

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VIII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 14, 1893.

No. 15.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *U. S. Marine Hospital Service.*—Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

UNITED STATES.

United States consuls at interior stations to furnish to United States consuls at seaports information of the departure of immigrants bound for the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 24, 1893.

SIR: Referring to the recent quarantine act, approved February 15, 1893, and to the regulations made and promulgated in accordance therewith, I have to invite your attention to the fact that the United States consuls or medical officers at foreign ports are charged with the duty of inspecting not only vessels bound for the United States, but also merchandise and persons, and, in particular, immigrants. At nine ports medical officers of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service have been specially detailed to perform this duty. The special object in view during the present year is to prevent the departure of vessels, merchandise, or persons until there is every assurance that they are free from the danger of conveying cholera to the United States.

As a means of assisting said consuls and medical officers in the performance of this duty, I have respectfully to request, on recommendation of the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, that all United States consuls, particularly those in interior European cities and towns, be instructed that when immigrants and other persons and merchandise are known to have departed or to be about to depart bound for the United States from places infected with cholera, they shall notify by telegraph the consul at the seaport to which said persons or merchandise are destined, or if there is doubt as to which one of the several ports said persons or merchandise are bound, that the consuls at all said ports be notified.

It is believed that in this manner valuable aid will be given to the consuls and medical officers at the European seaports in the performance of their duty.

I would also respectfully request that all consuls be directed to exercise vigilance in obtaining information regarding cholera and to cable immediately to the Department any information that would be valuable to the Government in its effort to prevent the introduction of the disease.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Circular.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., April 4, 1893.

To the Diplomatic and Consular Officers of the United States:

GENTLEMEN: With reference to the Department's circular of March 8, 1893, transmitting to you the United States quarantine laws and regulations, I send you for your further information the subjoined copy of a letter dated March 24, 1893, from the Secretary of the Treasury, respecting your duty in connection with the execution of those laws and regulations.

The particular attention of consular officers at inland posts is called to the suggestion that when immigrants or other persons or merchandise are known to have departed, or to be about to depart, bound for the United States from places infected with cholera, the consul of the infected district shall notify by telegraph the consul at the seaport to which the persons or merchandise are destined.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOSIAH QUINCY,
Assistant Secretary.

Promulgation of foreign quarantine regulations.

Official notification has been received that the quarantine regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury have been posted in the offices of the United States consuls at the following-named ports for ten days: Sagua La Grande, Cuba; Nogales, Mexico; Palmerston, Canada; Quebec, Canada; Guelph, Canada; Moncton, New Brunswick; Port Stanley and St. Thomas, Canada; Fort Erie, Canada; Three Rivers, Canada; St. John, New Brunswick; Nuevo Laredo, Mexico; Windsor, Canada; Ontario, Canada; Gaspé Basin, Canada; Paspébiac, Canada; Brockville, Canada; Bermuda; Courtright, Canada; Cienfuegos, Cuba.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Yellow-fever infected vessel at Gulf Quarantine Station.

Under date of April 7, 1893, Passed Assistant Surg. Guiteras reports as follows:

I have the honor to report the arrival here this day of the British ship *Walter D. Wallett* from Santos without United States consul's bill of health.

Two cases of yellow fever occurred amongst her crew in port of departure, both of which recovered.

After leaving Santos 6 cases of this disease developed, 2 of which were fatal, the last case occurring when the vessel was twenty-two days out.

The clothing and dunnage of those that died were thrown overboard, and of those who recovered disinfected.

She is in rock ballast, and the vessel is foul, her bilge fairly clean.

She will be given a preliminary disinfection immediately, and I will hold her for observation and thorough disinfection after discharge of ballast.

All the crew, mostly made up of negroes, were well on arrival.

Arrival of infected vessels at South Atlantic Quarantine Station.

Passed Assistant Surg. Wasdin, under date of April 6, 1893, reports as follows :

SIR : I have the honor to inform you that there arrived at this station on the 4th instant four ships, as follows: Swedish bark *Geralia*, from Santos; Russian ship *Columbus*; British bark *Asiana*, from Rio; and British bark *Ossuna*. The first named demands very thorough disinfection, there having been one case of fever on board at Santos. The *Ossuna* was passed. The others will discharge ballast and will be fumigated.

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

Smallpox at Akron, Ohio.

OFFICE OF HEALTH OFFICER,
Mansfield, Ohio, April 6, 1893.

SIR : You are, no doubt, aware long ere this of the existence of smallpox at Akron, Ohio, which has infected that city since last fall and is still infecting it.

