

# ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VIII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 26, 1893.

No. 21.

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

## UNITED STATES.

### SPECIAL REPORTS.

*Arrival at Philadelphia lazaretto of steamship Lord Gough with 1 case of smallpox.*

PHILADELPHIA, May 16, 1893.

DEAR SIR: Steamship *Lord Gough* from Liverpool, May 3, arrived at lazaretto station this date, about 10:30 a. m., with 1 case of smallpox, a Russian boy 10 years old. The case was discovered May 8. Vaccination of other passengers thoroughly attended to. The boy will be taken off. The vessel is held in quarantine.

Yours, very respectfully,

M. VEALE,  
Health Officer.

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

*Arrival at Delaware Breakwater Quarantine of steamer Ohio with 1 case of varioloid.*

[Telegram.]

BREAKWATER, DEL., May 21, 1893.

American steamer *Ohio*, Liverpool, via Queenstown, 21 cabin, 119 second cabin, 700 steerage, 103 crew, general cargo, arrived at sunset this evening, has 1 case varioloid and 3 cases measles. Ship's surgeon says all have been vaccinated, except one family who will not submit, and the crew. After bringing case varioloid ashore shall I detain ship or pass her to lazaretto? Can Dr. Geddings leave Washington at 11 to-night in order to get here at 12 to-morrow. Send 100 vaccine points.

ORR,  
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

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

In accordance with orders from the Surgeon-General M. H. S., Passed Assistant Surgeon H. D. Geddings arrived at the Delaware Breakwater Quarantine station on May 22, and the following day telegraphed as follows:

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, May 23, 1892.

No new developments. *Ohio* case occurred on the 15th. Isolated immediately and strictly. Brought ashore yesterday. Fully convalescent to-day. Will steam steerage, vaccinate all not already done, and then pass ship up to lazaretto.

GEDDINGS.

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

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, *May 23, 1893.*

*Ohio* goes up to-night. We retain convalescent. All well. Effects of steerage disinfected by steam. Emergency over.

GEDDINGS,

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

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

*Report of sanitary inspector at Suspension Bridge, N. Y.*

OFFICE SANITARY INSPECTOR, *May 16, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows: Anna and Margaret Waters, aged 19 and 17, respectively, born in Convoy, Ireland, sailed on steamer *Sardinian*, April 21, 1893, from Londonderry, and landed at Quebec May 1. They were carried by the Canadian Pacific Railroad to Toronto, and on by the Grand Trunk Railroad to Niagara Falls, Ontario, arriving May 3. Each had vaccination ticket issued by steamer's surgeon, but no certificate of disinfection.

Under my supervision they were disinfected by sulphur by the agent of the Grand Trunk, and, on May 6, I passed them into the United States. As they were going to Niagara Falls, New York, I did not give them a certificate of disinfection. The delay was caused by telegraphing to find out if certificates of disinfection had been issued to them.

Juliana Katzmarzik, aged 22, born in Poland, arrived at Montreal by Hamburg-American Packet Company's steamer *Stubbenhuk* May 10. Arrived at Niagara Falls, Ontario, by Grand Trunk, May 12, with ticket to Pittsburg, Pa. Has vaccination ticket signed by steamer's surgeon, Van Blowon. I detained her. Agent Deuch telegraphed for authority to send her to Sarnia, and, upon failure to obtain, he disinfected her baggage by sulphur, under my supervision. This morning I passed her into the United States, giving the following certificate:

"MAY 16, 1893.

"*To whom it may concern:*

"This certifies that the baggage of Juliana Katzmarzik has been disinfected by sulphur dioxide.

"CHARLES A. RING,  
"*Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.*"

Duncan Grundy sailed from Liverpool on steamer *Parisian*, May 4, 1893, landed at Quebec, May 13. Arrived at Niagara Falls, Ontario, over Grand Trunk. Has only vaccination certificate signed by "Chas. Neville, surgeon." Arrangements have been planned to disinfect his baggage to-night, so that he can go to Buffalo to-morrow morning.

I made special inquiry in each case to determine that each was an immigrant.

May 17, I passed Grundy.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES A. RING,  
"*Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.*"

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON GENERAL M. H. S.

*Inspection of passengers entering the United States at Laredo, Tex.*

LAREDO, TEX., *May 15, 1893.*

SIR: Replying to your favor of May 10, I have the honor to report that ever since my appointment in January, I have boarded all trains

at the depot in New Laredo, the railroad authorities having placed a pass at my disposal for that purpose. There is nothing of interest to report in reference to typhus or other contagious disease.

I am, very truly,

THOS. J. TURPIN,  
*Sanitary Inspector M. H. S.*

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

*Reports of medical officers of the Louisiana State board of health stationed on the coast of Central America.*

LOUISIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,  
*New Orleans, May 17, 1893.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you inclosed extracts from the reports of the different medical officers of this board of health stationed on the Central American coast.

Very respectfully,

S. R. OLLIPHANT,  
*President.*

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

[Inclosure.]

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *May 5, 1893.*

I hereby certify that no contagious or infectious disease exists at Bocas del Toro or surrounding country, and that vessels faithfully comply with all the rules and regulations of the board of health of the State of Louisiana relating to ships engaged in the tropical fruit trade.

L. A. D'ESTRAMPES, M. D.,  
*Medical Officer.*

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, *May 12, 1893.*

I have the honor to report that no infectious or contagious disease exists at this port. No quarantine against Livingston and other ports on the lower Spanish Honduras coast, or Guatemala. Constant communication between these places.

Very respectfully,

ROGER P. AMES, M. D.,  
*Medical Officer Louisiana Board of Health.*

S. S. STILLWATER, AT ANCHORAGE AT  
*Livingston, Guatemala, May 10, 1893.*

I have the honor to report my arrival this morning at this port. No rules and regulations of the Louisiana board of health are violated by vessels engaged in the tropical fruit trade.

Very respectfully,

JOHN J. ARCHINARD, M. D.,  
*Medical Officer.*

PUERTO CORTEZ, SPANISH HONDURAS, *May 4, 1893.*

After as full an investigation as I could make since my arrival here, I beg leave to report that I find the health of this place perfect, not one

single case of illness of any character in the town. The town has been quite thoroughly cleaned up under the direction of Dr. Austin; every house has been disinfected and whitewashed. Altogether the town presents a clean and satisfactory appearance. I am led to believe that the people are generally alive to the importance of such sanitary measures as have been instituted and will render coöperation in all work in that direction. I have had the opportunity of conversing with individuals from the towns of Omoa and Cieneguita, who report the health of these places excellent.

Very respectfully,

L. A. WAILES, M. D.,  
*Medical Officer State of Louisiana.*

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PUERTO CORTEZ, SPANISH HONDURAS, May 9, 1893.

Since my last report there have been no developments to cause me to change my opinion as to the health and sanitary condition of this port. I have just returned from a visit to San Pedro. There is prevailing at that place a mild but pretty extensive outbreak of dysentery. Some 40 cases, but no deaths, have occurred to date. Quarantine will be declared by Puerto Cortez against Livingston, Guatemala; Port Barrois, Guatemala, and Punta Gorda.

Very respectfully,

L. A. WAILES, M. D.,  
*Medical Officer State of Louisiana.*

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CEIBA, SPANISH HONDURAS, May 10, 1893.

As medical officer at Ceiba for the Louisiana State board of health I beg leave to submit this brief report. Reached Ceiba May 6, found the town in the hands of the revolutionists. The health of Ceiba, as far as I can ascertain, is very good.

Very respectfully,

J. E. DAVIS, M. D.,  
*Medical Officer Louisiana State Board of Health.*

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BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, May 11, 1893.

Arrived here on the 8th instant. Judging from my observations of the last three days I am inclined to believe that this port is one of the healthiest along the coast. Will give you by next mail a complete report of the sanitary condition of this district, as by that time I will have visited the different points along the Bluefields River.

Very respectfully,

FRANK J. CHALARON, M. D.,  
*Medical Officer Louisiana State Board of Health.*

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PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, May 10, 1893.

