

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VII. WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 30, 1892. No. 53.

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UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Ports and places from which the importation of rags is absolutely prohibited.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 23, 1892.

SIR: Referring to Department Circular No. 143, dated August 19, 1892, and to the portion thereof which prohibits the entry of rags gathered in or shipped from any port or place where cholera is known to prevail in epidemic form, I have to state that while information has been transmitted to you weekly through the ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS as to infected localities, the inclosed list of foreign countries, ports, and places has by request been compiled by the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service for your information and guidance. Nothing in this letter will be interpreted as modifying the other provision in the circular named requiring disinfection of all foreign rags prior to shipment to the United States.

Respectfully, yours,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

To the COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*Office Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.,
Washington, D. C., December 22, 1892.*

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The ports and places from which the importation of rags are at this time absolutely prohibited under the provisions of the above-mentioned circular are as follows:

Paris, Rouen, Havre, Marseilles, Cherbourg, Dunkirk, Nantes, and Lorient, in France. All ports and places in Russia. All ports and places in the Netherlands. All ports and places in Belgium. All of Austria-Hungary except Trieste, Hamburg, Altona, and Kiewo, in Germany.

All other places where cholera may be now prevailing, or may hereafter prevail, will be included in this list of places from which rags are prohibited.

This interpretation must not be considered as modifying any of the provisions of the Department circular, which is still in force.

One case smallpox removed from steamship Umatilla at Port Townsend, Wash.

The following telegram has been received from Acting Assistant Surg. Conover, dated December 17, 1892:

Steamship *Umatilla* in port; 1 case smallpox removed to hospital. Ship fumigated. Smallpox prevalent at Quitcome, 20 miles distant.

Arrival and detention of steamship Umatilla at the national quarantine station, San Francisco, Cal.

DECEMBER 21, 1892.

SIR: In confirmation of my telegram of this date, I have the honor to inform you that the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer *Umatilla*, from Puget Sound ports, arrived at San Francisco at 8 p. m., December 20, having landed 1 case of smallpox (the ship's butcher) at Port Townsend on the 15th, and sailed from that port for San Francisco direct on the 16th instant. The vessel carried no passengers to this port only her crew, 84 in number, including officers, 1 inspector of customs, and 1 pilot. No new cases have developed up to date. The crew were received at this station to-day and will be held under observation for the usual period of fourteen days dating from the development of the last case. All have been vaccinated.

Respectfully, yours,

D. A. CARMICHAEL,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Report on the danger of using impure water on vessels.

U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL,

Port of Boston, Mass., December 24, 1892.

SIR: The water supply of vessels is a subject of far-reaching importance, and one which has evidently not received the attention it deserves because of a want of knowledge as to the danger of using impure water by those who follow the sea. During my service in this district, covering a period of over three years, at Portland, Me., and Boston, Mass., the comparatively large number of sailors treated in hospital for enteric fever has led me to inquire as to the source of the water used on the vessels from which they were admitted, but until now I have been unable to gain any authentic information relative to the matter. From an intelligent master of a trading schooner, who is now convalescing from the fever at this hospital, I learn that about the last of October, 1892, while at the port of Bangor, Me., with his vessel, he anchored near the wharf and filled his water tanks from the river some few hundred yards above the point where the city sewers empty into the Penobscot. He also says that it is the common practice of masters of vessels to take their water when at Bangor from the river in that locality. The action of the tide there, which is quite strong, rising several feet, leads to the conclusion that the Penobscot River is contaminated at that point, and probably a fruitful source of enteric fever, which is a constant danger to our seamen. The master of the vessel herein referred to and one of his crew were taken sick shortly after using the water in question, and have been under treatment at this hospital for enteric fever. The captain's wife, who was also on board at the time, has been sick at home

with the same disease. Her physician reports it "due to the water used on the schooner." Thus, three out of five of the persons on board this schooner have been stricken with a preventable disease undoubtedly from the use of bad water. There are probably other ports where vessels take water unfit for use; and, for the better protection of our sailors, it is suggested that a circular be issued and distributed by customs officers warning all masters in regard to the necessity of supplying their vessels with pure water.

Very respectfully, •

HENRY W. SAWTELLE,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

One result of inspections ordered by conference of State and provincial boards of health.

Early in September, 1892, the "International Quarantine Inspection Commission" visited Portland, Me., having previously inspected the quarantines at Grosse Isle, Quebec, at New York, and at Boston, and going from Portland, Me., to St. Johns, N. B., and Halifax, N. S. At Portland the commission was courteously received, its examinations were facilitated, and its recommendations listened to with attention. Later, when the commission was in Washington, it found the chairman of the Portland board of health and other delegates from that port preparing to carry out the recommendations of the commission and to make the quarantine plant at Portland what it should be.

