# ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

Vol. VIII. WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 22, 1893. N

No. 51.

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

### UNITED STATES.

#### SPECIAL REPORTS.

Influenza epidemic in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, GA., December 13, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the past fifteen days influenza has prevailed to such an extent in this port, and has been so steadily increasing from day to day, that it may be considered epidemic. The type is milder than that generally observed in colder climates. In addition to the almost constant catarrh of the respiratory tract, gastrointestinal and "breakbone" symptoms are frequently complained of. Respectfully, yours,

L. E. COFER, Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended December 16, 1893.

Office of U.S. Commissioner of Immigration, Port of Philadelphia, Pa., December 16, 1893.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended December 16, 1893; also name of vessel and port from which it arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of im- migrants.
1893. Dec. 15	Pennsylvania	Antwerp	223

JNO. J. S. RODGERS, Commissioner of Immigration.

To the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

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Report of immigration at New York for the week ended December 16, 1893.

### Office of U. S. Commissioner of Immigration, Port of New York, December 16, 1893.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended December 16, 1893; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

		No. of immigrants.		
Steamship Etruria Steamship New York Steamship Kron Prinz Fred. Wilhelm. Steamship La Gascogne Steamship Peninsular Steamship Peninsular Steamship Chandemagor Steamship Havel Steamship Teutonic Steamship Gellert Steamship Ethiopia Steamship Waesland	Liverpool Southampton Naples Havre Rotterdam Rio de Janeiro Naples Bremen Liverpool Genoa Glasgow	13: 6: 24: 11: 10: 8: 20: 13: 42: 7:		
•	Steamship Etruria	Steamship Etruria. Liverpool Steamship New York. Southampton Steamship Kron Prinz Fred. Wilhelm. Steamship La Gascogne Steamship Panisular Rio de Janeiro. Steamship Peninsular Rio de Janeiro. Steamship Havel Bremen Steamship Teutonic Steamship Teutonic Steamship Gellert. Genoa Steamship Ethiopia. Glasgow. Steamship Waesland Antwerp.		

Dr. J. H. SENNER, Commissioner of Immigration.

To the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

List of countries and places in which cholera has been officially reported since June 1, 1893.

AFRICA.—Alexandria, at lazaretto; Mogador, quarantine station; Saint Louis, Richard Tull, Dagana, N'Daen, Dalmath, Podor, Malam, and Goree-Dakar, Senegal.

ARABIA.—Djeddah, Mecca, Medina, Mina; also along the Hejaz.

AUSTRIA AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—Beregh, Bohorodezany, Bralia (Roumania), Dees, Doboka, Hattyen-Kerec, Kolomea, Nadworna, Sanok, Stanislaw, Szaholes, Szalnok, Szatmar, Tisza, Vienna; also in Galicia and Bukowina, Buda-Pesth, Kis-Varda, Doreebad, Szaboles (county of), Marmoros (county), Jasz-Nagy-Kun Szolnok.

Belgium.—Antwerp, city and province, Brussels.

Brazil.—Rio de Janeiro,\* San Paulo.

CANARY ISLANDS.—Teneriffe.

FRANCE.—Alais, Aubenas, Avignon, Bordeaux, Brest, Cadiè, Camaret, Cette, Chautenay les Nantes, Cuers, Hyèrès, Larcat, La Seyne, La Vallette, Lambezellec, Limoges, Lorient district, Lyons, Marseilles, Mines, Mirepoix: Montpellier, Nantes, Pamiers, Pierre Benité, Privas, Salon, Sorgues, Toulon, Toulouse, Vannes district, Department of Basses Alpes.

GERMANY.—Barmen, Berlin, Cologne, Danzig, Donaueschingen, Duisburg. Gartz, Gollnow, Geestemünde, Hamburg, Homberg (district of Moers), Magdeburg, Neuss, Neuwied, Neustadt, Papiermühle, Potsdam, Ragnit, Solingen, Stettin, St. Goars, St. Goarshausen, Tilsit, Districts of Briesen, Augermünde, Gleinitz, Ruppin, Zauch-Belzig.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Hull, Grimbsy, Liverpool, London, Newcastle,

Rotherham.

INDIA.—Calcutta.

ITALY.—Aquila (province of), Anna Capri, Alessandria (province of), Barra, Bubbio, Caivano, Campalasso, Capri (island of), Castellamare, Canerta, Cueno (province of), Feddio, Fresonaro, Furori Grotta, Gragnano, Gaeta, Genoa, Leghorn, Maddaloni, Montegioco, Naples,\* Origlio, Pisa, Palermo, Pavia, Piedmont, Roccanerano, Rome, Rounigliano, Rouaverano, San Guliano Vecchio, San Salvatore, Sorrento, Sulmona. Torre Garfali, Torre Annunziata, Trapani.

