

# ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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## UNITED STATES.

### CIRCULAR.

*Quarantine restrictions upon immigration to aid in the prevention of the introduction of cholera into the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
*Office of the Supervising Surgeon-General,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service,  
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1892.*

*To Collectors of Customs, Medical Officers of the Marine-Hospital Service,  
Foreign Steamship Companies, State and local Boards of Health:*

It having been officially declared that cholera is prevailing in various portions of Russia, Germany and France, and at certain ports in Great Britain, as well as in Asia, and it having been made to appear that immigrants in large numbers are coming into the United States from the infected districts aforesaid, and that they and their personal effects are liable to introduce cholera into the United States, and that vessels conveying them are thereby a direct menace to the public health, and it having been further shown that under the laws of the several States quarantine detentions may be imposed upon these vessels a sufficient length of time to insure against the introduction of contagious diseases, it is hereby ordered that no vessel from any foreign port carrying immigrants shall be admitted to enter at any port of the United States until said vessel shall have undergone a quarantine detention of twenty days (unless such detention is forbidden by the laws of the State or the regulations made thereunder) and of such greater number of days as may be fixed in each special case by the State authorities.

This circular to take immediate effect except in cases of vessels afloat at this date, which will be made the subject of special consideration upon due application to the Department.

WALTER WYMAN,  
*Supervising Surgeon-General, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

Approved:

CHARLES FOSTER,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

Approved:

BENJ. HARRISON.

*Arrival of the Moravia at New York ; 22 deaths from cholera.*

The Department is in receipt of the following telegram from the Collector of Customs at New York :

NEW YORK, *August 31, 1892.*

The health officer who made the inspection of the *Moravia's* passengers pronounced the cause of death in the stricken cases to be true Asiatic cholera. All the immigrants of the steamer are being transferred to Hoffman's Island this afternoon. The vessel and cargo will be thoroughly disinfected while lying in the lower bay.

## SPECIAL REPORTS.

CHOLERA.—*Additional preventive measures.*—This Bureau, in addition to official action heretofore announced in circulars, has, in its measures for preventing the introduction of cholera from Europe, taken the following steps: Its two quarantine stations at Cape Charles and Delaware Breakwater have been strengthened by the assignment of medical officers and hospital stewards in addition to the present normal quota. For Cape Charles the Revenue S. S. *Ewing* has been fitted as a hospital ship, with necessary supplies and equipments, for receiving suspected cases. The quarantine steamer *Foster* will continue her regular work of boarding and inspecting, assisted by the Revenue S. S. *Crawford*. This station will be under the command of Surgeon W. H. H. Hutton. For Delaware Breakwater the Revenue cutter *Winona* has been detailed to assist the *Pasteur* in boarding and enforcing quarantine regulations. The schooner *Zamora*, recently purchased, is rapidly approaching completion by night and day work, as a disinfecting vessel, with tanks for steaming baggage and effects. Passed Assistant Surgeon S. C. Devan has been detailed to this point as inspector, to have general supervision of the special preparations.

Along the Canadian border special medical inspectors have been appointed at the principal railway crossings, to aid the regular immigrant inspectors in enforcing the requirements of Department circulars of August 17 and 24, relative to disinfection of baggage. The list of stations where immigrant inspectors are on duty is given elsewhere in this issue.

*Assignment of revenue cutters to enforce quarantine.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Office of the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. Service,  
Washington, D. C., *August 27, 1892.*

SIR: In view of the orders which have been given requiring steamships carrying immigrants to stop for inspection at the United States

quarantine stations, at the Delaware Breakwater, also at the United States quarantine station at Cape Charles, and in view of the possibility of the necessity for detention of said vessels at these stations, with removal of the sick to the hospitals connected therewith, and of the increased labor that would thereby be thrown upon the working force of the stations, I have respectfully to request that the United States revenue cutters within whose ordinary cruising grounds these stations lie, be notified to hold themselves in readiness to render such aid in such emergencies as may be required. The nature of this aid would be in transporting subsistence supplies, nurses, physicians, and articles of hospital equipment.

It is not proposed to permit the cutters to be brought in actual contact with the lazarettos nor to jeopardize the safety of the officers and crew, but the cutters should be held within easy reach of telegraphic communication.

Respectfully yours,

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

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The cutters *Crawford* and *Winona* have accordingly been assigned to this duty at Cape Charles and Delaware Breakwater respectively.

*Request for consular officers to notify masters of vessels to stop at Delaware Breakwater.*

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,  
*Philadelphia, August 24, 1892.*

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

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN J. McCAY,  
*Acting Chief Clerk.*

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

[Inclosure.]

*Resolved*, That the Marine-Hospital Service Department be requested to notify the American consular service at all foreign ports to direct all vessel owners and captains of vessels departing for the port of Philadelphia, to stop and report at the Delaware Breakwater to the officer of the United States Marine-Hospital Department.

*Reply.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
*Office Supervising Surgeon-General M.-H. S.,*  
*Washington, D. C., August 29, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the copy of a resolution passed August 24 by the Philadelphia board of health, and requesting that a notification be sent to the American consular

service at all foreign ports, to direct all vessel owners and captains of vessels departing for the port of Philadelphia to stop and report at the Delaware Breakwater to the officer of the Marine-Hospital Service.

