

# ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VII. WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 25, 1892. No. 48.

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

## UNITED STATES.

### SPECIAL REPORTS.

#### *Detention of immigrant vessel at Cape Charles Quarantine.*

The following has been received from Surg. Hutton :

Steamship *Venetia*, from Hamburg via Cuxhaven, arrived ; 73 steerage passengers, no cabin ; all well, no sickness on voyage ; ship clean, certificates disinfection ; held twenty days. Department circular, September 1.

#### *Vessel held at Boston for disinfection of baggage.*

The following telegram has been received from Surg. Irwin :

Steamer *Steinhof*, from Hamburg, just arrived ; 79 immigrants, no sickness. Vessel clean, baggage not disinfected. Ordered back to quarantine.

#### *Inspection of immigrants at Sault St. Marie, Mich.*

Under date of November 17, 1892, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows :

SIR : Sixty-seven immigrants arrived and were detained for inspection and disinfection at the Canada Sault this day. They landed from steamer *Circassian* at Quebec, thence by Canada Pacific Railroad to this place, having had their baggage exposed to heat at 230° for thirty minutes, and bring certificates to that effect from Dr. Sewell, of Quebec. All in good health.

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

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

#### CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

*Week ended November 11, 1892.*

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
German ss. Weimar.....	Nov. 10	Bremen .....	Baltimore ...	Held for disinfection.	

Thirty-six vessels inspected and passed.

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

## CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE—Continued.

*Week ended November 19, 1892.*

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of departure.
German ss. Wandrahm.....	Nov. 13	Hamburg....	Baltimore...	Disinfected.....	Nov. 14

Twelve vessels inspected and passed.

## DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

*Week ended November 19, 1892.*

Thirty-one vessels inspected and passed.

One vessel pumped out and refilled.

## PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

*Week ended October 29, 1892.*

Bark Cowlitz.....	Oct. 29	China.....	Pt. Gamble..	Disinfected.....	Nov. 4
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Four vessels inspected and passed.

*Week ended November 5, 1892.*

Ten vessels inspected and passed.

*Week ended November 12, 1892.*

One vessel inspected and passed.

## SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

*Week ended November 9, 1892.*

Two vessels inspected and passed.

*Week ended November 16, 1892.*

Two vessels inspected and passed.

## SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

*Week ended November 12, 1892.*

Bark Nereus.....	Nov. 7	Africa.....	Doboy, Ga...	Held for disinfection.	
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*Reports of States, and yearly and monthly report of cities.*

CALIFORNIA.—Month of October, 1892. Reports to the State board of health from 111 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate population of 808,603, show a total of 959 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 117; enteric fever, 41; diphtheria, 21; scarlet fever, 18; measles, 1; croup, 15, and whooping cough, 3.

*Oakland.*—Month of October, 1892. Estimated population, 60,000. Total deaths, 77, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4; and enteric fever, 4.

CONNECTICUT.—Month of October, 1892. Reports to the State board of health from 168 towns, having an aggregate population of 781,864, show a total of 1,116 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 139; enteric fever, 39; diphtheria and croup, 58; scarlet fever, 14; and measles, 2.

INDIANA—*Evansville.*—Month of October, 1892. Population, 50,756. Total deaths, 73, including phthisis pulmonalis, 13; enteric fever, 5; and diphtheria, 7.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Fall River.*—Month of October, 1892. Estimated population, 83,000. Total deaths, 144, including phthisis pulmonalis, 9; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 6; croup, 2; diphtheria, 3; and whooping cough, 1.

*Worcester.*—Month of October, 1892. Estimated population, 89,000. Total deaths, 127, including enteric fever, 4; croup, 1; and whooping cough, 2.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended November 12, 1892. Reports received from 77 observers indicate that inflammation of brain, inflammation of bowels, influenza, cholera infantum, and cholera morbus increased, and that dysentery, erysipelas, membranous croup, typhoid fever, whooping cough, diarrhea, puerperal fever, and typho-malarial fever decreased in area of prevalence. Diphtheria was reported present during the week at 36 places, scarlet fever at 38, enteric fever at 44, and measles at 4 places.

*Detroit.*—Month of October, 1892. Total deaths, 356, including phthisis pulmonalis, 25; enteric fever, 18; diphtheria, 27; scarlet fever, 3; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 3.

OHIO.—Month of August, 1892. Reports to the State board of health from 60 cities and towns, having an aggregate population of 1,165,963, show a total of 1,924 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 170; enteric fever, 71; scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria and croup, 58; and whooping cough, 7.