I believe it was in December, 1892, our board of health issued an order to quarantine the Erie Railway, which runs direct from this city to Akron, a distance of some 60 miles, unless the authorities of Akron placed a protective quarantine over all their cases infected with smallpox. This was assured the railway management would be established and maintained on the part of the authorities of Akron.

The facts are, however, that a young man living 3 miles southwest of this city, who was not vaccinated, visited Akron some three or four weeks ago, and after returning home was taken down with smallpox in about a week or ten days after his return, he being a member of a family of 14, none of whom were vaccinated; and the result is that up to date there are 11 of the family down with smallpox.

There being no smallpox in the State except at Akron prior to the visit of this young man to said city, and the fact that he was not out of the State whilst absent from home, it was admitted by the health authorities of Akron that the young man must have undoubtedly contracted smallpox in that city.

The young man and family residing out of my jurisdiction in a farmhouse located in Madison Township, Dr. C. O. Probst, secretary of the State board of health, was called, and he established a strict quarantine, placing the family under guard night and day, whilst the township trustees employed one physician to attend the family at their expense, as the family were in indigent circumstances.

Inasmuch as we have one railroad, the Erie, already mentioned, running trains daily to and from Akron to this city, beside two other railways, the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania, that make indirect connection with Akron daily, it was decided by our board of health that unless Akron established a protective quarantine we would quarantine all trains passing through Mansfield that made either direct

or indirect connection with Akron, as we feel that the quarantine heretofore maintained at Akron has not been protective, and that we are justified in taking these steps in order to protect the health and lives of the citizens of this municipality.

Very respectfully submitted,

R. HARVEY REED,
Health Officer.

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

Smallpox in Pennsylvania.

Dr. Benjamin Lee, secretary of the State board of health, reports as follows under date of April 5, 1893:

The total number of cases of smallpox in Reading, Berks County, to date is 59, in twenty-eight houses. The epidemic is now under control, the majority of the cases being convalescent. Four new cases at Leesport, same county, just reported.

Reports of States, and yearly monthly reports of cities.

ARKANSAS—*Little Rock.*—Month of March, 1893. Estimated population, 35,000. Total deaths, 43, including phthisis pulmonalis, 8; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 1.

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles.*—Month of March, 1893. Population, 65,000. Total deaths, 88, including phthisis pulmonalis, 24; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 1; and whooping cough, 2.

IOWA—*Davenport.*—Month of March, 1893. Estimated population, 34,500. Total deaths, 33, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 2; and croup 1.

Dubuque.—Month of March, 1893.—Population, 40,000. Total deaths, 34, including 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Keokuk.—Month of March, 1893. Estimated population, 20,000. Total deaths, 18, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MAINE—*Portland.*—Month of March, 1893. Estimated population, 40,000. Total deaths, 71, including phthisis pulmonalis, 7; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 3; croup, 3; and whooping cough, 1.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended April 1, 1893. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 57 observers indicate that intermittent fever increased and that erysipelas decreased in area of prevalence. Diphtheria was reported present during the week at 21 places, scarlet fever at 45, measles at 30, and enteric fever at 10.

Grand Rapids.—Month of March, 1893. Population, 85,000. Total deaths, 86, including phthisis pulmonalis, 9; enteric fever, 12; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; and measles, 1.

MINNESOTA—*Winona.*—Month of March, 1893. Population, 20,000. Total deaths, 11, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW JERSEY—*Hudson County.*—Month of January, 1893. Total