In reply I beg leave to state that a request to this effect has been made by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of State, and that the said notification be by cable.

Respectfully yours,

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

To JOHN J. MCCAY,  
*Acting Chief Clerk, Board of Health,  
City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.*

*Steam disinfection of immigrants' clothing required.*

The following telegrams are self explanatory :

LIVERPOOL, *August 29, 1892.*

MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,  
*Washington, D. C.:*

Will sulphur process suffice for emigrants' clothing until steaming or boiling possible few days?

CONSUL.

To this the following reply was sent :

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 30, 1892.*

Sulphur process not sufficient ; boiling or steam required.

WYMAN,  
*Surgeon-General.*

*Collectors of customs on Canadian frontier to aid immigrant inspectors.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
*Office of the Supervising Surgeon-General M.-H. S.  
Washington, D. C., August 30, 1892.*

SIR : To further enhance the efficiency of the quarantine inspection upon the Canadian frontier I have respectfully to request that the collectors of customs be directed to instruct the customs inspectors in their respective districts to aid, as far as they can, the immigration-inspectors in the carrying out of the provisions of the circulars of August 17 and 24 relative to the non-admission into the United States of the baggage of immigrants not previously disinfected.

Respectfully yours,

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

To the Honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The following circular has been accordingly issued by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury :

VIGILANCE AGAINST CHOLERA.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Office of the Secretary,  
Washington, D. C., August 30, 1892.

*To collectors of customs and others :*

Collectors of customs on the Canadian and Mexican frontiers are instructed to exercise special vigilance in the examination of immigrants and their effects, and to cooperate with the officers of the Marine-Hospital Service and local health officers in such action as they may deem advisable to prevent the introduction of cholera into the United States.

O. L. SPAULDING,  
*Acting Secretary.*

*Immigrant inspectors.*

The following list of stations where inspectors of immigration are on duty is furnished by Hon. W. D. Owen, Superintendent of Immigration :

Port Huron, Mich.	Oskaloosa, Iowa.
Chicago, Ill.	Duluth, Minn.
New York City, N. Y.	Tacoma, Wash.
Baltimore, Md.	Willimantic, Conn.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Bangor, Me.
Boston, Mass.	St. Paul, Minn.
Portland, Oreg.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Port Townsend, Wash.	Omaha, Nebr.
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Detroit, Mich.
Burlington, Vt.	Portland, Me.
Key West, Fla.	Suspension Bridge, N. Y.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Newport, Vt.
Pittsburg, Pa.	Montreal, Canada.
Springfield, Ill.	Wheeling, W. Va.
El Paso, Tex.	Morristown, N. Y.
Calais, Me.	Concord, N. H.
New Orleans, La.	St. Louis, Mo.
St. Vincent, Minn.	Dunkirk, N. Y.
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	Pembina, N. Dak.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Charlotte, N. Y.
Milford, Me.	Toledo, Ohio.
Savannah, Ga.	Ashtabula, Ohio.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	

To aid the immigrant inspectors, special medical inspectors have been appointed or detailed by this Bureau at the following places :

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Port Huron, Mich.

St. Clair, Mich.

Detroit, Mich.

Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

Ogdensburg, N. Y.

St. Albans, Vt.

Richford, Vt.

Newport, Vt.

Island Pond, Vt.

Vanceboro, Me.

Other appointments are being arranged for.

*Disinfection of immigrants' baggage at local quarantines.*—In response to inquiries relative to the method of disinfecting baggage of Russian immigrants at Portland, Me., New Orleans, La., and Boston, Mass., the following replies have been received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Banks, Surgeon Gassaway, and Dr. S. H. Durgin :

PORTLAND, ME., August 24, 1892.

In obedience to your instructions contained in your letter of August 20 (H. W. A.), I called upon the chairman of the city board of health to ascertain whether the baggage of "Russian emigrants" is fumigated at this port. I was informed that very few of that class arrive here except by the Allan and other Canadian lines of steamships, which make this a winter port, consequently none are expected until November next, when navigation in the St. Lawrence is closed. No apparatus for steam disinfection is controlled by the board, and I suggested the advisability of it, in accordance with your letter. Should any such emigrants arrive, this method will be adopted in accordance with the practice at other ports.

NEW ORLEANS, August 27, 1892.

All personal baggage of immigrants from suspected localities disinfected on wooden racks, in iron cylinders, dry heat, 210 Fahrenheit, then subjected to steam at 230 for half an hour, at 7 pounds pressure. Detention varies from one day up.

Under date of August 24, Dr. S. H. Durgin, of Boston, Mass., informed this Bureau that "Boston had been disinfecting Russian baggage for some time past, and from to-day all immigrants, excepting those from British Islands, must submit to disinfection of baggage and present wearing apparel."