Japan.—Hiogo, Osaka.

NETHERLANDS.—Ameide, Amsterdam, Avereest, Delft, Deventer, Dubbledam, Durgerdam, Elden, Giesendam, Hansweert, Kralingen, Koog a. d. Zaan, Leerdam, Molenaarsgraaf, Nieuwe-Wetering, Oudshoorn a. d. Rhijn, Ouwerschie, Puttershock, Renkum, Rotterdam, Rumpt, Rozendaal, Streefkerk, Ter Neusen, The Hague, Utrecht, Wonbrugge, Werkendam, Ysselmonde, Zuilichem, Zwijndregt, Zaandam.

PERSIA.—Teheran.

Russia.—Governments of Astrakhan, Baku, Bessarabia, Charchoff, Cherson district, Daghestan, Don district, Elissavetpol, Ekaterinoslav, Erivan, Grodno, Kalish, Kars, Kaluga, Kazan, Kharkoff, Kieff, Koutais, Kostroma, Kovno, Kuban, Kursk, Kutaisk, Livonia, Lublinsk, Lomza, Minsk, Moscow, Movieff, Nicolaieff, Nijni-Novgorod, Novocherkask, Orel, Olonetz, Orenberg, Orloff, Perm, Penza, Petersburg, Plozk, Podolia, Podolsk, Plotovà, Pskoff, Radom, Redout-Kale, Riazan, Saratoff, Samara, Sedletz, Sebastopol, Simbirsk, Smolensk, Stavropol, Suwalki, Tamboff, Taurida, Tersk, Tchernigoff, Terscheu district, Tiflis, Tobolsk, Tomsk, Tula, Tver, Ufa, Vilna, Viatka, Vladimer, Volinsk, Volhymnia, Voronesh, Warsaw, Yaroslaff; cities of Baku, Batoum, Cronstadt, Ekaterinoslav, Helsingfors, Kertch Kieff, Moscow, Nijni-Novgorod, Odessa, Poti, Rostoff, Riga, St. Petersburg, Sebastopol, Televa, Tiflis, Warsaw, Servia.—Belgrada.

SPAIN.—Abando, Algorta, Amorevieta, Arboleda, Arrigarriaga, Baracaldo, Basauri, Begoña, Berango, Berriatua, Bilboa, Catalonia, Campillo, Deusto, Echavarria, Erandio, Gallarta, Galdames, Guenes, Labarge, La Concha, La Franco Belga, Las Arenas, Les Carreras, Lejona, Matamoras, Musques, Legueitio, Orconera, Ortuella, Parcocha, Portugalete, Pucheta, San Salvador del Valle, Santurce, Sestao, Turre, Urioste, Ursuell, Vedia, Zalle.

SWEDEN.—Umea.

Turkey.—Aboulhassib, Abovdjeruil, Abrufassié, Avassum, Bagdad, Bassorah, Constantinople, Chatra Amara, Djilila, Guèrmah, Hai, Hassan-Hayoun, Hit, Aamissieh, Kut, Menasin, Mohammerah, Mountefik, Nazrieh, Samara, Shouk-el-Sheouk, Smyrna, Tau, Zolen, Zubeir.

United States.—Jersey City.

Oities where yellow fever has been officially reported to this Bureau as existing since June 1, 1893.

Brazil.—Pará, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Santos.

CUBA.—Cienfuegos, Havana, Matanzas, Neuvitas, Sagna la Grande, Santiago de Cuba.

Costa Rica.—Limon.

ECUADOR.—Guayaquil.

MEXICO.—Merida, Vera Cruz.

COLOMBIA.—Bocas del Toro.

<sup>\*</sup> In the province of Naples the following towns are reported: Cassino Chinetela, Gragnano, Nocera, Pagana, Scafati.

UNITED STATES.—Georgia, Brunswick, Detention Camp near Waynesville, Jesup, near Hazelhurst, 1 case; St. Simons Island, Jekyl Island, Conquest's Camp.

VENEZUELA.—Caracas.

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

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Week ended December 16, 1893.

One vessel inspected and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE, REEDY ISLAND STATION.

Week ended December 10, 1893.

Seventeen vessels inspected and passed. Two vessels spoken and passed.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended December 9, 1893.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended December 13, 1893.

One vessel inspected and passed.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

California.—Reports to the State board of health from 92 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate population of 808,049, show a total of 1,098 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 169; enteric fever, 30; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 13; croup, 3; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 7.