*Mansfield.*—Month of October, 1892. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 14, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Williamsport.*—Month of October, 1892. Population, 27,132. Total deaths, 30, including enteric fever, 3, and diphtheria, 5.

UTAH—*Salt Lake City.*—Month of October, 1892. Estimated population, 60,000. Total deaths, 62, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; enteric fever, 5; diphtheria, 1; and croup, 1.

## MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—											
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
New York, N. Y.....	Nov. 19.....	1,515,301	677	80							7	10	39	7	7
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Nov. 12.....	1,046,964	404	52							3	9	49		2
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Nov. 12.....	806,343	304	34							4	1	14	1	3
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Nov. 19.....	806,343	332	40							2	3	12		7
St. Louis, Mo.....	Nov. 5.....	451,770	193								14	4	4		
St. Louis, Mo.....	Nov. 12.....	451,770	187								13	1	5	1	
Boston, Mass.....	Nov. 19.....	448,477	193	29							3	7	12		
Baltimore, Md.....	Nov. 19.....	434,439	139	19							5	1	8	1	1
San Francisco, Cal.....	Nov. 12.....	298,997	123	18							3	1	2		
San Francisco, Cal.....	Nov. 18.....	298,997	22										1		
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Nov. 18.....	296,908	104	15							2		7		
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Nov. 19.....	261,353	70								6	2	7		1
Pittsburg, Pa.....	Nov. 12.....	238,617	99	5							5	3	13		
Pittsburg, Pa.....	Nov. 19.....	238,617	101	7							1	7	6		
Washington, D. C.....	Nov. 12.....	230,392	86	7							3		3		
New Orleans, La.....	Nov. 12.....	216,090	119	17							2				
Detroit, Mich.....	Nov. 19.....	205,876	65								3		4		
Milwaukee, Wis.....	Nov. 19.....	204,468	101	7							1		10	1	
Minneapolis, Minn.....	Nov. 12.....	164,738	33	4							2	1	4		
Minneapolis, Minn.....	Nov. 19.....	164,738	35	4							1	1	1		
Rochester, N. Y.....	Nov. 12.....	133,896	49	6							5	4	5		
Rochester, N. Y.....	Nov. 19.....	133,896	54	1							5	6	5		1
Providence, R. I.....	Nov. 19.....	132,146	56								1	4			
Richmond, Va.....	Nov. 19.....	81,388	33	7							2		1		1
Nashville, Tenn.....	Nov. 19.....	76,168	28	4											
Fall River, Mass.....	Nov. 18.....	74,398	32	4								1	1		
Wilmington, Del.....	Nov. 19.....	61,437	16								1				
Erie, Pa.....	Nov. 19.....	40,634	14	2											
Portland, Me.....	Nov. 19.....	36,425	11								1				
Binghamton, N. Y.....	Nov. 19.....	35,005	4	1											
Mobile, Ala.....	Nov. 19.....	31,076	13	1											
Galveston, Tex.....	Nov. 4.....	29,084	12								1				
Auburn, N. Y.....	Nov. 19.....	25,858	9	1									1		
San Diego, Cal.....	Nov. 12.....	16,159	1												
Pensacola, Fla.....	Nov. 12.....	11,750	5												