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended April 3, 1893.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.....	33		1	.91		.67
Portland, Me.....	36		3	.70		.57
Boston, Mass.....	39	1		.95		.94
Block Island, R. I.....	39		1	.75		.75
Woods Holl.....	39		1	1.12		.86
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	39		2	.63		.58
New York, N. Y.....	43		0	.88		.88
Philadelphia, Pa.....	44	2		.70		.70
Atlantic City, N. J.....	42		0	.84		.84
Baltimore, Md.....	47	1		.81		.81
Washington, D. C.....	47	2		.88		.88
Lynchburg, Va.....	50	3		.84		.19
Norfolk, Va.....	51	2		1.02		1.02
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	55	1		.95		.74
Raleigh, N. C.....	52	3		.75		.75
Wilmington, N. C.....	57		0	.88		.87
Charleston, S. C.....	60		2	.94		.94
Augusta, Ga.....	60		1	1.03		1.03
Savannah, Ga.....	60		2	.87		.87
Jacksonville, Fla.....	65		4	.70	.63	
Titusville, Fla.....	68		6	.56		.30
Jupiter, Fla.....	72		8	.42		.37
Key West, Fla.....	74		3	.21		.21
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	57	0		1.16		1.05
Pensacola, Fla.....	64		4	1.10		1.01
Mobile, Ala.....	63		4	1.53		1.22
Montgomery, Ala.....	61		1	1.33		1.33
Vicksburg, Miss.....	62		0	1.50		1.50
New Orleans, La.....	66		3	1.30		1.16
Shreveport, La.....	63		0	1.21		1.17
Fort Smith, Ark.....	57	2		.93		.73
Little Rock, Ark.....	58	0		1.08		.92
Palestine, Tex.....	63	1		.95		.95
Galveston, Tex.....	66	0		.70		.70
San Antonio, Tex.....	66	2		.72		.72
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	67		0	.29		.29
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	57	2		1.29		1.29
Nashville, Tenn.....	54	1		1.15		.89
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	57	2		1.24		.95
Knoxville, Tenn.....	53	3		1.26		1.08
Louisville, Ky.....	51	3		.98		.72
Indianapolis, Ind.....	46	5		.84		.27
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	48	3		.77		.57
Columbus, Ohio.....	44	4		.67		.53
Pittsburg, Pa.....	45	3		.70		.60
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	35		1	.54	.06	
Rochester, N. Y.....	36	2		.67		.60
Buffalo, N. Y.....	35	0		.56	.11	
Erie, Pa.....	38	1		.60		.14
Cleveland, Ohio.....	39	3		.60		.16
Sandusky, Ohio.....	40	4		.56		.01
Toledo, Ohio.....	40	3		.43	.01	
Detroit, Mich.....	39	1		.49		.35
Port Huron, Mich.....	39	3		.60	.21	
Alpena, Mich.....	30	3		.49		.46
Marquette, Mich.....	29	4		.38		.12
Grand Haven, Mich.....	37	4		.56	.09	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	36	7		.63		.33
Chicago, Ill.....	38	7		.66		.66
Duluth, Minn.....	31	4		.38		.20
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	37	4		.45		.45
La Crosse, Wis.....	39	6		.42		.40
Dubuque, Iowa.....	41	8		.56		.56
Davenport, Iowa.....	43	8		.53		.53

*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 April 3, 1893—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley—Cont'd.						
Des Moines, Iowa.....	43	8		.42		.42
Keokuk, Iowa.....	45	8		.49		.37
Springfield, Ill.....	46	5		.49		.21
Cairo, Ill.....	53	4		.87		.82
St. Louis, Mo †.....						
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	51	4		.77		.26
Kansas City, Mo.....	48	7		.59		.47
Concordia, Kans.....	46	15		.65		.65
Omaha, Nebr.....	44	11		.58		.58
Yankton, S. Dak.....	40	12		.50		.50
Valentine, Nebr.....	40	12		.31		.31
Huron, S. Dak.....	36	9		.24		.22
Pierre, S. Dak.....	39	6		.31		.31
Extreme Northwest:						
Moorehead, Minn.....	30	1		.31		.30
St. Vincent, Minn.....	26	2		.21	.02	
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	33	8		.37		.37
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	34	7		.17		.17
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.....	38	5		.14		.14
Helena, Mont.....	40	7		.17		.17
Rapid City, S. D.....	39	11		.31		.31
Spokane, Wash.....	45	0		.23	.24	
Walla Walla, Wash.....	50	1		.35		.03
Winnemucca, Nev.....	44	5		.21		.21
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	46	8		.52		.52
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	39	10		.17		.17
North Platte, Nebr.....	43	11		.18		.18
Denver, Colo.....	44	11		.40		.40
Montrose, Colo.....	45	7		.24		.24
Pueblo, Colo †.....						
Dodge City, Kans.....	49	10		.21		.21
Abilene, Tex.....	60	5		.67		.67
El Paso, Tex.....	60	7		.07		.07
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	44	8		.21		.21
Tucson, Ariz.....	62	7		.11		.11
Pacific Coast:						
Olympia, Wash.....	47		4	.89	4.76	
Portland, Oregon.....	49		3	.97	.83	
Roseburg, Oregon.....	51		0	.67		.20
Red Bluff, Cal.....	58		1	.67		.49
Sacramento, Cal.....	58		1	.70		.70
San Francisco, Cal.....	55	0		.67		.66
Fresno City, Cal.....	59	1		.38		.38
Los Angeles, Cal.....	59	2		.49		.49
San Diego, Cal.....	58	1		.25		.25
Yuma, Ariz.....	68	8		.00		.00

* 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.)

*Two fatal cases of cholera at Entrague, Italy.*UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Turin, March 17, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit inclosed herewith newspaper clippings from the *Gazetta Piemontere*, a daily newspaper published in this city, taken from the issues of March 15 and 17, and translations to the same, for the benefit and information of the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service. Entrague is a small village in the district of Cuneo, situated amongst the mountains about 50 miles southwest from this city. There is not the least feeling of anxiety amongst the medical men of this city on account of these 2 fatal cases of cholera. It is reported that both of these people had very recently come from Marseilles. Should any further cases be developed and reported, I will at once advise the Department.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

PERCY McELRATH,
*United States Commercial Agent.*To the Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Assistant Secretary of State.