I beg to report that no infectious or contagious disease exists at Port Limon or surrounding country.

Very respectfully,

B. F. TAYLOR, M. D.,  
*Medical Officer Louisiana State Board of Health.*

*Promulgation of foreign quarantine regulations—Continued.*

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: Breslau, Callao, Cape Haitien, Cologne, Malta, Milan, and Stettin.

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

## CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

*Week ended May 20, 1893.*

One vessel inspected and passed.  
Fifteen vessels spoken and passed.

## DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

*Week ended May 20, 1893.*

Seventeen vessels inspected and passed.

## GULF QUARANTINE.

*Week ended May 20, 1893.*

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British bark Mistletoe*.....	May 8	Rio de Janeiro.	Apalachicola.	Disinfected .....	May 17
Am. schooner Charles Fowler..	May 15	Matanzas...	Chandeleur.	Held for disinfection.	
British brig Rozella Smith.....	May 16	Havana .....	Ship Island.	.....do.....	
British ship Everest.....	May 16	Rio .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
Russian bark Richard.....	May 17	Santos.....	Mobile.....	.....do.....	

\*Previously reported.

## KEY WEST QUARANTINE.

*Week ended May 13, 1893*

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Am. schooner Geo. G. Green....	May 9.	Matanzas...	Apalachicola.	Held for disinfection.	

## PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

*Week ended May 6, 1893.*

Two vessels inspected and passed.

## SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

*Week ended May 10, 1893.*

One vessel inspected and passed.

*Week ended May 17, 1893.*

One vessel inspected and passed.

## SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

*Week ended May 13, 1893.*

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
American ship Sea King.....	May 11	Philadel- phia.	Darien.....	Held for disinfection.	

One vessel inspected and passed.

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

CALIFORNIA.—Month of April, 1893. Reports to the State board of health from 114 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate population of 858,413, show a total of 953 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 193; enteric fever, 13; scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria, 16; croup, 6; and whooping cough, 8.

*San Francisco*.—Month of April, 1893. Estimated population, 330,000. Total deaths, 466, including phthisis pulmonalis, 78; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever 8; diphtheria, 9; and croup, 5.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago*.—Month of March, 1893. Estimated population, 1,449,984. Total deaths, 2,415, including phthisis pulmonalis, 213; enteric fever, 41; scarlet fever, 47; diphtheria, 110; measles, 30; croup, 33; whooping cough, 16.

Month of April, 1893. Total deaths, 2,545, including phthisis pulmonalis, 203; enteric fever, 58; scarlet fever, 42; diphtheria, 67; measles, 33; croup, 42; and whooping cough, 19.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Northampton*.—Month of April, 1893. Population, 16,400. Total deaths, 23, including scarlet fever, 3, and enteric fever, 1.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended May 13, 1893. Reports to the State board of health from 68 observers indicate that remittent fever increased, and that pneumonia and diarrhea decreased in area of prevalence. Diphtheria was reported present during the week at 22 places; scarlet fever at 43; measles at 27, and enteric fever at 8.

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis*.—Month of April, 1893. Estimated population, 209,000. Total deaths, 175, including phthisis pulmonalis, 28; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Williamsport*.—Month of April, 1893. Population, 27,132. Total deaths, 35, including 2 from enteric fever.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee*.—Month of April, 1893. Total deaths, 335, including phthisis pulmonalis, 21; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 9; croup, 2; and measles, 2.

*Publications received.*

Annuaire Statistique de la Ville de Paris, 1890.

Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Winona, Minn. Year ended March 31, 1893.

The Book of the Rules of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama.

Manual of the Bureau of Health, City of Pittsburg, 1889.

## 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.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Baltimore, Md.....	May 20.....	434,439	174	29						1	2	7		1
Binghamton, N. Y.....	May 20.....	35,005	14	2						1			3	
Boston, Mass.....	May 20.....	448,477	228	25						3	8	6	2	
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	May 20.....	806,343	388	38						1	8	10	5	11
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	May 19.....	296,908	98	13								4	4	2
Fall River, Mass.....	May 20.....	74,398	27	2						4				
Galveston, Tex.....	May 12.....	29,084	11											
Indianapolis, Ind.....	May 20.....	105,436	30	6						1		1		
Kansas City, Mo.....	May 6.....	132,716	24	3						1	1			
Kansas City, Mo.....	May 13.....	132,716	41	8										
Louisville, Ky.....	May 20.....	161,129	59	8						1			3	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	May 20.....	204,468	70	4							2	4		2
Mobile, Ala.....	May 20.....	31,076	11	1										
Nashville, Tenn.....	May 20.....	76,306	23	4										1
Newark, N. J.....	May 20.....	181,830	123	13		1					6	2		
New Orleans, La.....	May 6.....	242,039	171	14								1		
New Orleans, La.....	May 13.....	242,039	155	17								1		
New York, N. Y.....	May 20.....	1,515,301	862	103		2			6	6	23	37	2	13
Pensacola, Fla.....	May 13.....	11,750	1											
Philadelphia, Pa.....	May 13.....	1,046,964	482	68						10	2	19	3	4
Pittsburg, Pa.....	May 13.....	238,617	105	8						7	3	1	8	
Providence, R. I.....	May 20.....	132,146	72							1	4	1	6	
Richmond, Va.....	May 13.....	81,388	28	6						1				
San Diego, Cal.....	May 13.....	16,159	3											
San Francisco, Cal.....	May 13.....	298,997	120	18								3		
Washington, D. C.....	May 13.....	230,392	130	20						4		2	1	

## Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended May 22, 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.
<b>New England States :</b>						
Eastport, Me.....	48	2	.....	.98	.....	.28
Portland, Me.....	55	.....	1	.77	1.13	.....
Northfield, Vt.....	55	.....	1	.66	.14	.....
Manchester, N. H.....	58	.....	0	.84	.56	.....
Boston, Mass.....	57	3	.....	.84	.36	.....
Nantucket, Mass.....	53	1	.....	.74	.....	.14
Block Island, R. I.....	53	1	.....	.87	.43	.....
New London, Conn.....	57	1	.....	.78	.12	.....
<b>Middle Atlantic States :</b>						
Albany, N. Y.....	61	.....	1	.70	.....	.20
New York, N. Y.....	61	1	.....	.67	.....	.07
Philadelphia, Pa.....	64	.....	0	.66	.04	.....
Atlantic City, N. J.....	58	2	.....	.58	.32	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	65	.....	1	.82	.....	.32
Washington, D. C.....	65	.....	2	.87	.08	.....
Lynchburg, Va.....	66	.....	2	.84	.....	.34
Norfolk, Va.....	67	1	.....	.91	.19	.....
<b>South Atlantic States :</b>						
Charlotte, N. C.....	70	.....	2	1.00	.....	.80
Raleigh, N. C.....	69	.....	3	1.44	.....	1.14
Wilmington, N. C.....	71	.....	1	1.02	.....	.62
Charleston, S. C.....	74	.....	2	.92	.....	.82
Augusta, Ga.....	74	.....	4	.77	.....	.77
Savannah, Ga.....	74	.....	2	.58	.....	.28
Jacksonville, Fla.....	76	.....	2	1.02	.....	.52
Titusville, Fla.....	76	.....	4	1.28	.12	.....
Jupiter, Fla.....	76	.....	2	2.05	.....	1.15
Key West, Fla.....	80	.....	2	.84	1.16	.....
<b>Gulf States :</b>						
Atlanta, Ga.....	70	.....	4	.91	.....	.91
Pensacola, Fla.....	75	.....	3	.75	.....	.75
Mobile, Ala.....	75	.....	3	1.01	.....	.41
Montgomery, Ala.....	74	.....	4	.91	.....	.31
Vicksburg, Miss.....	74	.....	2	1.05	.....	1.05
New Orleans, La.....	76	.....	2	1.19	.....	.99
Shreveport, La.....	75	.....	3	.98	.....	.98
Fort Smith, Ark.....	70	.....	0	.98	.....	.88
Little Rock, Ark.....	71	.....	1	1.26	.....	1.26
Palestine, Tex.....	73	.....	1	1.52	.....	1.52
Galveston, Tex.....	77	.....	1	.99	.....	.99
San Antonio, Tex.....	76	.....	2	.76	.....	.76
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	76	.....	0	.85	.....	.85
<b>Ohio Valley and Tennessee :</b>						
Memphis, Tenn.....	71	.....	1	.86	.....	.86
Nashville, Tenn.....	69	.....	3	.77	.....	.77
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	69	.....	3	.98	.....	.78
Knoxville, Tenn.....	67	.....	3	.84	.....	.44
Louisville, Ky.....	67	.....	1	.84	.....	.84
Indianapolis, Ind.....	64	.....	2	.94	.....	.54
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	66	.....	4	.79	.11	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	63	.....	3	1.12	.....	.42
Pittsburg, Pa.....	64	.....	4	.77	1.83	.....
<b>Lake Region :</b>						
Oswego, N. Y.....	55	.....	3	.58	1.02	.....
Rochester, N. Y.....	57	.....	1	.71	1.29	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	55	.....	1	.71	2.29	.....
Erie, Pa.....	57	.....	3	.81	5.29	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	58	.....	2	.77	1.63	.....
Sandusky, Ohio.....	60	.....	2	.78	.....	.08
Toledo, Ohio.....	60	.....	.....	.77	.....	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	59	.....	1	.80	.....	.70
Port Huron, Mich.....	53	1	.....	.77	.....	.07
Alpena, Mich.....	50	2	.....	.84	.....	.84
Marquette, Mich.....	49	.....	1	.60	.....	.00
Green Bay, Wis.....	55	1	.....	.80	.....	.20
Grand Haven, Mich.....	55	.....	1	.79	.....	.79
Milwaukee, Wis.....	55	1	.....	.77	.....	.77
Chicago, Ill.....	58	0	.....	.85	.....	.85
Duluth, Minn.....	49	1	.....	.86	.34	.....