*Inspection of immigrants at Buffalo, N. Y.*—Under date of August 29, 1892, Passed Assistant Surgeon Pettus writes as follows :

Upon the receipt of telegram of yesterday in regard to the inspection of immigrants from foreign ports, I called on the collector and asked his assistance in the matter. He has promised to help as much as possible, and has directed the inspector of immigrants for this port to hold all from the ports named in the circulars of 17th and 24th instants for inspection by me. I also have the honor to state that,

considering Suspension Bridge the most important point to expect entry of immigrants from Canada, I have written the inspector there to hold all immigrants and notify me at once, so I can go and see them. I can reach the Bridge by an hour's ride. There is a line of steamers running from Toronto to Lewiston and Youngstown, carrying chiefly excursionists, still there is a possible danger of some immigrants coming in that way, hence I would advise the sending of a letter of instruction to the deputy collectors at these small ports. Youngstown has about 250 inhabitants, and has a United States fort within its precincts, Fort Niagara. Lewiston has about 400 inhabitants. Both are on the Niagara River. The great volume of travel, however, comes by train over Suspension Bridge, where there is an inspector of immigrants stationed to inspect the cars. I am informed by the inspector that very few immigrants come into this State through Canada. If these precautions are not considered sufficient, I respectfully ask for further instruction.

*German vessel Karlsruhe passed to Baltimore.*—Surgeon Hutton telegraphs as follows from Cape Charles Quarantine, Virginia :

AUGUST 30, 1892.

Karlsruhe, from Bremen, passed us 10 a. m. All well. Did not disinfect baggage here. Russian baggage disinfected at Bremen. Advise Baltimore.

*Cholera restriction.*

The following extract from the proceedings of the International Conference of boards of health is furnished by Dr. Henry B. Baker, secretary of State board of health, Michigan :

At the recent meeting in Indianapolis of the executive committee of the International Conference of boards of health, it was voted that—“While this executive committee attaches great importance to efforts to exclude cholera by an efficient quarantine system on the seaboard, it urges upon popular attention what is so well known to sanitarians, to wit: The importance of such prompt municipal and domestic preparation now as will cause the germs of cholera to fall upon sterile soil should the disease gain a foothold upon this continent. In the history of former epidemics cholera was most virulent and fatal in the undrained, filthy cities and towns with a polluted water supply, while clean places, and those which had made proper preparations in advance, escaped entirely or were but lightly scourged. Cholera is not caused by fear, nor by any article of diet alone, but by the germs which spread directly and indirectly from the infected person—from the bowel discharges.

Especial care should be taken that the dangerous excreta of immigrants be no longer scattered along the rail of every railroad across the country. Certain provision should be made requiring and insuring that all such excreta voided on board cars shall be received in a strong disinfectant solution. As cholera is usually spread along lines of travel by those only slightly affected by the disease, the importance of these precautions cannot be overstated.

Disinfectant solution may easily be added to all water closets on sleeping cars; all immigrant trains should be required to have similar provision, or at least covered buckets containing a strong disinfectant.

It has long been believed that the bowel discharges of a person sick with cholera, or with typhoid fever, are especially dangerous after a few days; it now seems probable that this is because, after drying, the germs are then more likely to be detached into the atmosphere and be inhaled and swallowed by whoever comes near.

In time of danger of cholera, local sanitation should include the disinfection of all excreta, and the boiling of all suspected water used for drinking and culinary purposes.

*Key West Quarantine, Dry Tortugas, Fla.*—Assistant Surgeon Geddings writes as follows:

I have the honor to report that since my last communication, the two seamen from the brig *Caspian* have been discharged, recovered and returned to duty. Engineer Rick progresses favorably, and while his convalescence is slow I think there is no doubt as to his ultimate recovery. No new cases have developed in the past twelve days.

The *Caspian* has been unballasted, again fumigated and disinfected, all clothing steamed, reballasted, and will be discharged on Sunday next, unless something unforeseen happens in the mean time.

*South Atlantic Quarantine.*—The following letters have been received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Glennan:

I have the honor to report the arrival, last evening, of the Swedish bark *Harold*, sixty-five days from Aberdeen to Tybee for orders. One death occurred on July 28, 1892, of indefinite symptoms, from the master's account, the man having been sick in hospital at Shields prior to joining the vessel.

She is detained for unballasting and disinfection.

I have the honor to report the arrival last evening of the Norwegian bark *August Tellefsen*, forty-six days from Santos, in ballast for orders (200 tons of stone). This vessel lay in Santos harbor for eleven months, during which time the captain and all the crew were sick with yellow fever, nine cases and three deaths.

I have also to report the arrival to-day of the Norwegian bark *Jotun*, forty days from Rio, eleven in crew, and stone ballast. She does not appear to have had any sickness while in port of departure, nor since that time at sea. Both vessels are held for treatment.

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

##### CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

*Week ended August 27, 1892.*

One vessel inspected and passed.

##### DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

*Week ended August 27, 1892.*

Seven vessels inspected and passed.



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

## GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 25, 1892.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British bark Thomas Perrya.	Aug. 6	Rio de Janeiro.	Ship Island.	Held for disinfection.	Aug. 22
American sch'r Coquette.....	Aug. 25	Tuxpan.....	New Orleans.	Held for disinfection.	

a Previously reported.

## KEY WEST QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 13, 1892.

Brig Caspian a.....	July 26	Havana.....	Apalachicola.	Held for disinfection.	
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a Previously reported.

## PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 20, 1892.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

## SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 24, 1892.

Five vessels inspected and passed.

## SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 30, 1892.

Swedish bark Harold.....	Aug. 2	Aberdeen ...	Tybee.....	Held for disinfection.	
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*Yellow fever infected vessel at Portland, Me.*

The following letter has been received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Banks, in explanation of the telegram published in Abstract of August 26:

My telegram of yesterday, a copy of which is inclosed, explained the circumstances attending the arrival of the Schooner *Rosa Mueller*, which arrived at this port the evening previous with a foul "bill of health" from Santos, Brazil. I visited her in conjunction with the local board of health and advised with them as to her disposition while in quarantine. In view of the fact that she had been trading in that region for the past year, that one sailor died from yellow fever en route, that his clothes were distributed among the crew, that another sailor was put off at Vineyard Haven and has since died, it was deemed best to order ballast overboard and thorough disinfection

of vessel, crew, and clothing with sulphur dioxide and mercuric bichloride before permitting her to leave quarantine. I found two of the seamen suffering from the effects of restricted diet, having been without vegetables or fresh meat for six weeks.

*Case of smallpox at Pittsburg, Pa.*—Dr. Lee, secretary Pennsylvania State board of health, on August 24, 1892, reports 1 case of smallpox at Pittsburg, Pa. Origin of case unknown. All precautions taken.

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

CALIFORNIA.—Month of July, 1892. Reports to the State board of health from 98 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate population of 783,003, show a total of 1,091 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 129; enteric fever, 28; diphtheria, 20; scarlet fever, 9; croup, 5; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 16.

FLORIDA.—Month of July, 1892. Reports to the State board of health from 23 counties and 2 cities show a total of 287 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 15; enteric fever, 12; croup, 1; and whooping cough, 2.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended August 20, 1892. Reports to the State board of health from 83 observers and others indicate that inflammation of brain, membranous croup, cerebro-spinal meningitis, typho-malarial fever, dysentery, and pneumonia increased, and that measles, pleuritis, influenza, typhoid fever, bronchitis, and diphtheria decreased in area of prevalence. Diphtheria is reported present during the week at 16 places, scarlet fever at 28, enteric fever at 29, and measles at 3 places.

TENNESSEE.—Month of July, 1892. Reports to the State board of health, Nashville, show that the principal diseases, named in the order of their greater prevalence, during the month, were enteric fever, malarial fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, whooping cough, consumption, cholera infantum, pneumonia, scarlet fever, and tonsillitis. Enteric fever was reported in 22 counties, scarlet fever in 4 counties, consumption in 7 counties, and whooping cough in 7 counties. Reports from 7 cities and towns, having an aggregate population of 249,968, show a total of 440 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 60; enteric fever, 13; scarlet fever, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

*Publications received.*

Règlements Sanitaires, Maritimes et Quarantenaïres d'Egypt.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1880.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Varicella.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
New York, N. Y.	Aug. 27.	1,515,301	726			1				14	4	16	8	14
Chicago, Ill.	Aug. 27.	1,099,850	534							27	5	18	2	5
Philadelphia, Pa.	Aug. 20.	1,046,964	413	20						5	5	7	1	7
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Aug. 27.	906,343	421	42						12	1	6		9
St. Louis, Mo.	Aug. 27.	451,770	160											
Boston, Mass.	Aug. 20.	448,477	154	20						2	1	1		2
Baltimore, Md.	Aug. 27.	434,433	197	20						6	1		4	1
San Francisco, Cal.	Aug. 20.	298,997	115	14										
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Aug. 26.	296,908	105	10						1				
Cleveland, Ohio.	Aug. 27.	261,353	126	5						10				
New Orleans, La.	Aug. 6.	242,039	140	24						2			1	
New Orleans, La.	Aug. 13.	242,039	145	19						2		3		1
New Orleans, La.	Aug. 20.	242,039	127	10								2		1
Pittsburg, Pa.	Aug. 20.	238,617	113	10						4	1	4		2
Washington, D. C.	Aug. 20.	230,392	106	12						4		4		1
Detroit, Mich.	Aug. 27.	205,876	97								3	3		
Milwaukee, Wis.	Aug. 27.	204,468	100	5							2	3		
Newark, N. J.	Aug. 27.	181,850	93	14						4	2	3		3
Minneapolis, Minn.	Aug. 27.	164,738	52							2				1
Louisville, Ky.	Aug. 27.	161,129	49	7						6				1
Kansas City, Mo.	Aug. 13.	132,716	29	3										2
Kansas City, Mo.	Aug. 20.	132,716		1						4				
Providence, R. I.	Aug. 27.	132,146	55	8							1			
Richmond, Va.	Aug. 27.	81,388	35	4						1				
Nashville, Tenn.	Aug. 27.	76,168	47	6						5				1
Erie, Pa.	Aug. 27.	40,634	8	1						1		1		
Portland, Me.	Aug. 27.	36,425	17									1		
Binghamton, N. Y.	Aug. 20.	35,005	10							1				
Binghamton, N. Y.	Aug. 27.	35,005	10											1
Altoona, Pa.	May 7.	35,000	18								1			
Altoona, Pa.	May 14.	35,000	16											
Altoona, Pa.	May 21.	35,000	12	1										
Altoona, Pa.	May 28.	35,000	11	1										
Altoona, Pa.	June 4.	35,000	12	5										
Altoona, Pa.	June 11.	35,000	9	2										
Altoona, Pa.	June 18.	35,000	18	3						1				
Altoona, Pa.	June 25.	35,000	8	1										
Galveston, Tex.	Aug. 19.	29,084	18	1										
Auburn, N. Y.	Aug. 27.	25,858	6	2										
San Diego, Cal.	Aug. 20.	16,159	4											
Pensacola, Fla.	Aug. 20.	11,750	7								2			