[Inclosures.]

[From *Gazetta Peimontere*, March 15, 1893.—Translation.]*A second suspicious case of cholera at Entrague.*

It is reported from Entrague that a second suspicious case of cholera has appeared. It is the case of the mother-in-law of Giacomo Perssein, who recently came from France and whose death was reported the other day. Rigorous means of disinfection have been adopted. The provincial doctor has arrived on the spot.

[From the same, March 17, 1893.—Translation.]

The latest sanitary news from Entrague.

Our correspondent writes from Cuneo under date of 16th instant: "No more cholera. The provincial doctor, Mr. Ambroise, has returned from Entrague, and he confirms the news already published by the *Piemontere*, that of the last cases of sickness only 2 were suspicious, that of the workman recently returned from France and that of his old mother-in-law. Public health remains excellent. It would be virtually impossible to be otherwise in that neighborhood, which has never been visited by an epidemic.

*Cholera in Lorient, France.*UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Nantes, March 23, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the sanitary report from Lorient for the week ending March 18, 1893, inclusive. This shows

that in the city and surrounding villages there have been 22 deaths from cholera.

No cases are reported at Nantes, but information reaches me that there are a few cases of cholera in the department of Finistere. I have written for official information, and will report as soon as I hear.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

H. DE SALLIER DUPIN,
United States Consul.

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

[Inclosure.]

March 14 to 18, inclusive: Lorient, town, 88 cases, 3 deaths; Lorient, district, 53 cases, 19 deaths.

Case of cholera in Galicia, Austria.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Vienna, Austria, March 10, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit a translation of the official report published by the T. R. chief sanitary board on March 2, 1893:

“In Zielona, near Kudrynce, in the Galician district of Borszewo, another case of cholera (a woman 48 years old) has been reported. In Buda-Pesth no other cases of cholera have occurred.”

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JULIUS GOLDSCHMIDT,
United States Consul General.

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

Relative to cholera in Marseilles.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, March 14, 1893.

SIR: The monthly bulletin of deaths for February has not yet been furnished me by the mayor, although I have made every effort to get it. These bulletins are translated, and sent directly to the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service. It has been the custom of the mayor for the past four years to send the bulletin on the 6th of the month following the one detailed in the bulletin, but the new mayor is indisposed to continue the practice. The one for January was given me only after repeated applications, and the one for February is not yet received. * * *

There are reports of sporadic cases of cholera every few days, but there is no way of verifying them.

I will endeavor to get the bulletin from the prefect and will forward it to the Surgeon-General as soon as obtained.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES B. TRAIL.

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

Sanitary condition of Hamburg, Germany.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hamburg, March 23, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the sanitary condition at Hamburg for the past week remains materially unchanged. The health of the city is considered good.

No new cases of cholera nor smallpox have arisen, and there is a decrease in the number of cases of cholera.

There is a slight increase in the number of cases of typhoid fever and diphtheria and a decrease of scarlet fever and measles.

The following is the official list of cases of infectious diseases taken from the *Oeffentlicher Anzeiger* of March 23, 1893, occurring during the week March 12-18, 1893: Scarlet fever, 31; measles, 1; whooping cough, 17; cholera, 7; typhoid fever, 19; croup (?), 3; diphtheria, 39; and dysentery, 1.

The new law appointing a port physician and the regulations concerning ship revision will be made the subject of a special report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. J. ROSENAU,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Sanitary supervision of the harbor of Hamburg, Germany.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hamburg, March 24, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following communication concerning the sanitary supervision of the harbor of the port of Hamburg:

Since the outbreak of the cholera epidemic last year the Hamburg harbor has been under constant medical supervision. This supervision was instituted in order to deal energetically with cases of cholera that might arise on board ships. The work is carried out by the physician for the examination of immigrants, with a staff of six assistants.

The harbor is recognized as the focal point of traffic of the city, and it is in this very district that epidemic diseases have spread with the greatest rapidity and violence. This was notably the fact with the cholera epidemics of 1873 and 1892.

The necessity of permanent skilled surveillance of the sanitary conditions of the harbor prompted the creation of the new office of port physician (*hafen arzt*).

The duties of the port surgeon, as given in the following, are abstracted from an article in the *Hamburger Correspondent* of March 22, 1893:

The inspection of the crew and the examination of the sanitary condition of all ships coming from sea.

A similar examination of all river craft coming down the Elbe from the interior.

