitals; outside, 37. Government of Baku, July 20, 233 cases, 150 deaths. Tiflis, July 14 to 20, 89 cases, 47 deaths; Astrakhan, July 13 to 20, 1,488 cases, 1,198 deaths; Zarizyn, July 13 to 20, 355 cases, 262 deaths. Saratow, July 13 to 20, 608 cases, 382 deaths.

Samara, from July 13-20, 418 cases, 231 deaths. Kasan, July 14, 6 cases, 5 deaths. Kasan, from July 15-20, 29 cases, 20 deaths. Rostow, July, 48 cases, 13 deaths. Rostow, from July 12-19, 216 cases, 81 deaths. Asow, July 11, 60 cases, 18 deaths. Asow, from July 12-19, 147 cases, 65 deaths. Taganrog, from July 18-19, 13 cases, 5 deaths. Simbirsk, July 20, 69 cases, 16 deaths. Woronesch, July 18, 4 cases, 2 deaths. Woronesch, from July 18-20, 7 cases, 4 deaths.

Stations on the Rostow line:

Woronesch, July 18, 36 cases, 20 deaths. Jekaterinaslaw, July 28, first case. Dagestan, July 13, 25 deaths. Jelisawetpol, city, from July 18-21, 158 cases, 62 deaths. Jelisawetpol, government, July 18-21, 454 cases, 310 deaths. Kaslow, July 9, cholera cases. Ssysran, from July 13-16, 9 cases, 4 deaths. Ssysran, July 21, 4 cases, 2 deaths. Nishny Novgorod, July 18, first case. Perm, July 18, 1 death. Kuban, July 19, 6 deaths. Eriwan, July 19, 8 cases, 2 deaths. Southern Caucasus, from July 10-11, 308 cases, 250 deaths. Southern Caucasus, from July 12-13, 253 cases, 290 deaths (?).

Persia, July 3-10: Mesched, 28; Damghân, 2; Enzeli, 14; Rescht, 17; Sebzewar, 25; Nischapur, 13; Bujnurd, 71; Kuchan, 10; Dereghis, 6; Erdebil, on the Turkish frontier, 70 deaths. In Sunnan, 10 cases, 4 deaths. Some cases in Ardecan and Meribad.

July 21-31: Tashkent, July 22, 174 deaths. Samarkand, July 22, 10 deaths. Transcaspien, July 23-25, 436 deaths. Dagestan province, July 27, 372 cases, 184 deaths. Dagestan province, July 29-31, 1,621 cases, 782 deaths. Kuban province, July 27, 86 cases, 24 deaths. Kuban province, July 26-31, 821 cases, 360 deaths. Terek province, July 27, 383 cases, 206 deaths. Terek province, July 28-31, 3,099 cases, 1,500 deaths. Baku, July 27, 190 cases, 141 deaths. City and government, July 28, 202 cases, 68 deaths. City, July 30, 6 cases, 6 deaths (?). City, July 31, 9 cases, 15 deaths (?). Government of Baku, July 29, 306 cases, 241 deaths. Government of Baku, July 30, 122 cases, 51 deaths. Government of Baku, July 31, 187 cases, 105 deaths. City of Tiflis, July 23-29, 73 cases, 33 deaths. Government of Tiflis, July 23-29, 35 cases, 18 deaths. City and government of Jelisawetpol, July 22-29 (no report for July 28), 1,233 cases, 669 deaths. Eriwan, from July 19-24, 76 cases, 27 deaths. Eriwan, from July 27-30, 159 cases, 117 deaths. Astrakhan, from July 26-27, 85 cases, 68 deaths. Astrakhan, July 29, 30 cases, 23 deaths. Government of Astrakhan, 194 cases, 144 deaths. City of Astrakhan, July 31, 17 cases, 12 deaths. Government of Astrakhan, 111 cases, 93 deaths. Zarizyn, from July 25-27, 112 cases, 71 deaths. Zarizyn, July 28, 30 cases, 24 deaths. Zarizyn, July 29, 26 cases, 18 deaths. Saratow, from July 26-28, 167 cases, 117 deaths. Saratow, July 30, 76 cases, 35 deaths. Saratow, July 31, 97 cases, 61 deaths. The entire government, July 29, 226 cases, 131 deaths. Samara, from July 26-28, 359 cases, 215 deaths. Samara, July 30, 110