\*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 May 22, 1893—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>Upper Mississippi Valley :</b>						
St. Paul, Minn.....	58	2	.....	.73	.17	.....
La Crosse, Wis.....	59	1	.....	.73	.47	.....
Dubuque, Iowa.....	60	4	.....	.93	.....	.43
Davenport, Iowa.....	61	3	.....	1.05	.....	.65
Des Moines, Iowa.....	62	2	.....	1.15	.....	.95
Keokuk, Iowa.....	63	3	.....	.91	.....	.81
Springfield, Ill.....	63	1	.....	1.19	.....	.59
Cairo, Ill.....	68	0	.....	.85	.....	.85
St. Louis, Mo.....	67	3	.....	.92	.....	.92
<b>Missouri Valley :</b>						
Springfield, Mo.....	68	.....	2	1.47	.....	1.37
Kansas City, Mo.....	65	1	.....	.94	.16	.....
Concordia, Kans.....	63	3	.....	.98	.....	.88
Omaha, Nebr.....	63	1	.....	1.05	.....	.05
Yankton, S. Dak.....	60	2	.....	.99	.....	.89
Valentine, Nebr.....	58	4	.....	.89	.....	.69
Huron, S. Dak.....	56	4	.....	.77	.....	.07
Pierre, S. Dak.....	58	4	.....	.52	.....	.42
<b>Extreme Northwest :</b>						
Moorehead, Minn.....	54	2	.....	.56	.....	.46
St. Vincent, Minn.....	52	4	.....	.42	.....	.32
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	55	4	.....	.56	.24	.....
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	55	4	.....	.42	4.06	.....
<b>Rocky Mountain Slope :</b>						
Havre, Mont.....	54	5	.....	.31	.....	.10
Helena, Mont.....	54	0	.....	.33	1.27	.....
Rapid City, S. D.....	54	6	.....	1.05	.....	.25
Spokane, Wash.....	58	.....	6	.28	.82	.....
Walla Walla, Wash.....	53	.....	7	.42	.98	.....
Winnemucca, Nev.....	64	.....	6	.21	.....	.11
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	60	.....	2	.38	.....	.18
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	52	2	.....	.49	.01	.....
North Platte, Nebr.....	59	1	.....	.70	.....	.70
Denver, Colo.....	57	5	.....	.64	.....	.04
Montrose, Colo.....	58	0	.....	.11	.....	.11
Pueblo, Colo.....	60	4	.....	.28	.....	.28
Dodge City, Kans.....	64	2	.....	.86	.....	.76
Abilene, Tex.....	73	3	.....	.98	.....	.98
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	57	1	.....	.21	.....	.21
El Paso, Tex.....	74	0	.....	.07	.....	.07
Tucson, Ariz.....	75	.....	3	.05	.....	.05
<b>Pacific Coast :</b>						
Olympia, Wash.....	55	.....	3	.49	1.11	.....
Portland, Oregon.....	60	.....	8	.55	.35	.....
Roseburg, Oregon.....	58	.....	6	.35	1.25	.....
Eureka, Cal.....	54	.....	2	.64	.76	.....
Red Bluff, Cal.....	69	.....	11	.21	.....	.11
Sacramento, Cal.....	65	.....	7	.14	.06	.....
San Francisco, Cal.....	58	.....	2	.14	.06	.....
Fresno City, Cal.....	69	.....	5	.07	.....	.07
Keeler, Cal.....	68	.....	6	.00	.....	.00
Los Angeles, Cal.....	64	.....	0	.07	.....	.07
San Diego, Cal.....	62	.....	0	.07	.....	.07
Yuma, Ariz.....	79	.....	1	.00	.....	.00

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

## FOREIGN.

(Reports received from medical officers of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service detailed for quarantine service at foreign ports.)

*Arrival of immigrants at Quebec.*

[Telegram.]

QUEBEC, *May 17, 1893.*

*Buenos Ayrean*, Glasgow, arrived last night, 650 steerage, many Russians. All well. Destined, Minnesota, 210; Michigan, 77; Wisconsin, 31; Ohio, 13; Illinois, 33; Dakota, 47; Iowa, 33. *Wandrahm*, Hamburg and Antwerp, wrecked Sunday night, 120 miles below Quebec. Landed here this noon by steamers, 815 steerage; were mostly continentals. Destinations unknown at present.

BANKS.

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

[Telegram.]

QUEBEC, *May 18, 1893.*

*Sarnia*, Liverpool, arrived; 347 steerage; all well.

BANKS.

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

[Telegram.]

QUEBEC, *May 19, 1893.*

*Lake Nepigon*, Liverpool, arrived; 167 steerage; all well.

BANKS.

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

[Telegram.]

QUEBEC, *May 22, 1893.*

*Vancouver*, Liverpool; 617 steerage; all well. *Circassian*, Liverpool; 603 steerage; all well; arrived Sunday.

BANKS.

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

[Telegram.]

QUEBEC, *May 22, 1893.*

*Baumwall*, Hamburg and Antwerp; arrived this morning; 730 steerage; mostly Germans and Poles; destination, Chicago, 182; Illinois, 25; Ohio, 43; Michigan, 26; Minnesota, 20; Dakota, 7; all well.

BANKS.

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

[Telegram.]

QUEBEC, *May 23, 1893.*

*Lake Ontario*, Liverpool; 306 steerage arrived all well. No more steamers until Saturday.

BANKS.

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

*Emigration at Havre.*

Under date of May 8, 1893, Surg. W. A. Wheeler reports as follows :

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Havre, France, May 8, 1893.*

SIR : I have the honor to report my arrival at Havre, May 7, after a voyage of eight days. The General Transatlantic Company is the only line carrying steerage passengers to America, with the exception of a fortnightly steamer during the summer, which calls on the voyage from Hamburg to New York, and carries a comparatively small number of steerage passengers. All emigrants from Havre come from northern Italy and Switzerland and Belgium—practically none from France. They are collected at Basle in the north and Modane in the south, and on Thursday of each week a special emigrant train brings them to Paris, whence they are brought in another special emigrant train to Havre on the day of sailing, which is Saturday.