San Francisco.—Month of November, 1893. Estimated population, 312,000. Total deaths, 525, including phthisis pulmonalis, 74; enteric fever, 16; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 2; croup, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

CONNECTICUT.—Month of March, 1893. Reports to the State board of health from 168 towns having an aggregate population of 797,450, show a total of 1,038 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 104; enteric fever, 35; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria and croup, 63; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 4.

MAINE—Portland.—Four weeks ended December 2, 1893. Estimated population, 40,000. Total deaths, 43, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; enteric fever, 3; and eroup, 1.

MASSACHUSETTS—Brockton.—Month of November, 1893. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 21, including 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Worcester.—Month of November, 1893. Estimated population, 93,000. Total deaths, 137, including phthisis pulmonalis, 13; enteric fever, 4 diphtheria, 12; croup, 3; measles, 2; and whooping cough, 2.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended December 9, 1893. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 60 observers indicate that pleuritis and erysipelas increased in area of prevalence. Scarlet fever was reported present during the week at 46 places; enteric fever at 30; diphtheria at 22, and measles at 8 places.

MINNESOTA—Minneapolis.—Month of November, 1893. Estimated population, 223,700. Total deaths, 165, including phthisis pulmonalis, 24; scarlet fever, 18; enteric fever, 12; and diphtheria, 7.

NEW YORK—Buffalo.—Month of November, 1893. Estimated population, 300,000. Total deaths, 418, including phthisis pulmonalis, 40; enteric fever, 8; scarlet fever, 19; diphtheria, 10; croup, 15; measles, 3; and whooping cough, 4.

OHIO—Dayton.—Month of November, 1893. Population, 75,000. Total deaths, 90, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; enteric fever, 9; and diphtheria, 8.

Mansfield.—Month of November, 1893. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 14, including enteric fever, 1, and diphtheria, 1.

TENNESSEE—Memphis.—Month of November, 1893. Population, 61,500. Total deaths, 45, including phthisis pulmonalis, 6; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 2; and diphtheria, 1.

UTAH—Salt Lake City.—Month of October, 1893. Estimated population, 70,000. Total deaths. 64, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; enteric fever, 7; and croup, 1.

WISCONSIN—Milwaukee.—Estimated population, 260,000. Total deaths, 571, including phthisis pulmonalis, 31; enteric fever, 23; scarlet fever, 9; croup, 21; measles, 11; and whooping cough, 1.

#### Publications received.

Fifth Annual Report of the Health Department of Mansfield, Ohio, 1892-'93.

Transactions of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland, held at Baltimore, April, 1893.

A Handbook of Disinfection, Containing Methods for the Prevention of Contagious Diseases. By E. T. Duke, M. D., secretary board of health, Cumberland, Md.

# MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

		 	from				I	Deat	hs fr	om-	_			
Cities.	Week ended.  Population, U. Census of 1890.		Total deaths fall causes.	Phthisis pul- monalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping
Binghamton, N. Y Boston, Mass Cincinnati, Ohio Erie, Pa Fall River, Mass	Dec. 16 Dec. 15 Dec. 16 Dec. 16	448, 477 296, 908 40, 634	13 237 169 15 36	2 22 23 		1				3 1	5 1	3 11 2 3	1	
Galveston, Tex	Dec. 8 Dec. 16 Dec. 16 Dec. 16	29, 084 204, 468 164, 738 31, 076	7 118 55 18 40	4 7 5 4 8						2 2	1 3	2 4	4	
Newark, N. J	Dec. 16 Nov. 25 Dec. 2 Dec. 9 Dec. 9	181, 830 242, 039 242, 049 242, 049	84 124 124 196 776	12 10 21 23 90		3				1 2 2 1 8	4	1 61	7	1
Omaha, Nebr Omaha, Nebr Omaha, Nebr Omaha, Nebr	Nov. 4 Nov. 11 Nov. 18 Nov. 25	140, 452 140, 452 140, 452 140, 452	31 20 23 18	4 2 2 1						5 2 2 1		3 4 1		
Omaha, Nebr	Dec. 2 Dec. 9 Dec. 16 Dec. 16	140, 452 238, 617 36, 426 36, 426 148, 944	24 172 13 19 53	$egin{array}{c} 1 \\ 11 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ \end{array}$						6	8	1 3 1 4		
Richmond, Va	Dec. 9 Dec. 16 Dec. 9 Dec. 9	81, 388 133, 896 16, 153 298, 997 230, 392	41 43 7 133 118	6 8  19 22						1 3 6		1 2 2		

# Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended December 11, 1893.