CORRECTION—In Abstract, November 18, p. 759, 17 deaths from smallpox during the month of October should read 20 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended November 14, 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.....	39		1	1.06		.29
Portland, Me.....	37	1		.98		.24
Boston, Mass.....	44		2	1.12	.64	
Block Island, R. I.....	47		3	.91	2.84	
<b>Middle Atlantic States:</b>				.73		
Albany, N. Y.....	42		4			.54
New York, N. Y.....	47		4	.91	1.33	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	49		6	.77	.64	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	47		1	.81	.24	
Baltimore, Md.....	49		5	.70	.35	
Washington, D. C.....	48		4	.70	.62	
Lynchburg, Va.....	49		5	.70	.77	
Norfolk, Va.....	53		3	.70		.10
<b>South Atlantic States:</b>						
Charlotte, N. C.....	55		4	.70	.35	
Wilmington, N. C.....	57		1	.56		.48
Charleston, S. C.....	60		1	.77		.60
Augusta, Ga.....	56		4	.78		.21
Savannah, Ga.....	61		2	.46		.26
Jacksonville, Fla.....	64		3	.58		.53
<b>Gulf States:</b>						
Atlanta, Ga.....	53		6	.91		1.04
Pensacola, Fla.....	61		5	1.02		.26
Mobile, Ala.....	60		6	.94		.18
Montgomery, Ala.....	58		7	.81	1.48	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	58		9	1.17	.91	
New Orleans, La.....	62		6	1.05		1.04
Shreveport, La.....	58		9	1.15		.33
Fort Smith, Ark.....	53		6	.90		.78
Little Rock, Ark.....	54		7	1.31		.42
Palestine, Tex.....	58		4	1.11		1.11
Galveston, Tex.....	64		7	1.09		.64
San Antonio, Tex.....	60		7	.49		.35
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	64		8	.77		.21
<b>Ohio Valley and Tennessee:</b>						
Memphis, Tenn.....	54		8	1.22	.01	
Nashville, Tenn.....	51		8	.95	.59	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	52		7	1.00	1.16	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	50		5	.98	1.60	
Louisville, Ky.....	50		8	.98		.31
Indianapolis, Ind.....	44		6	.91		.20
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	47		8	.80		.21
Columbus, Ohio.....	44		6	.77		.30
Pittsburg, Pa.....	46		4	.63		.15
<b>Lake Region:</b>						
Oswego, N. Y.....	40		4	.77		.25
Rochester, N. Y.....	40		3	.70	.11	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	41		5	.84		.20
Erie, Pa.....	43		4	1.05		.92
Cleveland, Ohio.....	43		5	.70		.29
Sandusky, Ohio.....	44		7	.70		.04
Toledo, Ohio.....	43		7	.67		.27
Detroit, Mich.....	43		9	.56		.24
Port Huron, Mich.....	40		6	.63		.24
Alpena, Mich.....	36		3	.70		.53
Marquette, Mich.....	35		4	.57	.13	
Grand Haven, Mich.....	40		5	.70		.57
Milwaukee, Wis.....	41		7	.49		.45
Chicago, Ill.....	43		7	.63		.08
Duluth, Minn.....	43		6	.42		.42
<b>Upper Mississippi Valley:</b>						
St. Paul, Minn.....	34		6	.28		.28
La Crosse, Wis.....	38		5	.42		.40
Dubuque, Iowa.....	39		4	.50		.48
Davenport, Iowa.....	41		4	.47		.44
Des Moines, Iowa.....	40		2	.50		.50
Keokuk, Iowa.....	43		4	.49		.49
Springfield, Ill.....	45		5	.70		.70
Cairo, Ill.....	50		7	1.06	.42	
St. Louis, Mo.....	48		5	.70		.63

\*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 November 14, 1892—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>Missouri Valley :</b>						
Springfield, Mo.....	48	.....	5	.91	.....	.91
Kansas City, Mo.....	45	.....	2	.60	.....	.60
Concordia, Kans.....	43	2	.....	.35	.....	.35
Yankton, S. Dak.....	37	2	.....	.14	.....	.14
Omaha, Nebr.....	41	2	.....	.28	.....	.28
Valentine, Nebr.....	40	.....	.....	.08	.....	.08
Huron, S. Dak.....	33	.....	.....	.14	.....	.14
Pierre, S. Dak.....	36	2	.....	.14	.....	.06
Moorehead, Minn.....	28	.....	6	.22	.09	.....
St. Vincent, Minn.....	25	.....	2	.15	.....	.15
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	31	1	.....	.14	.....	.11
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	30	4	.....	.07	.....	.07
<b>Rocky Mountain Slope :</b>						
Havre, Mont.....	33	9	.....	.14	.....	.10
Helena, Mont.....	34	7	.....	.10	.....	.04
Spokane, Wash.....	38	3	.....	.29	.....	.15
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	41	4	.....	.33	.....	.33
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	36	1	.....	.07	.....	.01
North Platte, Nebr.....	39	3	.....	.07	.....	.07
Denver, Colo.....	41	4	.....	.15	.....	.15
Montrose, Colo.....	39	.....	1	.21	.....	.21
Pueblo, Colo.....	42	2	.....	.07	.....	.07
Dodge City, Kans.....	44	1	.....	.13	.07	.....
Abilene, Tex.....	55	.....	5	.63	.....	.55
El Paso, Tex.....	53	.....	1	.14	.....	.14
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	39	1	.....	.21	.....	.21
Tucson, Ariz.....	58	3	.....	.10	.....	.10
<b>Pacific Coast :</b>						
Olympia, Wash.....	46	2	.....	1.26	.10	.....
Portland, Oregon.....	47	2	.....	1.33	.....	.53
Roseburg, Oregon.....	47	4	.....	.77	.....	.59
Red Bluff, Cal.....	54	7	.....	.67	.....	.67
Sacramento, Cal.....	54	5	.....	.37	.....	.37
San Francisco, Cal.....	57	6	.....	.57	.....	.57
San Angeles, Cal.....	61	6	.....	.21	.....	.21
Los Diego, Cal.....	60	5	.....	.14	.....	.14
Yuma, Ariz.....	63	3	.....	.07	.....	.07

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

FOREIGN.

