

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Death, supposed to be due to cholera, of immigrant at Hermansville, Mich., en route to Minnesota.

SAULT ST. MARIE, MICH., *January 18, 1893.*

Reported one of the immigrants landed from steamship *Norge* (?) at New York on the 14th instant, died from cholera en route to Minnesota. I did not find any one sick when passing here. Seventeen days' departure from Copenhagen.

FLOYD,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, Marine-Hospital Service.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 20, 1893.*

To the Health Officer, St. Paul, Minn. :

Please wire, collect, all facts concerning Immigrant Hoog. Was bacteriological examination made? What vessel did he come on? Where, and what date, did he land? Has any action been taken concerning baggage of his companions?

WYMAN,

Surgeon-General.

ST. PAUL, MINN., *January 20, 1893.*

Engelbreth Hoog came on steamer *Bergenland*, Red Star Line. Left New York January 14; died en route. Symptoms resembling cholera. Body arrived here January 17. Coroner's death certificate, cholera morbus. Body disinfected and buried at once. No bacteriological examination. Clothing burned and baggage disinfected. Companions now in charge of health officers, Wabasha, Minn. Every precaution taken as if it were cholera asiatica.

HENRY F. HOYT,

Commissioner of Health.

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

Regulations of the English health authorities relative to the importation of rags.

Surg. Fairfax Irwin, M. H. S., and Dr. Walter Kempster, United States sanitary inspector, report as follows :

LONDON, *January 8, 1893.*

SIR : After a series of examinations, involving considerable difficulty, we are now able to report as follows :

First. Documents which we have just obtained, and which were issued by the local government board (the sole sanitary authority for Great Britain), contain the following regulations relative to the importation of rags from the Continent, the first of which bears the date July 11, 1892, and, among other provisions, contains the following extract :

“From and after July 12, 1892, and until we shall by order otherwise direct, no rags from France shall be delivered overside except for the purpose of export nor landed in any port or place in England or Wales.”

This order was followed two days later by a second, from which we make the following extract :

“From and after July 15, 1892, and until we shall by order otherwise direct, no rags from any port on the Black Sea or Sea of Azov, whether in Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria, or Turkey, or from any other port of Turkey in Asia, shall be delivered overside except for the purpose of export, nor landed in any port or place in England or Wales.”

The next order is dated August 11, 1892, and is as follows : * * *

“From and after August 19, 1892, and until we shall by order otherwise direct, no rags, bedding, or disused or filthy clothing, whether belonging to emigrants or otherwise, from any foreign port in Europe north of Dunkirk, other than ports of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, shall be delivered overside, except for the purpose of export, nor landed in any port or place in England or Wales.”

These orders were supplemented by amendment explaining certain of the terms in the foregoing, and intended only to strengthen the restrictions contained in the foregoing orders, which amendment is dated December 14, 1892, and states as follows : * * *

“Only such rags are meant as—

“(1) Are dirty or mixed with dust ; or—

“(2) Are articles of clothing or bedding, or have formed part of any article of clothing or bedding, and have not been remanufactured, or partly remanufactured ; or—

“(3) Are packed with any rags included in 1 or 2.”

From the foregoing it will be observed that rags may be transshipped here, coming from any place on the Continent, provided that they are to be immediately exported, and if not exported immediately, provision is made for their destruction, as is shown by the following extract :

“If any such rags, bedding, or clothing, so delivered overside, or landed for the purpose of disinfection, shall not, within seventy-two hours after being so delivered or landed, be disinfected and certified as aforesaid, they shall be destroyed, in manner provided by article 3 of the above-cited orders.”

These orders, now in our possession, are duly signed and sealed by the properly constituted authorities.

* * * * *

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON GENERAL M. H. S.

Abatement of typhus fever in Mexico.