The examination of the crew and the inspection of all vessels lying in the harbor.

The supervision of the water supply for ships and of the water traffic in the harbor, as well as the water supply to all workmen on the banks of the river, on docks, wharves, etc., and to all the inhabitants in the harbor district.

Attention is to be directed to the prompt removal of rubbish and garbage by the proper authorities.

Prevention of the contamination of the water of the harbor from ships or from the banks of the stream.

Upon request the port physician is to disinfect any vessel about to leave port, and to give a certificate stating the sanitary condition of the ship.

Attention shall be given to all sanitary questions concerning the quarters for the crew, the quality of the ship's stores, or the occurrence of scurvy.

The port physician will be expected to instruct the masters of vessels as to the measures which ought to be taken in order to keep the vessel in the best sanitary condition during the voyage.

Provision has been made for assistants, and boarding tugs will be placed at the disposal of the port physician and his staff.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. J. ROSENAU,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Emigrants leaving Hamburg, Germany, for the United States via Canada.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hamburg, March 26, 1893.

SIR: In the interest of quarantine and immigration inspection on the Canadian border, I have the honor to report that a number of steerage passengers, mainly Russians, were forwarded from this port yesterday to England en route to Halifax, their final destination being Chicago, St. Paul, and other cities in the United States.

They were all held five days at the detention barracks under observation before being allowed to proceed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. J. ROSENAU,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Smallpox in Antwerp, Belgium.

Assistant Surg. Rosenau, under date of April 11, 1893, telegraphs as follows:

Smallpox prevails in epidemic form in Antwerp. Eighty cases in hospital. Recommend that port be treated as infected.

Character of work as now done and required of United States medical officers at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

APRIL 3, 1893.

SIR: As previously wired to you, I have the honor to report my arrival at this port in obedience to your telegraphic orders of the 29th ultimo. I left Portland at 11:20 p. m. of the 30th ultimo, and reached here at midnight the next day. I reported my arrival at the office of the consul-general on the following morning in company with Dr. A. B. McDowell, sanitary inspector, M. H. S., and presented my orders for duty. I assumed charge of the interests of the service here by virtue of rank and orders.

Your telegram of brief instructions in relation to acting only with consent of the consul-general has also been received, and confirmed my views of our official relations. I have consulted him in every proposed change which has become necessary by reason of the rapidly increased immigration via this port, and every step taken has been the result of agreements in conference. He has taken great interest in aiding us in doing the work properly and efficiently.

The arrival of an additional officer under the existing conditions has been a timely relief to Dr. McDowell, as the work was piling up beyond the physical endurance of one man. He has been worked night and day under very trying circumstances, amid surroundings that called for the exhibition of tact, patience, and firmness, and has accomplished much excellent work that merits approval.

The situation here will probably reach its climax during the present month, after which the whole, or nearly the whole, of the work will be transferred to Quebec, as the steamers will begin to go up the St. Lawrence to Montreal about the last week of April. Thereafter at this port there will be the fortnightly steamer, regular service, and occasional "tramps," or possibly American-bound steamers, who will be sent here to land European emigrants for the purpose of evading our quarantine. I think by May 1 that one officer can attend to the duties here.

If you intend to detail a medical officer to serve at the consulate in Quebec, I would suggest that he be sent there prior to the arrival of the first steamers, to familiarize himself with the position of affairs, to acquaint himself with the disinfecting facilities provided, and to know the officials with whom he will have to deal. I am informed that the steamship authorities in Quebec are preparing rooms for steam and sulphur disinfection at that port for the special emergency, as it is not intended to have the passengers treated at Grosse Isle who are en route to the United States unless the ship is infected.

The facilities here have probably been reported by Dr. McDowell, but it may be well to briefly state that the railroads and steamship companies have slowly provided increased space as the work grew. The steam-chamber accommodations are yet inadequate, but the railroad authorities are to furnish another car thoroughly piped and capable of doing as good service as that kind of arrangement is capable of. Of course, but slight pressure can be obtained, but live steam is introduced after the temperature is raised to about 200° F., and maintained at about 220° F. for an hour, after which the contents are subjected to dry heat for a similar period, and the clothing, effects, etc., come out quite dry. The sulphur room is supplied by a furnace and blower, in the service of the Dominion Government, on board a steamer, the *Sir C. Ogle*, which has been fitted by the department of agriculture as a disinfecting steamer.

As some objections to the processes applied here have been raised, according to report, at some of the border ports of entry, notably Port Huron, Mich., I at once tagged all baggage subjected to the steam process with a special label indicating that special treatment. At present all baggage of immigrants for the United States from Great Britain, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark is subjected to sulphur; all the rest of Europe or Asia are given the steam. I wired our inspector at Port Huron to inquire if our certificates were respected at that point, and was informed that all baggage not steamed here was steamed there.