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended August, 29, 1892.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>New England States:</b>						
Eastport, Me.....	59		1	.70	.87	
Portland, Me.....	63		3	.83	3.37	
Boston, Mass.....	67		5	.96	.85	
Block Island, R. I.....	67		1	.70	2.48	
<b>Middle Atlantic States:</b>						
Albany, N. Y.....	68			.86	2.38	
New York, N. Y.....	71		1	1.02		.14
Philadelphia, Pa.....	71			1.04	.64	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	70	1		1.06	.59	
Baltimore, Md.....	73			.98		.64
Washington, D. C.....	72	2		.98		.92
Lynchburg, Va.....	73	2		.95		.56
Norfolk, Va.....	75	3		1.37		.97
<b>South Atlantic States:</b>						
Charlotte, N. C.....	75	3		1.13		.50
Wilmington, N. C.....	77	3		1.75		.06
Charleston, S. C.....	79	3		1.59	1.95	
Augusta, Ga.....	79	1		1.03		.61
Savannah, Ga.....	79	4		1.03		1.02
Jacksonville, Fla.....	81	1		1.51		.27
Key West, Fla.....	83	2		1.13		.85
<b>Gulf States:</b>						
Atlanta, Ga.....	75	1		1.05	2.39	
Pensacola, Fla.....						
Mobile, Ala.....	80	2		1.54		.66
Montgomery, Ala.....	79	2		.84	.12	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	80			.95	.24	
New Orleans, La.....	81	3		1.40		1.26
Shreveport, La.....	81		2	.61		.07
Fort Smith, Ark.....	77		1	.84	1.02	
Little Rock, Ark.....	78		2	.91	4.41	
Palestine, Tex.....	80			.63	1.55	
Galveston, Tex.....	82	3		1.45		1.45
San Antonio, Tex.....	81	2		.92		.62
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	81	2		1.14		1.14
Brownsville, Tex.....						
<b>Ohio Valley and Tennessee:</b>						
Memphis, Tenn.....	77			.84	.48	
Nashville, Tenn.....	75	1		.89	.39	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	75	1		.98	.96	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	74	2		.98		.22
Louisville, Ky.....	74	2		.84		.76
Indianapolis, Ind.....	71	4		.70		.40
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	73	1		.77	.23	
Columbus, Ohio.....	70	3		.77		.63
Pittsburg, Pa.....	71	2		.77		1.18
<b>Lake Region:</b>						
Oswego, N. Y.....	65			.56	.40	
Rochester, N. Y.....	66		1	.63	1.30	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	66	2		.74	1.18	
Erie, Pa.....	67			.83	2.55	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	67	2		.72	.02	
Sandusky, Ohio.....	69	1		.77	2.83	
Toledo, Ohio.....						
Detroit, Mich.....	67	3		.63		.17
Port Huron, Mich.....	65	2		.56		.04
Alpena, Mich.....	61	2		.77	.12	
Marquette, Mich.....	60	7		.82		.80
Grand Haven, Mich.....	64	4		.75	.17	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	67	1		.63	1.93	
Chicago, Ill.....	70			.63		.01
Duluth, Minn.....	61	7		.88		.45
<b>Upper Mississippi Valley:</b>						
St. Paul, Minn.....	66	2		.77	.37	
La Crosse, Wis.....	66	3		.96		.16
Dubuque, Iowa.....	68	1		.88	.76	
Davenport, Iowa.....	69	1		.77	.37	

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended August 29, 1892—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>Upper Mississippi Valley—Cont'd.</b>						
Des Moines, Iowa.....	70			.80	.86	
Keokuk, Iowa.....	71	1		.72		.42
Springfield, Ill.....	71	1		.68	.46	
Cairo, Ill.....	75			.63		.15
St. Louis, Mo.....	74	1		.64		.36
<b>Missouri Valley:</b>						
Springfield, Mo.....	73		1	.98		.37
Kansas City, Mo.....	73		2	1.02		.24
Concordia, Kans.....	72		2	.87	.66	
Omaha, Nebr.....	70		1	.77	.55	
Yankton, S. Dak.....	69		2	.70		.26
Valentine, Nebr.....	67		1	.28	.58	
Huron, S. Dak.....	66		2	.58	.09	.09
Pierre, S. Dak.....	69		2	.42	.02	.02
<b>Extreme Northwest:</b>						
Moorhead, Minn.....	62	2		.63	1.07	
Saint Vincent, Minn.....	60	4		.49		
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	64		2	.45	1.21	
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	64		3	.28	.12	
<b>Rocky Mountain Slope:</b>						
Havre, Mont.....	62			.35	.45	
Helena, Mont.....	64			.21	.03	
Spokane, Wash.....	65			.11		.07
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	72		4	.21		.19
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	63		4	.28		.22
North Platte, Nebr.....	69		2	.49	1.48	
Denver, Colo.....	67		2	.35	.03	
Montrose, Colo.....	67		3	.33		.19
Pueblo, Colo.....	70		2	.42	.58	
Dodge City, Kans.....	73		3	.51	1.97	
Abilene, Tex.....	79		3	.40	1.63	
El Paso, Tex.....	78			.42		.40
Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	65			.51		.45
Tucson, Ariz.....	82		1	.65		.45
<b>Pacific Coast:</b>						
Olympia, Wash.....	61	3		.20		.20
Portland, Oreg.....	65	1		.14		.14
Roseburg, Oreg.....	65			.07		.07
Red Bluff, Cal.....	78	2		.00		
Sacramento, Cal.....	73		2	.00		
San Francisco, Cal.....	71		3	.00		
Los Angeles, Cal.....	72		3	.00		
San Diego, Cal.....	69		2	.00		
Yuma, Ariz.....	89		2	.07		.07

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

## FOREIGN.

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

## CHOLERA.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, D. C., August 27, 1892.*

To the HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY:

SIR: Consul at Hamburg cables 295 cases yesterday and 130 deaths, with prospects worse.