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

CHOLERA.

*Cholera in Marseilles, France.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Marseilles, October 24, 1892.

SIR: Referring to my No. 144 of the 15th instant, I have now the honor to report that the sanitary condition of the city remains about the same, *i. e.*, in my opinion, for the population, 407,000, quite satisfactory, notwithstanding the few cases of cholera, officially reported from day to day as follows: October 12, 32 deaths (5 cholera); October 13, 22 deaths (1 cholera); October 14, 23 deaths (2 cholera); October 15, 21 deaths (2 cholera); October 16, 24 deaths (1 cholera); October 17, 43 deaths (9 cholera); October 18, 30 deaths (10 cholera); October 19, 22 deaths (3 cholera); October 20, 25 deaths (3 cholera); October 21, 27 deaths (4 cholera); October 22, 19 deaths (2 cholera); October 23, 27 deaths (2 cholera).

Wool shippers are having their goods disinfected in the bale by exposure not less than twelve hours to sulphurous acid gas, made by burning 7 pounds of sulphur to each 1,000 cubic feet of space.

Such shippers are first notified that no guarantee that such disinfection will be satisfactory to the authorities is given. They are discouraged from making any shipments for the time being, but if they so desire the disinfection will be supervised by the rag inspector at this port, who will give the same certificate as is given for rags under ordinary circumstances.

No rags have been shipped since the month of July.

In my opinion the disinfection in the bale of new wool by the method above given is sufficient.

I inclose two newspaper cuttings on the sanitary condition of the city.

I have the honor, sir, to be, your obedient servant,  
CHARLES B. TRAIL.

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

[From the Semaphore de Marseille.]

The following are the figures of the bills of mortality for the third quarter of the years 1891 and 1892:

1891.		1892.	
July.....	931	July.....	930
August.....	872	August.....	842
September.....	799	September.....	655
Total.....	2,602	Total.....	2,427

From the above figures it will be seen that the deaths for the third quarter of this year are less by 175 than for the corresponding period in 1891. It is noteworthy, moreover, that the bill of mortality for September of this year shows a diminution of 144 as compared with September, 1891.

These statistics are most encouraging, and taken in conjunction with the low death rate as published by the papers since the 1st of October, they show that the sanitary condition of the town is as satisfactory as can be wished for in a population of 400,000.

The course taken by the municipal authorities has been most extraordinary, for it is they, who, by their vexatious and obstructing measures in street and hospital, have authorized, if not initiated, the quarantine imposed on our exports.

And now the minister of the interior has gone to the length of prescribing measures to be taken at Havre against goods coming from Marseilles. This town is certainly not a favorite of the Government, for we are not aware that any such precautionary measures were exercised by our rulers on behalf of this town a few months ago, when cholera in an unequivocal form was ravaging Havre.

The Marseillais may be eccentric in political and private life, but from a commercial point of view they exercise an influence that is important enough in the economical life of France. And we deserve better treatment than the policy of petty annoyance that has been resorted to by the Government under the influence of alarming dispatches addressed to their respective countries by terrified consuls.

A thorough search reveals 1 death from suspected cholera on Thursday, 1 on Friday, and 1 on Saturday.

[From the Gazette du Midi, October 3. 1892.]

Yesterday's bill of mortality, showing only 32 deaths, is the best proof that no cholera exists.

We may state confidentially that during the last years there have been cases of cholera at Marseilles, and that in greater numbers than this year, without the public so much as suspecting it. The pompous spectacle of an official visit of medical celebrities from Paris was at least avoided, this alone being sufficient to awaken public alarm, and neighboring countries, suspecting the existence of these rare cases as little as the Marseillais themselves, never dreamt of taking ridiculous precautions, the grounds for which have been furnished in the present instance by Marseilles itself.

