

# ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VII. WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 30, 1892. No. 40.

[Published at the Marine-Hospital Bureau in accordance with act of Congress of April 29, 1878.]

## UNITED STATES.

*General instructions for the government of the cholera camp at Delaware Breakwater.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
*Office Supervising Surgeon-General M.-H. S.,  
Washington, D. C., September 7, 1892.*

SIR: It having become necessary for you to inaugurate a cholera camp at the Delaware Breakwater Quarantine Station, you will be governed by the following suggestions as to its inauguration and rules for its government:

You will cause to be erected latrine boxes of sufficient size and number to receive the discharge of cholera patients.

These boxes should be rendered water tight by means of asphalt, pitch, or a lining of sheet lead.

A sluice box should be made in the ends of the boxes in order to discharge their contents after disinfection. You will cause a pit or pits of sufficient size to be dug, to be filled with unslacked lime, for the reception of the contents of the latrines.

You will make special requisition for such quantities of carbolic acid and mercuric bichloride and unslacked lime as you judge the circumstances will require. You will prepare flooring for tents and so arrange the plan of their distribution that four wall tents shall constitute a division and thus segregate the camp into divisions of that size.

Requisition for beds and bedding, tables, chairs, cooking and dining utensils in sufficient quantity for the the number of tents should be made on special requisition blanks.

One of the officers under your command should have direct charge of this camp, and the other to continue the work of boarding vessels.

To the hospital steward should be delegated all matters relating to the subsistence department, over all of which you are to exercise a general supervision.

The rules, which are herewith inclosed, will guide you in the detail of caring for suspects and hospital cases.

Very respectfully,

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

To PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON S. C. DEVAN,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service,  
Delaware Breakwater, Delaware.*

## REGULATIONS FOR CHOLERA CAMP.

The surgeon in command of the quarantine camp to have absolute authority over the police and sanitary regulations of the camp, and to see that they are obeyed.

Camp to be divided into two divisions—detention and hospital. Former for housing of suspected cases and well persons from infected localities and the latter for treatment of sick.

## DETENTION CAMP.

I. Persons destined for this camp to be assigned to specific quarters in tents. First to be subjected to disinfecting bath, and clothed afterward with fresh vestments. Not to leave this camp except by permission or order of surgeon in command.

II. Persons in detention camp to be inspected twice daily or oftener by medical officer or assistant, while standing, to ascertain any new cases which may develop.

III. New cases of cholera in detention camp to be immediately transferred to hospital camp for treatment, and all their effects disinfected, as well as the tent in which they may occur.

IV. Guards to patrol detention camp night and day, to prevent intercourse between the two divisions of the camp.

V. Water supply for entire camp to be boiled for drinking. To be dealt out to each person in cups or glasses for potable purposes. May be acidulated with diluted hydrochloric acid under supervision of a medical officer.

VI. If there be room, the detention camp to be segregated into divisions of not more than 20 persons. No intercommunication should be permitted between the groups.

VII. All clothing removed from persons entering detention camp to be subjected to steam heat (unmixed with air), not less than 100° centigrade, for half hour, or boiling for one hour. Leather and rubber goods to be immersed in 3-per-cent. carbolic solution until thoroughly saturated.

VIII. The washing of clothing not to be permitted by the detained persons under any pretext. After above disinfection all laundry work to be then done by the force of employés. The clothing of detained suspects should be kept in separate building after disinfection and re-issued as required for change.

IX. Cleanliness and disinfection of quarters and person to be enjoined and enforced daily. Disinfectants to be used where there is any possibility of infection.

X. At the expiration of 5 days, if no case of cholera or choleraic diarrhœa has developed in a given group segregated as above, those composing the group may be discharged after a final disinfection of person and clothing.

XI. All water-closets, urinals, privies or troughs should be provided with latrines, similar to those of the cholera camp, and means should be provided for their thorough disinfection, before their contents are discharged into pits of unslacked lime.

XII. Food issued shall be simple, thoroughly cooked, and served at stated hours. No fruit permitted.

## HOSPITAL CAMP.

I. Day sick calls at 8 a. m. and 4 p. m.; oftener if necessary.

Night call, 12 p. m. by night physician, or oftener if circumstances require.

II. There shall be one nurse for every hospital tent, who shall be on duty in six-hour watches.

Night nurses according to circumstances. (Female nurses for cases occurring in that sex.)

Nurses should be instructed in the necessity of personal hygiene and the sources of infection.

III. Vomited matter and stools to be received into earthen vessels, and at once disinfected with 3 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, or 1-500 Hg Cl<sub>2</sub>, combined with 2 parts of HCl to each part of Hg Cl<sub>2</sub>; then thrown into a pit of unslacked lime, or discharged into the sea.

IV. All soiled linen or clothing that can not be disinfected to be immediately destroyed by burning.

V. When death occurs body to be immediately buried, swathed in sheets saturated with Hg Cl<sub>2</sub>, 1-500. Place of interment to be selected to avoid contamination of water supply.

VI. No persons having personal contact with the sick or dead shall leave the hospital camp without practicing disinfection as specified above.

*Detail of Passed Assistant Surgeon Kinyoun to assist Health Officer Jenkins at New York quarantine.*

QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND, *September 19, 1892.*

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

I desire that you detail Dr. Kinyoun for a short time at my station.

W. T. JENKINS,  
*Health Officer.*

In accordance with the above request Dr. Kinyoun received the following orders, and proceeded at once to quarantine, Staten Island, where he has been on temporary duty engaged in superintending the disinfection of vessels:

WASHINGTON, *September 20, 1892.*

SIR: In accordance with the request of Health Officer Jenkins of the port of New York you are directed to proceed to the Quarantine Station, New York Harbor, for rendering him such temporary professional service as he may wish.

You will return to Washington as soon as may be, in view of the fact that your services in the Bureau are necessary.

Respectfully yours,

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

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON J. J. KINYOUN,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, Washington, D. C.*

-QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND, *September 28, 1892.*

*Scandia* has been thoroughly disinfected. Now carries no passengers. Clothing and dunnage of crew and clothing of officers which were liable

to infection have been steamed. Mattresses of the crew and steerage burned. All portions of vessel which were liable to be infected steamed or bichlorided. Sulphur fumigation saloon, cabin, and officers' quarters, also of hold and cargo. Cargo consists of salt in blocks for fertilizing, barrels cement, cases crockery, cases toys, and one bale new woolen goods. Everything pertaining to crew disinfected. Water casks emptied and disinfected. Passengers were removed fourteen days ago. There has been no case of cholera on board for fourteen days.

J. J. KINYOUN,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, M.-H. S.*

QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND, *September 28, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with your telegraphic order of the 27th instant I have made a thorough examination of the sanitary condition of the steamship *Herman*, of Bremen, and have the honor to report the following:

The passengers and crew were mustered on deck and a careful inspection made of each person. I found all in excellent health except eight (8) persons, who were suffering from the following diseases: Cerebral hemorrhage, 1; miscarriage, 1; measles, 6 (2 recent); total sick, 8.

The total number on board is 828; of these there are 747 passengers and 81 in the crew (including the officers).

I next made a thorough inspection of the steerage hospitals, apartments, and the water-closets, and found that the sanitary condition was as good as could be expected after a voyage and detention on board for a period of 22 days.

The ventilation is good and, according to the laws governing the amount of air space for each person, it is more than is required.

I was fortunate enough to be on board at time of cleansing the steerage, and had an excellent opportunity to see it in its worst condition.

I found the character of the food good. The passengers are of a very good class, much better than any ship I have inspected during my stay in New York.

The United States consul at Bremen certifies to the effect that these immigrants had been under a detention of 7 days prior to embarkation, and that all their personal effects had been disinfected.

The vessel before receiving her cargo and passengers was washed with a solution of creolin and of carbolic acid.

After making a formal inspection, in the afternoon I again made an inspection of the steerage. I found everything clean and in good order; a large number of the steerage (consisting of women and children) had retired. The ventilation was ample, and scarcely any odor was perceptible.

There has been no cholera aboard, and no death from any cause. I consider the sanitary condition of the vessel, passengers, and crew excellent.

There are about one hundred American citizens on board.