JOHN W. FOSTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 29, 1892.*

To the Hon. THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY:

Our consul at Glasgow cables to-day: "Cholera outbreak here among Russian emigrants for America."

ALVEY A. ADEE,  
*Assistant Secretary.*WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 29, 1892.*

To the Hon. THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY:

The Consul-General at Berlin cables to day: "One case of Asiatic cholera in hospital here; seven supposed cases in hospital in Bremen. (Signed,)

EDWARDS."  
ALVEY A. ADEE, *Acting Secretary.*WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 30, 1892.*

To the Hon. THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY:

Our consul at Bremen cables this date: "No cholera Asiatica in Bremen. Every precaution taken. Will cable first case."

ALVEY A. ADEE,  
*Acting Secretary.**Disinfection of immigrants' baggage before embarkation at Liverpool.*

The following cablegram from the United States consul at Liverpool has been received:

LIVERPOOL, *August 31, 1892.*

TO MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE, WASHINGTON:

All steerage sailing to-day efficiently quarantined before embarking. All clothing and baggage thoroughly disinfected sulphur process. Passengers already embarked pronounced perfectly safe by local authorities, who are thoroughly alive to danger and taking vigorous measures to prevent any outbreak.

CONSUL.

*Protective measures against cholera in Austria-Hungary.*

The following extract from the ordinances of the Austrian Empire, recently enacted for preventing the spread of cholera, is furnished through the State Department by the vice consul-general of the United States at Vienna in his dispatch of August 5:

Sanitary Laws and Ordinances.—Ordinance of the I. R. Ministry of the Interior of July 8, 1892, to all the political authorities, concerning measures against the cholera.

By the vehement appearance of the cholera in Baku, Tiflis, and Astrachan, and by the confirmation, as now upwards the river Volga, there is the danger in view that by means of railroads and ships the malady will also spread to the west and southwest of the Russian Empire, and so might also threaten the countries of the kingdoms and crown lands represented in parliament; therefore, the urgency is paramount, already now, to take every precautionary measure to prevent the introducing of this contagious disease.

*For Galicia and Bukowina.*

As these countries are threatened first by the eventual introduction of the cholera, it is the responsible task of the political authorities of these crown lands to ward off the intrusion of the plague. For that purpose, according to the opinion of the *Oberster Sanitätsrath*, there is strictly to be watched the precise carrying out of those measures which have been ordained already on April 17, 1892, No. 7304, regarding the spreading of the typhus and smallpox in the distressed districts of Russia, as also the ordinances, No. 19230 and No. 19795, of April 21 and 26, 1892, by the Ministry of Commerce, at the instigation of the Ministry of the Interior, regarding the institutions for transportation; then the ordinance, No. 31273, of June 27, 1892, issued by the Ministry of Commerce in regard to the cholera, and which refers to a prompt registering of the infectious diseases in the country in general, and more especially in the boundary districts; to the observation of the sanitary condition of travelers arriving from Russia in boundary stations, by the railroad officials accompanying the railroad train; to the causing of a medical examination of such travelers as show suspicious symptoms of disease; to the instituting and maintaining of proper localities for inspection in the boundary stations; to the procuring of steam disinfecting apparatuses, and to providing for the isolated sheltering for the eventual housing of diseased persons, if required. In addition to this, the following is ordained:

The Cholera-Instructions of August 5, 1886, section A, in coöperation with the respective county, financial, and postal authorities, and the managing bodies of the railroads, are to take effect in such a manner that in the boundary stations connected with the Russian railroads in Galicia, for the present provisionally at Podwolo-czyska and Brody, in both countries there be provided reliable physicians possessed of sufficient pathological experience for the purpose of the sanitary inspection of the travelers and their baggage; and also of the traveler's baggage forwarded direct in closed cars that arrive from Russia. These physicians will likewise have care for the continued maintenance of a good sanitary condition in the respective railroad stations, for the

keeping in good order of the inspecting and isolating localities, and of the steam disinfecting apparatus, and for the proper informing of the persons who attend to these apparatuses.

It will also be the duty of these inspecting physicians in regard to all the travelers who are suspicious of having been infected with contagious disease or who have been taken with such disease, at once to provide the necessary measures concerning the treatment of such travelers and their effects, especially regarding the observation of such suspicious persons respectively the treatment of such sick persons in isolated places, and likewise to cause the reliable and thorough disinfection of any sullied linen. They are also to be directed that when a traveler is suspected of having been infected with cholera, they are at once to call by telegraph an expert to be named by them for the purpose of a bacteriological examination and confirmation of the diagnosis, and to inform thereof the county authorities by telegraph. In consideration hereof, the I. R. will at once cause the appointment of such experts and invite them to at once repair, provided with the necessary outfit, to that place to which they are called by telegraph.