They do not stop at all in Havre, but are placed at once on the steamer. No provision whatever is made for their stay here, and the special from Paris does not arrive until about the sailing time of the steamer. Only the better class of emigrants come via Havre, as the price of passage is higher than some other lines (\$40) and the French steamers are very well prepared to care for emigrants. They are furnished new beds and pillows, clean blankets, and plenty of nourishing food, as I can testify from personal observation on the trip over, which food is served them on long tables in the steerage. Under the new immigration law it is probable that the French company will bring its steerage passengers to Havre the day previous to sailing, that the required manifest may be properly made out and authenticated, and that will allow of a more thorough and leisurely inspection by our medical officer than is possible at present.

The personal certificates which were agreed upon in the bureau, as well as the baggage pasters, will be prepared as soon as possible and used, and the weekly report as amended regularly issued. There is at Havre a most excellent local health board, and our medical officer will have, I believe, no difficulty in obtaining all the information desired as to the sanitary condition of the city. I take great pleasure in saying that I believe Dr. Houghton is fully alive to the responsible duties imposed upon him and is doing his work of inspection thoroughly. There is at the present time no disease in an epidemic form in Havre or its vicinity, and I can tell you nothing as to the spread of cholera in the province of Morbihan except that it has not as yet assumed any proportions. It is an isolated, out-of-the-way place, with practically no communication with the United States, and danger from that source, I apprehend, is not great. A complete record of all transactions is kept at this office, and also a journal, which is well kept.

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

*The cholera at Lorient.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Havre, France, May 12, 1893.*

SIR : I have the honor to give you the following report of cholera at Lorient and vicinity for week ending May 7 : Lorient, district, 15 cases, 1 death ; Lorient, town, 4 cases, 2 deaths, 10 cases in civil hospital ; department of Morbihan, 16 cases, 9 deaths.

The President of the Republic of France is about to make a visit to these districts, and every effort is being made to stamp out the cholera before his arrival.

Very respectfully, yours,

E. R. HOUGHTON,  
*Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

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

*The typhus fever epidemic in France.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Havre, France, May 12, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the epidemic of typhus is now dying out, and that no more official reports are given out. To obtain exact information it would be necessary to obtain the health bulletins of all the different towns in which the disease is located. This is impossible, as very few towns publish statistics weekly, as Havre and Paris do. Drs. Brouardel and Proust are now investigating the epidemic, and I will send you their report as soon as it can be obtained.

In Rouen there have been a few cases only, and they are isolated, and no spread of the disease is apprehended.

Respectfully, yours,

E. R. HOUGHTON,  
*Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

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

*Report of visit to the bureau of hygiène and the hospitals at Havre.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Havre, France, May 12, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that by special permission of the mayor of Havre, Mr. Brindeau, I was allowed to take Surg. Wheeler, M. H. S., through the bureau of hygiene, showing him all the records, reports, charts of epidemics, etc. Also permission was granted to visit both the hospitals and the isolation wards. Every courtesy was extended us, although our visit was unannounced, and the only cases in the isolation wards were measles and 1 case of typhoid fever, with confluent eruption, which had been sent in as a suspicious case.

Dr. Wheeler will assure you that the registration of all cases is very thorough, and that the officials are glad to tell us of not only pronounced but of suspicious cases of cholera or typhus. As yet there has been no case of either disease.

Respectfully, yours,

E. R. HOUGHTON,  
*Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

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

*Regarding inspection of emigrants at Havre.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Havre, France, May, 13, 1893.*

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 29th ultimo (H. W. A.), requesting me to state whether the emigrants are not housed for several days at some point convenient to Havre for shipping, I have the honor to make the following statement: Emigrants are sent aboard special trains,

which start from Switzerland, northern Italy, and southern France, and Germany. They come direct to Paris, are collected into two trains (specials) and are sent through to Havre. So the journey from home to ship is practically continuous. These emigrants are fed on their arrival here by steamship company (food always inspected), then are admitted by twenties into a large room, where they are vaccinated and given cards. Each emigrant passes before city quarantine doctor, chief of steamship medical service, sanitary inspector, commissioner of emigration, two ship surgeons, second officer of ship, and your inspector. I doubt if any inspection short of stripping each emigrant of clothes, could be more thorough. The ship and crew are always inspected, also food and water.

Respectfully, yours,

E. R. HOUGHTON,  
*Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

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

*No cholera at Marseilles.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Marseilles, France, May 6, 1893.*

SIR: \* \* \* I am promised detailed vital statistics for the month of April on Monday, the 8th, and that hereafter said statistics will be furnished twice a month. In the meantime I am assured that there is no contagious disease in Marseilles in epidemic form, and that there is no cholera here. \* \* \*

Very respectfully,

P. M. CARRINGTON,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

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

*Letter from Assistant Surg. M. J. Rosencu, giving statement of Red Star Line, showing average amount of baggage carried.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Antwerp, May 8, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to refer to my letter of May 2, in which I stated that the disinfection of vessels is only required when I consider it necessary.

This statement does not apply to the ships of the Red Star Line, for that company prefers to have all its vessels disinfected every trip, so as to avoid the possibility of delay at New York Quarantine. \* \* \*

At my request the Red Star Line has furnished me the following interesting figures, which furnish a graphic representation of the large amount of baggage taken along by each steamer:

Name of vessel.	Total number of passengers.	No. of pieces of heavy baggage.	Estimated number of pieces of hand baggage.	Estimated weight in tons.
Rhyndland.....	488	209	400	14
Belgenland.....	1,010	502	211	26
Switzerland.....	686	321	551	20
Noordland.....	1,012	415	712	27

The figures are rather an underestimate, particularly the number of pieces of hand baggage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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

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

*Fumigation of baggage of steerage passengers on steamship Werra.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Genoa, May 10, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the North German Lloyd steamer *Werra* sailed from this port to-day with 875 passengers. All baggage of steerage passengers thoroughly fumigated with sulphur (4 pounds to 1,000 cubic feet) for twelve hours. All passengers were inspected.

Very respectfully,

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

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

*Inspection of vessels at the port of Naples.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Naples, May 3, 1893.

SIR: As directed by your telegram, I proceeded directly from Marseilles to Naples, and found the following condition of affairs: Three or four vessels in harbor, destined to carry some thousands of emigrants to New York, and their agents, all clamoring for precedence, and Assistant Surg. Young working from early morning to late at night in order to facilitate the business. Every ship is inspected twice—a preliminary inspection to determine her fitness to carry passengers and the changes necessary to be made in ventilation and fixtures, and a final inspection as to cleanliness and to see that any orders requiring changes have been carried out. The emigrants are all examined ashore, as it is quite impossible to handle them aboard ship, and, in addition, all luggage is opened and examined as soon as it is brought to the vessel. All old and soiled bedding, filthy clothing, and food are rejected. It will be seen that all of this work requires a great deal of time, and, considering the fact that there are five lines of steamers engaged in the emigrant business from Naples, it is apparent that no one man could do the work.

\* \* \* \* \*

It is probable that in the near future an effort will be made to forward emigrants from Palermo, and if such should be the case some supervision there will be necessary. \* \* \*

In conclusion, it is proper to state that I approve of all arrangements made by Assistant Surg. Young as being intelligent and systematic.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,  
Surgeon, M. H. S.

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

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

*Report of cholera in the departments of Finistère and Morbihan, France.*

The United States consular agent at Brest, France, reports for the week ended May 8, 1893, 11 deaths from cholera in the department of Finistère, of which 7 occurred in the town of Quimper. There were 11 cases in all at Quimper for the same period.

The United States consular agent at Lorient reports for the week ended May 7, as follows:

Week ended May 7, 1893. Lorient (town), 4 cases cholera, 2 deaths; Lorient (district), 15 cases cholera, 1 death; department of Morbihan, 16 cases cholera, 9 deaths.

*Cholera in the department of Vendée, France.*

Under date of May 10, 1893, the United States consul at Nantes transmits a report of 12 deaths from cholera in the department of Vendée, of which 7 occurred in the arrondissement of Les Sables d'Olonne for the week ended May 7, 1893.