#### *Cholera in Buda-Pesth.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Buda-Pesth, October 18, 1892.*

SIR: In my dispatch, No. 22, dated October 11, 1892, the cholera record here was given up to October 8, as officially announced by the premier, Count Szapary. On October 9 there were reported 41 fresh cases and 13 deaths in this city. In the following towns in Hungary, on the same date, suspected cases of cholera, in Szegzard, 1 case; Racz-Almas, 1 case; Gederlok, 1 case; Sziget-Szent-Miklos, 2 cases; Kisharta, 2 cases; Tokoly, 5 cases. Suspected deaths from cholera: Tath, 1; Aszod, 1; Szent-Istoam, 1 case; Csaba, 1 case; Dombori, 1 case; Ocesny, 1 case; Sziget-Szent-Miklos, 3 cases; Tokoly, 3 cases; Dunavecse, 1 case.



October 10, 35 new cases and 11 deaths in Buda-Pesth. In Foldvar and Aszod the cases have not proved to be cholera.

October 11, 42 new cases and 15 deaths in Buda-Pesth. In Tittel 5 cases occurred, of which 4 proved fatal. In Erd, 1 case. In Simeny, Faloan, and Laczhaza, 1 death in each place. From the former reported cases, 12 in Buda-Pesth proved not to be the cholera. Szent-Istoan and Kunhegyes likewise not cholera.

October 12, 32 new cases and 18 deaths in Buda-Pesth. In Erd, 1 suspected case. In Batta, 1 suspected case. In Dunavecse, 1 case and 1 death. In Tittel, 2 new cases and 1 death. In Simony-Falva and Laczhoza the cases not cholera, as well as 6 cases reported previously in Buda-Pesth.

October 13, 29 new cases and 17 deaths in Buda-Pesth. Out of the former reported cases 13 proved not to be the cholera.

The cases reported at Batta ended with death. At Red, 4 cases and 2 deaths; at Edony, 2 cases; Tittel, 3 cases; Vacs, 1 case; Nagszokly, 1 case.

October 14, 34 new cases and 11 deaths in Buda-Pesth. At Ercsi, 9 cases and 3 deaths; at Erd, 5 cases and 2 deaths; Tittel, 4 cases, 4 deaths; at Pade, 1 death; at Batta, 1 death; at Fadd, 1 death; 1 case reported at Hogyesz.

October 15, 27 fresh cases and 12 deaths in Buda-Pesth. At Torokbecse, 1 death; at A-Nemedi, 1 death; at Lesefred, 1 death; at Szalk-Szent-Marton, 1 death; at Sunavecse, 1 death; at Becs-Almas, 1 death; at Tass, 1 death; at Mohacs, 2 cases and 1 death; Eprostay, 1 case.

October 16, 25 fresh cases and 12 deaths at Buda-Pesth. At Tittel, 6 cases and 3 deaths; at Gyula-Ivrancasa, 1 case; at B'gyarnat, 1 case; Szawas, 1 case; Domborar, 1 case; O'Palanka, 1 death; Apatin, 1 death.

October 17, 40 new cases and 17 deaths in Buda-Pesth. At Zold-Allas there were 5 cases and 1 death; at Szalnokon there was 1 death.

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

E. P. T. HAMMOND,

*United States Consul.*

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

*Report of cholera in Vienna, Galicia, and Buda-Pesth.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,  
*Vienna, October 22, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the weekly official report on cholera in the Empire of Austria from October 11 until 18, from which we learn that up to the 19th instant 89 cases of cholera have occurred in the crownland of Galicia, and that only 4 sporadic cases happened during the last week in Cracow, of which 3 proved fatal, while in the interior 13 cases were recorded, of which 7 have proved fatal.

One case of Asiatic cholera has been officially announced in Wrabsko, near Pesek, in the crownland of Bohemia, on October 15. The man came from Buda-Pesth, and extraordinary measures have been taken to prevent infection.

In Buda-Pesth the reports show a little improvement. The epidemic does not seem to be spreading, and the malady is confined to the lower

classes. Consul Hammond will report in detail as regards Hungary. No cases have occurred in the other provinces of Austria, nor in the city of Vienna, where the state of health is exceedingly good.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JULIUS GOLDSCHMIDT,  
*Consul-General.*

To Hon. ALVEY A. ADEE,  
*Second Assistant Secretary of State.*

OCTOBER 29, 1892.

SIR: I respectfully refer to my cable sent to the Department on the morning of the 25th instant, reading as follows: "State Department, Washington. Yesterday first case of cholera, Vienna. Goldschmidt."

