

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VIII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 28, 1893.

No. 17.

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

UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Gulf Quarantine Station—Arrival of vessels from infected ports.

Passed Assistant Surg. Guitéras reports as follows:

APRIL 8, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival here this day of the British ship *Servia*, fifty-one days from Rio de Janeiro, bound for Ship Island, Mississippi.

She had no sickness on board of her in port of departure, on voyage, or on arrival, but inasmuch as her ballast is composed mostly of sand and small stuff, I have held her for unballasting and disinfection.

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

APRIL 14, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival here this day of the Norwegian ship *Einar*, forty-seven days from Hamburg, bound for Ship Island, Mississippi, without United States consul's bill of health.

There was no sickness of an infectious character on board of her at the port of departure, at sea, or upon arrival here, but inasmuch as she has 500 tons of ballast, principally rubbish taken from the streets of Hamburg, she will be held for unballasting and disinfection.

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

San Francisco Quarantine Station—Release of cabin passengers from the steamer City of New York.

The following report has been received from Passed Assistant Surg. Carmichael:

APRIL 18, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the cabin passengers of the steamer *City of New York*, held under observation at this station on account of smallpox, were released this day, the usual period of incubation having elapsed without the development of any new cases.

All of their clothing and baggage has been disinfected. The case of confluent smallpox received from the steamer on the 4th instant died on the 13th (the tenth day of the eruption), and with the usual precautions was buried at the station.

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

Health officer's proclamation.

PHILADELPHIA, *April 18, 1893.*

By resolution of the board of health of the city of Philadelphia and by authority of law, masters and pilots will take notice: That on and after May 1, 1893, all incoming vessels bound for the port of Philadelphia will stop at the lazaretto quarantine station for examination according to law, and that all vessels which have or have had on board pestilential or contagious disease since leaving the port of departure shall be required also to report at the United States quarantine station at the Delaware Breakwater. All pilots in charge of such vessels are hereby directed to conform to this order under penalty of the law for any violation thereof.

M. VEALE,
Health Officer.

Measles on board steamship Weimar, at Baltimore, Md.

The following telegram has been received from Surg. Stoner, U. S. M. H. S.:

LOCUST POINT, BALTIMORE, MD.,
April 20, 1893.

Steamship *Weimar* arrived this morning, 1,068 passengers. Seventeen cases measles on board. More may develop on way West.

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

Smallpox in Pennsylvania.

Under date of April 22, 1893, Dr. Benjamin Lee, secretary State board of health, reports as follows:

The total number of cases of smallpox at Reading, Berks County, to date is 76, in 41 houses. Total number of cases recovered, 55; remaining under treatment, 21. Houses disinfected, 38; remaining infected, 3. There have been no deaths. At Hamburg, same county, all the 10 cases of smallpox have recovered, and the town declared free from the disease.

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

ALABAMA—*Mobile*.—Month of February, 1893. Population, 31,076. Total deaths, 87, including phthisis pulmonalis, 10; and enteric fever, 1.

Month of March, 1893. Total deaths, 76, including phthisis pulmonalis, 17; and enteric fever, 1.

CALIFORNIA.—Month of March, 1893. Reports to the State board of health from 102 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate population of 810,613, show a total of 1,090 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 189; smallpox, 1; enteric fever, 13; scarlet fever, 12; diphtheria, 13; croup, 5; and whooping cough, 3.

COLORADO—*Denver*.—Month of January, 1893. Estimated population, 125,000. Total deaths, 145, including phthisis pulmonalis, 21; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 4; and measles, 1.

Month of February, 1893. Total deaths, 146, including phthisis pulmonalis, 37; enteric fever, 4; and scarlet fever, 3.

Month of March, 1893. Total deaths, 142, including phthisis pulmonalis, 36; scarlet fever, 5; and diphtheria, 6.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Fall River*.—Month of March 1893. Estimated population, 83,000. Total deaths, 131, including phthisis pulmonalis, 13; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 11; diphtheria, 1; and croup, 1.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended April 15, 1893. Reports to the State board of health from 62 observers indicate that measles and diarrhea increased, and that pleuritis, pneumonia, and inflammation of kidney decreased in area of prevalence. Scarlet fever was reported present during the week at 49 places, measles at 4, diphtheria at 26, and enteric fever at 11 places.

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis*.—Month of March, 1893. Population, 164,738. Total deaths, 160, including phthisis pulmonalis, 16; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 3; and measles, 1.