The captain could not inform me of the exact number of these, because the manifest had been sent to the custom-house.

Very respectfully yours,

J. J. KINYOUN,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon.*

SURGEON-GENERAL WYMAN,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, Washington, D. C.*

## SPECIAL REPORTS.

*Inspection of the Maine frontier stations.*VANCEBORO, ME., *September 15, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following additional report of my trip of inspection along the Maine frontier.

The first point visited was Vanceboro, which is on the Maine side of the St. Croix River, the point of crossing of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and the terminus of the Maine Central Railroad. This is the only point of entrance to the interior of the State by rail at the present time, though a railroad is in process of construction from Houlton to Bangor.

Immigrant travel usually begins at this point on the closure of the St. Lawrence River with ice and continues until the river is open to navigation again in the spring. At other times there are said to be very few immigrants passing at this point.

A very large majority of those who pass Vanceboro pass through Maine by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, only a few being transferred to the Maine Central for transit in a southerly direction.

These facts being considered, I proposed, upon my arrival at Vanceboro, that temporary arrangement be made for the disinfection of such few immigrants as might unexpectedly arrive whose destinations were to be reached by passing into Maine on the Maine Central Railroad. It was agreed that those passing through Maine on the Canadian Pacific Railroad should be kept within locked cars during transit across the State.

When this had been arranged satisfactorily with the railroads, a local board of health suddenly appeared on the scene, and within a short time the whole town was aroused and general excitement was apparent. The town being simply a railroad one of small size, whose interests were apparently identical with those of the roads, the sudden appearance on the scene of a board of health was quite unexpected.

Upon my return to Vanceboro after visiting other points, I learned that the board of health not only objected to the selected site of disinfecting plant, but refused to have one within the town limits, and demanded that the inspection of trains should be done on the Canada side.

The division superintendent of the "Canadian Pacific" being present, it was therefore arranged that this should be done; that any immigrants found on trains should be stopped on the Canadian side and not allowed entrance.

The board of health was informed that the Government desired to assist them in any way possible in keeping out contagious diseases, and a telegram to that effect from the Surgeon-General was read for their information. Houlton and several other towns on the border are apparently in little danger from immigration. Those in the upper districts will be kept under the supervision of the collector at Houlton and Dr. Williams, recently appointed inspector.

Eastport and Calais were also visited, the collector of the district living at the latter place. The collector states there are practically no immigrants arriving in this locality; that the boats are inspected and that any immigrants arriving would not be allowed to land.

I also called on Dr. Seymour at Calais, the secretary of the board of health, and was informed by him that no danger was apparent in that locality.

Respectfully yours,

P. C. KALLOCH,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, M.-H.S.*

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

*Inspection Service at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.*

SAULT STE. MARIE, *September 18, 1892.*

Acting Assistant-Surgeon H. R. Floyd reports as follows:

SIR: I have the honor to report that all immigrants who were detained at this port on the Canada side have been thoroughly inspected, and their baggage, etc., disinfected by steam, and were this day permitted to pass through to their destination by order of the State board of health. They were all in good health.

I shall continue to inspect all incoming trains and boats and detain for disinfection immigrants landing at Canadian ports from Europe whose destination is the United States.

The local authorities are doing nothing towards maintaining quarantine except on paper, no guards being placed around trains nor at points of departure or arrival, so that the quarantine may be very easily evaded. I mark all baggage with inspection certificates and give to individuals cards certifying to their having been inspected.

SAULT STE. MARIE, *September 23, 1892.*

SIR: Fifty-seven immigrants arrived at this port from Quebec via C. P. R.R., having landed from steamers *Sardinia* and *Oregon*. They had certificate of disinfection from Dr. Sewel, of Quebec, who is working for the C. P. R.R. Co. I detained them and submitted their baggage to steam heat for one hour, and furnished each individual with certificate as well as for their baggage. They will proceed upon their journey to-morrow, being all in good health.

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

*Galveston, Tex., quarantines against New York.*

Assistant Surgeon A. C. Smith, M.-H. S., reports as follows:

GALVESTON, TEX., *September 16, 1892.*

I have the honor to inform you that this port is now quarantining all vessels from New York, by order of State Health Officer Swearingen, the order going into effect yesterday morning. I am informed that these vessels, if not infected, will be detained four or five days and fumigated. Any vessel arriving at this port infected with cholera will be at once sent to the United States Gulf Quarantine.

The board of health of this city is making extra efforts in cleaning the city and in enforcing sanitary regulations, and I believe that the sanitary condition of the city is now quite good.

*Gulf quarantine—Yellow-fever cases on Steamship S. May recovered.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. M. Guitéras, M.-H. S., reports as follows :

GULF QUARANTINE STATION, *September 20, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the recovery and discharge, on the 19th instant, of the four yellow-fever cases taken from the *S. S. May*. If nothing unfavorable develops I expect to be able to discharge the *May* in free pratique on Monday next, the 26th instant.

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

*Yellow fever at Key West Quarantine Station.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. D. Geddings, M.-H. S., under date of September 20, writes as follows :

I have the honor to report that on September 14 Hospital Steward F. S. Goodman was prostrated by yellow fever. His case terminated favorably yesterday by disappearance of the fever, and to-day he is well out of danger.

## RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION OF IMMIGRANTS.

*Requirements of the State board of health of the States of Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Kentucky, Missouri, and Ohio, for the transportation of immigrant passengers and their effects into the States represented by said boards.*

RULE 1. That this conference recommends that every immigrant passenger, before being allowed to land at any port of, or to cross the borders into, the United States, shall obtain a certificate from the health officer of the port or point of entry, or from a sanitary inspector of the United States Marine-Hospital Service (where that service has charge of quarantine and disinfection), or from the quarantine officer at Grosse Isle, setting forth the name of such immigrant, whence emigrated, name and port of clearance of vessel, and the date of arrival at port of entry, the fact of the existence or non-existence of any infectious disease on said ship, the period of detention therefor at quarantine, local destination of the immigrant in any State or Territory of the United States, and further certifying that he or she is free from any danger of conveying the contagion of Asiatic cholera or smallpox in person or effects, and that his or her effects and belongings have been subjected to approved processes of disinfection before being allowed to enter into the United States.

RULE 2. That a certificate of disinfection, as required in Rule 1, signed by the official under whose charge the work of inspection and disinfection has been performed, and giving name of owner and date of issue, shall be conspicuously attached to each piece of baggage of such immigrant.

RULE 3. That any railway or transportation company accepting, for transportation through the territory represented by this conference, immigrants not provided with certificates described in Rule 1, or whose baggage does not bear the certificate provided for in Rule 2, shall be

subject to the quarantine rules of the States represented in this conference and to any detention at the border, or within the territory, of such State, for such thoroughness of inspection as the authorities of each State may deem necessary.

RULE 4. That immigrant passengers, if not conveyed on separate trains exclusively devoted to such service, shall be transported, when practicable, in separate cars, to which access shall be denied to other passengers, and the disinfected baggage of such immigrants, other than the hand-luggage carried by them, shall not be accessible to them until they have arrived at their respective points of destination; and similar precautions shall be observed in the transportation of immigrant passengers by water.

RULE 5. That railroad or other transportation companies carrying such immigrants shall telegraph to the secretaries of the State boards of health and to the designated health authorities at the distributing points, advising of the hour of arrival of such immigrants and in time sufficient to allow of the train being met by inspectors, and shall also telegraph notice to said authorities of any sickness occurring among such immigrants.

RULE 6. That the requirements set forth in Rules 1 and 2 shall apply to passengers of any class arriving on a vessel infected with Asiatic cholera or smallpox.

RULE 7. That these rules shall take effect on and after the 20th day of September, instant.