The following report, dated January 17, 1893, has been received from the United States sanitary inspector at El Paso, Tex.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the passenger who came here on the Mexican Central and was held on suspicion at Paso del Norte, Mexico, January 9, for the reason that upon his arrival and examination I found that he had fever and was complaining of severe pains in the head, back, and joints, has recovered and was permitted to go into the United States. He probably had scarlatina rheumatica. A few days after his arrival he had a rash very much resembling scarlatina.

I inclose a consolidated report of typhus mortality, etc., from the city of Zacatecas, Mexico.

I have made arrangements to get these reports regularly, so that I can forward them (translated) to your office. It gives me pleasure to state that from private information I hear that typhus fever is abating at all places where it has been prevalent; smallpox is, however, increasing at several points on the Mexican Central.

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

[Inclosure.]

Synopsis of deaths from typhus fever at Zacatecas, Mexico—Month of December, 148 deaths; year ending December 31, 1892, 586 deaths.

Danger in importation of feathers from Europe.

Dr. J. D. Plunket, president of the Tennessee State board of health, transmits the following, under date of January 17, 1893:

NASHVILLE, TENN., *January 5, 1893.*

DEAR SIR: In reading this morning's American we notice an article in reference to the dangers of soiled paper money containing germs of disease. In view of all precautions taken by the Government to guard against the introduction of cholera in this country, your attention is called to an article of merchandise imported to this country from Europe, namely, feathers for bedding and quilting purposes.

We being in that line of business, and knowing the class of such articles, we deemed it advisable to send you this communication, and, if you think proper, to call the attention of the sanitary department of the Government to this subject.

Mostly all of this class of stock is of a secondhand nature, bought up by dealers in the different cities in Germany and England. Considering the impoverished condition of the great numbers of exiles of Russia and poorer classes of people of the late and even now existing cholera districts of Germany, undoubtedly disposing of such of their effects as they are compelled to do, it is more than likely that such stuff is and will be shipped to this country, as it is within our knowledge that a great quantity has been sold in this country during the last two or three years.

It is shipped here in compressed bales, and can not be known to what extent it is impregnated with the dread disease, and when once in this country, it is distributed by their agents to the dealers in that line of business, probably without the knowledge of what dangerous and widespread risk is run, and only bought by them for its cheapness. By close inspection on part of the officials, they can at a glance see the danger this country is exposed to.

There is also a similar article imported from China called china duck feathers, but really a mixture of all kinds of cheap bedding gathered from the slums of the poorer class, and exported to this country

Yours, truly,

N. MARTIN & CO.,
Wholesale Feather Dealers.

To Dr. J. D. PLUNKET.

Arrival of immigrants at Sault St. Marie, Mich.

The following reports have been received from the United States sanitary inspector at Sault St. Marie :

JANUARY 17, 1893.

Eleven immigrants arrived at the Canada Sault to-day. They landed at Halifax from steamer *Vancouver*, and here by Canada Pacific Railroad. I detained them for the disinfection of baggage. They will proceed to-morrow upon their journey, being all healthy.

JANUARY 19, 1893,

Seventeen immigrants arrived at the Canada Sault this day, having landed at Halifax from steamer *Assyrian*, and here by Canada Pacific Railroad. I have detained them for disinfection of baggage; and as they are all healthy, they will proceed upon their journey to-morrow.

Circular.—Disinfection of effects and baggage of immigrants and others.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., January 21, 1893.

To Collectors of Customs, Medical Officers of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, Immigration Officers, and others:

The Department finds it necessary to call your attention to the provisions of Circulars No. 141, of August 17, 1892, and No. 147, of August 24, 1892, in regard to the disinfection of the personal effects and baggage of immigrants prior to embarkation. The circular of August 17 provides for such disinfection of baggage coming from Russia or from any cholera-infected districts, while the circular of August 24 extends these provisions to include the baggage and personal effects of immigrants from all European and Asiatic ports.