MISSOURI—*Kansas City*.—Month of March, 1893. Population, 132,716. Total deaths, 173, including phthisis pulmonalis, 18; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 2; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

NEW JERSEY—*Hudson County*.—Month of March, 1893. Estimated population, 301,298. Total deaths, 586, including smallpox, 4; phthisis pulmonalis, 61; enteric fever, 17; scarlet fever, 11; diphtheria, 9; and whooping cough, 6.

NEW YORK—*Buffalo*.—Month of March, 1893. Population, 255,664. Total deaths, 380, including phthisis pulmonalis, 48; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 12; diphtheria, 9; croup, 5; and whooping cough, 6.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Williamsport*.—Month of March, 1893. Population, 27,132. Total deaths, 26. No deaths from contagious diseases.

RHODE ISLAND.—Month of March, 1893. Reports to the State board of health from 22 cities and towns, having an aggregate population of 318,494, show a total of 530 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 63; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 10; croup, 6; measles, 8; and whooping cough, 1.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended April 24, 1893.

[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.....	41		3	.76		.16
Portland, Me.....	44		4	.70	.80	
Northfield, Vt.....	41		3	.56		.26
Manchester, N. H.....	45		5	.77		.27
Boston, Mass.....	47		3	.82		.02
Nantucket, Mass.....	44		2	.68	.52	
Block Island, R. I.....	46		4	.70	.50	
New London, Conn.....	48		4	.84	.06	
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	49		5	.61		.01
New York, N. Y.....	51		5	.77	1.63	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	53		5	.63	.37	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	49		1	.74	.36	
Baltimore, Md.....	55		5	.75	.35	
Washington, D. C.....	55		5	.70	.22	
Lynchburg, Va.....	58		4	.71		.51
Norfolk, Va.....	58		0	.98		.78
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	62		4	.85		.55
Raleigh, N. C.....	60		2	.58		.28
Wilmington, N. C.....	63		1	.70		.30
Charleston, S. C.....	66		2	.94	.06	
Augusta, Ga.....	66		4	.84		.04
Savannah, Ga.....	68		2	.86	.56	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	70		2	.76	1.74	
Titusville, Fla.....	72		2	.65	.25	
Jupiter, Fla.....	74		0	.70	.10	
Key West, Fla.....	77	1		.31	.29	
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	63		7	.84	.46	
Pensacola, Fla.....	69		3	.83	1.47	
Mobile, Ala.....	69		3	1.10	1.70	
Montgomery, Ala.....	68		6	1.22	1.38	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	68		4	1.51		1.41
New Orleans, La.....	71		3	1.26	1.54	
Shreveport, La.....	69		7	1.31		.71
Fort Smith, Ark.....	64		8	1.43		1.13
Little Rock, Ark.....	65		7	1.16		.66
Palestine, Tex.....	68		4	.99		.89
Galveston, Tex.....	71		3	.71	3.59	
San Antonio, Tex.....	71	1		.79		.69
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	71	3		.43		.43
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	64		6	1.30		1.00
Nashville, Tenn.....	62		8	1.14		.94
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	63		7	1.05		.05
Knoxville, Tenn.....	61		7	1.17		.27
Louisville, Ky.....	59		11	.92	1.08	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	54		10	.83	.57	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	56		10	.70	.30	
Columbus, Ohio.....	53		9	.78	.12	
Pittsburg, Pa.....	53		9	.63	.47	
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	44		6	.49	.51	
Rochester, N. Y.....	46		6	.56	1.24	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	44		6	.58	1.32	
Erie, Pa.....	46		4	.65	.05	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	47		5	.55		.15
Sandusky, Ohio.....	48		6	.56	.24	
Toledo, Ohio.....	49		7	.55		.05
Detroit, Mich.....	48		8	.50		.10
Port Huron, Mich.....	43		5	.46	.04	
Alpena, Mich.....	39		2	.49	.21	
Marquette, Mich.....	39		7	.49	.61	
Green Bay, Wis.....	45		7	.48	.62	
Grand Haven, Mich.....	46		8	.55	.75	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	46		8	.64	1.08	
Chicago, Ill.....	48		8	.77	.33	
Duluth, Minn.....	40		6	.57		.07