### [Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Torolida	Tempe	erature in Fahrenhei	degrees it.	Rainfall in inches and hundredths.						
Locality.	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.				
New England States:	30	i	2	00		20				
Portland Ma	26		2	. 98		.32				
Eastport, Me Portland, Me Northfield, Vt	24		9	.66		.55				
	25		5	.80	. 39					
Nantucket, Mass	37	1		.77	. 69					
Block Island, R. I	39		4	. 85		.03				
Middle Atlantic States:	37		7	.77		.23				
Albany, N. Y.  New York, N. Y.  Philadelphia, Pa.  Atlantic City, N. J.  Baltimore, Md.  Washington, D. C.  Lynchburg, Va.  Norfolk, Va.  South Atlantic States	33	<b> </b>	10	. 63	l	.41				
New York, N. Y	38		4	.70	.02					
Philadelphia, Pa	38		5	. 63		.23				
Atlantic City, N. J	39 40		3 6	.84 .70		.07 .34				
Washington D C	40		6	.63		.34				
Lynchburg, Va	41		š	.77		.70				
Norfolk, Va	46		4	.84	. 69					
South Atlantic States:										
Charlotte, N. C	46 44		3	1.03	F1	.99				
Wilmington N C	51		5 3	.55	.51					
Charleston, S. C	54		3	.78	.86					
Augusta, Ga Savannah, Ga	51		4	.84		.80				
Savannah, Ga	55	ļ	2	.77	.27					
Jacksonville, Fla	59	]	2	.65		.39				
Juniter Fla	64 68		3 3	.70 .50		. 68 . 50				
Titusville, Fla	71 .		ĭ	.42		.41				
Guii States:				1	1					
Atlanta, Ga	47		1	1.05		1.05				
Pensacola, Fla	56		3	1.05	•••••	.19				
Montgomery Ale	54 52		2 3	.98 1.11		.30 1.09				
Mobile, Ala Montgomery, Ala Vicksburg, Miss	53	}	4	1.14		.59				
New Orleans La	1 5X		4	1.05		.30				
Shreveport, La	52		2	1.12		.59				
Fort Smith, Ark	45 47	1		.70		.47				
Palestine, Tex	53		1 1	1.05 .79		.69				
Galveston, Tex	60		2	1.05		73				
San Antonio, Tex Corpus Christi, Tex	56		1	.42		.42				
Corpus Christi, Tex	60		3	.44		.44				
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:	46	١ .	Į	.80	į	50				
Nashville Tenn	44	0	2	.77		.59 .71				
Memphis, Tenn Nashville, Tenn Chattanooga, Tenn	45		Ĩ	.91		.83				
K novville Tenn	42		1	.89		.87 .75				
Louisville, Ky	41		2	.91		.75				
Louisville, Ky	36 39		4 3	.77		. 67				
Columbus, Ohio	36		6	.70		.66 .51				
Pittsburg, Pa	38		3	. 63		.60				
Lake Region :	Į.				I	i				
Oswego, N. Y	31		. 8	.77		.54				
Ruffelo N V	32 33		6 5	.63		. 47 . 27				
			7	.82		.49				
Cleveland, Ohio	34		7	.63		,46 .28				
Sandusky, Ohio	35		9	. 66						
Toledo, Ohio	34		10	.56		.20				
Port Huron Mich	34 31		10 8	.56		.23				
Port Huron, Mich	26		6	.56		.05				
Marguette Mich	98		10	. 56	. 63					
Green Bay, Wis	26		12	.58	. 13					
Wilwaykee Wie	32 29		8 8	.63 .44	.06	.13				
Chicago, Ill	31		8	.56		.13				
Green Bay, Wis	21		12	.34		.06				
Upper Mississippi Valley: St. Paul, Minn				į.		1				
St. Paul, Minn	23		13	.28	.19	ļ				
Lacrosse, Wis Dubuque, Iowa	27 29		10 8	.35	. 15	.05				
Davenport, Iowa	31		. Š	.42		.27				
*The floures in these columns re	nregent ti	he average			o obtain	the average				

<sup>\*</sup>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 December 11, 1893-Continued.