*The sanitary condition of Rouen.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Rouen, France, May 4, 1893.

SIR: I have carried on a long correspondence with the consul at Southampton concerning the sanitary requirements for ships touching at Boulogne-sur-Mer, and expect to visit Dr. Houghton at Havre this week to obtain his views while awaiting your instructions upon the subject. In regard to the sanitary condition of this district, there is not and has not been any sign of cholera or choleric symptoms this year. \* \* \*

I have spared no pains to inform myself regarding cholera, receiving daily journals of London and Paris, as well as the local journals, and making frequent visits to health physician. I really think I can speak authoritatively upon the subject. \* \* \*

The port of Lorient, where cholera has been reported, is 300 miles or more from here, and there is no intercourse between the places.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS,  
United States Consul.

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

*Reports of cholera in Austria-Hungary for the two weeks ending April 19, 1893.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,  
Vienna, Austria, April 22, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a translation of the official report on cholera asiatica in Austria-Hungary, up to April 12, 1893 (12 o'clock, m.), as published by the T. R. chief sanitary board under date of April 13, 1893.

"In the community Kudrynce near the Zbrucz (political district of Borszczow in the crownland of Galicia), there occurred, during the course of last week, 8 cases of cholera, 6 of which proved fatal.

"In the community of Norvosiolka, situate to the north of Kudrynce, and likewise near the Zbrucz, as well as in the community of Panionce, south of Kudrynce, and about 1 kilometer distant from the Zbrucz, there occurred in each 1 case of attack suspected to be cholera."

In Zalucze no further cases of cholera have appeared."

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JULIUS GOLDSCHMIDT,

*Consul-General.*

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,

*Assistant Secretary of State.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,

*Vienna, Austria, April 29, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a translation of the official report on cholera asiatica in Austria-Hungary up to April 19, as published by the T. R. chief sanitary board on April 20, 1893:

"The cases of cholera which in the course of last week occurred in the political district of Borszczow, in Galicia, appeared unexceptionally in communities which are situated immediately close to or near the river Zbrucz. There were reported in the community of Kudrynce, 6 cases and 5 deaths; Slobudka-tury-lecka, 3 cases and 1 death; Nowosiolka, 1 case and 1 death; Zawall, 1 case and 1 death; together, 11 cases and 7 deaths."

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

JULIUS GOLDSCHMIDT,

*United States Consul-General.*

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,

*Assistant Secretary of State.*

*Typhus fever at Batoum, Russia.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

*Batoum, Russia, April 29, 1893.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the Department, dated March 19, 1892, I beg to inform you that typhus fever has recently made its appearance in this place. As no official health or vital statistics are obtainable here, I have obtained the information from the physician in charge of the town hospital that 4 cases of this disease were discharged from the hospital as convalescent on the 20th instant, at which date there were 12 cases remaining in hospital and 3 cases in the town outside of the hospital. No deaths have yet resulted from the disease, and with one exception all the patients are from the lower laboring class, which subsists mainly, without meat, upon bread and rice. The one exception is a gentleman who is in a hotel here.

I deem it my duty to also inform you that the steamer *Benhurillo* and bark *Carnedo Massa*, both for New York, received clean bills of health from the consulate yesterday. As the typhus is not considered epidemic, and both the Russian authorities and Turkish consul granted clean bills of health, I did not feel justified in refusing the same.

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

JAMES C. CHAMBERS,

*Consul.*

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,

*Assistant Secretary of State.*



*Unsanitary condition of Nogales, Mexico.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Nogales, Mexico. May 12, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to present this special sanitary report for consideration as "pertinent information."

A protracted drought has caused the death from starvation of a large percentage of range cattle. Their carcasses pollute the air and fester in the springs, which rise to the surface to sink in the sands of the arroyos tributary to the stream flowing beneath this town. The contents of wells situated on the hillsides are potable, but the business and thickly-settled part of the town gets its supply of water from the mentioned underground stream, which drains a watershed many miles in extent, but has now ceased to overflow below the town, and has become a pool, with outlet only through the wells used by the people. With disregard of healthful conditions, vaults, dug deep and wide for indefinite use, without removal of contents, are located close to wells supplying numerous families, and in this porous soil mingling of contents and fouling of water must result. I submit that, owing to these long-continued unsanitary conditions, contagious diseases may at any time become epidemic here.

I have sought competent opinions, and they all call attention to the fact that conditions exist favorable for the reception, from the vast unprotected country below us, of contagious diseases.

I am informed that a sanitary inspector is stationed at El Paso, and that the State of California will put one near Yuma, and, in view of the facts presented above, respectfully and earnestly urge the necessity, for the purpose of warding danger from the whole extent of our country, of making permanent the position of sanitary inspector at this point.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSIAH E. STONE,  
*United States Consul.*

To the Hon. the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,  
*Washington, D. C.*

*The system adopted by the Hungarian Government against the importation and spread of cholera in that country.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Buda-Pesth, March 25, 1893.*

SIR: Having previously, upon the outbreak of the cholera in Hungary, notified the Department at once by cable, and having sent two dispatches (Nos. 22 and 23) upon the same subject, I now beg to submit a report which, furnished through the extreme courtesy of his excellency Charles Hieronymi, Royal Hungarian minister of the interior, has given me reliable and official information, and which I trust will be of value, as I have taken special pains to make it as thorough as possible. The system adopted against the importation and spread of cholera in Hungary is similar to that adopted by all western countries of Europe, and is based, as the others are, on the biological action of the cholera germ, in accordance with the present approved state of science. Some differences exist according to the diversity of population, soil, climate, mode of living, and political administration. The system and principles of the regulations made in view of the cholera last year are about as follows:

At the end of June and in the beginning of July, when the menacing danger coming from Asia and Russia became evident, two orders were issued to all the authorities, municipal, county, and departmental. The first of these orders enjoined upon these several bodies a more rigorous and thorough execution of measures usually in force at the beginning of every summer, and contained, furthermore, severe instructions concerning the disinfecting or sanitation of the atmosphere, soil, and water. The second order treated in detail of the danger of the nearing cholera, and the regulations to be adopted on this account. In general import these orders resemble those issued for the same purpose by all modern European states, a few essential differences in the execution and in the defraying of expenses appearing only.

The execution of all sanitary agenda is in the hands of several jurisdictions which carry out the ministerial regulations in this respect through their own organs and at their own expense, subject only to the right of control by the Government, which it is true is far-reaching.

For this purpose there are at present four sanitary inspectors at the disposal of the ministry, whose business it is to look after the proper execution of the orders issued, and, in specially printed blank forms prepared for that purpose, to report any irregularities that may occur. Apart from this general supervision by the sanitary inspectors, all municipal bodies are held to report in detail, before the end of August, on the basis of the personal views of their county physicians as well as the lord lieutenants (organs of the state administration, placed at the head of the municipalities) any sanitary derelictions they may come across. In this connection the assistance of the state has often been called upon and readily granted. On account of the deplorable lack of physicians in some parts of the country, registers were opened in the different municipalities in which the names of those physicians were entered who, in answer to the government call, had agreed to act in case of need as supervisory or epidemical doctors. The number of these amounted on the ministerial list to over 300 and in one of the municipalities to about 150. The lists contained, however, the names of medical students on the eve of their final examination, whose assistance it was deemed unsafe to dispense with in view of a possible serious epidemic. These physicians were paid 8 florins per diem. In exceptional cases 10 florins per diem. Surgeons and medical students were paid 6 florins per diem. In addition to this they were allowed traveling expenses, and, when practicable, provided free quarters; and, under the existing laws, provision was made for the surviving orphans or widows in case of the death of these physicians. The last provision, however, extends also to all physicians and nurses employed in the epidemic service, municipal and state alike. The measures adopted to prevent the importation of cholera from infected neighboring countries are the strict surveillance of traffic of persons and merchandise; that is, orders of prohibition of the importation of such articles as may be designated as prone to contagion and infection. Passage or traffic at the frontier is subjected to only moderate restrictions; quarantine laws are only enforced in traffic by water. Inland quarantine and sanitary cordons have been long ago entirely abandoned, excepting in epizootic cases, because they proved throughout not only useless, but absolutely dangerous by favoring the spreading of the disease. For that reason, at places where the passenger traffic at the frontier had to be watched, only the medical supervision of travelers and of their luggage was established for the purpose of disinfecting any suspicious or soiled linen or unclean clothing that might be found.