* 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 24, 1893—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley :						
St. Paul, Minn.....	49		13	.59	1.91	
La Crosse, Wis.....	50		12	.49	.81	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	51		11	.71	1.19	
Davenport, Iowa.....	52		10	.66	1.04	
Des Moines, Iowa.....	53		13	.69	1.91	
Keokuk, Iowa.....	55		13	.70	2.20	
Springfield, Ill.....	56		10	.79	1.91	
Cairo, Ill.....	61		7	.91		.11
St. Louis, Mo†.....	59		11	.77	1.53	
Missouri Valley :						
Springfield, Mo.....	59		9	1.03	.67	
Kansas City, Mo.....	57		5	.81	.89	
Concordia, Kans.....	56		6	.81		.11
Omaha, Nebr.....	54		10	.74	.96	
Yankton, S. Dak.....	50		6	.75	1.15	
Valentine, Nebr.....	49		7	.57		.17
Huron, S. Dak.....	49		9	.72	.08	
Pierre, S. Dak.....	51		9	.42	.28	
Extreme Northwest :						
Moorehead, Minn.....	43		9	.49	.61	
St. Vincent, Minn.....	40		8	.34	.06	
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	45		7	.56		.46
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	46		8	.33		.33
Rocky Mountain Slope :						
Havre, Mont.....	47		11	.21	.39	
Helena, Mont.....	47		9	.28	.62	
Rapid City, S. D.....	48		8	.52		.42
Spokane, Wash.....	51		5	.28	.82	
Walla Walla, Wash.....	57		7	.35	.75	
Winnemucca, Nev.....	49		5	.22	.38	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	53		7	.56	.64	
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	45		7	.35	.15	
North Platte, Nebr.....	52		8	.59		.59
Denver, Colo.....	50		6	.52		.08
Montrose, Colo.....	51		1	.38		.38
Pueblo, Colo†.....	53		7	.42		.42
Dodge City, Kans.....	56		4	.51		.51
Abilene, Tex.....	66		0	1.11		1.11
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	50		2	.16		.16
Fort Stanton, N. Mex.....	52	2		.14		.14
El Paso, Tex.....	66		0	.03		.03
Tucson, Ariz.....	67		0	.06		.06
Pacific Coast :						
Olympia, Wash.....	50		2	.75	2.75	
Portland, Oregon.....	54		6	.70	.50	
Roseburg, Oregon.....	53		3	.62		.12
Eureka, Cal.....	51		1	.83	.87	
Red Bluff, Cal.....	61			.53		
Sacramento, Cal.....	60		0	.63		.39
San Francisco, Cal.....	56		2	.47		.37
Fresno City, Cal.....	63		5	.27		.27
Keeler, Cal.....	61			.10		
Los Angeles, Cal.....	61	1		.39		.39
San Diego, Cal.....	59	1		.21		.21
Yuma, Ariz.....	72		0	.03		.03

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

F O R E I G N .

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

Typhus fever and cholera in France.

The following cablegram was received April 24, 1893, from Assistant Surg. H. R. Houghton, M. H. S., stationed at Havre, France :

Typhus prevails in Paris, Amiens, Lille, Abbeville, Beauvais, Pontoise, St. Ricquier, Versailles, Poissy, Nantes; 303 cases, 95 deaths. Cholera prevails now in Lorient district, 193 cases, 39 deaths, 22 villages.

Cholera near Brest, France.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Southampton, April 4, 1893.

SIR: I have to inform you that since March 22 last, 70 deaths resulting from cholera have occurred near Brest, France.

My reason for reporting this is that the medical officer of health of this port was officially advised, and the information was given at once to me.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

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

JASPER P. BRADLEY,
United States Consul.

General progress of cholera in Europe.

The following has been received from Surg. Irwin, stationed at the port of Marseilles, France :

APRIL 7, 1893.

SIR: * * * As to the general progress of cholera, it has now reappeared in Russia at Nijnii-Novgorod, Oreland, and Yaroslav, province of Kieff, Moscow, Astrakan, and central Russia. The disease is also reported as having made its appearance in Galicia and in Greece, though as to the last the report has not been confirmed.

In Marseilles, to this date, no information as to the sanitary condition of the city can be obtained, though every effort has been made.

If this difficulty continues I shall be compelled to decline to sign clean bills of health, or to obtain the assistance of our minister at Paris, whichever you consider advisable.

In Paris last week there were recorded 1,269 deaths, the average for same period of year being 1,156.

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

Typhus fever in Tripoli.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Malta, April 6, 1893.

Steamship connection between Malta and Tripoli and Tunis has now entirely ceased owing to the prevalence in Tripoli of the spotted typhus fever.

To-day the Malta government has sent to Bengasi (Tripoli), Prof. Pisani, Capt. Surg. Hayes, A. M. S., and Dr. Vella, in connection with the epidemic there, to examine and report upon the disease which is reported to have been and as still being of exceptional and long-continued violence. The doctors mentioned took with them medicines and disinfectants.

The reason why the epidemic in Tripoli affected the quarantine against Tunis is, I hear, because cases of the fever had appeared within 20 miles of the frontier of Tunis.

JOHN WORTHINGTON,
United States Consul.

Status of typhus-fever epidemic in Mexico.