In case no consular certificate of such disinfection at the port of embarkation can be produced by the owners of such baggage, or if, for

any reason, the supervising officers shall deem further disinfection desirable, the baggage of immigrants and of all other steerage passengers must be disinfected by the officers of the Marine-Hospital Service prior to delivery.

Recent circumstances have made it imperatively necessary that the utmost care should be exerted in regard to the matters treated of herein.

O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary.

Detail of sanitary inspector at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Dr. A. B. McDowell, sanitary inspector M. H. S., has been detailed for duty in the office of the United States consul-general at Halifax, Nova Scotia, to furnish certificates relative to the disinfection of the baggage of immigrants, etc., bound for places within the United States.

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

ALABAMA—*Mobile*.—Month of December, 1892. Population, 31,076. Total deaths, 57, including phthisis pulmonalis, 6; enteric fever, 1; and diphtheria, 1.

CALIFORNIA.—Month of December, 1892. Reports to the State board of health from 108 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate population of 818,764, show a total of 1,155 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 189; enteric fever, 24; scarlet fever, 9; smallpox, 1; diphtheria, 27; croup, 15; and whooping cough, 2.

CONNECTICUT.—Month of December, 1892. Reports to the State board of health from 167 towns, having an aggregate population of 786,063, show a total of 1,041 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 112; enteric fever, 26; scarlet fever, 28; diphtheria and croup, 59; measles, 5; and whooping cough, 7.

New Haven.—Month of December, 1892. Population, 86,000. Total deaths, 147, including phthisis pulmonalis, 11; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria and croup, 25; and whooping cough, 1.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended January 14, 1893. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, indicate that cerebro-spinal meningitis, smallpox, dysentery, erysipelas, typhomalarial fever, pleuritis, measles, puerperal fever, and intermittent fever increased, and that membranous croup and inflammation of bowels decreased in area of prevalence.

MISSOURI—*Kansas City*.—Year ending December 31, 1892. Population, 132,716. Total deaths, 1,621, including phthisis pulmonalis, 180; enteric fever, 36; scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria, 15; croup, 13; and whooping cough, 23.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended January 16, 1893.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.	20		11	.91		.51
Portland, Me.	20		11	.77		.31
Boston, Mass.	26		15	.98		.60
Block Island, R. I.	30		16	.98		.37
Woods Holl, Mass.	30		17	.77	.11	
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.	24		18	.66		.50
New York City	30		19	.86	.08	
Philadelphia, Pa.	31		19	.77		.18
Atlantic City, N. J.	31		19	.84		.24
Baltimore, Md.	33		21	.70		.14
Washington, D. C.	31		19	.77		.26
Lynchburg, Va.	36		21	.98		.54
Norfolk, Va.	40		19	.85		.61
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.	41		18	1.26		.92
Raleigh, N. C.	41		20	.78		.06
Wilmington, N. C.	47		17	.91		.81
Charleston, S. C.	50		14	.93		.77
Augusta, Ga.	46		16	1.02		.74
Savannah, Ga.	51		15	.78		.76
Jacksonville, Fla.	55		12	.77		.51
Titusville, Fla.	61		14	.66		.43
Jupiter, Fla.	67		14	.98		.92
Key West, Fla.†						
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.	42		15	1.46		.60
Pensacola, Fla.	52		8	1.12		.56
Mobile, Ala.	50		7	1.12		.16
Montgomery, Ala.	47		11	1.12	.21	
Vicksburg, Miss.	43		3	1.24		1.10
New Orleans, La.	53		6	1.26		.94
Shreveport, La.	42	1		1.12		1.12
Fort Smith, Ark.	34		4	.49		.49
Little Rock, Ark.	39		7	1.07		1.07
Palestine, Tex.	41	6		1.03		1.03
Galveston, Tex.	50	2		.91		.90
San Antonio, Tex.	50		2	.35		.35
Corpus Christi, Tex.	53	2		.91		.91
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.	35		7	1.30		1.30
Nashville, Tenn.	35		15	1.22		1.02
Chattanooga, Tenn.	40		18	1.65		.75
Knoxville, Tenn.†						
Louisville, Ky.	31		21	.91		.80
Indianapolis, Ind.	26		23	.70		.43
Cincinnati, Ohio.	31		26	.77		.20
Columbus, Ohio.	26		24	.77	.12	
Pittsburg, Pa.	27		21	.77		.17
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.	23		18	.70		.28
Rochester, N. Y.	24		19	.76		.48
Buffalo, N. Y.	24		19	.63		.43
Erie, Pa.	25		21	.77		.14
Cleveland, Ohio.	24		21	.56		.05
Sandusky, Ohio.	24		22	.49		.25
Toledo, Ohio.	24		22	.49		.31
Detroit, Mich.	24		22	.42		.20
Port Huron, Mich.	20		19	.46		.36
Alpena, Mich.	17		13	.63		.52
Marquette, Mich.	14		14	.35		
Grand Haven, Mich.	23		15	.56	.01	
Milwaukee, Wis.	18		21	.53		.15
Chicago, Ill.	24		27	.49		.06
Duluth, Minn.	9		14	.28		.24
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.	8		16	.21		.12
La Crosse, Wis.	11		17	.28	.04	
Dubuque, Iowa	14		18	.42		.14
Davenport, Iowa.	18		20	.36		.02