At the frontier stations and the wharves of the railroad and navigation companies the cars and crafts had to be changed, and on the inland roads, used mostly for inland traffic, only cars repeatedly disinfected every day were used. At the initial frontier stations of the railroad and steamship companies, steam disinfecting apparatuses were always in operation for the purpose of at once disinfecting unclean and suspicious-looking linen and clothes. At all stations for medical examination, the traveling public entering the country and their luggage, if the condition of both were satisfactory, obtained a certificate to that effect (unless such certificate had already been obtained at the Austrian frontier), which had to be produced on arrival at the place of destination, designated by the traveler at the frontier station. At the outbreak of the cholera, which, after all, was only sporadic, medical examination stations were established against Galicia and Bukovina, with the object of restraining the smaller overanxious eastern Balkan states from adopting extreme measures. Forty medical stations were established along the frontier line, in the rear of which on a second line, five central stations were established at Sillein, Kaesmark, Kaschan, Satoralya-Njhely, and Batya, at which travelers were again subjected to another inspection. The crossing of the frontier was allowed only at the above-mentioned points, all other secret paths and byways were broken up and blockaded, and, in addition, guarded by the military and gendarmes. In this connection, the Carpathian Mountains were of great use for the surveillance of the frontier.

Medical examination of travelers and their luggage was also ordered at several points of Transylvania and Roumania, and also sometimes at the Servian frontier. However, the plan of defense as against Roumania was not fully carried out, because while the cholera danger lasted the Roumanian Government most of the time had entirely closed its frontiers against the coming in and going out of any traffic whatsoever, and the medical examination stations had become superfluous. The only points where such stations existed were at Soos, Mezol, Ojtor Pass, Predeal, a railroad frontier station, and at Orsova, a railroad and river frontier station. At the same time, opposite Roumania, along the lower part of the Danube there was established a change of cars and vessels, whilst tugboats without steam power (barges) going up the Danube were subjected to a three days' quarantine and medical surveillance, if the state of the water (high or low tide, of great importance in the neighborhood of Orsova and Drenkova) allowed it. All boats coming from below were subjected to an examination at Bazias and Semlin.

Against Servia, and at the outbreak of the cholera against Slavonia, there existed only for a short time medical supervision at Bazias, Titel, Novoszello, Neusatz and Pancsvo, with a central station on a second rear line Zombar.

The mild nature of the epidemic in the above-named countries very soon rendered the retention of these stations superfluous. Likewise the revision and especially the prohibition of the importation of contagious or infectious merchandise from Galicia and Bukovina were also done away with, because all pains hitherto taken with a view of preventing the eastern states from taking extreme measures had proved futile and especially since the cholera had made its appearance in Hungary itself. The travelers coming from infected countries, as well as from the infected sections of Hungary itself, were obliged to report at once on arrival at their place of destination, and were subjected to a sanitary surveillance of five days. Their movements in the meanwhile were not interfered with, and at their request they could even leave before the expiration of

the five days' quarantine. In the latter case, however, the traveler received a certificate of health issued by the authorities which stated the number of days he had been under surveillance. The importation of merchandise from infected countries was subjected to a far more severe treatment than that of the travelers and their luggage and of household goods. A considerable number of articles which from a scientific standpoint were considered as infectious were absolutely prohibited either to enter or to be transported.

The list of prohibited merchandise was varied at different times, the tendency in this respect being on the whole rather a lenient one, since every day disclosed new categories of goods that had proved inoffensive in the course of general traffic, that is, incapable of preserving the vitality of the cholera germ, considering the length of time consumed by the general traffic. It would lead too far to set forth here the different phases of the prohibition laws in their steady march toward moderation, and it will perhaps suffice to present a picture of the most rigorous prohibition laws and the present views on this subject, in order to render abundantly evident the great changes wrought in the course of time by the modifications which the theoretical deductions of science underwent through the action of everyday experience.

Prohibition fell upon old worn clothing, linen, bedding, and similar articles, unless they were personal luggage of the traveler, in which case they were subjected to strict disinfection. Old packing material, also old sacks, as long as they were not considered as rags, were admitted subject to disinfection at the entry station. These most stringent prohibition laws against importation, issued, like all others having reference to foreign countries, in identical terms and in coöperation with the Austrian half of the Empire, were in force only from the 8th of October, 1892, till November 6 of the same year, against Germany, and till the 14th November against Belgium, the Netherlands, and France.

From the last-mentioned date until the 3d day of March, 1893, there was in force against the above countries only the prohibition of rags and old clothing, including old shoes, old and dirty bedding, as articles of commerce. Against Russia and Roumania there are still in force to-day severe prohibition laws. However, negotiations are pending with the Austrian Government for the moderation of the same, and a speedy termination of these is expected shortly.

The severe measures just enumerated which at the time they were taken had corresponded with the then state of knowledge, experience having reduced the claims of purely theoretical science in this respect to their proper measure, are now looked upon as unnecessary and as injuriously affecting many interests without any good reason, and, as far as articles of commerce are concerned, only the following are now considered to be of a contagious nature: rags, tallow, worn and unclean clothing, including old footwear, shoes, worn and unclean linen and bedding, raw sausages intended for frying (including salom), caviar, milk, cheese, butter, compressed fat, and green or uncured skins. There is some prospect that with further experience this list will be reduced in course of time, and the delegate appointed to represent this Government at the Dresden Conference, as I am informed, is instructed by his Government to accede to further reductions of the prohibited list of articles if proper cause is shown.

Measures are also to be taken in reference to the reduction of the cholera when prevailing in the country itself, apart from the efforts before mentioned tending to eradicate sanitary evils by cleanliness, disinfection, etc., and to provide in time all other preventive means.

Main stress will be laid upon the immediate report throughout the whole country of every suspicious case, and that immediately the most stringent measures are to be taken to isolate the patient and to render innocuous his contagious effects. The regulations for reporting suspected cases are of the most thorough nature. Every suspected case must be immediately reported by telegraph to the ministry of the interior, and in case the telegram itself does not state what official measures had been taken in connection with the reported case, the telegram must be immediately supplemented by another report giving a detailed account of the measures taken, of the origin of the sickness, and of the result of the investigation instituted to ascertain with what persons the patient had intercourse before he was taken sick.

In every suspicious looking case of cholera the bacteriological examination has to be made, and although the same measures have to be adopted in every suspicious case, as if the case were one of Asiatic cholera, the prohibition laws below mentioned are put in force only when the diagnosis resulting from the bacteriological investigation proves the case to be one of Asiatic cholera. The bacteriological examination takes place in Buda-Pesth in two laboratories, one belonging to the state and the other to the city of Buda Pesth, the expenses of which amounted last year to 7,000 florins and were defrayed by the state. The mode of obtaining and safe-keeping of the excrements to be sent for investigation has been worked out in its minutest details and is rigorously observed. Whenever the diagnosis arrived at by the bacteriological investigations establishes a case of Asiatic cholera the place in which the case happened is declared to be infected, and all other subsequent cases of a suspicious nature in the same place are considered and reported as Asiatic cholera, unless at the investigation of the authorities of such place the nonexistence of cholera cases is proved by bacteriological investigation.

As soon as a case of Asiatic cholera has been officially ascertained in any place, telegraphic information thereof must be at once sent to the neighboring municipalities as well as to all post-office, railway, and shipping stations located in the infected place (district); it becoming the duty of the said postal and transportation institutions to strictly comply with and carry out the rules decreed by the authorities concerning the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles. At Buda-Pesth, the capital, however, which owing to its size and importance occupies an exceptional position in the country, the prohibition laws regarding exportation are decreed by the Government itself. As regards all other places the prohibition laws concerning exportation established for them are of a uniform character, and take effect from the moment a case of Asiatic cholera is ascertained. These laws have been rigorously enforced last year. At this moment these established regulations are undergoing renewed inquiry, the Government here intending to introduce certain gradations in the application of the prohibition laws concerning exportation, depending upon the size of the infected cities or places and the number of cholera cases occurring therein.