Under date of April 15, 1893, the United States sanitary inspector at Laredo, Tex., reports as follows:

SIR: There have been no new cases of typhus in New Laredo, Mexico, since my last report.

Typhus is again increasing in San Luis Potosi, owing, it is said, to the celebration of Easter. Yesterday I was informed that a gentleman well known here was sick with typhus at Saltillo.

* * * * *

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

Smallpox and typhus fever among immigrants at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, April 20, 1893.

SIR: Rumor of typhus fever and smallpox brought here by immigrants bound for the United States induced me to come up and investigate. There are 300 immigrants quarantined within 2 miles of this city; several cases of smallpox exist among them; and immediately before they were stopped a train load got through the lines into the States from the same ship. It is next to impossible for me to close the whole line just now, and I shall like it very much if you will appoint Dr. McKinty, of Neche, inspecting officer at that port, with instructions to report all immigrants for North Dakota and Minnesota.

Smallpox was brought in by Russian immigrants from the West and typhus from the East via Halifax. Four deaths are reported here so far. The authorities are dealing vigorously with those who are here, but more are coming daily, and the North Dakota ports of Neche and Pembina are developing into gateways for the whole United States, as immigrants are taken from port of departure to destination by this roundabout way for less than \$25.

* * * * *

The ship *Buenos Ayrean* landed immigrants at Halifax from English and Danish ports infected with typhus, whereof one, W. J. Cook, from Worthing, Sussex, England, is now lying sick at the Montreal Civic Hospital. * * *

Respectfully,
F. H. DE VAUX,
North Dakota State Health Officer.

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

NOTE.—Prior to the receipt of the above letter, Dr. Jas. B. McKinty and Dr. C. B. Harris were appointed sanitary inspectors Marine-Hospital Service, the former at Neche and the latter at Pembina, N. Dak.

Smallpox in Australia.

Under date of April 24, 1893, the Hon. Secretary of State transmits the following :

Melbourne, Australia, has cabled, "Variola epidemic in west Australia."

Smallpox epidemic in Antwerp, Belgium.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, April 11, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to confirm the following cable message sent to-day :

"Smallpox prevails in epidemic form at Antwerp."

This conclusion has only been reached after a personal investigation of the existing state of affairs.

The reports for the week March 26 to April 1, 1893, show 82 cases under treatment at the city hospital. The report just received for the week April 2 to 8 shows 94 cases under treatment at the city hospital, with a death rate of 13. These figures only represent the cases under treatment at the hospital. To my personal knowledge there are other cases in private houses.

In view of these facts, I have decided that immigrants passing through this city must be isolated, and that all baggage exposed to the danger of infection must be disinfected with steam.

As it is considered that detention would only increase the danger of contagion, I have not insisted upon this point, and will not require it unless instructed to do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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

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

Note.

Article II, paragraph 3, of Regulations for the Maritime Quarantines of the United States provides that "Persons who arrive on vessels coming from any port or place where smallpox is prevailing in epidemic form or having had smallpox on board must be vaccinated or show satisfactory evidence of recent vaccination or of having had smallpox, or be detained in quarantine not less than fourteen days, and all effects and compartments liable to convey infection disinfected."

Circular.—Notice to vessel owners and shippers.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, April 5, 1893.

To the Masters, Owners, and Agents of vessels at the port of Antwerp, and others whom it may concern :

SIR: Your attention is respectfully invited to the law enacted by the United States Government February 15, 1893, and which is now in effect at this port.

Any information concerning the new law and its regulations may be obtained at the United States consulate, Rue Everdy, 25.

In order to facilitate the work prescribed by the regulations, you are requested to report the time of departure of vessels sailing for the United States at the earliest possible moment.

Vessels prior to taking in cargo for any port in the United States are required to be cleansed in all parts. The disinfection of vessels will only be required when considered necessary by the inspector, and as it is required that vessels be disinfected when empty, you are requested to notify me of that fact so that the inspection may be accomplished before the cargo is taken on board.

GEO. F. LINCOLN,
United States Consul.

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

ANTWERP, *April, 1893.*

BAGGAGE.—IMPORTANT.

[Official circular.—Translation.]

In view of the recent quarantine laws enacted by the United States, passengers are notified not to carry baggage that may be regarded as suspicious by the American health authorities. By carrying such baggage they subject themselves not only to delay and the possible loss of passage, but to the injury of their property, without redress or compensation.

Suspicious articles are: Bedding, including mattresses, blankets, and feather beds; also unwashed bed and personal clothing.

It is hereby ordered that no bedding be taken as baggage; and furthermore, that no bed or personal clothing, sheets, pillow cases, or cotton or linen articles, be packed until they have been thoroughly washed.