In response to a recent letter, Dr. Meserve, the chairman of the Portland board of health, writes as follows:

NO. 109 EMERY STREET,
Portland, Me., December 15, 1892.

"DR. HENRY B. BAKER,

"Secretary Michigan Board of Health.

"DEAR DOCTOR: Yours of the 13th instant at hand. Our disinfecting plant is in running order, and has been used to disinfect the baggage and clothing of two arrivals of steerage passengers. It consists of a building 36 by 78 feet with monitor roof, boiler and coal shed attached; in the building are two corridors, and six rooms on either side, 8 by 10 feet, opening from the corridors; in those on one side is a bath tub in each, with hot and cold water, a seat to sit on, and blankets for wrapping in after the bath. All baggage and clothing is put into shallow iron trays of open mesh 26 by 46 inches; these are loaded on a carriage, which sets on another carriage, and can be wheeled to the retort and rapidly pushed in when the door is opened. The retort is of boiler steel with cast-iron doors 4 feet 3 inches by 5 feet in size, tested to 30 pounds to the square inch; it has safety valve, thermometer, pressure-reducing valve, hot-air inlet, blowoff pipe, steam gauge, etc. The hot air comes from a 600-foot heater, and is driven into retort by an exhaust fan. By this means all steam can be driven rapidly out so no condensation occurs when door is opened. A pressure of 10 pounds is used; this gives a temperature of about 228° F. We have also a sulphur furnace of sufficient capacity to burn 60 pounds of brimstone at once. The gas from this can be thrown by a No. 6 exhaust fan either into a closed room, where such articles as do not stand the temperature of the retort are moistened with steam and exposed to the gas, or carried down to the

end of the wharf, where the gas can be forced into a ship's hold. Steam is supplied by a 40-horse-power boiler.

"This in brief is our plant to-day.

"The steamship companies complain of the expense, which is considerable, and the agent of the Allan Line told me they should probably leave all steerage passengers at Halifax; indeed they have done that in large measure already. Four steamers have arrived here, and I have the passenger lists of three before me.

"The *Sardinian*, arriving November 28, had no steerage passengers, but left 377 at Halifax; they claim that all were English or Scandinavians, but such names as Wilhelmina Jonsdotter, Wallis Heikkinen, and Johan Galiogosky have a sound of German or Russian origin.

"The *Vancouver* brought 66 here, and left some 300 at Halifax, while the *Numidian* brought 10 here and left 201 at Halifax.

"Now, many of these passengers expect to find their way into the United States without paying the expense of disinfection, and for this purpose the roads (probably) ask you to pass them without it. If you do this, is there any protection to other States? The Dominion people said that they should bring all steerage passengers for the States to this port, but as the expense will be something over \$1 a head, now say they shall bring none here.

"Our board think that no steerage passenger should be allowed to land for the next five months without disinfection of baggage and clothing, and that each State should work for the interest of all as well as its own. I inclose a card given to each passenger passing through our hands.

"I have written this in great haste, and find I have not always been felicitous in expression; please excuse.

"Most respectfully, yours,

"A. K. P. MESERVE,
"Chairman Board of Health."

{ CITY } "CITY OF PORTLAND, ME.,
{ SEAL. } "Office Board of Health, Quarantine Disinfecting Station;
"_____, 189 .

"The bearer, _____, a native of _____, aged _____ years, and _____ feet _____ inches in height, who came to this port on the steamship _____, has this day had all baggage and clothing thoroughly disinfected in a steel retort by steam at a pressure of 10 pounds per square inch (by steam gauge), and a temperature of 230° F., except those articles that do not admit of so high a temperature, which have been submitted to moist steam and sulphur dioxide gas.

"_____,
"Health Officer."

Inspection of immigrants at Sault St. Marie, Mich.

The following reports have been received from Acting Assistant Surg. Floyd:

DECEMBER 16, 1892.

Eleven immigrants arrived at the Canada Sault this day, having landed at Halifax from steamer *Numidian* and here on Canada Pacific Railroad. They were detained and their baggage disinfected as usual. All are healthy.

• DECEMBER 20, 1892.

Eighty-four immigrants arrived this day at the Canada Sault, having landed at Halifax from steamship *Carthaginian*. I detained them and disinfected their baggage; they are all healthy, and will proceed upon their journey to-morrow.

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

CONNECTICUT—*New Haven*.—Month of September, 1892. Population, 86,000. Total deaths, 122, including phthisis pulmonalis, 20; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria and croup, 6; and whooping cough, 3.

Month of October, 1892. Total deaths, 148, including phthisis pulmonalis, 20; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria and croup, 14; and whooping cough, 1.