The prohibitory laws in question may be rescinded by the proper authorities, respectively, in places where only 1 case or a few isolated cases of cholera occurred, at the expiration of no less than five days after the ascertainment of the last case; in places where several cases of cholera occurred without being of an epidemical nature, in no less than ten days counted from the occurrence of the last case; and lastly in places where the cholera prevailed epidemically in no less than ten days after the recovery or death of the last cholera patient. In an epidemic there are never lacking cases of prolonged duration (cholera typhus,

slow convalescence attended with virulence of the excrements, etc.), and this would make a difference of from about six to eight days between the two last enumerated periods of time. Regarding sections of the country where a larger number of places are infected by the cholera the Government has the power to extend the laws prohibiting exportations to the entire territory embraced within the respective jurisdictions, and in such a case it is also within the province of the Government to withdraw the prohibitory laws.

The Government is also empowered in certain cases to introduce severer measures regarding the traffic in certain categories of goods, as was, for instance, the case last year with regard to rags, old clothing, etc., when it seemed necessary for the purpose of preventing the general spread of the epidemic, to the fear of which the simultaneous appearance of the cholera in several parts of the country had given rise. The Government for a certain period of time entirely prohibited the traffic in these articles. This general prohibition, however, was modified after the lapse of about six weeks, the traffic in these articles being entirely restored in sections completely free from infection, in other places the prohibition applying only to the direct transportation of these articles to the paper mills, and finally, the application of the prohibitory laws becoming more and more restricted, territory free from infection gradually increased, owing to improved sanitary conditions. With regard to Buda-Pesth, in the middle of December of last year, when the number of cholera cases in proportion to its population of over half a million persons had dwindled down to a numerical figure, the epidemic as such was proclaimed to be at an end, and most of the prohibitory laws were at the same time rescinded.

At this moment the prohibition concerning exportation of rags, old clothing, and the like still applies to Buda-Pesth, and the county of Pesth, while all other restrictions regarding inland traffic have been removed. The passenger traffic from infected parts of the country is subjected to the same supervisory measures which are in force against the passenger traffic from noninfected foreign countries. Passengers of the latter class have to undergo a five days' sanitary observation, and they and their luggage are subjected to a medical examination for the most part, at a central medical station or at the principal station in the vicinity of their places of destination. In these cases, however, the medical supervisory stations are established by the respective territorial authorities themselves, who also defray the expenses incidental thereto. In exceptional cases medical supervision, accompanied by restriction of personal locomotion, is permitted, as for instance, in the case of large bodies of laborers coming from infected countries, who, before disbanding, are confined to a suitable place for observation and disinfection, or in case of gypsy caravans and the like; but this can only be done with the consent of the ministry of the interior. In the same way it requires the direct decree, or at least the consent of the Government, to entirely shut out places from communication with the outside world (by means of gendarmes or military cordons).

Last year there were inclosed by cordons altogether one large place (Szerb-Aradacz, 1,900 inhabitants, and 186 cholera cases, during a period of not quite two weeks), two farms (situated like Aradacz in Torontal County), and one caravan of gypsies (Veszprem County), but in all these cases only after they had been provided with medical attendance and all necessities. It is unnecessary to say that the period of inclosure is reduced to the shortest possible term. In large cities

the passenger traffic is watched at its leaving the city, as was, for instance, the case at Buda-Pesth last year.

At the latter place there were altogether employed 48 examining physicians whose business it was to subject the passengers and their luggage, at the various railway and shipping stations, to medical examination and to direct the disinfection of soiled linen. Physicians were employed to accompany the trains along the principal railway lines, as, for instance, 10 physicians along the two Buda-Pesth and Vienna lines, who accompanied the respective trains to the frontier of Hungary. They were thus placed in a position in a number of cases to extend the first aid to suspected or real cholera patients and to procure for them proper hospital treatment. By ministerial decrees all railway and shipping stations, where physicians are employed, are obliged to take care of travelers who are taken sick, and a list of these more favored stations is made up for the direction and action, as far as possible, of the respective corporations of communication.

Along the navigable rivers certain stations are designated where vessels having a cholera case on board must stop for the purpose of undergoing the prescribed quarantine. Of such stations there were 25 along the Hungarian course of the Danube, 7 along the Theiss, and soon every community with over 1,000 souls must have in readiness a temporary hospital; smaller communities, with whom in accordance with the popular prejudice the use of an epidemic hospital can be presumed only for travelers passing through the place, have to designate an appropriate small cottage for the reception of strangers taken sick. The system of measures employed for prevention of the importation and spread of the cholera in Hungary is given above in its broader outlines. The system has proven itself to be thoroughly efficient, although some of its defects, as, for instance, a lack of necessary rigor in the surveillance of communication by water must be remedied. The extraordinary anxiety (not confined to Hungary alone) which was observable at the prevalence of the cholera epidemic gave rise to excessive measures (with a leaning toward overseverity), which necessitated repeated decrees to relieve the minds of the public. In some cases, however, it was impossible to resist the pressure of widespread timidity, and a measure disapproved of by the ministry of the interior, namely, the disinfection of the clothes on the bodies of the travelers by means of a disinfecting vapor, was practiced on the passengers leaving Buda-Pesth.

I beg to add to the above outline of the system and operation of the preventive measure adopted in Hungary that on the 3d day of March of this year the epidemic has been officially declared to be extinct in this country. On that day the following notice was published by the royal Hungarian minister of the interior and communication:

"Whereas no case of cholera has occurred in the whole country since the 8th day of February of this year, and whereas the last cholera patients in treatment at the barrack hospitals were dismissed on the 21st of February of this year, and for those reasons the epidemic within the territory of the whole country must be considered as extinct for the time being, therefore, I now hereby, in conjunction with the minister of the interior, rescind all restrictions, beginning with the 3d day of March, on the exportation traffic of merchandise. From that day goods of every kind, of course embracing also rags, old clothes, old footwear, bedding and linen in use, as well as old ropes, are to be received without any objection for transportation in the inland traffic (exclusive as yet of Croatia and Slavonia) as for transportation abroad. In the latter case

it is self-understood only in so far as the importation into foreign countries is not prohibited by their laws.

“LUKÁCS, M. P. (March, 1893).”

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

EDWARD P. T. HAMMOND,  
*United States Consul.*

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

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales*—*New Castle*.—Two months ended March 31, 1893. Total deaths, 48. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

CUBA—*Havana*.—Under date of May 13, 1893, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 133 deaths in this city during the week ending May 11, 1893. Six deaths were caused by yellow fever (with approximately 13 new cases), 5 were caused by enteric fever, 1 by so-called pernicious fever, and 5 by diphtheria and croup.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended April 30, 1893. Population, 135,000. Total deaths, 135, including enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 3; and whooping cough, 1.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended May 6 corresponded to an annual rate of 19.8 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,322,429. The lowest rate was recorded in Derby, viz, 13.9, and the highest in Burnley, viz, 29.0 a thousand.

*London*.—One thousand five hundred and seventy-six deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 11; measles, 26; scarlet fever, 21; diphtheria, 54; whooping cough, 43; enteric fever, 13; and diarrhea and dysentery, 21. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 19.1 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 349 deaths. In greater London 1,978 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.6 a thousand of the population. In the “outer ring” the deaths included diphtheria, 20; smallpox, 1; and scarlet fever, 6.

*Ireland*.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended May 6 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 22.0 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Galway, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Armagh, viz, 49.1 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 149 deaths were registered, including typhus fever 1; measles, 3; whooping cough, 6; and enteric fever, 4.

*Scotland*.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended May 6 corresponded to an annual rate of 21.5 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 13.5, and the highest in Glasgow,



viz, 26.4 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 606, including measles, 48; scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 1; whooping cough, 29; fever, 6; and diarrhea, 8.