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

† Missing.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended January 16, 1893—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.....	15		14	.32		.10
Keokuk, Iowa.....	19		17	.40		.24
Springfield, Ill.....	24		20	.49		.35
Cairo, Ill †.....	31		13	.91		.91
St. Louis, Mo.....	27		13	.54		.53
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	27		7	.49		.48
Kansas City, Mo.....	24		10	.23		.22
Concordia, Kans.....	19	2		.27		.27
Omaha, Nebr.....	15		7	.14		.11
Yankton, S. Dak.....	12		4	.14	.08	
Valentine, Nebr †.....						
Huron, S. Dak.....	3		1	.12	.15	
Pierre, S. Dak.....	5	4		.14	.25	
Moorhead, Minn.....						
St. Vincent, Minn.....	7		5	.14		.14
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	1		1	.15	.07	
Ft. Buford, N. Dak.....	1	6		.14	.34	
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.....	2	19		.21	.37	
Helena, Mont.....	13	8		.35		.05
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	18	5		.07	.02	
Spokane, Wash.....	19	4		.63		.42
Winnemucca, Nev.....	27	4		.28		.64
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	26	3		.35	.13	
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	23	2		.04	.01	
North Platte, Nebr †.....						
Denver, Colo.....	24	8		.14		.10
Montrose, Colo.....	24	2		.14		.10
Pueblo, Colo.....	26	8		.07		.07
Dodge City, Kans.....	21	10		.13		.13
Abilene, Tex.....	39	5		.21		.21
El Paso, Tex.....	43	4		.14		.14
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	27	7		.11		.04
Tucson, Ariz.....	48	2		.17		.15
Pacific Coast:						
Olympia, Wash.....	38	1		1.91		1.67
Portland, Oregon.....	37		1	1.68		1.28
Roseburg, Oregon.....	40		1	1.54		.31
Red Bluff, Cal.....	44	4		1.06		.08
Sacramento, Cal.....	44	1		.91		.34
San Francisco, Cal †.....						
Los Angeles, Cal.....	52	4		.63		.62
San Diego, Cal.....	53	4		.42		.42
Yuma, Ariz.....	52	5		.07		.07

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

†Missing.

FOREIGN.

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

Smallpox at Hiogo, Japan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 21, 1893.*

Our consul at Osaka and Hiogo cables from Hiogo to-day: "Smallpox."

JOHN W. FOSTER,
Secretary of State.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Treatment of cholera by inoculation with cobra venom.

The following has been received through the consul-general at Calcutta, under date of November 28, 1892:

SEPTEMBER, 1892.