Month of November, 1892. Total deaths, 131, including phthisis pulmonalis, 13; smallpox, 2; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 2; and diphtheria and croup, 16.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended December 17, 1892. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 85 observers, indicate that cerebro-spinal meningitis, cholera infantum, puerperal fever, inflammation of bowels, measles, and typhomalarial fever increased, and that membranous croup, whooping cough, inflammation of brain, dysentery, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, pneumonia, erysipelas, diarrhea, pleuritis, and diphtheria decreased in area of prevalence. Diphtheria was reported present during the week at 59 places, scarlet fever at 43 places, enteric fever at 32 places, and measles at 8 places.

Detroit.—Month of November, 1892. Estimated population, 230,000. Total deaths, 318, including phthisis pulmonalis, 23; enteric fever, 16; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 29; croup, 6; and whooping cough, 2.

TEXAS.—*San Antonio*.—Month of November, 1892. Estimated population, 50,000. Total deaths, 80, including phthisis pulmonalis, 11; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; and croup, 1.

Publications received.

Twenty-third Annual Report State Board of Health, Massachusetts, 1891.

Seventh Annual Report of Health Department of San Antonio, Tex., February 28, 1891.

Eighth Annual Report of Health Department of San Antonio, Tex., May 31, 1892.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Phthisis pul- monalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
New York, N. Y.....	Dec. 24.....	1,515,301	705	105					1	7	10	32	8	5
Chicago, Ill.....	Dec. 17.....	1,099,850	482							11	5	35	11	1
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Dec. 17.....	1,046,964	355							9	6	62		
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Dec. 17.....	806,343	353	58						1	7	18	1	5
Boston, Mass.....	Dec. 24.....	448,477	211	26					3	5	13			1
Baltimore, Md.....	Dec. 17.....	434,439	146	22						4		6		
Baltimore, Md.....	Dec. 24.....	434,439	186	28					3		2	7	2	
San Francisco, Cal.....	Dec. 17.....	298,997	122	24							1			
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Dec. 23.....	296,908	113	7					6	2		4		
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Dec. 17.....	261,353	91	14					1	2	2	1		
New Orleans, La.....	Dec. 3.....	242,039	169	24					2					
New Orleans, La.....	Dec. 10.....	242,039	115	17								2		
New Orleans, La.....	Dec. 17.....	242,039	134	11								2		
Pittsburg, Pa.....	Dec. 17.....	238,617	74						1	4	5	1		
Washington, D. C.....	Dec. 17.....	230,392	104	12					5		3			1
Detroit, Mich.....	Dec. 24.....	205,876	87	6					1	1	13	1	1	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	Dec. 24.....	204,468	65							1	5			
Newark, N. J.....	Dec. 24.....	181,830	71	7					2	3	5			
Minneapolis, Minn.....	Dec. 17.....	164,738							3	1	1			
Minneapolis, Minn.....	Dec. 24.....	164,738	45	5					3	2	7			
Rochester, N. Y.....	Dec. 24.....	133,896	41	5					3					
Toledo, Ohio.....	Dec. 23.....	81,434	25						1	1	2			
Richmond, Va.....	Dec. 17.....	81,388	44	7										
Richmond, Va.....	Dec. 24.....	81,388	39	1								1		
Nashville, Tenn.....	Dec. 24.....	76,168	25	7										
Fall River, Mass.....	Dec. 23.....	74,398	29	2										
Erie, Pa.....	Dec. 24.....	40,634	11	1								2		
Portland, Me.....	Dec. 17.....	36,425	14											
Portland, Me.....	Dec. 24.....	36,425	12	3									1	
Binghamton, N. Y.....	Dec. 24.....	35,005	7	3										
Galveston, Tex.....	Dec. 16.....	29,084	14	1										
Auburn, N. Y.....	Dec. 17.....	25,858	10	1										
San Diego, Cal.....	Dec. 17.....	16,159	2						1					
Pensacola, Fla.....	Dec. 17.....	11,750	3						1					