W. A. HASKELL, M. D.,  
*President.*

Attest:  
F. W. REILLY, M. D., *Secretary.*

*Cape Charles Quarantine—Telegrams.*

FORT MONROE, VA., *September 23, 1892.*

TO SURGEON-GENERAL WYMAN:

North German Lloyd steamer *Gera* arrived at 9 o'clock. No cabin passengers; 968 immigrants; 95 crew. All well excepting a case of dysentery of ten days' standing, about fully recovered now. One death, child two months old, due to premature birth and inanition. Only 16 cases of all kinds treated by ship's surgeon on voyage. Sanitary condition of vessel excellent. Consul Hugo M. Starkloff certifies no immigrants from infected places; kept under sanitary control while in Bremen; vessel and baggage disinfected under his supervision before sailing. Immigrants mostly Prussians; considerable Hungarians, and some Bohemians; no Russians. Ordered baggage again disinfected by steam, sulphur, and bichloride, and vessel held under twenty-day quarantine order. Advise Baltimore.

HUTTON,  
*Surgeon.*

FORT MONROE, VA., *September 24, 1892.*

Dutch steamship *Lacampine*, fifteen days from Antwerp, arrived today; crew well, having foul bill of health. Thoroughly disinfected this afternoon, and will be held five days. *Gera's* people well.

HUTTON,  
*Surgeon.*



FORT MONROE, VA., *September 25, 1892.*

Steamship *Venetia*, fifteen days from Hamburg, for Baltimore, arrived this morning. Crew of forty-six all well. No passengers. Held for disinfection.

HUTTON,  
*Surgeon.*

FORT MONROE, VA., *September 25, 1892.*

Disinfection emigrant baggage of *Gera* completed. All well. *La-campine* disinfected, and Carter is now attacking the Hamburg steamer *Venetia*.

HUTTON,  
*Surgeon.*

FORT MONROE, VA., *September 27, 1892.*

British steamship *Delano*, eighteen days from Rotterdam. Cargo, seltzer water and herrings. All well. One case cholera officially reported in Rotterdam up to date of leaving. We don't consider her infected. Is it necessary to disinfect and hold her?

HUTTON,  
*Surgeon.*

*Delaware Breakwater Quarantine—Telegrams.*

BREAKWATER, DEL., *September 23, 1892.*

Two empty barges for rag steamers *Fawcett* and *Etive* arrived. Agents anxious to commence work unless time be extended in fitting up steam chamber, partitions, wires. It seems advisable to allow storing in barges; hold and keep her in quarantine indefinitely, leaving fumigating question for future solution. Agents assume all risks, pay all expenses, provide watchman, etc., and provision them. Please answer immediately. See previous telegram.

DEVAN.

BREAKWATER, DEL., *September 24, 1892.*

Tank steamer *Aral*, 28 crew, arrived, 17 days from New Castle. To-day inspected, sent to sea and pumped, refilled. Will be fumigated to-morrow and passed. *Hibernian*, 58 crew, 75 second cabin, and 69 steerage, 14 days from Glasgow, will be released to-morrow. *Fawcett* and *Etive* waiting orders. *Fawcett* will commence unloading rags to barges. Hold to-morrow morning. Work on barracks being pushed. Light-house tender *Seizania* set quarantine buoys to day.

DEVAN.

BREAKWATER, DEL., *September 25, 1892.*

Three vessels arrived and passed. *Fawcett* and *Loch Etive* finish transferring to-morrow. Will immediately release. Have notified Philadelphia. Barracks pushed energetically. *Aral* fumigated and released. *Hibernian* released.

DEVAN.

BREAKWATER, DEL., *September 27, 1892.*

Too heavy gale for *Pasteur* and cutter. Four vessels inspected, three passed. Tank steamer *Lucerne* sent to sea to pump and refill.

DEVAN.

*Uninfected vessels arriving at Delaware Breakwater—Action of Philadelphia board of health.*

The following telegram has been received :

PHILADELPHIA, PA., September 21, 1892.

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

I am requested to transmit to you the resolutions adopted by the board of health this day. Will send official copy :

“ *Resolved*, That all vessels arriving at the National Quarantine Station at the Delaware Breakwater which are found upon examination not to be infected, or which have no infectious or pestilential disease or rags on board, or which do not come under the order approved by the President September 1st, imposing twenty days' quarantine detention, shall be passed at once to the lazaretto station, where facilities exist for the proper sanitary treatment of passengers, vessel, and crews.”

WM. P. TROTH,  
Chief Clerk.

*Hamburg steamer at South Atlantic Quarantine.*

The following telegram has been received :

Bark *Talisman*, forty-four days from Plymouth, held for treatment ; also British steamer *Malabar*, Hamburg. Detained pilot on board. No sickness. Clean cargo, potash and salt. Vessel will be thoroughly fumigated and steam heat utilized.

GLENNAN.

*New York City free from cholera.*

This Bureau is in receipt of the following telegram :

NEW YORK, September 28, 1892.

You can state positively that there is now no case of cholera in this city, and there has been no new case since September 19.

For the board of health :

EMMONS CLARK,  
Secretary.

*Five new cases of cholera at New York Quarantine.*

The following telegram has been received :

NEW YORK QUARANTINE, September 27, 1892.

Five cases cholera taken from *Bohemia* since yesterday.

WM. T. JENKINS,  
Health Officer.

QUARANTINE, S. I., September 27, 1892.

To SURGEON-GENERAL WALTER WYMAN :

Steamship *Scandia* will be finished to-day. The cargo will be given a preliminary fumigation here, and then will clear for Baltimore. Health officer requests that hold may be given another fumigation at Cape Charles. Wire instructions.

KINYOUN,  
P. A. Surgeon.

*Steamer Marathon at Boston, Mass.*BOSTON, MASS., *September 28, 1892.*

*Marathon* left Liverpool September 8, arrived 20. Condition of ship and passengers, dirty. All steerage. Twelve cases measles since arrival. Four hundred passengers; Scandinavian, 300; English, 200; Irish Americans to be released to-morrow. Vessel should be held twenty days out of respect to President's circular.

IRWIN,  
*Surgeon.*BOSTON, MASS., *September 28, 1892.*

Department orders release Americans from *Marathon*. Under these circumstances, see no reason to detain any. All baggage fumigated.

IRWIN,  
*Surgeon.**Conflict of State and local board at Detroit, Mich.*

The following telegrams have been received :

DETROIT, MICH., *September 24, 1892.*SECRETARY TREASURY, *Washington, D. C.:*

State board of health and Detroit board each demand that we observe their rules. State board insist upon twenty days' quarantine, and that Canadian quarantine at Quebec is not sufficient to do away with this. Detroit board insist that all emigrants with certificates from Canadian quarantine be admitted, although that quarantine be but a detention of twenty-four hours and disinfection. What shall United States medical inspectors and customs authorities do, and which board shall be recognized supreme, or shall United States medical inspectors act upon their own discretion? Emigrants coming from 50 to 100 per day, and yesterday were from Hamburg direct. H. C. TILLMAN,

*Special Deputy Collector.*DETROIT, MICH., *September 24, 1892.*

TO SURGEON-GENERAL WYMAN :

Regulations of State board of health and Detroit board conflict. State board insist on twenty days' quarantine. Detroit board accept certificates from Quebec, and direct me to admit immigrants, although they may not have been quarantined but twenty-four hours. State board wire me that their rules must be observed. Please advise me what to do. Shall I use my own discretion? J. J. MULHERON,

*Inspector.**Detention camp at Fort Pulaski, Ga.*

The following telegram was received by this Bureau :

SAVANNAH, GA., *September 17, 1892.*

Have Fort Pulaski at mouth of river for detention camp. Will you take charge and equip immediately with outfit from stores at Waycross? Give answer quickly. Will write full particulars.

W. F. BRUNNER,  
*Health Officer.*

In response to the above request, the following action was taken: The quarantine equipments at Waycross, Ga., formerly used at "Camp Perry," were directed to be shipped to Fort Pulaski. Bedding and other material necessary to complete a camp capable of accommodating two hundred persons have been shipped from this Bureau. Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. White, of this Service, has charge of the details.

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

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

*Week ended September 24, 1892.*

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina-tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
German steamship Gera .....	Sept. 23	Bremerha-	Baltimore ...	Detained; baggage steamed.	
Dutch ss. La Campine.....	Sept. 24	Antwerp .....	.....do.....	Detained for disinfection.	