I wired you this morning about the rapidly increasing work. Extra steamers are arriving every few days, and one will shortly arrive direct from Hamburg. The *State of Nebraska* is due now with 400 immigrants and the *Vancouver* with 1,200, and about 4,000 are expected in the next fortnight. The clerical and manual labor connected with the certification, identification of passengers, the proper arrangement of baggage for disinfection upon the racks, the tagging of it with our joint disinfection check, can not be intrusted to employés of the roads or steamers. Their interests are not ours, and it requires constant detective work to see that it is properly done and prepared for disinfection. Their object is to get through with it as soon as possible. We must have assistants who are under our orders and are with us. Consul-General Frye concurring (indeed he advised three), I employed in the emergency two men who were recommended as trustworthy, at the rate of \$50 per month, to attend to this detail of the preparation of the articles for disinfection. I wired my action for approval, and received it this evening, subject to the consul-general's consent. My dispatch was wired after conference with him as to the emergency, and therefore I had it in advance. I think that this difficulty having been overcome, we shall be able to do the work, as it has now developed, until the rush is over.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. E. BANKS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

[Telegram.]

HALIFAX, N. S., *April 12.*

Baggage of Canadian immigrants not disinfected. All passed through destination first train after arrival steamer. All baggage of American immigrants separated in shed and held for sulphur or steam according to nationality, thence forwarded by special train. Port Officer Wickwire informs next steamer from Hamburg will be held in quarantine until baggage is fumigated by sulphur.

BANKS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To Surgeon-General WYMAN, *Washington, D. C.*

[Telegram.]

HALIFAX, N. S., *April 13.*

Since yesterday's report some Canadian baggage fumigated with sulphur, understand process will continue hereafter.

BANKS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To Surgeon-General WYMAN, *Washington, D. C.*

Precautions taken by the United States consul at Havre, France, to prevent the introduction of cholera into the United States.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Havre, France, March 18, 1893.

SIR: Since my discovery of cholera here in August, 1892, I have in many ways labored to prevent its being conveyed to United States ports.

I carefully inspect the holds, forecastles, closets, emigrants' quarters, and storerooms of every ship leaving here for United States ports, and at from 5 to 7 o'clock every Saturday morning I go to the dock in company with four physicians to attend medical examinations of all emigrants, and do not issue bill of health unless or until ship and passengers are found in sanitary condition.

I urge all ships to take double precautions, but after four months had passed without a case of cholera I felt I could discontinue my examinations, and so wrote both the Hamburg-American Packet Company and the French company, but promptly received a request from the Hamburg company to continue my inspections for its benefit. So I shall probably not relax my vigilance during danger from cholera, the reappearance of which is expected by fall.

Our city and departmental government is most painstaking, keeping streets, gutters, and pools of usual pollution under strict care; and I have urged upon both and upon all ship companies to continue the rigid sanitary measures so efficacious in the cholera period of 1892.

The ship companies deserve praise for precautions taken. Of course they know papers will not be issued unless they keep vigilant, and, also, that if found diseased, their ships will be delayed at great loss in United States ports, but aside from these reasons I award great praise to the steamship companies for their constant and costly efforts to comply with United States law.

Usual consular work being well in hand, I believe my paramount duty this season to be a watchfulness over sanitary affairs.

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

OSCAR F. WILLIAMS,
United States Consul.

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

The Norwegian Government declares certain foreign ports infected with cholera.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Christiania, March 14, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Norwegian Government has, on the 8th instant, declared the ports of Holland and Belgium, as well as the French ones on the Channel and the Atlantic Sea, free from cholera, while the following ports are until further notice declared infected with cholera: The ports of the German Empire, the Russian ports, Roumanian ports on the Black Sea and the Danube, Asiatic Turkey, the ports of the Red Sea, the East India, the Philippine Islands, Cochin China, Tonkin, China, Japan, Uruguay, and Argentina.

The Government has also, on the 9th instant, recalled the decree of September 1, 1892, section 2, providing cleansing of linen and clothing imported into this Kingdom by travelers from Russia and Finland, the German Empire, France, and Belgium.

Copies of the circulars are herewith inclosed.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GERT. GADE,
Consul.

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

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended March 18, 1893. Population, 1,472. One death.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended March 18, 1893. Population, 1,124. One death.

BRAZIL—*Ceara*.—Month of January, 1893. Population, 40,379. Total deaths, 123. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

CUBA—*Havana*.—Under date of April 1, 1893, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows :

There were 121 deaths in this city during the week ending March 30, 1893. One of those deaths was caused by yellow fever (with approximately 4 new cases), 5 were caused by enteric fever, 3 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by paludal fever, and 4 by diphtheria and croup.