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended December 12, 1892.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.....	29	3		.98	.08	
Portland, Me.....	26	7		.81	.11	
Boston, Mass.....	35	2		.79		.04
Block Island, R. I.....	39			.86	.13	
Woods Holl.....	37	1		.77	.11	
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	32	2		.63		.05
New York, N. Y.....	37	2		.70		.12
Philadelphia, Pa.....	38	2		.62		.37
Atlantic City, N. J.....	38	1		.84		.45
Baltimore, Md.....	40	1		.70		.62
Washington, D. C.....	39	1		.63		.57
Lynchburg, Va.....	42	1		.77		.75
Norfolk, Va.....	46	2		.84		.25
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	46	1		1.04		.88
Wilmington, N. C.....	51	1		.77		.31
Charleston, S. C.....	53	1		.79		.47
Augusta, Ga.....	50	2		.84		.62
Savannah, Ga.....	54			.77	.40	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	58			.66		.18
Titusville, Fla.....	63	2		.70		.70
Key West, Fla.....	71	4		.42		.40
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	47		1	1.05		.82
Pensacola, Fla.....	56		1	1.05		.23
Mobile, Ala.....	53		1	.98		.08
Montgomery, Ala.....	51			1.12		.06
Vicksburg, Miss.....	52		3	1.15	.15	
New Orleans, La†.....						
Shreveport, La.....	51		6	1.12	.90	
Fort Smith, Ark.....	45		4	.70	3.06	
Little Rock, Ark.....	47		4	1.03	2.50	
Palestine, Tex.....	53		7	.78	4.32	
Galveston, Tex.....	59		2	1.05		.42
San Antonio, Tex.....	55			.42	1.35	
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	60	1		.42	.58	
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	46		2	.79	1.33	
Nashville, Tenn.....	44			.76		.16
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	45	1		.92		.51
Knoxville, Tenn†.....						
Louisville, Ky.....	41			.90		.70
Indianapolis, Ind.....	35	1		.77		.06
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	39			.77		.68
Columbus, Ohio.....	36	1		.70		.03
Pittsburg, Pa.....	37	3		.63	.36	
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	31	2		.77		.13
Rochester, N. Y.....	31	3		.63		.29
Buffalo, N. Y.....	32	3		.77		.04
Erie, Pa.....	35			.81		.31
Cleveland, Ohio.....	33	2		.63		.22
Sandusky, Ohio.....	34	1		.63		.15
Toledo, Ohio.....	33			.56	.06	
Detroit, Mich.....	33		1	.63	.01	
Port Huron, Mich.....	30	2		.56		.13
Alpena, Mich.....	27	3		.56	.59	
Marquette, Mich.....	25		1	.56	.50	
Grand Haven, Mich.....	32	1		.63	.72	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	29		4	.45	.33	
Chicago, Ill.....	31		2	.56		.01
Duluth, Minn.....	21		2	.33		.31
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	22		5	.28		.18
La Crosse, Wis.....	27		6	.35	.44	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	28		5	.42	.87	
Davenport, Iowa.....	31		5	.42	.78	
Des Moines, Iowa.....	29		7	.35	.73	
Keokuk, Iowa.....	33		3	.47	.31	

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

† Missing.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended December 12, 1892—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley—Cont'd.						
Springfield, Ill.....	35	.....	3	.63	.61	.....
Cairo, Ill.....	41	.....	1	.77	.....	.14
St. Louis, Mo.....	39	.....	2	.56	.73	.....
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	39	.....	4	.61	1.54	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	35	.....	7	.38	.26	.....
Concordia, Kans.....	35	.....	10	.21	.57	.....
Omaha, Nebr.....	30	.....	8	.24	1.06	.....
Yankton, S. Dak.....	27	.....	7	.21	.....	.16
Valentine, Nebr.....	28	.....	8	.13	.....	.05
Huron, S. Dak.....	21	.....	7	.19	.....	.01
Pierre, S. Dak.....	24	.....	8	.07	.03	.....
Extreme Northwest:						
Moorehead, Minn.....	14	.....	4	.14	.....	.03
St. Vincent, Minn.....	10	.....	4	.14	.....	.14
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	17	.....	4	.20	.....	.17
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	16	.....	9	.14	.23	.....
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.....	22	.....	11	.14	.....	.08
Helena, Mont.....	26	.....	2	.21	.....	.19
Spokane, Wash.....	32	.....	4	.63	.....	.26
Winnemucca, Nev.....	32	.....	6	.25	.....	.25
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	36	.....	16	.35	.....	.10
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	31	.....	8	.....	.21	.....
North Platte, Nebr.....	30	.....	9	.14	.02	.....
Denver, Colo.....	35	.....	15	.14	.40	.....
Montrose, Colo.....	30	.....	8	.14	.07	.....
Pueblo, Colo.....	36	.....	12	.07	.09	.....
Dodge City, Kans.....	35	.....	11	.14	.81	.....
Abilene, Tex.....	49	.....	6	.35	1.27	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	47	.....	7	.14	.26	.....
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	34	.....	10	.21	.23	.....
Tucson, Ariz.....	53	.....	11	.24	.....	.06
Pacific Coast:						
Olympia, Wash.....	42	.....	2	2.24	.....	1.97
Portland, Oregon.....	43	.....	4	1.86	.....	1.51
Roseburg, Oregon.....	44	.....	7	1.44	.....	1.35
Red Bluff, Cal.....	48	.....	4	1.18	.....	1.18
Sacramento, Cal.....	49	.....	6	.95	.....	.95
San Francisco, Cal.....	53	.....	4	1.14	.....	1.14
Los Angeles, Cal.....	57	.....	5	1.01	.....	1.01
San Diego, Cal.....	57	.....	5	.54	.....	.54
Yuma, Ariz.....	58	.....	9	.14	.....	.14