To-day I have the honor to report that from the official statement published by the superior sanitary council I learn that the first victim, a coachman named Franz Dekel, twenty-three years of age, residing at Floridsdorf, was conveyed to the Franz Joseph Hospital on the 21st inst., where he expired the same day. He stated that when feeling heated he drank some Danube water, which seems to have become contaminated by the steamers from Buda-Pesth, which have brought the infection. The bacteriological examination showed that the disease was Asiatic cholera. Up to noon of the 26th several more doubtful cases have been reported, but only one more was declared to be Asiatic cholera. During the night of the 23d to 24th October a sailor named Johann Hick became ill, and his case was declared to be cholera asiatica.

Although it is not likely that Vienna will escape a sporadic visitation, there is no reason to apprehend that the disease will assume an epidemic form.

In Galicia there occurred, from October 18 to 25, 34 cases, of which 12 proved fatal.

The consul at Buda-Pesth has failed to send an official report from Hungary to the Department this week, hence I beg to inform you that from what I can learn from the Vienna newspapers an abatement of the epidemic at Buda-Pesth can be stated. The number of the cases shows a constant falling off, and an early extinction of the plague is more than probable in Buda-Pesth and Hungary in general.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JULIUS GOLDSCHMIDT,  
*Consul-General.*

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

*No cholera in Rotterdam during period of twenty days—Request for withdrawal of quarantine restrictions.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Rotterdam, Netherlands, November 8, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith translation of a letter relating to the cholera in Rotterdam, received by me this day from the mayor of the city.

I also translate, for your information, the published report of the minister of the interior of the Netherlands showing, by provinces, the

deaths from cholera in the Netherlands during the week ended November 5, 1892, as follows: Province of North Brabant 5 deaths; Gelderland, 3; South Holland, 7; North Holland, 3; Utrecht, 8; Friesland, 1; total, 27.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WALTER E. GARDINER,

*Consul.*

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

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ROTTERDAM, *November 7, 1892.*

In conformity to a dispatch from his excellency the minister of foreign affairs, I have the honor to announce that during the last twenty days no new cases of cholera have appeared in the city of Rotterdam.

The last case of cholera here was on the 18th of October.

In consequence of the foregoing, I take the liberty to ask you, to the extent that such step may still be necessary, that you request your Government to withdraw the quarantine precautions at present in force in the United States against the port of Rotterdam.

LYCKLAMA,

*Burgomaster of Rotterdam.*

To the CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES.

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UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

*Rotterdam, November 14, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to report information obtained from official sources as follows:

There are at the present date no cases of cholera in Rotterdam, and the city has been declared free of the disease.

On Saturday, October 29, scarlet fever was formally declared to be epidemic in this city, 25 cases and 6 deaths from the disease having been reported during the week ended on that date.

The secretary of the interior of the Netherlands has reported deaths from cholera in the several Netherlands provinces during the week ended October 29, as follows: In Gelderland, 1 death; South Holland, 3 deaths; North Holland, 1; Utrecht, 7 deaths. Total for the week, 12 deaths.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WALTER E. GARDINER,

*Consul of the United States.*

To Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,

*Assistant Secretary of State.*

*Disinfection of rags at Rotterdam.*

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UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

*Rotterdam, October 25, 1892.*

\* \* \* As to rags which are now being shipped from this port exclusively via London, and exclusively to the port of Boston, they are disinfected by the sulphurous-acid gas process just referred to, the in-

spector appointed to that service by me being required to certify that the rags (each bale of which is stamped by him) have been exposed to the gas for the full six hours prescribed, under his seal, which seal he alone may break, no one else opening or closing the disinfecting chamber.

All of the work of examination and disinfection as detailed in the foregoing is to be without expense to the consulate.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
 WALTER E. GARDINER,  
*Consul.*

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

*Riga, Russia, declared free from cholera.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Riga, November 1, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that no fresh cases of cholera nor any deaths from that disease have occurred in this city during the last five days, the authorities having declared Riga to be free from that disease, and the issue of bulletins will be discontinued from to day.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,  
 NEALS B. A. BARNHOLDT,  
*Consul.*

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

*Quarantine restrictions upon European immigrants in Canada.*

NOVEMBER 14, 1892.

DEAR DOCTOR: Answering to your letter of the 11th instant, I may say that the St. Lawrence navigation closes about November 25, and with it the Grosse Isle quarantine is discontinued.