cases, 34 deaths. Samara, July 31, 139 cases, 59 deaths. The government of Samara, from July 29-31, 1,094 cases, 496 deaths. Ssyran, July 24, 6 cases, 3 deaths. Perm, July 23, 2 deaths. Gurjew, July 26, 7 deaths. Gurjew, from July 27-30, 223 cases, 183 deaths. Ssolominka, July 26, 28 deaths. Orenburg, July 29, 19 cases, 12 deaths. In the surrounding country, 10 deaths. In the surrounding country, July 30, 34 cases, 14 deaths. In the surrounding country, July 31, 51 cases, 15 deaths. Tambow, July 28, 32 cases, 26 deaths. Wjatka, July 29, 18 cases, 23 deaths. Wjatka, July 30, 9 cases, 5 deaths. Wjatka, July 31, 8 cases, 5 deaths. In the government, 6 cases, 2 deaths. Ssarapul. July 22, 88 cases, 42 deaths. Simbirsk, from July 26-28, 160 cases, 91 deaths. Simbirsk, July 29, 81 cases, 27 deaths. Simbirsk, July 30, 55 cases, 19 deaths. Government, 141 cases, 75 deaths. Kasan, July 26-27, 52 cases, 27 deaths. Kasan, July 30, 35 cases, 22 deaths. Kasan, July 31, 13 cases, 8 deaths. Government, 50 cases, 19 deaths. Woronesch, July 26-27, 28 cases, 13 deaths. Woronesch, July 29, 30 cases, 8 deaths. Woronesch, July 30, 47 cases, 9 deaths. Woronesch, July 31, 31 cases, 14 deaths. Government, 50 cases, 19 deaths.

Stations on the Woronesch line: Rostow, from July 26-28, 47 cases, 21 deaths. In district, 389 cases, 186 deaths. Tagamrog, July 26, 5 cases, 4 deaths. Don province, July 30, 860 cases, 385 deaths. Don province, July 31, 1,055 cases, 447 deaths.