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

† Missing.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended December 19, 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.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.....	27	1		.98		.85
Portland, Me.....	23	5		.77		.39
Boston, Mass.....	32	3		.70		.44
Block Island, R. I.....	37			.91		.58
Woods Holl, Mass.....	34	2		.64		.33
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	30	2		.63		.49
New York City.....	35	2		.71		.10
Philadelphia, Pa.....	35	3		.56	.63	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	36	2		.88	.21	
Baltimore, Md.....	38			.70	.79	
Washington, D. C.....	37			.69	1.40	
Lynchburg, Va.....	40	2		.80		.06
Norfolk, Va.....	44	3		.84		.65
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	44	2		1.08	.21	
Wilmington, N. C.....	49	9		.77		.52
Charleston, S. C.....	52	10		.84		.46
Augusta, Ga.....	49	6		.84		.71
Savannah, Ga.....	53	11		.82	.37	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	57	9		.70	.23	
Titusville, Fla.....	62	7		.76	.67	
Key West, Fla.....	70	6		.42		.37
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	45	2		1.12		.26
Pensacola, Fla.....	55	7		1.06		.43
Mobile, Ala.....	52	7		1.04	3.54	
Montgomery, Ala.....	50	6		1.12	1.61	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	51		1	1.19	1.84	
New Orleans, La.....	56	5		1.05	.56	
Shreveport, La.....	50		5	1.12	2.84	
Fort Smith, Ark.....	43		5	.70	.29	
Little Rock, Ark.....	45		5	.88	2.17	
Palestine, Tex.....	51		7	.77	1.71	
Galveston, Tex.....	58		5	1.05	.09	
San Antonio, Tex.....	55		6	.42	.52	
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	58		4	.38	.13	
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	44		2	.82	5.94	
Nashville, Tenn.....	42	1		.70	3.37	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	43	2		.98	1.99	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	40	4		.91	1.30	
Louisville, Ky.....	39	1		.84	.51	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	33	2		.77		
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	37	1		.77		
Columbus, Ohio.....	34	2		.70		.17
Pittsburg, Pa.....	35	4		.63		.09
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	29	4		.77		.39
Rochester, N. Y.†.....						
Buffalo, N. Y.....	30	3		.77	.17	
Erie, Pa.....	33	1		.76		.45
Cleveland, Ohio.....	31	3		.63		.46
Sandusky, Ohio.....	32	2		.63		.32
Toledo, Ohio.....	31	2		.56		.14
Detroit, Mich.....	31	2		.61		.17
Port Huron, Mich.....	28	4		.54		.14
Alpena, Mich.....	25	3		.56		.10
Marquette, Mich.†.....						
Grand Haven, Mich.....	30	1		.60	.07	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	26		1	.49	.07	
Chicago, Ill.....	28			.52	.45	
Duluth, Minn.....	18	2		.28		.25
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	19	1		.28		.27
La Crosse, Wis.....	24		1	.28		.22
Dubuque, Iowa.....	26		5	.42	.32	
Davenport, Iowa.....	28		5	.42	.81	
Des Moines, Iowa.....	26		6	.35	.36	
Keokuk, Iowa.....	30		3	.49	.23	