Locality.		erature in Fahrenhe		Rainfall in inches and hundredths.						
•	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.				
Upper Mississippi Valley—Cont'd.										
Des Moines, Iowa	29		10	. 35	l	.17				
Keokuk, Iowa	33		5	.46		.33				
Springfield, Ill	36		4	.63		.26				
Cairo, Ill	42	1	-	.77		.51				
St. Louis, Mo	39		1	.56		.09				
Missouri Valley:	. 00		_	.00		.00				
Springfield, Mo	39	2		. 61		.50				
Kansas City, Mo	36	ĩ		.39						
Concordia, Kans	35	3		.21		.21				
Omaha, Nebr	30		4	. 25		. 22				
Yankton, S. Dak	27		8	.21	.16					
Valentine, Nebr	29		2	.12	.10	.06				
Huron, S. Dak	22		8	.18	.20	.00				
Pierre, S. Dak	24		5	.07	.13					
Moorehead, Minn	16		16	.14	.09					
St. Vincent, Minn	10		17	.14	.06					
Bismarck, N. Dak	18		ii	.21	.71					
Rocky Mountain Slope:	10					••••••				
Havre, Mont	22	0		.14	.14					
Helena, Mont	26	9		.21	.26					
Rapid City, S. Dak	24	,	3	.06		1				
Spokane, Wash	33	1		.63						
Wallawalla, Wash,	41	6		.56						
Winnemucca, Nev	83	8		.24						
Salt Lake City, Utah	36	5		.35						
Cheyenne, Wyo	31	2		.00						
North Platte, Nebr	30	3			.01					
Denver, Colo	36	4				.03				
Pueblo, Colo.	36	1		.07	.08					
Dodge City, Kans	35	4			.00	.15				
Abilene, Tex	49	1								
Santa Fe. N. Mex	34		0	.21						
El Paso, Tex	48		ŏ	.14		.14				
Tucson, Ariz	53		3	.23		.23				
Pacific Coast:	- 00			. 20		. 20				
Port Angeles, Wash	43	3		1.18	. 54					
Olympia, Wash	45	3		2.23	.01	. 95				
Portland, Oregon	43	3		1.85		1.01				
Roseburg, Oregon	44	3		1.42						
Red Bluff, Cal	49	10		1.17						
Sacramento, Cal	50	4		.94						
San Francisco, Cal	53	6		1.12						
Fresno, Cal	48	4		.34						
Keeler, Cal †		-		.04						
Los Angeles, Cal	57	6		. 99		. 99				
	57	5		.53		.53				
San Diego, Cal Yuma, Ariz	59	2		.14		.14				

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

†Not received.

#### FOREIGN.

[Reports received from the medical officers of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service stationed at foreign ports, from the United States consuls through the Department of State, and from other sources.]

#### BELGIUM.

### Public health in Belgium.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, Antwerp, Belgium, December 6, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the public health continues very good, not alone in Antwerp but in all Belgium. Information which I have from the University of Ghent, where the bacteriological work of the entire Kingdom is done, is very reassuring.

In the city there was a total of but 76 deaths from all causes in a population of 248,296 inhabitants during the week ending December 2.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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

To the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

#### BRAZIL.

### Sanitary report—Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, November 14, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report for the week ended November 11, 1893. You will observe that cases of "accesso pernicioso" have increased. In a former report I remarked that many of the cases so called are yellow fever, and the rest are heat excess. I believe those reported to day are all due to heat excess, as the deaths occurred just on those days when the temperature was highest. The health of the city continues remarkably good for the season.

The following ships have been inspected and received clean bills of

health since last report:

November 8, 1893, German steamship Salerno, given a visé from Santos to New York.

November 8, 1893, Steamship Severn for Pensacola, Fla.

Very respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D., Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

To the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

#### GIBRALTAR.

### Quarantine notice.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, Gibraltar, November 27, 1893.

It has been decided by the board of health to remove the quarantine at this port on arrivals from Smyrna.

By order:

JOHN C. KING, Secretary to the Board.

#### GERMANY.

#### Cholera at Gleiwitz and Neusaltz.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, Breslau, November 25, 1893.

SIR: On November 8, I learned there were 2 cases of cholera in my district, one in Gleiwitz and one in Neusaltz. I notified the consuls at

Bremen, Hamburg, and Stettin at once.

Nothing was heard of cholera until November 23, when 3 new cases were found in Gleiwitz. The consuls in the above-mentioned ports were again notified, and I herewith notify the Department for the benefit of the Marine-Hospital Service.

I have the honor to be, yours very sincerely,

FREDERICK OPP, United States Consul.

Hon. WALTER Q. GRESHAM, Secretary of State.

Cholera at Stettin.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, Stettin, November 28, 1893.

SIR: I have to inform you of 4 new cholera cases at Stettin. The victims are employés of river canoes, who were taken sick on their way down the river to Stettin. Only 1 of them recovered.

I have received official notice from the proper authorities of Stettin informing me that the cholera epidemic in the city has been declared at an end. The city itself has not had a case reported since October 31, 1893.

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

F. W. KICKBUSH, United States Consul.

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

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Report on enteric fever in Dublin.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, Dublin, Ireland, November 27, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a report on enteric or typhoid fever in Dublin.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

NEWTON B. ASHBY, United States Consul.