It is recommended that all effects be packed in trunks or chests secured with locks and easily opened, that damage and breakage in cases of disinfection against cholera may be prevented.

Passengers are advised that they must have their baggage in Antwerp at least two days before the time fixed for departure if they desire to avoid the risk of being refused passage.

Inspection of immigrants at Southampton, England.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Southampton, April 6, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on April 1 it was announced that the Quarantine Laws and Regulations approved February 15, 1893, would go into effect on that day. In accordance therewith, the passengers embarking this morning on the North German Lloyd steamer *Lahn* were inspected. The various steamship companies have promised me all the assistance in their power. The assistance rendered by Mr. Bradley, the United States consul here, has been extremely valuable.

* * * * *

I am informed by the agent of the American line that there are barracks situated in the suburbs of London where the emigrants are kept until brought by rail to this port. I shall, on the first opportunity, inspect these barracks and ascertain just how the emigrants are housed and cared for pending their embarkation on the steamer. I also have the honor to report that the consul and I have had interviews with the agents of the different steamship lines sailing from this port, and I have, to the best of my ability, explained the requirements of the law to them. At present there are three vessels per week requiring inspection of passengers before sailing for the United States. The local health officer, Dr. Harris, has agreed to furnish all the information possible that will be of any assistance.

Very respectfully,

W. J. PETTUS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

The sanitary condition of the port of Hull.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hull, April 7, 1893.

By reason of its geographical advantages, Hull occupies a commanding position in relation to the near continental ports, as well as to the north of Europe generally. No other port on the east coast of England has such intimate and frequent intercourse with ports situate on the Continent of Europe, and seeing that there is a constant procession of steamers and sailing vessels inward and outward, the question as to the sanitary arrangements of the port becomes a matter of vast importance in view of the possible reappearance of cholera. The sanitary system of the port is all the more interesting and important to the United States, inasmuch as there are always in the summer months large arrivals of emigrants from Germany and Scandinavia en route for America. Moreover, Hull through the Wilson Line of steamers has direct weekly communication with New York and Boston. The outbreak of cholera in Hamburg last year, although it largely affected the trade of Hull, led to increased activity on the part of the local sanitary authority, and the result was that the whole of the borough was mapped out into districts and a house-to-house visitation practically organized by the members of the sanitary committee. This was done with the view of ascertaining, by personal inspection, whether the sanitary conditions of the town were favorable or unfavorable to the introduction of cholera.

The committee in the course of their investigations discovered many features not calculated to reassure the public mind, and dissatisfaction was expressed in some cases with the common lodging houses of the town. In a few instances they did not come up to the standard of excellence demanded by the regulations of the sanitary committee. There were cases of overcrowding, too, in many of the streets, and in every instance prompt measures were adopted by the committee to prevent mischief. As the final result of their systematic investigation, a report was submitted for the consideration of the town council, and several proposals made for the improvement of the public health.

So far as the medical and sanitary inspection of the shipping are concerned, the port sanitary authority has considerable powers, and

last year the introduction of cholera was prevented, save in one or two instances where the disease developed itself after steamers had been docked. The examination of vessels was fairly and efficiently conducted, and the jurisdiction of the authority, which extends to Goole (a town of 30,000 inhabitants 25 miles east of Hull on the Humber), placed the arrivals at Hull and the upper reaches of the Humber under very complete medical survey.

Opinion was, however, divided as to whether the period of quarantine was of sufficient duration, and in this particular, more rigorous regulations were thought to be desirable. The large shipowners, in conformity with public feeling, refused to embark emigrants at infected ports on the Continent, and doubtless this was a most salutary measure of protection. Still the commercial connection of Hull with the whole of the European states eminently exposes the port to infection from abroad, and the most perfect sanitary arrangements are needed to keep it free from malignant diseases. The existing arrangements have hitherto proved efficient, and the means of isolating disease, whether imported or indigenous, are as complete as they can well be. At the same time there is abundant need for vigilance on the part of the local authority to prevent foreign cases entering the port.

BYRON G. DANIELS,
United States Consul.

Sanitary condition of Genoa, Italy.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Genoa, April 10, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have examined the health reports of this city for some time back, and found the port to be perfectly healthy, with the exception of a few cases of smallpox. What has been reported from time to time in the health report sent to the State Department as typhus fever has really been typhoid. There is no typhus here, and there has not been a single case for some time. In regard to our health reports, I have ascertained the following facts: The health department has been ordered by the mayor to send to the consulate a copy each week, but they will not do it, and in order to get them promptly the consul has had to pay, out of his own pocket, a certain sum to one of the subordinate officers. * * * I shall try to get a more careful report, and in any matter of importance will investigate at headquarters. The water supply of the city is examined chemically and bacteriologically once a week, so I was informed by the chemist. I shall try to get a copy of the examination each week.