GUIANA—*Paramaribo*.—Month of March, 1893. Population, 29,231. Total deaths, 48. No deaths from contagious diseases.

NETHERLANDS.—Month of December, 1892. The deaths registered in the principal cities, having an aggregate population of 1,227,089, correspond to an annual rate of 18.6 a thousand. The deaths included typhus and enteric fevers, 6; phthisis pulmonalis and throat diseases, 192; scarlet fever, 22; diphtheria, 56; croup, 16; measles, 26; and whooping cough, 29.

SWITZERLAND.—Week ended April 22, 1893. Reports from 15 principal cities, having an aggregate population of 524,251, show a total of 275 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 46; smallpox, 1; diphtheria and croup, 7; measles, 4; and whooping cough, 7.

Week ended April 29, 1893. Total deaths, 287, including phthisis pulmonalis, 49; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria and croup, 13; whooping cough, 2; and measles, 8.

TURKEY—*Constantinople*.—Month of March, 1893. Population, 700,000. Total deaths, 1,349, including 7 from smallpox.

## 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.
Aix-la-Chapelle	Apr. 30.	107,540	53				1	1		1	
Alexandria	Apr. 13.	231,396	120								
Amherstburg	May 13.	2,300	1								
Amsterdam	May 6.	426,480	180					3		3	2
Basle	Apr. 22.	69,814	46								3
Basle	Apr. 29.	69,814	51								
Belfast	May 6.	265,123	117				1	2		5	7
Belleville	May 13.	10,200	5								
Birmingham	May 6.	487,897	200		2		1	1			3
Bremen	Apr. 29.	127,000	48								
Brest	May 6.	225,164	86		1		2	2	1	1	1
Bristol	Apr. 29.	485,158	268				2	1	1	16	7
Buda-Pesth	Apr. 30.	520,000	20						10		
Cairo	Apr. 13.	374,838	308		2		11				2
Cardiff	May 6.	142,846	39			1		1	3	2	3
Cartagena	Apr. 15.	27,000	17								
Cartagena	Apr. 29.	27,000	14								
Cassel	May 6.	76,814	26							2	
Catania	Apr. 30.	111,000	65					1			
Catania	May 7.	111,000	52				2			1	
Chatham	May 13.	10,000	1								
Chihuahua	May 13.	10,500	14				1				
Christiania	May 6.	161,000	54					1	1		1
Cienfuegos	May 13.	20,000	20								
Coaticook	May 13.	2,500	1								
Cognac	May 5.	17,750	13								
Cologne	Apr. 29.	299,611	187					1	16	3	1
Copenhagen	Apr. 29.	334,000	139					1	7		
Cork	May 13.	9,000	3								
Crefeld	May 6.	108,000	75							3	
Curacao	May 6.	26,782	4								
Dresden	Apr. 29.	305,140	134					1	3	12	3
Dunkirk	May 8.	140,000	35					1			1
Edinburgh	May 6.	267,672	85				1	1		1	4
Flushing	May 6.	14,000	52								
Frankfort-on-the-Main	May 6.	185,000	81						6	1	1
Funchal	Apr. 29.	140,000	10								
Genoa	May 6.	181,872	93					2		5	5
Ghent	May 6.	153,290	63					2	2	1	4
Gibraltar	Apr. 30.	25,755	8								
Gibraltar	May 7.	25,755	10								
Girgenti	Apr. 29.	23,847	10								
Glasgow	Apr. 29.	677,883	324				5	4	1		
Glasgow	May 6.	677,883	344				3	7		35	23
Goderich	May 19.	3,954	1								
Gothenburg	Apr. 29.	105,800	33								
Guelph	May 13.	10,689	7								
Halifax	May 13.	38,700	2								
Hamburg	Apr. 29.	620,000	241					2	1	8	
Hamilton	May 13.	15,413	2								
Hanover	Apr. 29.	191,400	54						6		
Havana	May 11.	200,448	133	6			5		5		
Huddersfield	May 6.	97,552	33							1	
Kingston	May 19.	19,264	8								
Konigsberg	May 6.	165,500							1		
La Guayra	May 6.	15,000	8								
La Guayra	May 13.	15,000	8								
La Rochelle	May 4.	29,000	14								
Leeds	May 6.	382,094	155				1			16	2
Leghorn	May 7.	103,265	37				1				
Leith	May 6.	70,972	27					1		2	
Liverpool	May 6.	517,980	228		1		2	5			
London, Canada	May 13.	35,000	8							1	
London, England	Apr. 29.	5,849,104	1,929		7		8	34	59	39	56
Lyons	Apr. 29.	438,000	286				1	1	4		
Magdeburg	Apr. 8.	214,415	73						4		
Magdeburg	Apr. 15.	214,415	95						7		
Magdeburg	Apr. 22.	214,415	74					1	6		
Magdeburg	Apr. 29.	214,415	90						8		1
Manchester	May 6.	515,567	271		1			2	7	8	10
Mannheim	Apr. 29.	80,000	34					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.
Marsala.....	Apr. 29.....	40,131	27								
Martinique.....	May 4.....	35,700	9								
Matamoras.....	May 12.....	8,000	16								
Matanzas.....	May 10.....	40,000	17								
Moncton.....	May 13.....	8,760	2								
Moscow.....	Apr. 30.....	800,000	526		8	3	5	11	32	2	1
Munich.....	Apr. 22.....	380,000	206					2	3		
Naples.....	May 6.....	612,000	296					1	1	1	
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	May 6.....	197,000	82								
Nogales.....	May 6.....	1,200	5							1	
Nuremberg.....	Apr. 22.....	153,015	64					1	4		
Odessa.....	Apr. 29.....	315,900	142		2	2		4	5	3	1
Palermo.....	Apr. 29.....	250,000	134				1				
Pará.....	Apr. 30.....	100,000	47	1			3				
Pará.....	May 7.....	100,000	44	3			1	4			
Paris.....	May 6.....	2,424,705	1,162				4	4	32	20	13
Pernambuco.....	Mar. 12.....	200,000	81				6				
Pernambuco.....	Mar. 19.....	200,000	80	1		3	13				
Pernambuco.....	Mar. 26.....	200,000	101	1		1	14				
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 2.....	200,000	81	1			11				
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 9.....	200,000	87	1			11				
Piedras Negras.....	May 15.....	10,000	1								
Plymouth.....	May 6.....	85,610	40								
Port Hope.....	May 20.....	4,834	2								
Port of Spain.....	Mar. 31.....	50,000	19				1				
Prague.....	Apr. 29.....	186,315	119				3	3	4		
Prescott.....	May 18.....	2,980	3								
Rome.....	Apr. 8.....	440,596	209				3			1	
Rotterdam.....	May 6.....	222,230	89								
St. Georges.....	May 8.....	15,013	1								
St. Georges.....	May 15.....	15,013	2								
St. John.....	May 13.....	39,179	16								
St. Johns.....	May 6.....	4,772	1							1	
St. Johns.....	May 13.....	4,772	2								
St. Petersburg.....	Apr. 29.....	1,000,000	598		2		10	11	3	7	5
St. Stephen.....	May 20.....	2,680	1								
Sarnia.....	May 13.....	7,000	1								
Schiedam.....	May 6.....	25,280	3								
Southampton.....	May 6.....	65,621	15							1	
Stuttgart.....	May 6.....	139,659	7							7	
Sunderland.....	May 6.....	134,394	51								
Tampico.....	May 14.....	7,000	10								
Trieste.....	Apr. 29.....	158,314	83		8		2		4		
Tuxpan.....	May 6.....	10,280	2								
Venice.....	Apr. 29.....	162,326	105							1	11
Vera Cruz.....	May 12.....	28,500	26	5		1	1		2		
Vienna.....	Apr. 15.....	1,435,931	749		1		6	6	26	39	5
Victoria.....	May 6.....	16,841	5								
Warsaw.....	Apr. 29.....	500,931	233		7	4	2	4	5		2
Zurich.....	Apr. 29.....	104,406	40			2		4	9	19	

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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