To the Hon. Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[Inclosure.]

REPORT ON ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER IN DUBLIN.

The prevalence and growth of enteric or typhoid fever in Dublin led to the appointment, by the corporation of Dublin, of a committee of

inquiry, known as the "typhoid fever inquiry committee." This committee has just reported to the corporation, and upon this report (a copy of which has been sent to the Surgeon-General of the Marine-

Hospital Service) I found the following special report:

The ratio of cases of enteric or typhoid fever to population seems to be upon the increase in Dublin from year to year. The prevalence of typhoid dates from the introduction of the Vartry water to supply the corporation of Dublin and adjoining townships. This is a very pure supply, drawn from the Wicklow Mountains, and stored in the Roundwood reservoir, some 30 miles from the city.

To claim a pure water supply and to date from the introduction of this pure water the rise of a fever of the character of enteric or typhoid and its spread to almost epidemic proportions seems almost paradoxical. It should be noted, also, that previous to the introduction of the Vartry water typhus or ship fever was very prevalent in Dublin and enteric or typhoid scarcely known, and since the introduction, which was in 1866, typhus has almost entirely disappeared.

The situation of Dublin is peculiarly favorable for the development of enteric fever. The city lies on both sides of the Liffey River, into which is carried the sewage of the place. It is a black, sullen, sluggish stream with little or no current, depending upon the tide from Dublin

Bay to cleanse it.

Thus the sewage is alternately carried in and out by the tides, and there emanates from the Liffey a constant stench. The city adjacent to and for some hundred yards back from the river is built over a bog soil. The soil in the lower part of the city is so surcharged with water that at the occurrence of spring tides the water rises in the cellars. Also, previous to the introduction of the Vartry water the city was supplied chiefly with water from wells. These wells, having gone into disuse, now stand full of water nearly to the surface. Thus, from the nature of the soil, the subsoil underlying all the lower portions of Dublin is kept water clogged from the two sources, viz, high tides in the Liffey and the unused wells. This latter source is almost as badly contaminated as the water from the Liffey, as the drainage and sewerage systems for the city are admittedly bad. The committee, in their report, discuss the nature of enteric fever as follows:

"There is now no doubt that typhoid fever is caused by micro-organisms which usually enter the human body along with food or air, and multiply rapidly. These bacilli or rod-like structures invade the living tissues of the persons attacked and make their way to the chief organs, the functions of which they interfere with, either directly or indirectly, by means of poisons generated during growth, causing the fever and characteristic intestinal and other symptoms of the disease in question. The excreta of typhoid patients always contain the bacilli, but these expelled organisms do not seem to be capable of reproducing the disease until they have lived for some time outside the human body, under conditions favorable to the development of their original virulence.

"This noxious change seems to be most easily brought about in much diluted sewage, and it has been observed that the active bacilli swarm wherever such filthy water stagnates. On the other hand, these microbes do not flourish in solid heaps of excreta, but are speedily reduced in vitality, and are ultimately killed. The water carriage system of sewerage, therefore, facilitates the development of the infective germ."

Taking the above into consideration in connection with the hypothesis that the germs of typhus fever require condensed excreta for development, an explanation of the disappearance of typhus fever as typhoid

has become prevalent, and these phenomena synchronous with the change from the local conditions prevailing to a general water and sewerage system for the city at once presents itself, and with more convincing force when the character of the subsoil underlying the city is considered. It should be expected from the foregoing that typhoid would be much more prevalent during wet seasons, and the health reports bear out this. The committee say:

"The registrar general, in his report for the first quarter of 1893, says: 'Enteric fever caused 75 deaths, against 57 for the preceding quarter; 30 for the first quarter of last year, and an average of 39 for the first quarter of the years 1883–'92. Nearly as many deaths occurred in January, 1893, as in the first six months of 1892. This excessive death rate seems to us to be possibly due to the heavy rainfall early in this year, which came after two months of comparatively dry weather; and we believe that the large monthly death rate since is due to the phenomenally high temperature of March, April, and May.

"It seems obvious that a wet season, if it is accompanied by warm weather, is productive of a large enteric death rate in both city and suburbs, as the figures in 1891 show; while a dry season, if accompanied by a high temperature, proves particularly dangerous in the water-

clogged portions of the city."

In view of all the facts and theories cited, an efficient system of subsoil drainage, in conjunction with ordinary sanitary regulations and observances, would seem to be the best safeguard. The report of the committee carries the conviction that the breeding ground of typhoid and similar malarial disorders is in a tainted subsoil, and that sanitary measures which overlook this source of pollution can not eradicate the disease.