About the restrictions upon European immigrants, there has been no change since the telegram the secretary of this board addressed to you on the 15th of October, stating that the transport companies are allowed to bring British and Scandinavian immigrants only.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,  
 E. P. LACHAPELLE,  
*President.*

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

*Sanitary measures at St. John, N. B.*

The following has been received from the United States consul:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*St. John, N. B., November 16, 1892.*

SIR: In reply to your inquiries of the 11th instant, the only steamship lines carrying passengers which touch at St. John from foreign ports are, viz: (1) The Furness Line, plying between London, England, Halifax, and St. John, touching first at Halifax on the inward voyage, and there landing all passengers; (2) the West India Line, plying between the West Indies, St. John, and Halifax, touching first

at St. John on the inward voyage; and (3) the International Steamship Line, plying between Boston, Portland, Eastport, and St. John. These lines bring few if any immigrants, and such as are brought I would suppose would come for permanent residence in the Dominion.

The sanitary measures taken at this port against the introduction of cholera through immigration thus far have been confined to a personal inspection of all vessels arriving (foreign) by the health officer; but these measures were discontinued about the 8th instant, and there is now no inspection. Some repairs during the past two months have also been made on the dilapidated buildings at the quarantine grounds, which consist of Partridge Island, lying in front of the harbor. But these provisions are not considered adequate by the general public.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

M. D. SAMPSON,  
*Consul.*

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

CUBA—*Havana*.—The United States sanitary inspector reports as follows, under date of November 12, 1892:

There were 143 deaths in this city during the week ending November 10, 1892.

Seven of those deaths were caused by yellow fever (with approximately 30 new cases), 4 were caused by enteric fever, 2 by paludal fever, and 2 by diphtheria.

Fortunately, there have been no indications of the existence of Asiatic cholera in this part of the world up to the present time, and the few apparent attempts to utilize this route to swing around quarantine detention in the north by people from Germany, France, and other cholera-infected parts of Europe were checked or frustrated by the certificate system, and thus a practice, which might have developed into proportions dangerous to the United States was probably prevented.

FRANCE—*Marseilles*.—Month of October, 1892. Population, 406,919. Total deaths, 132, including enteric fever, 1; diphtheria and croup, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended November 5 corresponded to an annual rate of 19.6 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,188,449. The lowest rate was recorded in Swansea, viz, 11.3, and the highest in Salford, viz, 30.3 a thousand.

*London*.—One thousand four hundred and ninety-one deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 32; scarlet fever, 36; diphtheria, 47; whooping cough, 10; enteric fever, 10; diarrhea and dysentery, 30. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 18.2 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 319 deaths. In greater London 1,901 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.2 a thousand of the population.

In the "outer ring" the deaths included diphtheria, 15; measles, 20; and scarlet fever, 7.

*Sunderland.*—Two weeks ended October 29, 1892. Population, 130,921. Total number of deaths, 88, including enteric fever, 5.

*Ireland.*—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended November 5, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 25.8 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Lisburn, viz, 4.3, and the highest in Drogheda, viz, 35.1 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 191 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 9; typhus, 1; and scarlet fever, 3.

*Scotland.*—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended November 5 corresponded to an annual rate of 22.9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 13.8, and the highest in Edinburgh and Aberdeen viz, 26.1 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 637, including measles, 69; scarlet fever, 18; diphtheria, 10; whooping cough, 5; fever, 5; and diarrhea, 6.

*Status of the cholera epidemic.*

[Translated for this Bureau from the Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift, Berlin, November 3, 1892.]

GERMAN EMPIRE.—On October 22, 7 cases of cholera were reported at Hamburg. October 23, 2 cases and 2 deaths. Since that date the number of cholera cases has considerably declined. On some days no cases and no deaths were reported. The garrison has lately been recalled to Hamburg and Wandbeck, showing that these localities are no longer considered dangerous. At Altona, October 22, 2 cases and 1 death were reported; October 24, 1 case and 2 deaths; October 25, 2 cases, 1 death. The 4 cases that occurred in Blankenese were fatal, but no other case has been reported. From other places in Germany isolated cases are reported; 1 case at Lubeck in the person of a traveler from Hamburg, and 1 fatal case at Demmin. One new case has been added to the 4 cases observed in the vicinity of Thorn. The 5 persons attacked, 1 of whom died, were all infected by drinking Weichsel River water. For the week ended October 22, 58 cases and 23 deaths were reported throughout Germany. Of these, 32 cases and 6 deaths occurred at Hamburg, 9 cases and 7 deaths at Altona, 4 cases and 4 deaths at Blankenese, and at other localities, 13 cases and 6 deaths. An inspection station has been established at Strasburg for the middle Rhine provinces and the ship canals; one at Demmin for the upper Peene and Trebel, in Mecklenburg, and one near Hohensaathen.