DEAR SIR: On the subject of the cure of cholera by the timely inoculation of cobra venom, Mr. F. A. Perroux, of this city, has made reference to me, as a medical man, to lay before you such information as I may possess on the subject. To do so, I am told, would complete the data in the hands of your Government and terminate the indecision and halt at the laboratory stage of inquiry, consequent on the information at present recorded, being solely from a lay source, and enable the latter to issue a commission of medical experts to proceed to a cholera-stricken district, and put the curative system in question through effective tests.

Without further preliminary, I proceed to lay before you whatever I know of the matter. Before I was aware that Mr. F. A. Perroux was in communication with your Government in this connection, I had my attention drawn to the wonderful success with which an empirical practitioner of the healing art was combating the ravages of cholera. Case after case given up by the faculty as hopeless would be taken up and successfully treated by him. Although contrary to the feelings of a professional man to seek information and guidance from one who had no pretensions to science, yet before the crushing array of facts I thought it was my duty to examine and inquire into the therapeutical agents employed by this empiric. In my first interview with the man, I managed to elicit the fact that the powerful agent employed by him subcutaneously was a tincture of which the poison of the cobra formed the sole base.

In subsequent interviews I obtained more ample information, but he was stolidly reticent on two points—the source of his knowledge and the quantitative strength of the tincture used. Later, I discovered a woman who happened to possess a small supply of the above tincture, which she had obtained from the said man. Her success in treating cholera cases was, on a smaller scale, as striking as that of his. The latter, I found, had made no attempt to obtain, however obscure, a rationale of the cure, but contented himself by uttering the vague commonplace of "cobra poison killing cholera poison."

I could not help reviewing the seeming astounding fact that many eminent medical men of this city repeatedly found in their practice

that cases of cholera given up by them as hopeless were invariably cured, provided a certain charlatan were called in and permitted to inoculate his mysterious counter poison, yet not one of these doctors has thought himself called upon to investigate the subject. The pachydermatous attitude of the faculty in the presence of epoch-making discoveries in the past readily comes to mind.

While deliberating at an early stage upon the proper course I should pursue in the matter, I received help from an unexpected quarter. Mr. F. A. Perroux informed me that the matter was then under investigation by the medical authorities in the United States, and handed me printed copies of his two letters to the Surgeon-General of Marine Hospitals, U. S. A., dated, respectively, 14th September, 1889, and 22d August, 1891. On careful perusal of these papers, I find Mr. Perroux has committed himself to very decided views resting on the laws of evolution, and bearing on data found in the report of the Indian Snake Poison Commission. I am not prepared to support the views advanced by Mr. F. A. Perroux in this connection as being the same as mine, but this I am prepared to do—to vouch, on the honor of a professional man, my thorough conviction of the repeatedly successful treatment of hopeless cases of cholera by the inoculation of the sufferer with cobra venom.

I need not mention how pleased I shall be if the Government of Washington consider this affidavit sufficient to justify the issue of a commission of medical experts to demonstrate the worth of the system by actual tests applied during cholera epidemics.

Trusting, dear sir, that your powerful advocacy will be employed in this regard,

Dr. A. L. SANDEL, M. B., L. M., C. M., (Glasgow),
Municipal Commissioner, Calcutta,
and late Offg. Civil Medical Officer to the Local Govt., Bengal.

To Gen. SAMUEL MERRILL,
Consul-General of the United States, Calcutta.

BAHAMAS—*Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.*—Four weeks ended January 4, 1893. Population, 3,800. Total deaths, 2. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

Governor's Harbor.—Two weeks ended January 7, 1893. Population, 1,122. Total deaths, 4. No deaths from contagious diseases.

BRAZIL—*Ceara.*—Month of November, 1892. Population, 40,379. Total deaths, 96, including 4 from smallpox.

CUBA—*Cienfuegos.*—Two weeks ended January 2, 1893. Population, 20,000. Total deaths, 32.