NEWTON B. ASHBY, Consul.

# Report on smallpox at Leith.

United States Consulate, (Leith) Edinburg, December 5, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the inclosed report upon an outbreak of smallpox in Leith from the 30th of November to the present date.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. H. UNDERWOOD,

Consul.

To the Hon. EDWARD H. STROBEL, Assistant Secretary of State.

### [Inclosure.]

A serious outbreak of smallpox has occurred at Leith, and the authorities are much concerned at the rapid spread of the disease and the difficulty of discovering its origin. Up to Thursday night, November 30, as many as 15 cases had been received into the smallpox hospital in King street. The first case was admitted on Sunday, then 1 was admitted on Monday, 4 on Tuesday, 6 on Wednesday, and 3 on Thursday. One of the patients is an assistant to the sanitary inspector, and, as regards his case, it is assumed that he caught the infection in the exercise of his duty.

The district in which the outbreak has taken place might be generally described as a central part of the town—the Kirkgate, Giles street, St.

Andrew street, and King street—where the poorer classes dwell, and, as indicated, investigation has as yet failed to disclose how the disease was originally introduced. The authorities have a theory as to its origin, but they prefer not to state it until confirmed by further inquiry. attacked by the disease, which is stated to be of a comparatively mild type, are nearly all grown-up persons.

Four additional cases of smallpox were received into the King Street Hospital, Leith, on December 1, which with 1 admitted late on the previous night brought the number of persons in the hospital suffering from this disease up to 20. The new cases occurred in the same district as those previously reported, there being 1 case each in King street,

Cables, Wynd, Giles street, and Yardheads.

Despite careful investigation, the origin of the outbreak has not yet been traced, it being found impossible to get beyond a certain point. As regards hospital accommodation, it was learned that there was only room in the King street institution for four or five more patients, and that in the event of the disease still further spreading it would be necessary to open the cholera hospital in Coalhill for the reception of The authorities reissued a handbill calling the attention of the public to the fact that those desiring revaccination may be treated free of charge by certain specified doctors. It had been hoped that the disease would be confined to the central part of the burg, but on the 2d and 3d of December cases appeared in Paterson street in the east, and in Jane street, Leith Walk, which is the connecting avenue with Edin-Other cases appeared in the Leith poorhouse.

On Sunday (3d) 5 more cases were reported. The patients could not be received into the hospital for lack of beds, but precautions were taken as far as possible to secure isolation in their homes. hospital in Coalhill is to be utilized at once, but as it has accommodation for only 20 patients room will be provided elsewhere if needed. a meeting of the magistrates of Leith on the 4th of December it was resolved to construct a temporary wooden hospital at the end of the Links. It is 160 feet long, and will have beds for 40 patients. No fresh cases were reported last evening (December 4). The total number of cases reported in Leith is 38, one of which has resulted fatally. The type of the disease is not generally virulent, and might perhaps be called mild.

Not a single case of smallpox has been reported in Edinburg.

F. H. UNDERWOOD,

Consul.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Transactions at Blackwall for the week ended December 21, 1893.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL. London, November 25, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of transactions at Blackwall for the week ended November 18: Total number of persons under observation, 89; number detained and their luggage dis-These people came from the Russian frontier via Rotterinfected, 37. Fifty-two were passed without detention. dam.

> UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL, London, December 1, 1893.

SIR: The following is a report of transactions at Blackwall for the week ended November 25: There were 45 persons examined. Of these,

7, being from the Russo-German frontier, were detained and their luggage disinfected. They were then finally allowed to proceed. The remaining emigrants, except 9 from Galicia, were not detained.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, London, December 5, 1893.

SIR: The following is a transcript of the record of transactions at Blackwell for the week ended December 2, 1893:

Nine Galicians held from previous week, luggage disinfected and passed. Thirty-nine persons from noninfected localities passed without detention. Sixty-eight Russian Jews held for observation.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN, Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

ITALY.

Departure of steamship Gellert from Genoa.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, Genoa, November 29, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report the departure from Genoa of the steamship *Gellert* on November 28, 1893, bound for New York via Naples. There were 17 cabin passengers and 93 steerage. The emigrants, being from noninfected districts, were examined and passed without detention, but baggage was disinfected by steam.

Very respectfully,

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

To the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Arrival of immigrants at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., December 18, 1893.

Steamship Lake Winnipeg arrived; 88 emigrants for United States; Vancouver, with 95; all well. Baggage disinfected with sulphur and steam.

D. H. INGRAHAM, Consul-General.

To the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

#### RUSSIA.

#### Cholera in Russia.

# United States Consulate,

. Moscow, November 28, 1893.