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

† Missing.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended December 19, 1892—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley—Cont'd.						
Springfield, Ill.....	33		1	.63		.15
Cairo, Ill.....	39			.74		.08
St. Louis, Mo.....	37		1	.56		.04
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	37		4	.51		.16
Kansas City, Mo.....	33		7	.30	.64	
Concordia, Kans.....	33		6	.14	.05	
Omaha, Nebr.....	27		4	.21	.16	
Yankton, S. Dak.....	24	2		.20		.13
Valentine, Nebr.....	25		1	.14		.03
Huron, S. Dak.....	18	2		.21		.11
Pierre, S. Dak.....	21	3		.13	.08	
Moorhead, Minn.....	11		1	.21		.19
St. Vincent, Minn.....	6		3	.14		.14
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	14			.14		.11
Ft. Buford, N. Dak.....	13	2		.17	.19	
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.....	19	4		.14	.13	
Helena, Mont.....	24	3		.21		.16
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	23	1		.07	.21	
Spokane, Wash.....	31		8	.63		.63
Winnemucca, Nev.....	36		13	.28		.28
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	35		19	.35		.06
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	34		14	.07	.51	
North Platte, Nebr.....	28		6	.20		.18
Denver, Colo.....	34		17	.14	.41	
Montrose, Colo.....	28		17	.14	.17	
Pueblo, Colo.....	35		22	.10	.72	
Dodge City, Kans.....	33		12	.14	.24	
Abilene, Tex.....	48		11	.24	.22	
El Paso, Tex.....	46		11	.14		.05
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	33		15	.14		.08
Tucson, Ariz.....	52		17	.28		.24
Pacific Coast:						
Olympia, Wash.....	41		3	2.24		2.14
Portland, Oregon.....	42		3	1.95		1.67
Roseburg, Oregon †.....						
Red Bluff, Cal.....	47		2	1.26		1.26
Sacramento, Cal.....	48		5	.98		.98
San Francisco, Cal.....	52		3	1.19		1.19
Los Angeles, Cal.....	56		5	1.15		1.15
San Diego, Cal.....	56		6	.56		.56
Yuma, Ariz.....	57		11	.14		.14

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

†Missing.

FOREIGN.

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

Cholera in Hamburg.

The following cablegram has been received :

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 22, 1892.*

Following received from Estes, consul at Hamburg :

“Yesterday, 2 cases ; to-day, 4 ; 1 death.”

JOHN W. FOSTER,
Secretary of State.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Cholera in the Netherlands.

The United States consul, under date of December 12, 1892, reports as follows :

There were 2 deaths from Asiatic cholera within the Netherlands during the week ended December 10, both at Capelle on the Ijssel, in the province of South Holland.

Sanitary commission at Constantinople—Report of the United States sanitary commissioner—Cholera.

In my report, sub. No. 52, I was very happy to state that though cholera was raging nearly all over Europe, the Turkish Empire was enjoying good health. Unhappily since the 31st of August last, when the first cholera attack was officially registered, the sanitary conditions of the provinces of Erzroom, Trebizond, and Van have changed to the worse, and I do not suppose that the spreading of the scourge will be checked. The central authorities at Constantinople give the most severe orders, but in the provinces it does not seem that they realize the position. You know already by my previous reports that lazarettos have been established on the Russian boundary line in order to prevent the spread of cholera by fugitives coming from Russia. You know also that these lazarettos did not prove efficient at the first cholera attack. It has been stated by official reports that the necessary steps have been taken in order to prevent further attacks. In spite of these steps, officially reported, cholera spread over and over, and now there are three provinces instead of one in which cholera exists—that of Erzroom, Van, and Trebizond. This latter has been contaminated by soldiers, who, though they were coming from Erzroom, declared falsely they were coming from Erzinghian, where at that time cholera did not exist, in order to pass the sanitary cordons without undergoing quarantine.

The first cholera attack at Trebizond has been registered on the 30th of October, and since that date 129 men died from the scourge, and since the first appearance of cholera in the vilayet of Erzroom the official reports register 84 deaths. Certainly we must consider this number far below the reality. These three provinces are high above the sea ; Erzroom, for instance, is at a height of more than 1,000 meters above the sea, and its climate is very cold. Already all the

mountains there are covered with snow, which prevents communication between the villages and the cities. It is to be hoped that snow will check the epidemic better than quarantine cordons have done. The last news from Erzroom is that since the 20th of last September there have not been fresh cholera attacks.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *November 30, 1892.*

Decline and disappearance of cholera at Nantes, Brest, and Lorient, France.

• UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Nantes, December 7, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to report that since my last dispatch, No. 25, dated November 30, 1892, the sanitary condition of the city of Nantes is steadily improving, and that only a few new cases of cholera are now reported.

Brest is entirely free from cholera or cholera.

The report I received from Lorient shows that on the 1st of December there were 30 cases of cholera in the city and outskirts, also 2 deaths from the disease.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

H. DE SALLIER DUPIN,
United States Consul.

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

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended December 10, 1892. Population, 1,472. Total deaths, 2.

Governor's Harbor.—Two weeks ended December 10, 1892. Population, 1,123. Total deaths, 2.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended December 8, 1892. Total deaths, 1.

CAPE VERD ISLANDS—*Santiago.*—Month of October, 1892. Population, 4,518. Total deaths, 23. No deaths from contagious diseases.

CUBA—*Havana.*—Under date of December 17, 1892, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 131 deaths in this city during the week ending December 15, 1892. Ten of those deaths were caused by yellow fever (with approximately 28 new cases), 5 were caused by enteric fever, 3 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by bilious fever, 1 by paludal fever, and 3 by diphtheria.