FRANCE—*Nice*.—Month of February, 1893. Population, 97,720. Total deaths, 242, including phthisis pulmonalis, 25 ; enteric fever, 1 ; scarlet fever, 3 ; and diphtheria and croup, 12.

Rheims.—Month of February, 1893. Population, 105,408. Total deaths 210, including phthisis pulmonalis, 14 ; diphtheria and croup, 6 ; and enteric fever, 1.

Rouen.—Month of February, 1893. Population, 111,847. Total deaths, 281, including phthisis pulmonalis, 36 ; enteric fever, 8 ; croup, 15 ; and measles, 10.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended March 25 corresponded to an annual rate of 20.9 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,322,429. The lowest rate was recorded in Derby, viz, 11.8, and the highest in Liverpool, viz, 27.4 a thousand.

London.—One thousand seven hundred and eight deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 6 ; measles, 14 ; scarlet fever, 17 ; diphtheria, 49 ; whooping cough, 73 ; enteric fever, 7 ; and diarrhea and dysentery, 20. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 20.7 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 394 deaths. In greater London 2,151 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 19.2 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included diphtheria, 16 ; measles, 6 ; smallpox, 1 ; and whooping cough, 15.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Two weeks ended March 18, 1893. Population, 192,205. Total deaths, 146, including scarlet fever, 1 ; and enteric fever, 1.

Sunderland.—Two weeks ended March 4, 1893. Population, 134,389. Total deaths, 99, including smallpox, 1 ; enteric fever, 2 ; and scarlet fever, 2.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended March 25 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 25.1 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Lisburn, viz, 12.8, and the highest in Sligo, viz, 20.3 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 179 deaths were registered, including measles, 1; whooping cough, 3; enteric fever, 5; and typhus fever, 2.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended March 25 corresponded to an annual rate of 23.4 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Aberdeen, viz, 10.8, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 27.3 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 659, including smallpox, 2; measles, 51; scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria, 8; whooping cough, 16; fever, 4; and diarrhea, 13.

INDIA—*Singapore.*—Month of January, 1893. Total deaths, 596, including "fever," 155; and smallpox, 1.

ITALY—*Milan.*—Month of February, 1893. Total deaths, 1,077, including enteric fever, 9; and diphtheria, 53.

RUSSIA—*Riga.*—Month of January, 1893. Population, 215,000. Total deaths, 453, including smallpox, 80; enteric fever, 8; scarlet fever, 12; diphtheria, 8; croup, 2; measles, 2; whooping cough, 6; and cramps, 30.

TURKEY—*Constantinople.*—Three months ended January 31, 1893. Population, 700,000. Total deaths, 3,421, including 41 from smallpox.

WEST INDIES—*Turks Islands.*—Two weeks ended March 1, 1893. Population, 4,744. Total deaths, 9, including 2 from enteric fever.

Status of the cholera epidemic.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Deutsche Medicinisch Wochenschrift, Berlin, March 23, 1893.]

RUSSIA.—An outbreak of cholera is reported from Bessarabia; cases, 200; deaths, 60. Cholera has also reappeared at Rostow.

PERSIA.—In Khurdistan, from February 23 to 27, 19 cases of cholera and 7 choleraic deaths were reported; at Boukian, 23 cases and 11 deaths. The practice of conveying bodies across the Persian frontier for burial in Kermanschah continues. The Ottoman Government has prohibited the sepulture of such bodies at Kerbela and Nedjeff, but there is reason to believe that bodies are still brought to the sacred cities for interment.