Quarantine lazaretto of Kertsch and Fedosia, July 28, 3 cases, 3 deaths. Kertsch, July 29, 2 deaths. Sick in Fedosia from July 23-29, 2. Charkow government, July 26-28, 30 cases, 4 deaths. City, July 29, 4 deaths. City, July 30, 8 cases, 3 deaths. Government, 79 cases, 27 deaths. Stations on the Kursk line: Charkow-Asow, from July 25-29, 16 cases, 30 deaths. Nishny-Novgorod, July 22, 9 cases, 4 deaths. Nishny-Novgorod, July 23, 9 cases. Nishny-Novgorod, July 28, 74 cases, 30 deaths. Nishny-Novgorod, July 29, 91 cases, 38 deaths. Nishny-Novgorod, July 31, 81 cases, 39 deaths. Pensa, July 27, 7 deaths. Pensa, July 27-31, 31 cases, 14 deaths. Jelitz, July 29-31, 3 cases, no deaths. Petrowka, July 27-30, 19 cases, 7 deaths. Rjäsan, July 22-28, 9 cases, 2 deaths. Government, 34 cases, 14 deaths. Moskau, July 28 to August 3, 24 cases. Tomsk, July 29, 10 cases, 8 deaths. Poti, July 30, 6 deaths. Poti, July 31, 2 cases. Kutais, July 26-28, 1 death each day. Kars province up to August 1, 30 cases, 13 deaths. Persia, cholera very mild. In the province of Khorassan and in Ardebil it appears to be extinct.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Paris	Sept. 17.....	2,424,705	987	71				17	5	18	7	10
Glasgow.....	Sept. 17.....	669,059	242						3			
Hamburg.....	Sept. 10.....	570,534	2,863	1935				6	1	3	3	
Liverpool.....	Sept. 17.....	517,951	228					4	3	3		
Warsaw.....	Sept. 10.....	490,417	340			9		6	15	17		
Brussels.....	Sept. 10.....	482,158	179	1		1		2				
Rome.....	Sept. 19.....	438,123	143					2		2		
Lyons.....	Sept. 10.....	430,000	155					2		3		
Cairo.....	Sept. 1.....	374,838	330			1	1	7		1		
Munich.....	Sept. 3.....	366,000	198							2		
Odessa.....	Sept. 10.....	302,000	143			1		4	3	2	1	1
Dresden.....	Sept. 10.....	301,400	139							6		
Cologne.....	Sept. 17.....	294,329	167							2	7	4
Edinburgh.....	Sept. 17.....	264,787	88									
Belfast.....	Sept. 17.....	255,950	106					6	1			
Palermo.....	Sept. 10.....	250,000	71									
Antwerp.....	Sept. 17.....	241,263	121	17		1		2				
Alexandria.....	Sept. 1.....	231,396	163						1	3		
Rotterdam.....	Sept. 17.....	216,679	81	2				1	2			
Hanover.....	Sept. 17.....	185,200	89	1						6	1	
Genoa.....	Sept. 17.....	181,813	66									
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Sept. 10.....	180,000	74							4		
Venice.....	Sept. 10.....	162,664	58					2		4		
Nuremberg.....	Sept. 3.....	151,209	55							1		
Stuttgart.....	Sept. 17.....	139,659	55							1		
Bremen.....	Sept. 10.....	126,600	44	1			1			7		
Stettin.....	Sept. 17.....	117,000	66	4								
Havre.....	Sept. 3.....	116,369	196					8		3		
Crefeld.....	Sept. 17.....	108,000	64				1					
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	Sept. 11.....	106,863	48									
Rheims.....	Sept. 17.....	105,408	68							2		
Gothenburg.....	Sept. 10.....	105,800	32									
Leghorn.....	Sept. 18.....	103,395	34							2		
Zurich.....	Sept. 10.....	91,323	5					4	1	1		
Mayence.....	Sept. 17.....	72,281	25				2			2		
Edinburgh.....	Sept. 17.....	69,956	15									
Jerez de la Frontera.....	Aug. 13.....	61,708	42							1		
Jerez de la Frontera.....	Aug. 20.....	61,708	41							2		
Jerez de la Frontera.....	Aug. 27.....	61,708	39							3	1	
Jerez de la Frontera.....	Sept. 3.....	61,708	33							3	1	
Marsala.....	Sept. 10.....	40,131	15									
Gibraltar.....	Sept. 4.....	25,755	12					1				
Gibraltar.....	Sept. 18.....	25,755	8					1				
Vera Cruz.....	Sept. 22.....	25,000	28							1		
Girgenti.....	Sept. 10.....	23,847	11		7							
Cienfuegos.....	Sept. 24.....	20,000	21				1					
Sagua la Grande.....	Sept. 29.....	18,109	8			1						
Flushing.....	Sept. 17.....	14,000	8									
Matamoras.....	Sept. 23.....	12,000	12									
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.....	Sept. 2.....	10,750	3									
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.....	Sept. 9.....	10,750	4									
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.....	Sept. 16.....	10,750	3									
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.....	Sept. 23.....	10,750	4						1			
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.....	Sept. 30.....	10,750	3									
Tuxpan.....	Sept. 17.....	10,280	13									
Sarnia.....	Sept. 24.....	6,600	1									
Santiago.....	Aug. 6.....	4,600	1									
Santiago.....	Aug. 13.....	4,600	5									
Santiago.....	Aug. 20.....	4,600	3									
Santiago.....	Aug. 27.....	4,600	4									
Coaticook.....	Sept. 24.....	3,082	1									

OFFICIAL :

WALTER WYMAN,

Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.