HAVANA.—Under date of January 14, 1893, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 138 deaths in this city during the week ending January 12, 1893. Five of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 10 new cases, 7 were caused by enteric fever, 1 by so-called pernicious fever, 2 by paludal fevers, and 3 by diphtheria and croup. Northerly winds and weather prevail here at present.

FRANCE—*Marseilles*.—Month of December, 1892. Population, 406,919. Total deaths, 1,007, including smallpox, 1; enteric fever, 30; diphtheria and croup, 53; measles, 9, and whooping cough, 8.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended December 31 corresponded to an annual rate of 24.3 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,188,449. The lowest rate was recorded in Croydon, viz, 15.7, and the highest in Manchester, viz, 34.1 a thousand.

London.—One thousand eight hundred and thirty deaths were registered during the week, including cholera, 1; measles, 49; scarlet fever, 22; diphtheria, 50; whooping cough, 31; enteric fever, 13; and diarrhea and dysentery, 13. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 22.4 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 523 deaths. In greater London 2,316 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 21.0 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included diphtheria, 16; measles, 15; and scarlet fever, 9.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended December 31, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 27.8 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 4.2, and the highest in Drogheda, viz, 43.9 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 224 deaths were registered, including measles, 1; whooping cough, 2; and enteric fever, 4.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended December 31 corresponded to an annual rate of 28.5 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 17.2, and the highest in Leith, viz, 34.9 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 793, including measles, 86; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 9; whooping cough, 17; fever, 5; and diarrhea, 7.

Dundee.—Month of November, 1892. Total deaths, 227, including phthisis pulmonalis, 23; enteric fever, 4; diphtheria, 2; measles, 7; and whooping cough, 1.

GUIANA—*Paramaribo*.—Month of November, 1892. Population, 28,221. Total deaths, 57, including phthisis pulmonalis, 8; and enteric fever, 1.

MALTA AND GOZO.—Two weeks ended November 30, 1892. Total deaths, 294, including smallpox, 1; enteric fever, 6; and measles, 61.

PRUSSIA—*Magdeburg*.—Three months ended November 30, 1893. Population, 202,234. Total deaths, 1,270, including cholera, 5; scarlet fever, 7; and diphtheria and croup, 57.

RUSSIA—*Riga*.—Month of October, 1892. Population, 200,000. Total deaths, 399, including cholera, 12; smallpox, 12; phthisis pulmonalis, 38; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 4; croup, 4; diphtheria, 10; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 26.

WEST INDIES—*Martinique*.—Month of December, 1892. Population, 36,100. Total deaths, 41.

Cholera statistics—Epidemic of 1892.

UNITED STATES.

[From the records of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Bureau.]

New York City.—Ten cases and 8 deaths in September.

New York Bay.—One death in August, 43 deaths in September. There were 72 cases of cholera and 56 "suspects" transferred to Swinburne Island from vessels in port, namely: *Moravia*, *Normannia*, *Rugia*, *Wyoming*, *Scandia*, *Heligoland*, and *Bohemia*; all hailing from Hamburg, excepting the *Wyoming*, from Liverpool. There were 76 deaths from cholera at sea on the above named vessels.

New Brunswick, N. J.—One death in September; disease supposed to have been contracted in New York Harbor.

Grahwick, N. Y. (a suburb of North Tonawanda).—Five suspected cases and 2 deaths during October.

FOREIGN.

[The following statistics are taken from consular and other official reports transmitted to the Marine-Hospital Bureau.]