Twenty-six vessels inspected and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

*Week ended September 24, 1892.*

Br. steamship Kate Fawcett a.....	Sept. 7	Hamburg...	Phila.....	Detained.....	
Br. steamship Loch Etive a.....	Sept. 9	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
British steamship Lucina a.....	Sept. 7	.....do.....	.....do.....	Fumigated, except hold.	Sept. 20
Br. steamship Greatham a.....	Sept. 15	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 22
British steamship Whitby a.....	Sept. 16	Poti, Russia	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 20
Dutch ss. La Flandre a.....	Sept. 16	Antwerp .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 19
German ss. Charlois.....	Sept. 18	Rotterdam..	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 20
Am. schr. Eva Douglass .....	Sept. 18	Florida.....	Waiting orders.	Spoken.....	Sept. 18
British steamship Dunmore...	Sept. 18	Havana .....	Phila.....	Inspected and passed to lazaretto.	Sept. 18
British steamship Earnford ...	Sept. 19	Santiago .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 19
British ss. British Prince.....	Sept. 19	Liverpool...	.....do.....	Detained for observation.	Sept. 21
Dutch steamship Ocean.....	Sept. 20	Amsterdam	.....do.....	Fumigated, except hold.	Sept. 22
Amer. ss. Pennsylvania.....	Sept. 20	Antwerp .....	.....do.....	Detained for observation.	Sept. 21
Italian barkentine Antonio ...	Sept. 20	Lisbon.....	.....do.....	Inspected and passed to lazaretto.	Sept. 20
British steamship Oceano.....	Sept. 20	Port Antonio.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 20
Italian bark Colombo .....	Sept. 20	Oporto.....	Waiting orders.	Inspected and passed.	Sept. 20
British steamship Montana ...	Sept. 21	London.....	Phila.....	Detained 4 hours; passed to lazaretto.	Sept. 21
Belgian steamship Oural.....	Sept. 21	Antwerp .....	.....do.....	Fumigated, except hold.	Sept. 22
Br. bgtn. Harry Stewart .....	Sept. 21	Port de Paix	.....do.....	Inspected and passed to lazaretto.	Sept. 21
Nor. steamship Yumuri.....	Sept. 21	Port Antonio.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 21
Am. bgtn. E. H. Williams.....	Sept. 21	Savanna La Mar.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 21
Nor. bark Alice.....	Sept. 22	Arendel .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 22
Br. steamship Hibernia .....	Sept. 22	Glasgow.....	.....do.....	Detained for observation.	Sept. 24

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

## DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE—Continued.

Week ended September 24, 1892—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of departure.
British bark Kite.....	Sept. 22	St. John's, N. F.	do.....	Inspected and passed to lazaretto.	Sept. 22
Am. bktn. John J. Marsh.....	Sept. 23	Turk's Isle.	do.....	do.....	Sept. 23
British steamship Coral.....	Sept. 23	Newcastle.....	do.....	Fumigated, except hold.	Sept. 24
British steamship Roma.....	Sept. 23	Huelva.....	do.....	Inspected and passed to lazaretto.	Sept. 23
Am. schr. Lizzie W. Matheson	Sept. 23	Mayaguez, P. R.	do.....	do.....	Sept. 23
Br. steamship Strathallan.....	Sept. 24	Seneca Bay.	do.....	do.....	Sept. 24
American bark Silicon.....	Sept. 24	Iviglut.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 24
British steamship Petunia.....	Sept. 24	Pilluys Isl'd	do.....	do.....	Sept. 24

a Previously reported.

## GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 22, 1892.

British steamship May a.....	Sept. 10	Vera Cruz via Coatzacoalcos.	Mobile.....	Held for disinfection.	
American schooner Anna M. Stammer.	Sept. 10	Havana.....	Pascagoula.	Disinfected.....	Sept. 17

a Previously reported.

## PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 17, 1892.

Four vessels inspected and passed.

## SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 21, 1892.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

## SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 24, 1892.

Spanish bark Maria a.....	Sept. 1	Havana.....	Brunswick..	Unballasted.....	Sept. 19-
American bktn. Edward A. Sanchez a.	Sept. 2	Baltimore...	Savannah ...	Disinfected.....	Sept. 12
Portuguese bark Audacia a ...	Sept. 5	Rio Janeiro.	do.....	Unballasted.....	
German bark Catalina a.....	Sept. 8	do.....	Tybee for orders.	Detained for treatment.	

a Previously reported.

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

COLORADO—*Denver*.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 106,713. Total deaths, 149, including diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 3; measles, 1; whooping cough, 1; and phthisis pulmonalis, 14.

Month of August, 1892. Total deaths, 169, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 12; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 4; and phthisis pulmonalis, 33.

FLORIDA.—Month of August, 1892. Reports to the State board of health from twenty-three counties and two cities show a total of 300 deaths, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 23; yellow fever (in quarantine, schooner *Eva Douglas*), 1; whooping cough, 2; and phthisis pulmonalis, 16.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Worcester*.—Month of August, 1892. Population, estimated, 89,000. Total deaths, 177, including scarlet fever, 1; enteric fever, 4; and phthisis pulmonalis, 11.

MICHIGAN.—Week ending September 17, 1892. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from seventy observers, indicate that pneumonia, diphtheria, whooping cough, and influenza increased, and that inflammation of brain, typho-malarial fever, inflammation of kidney, cholera morbus, inflammation of bowels, and dysentery decreased in area of prevalence.

Diphtheria was reported present during the week and since at 23 places, scarlet fever at 39 places, enteric fever at 62 places, and measles at one place.

NEW YORK—*Buffalo*.—Month of August, 1892. Estimated population, 285,000. Total deaths, 712, including scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 7; whooping cough, 12; enteric fever, 12; and phthisis pulmonalis, 49.

TENNESSEE.—Month of August, 1892. Reports to the State board of health from seven cities and towns, having an aggregate estimated population of 249,968, show a total of 395 deaths, including enteric fever, 23; whooping cough, 1; and phthisis pulmonalis, 45.

*Publications received.*

Archives de Médecine Navale et Coloniale. Tome 58, No. 9.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Memphis. 1892.

Medical Communications of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Vol. XV, No. III. 1892.

Compte Rendus Hebdomadaires de Séances de l'Académie de Sciences. Tome CXV, No. X.



Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended September 26, 1892.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency..
<b>New England States:</b>						
Eastport, Me.....	53	4	.....	.88	.....	.50
Portland, Me.....	55	6	.....	.79	.....	.13
Boston, Mass.....	60	5	.....	.72	.....	.22
Block Island, R. I.....	61	3	.....	.78	.30	.....
<b>Middle Atlantic States:</b>						
Albany, N. Y.....	60	3	.....	.84	.....	.22
New York, N. Y.....	64	3	.....	.80	.....	.68
Philadelphia, Pa.....	64	4	.....	.75	.....	.07
Atlantic City, N. J.....	64	3	.....	.78	.....	.25
Baltimore, Md.....	66	1	.....	.89	.....	.17
Washington, D. C.....	65	3	.....	.88	1.24	.....
Lynchburg, Va.....	67	2	.....	.91	.47	.....
Norfolk, Va.....	69	4	.....	1.05	.....	.26
<b>South Atlantic States:</b>						
Charlotte, N. C.....	68	4	.....	.77	.79	.....
Wilmington, N. C.....	71	3	.....	1.48	2.90	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	74	1	.....	1.38	2.36	.....
Augusta, Ga.....	73	1	.....	.88	2.80	.....
Savannah, Ga.....	74	1	.....	1.24	2.40	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.....	76	1	.....	1.89	.....	.07
Key West, Fla.....	81	.....	1	1.79	.37	.....
<b>Gulf States:</b>						
Atlanta, Ga.....	69	4	.....	.99	.....	.92
Mobile, Ala.....	75	1	.....	1.05	.....	.83
Montgomery, Ala.....	74	2	.....	.70	.....	.69
Vicksburg, Miss.....	74	4	.....	.84	.....	.62
New Orleans, La.....	77	2	.....	1.00	.....	.28
Shreveport, La.....	74	2	.....	1.00	.....	1.00
Fort Smith, Ark.....	70	5	.....	.72	.....	.72
Little Rock, Ark.....	71	4	.....	.70	.....	.70
Palestine, Tex.....	73	4	.....	.83	.....	.83
Galveston, Tex.....	77	3	.....	1.49	.....	1.35
San Antonio, Tex.....	75	4	.....	.89	.....	.89
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	77	1	.....	1.59	.....	1.53
<b>Ohio Valley and Tennessee:</b>						
Memphis, Tenn.....	70	6	.....	.77	.....	.63
Nashville, Tenn.....	68	5	.....	.87	.....	.27
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	69	3	.....	.96	.52	.....
Knoxville, Tenn.....	68	5	.....	.69	.....	.31
Louisville, Ky.....	67	4	.....	.63	.....	.53
Indianapolis, Ind.....	63	8	.....	.69	.....	.51
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	66	5	.....	.49	.47	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	63	6	.....	.63	.....	.17
Pittsburg, Pa.....	64	5	.....	.60	.04	.....
<b>Lake Region:</b>						
Oswego, N. Y.....	58	5	.....	.70	.14	.....
Rochester, N. Y.....	59	7	.....	.56	.22	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	59	6	.....	.83	.....	.35
Erie, Pa.....	61	5	.....	.98	.....	.76
Cleveland, Ohio.....	61	6	.....	.89	.....	.46
Sandusky, Ohio.....	63	7	.....	.70	.45	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	60	6	.....	.56	.....	.42
Port Huron, Mich.....	58	7	.....	.56	.58	.....
Alpena, Mich.....	54	7	.....	.98	.....	.66
Marquette, Mich.....	53	10	.....	1.03	.....	.85
Grand Haven, Mich.....	57	8	.....	.90	.....	.74
Milwaukee, Wis.....	58	7	.....	.70	.....	.70
Chicago, Ill.....	61	7	.....	.70	.....	.60
Duluth, Minn.....	53	7	.....	.94	.....	.94
<b>Upper Mississippi Valley:</b>						
St. Paul, Minn.....	57	10	.....	.72	.....	.72
La Crosse, Wis.....	58	9	.....	.98	.....	.98
Dubuque, Iowa.....	60	9	.....	1.03	.....	1.03
Davenport, Iowa.....	62	9	.....	.77	.....	.76
Des Moines, Iowa.....	61	10	.....	.81	.....	.77
Keokuk, Iowa.....	63	10	.....	.84	.....	.84
Springfield, Ill.....	63	8	.....	.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 September 26, 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>						
Cairo, Ill.....	67	7	.....	.56	.....	.50
St. Louis, Mo.....	67	9	.....	.73	.....	.73
<b>Missouri Valley:</b>						
Springfield, Mo.....	65	9	.....	.77	.....	.77
Kansas City, Mo.....	65	10	.....	.98	.....	.98
Concordia, Kans.....	64	11	.....	.56	.....	.56
Omaha, Nebr.....	62	12	.....	.72	.....	.71
Yankton, S. Dak.....	60	10	.....	.63	.....	.33
Valentine, Nebr.....	58	8	.....	.35	.....	.25
Huron, S. Dak.....	56	11	.....	.35	.....	.35
Pierre, S. Dak.....	59	10	.....	.21	.....	.21
<b>Extreme Northwest:</b>						
Moorhead, Minn.....	53	12	.....	.56	.....	.56
Saint Vincent, Minn.....	50	9	.....	.49	.....	.49
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	53	10	.....	.24	.....	.24
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	53	9	.....	.21	.....	.21
<b>Rocky Mountain Slope:</b>						
Havre, Mont.....	52	5	.....	.26	.....	.16
Helena, Mont.....	54	1	.....	.28	.....	.12
Spokane, Wash.....	55	.....	1	.26	.07	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	61	7	.....	.25	.....	.25
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	54	8	.....	.14	.....	.14
North Platte, Nebr.....	60	7	.....	.32	.....	.20
Denver, Colo.....	59	7	.....	.14	.....	.14
Montrose, Colo.....	59	5	.....	.25	.....	.25
Pueblo, Colo.....	61	9	.....	.27	.....	.27
Dodge City, Kans.....	65	9	.....	.28	.....	.28
Abilene, Tex.....	72	5	.....	.70	.....	.70
El Paso, Tex.....	71	4	.....	.28	.....	.28
Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	57	6	.....	.28	.....	.28
Tucson, Ariz.....	76	2	.....	.28	.....	.24
<b>Pacific Coast:</b>						
Olympia, Wash.....	55	2	.....	.84	2.34	.....
Portland, Oreg.....	60	.....	2	.51	1.11	.....
Roseburg, Oreg.....	29	1	.....	.23	.21	.....
Red Bluff, Cal.....	71	.....	.....	.14	.....	.....
Sacramento, Cal.....	68	1	.....	.07	.....	.07
San Francisco, Cal.....	62	0	.....	.07	.....	.07
Los Angeles, Cal.....	68	2	.....	.02	.....	.02
San Diego, Cal.....	67	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....
Yuma, Ariz.....	82	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....

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

## FOREIGN.

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

## CHOLERA.

*Twenty days' quarantine imposed by Canada.*

The Privy Council on the 12th instant, on the report of the minister of agriculture, passed an order for a proclamation to amend paragraph 2 of section 9 of the quarantine regulations in such a way as to extend the time which a vessel from a suspected port may be kept under quarantine observation from three days to twenty days, or more, at the discretion of the minister of agriculture.

The following is the text of the order in council :

Whereas, the President of the United States having issued a proclamation for a quarantine detention of all vessels containing immigrants from cholera-infected countries for a period of twenty days, it is advisable, in order to prevent such immigrants from using the Canadian routes to enter at the inland ports of the United States for the purpose of avoiding the quarantine at the maritime ports, to extend the provisions of the second paragraph of the quarantine regulations established by the order in council of the 12th day of May, 1888, chapter 6, of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, relating to vessels suspected of having sickness on board, which is in the following words :

“ May be kept under quarantine of observation for a period of not more than three days,” so as to read :

“ May be kept under a quarantine of observation for a period of twenty days or more, as directed by the minister of agriculture;” and further, that the words “ any maritime port in Canada ” be substituted for the words “ Grosse Isle ” in the said paragraph.

His excellency, in virtue of the powers vested in him by chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes, entitled “ An act respecting quarantine,” and by and with the advice of the Queen’s Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the second paragraph of section 9 of the said quarantine regulations shall read as follows, and that such paragraph as amended do stand for a quarantine regulation, namely :

“ Vessels arriving at any maritime port in Canada from any infected port or place, or one supposed to be infected, and on board of which no pestilential disease shall have declared itself during the passage, may be kept under quarantine of observation for a period of twenty days or more, as directed by the minister of agriculture, during which time the passengers and crew thereof shall be subjected to a strict purification, under the direction of the medical superintendent.”

JOHN J. MCGEE,  
*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

*Cholera in Stettin.*

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Stettin, August 30, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you of the rumor of two suspected cases of cholera, which are as follows:

The first case occurred four days ago, and after medical examination by the police authorities was made, the disease was announced to be a severe form of diarrhea. The patient recovered.

The second case occurred on the night of the 28th instant, and the patient, a ship laborer, native and resident of Stettin, died after being sick twelve hours.

This morning the police director informed me that a bacteriological examination of the vomit and fæces was being made to ascertain whether the case was one of Asiatic cholera. So far the examination pointed to cholera nostras.

It will take about twenty-four hours more to finish the examination, and should the case turn out to be true Asiatic cholera, I will cable you and the health officer at New York City immediately.

The police director, acting under instructions from Berlin, will inform the citizens of Stettin, through published notices, of the first case of cholera Asiatic occurring in this city.

I get my information on the sanitary condition of the city through personal visits at the police administration.

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

JAMES C. KELLOGG,  
*United States Consul.*

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

*No cholera in Spain.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Malaga, Spain, September 7, 1892.*

SIR: Owing to the alarming spread of cholera in Europe, and also to the fact that at this season of the year many boats leave Malaga for New York, I have deemed it advisable to communicate the following information to the State Department:

The population of Malaga is 135,000. Health good; no epidemic. Deaths last week, 64; previous week, 78 less than last year. The last cholera occurred in this city in 1885, the same year of the earthquake, and there were 226 deaths. The disease was not officially pronounced Asiatic cholera, but had more of the characteristics as that known in Paris.