Therefore, suitable localities for examination and isolation, perfect and reliable disinfecting apparatuses, and the means for the isolated attendance and treatment of infected patients, must be provided for in the best manner at the examining stations, and reports are to be forwarded without delay and separately from Galicia of the condition of the said railroad stations, and also of all other boundary railroad stations, eventually to be taken into consideration as examining places, and from Bukowina to boundary station to be taken into consideration.

If at the respective boundary railroad stations there should not be found any suitable surgeons, other physicians adapted for such examination will be detached to those places, with special regard to the I. R. sanitary assistants. Proposals are expected to be made respecting the pay of such examining physicians.

In case of the cholera's advancing towards the boundary of the Empire similar measures are to be instituted in Szozakowa, and in the boundary railroad stations having no direct connection.

The travelers from Russia subject to examination are to be also controlled in regard to their sanitary state by the examining physician himself during their stay in the Empire for five days after their arrival.

A strict observation in reporting the arrivals of travelers from Russia is to be enforced on the owners of hotels, lodging places, etc.

*Suspected cholera at Acca, Syria—Believed to be cholérine.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Beirut, July 18, 1892.*

SIR: Reverting to my dispatch No. 476, of the 6th instant, with reference to the suspected existence of cholera in Acca, Syria, I have now the honor to inform your Department that from the report made to the local authorities by the medical commission which was sent to that city for purposes of investigation, it appears that the epidemic which broke out there is of the kind called cholera nostra (or cholérine), that of the eight cases which occurred prior to the 6th instant, two proved fatal, and that since then only a very few cases of cholera nostra have taken place without any deaths. Furthermore, the report



of said commission gives me to understand that the first choleric cases were simply due to mephitic measures produced by the opening of an old aqueduct full of impurities and leaving it for many days uncovered. All necessary prophylactic measures have, however, been recently adopted by the medical commission in order to stop the development of the disease, and it is gratifying to learn that the efforts made to that end have fortunately so far had most satisfactory results.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CONSTANTINE KHOURI.

*Acting U. S. Vice-Consul.*

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

CUBA—*Havana*.—The United States sanitary inspector under date of August 20, 1892, reports as follows:

There were 154 deaths in this city during the week ending August 18, 1892. Fifteen of those deaths were caused by yellow fever (with approximately 50 new cases), 8 were caused by enteric fever, 5 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by bilious fever, 2 by paludal fever, 1 by croup, and 2 by glanders.

The British brig *Rozella Smith*, that is clearing for Chandeleur Island to-day, has had 3 cases of yellow fever occur aboard while here, they having been sent to the hospital where 1 died last night.

August 25, United States Sanitary Inspector Burgess telegraphs as follows:

Spanish bark *Maria* sailed yesterday for Brunswick. Had several cases yellow fever here.

FRANCE—*Nantes*.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 127,482. Total deaths, 243, including choleric, 5; typhus fever, 3; enteric fever, 39; and diphtheria, 1.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended August 13, corresponded to an annual rate of 18.0 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,185,736. The lowest rate was recorded in Wolverhampton, viz, 12.5, and the highest in Burnley, viz, 24.2 a thousand.

*London*.—One thousand four hundred and twenty-one deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 56; scarlet fever, 21; diphtheria, 35; whooping cough, 14; enteric fever, 10; and diarrhea and dysentery, 128. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 17.4 a thousand. In greater London 1,798 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.3 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included measles 17.

*Newcastle-upon-Tyne*.—Two weeks ended August 6, 1892. Population, 192,205. Total deaths, 104, including scarlet fever 1 and enteric fever 1.

*Sunderland.*—Two weeks ended August 6, 1892. Population, 132,839. Total deaths, 119, including enteric fever 5 and scarlet fever 4.

*Ireland.*—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended August 13, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 23.0 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Lisburn, viz, 4.3, and the highest in Belfast, viz, 28.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 145 deaths were registered, including measles 5 and whooping cough 2.

*Scotland.*—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended August 13 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 Leith, viz, 14.1, and the highest in Perth, viz, 20.6 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 474, including measles, 19; scarlet fever, 13; diphtheria, 6; whooping cough, 16; fever, 7; and diarrhea, 32.

*India—Singapore—Mortality among children.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Singapore, July 11, 1892.*

SIR: From month to month the health officer's reports have come to my notice. I have been much struck with the high rate of mortality among the children. I have compared the death rate here with the rate of such other cities as I had at hand, and found in every instance that it was higher. What the real reasons are I do not know and will only try to explain in a general way. The death rate of adults is low both among European and Asiatics, and the sanitary arrangements of the city are considered fairly good.

The vital statistics for April shows that the births registered during the month came to.....	221
Deaths.....	406
	185
Excess of deaths over births.....	185

The birth rate is equivalent to an annual rate of 16.37.

The death rate is equivalent to an annual rate of 30 per month.

The death rate of children under 1 year of age is equivalent to a death rate of three-fourths per mille. That is, in other words, of 1,000 children born three-fourths die before they reach the age of 1 year. This high rate of mortality compares unfavorably with the loss of child life in English or even Indian cities.