RUSSIA.—The cholera epidemic of 1892 appeared in Russia at Baku, a port on the Caspian Sea, in the latter part of June. The disease is still present in many localities, chiefly in Russian Poland. The total number of deaths from cholera throughout the Empire is estimated at 300,000.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—Cholera was officially admitted present in Hamburg August 18. The total number of cases in all parts of Germany, reported up to November 17, is 19,647; deaths, 8,575. Of these, 17,975 cases and 7,611 deaths occurred in Hamburg. Several cases were reported from Hamburg in December.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—*Buda-Pesth*.—The first case of cholera was officially declared October 5. Up to October 31, 874 cases and 375 deaths were reported. During the months of November and December cases and deaths occurred, but not in considerable numbers. About 142 cases were reported from various localities in Hungary and Galicia. The course of the epidemic was mainly along the Danube and Theiss, and on the Russian frontier. When not directly imported, the disease has been generally found to be due to the use of contaminated drinking water.

NETHERLANDS.—Cholera appeared in the seaport towns of Holland about the beginning of September, and was disseminated along the line of canal traffic. The principal focus of the disease was Utrecht. About 132 deaths have been reported. The disease was considered nearly extinct by the middle of December.

BELGIUM.—Up to November 15, 798 cases and 400 deaths were reported in the city and province of Antwerp. The epidemic was reported present in thirty other localities, with 540 cases and 302 deaths. The maximum intensity was reached September 26, with 32 cases in twenty-four hours; maximum mortality, 13. Isolated cases are still reported. The disease was imported from Havre, and appeared about August 18.

FRANCE.—The epidemic showed itself chiefly at towns and villages along the Loire and Seine and on the northern seacoast. At Calais, Dunkirk, Boulogne, Etaples, etc., cases still occur. The total number of choleraic deaths officially reported is 3,184. Of these, 1,694 occurred in Paris and its environs. A focus of the epidemic also formed at Marseilles.

PERSIA.—An approximate estimate of choleraic deaths, from May 1 to October 31, is about 80,000. The epidemic is by no means extinct. At present the provinces and ports along the Caspian Sea are most affected.

CAUCASUS.—The eight or nine governments of the Caucasus have lost about 80,000 inhabitants from the cholera epidemic. This number is nearly 3 per cent of the population.

TURKEY IN ASIA.—Calculation on reports received gives 3,000 choleraic deaths.

INDIA.—From the Hissar district, 3,500 choleraic deaths are reported; from Lahore, 2,000. The disease is present in Calcutta.

AFGHANISTAN.—From Kabul, 5,575 deaths from cholera are reported; from Herat, 2,000.

Cholera statistics.

Countries.	Totals.	
	Cases.	Deaths.
Russia.....		300,000
Germany.....	19,647	8,575
Austria-Hungary.....	874	375
Galicia.....	142	
Netherlands.....	132	
Belgium.....	1,338	940
France.....		3,184
Persia.....		80,000
Caucasus.....		80,000
India.....		5,500
Afghanistan.....		7,575
Turkey in Asia.....		3,000

These statistics are only approximately accurate, full reports of the epidemic not having yet been received. The most recent information shows the disease to exist in an epidemic form in many localities in the East, and that in some European seaports isolated cases still occur.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES -Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	Jan. 2....	15,013	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	Jan. 9....	15,013	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	Jan. 16....	15,013	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Haitien.....	Dec. 10....	15,000	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Haitien.....	Dec. 17....	15,000	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Haitien.....	Dec. 24....	15,000	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Haitien.....	Dec. 31....	15,000	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flushing.....	Jan. 7....	14,000	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Guayra.....	Dec. 3....	14,000	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Guayra.....	Dec. 10....	14,000	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Guayra.....	Dec. 17....	14,000	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Guayra.....	Dec. 24....	14,000	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Guayra.....	Dec. 31....	14,000	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matamoras.....	Jan. 13....	12,000	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sonneberg.....	Jan. 1....	12,000	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Guelfh.....	Jan. 14....	10,539	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queenstown.....	Jan. 7....	10,340	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatham.....	Jan. 14....	10,000	3
Sarnia.....	Jan. 14....	6,600	1
Amherstburg.....	Jan. 14....	2,260	2
Coaticook.....	Jan. 14....	2,000	1

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