I hear of no deaths in this province or Spain from cholera, and there is no epidemic whatsoever here. Sanitary conditions good. Deaths last year from all causes, 4,473.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

T. M. NEWSON,  
*U. S. Consul.*

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

*No cholera in Naples.*

The following cablegram has been received :

NAPLES, *September 28, 1892.*

TO TREASURY DEPARTMENT. *Washington, D. C.:*

Cholera in Naples officially denied. Health perfect.

CONSUL.

*Cholera at Acca, Syria.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Beirut, August 10, 1892.*

SIR : Referring to my dispatch No. 480 of the 18th ultimo, upon the subject of cholera nostras or cholérine at Acca, Syria, I now have the honor to inform your Department that the last reports received under this date by the Beirut sanitary office from official sources at Acca announce that since July 28, 1892, no cholérine cases or deaths have at all occurred in that city or in any other part of the district of Acca.

I furthermore beg to bring to your notice that a circular has this day been addressed by the Beirut sanitary office to the representatives of foreign powers residing at this place, notifying them that—

“By decision of the superior sanitary council in Constantinople, the quarantine of ten days imposed on the coast from Jaffa, exclusive, to Beirut, exclusive, is reduced to five days, to commence from the departure of August 9, 1892.

This reduction in the number of quarantine days is doubtless a manifest proof which corroborates the truth of the above-mentioned reports.

In this connection I may mention that Mr. Gottlieb Schumacher, United States consular agent at Haifa, which is situated 9 miles to the south of Acca, has lately reported to this consulate that he has twice met with the members of the medical commission sent to Acca for investigation, and that they unanimously stated to him that the malady which broke out there was not of an epidemic character, as it otherwise would have spread over the city and would not have kept local, as has actually been the case.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CONSTANTINE KHOURI,  
*Acting U. S. Vice-Consul.*

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

*First appearance of cholera in Berlin.*

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Berlin, August 30, 1892.*

SIR : I have the honor to herewith inclose a copy of the notice issued by the police president of Berlin upon the appearance of the first case of Asiatic cholera here.

It will be observed that to this notice is added a reissue of the instructions heretofore forwarded to the Department by me concerning the nature of the cholera and precautions to be observed in times of cholera.

In consequence of this official declaration and of the accounts reaching me from Bremen, I sent the following cable yesterday :

“FOSTER, *Secretary of State, Washington* :

“One case Asiatic cholera in hospital here and seven supposed cases in hospital Bremen.”

I beg now to confirm the above announcement in every respect.

On the 28th instant Consul Starkloff wired me as follows :

“Four cases supposed cholera in hospital. No deaths. Will await further news before cabling.”

The accounts received by me yesterday that 7 cases of supposed Asiatic cholera were in the hospitals in Bremen convinced me that the situation at Bremen was sufficiently alarming to justify me in acquainting you by cable of the facts.

During the day yesterday the accounts from Bremen were to the effect that 16 cases had been received in the hospitals, all with symptoms of Asiatic cholera, and that 5 cases had been declared to be Asiatic cholera.

The Bremen authorities deny that the cases are Asiatic cholera.

The Hamburg authorities did the same thing.

Unfortunately for the general interests of Germany, and also the United States, Bremen, Hamburg, and other federal states of the German Empire have home-rule rights in matters of public health.

What happened at Hamburg shows that great danger attaches to the announcement of the local authorities. Hereafter I shall trust only the imperial health authorities.

By an arrangement with the German Government, I send every morning at 9 and every afternoon at 2 to the office of the imperial health department, where I obtain an official announcement of the situation in Germany.

The Department will appreciate the gravity of the situation so far as the official Government returns are concerned, when I call attention to the fact that so long as Bremen authorities deny the existence of Asiatic cholera there the imperial health authorities here will not officially declare that it does exist.

In the end, therefore, the Government here is clearly and entirely dependent upon the report of the Bremen and other federal state authorities.

The press of this country is very much agitated over the negligence of the Hamburg authorities to announce the truth, and it is reported that the German Government has already remonstrated in respect of the apathy and negligence of the Hamburg authorities.

Many of the principal journals urge the Imperial Government to take control of all matters connected with the public health.

The cholera continues with unabated severity at Hamburg.

On the 29th instant (yesterday) there were 447 cases and 173 deaths.

The case reported in Berlin is still alive.

The latest accounts from Hamburg show that the disease has spread all over the city of Hamburg and also to the suburbs.

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

W. H. EDWARDS,  
*Consul-General.*

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

*Sanitary management in the German Empire.*

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Berlin, September 2, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to invite attention to the inclosed translation of a clipping from the *Berlin Vossische Zeitung* of August 31, 1892, in respect of the organization of sanitary management in the German Empire.

It appears that the sanitary administration in Germany is mainly in the hands of the police, and in most places appears to be sorely crippled by the prescriptions of bureaucratic routine.

There seems to be no doubt about the laxity and incompetency of the Hamburg authorities to cope with an epidemic.

The question of epidemic disease has never been touched by imperial legislation.

The imperial board of health here is mainly engaged in the collection of information and scientific research. There is a question whether the recommendations of the commission which met at the Department of the Interior here on the 27th ultimo have any compulsory force upon the federal governments.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
 W. H. EDWARDS,  
*Consul-General.*

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

*Cholera or "cholérine" in Paris.*

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Paris, France, September 7, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the instructions referred to by cablegram from Mr. Adee, Acting Secretary of State, under date of August 29, viz, Treasury Department Circulars Nos. 141 and 143, dated the 17th and 19th of August last, respectively, relative to importations of personal effects and baggage of immigrants and rags. These instructions have been duly noted at the office, and copies of the same have been forwarded to all the consular officers under the supervision of this consulate-general.

In regard to the present sanitary condition of Paris, I beg to state that no case of Asiatic cholera has as yet been officially reported by the authorities.

There exists, however, a somewhat serious epidemic of cholérine.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
 ROBT. M. HOOPER,  
*Vice Consul-General.*

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

CUBA—*Havana.*—There were 144 deaths in this city during the week ending September 15, 1892.

Seventeen of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 75 new cases; 4 were caused by enteric fever, 2 by so-called pernicious fever, and 1 by paludal fever.

As far as can be ascertained, no case of Asiatic cholera exists in or at any of the ports of the island.

GIBRALTAR.—The following notices are published:

GIBRALTAR, *September 2, 1892.*

It has been decided by the board of health that the importation of goods in bags or bales from any declared infected ports, whether shipped direct or in transit, be prohibited.

By order:

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

GIBRALTAR, *September 6, 1892.*

With reference to the board of health notice of the 2d instant, it has been decided by the board to extend the prohibition on the importation of goods from any declared infected ports to rags and all woolen goods, whether arriving in bales or cases.

By order:

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

GIBRALTAR, *September 7, 1892.*

The board of health has decided to remove the quarantine now imposed on arrivals from Bordeaux.

By order:

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

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended September 10 corresponded to an annual rate of 18.9 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,188,449. The lowest rate was recorded in Norwich, viz, 10.2, and the highest in Preston, viz, 31.6 a thousand.

*London.*—One thousand three hundred and sixty-one deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 18; scarlet fever, 34; diphtheria, 37; whooping cough, 9; enteric fever, 10; diarrhea and dysentery, 158; and cholera and choleraic diarrhea, 5. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 16.6 a thousand. In greater London 1,749 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 15.9 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included measles, 10; diarrhea, 73.

*Newcastle-upon-Tyne.*—Fortnight ending September 3, 1892. Population, 186,345. Total deaths, 136, including diphtheria 1. A fatal case of cholera on board steamship *Elbe*, arrived from Hamburg, reported at Tyne dock September 5, 1892.

*Sunderland.*—Fortnight ending September 3, 1892. Population, 130,921. Total deaths, 88, including enteric fever 3.

*Ireland.*—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended September 10, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 22.7 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk and Sligo, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Dublin, viz, 27.4 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 190 deaths were registered, including measles, 3; whooping cough, 1; enteric fever, 4; and diarrhea, 28.

*Scotland.*—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended September 10 corresponded to an annual rate of 16.6 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Aberdeen, viz, 9.4, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 22.3 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 461, including measles, 6; scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria, 6; whooping cough, 9; fever, 6; and diarrhea, 24.