Very respectfully,

B. W. BROWN,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Character of cargoes shipped from Genoa, Italy.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Genoa, April 12, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report in regard to the character of cargoes shipped from this port. The principal cargo

consists of old jute bagging and cotton waste, which is shipped in large quantities. To-day I thoroughly inspected the mill where all of this material bound for the United States is cleaned and packed. The material is first cleaned in boiling water, then put into large iron cylinders, and subjected to steam under high pressure, after which it is transferred to the drying room and thoroughly dried and packed in clean bagging. Of course the above process guarantees absolute disinfection, and unless otherwise directed shall pass all such material. The next important cargo is pumice stone, which is quarried in Sicily, shipped in bulk to Genoa, and packed in new bags from the above-mentioned mill. Large quantities of cheese and macaroni are also shipped from here. I will pass this as long as there is no cholera in Italy.

Very respectfully,

B. W. BROWN,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

The Norwegian Government declares German ports free from cholera.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Christiania, April 5, 1893.

SIR: Referring to my dispatch No. 639, dated March 14, 1893, I have now to report that the Norwegian Government has declared the ports of the German Empire to be free from cholera, while the other ports and countries enumerated in said dispatch are still considered infected with cholera.

I herewith inclose two copies of the circular of the Norwegian department of justice referring to the said declaration.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GERT GADE,
Consul.

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Method of examining emigrants and disinfecting vessels at Rotterdam, Netherlands.

ROTTERDAM, *April 10, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of official letter of instructions, dated March 18, 1893, and beg leave to make the following statement regarding operations at this port :

* * * * *

I have examined two of the Netherlands American Company's ships, and find them in excellent condition. These ships all carry Pasteur filters, and all water used aboard is passed through these. At this end of the line their tanks are filled from the Rotterdam water works, whose source of supply is the River Maas, above the city. The water as it comes from the hydrant is unusually clear and sparkling, of a good taste, and free from color, smell, or sediment. The character of food served is first class. Since the prevalence of cholera here last fall Mr. Gardner has had all of these vessels disinfected each trip just before leaving Rotterdam. A competent chemist is employed for the purpose and is paid by the company, through the consul. His method

is to wash the decks in the steerage and fore-castle with a 5 per cent solution of creolin, then to fumigate with a mixture of chloride of lime and crude carbolic acid. This is now done under my supervision. The vessels are thoroughly cleaned before leaving port. As you know through the reports of Drs. Irwin and Kempster, as well as the consul, this company has just completed what is probably the best-equipped emigrant hotel and adjuncts on the European continent. * * *

Mr. Gardner has had continually employed (also paid by the company through him since the outbreak of cholera last year) two local Dutch physicians of good standing, who examined every lot of passengers just before going aboard the vessel. They understand the speech of the natives as well as the dialect of those coming from surrounding ports. Their services will be continued to assist me in the work. I stand between them, in a corridor of the emigrant hotel, and the emigrants pass in review single file. Any suspicious case is corralled until all have passed, and then a more careful examination made. Candidates rejected are either placed in the company's new hospital or returned to their homes. * * *

The consul has also been disinfecting all freight vessels since the epidemic. Rags are disinfected by steam in a closed room built for the purpose. * * * About every two or three weeks, one vessel of this company will sail from Amsterdam, instead of Rotterdam, and I consider it advisable for me to go to that place to examine the immigrants. Rotterdam is a very clean place, and I would suppose that cholera would not be likely to spread much in case it were brought here.

Very respectfully,

R. M. WOODWARD,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

Circular about cholera-infected cities.

[Inclosure from the Royal Norwegian Government's Department of Justice.—Translation.]

CHRISTIANIA, *April 4, 1893.*

Ports in the German Empire are hereby taken out from the list of cholera infected ports.

The following ports, however, are until further notice to be considered cholera-infected: Russian ports, Roumanian ports on the Black Sea and on the Danube, ports in Asiatic Turkey, ports by the Red Sea, East Indian ports, the Philippine Islands, Cochin China, Tonkin, China, Japan, Uruguay, and Argentine Republic.

Vessels for Norwegian ports with cholera on board should be referred by the pilots to the quarantine station on Odder Island by Christiansand. At other ports the captain takes the risk of having to keep the sick on board and still be put in quarantine.

Copies of this circular, which is to take place of the Department circular of March 8, 1893 (No. 1, 1893), are hereby inclosed for distribution.