Santiago de Cuba.—Two weeks ended October 31, 1892. Total deaths, 51, including 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

FRANCE—*Nantes.*—Month of November, 1892. Population, 127,482. Total deaths, 247, including cholera, 18; typhus fever, 7; enteric fever, 26; scarlet fever, 2; and diphtheria, 8.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended December 3

corresponded to an annual rate of 18.8 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,188,449. The lowest rate was recorded in Birkenhead, viz, 10.3, and the highest in Salford, viz, 31.6 a thousand.

London.—One thousand four hundred and fifty-one deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 2; measles, 35; scarlet fever, 31; diphtheria, 39; whooping cough, 8; enteric fever, 11; diarrhea and dysentery, 11. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 17.7 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 343 deaths. In greater London 1,864 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.9 a thousand of the population.

In the "outer ring" the deaths included diphtheria, 8; measles, 14; and scarlet fever, 10.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended December 3, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 18.8 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Lisburn, viz, 8.5, and the highest in Sligo, viz, 35.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 156 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 1; and typhus fever, 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended December 3 corresponded to an annual rate of 24.2 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 15.3, and the highest in Leith, viz, 58.7 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 673, including measles, 112; scarlet fever, 16; diphtheria, 2; whooping cough, 12; fever, 7; and diarrhea, 9.

GIBRALTAR.—*Removal of quarantine from vessels arriving from Russian ports in the Black Sea:*

NOTICE.

It has been decided by the board of health that the quarantine on arrivals from Russian ports in the Black Sea and Sea of Azof be removed in the case of vessels bringing clean bills of health, verified by the British consul, and having health on board.

By order.

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

MALTA AND GOZO—Two weeks ended October 15, 1892. Total deaths, 253, including enteric fever, 4; diphtheria, 1; and measles, 44.

*Report of the Hospital of St. Sebastian, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Director,
Dr. Carlos Pinto Seidl.*

[Furnished upon request of the consul-general at Rio de Janeiro.—Translated at this Bureau.]

The hospital at St. Sebastian, founded November 9, 1889, was designed for the treatment of epidemic diseases, especially yellow fever. It is situated about 4 miles from Rio de Janeiro, in an extensive park planted with lemon, orange, eucalyptus, and other trees which have a hygienic and sanitary value. It occupies 35,232 square meters and consists of seventeen separate buildings, including two general pavilions (Lefort system), pavilions for the separate treatment of men and women and for grave diseases, for the dying, and for convalescents; of a chapel, offices, buildings for domestic purposes, and an engine house containing two large Geneste and Herscher disinfecting stoves and two hydraulic pumps for forcing water into the upper stories. Other buildings are in process of erection.

The statistics of yellow fever cases received into the hospital are as follows: From November 20, 1889, to December 31, 1891, 1,050 cases. Of these, 595 were cured and 455 were fatal, making a mortality of 43.3 per cent.

From January, 1891, to June 19 of the same year, 3,473 cases; 1,859 cured; 1,614 fatal; mortality, 46.4 per cent.

From June 19, 1891, to December 1 of the same year, the hospital received patients suffering from various diseases. From January 3, 1892, to June 20 of the same year, 3,643 cases of yellow fever were received; 2,097 were cured; 1,546 were fatal; mortality, 42.4 per cent. With regard to the number of deaths, 1,546, it should be observed that 583 persons were brought to the hospital in a dying condition and 28 were brought dead, which would reduce the mortality to 25.5 per cent. Similar facts should be taken into consideration in estimating the mortality for previous years. Comparison of the statistics of different countries shows that the rate of mortality at the St. Sebastian Hospital is not high. A mortality of 49 per cent is found in some cases, of 69 per cent in others, and Dr. Roux, of France, quotes a percentage of 94 for Havana, Cuba.

With regard to the treatment of yellow fever, the results obtained at the hospital are in favor of internal disinfection. One invariably fatal symptom observed is anuria. When only partially defined it may be successfully treated by caffeine, but when it is pronounced, cure is impossible. From partial statistics, covering the period from April 1 to June 20, 1892, it appears that 76 cases of yellow fever, with anuria, were received in a total of 417 cases. Of these, 4 were cured. The mortality from anuria may be estimated at 94.7 per cent. Another grave symptom of fever is hemorrhage. Of 417 cases received into the hospital, 42 were hemorrhagic. Of these, 15 were cured, making a mortality of 64.2 per cent.

The mortality from black vomit for the present year may be estimated at 22.6 per cent.