NETHERLANDS.—The principal focus of the disease appears to be Utrecht, but a number of localities in all parts of the country have been attacked. During the four weeks since September 24, the number of choleraic deaths reported was as follows: 48, 42, 35, 21. Of these, 12 occurred at Utrecht.

FRANCE.—During the week ended October 22, 90 choleraic deaths were reported—9 in Paris, 7 in Havre, and 32 in Marseilles. The sanitary condition of the departments of the north is reported improved.

In the Pas de Calais the epidemic may be considered as almost extinct. At Partel, from October 16 to 23, only 3 choleraic deaths occurred; since October 22, no case of cholera has been reported. At St. Etienne during the same week there were 2 choleraic deaths, but no new cases. In the departments of the Seine, lower Seine, Meurthe, and Moselle some isolated cases and deaths are reported. In Marseilles, since the outbreak of the epidemic, October 3 to October 24, 74 cases have occurred. Commissioners Brouardel, Praust, and Thomot, who have investigated the sanitary conditions of the city, attribute the outbreak of cholera to the use of infected drinking water.

AUSTRIA—*Galicia*.—The number of cholera cases reported so far is 96; deaths, 53.

*Buda-Pesth*.—The epidemic has decidedly declined. Up to October 24, 958 persons had been attacked; of this number 310 died. Cholera cases are reported from a number of other Hungarian cities. These places are nearly all situated on the Danube and Theiss. Most of the cases are sporadic. In Tittel a slight epidemic declared itself. At Semlin, from October 19 to 24, there were 8 cases of cholera and 5 deaths. Nineteen cases, nearly all of which were fatal, occurred in a commune in the Granier district. Many cases of cholera among horses are said to be observed in several Hungarian cities, among them, Pressburg. Of the 3 cases in Vienna, 2 were fatal. No other cases are reported. Three suspicious cases have occurred at Sabofzen, a town in Styria. One cholera case is reported from Kamenix.

RUSSIA.—Cholera is reported as on the decline in all the cities infected, with the exception of Kiew. Special reports received from Russian Poland state as follows:

In the city of Warsaw, from October 18 to 22, 15 cases, 6 deaths; from October 23 to 26, 19 cases, 4 deaths; in the government of Kielce, from October 14 to 17, 41 cases, 33 deaths; from October 18 to 21, 28 cases, 11 deaths; in the government of Radom, during the same period, 54 cases, 27 deaths, and 50 cases and 16 deaths; in the government of Lublin, from October 16 to 19, 167 cases and 86 deaths; from October 20 to 23, 229 cases and 103 deaths; in the government of Siedlec, during the same periods, 127 cases and 76 deaths, and 80 cases and 52 deaths. No recent report of cholera on the German frontier has been received.

The last number of the *Wratsch* contains the following conclusions with regard to the cholera epidemic of the present year: The cholera epidemic of 1892 has prevailed to an equal extent with preceding epidemics. It has exceeded them all in intensity, with the exception of the epidemic of 1848, having already numbered 200,000 victims.

From a consideration of the progress of previous epidemics, and in view of the fact that the sanitary conditions in Russia, in town and country, have undergone no improvement, it is to be feared that the cholera epidemic of 1893 will be much more severe than that of 1892.





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.	
La Guayra .....	Oct. 29....	14,000	6										
Flushing .....	Nov. 5....	14,000	7										
Matamoras .....	Nov. 11....	12,000	6										
Sonneberg .....	Oct. 30....	12,000	4					1					
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.	Oct. 7....	10,750	3										
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.	Oct. 14....	10,750	2										
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.	Oct. 21....	10,750	2										
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.	Oct. 28....	10,750	1										
Guelph .....	Nov. 12....	10,539	1										
Queenstown .....	Nov. 12....	10,340	3										
Chatham .....	Nov. 5....	10,000	2										
Chatham .....	Nov. 12....	10,000	2										
Sarnia.....	Nov. 12....	6,600	1										
Coaticook.....	Nov. 12....	3,082	2										
Amherstburg.....	Nov. 12....	2,260	1										

OFFICIAL :

WALTER WYMAN,

*Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.*