JAMAICA.—Week ended September 3, 1892. The health of all the ports of the island is reported as good.

NETHERLANDS.—Month of March, 1892. Reports from the 12 principal cities, having an aggregate population of 1,198,116, show a total of 2,710 deaths, including typhus and enteric fever, 6; scarlet fever, 1; measles, 54; whooping cough, 42; and diphtheria, 17.

*Three Rivers, province of Quebec—Sanitary report.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Three Rivers, Province of Quebec, September 17, 1892.*

As I have before reported, the collection of vital statistics has been discontinued in Three Rivers, the dominion and provincial governments being at variance as to which of them should pay for the service. The pettiness of the quarrel—the maximum cost could not exceed \$25 per annum—assures its continuance. So I have thought it best, in view of the cholera scare, to gather such information as I could and report upon the *apparent* salubrity and *sanity* of the town.

I am assured by the leading physicians and apothecaries that the health of the community was never better than it is to-day; that there is no contagion, and that among the sick there are no cholera symptoms.

The town is built on a sandy peninsula of slight elevation, and as there are few sewers and no gutters, there being no paved streets, is almost wholly dependent upon the insatiate thirst of the soil for drainage. Of its 2,000 houses, 1,500 at least are cottages of not more than three rooms each, without yards, and banked up to the window sills with sand. Seven persons and a pig, which is made to feel at home, constitute the average family. For six months of the year the necessity for economizing heat is so great that a draft of fresh air is rarely admitted to their rooms. Soap as a detergent is practically unknown, and a thrifty housewife would as soon think of tearing the boards from her house for fuel as of bathing her offspring in winter.

The Greeks thought anointing with oil a prophylactic, but as a defense against both disease and cold the French Canadian pins his faith



to a crustaceous integument. Indeed, I have sometimes thought that they, like Hindoo fakirs, believed in the holiness of dirt. If emaciation and pallor can be accepted as the evidences of innutrition, a large proportion of the people go to bed hungry every night in the year.

Now, the thing best known concerning the cholera is that its favorite subjects are those who from poverty are badly fed, and who from sloth neglect their persons and live in dirty, ill-drained, and badly ventilated houses.

Yet, notwithstanding the unhealthy conditions I have described and the presence of the cholera at their gates, the authorities of Three Rivers are only now beginning to move. It has seemed next to impossible for them to realize that if the city was to be protected from the plague it was they, and not the clergy, who were to be the means of saving it. The long habit of attributing pestilence to the divine wrath and looking to the church for deliverance appeared to hold them in its fatal spell. But the bishop, a really great man, who practically rules the community, intimated to them that eternal vigilance is the price of safety, in time as well as in eternity, and that in emergencies like the present action is prayer, and they have gone distrustfully to work.

With the usual sagacity, however, of municipal bodies, they have begun by setting gangs of men to digging in the streets, turning over earth that for two hundred years has been saturated with slops, so that if by any chance the citizens escape the cholera in October they may die of typhus in November. A board of health has been appointed, but like everything else in Three Rivers it requires eternities of time and space to move in, and long before it settles down to business the nimble little bacillus may leap the quarantine and revel in our vitals. The simple truth is that in spite of surroundings which, but for the high latitude of the town and the busy industry of that enterprising scavenger, the house-fly (which, like the New England manufacturer, seems to have turned the province of Quebec into a breeding ground for operatives), might generate a pestilence at any time, nothing is being done to stay the coming of the cholera that now rides at anchor upon their seaboard.

I am afraid, too, there is nothing in the inertia of Three Rivers to distinguish it in the province.

The great fact I wish to convey is that if the cholera should once obtain an entrance into Canada the conditions for its propagation are so favorable that no quarantine precautions our Government might be pleased to adopt against it could be too severe or rigorous.

NICHOLAS SMITH,  
*Consul.*

*Mexico—Regulations concerning the cholera.*

Sanitary Inspector E. Alexander, U. S. M.-H. S., furnishes the ABSTRACT with the following translation from *El Universal*, published in the City of Mexico, concerning the rules and regulations passed by the superior board of health of the Republic of Mexico :

1st. As soon as the news is verified that cholera has appeared in New York the travel of passengers and importations of merchandise between Mexico and the United States will be permitted only to be made through Matamoras, New Laredo, Piedras Negras, Juarez, No-

gales, and Tijuava, in each and every one of which points there will be established a sanitary station, and the necessary buildings will be erected for the disinfection of all wearing apparel and merchandise and for the treatment of the sick.

2d. Sanitary stations will be established in a locality quite distant from dwelling houses, and will consist of one tent for the health officer in charge, a house for the purpose of disinfecting passengers, wearing apparel, and all necessary tents for the purpose of treating the sick.

3d. If after the inspection is made it is uncertain that a passenger is attacked by characterized cholera, premonitory diarrhea, or any other suspicious disease, he will be compelled to remain in the quarters assigned him for treatment, or will be permitted to return to the country where he comes from, if so desired by said patient.

4th. If the examination shows that the passenger is not attacked by any disease, he will be given a certificate stating that fact, without which certificate he will not be allowed to proceed any further into Mexico.

5th. Notwithstanding the aforesaid certificate, passengers holding one will be required to present themselves to the authorities of their place of destination; and should they feel sick of any of the diseases already mentioned, he shall make that fact immediately known to the said authorities.

6th. Sanitary agents or inspectors at the various mentioned points will send daily telegraphic messages to the authorities of the places where passengers are going to, so that they may be carefully watched for a period of seven days after such arrival.

7th. No United States railroad cars will be permitted to enter Mexico, and both passengers and merchandise on board, on making the transfer to Mexican cars, will be scrupulously disinfected.

8th. At each and every station there will be a physician, appointed by the Government, whose duty it will be to attend to the inspection and all things necessary for the disinfection process and for the attendance on the sick. Special physicians will be appointed by the several city councils or ayuntamientos for the purpose of protecting the sanitary agents from contamination.

9th. The disinfection of passengers will consist of lukewarm baths or lotions, with disinfecting solutions, and baggage and merchandise by the use of sulphurous acid, which will be produced by burning 30 grammes of powdered sulphur for every cubic meter contained in the disinfecting chamber, or with solution of carbolic acid at 5 per cent., or bi-chloride of mercury at 1 to 1,000 if necessary.

10th. The evacuations from the bowels from patients will be mixed with solutions of sulphate of copper at 20 per cent., or with milk of lime. Patients will remain in quarters assigned to them until their convalescence is over, and their clothes will be burned afterwards.

11th. Bodies of deceased patients will be buried in a different place altogether to the regular graveyards, and they will be covered with a sheet wet with a solution of carbolic acid before burial.

12th. Any case found to be doubtful will be reported to the board of health for consultation.

13th. Any violation or noncompliance with the above regulations will be punished according to article 32 of the Sanitary Code.

*Summary of the progress of cholera in Persia and Russia.* By Dr. J. Mahé.

[Translated for this Bureau from *La Revue Médico-Pharmaceutique*, Constantinople, August 31, 1892.]

At the close of July cholera still prevailed throughout the greater part of the Persian Khorassan, from Meched to Charoud, in the province of Asterabad, and in the eastern part of Irak-Adjemi. It also gained the southeastern part of Persia, attacking the cities of Yezd, Cachan, Abadeh, and Ispahan. Early in August the epidemic exhibited a marked development in northern and eastern Persia.

Between August 13 and 15 there were 450 choleraic deaths at Teheran and 380 at Tauris; August 15 and 16, 600 deaths at Teheran and 400 at Tauris; August 17 to 21, 1,300 deaths at Teheran and 800 at Tauris; August 21 to 24, 900 deaths at Teheran and 350 at Tauris. August 24 to 28, 1,500 deaths at Teheran and 950 at Tauris. In all, the choleraic deaths in the principal cities of North Persia numbered 7,600 in from 15 to 16 days.

If the mortality was so great in Teheran and Tauris, in which places the population was diminished one-half or one-third by flight and emigration, it must have attained analogous proportions in the other large cities of Persia. Exact information has not been received, but the number of choleraic deaths in Persia during the month of August may be estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000. No report has been made of the measures taken in Persia to restrict the progress of the epidemic and diminish its intensity.