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	Dec. 3	5,752,204	1,864					11	41	47	49	
Paris	Dec. 10	2,424,705	953	4		2		9	3	35	6	8
Vienna	Nov. 26	1,406,933	552					2	7	25	16	3
Calcutta	Nov. 12	681,560	432	20								
Glasgow	Dec. 3	669,059	281						6	1		
Liverpool	Dec. 3	517,951	205			1		5	3			
Warsaw	Nov. 26	490,417	289			16		3	27			
Brussels	Dec. 3	482,158	158	4				2		2		
Rome	Nov. 5	439,150	126					1				
Rome	Nov. 12	439,150	141					3		3		
Lyons	Nov. 12	430,000	137					2		7		
Lyons	Dec. 3	430,000	151					2		2		
Amsterdam	Dec. 3	426,000	166				1	2		2		
Amsterdam	Dec. 10	426,000	180							2		
Cairo	Nov. 24	374,838	297					10		1		3
Munich	Nov. 26	366,000	439							10		
Copenhagen	Nov. 26	326,000	124					1	1	6		
Odessa	Nov. 26	302,000	152			3		9	7	9	4	
Odessa	Dec. 3	302,000	157			4		2	8	4	3	
Dresden	Nov. 26	301,400	107					1		10		
Cologne	Dec. 10	295,858	110						1	5	3	4
Edinburgh	Dec. 3	264,787	141					1	2	1		
Palermo	Dec. 3	250,000	97									
Stockholm	Nov. 26	248,051	83						8	6		
Antwerp	Dec. 3	241,263	105	2		4		2	1	14		
Alexandria	Nov. 24	231,396	150					1		5		1
Rotterdam	Dec. 10	216,679	97						5			
Hanover	Nov. 26	189,200	67							6	2	
Prague	Dec. 3	182,538	106						1	7		
Genoa	Dec. 3	182,036	104			3				3		
Frankfort-on-the-Main	Dec. 3	180,000	52							2		
Trieste	Dec. 3	158,054	84					1		5		
Christiania	Dec. 3	156,500	47							2		
Nuremberg	Nov. 26	151,256	8							1		
Stuttgart	Dec. 10	139,659	38							1		
Bremen	Dec. 3	126,600	41					1		1		
Stettin	Dec. 3	120,000	52						2	2		
Catania	Dec. 4	111,000	61				2	1	1			
Crefeld	Dec. 10	108,000	63									
Gothenburg	Dec. 3	105,800	34						2			
Leghorn	Dec. 11	103,395	43									
Aix-la-Chapelle	Dec. 4	102,932	41									
Paris	Sept. 4	100,000	32					2				
Paris	Sept. 11	100,000	41		5			4				
Paris	Sept. 18	100,000	36		5			4				
Paris	Sept. 25	100,000	49		4			7				
Paris	Oct. 2	100,000	44		4			1				
Paris	Oct. 9	100,000	32		1							
Paris	Oct. 16	100,000	45		2			3				
Paris	Oct. 25	100,000	38		1			2				
Paris	Oct. 30	100,000	44		3			6				
Paris	Nov. 6	100,000	31		2			3				
Paris	Nov. 13	100,000	44					4				
Paris	Nov. 20	100,000	44		3			3				
Paris	Nov. 27	100,000	42					1				
Paris	Dec. 3	100,000	44		2			4				
Zurich	Nov. 26	91,323	7							1	5	
Mannheim	Dec. 3	80,000	27									
Mayence	Dec. 3	72,281	27									
Leith	Dec. 3	69,956	79							1	6	1
Gibraltar	Dec. 4	25,755	9									
Gibraltar	Dec. 11	25,755	8					1		3		
Schiedam	Dec. 10	25,533	9									
Vera Cruz	Dec. 16	25,000	23		2			3				
Girgenti	Dec. 3	23,847	15									
Cienfuegos	Dec. 17	20,000	26									
Sagua la Grande	Dec. 10	18,109	8									
Sagua la Grande	Dec. 17	18,109	10									
Hamilton, Bermuda	Dec. 6	15,013	1									
Hamilton, Bermuda	Dec. 13	15,013	1									
St. Georges, Bermuda	Dec. 12	15,013	1									
St. Georges, Bermuda	Dec. 19	15,013	2									

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.
St. Thomas, W. I.....	Nov. 25.....	12, 019	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Thomas, W. I.....	Dec. 2.....	12, 019	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matamoras.....	Dec. 16.....	12, 000	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sonneberg.....	Dec. 4.....	12, 000	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guelph.....	Dec. 17.....	10, 539	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queenstown.....	Dec. 3.....	10, 340	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queenstown.....	Dec. 10.....	10, 340	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatham.....	Dec. 17.....	10, 000	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia.....	Dec. 17.....	6, 600	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

OFFICIAL :

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