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.
Paris	Mar. 25	2,424,705	1,174	1		1		9	2	41	12	19
Vienna	Mar. 4	1,435,548	1,070			4		5	3	28	24	4
Glasgow	Mar. 25	677,883	356			2		2	6	2		
Liverpool	Mar. 25	517,980	268				2	1	5	7		
Warsaw	Mar. 11	500,931	190			6		1	3			
Warsaw	Mar. 18	500,931	249			8		3	6	6		
Brussels	Mar. 18	482,158	178					3		4		
Rome	Feb. 25	440,596	238							4		
Rome	Mar. 4	440,596	177					3		1		
Lyons	Mar. 18	438,000	169						5	5		
Amsterdam	Mar. 26	435,911	181					2	1	1		
Munich	Mar. 18	380,000	178						2	3		
Cairo	Mar. 9	374,838	365					7				2
Copenhagen	Mar. 4	334,000	142							9		
Odessa	Mar. 18	315,900	155			5			2	2	2	3
Dresden	Mar. 11	305,140	148							11		
Dresden	Mar. 18	305,140	152					1		2		
Cologne	Mar. 25	298,732	117							11		2
Palermo	Mar. 18	250,000	87							2		
Antwerp	Mar. 18	248,296	83			9					1	
Antwerp	Mar. 25	248,296	116			13		1	1	2		
Stockholm	Mar. 4	248,051	101						9	6		2
Stockholm	Mar. 11	248,051	87					1	9	8		
Stockholm	Mar. 18	248,051	86						5	7		
Alexandria	Mar. 9	231,396	137			1						
Bristol	Mar. 25	225,146	77						1			
Rotterdam	Mar. 25	222,230	98						1			
Pernambuco	Feb. 5	200,000	49					1				
Pernambuco	Feb. 12	200,000	75		2			3				
Pernambuco	Feb. 19	200,000	78					6				
Pernambuco	Feb. 26	200,000	75		1			10				
Hanover	Mar. 18	191,400	129							1		
Prague	Mar. 18	182,530	136			2		2	1	5		
Genoa	Mar. 25	181,841	119							4	1	
Venice	Mar. 4	162,326	89			2		3		1		
Venice	Mar. 18	162,326	84			4		1	1	1		
Trieste	Mar. 18	158,054	83			1		2		7		
Christiania	Mar. 18	156,500	72						2	2		
Christiania	Mar. 25	156,500	49						2			
Ghent	Mar. 18	153,290	42							1		1
Ghent	Mar. 25	153,290	55					1		1		1
Nuremberg	Mar. 11	151,893	65							3		
Funchal	Mar. 18	140,000	11									
Stuttgart	Mar. 25	139,650	57							6		
Bremen	Mar. 18	127,000	38							3		
Stettin	Mar. 18	120,000	68							3		
Havre	Mar. 18	116,369	57					1		1		
Havre	Mar. 25	116,369	76					2		1		1
Catania	Mar. 19	111,000	65						1			
Catania	Mar. 26	111,000	46						1	1		
Crefeld	Mar. 18	108,000	84						1	1		
Crefeld	Mar. 25	108,000	69							2		
Aix-la-Chapelle	Mar. 18	107,408	38							1		
Gothenburg	Mar. 18	105,800	38							1		
Rheims	Feb. 26	105,408	58							2		
Rheims	Mar. 4	105,408	46							1		
Rheims	Mar. 11	105,408	48							3		
Rheims	Mar. 18	105,408	47						1	1		
Rheims	Mar. 26	105,408	48							1		
Zurich	Mar. 18	104,406	47				1		16	9	4	9
Leghorn	Mar. 26	103,265	31									
Manheim	Mar. 18	80,000	35									
Mayence	Mar. 18	72,281	20							1		
Southampton	Mar. 25	65,621	23			1					2	
Jerez de la Frontera	Mar. 20	61,708	38									
Marsala	Mar. 18	40,131	7									
Gibraltar	Mar. 18	25,755	9									
Schiedam	Mar. 25	25,533	12									
Vera Cruz	Mar. 31	25,000	32					2				
Girgenti	Mar. 18	23,847	12									
Hamilton, Bermuda	Mar. 18	15,613	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.	Whooping cough.
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	Apr. 1.....	15, 613	2									
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	Mar. 20.....	15, 013	1									
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	Apr. 3.....	15, 013	2									
Cape Haitien.....	Feb. 4.....	15, 000	7									
Cape Haitien.....	Feb. 11.....	15, 000	6									
Cape Haitien.....	Feb. 18.....	15, 000	4									
Cape Haitien.....	Feb. 25.....	15, 000	8									
Cape Haitien.....	Mar. 4.....	15, 000	9									
Cape Haitien.....	Mar. 11.....	15, 000	5									
La Guayra.....	Apr. 1.....	15, 000	7									
Flushing.....	Mar. 25.....	14, 000	6									
Matamoras.....	Apr. 1.....	12, 000	5									
Sonneberg.....	Mar. 19.....	12, 000	5									
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.	Mar. 4.....	11, 000	1									
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.	Mar. 11.....	11, 000	2									
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.	Mar. 18.....	11, 000	2									
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.	Mar. 25.....	11, 000	1									
Guelph.....	Apr. 1.....	10, 539	3									
Queenstown.....	Mar. 25.....	10, 340	5									
Queenstown.....	Apr. 1.....	10, 340	7									
Tuxpan.....	Mar. 25.....	10, 290	5									
Chatham.....	Mar. 25.....	10, 000	3									
Chatham.....	Apr. 1.....	10, 000	2									
Sarnia.....	Mar. 2.....	7, 000	2									
Sarnia.....	Apr. 3.....	7, 000	1									

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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