A. QUAM.
L. ESMARCH.

CUBA—*Havana*.—Under date of April 15, 1893, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 140 deaths in this city during the week ending April 13, 1893. One of those deaths was caused by yellow fever (with approximately 5 new cases), 5 were caused by enteric fever, 3 by so-called pernicious fever, 2 by diphtheria and croup, and 2 by hydrophobia.

CEYLON.—Three months ended September 30, 1892. Total deaths, 18,239, including smallpox, 23; enteric fever, 768; diphtheria, 2; measles, 105; and whooping cough, 9.

FRANCE—*Nice*.—Month of March, 1893. Population, 97,720. Total deaths, 257, including phthisis pulmonalis, 31; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 2; and diphtheria and croup, 13.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended April 8 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, 10.2, and the highest in Preston, viz, 29.8 a thousand.

London.—One thousand six hundred and eighty-three deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 2; measles, 23; scarlet fever, 19; diphtheria, 38; whooping cough, 53; enteric fever, 5; and diarrhea and dysentery, 14. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 20.4 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 400 deaths. In greater London 2,108 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 18.8 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included diphtheria, 15, and smallpox, 3.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended April 8 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 25.9 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Armagh, viz, 7.0, and the highest in Sligo, viz, 35.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 193 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 2; whooping cough, 6; and enteric fever, 2.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended April 8 corresponded to an annual rate of 23.1 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Aberdeen, viz, 16.5, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 29.3 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 651, including smallpox, 1; measles, 41; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 5; whooping cough, 17; fever, 3; and diarrhea, 10.

Dundee.—Month of March, 1893. Total deaths, 343, including diphtheria, 1; measles, 52; and whooping cough, 1.

MARTINIQUE—*St. Pierre*.—Month of March, 1893. Population, 35,000. Total deaths, 16. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Status of the cholera epidemic.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Veröffentlichungen der Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Berlin, April 6, 1893.]

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—*Galicia*.—Three new cholera cases are officially reported from Zalucze, in the Borszczow district. Of these cases 2 terminated fatally on March 27 and 28, respectively.

[From the same, Berlin, April 13, 1893.]

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—*Galicia*.—Cholera has again been imported into Galicia from Podolia. During the latter part of March 3 cases and 2 deaths occurred in Zalucze, in the Borszczow district, and 2 cases at Kudrynce in the same district on March 29. Since April 1, 9 cases and 2 deaths have been reported. The Vienna Medical Gazette reports that cholera prevails with severity in Podolia and its importation into Austria-Hungary seems imminent.

RUSSIA.—The following table gives the number of cholera cases and deaths in Russia since January 1, 1893:

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
Podolia.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 13.	150	52
Podolia.....	Feb. 13-28.....	305	59
Podolia.....	Feb. 6-19.....	2	0
Kiew.....	Feb. 28-Mar. —	289	84
Kursk.....	Jan. 18-Feb. 12..	2	2
Ekatermislow.....	Feb. 13-27.....	1	1
Don province.....	Feb. 7-23.....	23	2
Saratow.....	Feb. 13-27.....	20	13
Saratow.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 13.	15	7
Ufa.....	Feb. 15-22.....	20	16
Ufa.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 13.	10	7
Alexandropol.....	Mar. 8.....	1
Churkow.....	Mar. 15-17.....	2	2
Orel.....	Mar. 12-19.....	25	1
Tula.....	Mar. 20-22.....	1	0
Tambow.....	Feb. 19-Mar. 12.	15	9
Samara.....	Feb. 15-Mar. 15.	1	0

Isolated cases are reported from other localities. Besides cholera, epidemics of typhus fever and diphtheria are reported as widely prevalent in some provinces.

PERSIA.—From February 27 to March 13, 31 deaths from cholera occurred at Sakkis, and 19 at Boukian.