There the death rate of children under one year of age is: In London, 159; in Calcutta, 273; in Bombay, 264 per mille; in Singapore, 374.

In Penang the health officer reports an even higher mortality than that of Singapore.

There can be little doubt that this mortality is an indication of insanitary surroundings detrimental to child life.

The present system of registration does not admit of any accurate investigation as to the true causation of death. The deaths of children

are invariably returned by the deputy registrars as due to "convulsions," a symptom of many diseases and disorders, a vague term of indefinite meaning throwing no light on the cause of death. To compare the infant mortality of Singapore with that of English or American towns, under better hygienic surroundings, would be unfair, but we might expect that child life would not be less secure from disease and death in Singapore than in Bombay and Calcutta. At Singapore a singular feature in the vital statistics is the complete absence of any natural increase of population. Month by month the deaths far exceed the births, and the population is kept up by fresh immigration.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ROUNSEVILLE WILDMAN,

*U. S. Consul.*

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

SWITZERLAND—*Zurich*.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 96,839. Total deaths, 722, including phthisis pulmonalis, 16; scarlet fever, 2; and diphtheria and croup, 2.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Menses.	Whooping cough.
Vienna.....	July 23.....	1,406,933	582					1	3	19	9	3
Vienna.....	July 30.....	1,406,933	563					3	5	19	9	4
Hamburg.....	Aug. 6.....	570,534	314					2		5		
Warsaw.....	Aug. 6.....	490,417	239					1	14	4		
Brussels.....	Aug. 6.....	482,158	173			11		1				
Rome.....	July 16.....	438,123	171					3			2	
Lyons.....	July 6.....	430,000	143					3	1	4		
Cairo.....	Aug. 4.....	374,838	357					7		1		
Munich.....	July 30.....	366,000	168			2			1	4		
Copenhagen.....	July 30.....	326,000	99					1	1	3		
Copenhagen.....	Aug. 6.....	326,300	119					1		4		
Odessa.....	Aug. 6.....	302,000	160			2		5				1
Dresden.....	Aug. 6.....	301,400	133							2		
Cologne.....	Aug. 13.....	293,921	137							7	4	2
Palermo.....	Aug. 7.....	250,000	98									
Stockholm.....	Aug. 6.....	248,051	310					6	13	24		
Stockholm.....	Aug. 13.....	248,051	312					7	25	17		3
Antwerp.....	Aug. 6.....	241,263	86					2	1	1		
Alexandria.....	Aug. 4.....	231,396	151					1		1		
Bristol.....	Aug. 6.....	223,592	78									
Rotterdam.....	Aug. 13.....	216,679	96						4			
Pernambuco.....	July 28.....	200,000	72		1			5				
Hanover.....	Aug. 6.....	185,200	99							3	1	
Genoa.....	Aug. 13.....	181,670	72							1		
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Aug. 6.....	180,000	59			4	2		1	2		
Venice.....	Aug. 6.....	162,664	52					3				
Trieste.....	Aug. 6.....	158,054	62							1		
Christiania.....	Aug. 6.....	156,535	103						1	1		
Christiania.....	July 30.....	151,209	60						1			
Funchal.....	Aug. 6.....	140,000	17					1				
Stuttgart.....	Aug. 13.....	139,659	55						1	4		
Bremen.....	Aug. 6.....	126,500	29									
Stettin.....	Aug. 6.....	117,000	77					39		1		
Havre.....	Aug. 6.....	116,369	79					15				
Crefeld.....	Aug. 6.....	108,000	67							1		
Crefeld.....	Aug. 12.....	108,000	61									
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	Aug. 7.....	106,806	58									
Gothenburg.....	Aug. 6.....	105,800	36									
Zurich.....	Aug. 6.....	91,323	5				2		1			
Mannheim.....	Aug. 13.....	80,000	38									
Mayence.....	Aug. 13.....	72,281	35									
Georgetown, Demerara.....	July 23.....	53,176	56									
Georgetown, Demerara.....	July 30.....	53,176	55									
Marsala.....	Aug. 6.....	40,131	11							1		
Schiedam.....	Aug. 13.....	25,533	6									
Vera Cruz.....	Aug. 19.....	25,000	16		10							
Girgenti.....	Aug. 6.....	23,847	9									
Kingston, Canada.....	Aug. 26.....	18,264	2									
Sagua la Grande.....	Aug. 13.....	18,109	9									
Antigua.....	July 30.....	16,664	6									
Antigua.....	Aug. 6.....	16,664	20									
Flushing.....	Aug. 13.....	14,000	3									
La Guayra.....	Aug. 6.....	14,000	5									
La Guayra.....	Aug. 13.....	14,000	4									
Sonneberg.....	Aug. 13.....	12,000	5					1				
Guelph.....	Aug. 20.....	10,539	5									
Queenstown.....	Aug. 20.....	10,340	8									
Tuxpan.....	Aug. 6.....	10,280	5									
Tuxpan.....	Aug. 13.....	10,280	13									
Chatham, Ont.....	Aug. 20.....	10,000	5									
Cienfuegos.....	Aug. 14.....	8,000	21					2				
Sarua.....	Aug. 20.....	6,600	1									
Amherstburg.....	Aug. 20.....	2,260	1									

OFFICIAL:

WALTER WYMAN,

*Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.*