The choleraic epidemic prevailed with increasing severity in the Russian Caucasus. In the six governments of Bakon, Daghestan, Elizabethpol, Tiflis, Erivan, and Stavrapol the number of choleraic deaths from the early part of August to August 24, as officially registered, is as follows:

	Deaths.
August 1, 2, and 3.....	651
August 4, 5, and 6.....	2,354
August 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12.....	2,906
August 12, 13, and 14.....	3,281
August 15 and 16.....	1,792
August 17 and 18.....	2,316
August 18 and 19.....	1,949
August 19 and 20.....	1,209
August 21, 22, and 23.....	3,222
	19,680

or nearly 20,000 choleraic deaths in twenty-four days out of a population of from three to four million; that is to say, about 1,000 deaths a day.

The district of Kars was attacked about August 15. At Kars and in its vicinity the number of deaths from cholera was from one to two hundred. At Batoum there were not more than 50 deaths.

The facts above cited show the eastern and southern part of the Transcaucasus to have been the chief focus of the choleraic epidemic. The western portion, or about one-third of the whole province, remained relatively exempt.

In a period of a little more than two months, or from June 20 to August 24, there were about 30,000 choleraic deaths in the Caucasus, out of a population of about 5,000,000 inhabitants, or 1 death in about

200 of the population within sixty-two days. The Caucasus holds the first rank as a cholera focus in Russia. It has been one of the most virulent ever known in a cholera epidemic.

On the southern coast of the Black Sea the epidemic made little progress along the Russian littoral. There has been a slight increase of the disease at Taganrog and at Rostow, and some cases have occurred at small towns in the Crimea, but the situation of the Russian ports with regard to the epidemic may be said to be ameliorated.

The sanitary condition of the quarantine station of Platana and of Platana itself is much improved. During a period of one month there were 105 choleraic deaths reported for the station and city. The station is less crowded, and there is reason to hope for a speedy cessation of the epidemic should no unexpected increase occur.

In view of the progress of cholera during August a quarantine of ten days was imposed on the Turkish frontier on articles of commerce arriving from the Black Sea littoral from Ordon to the ports on the Russo-Roumanian frontier, inclusive. Productions arriving from Roumania and Bulgaria were subjected to from twelve to twenty-four hours' observation at the entrance of the Bosphorus or at Sinope. The vilayets of Trebizonde and Ezeroum were directed to maintain strict quarantine against all articles of traffic arriving from Persia and the Transcaucasus.

If we cast a glance over the progress of the epidemic we will see that it started from Djellabad, a city in Afghanistan, situated between Peshawur and Cabul, about the month of December, 1891; that it slowly traversed the mountainous territory separating Cabul from Herat, which latter place it reached in March, 1892; that it gained Meched in the Khorassan about May 27, from four to five months after leaving Djellabad, but from Meched it reached the Transcaspien Railway about June 20, appearing at the stations of Askalabad and Ouzorm-Ada on the Caspian Sea. It was, therefore, six months and more in traveling from Afghanistan to the Caspian Sea, but there it encountered other railways and routes of navigation and traveled to St. Petersburg, in northern Russia, and Hamburg, in northwestern Germany, in less than two months. The rapidity of its progress was, therefore, quadrupled during the second stage of its line of travel. At the time of writing cholera exists in three-quarters of the immense territory of Russia, in some ports of Germany, at Antwerp, Havre, etc. The Turkish Government has quarantined against the ports named. Medical inspection, with disinfection and change of cars, is required for the railway trains at Manstapha, on the Constantinople line, and at Mitrovitza, on the Salonica line. There is still cause to dread the choleraic foci in the Caucasus and Persia, but the conditions prevailing there are less threatening than during the month of August.

## MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
London	Sept. 10.	5,752,204	1,749					10	36	44	28	
Paris	Sept. 10.	2,424,705	1,047	148				8	3	18	8	5
Vienna	Sept. 3.	1,406,933	630					1	5	21	6	3
Glasgow	Sept. 10.	669,059	222					2	10	3		
Hamburg	Sept. 3.	570,534	4,168	2908				3	2	1		
Liverpool	Sept. 10.	513,790	232					4	3	3		
Warsaw	Sept. 3.	490,417	368			14		2	16	12		
Brussels	Sept. 3.	482,158	190	3				2		1		
Lyons	Sept. 3.	430,000	149					4		1		
Copenhagen	Sept. 3.	326,000	91							4		
Copenhagen	Sept. 10.	326,000	117					1		3		
Odessa	Sept. 3.	302,000	122					6	6	1		2
Dresden	Aug. 13.	301,400	111							5		
Dresden	Aug. 20.	301,400	192					1	1	4		
Dresden	Aug. 27.	301,400	207						1	1		
Dresden	Sept. 3.	301,400	140							4		
Cologne	Sept. 10.	294,329	191							3	6	6
Edinburgh	Sept. 3.	264,787	73						1	1		
Edinburgh	Sept. 10.	264,787	82						1	1		
Palermo	Sept. 3.	250,000	81								5	
Antwerp	Sept. 10.	241,263	114	11		2			1	1		
Pernambuco	Aug. 25.	200,000	58			1		6				
Prague	Sept. 10.	183,703	96			1		3		3		
Genoa	Sept. 11.	181,795	67			1	1					
Frankfort-on-the-Main	Sept. 3.	180,000	95					1		4		
Venice	Aug. 27.	162,664	65					1		1		
Venice	Sept. 3.	162,664	83					3				
Trieste	Sept. 3.	158,054	76							5		
Christiania	Sept. 10.	156,500	52						1	1		
Nuremberg	Aug. 27.	151,209	85					1	1			
Ghent	Sept. 10.	150,208	85	1								
Bremen	Sept. 3.	126,600	51	4						2		
Stettin	Sept. 10.	117,000	67	8				7		7		
Havre	Sept. 3.	116,369	196	130*				8				
Havre	Sept. 10.	116,369	139	75*				4				
Crefeld	Sept. 10.	108,000	77									
Aix-la-Chapelle	Sept. 4.	106,842	64									
Gothenburg	Sept. 3.	105,800	21									
Leghorn	Sept. 11.	103,395	31									
Zurich	Sept. 3.	91,323	12				2		2	6		
Mayence	Sept. 10.	72,281	30							4		
Leith	Sept. 3.	69,956	20						2			
Leith	Sept. 10.	69,956	26									
Merida	Aug. 22.	46,981	93									
Merida	Aug. 31.	46,981	112									
Merida	Sept. 7.	46,981	57									
Marsala	Sept. 3.	40,131	28									
Curacao	Sept. 3.	26,782	4				2	1				
Gibraltar	Sept. 4.	25,755	12						1			
Gibraltar	Sept. 11.	25,755	7									
Vera Cruz	Sept. 16.	25,000	32		3							
Girgenti	Sept. 5.	23,847	10									
Lucerne	Aug. 31.	22,000	37									
Cienfuegos	Sept. 17.	20,000	22									
Kingston, Can	Sept. 23.	19,264	5									
Sagua la Grande	Sept. 17.	18,109	8									
Victoria, B. C.	Sept. 10.	16,841	10									
Victoria, B. C.	Sept. 17.	16,841	9									
Sonneberg	Sept. 11.	12,000	3									
Matamoros	Sept. 16.	12,000	2									
Guelph	Sept. 24.	10,539										
Queenstown	Sept. 17.	10,340	2									
Tuxpan	Sept. 10.	10,280	10									
Chatham	Sept. 17.	10,000	3									
Chatham	Sept. 24.	10,000	1									
Puerto Plata	Sept. 3.	4,200										
Clifton, Ont.	Sept. 24.	3,249										
Coaticook	Sept. 17.	3,000										
Amherstburg	Sept. 17.	2,260	2									
Amherstburg	Sept. 24.	2,260	1									
Waubashene	Sept. 17.	1,000										
Waubashene	Sept. 24.	1,000										

\* Choleraform diarrhea.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
London, Ont.....	Sept. 3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monte Crisly.....	Sept. 10.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monte Crisly.....	Sept. 10.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

OFFICIAL :

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