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	Apr. 8.	5,849,104	2,108			5				24	53	27	..
Paris	Apr. 8.	2,424,705	1,436				7	8	4	4	34	12	16
Vienna	Mar. 18.	1,435,548	716			3		13	7	24	32	32	1
Calcutta	Mar. 11.	681,560	284	12									
Calcutta	Mar. 18.	681,560	276	10									
Glasgow	Apr. 8.	677,883	334			1		1	7	4			
Hamburg	Mar. 25.	620,000	193							3			
Liverpool	Apr. 8.	517,980	257				4	3		2			
Brussels	Apr. 1.	482,158	200					4			4		
Lyons	Mar. 25.	438,000	210					1			7		
Lyons	Apr. 1.	438,000	199					1			4		
Amsterdam	Apr. 8.	436,914	143					2			2		
Munich	Mar. 25.	380,000	182						2		9		
Cairo	Mar. 23.	374,838	310						11			1	3
Cairo	Mar. 30.	374,838	312						12				2
Copenhagen	Apr. 1.	334,000	141								7		
Odessa	Apr. 1.	315,900	169			2				2	5	3	1
Cologne	Apr. 8.	298,732	131							1	10	2	4
Edinburgh	Apr. 8.	267,672	95										
Belfast	Apr. 8.	265,123	123				3	1					
Palermo	Apr. 1.	250,000	94										
Antwerp	Apr. 1.	248,296	94				7				5	2	
Antwerp	Apr. 8.	248,296	97				13				3		
Stockholm	Mar. 25.	248,051	89					1	5		8		3
Alexandria	Mar. 23.	231,396	119			1				2			
Alexandria	Mar. 30.	231,396	132										
Bristol	Apr. 1.	225,146	97							1	1		
Rotterdam	Apr. 8.	222,230	106										
Hanover	Apr. 1.	191,400	55								3		
Frankfort-on-the-Main	Apr. 1.	185,000	83						1		5		
Prague	Apr. 1.	182,538	113			1		2			2	2	
Genoa	Apr. 8.	181,849	90				1				4	2	
Venice	Apr. 1.	162,326	119					1					
Trieste	Apr. 1.	158,054	75			1					8		
Christiania	Apr. 1.	156,500	51							1	2		
Nuremberg	Mar. 25.	151,893	55					3			1		
Hioyo	Mar. 18.	148,118	77					2			1		
Hioyo	Mar. 25.	148,118	73				13		3		1		
Cardiff	Mar. 25.	142,346	61						1	2	7		
Cardiff	Apr. 1.	142,346	60						1		6		
Cardiff	Apr. 8.	142,346	48						1	1	5		
Funchal	Apr. 1.	140,000	21						1				
Stuttgart	Apr. 8.	139,659	65								2		
Bremen	Apr. 1.	127,000	53							2			
Havre	Apr. 1.	116,369	86						1				
Crefeld	Apr. 8.	108,000	62								3		
Aix-la-Chapelle	Apr. 1.	107,445	45						1		1		
Gothenburg	Apr. 1.	105,800	24										
Leghorn	Apr. 9.	103,265	45								3		
Zurich	Mar. 25.	91,323	36							11	15	4	2
Zurich	Apr. 1.	91,323	37					2		5	8	10	2
Mannheim	Apr. 1.	80,000	40								5		
Mayence	Apr. 1.	72,281	37								4		
Edinburgh	Apr. 8.	70,972	34										
Southampton	Apr. 1.	65,621	40									5	
Southampton	Apr. 8.	65,621	20									1	
Jerez de la Frontera	Mar. 25.	61,708	33										
Marsala	Apr. 1.	40,131	14						1				
Matanzas	Apr. 14.	40,000	24										
Gibraltar	Apr. 2.	25,755	11										
Schiedam	Apr. 8.	25,533	10										
Cartagena	Mar. 29.	25,000	8							3			
Cartagena	Apr. 4.	25,000	8					1					
Vera Cruz	Apr. 7.	25,000	22			3			2				
Vera Cruz	Apr. 14.	25,000	23			4			4				
Girgenti	Apr. 1.	23,847	10										
Cienfuegos	Apr. 15.	20,000	17										
Kingston, Canada	Apr. 14.	19,264	10										
Kingston, Canada	Apr. 21.	19,264	5										
Sagua la Grande	Apr. 15.	18,109	9										

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.	
Victoria.....	Apr. 1.....	16,841	5	1									
Victoria.....	Apr. 8.....	16,841	6										
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	Apr. 8.....	15,013	1										
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	Apr. 15.....	15,013	12										
Cape Haitien.....	Mar. 18.....	15,000	3										
Cape Haitien.....	Mar. 25.....	15,000	2										
Cape Haitien.....	Apr. 1.....	15,000	4										
Cape Haitien.....	Apr. 8.....	15,000	4										
La Guayra.....	Apr. 8.....	15,000	2										
Flushing.....	Apr. 8.....	14,000	5										
Matamoras.....	Apr. 14.....	12,000	2										
Guelph.....	Apr. 15.....	10,539	12										
Guelph.....	Apr. 22.....	10,539	3										
Queenstown.....	Apr. 15.....	10,340	12										
Tuxpan.....	Apr. 8.....	10,280	10										
Chatham.....	Apr. 5.....	10,000	12										
Brockville.....	Apr. 22.....	8,793	3										
Sarnia.....	Apr. 15.....	7,000	1										

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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