Latest reports by the medical department of the ministry of the interior:

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
In the governments of—			
Charchoff	Oct. 12-Nov. 6	2	1
Chersonese		55	32
Don District	. Oct. 15-Nov. 21	16	10
Erivan	. Oct. 5-Nov. 11	4	2
Kovno		49	17
Kostroma	. Oct. 10-Nov. 19	34	28
Kuban	do	61	35
Kutais		2	l i
Kursk		34	28
Livonia		12	15
Minsk		- 8	4
Orloff		63	22
Podolsk		145	75
Poltava		110	10
Pskoff		3	
Riadomsk		1 7	
St. Petersburg		14	1 5
Simbursk		12	111
Smolensk		9	11 2
Stravropol		21	3
Tver		9	3
Tobolsk		_1	
Tula,		77	27
Yaroslaff	. Oct. 11-Nov. 18	3	. 2
Cities:	1		
St. Petersburg			7
Warsaw			1
Cronstadt	do	2	2

# United States Consulate, Moscow, December 2, 1893.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
n the governments of—			<u> </u>
Astrakhan	Oct. 7-11	34	2
Calish		1	
Ekaterinoslav	Oct. 29-Nov. 12	49	2
Grodno	Oct. 4-Nov. 14	4	
Kars District	Oct. 7-Nov. 14	8	
Kazan	Oct. 5-Nov. 11	18	1
Kieff		176	80
Kostroma	Oct. 12-Nov. 18	2	· -
Lomza	Oct. 19-Nov. 25	11	l i
Mogileff	. Oct. 12-Nov. 18	15	1
Moscow	Oct. 5-Nov. 18	13	l î
Nijni-Novgorod	Oct. 12-Nov. 15		_
Plotzk	. Oct. 12-Nov. 18	8	
Samara	. Oct. 29-Nov. 11	59	3
Saratoff	Oct. 27-Nov. 11	52	2
Stavropol		iī	_
Suwalki	Oct. 12-Nov. 18	13	
Sedletz	do	13	l
Taurida	Oct. 5-Nov. 18	67	3
Tamboff	do	2	١
Tchernigoff	do	141	4
Tiflis.	Oet. 12-Nov. 18	8	-
Tula	do	3	
Vilna	. Oct. 19-Nov. 25	83	1
Volynsk		178	. 6
Voronesh		14	"
Warsaw		18	
****			
Cities:	0 4 04 37 00	1	1
St. Petersburg			1
Setastopol	. Oct. 11-Nov. 18	2	ı

### UNITED STATES CONSULATE, Batoum, Russia, November 28, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor of transmitting herewith returns officially published concerning cholera in the Caucasus during the past week:

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baku (town) Tiflis (city) Tiflis (government) Kutais government. Stavropol government.	Nov. 18 Nov. 15-16 Nov. 16	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\1\\1\end{array}$	17 1 2

According to the Baku newspaper, Kaspi, 128 cases and 65 deaths have taken place in that town from September 16 to November 12. The mortality in proportion to cases being 43 per cent among Mahometans, 31.3 per cent among the Russian laboring class, and 20.3 per cent among the better class.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES C. CHAMBERS,

Consul.

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,

Assistant Secretary of State.

## Riga free from cholera.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, Riga, November 25, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that as no fresh cases of cholera nor any deaths from that disease have occurred since the 14th instant, the authorities have declared this port to be free of cholera, and no bulletins will be issued after this date. There have been in all 53 cases with 32 deaths.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant, NEILS P. A. BORNHOLDT,

Consul.

To the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Assistant Secretary of State.

#### STATISTICAL REPORTS.

CUBA.—Havana.—Under date of December 16, 1893, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 118 deaths in this city during the week ended December 14, 1893. One of those deaths was caused by yellow fever, with approximately 6 new cases; 1 was caused by enteric fever; 3 by so-called pernicious fever, and 2 by diphtheria.

FRANCE—Marseilles.—Month of September, 1893. Population, 406, 919. Total deaths, 722, including cholera, 16; smallpox, 5; enteric fever, 29; diphtheria, 13; measles, 7; and whooping cough, 8.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended December 2 corresponded to an annual rate of 26.5 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,327,846. The lowest rate was recorded in Croydon, viz, 13.4, and the highest in Birkenhead, viz, 34.7 a thousand.

London.—Two thousand two hundred and thirty five deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 39; scarlet fever, 34; diphtheria, 74; whooping cough, 48; enteric fever, 25; and diarrhea and dysentery, 11. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 27.1 a thousand. In greater London 2,791 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 24.9 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included measles, 8; diphtheria, 14; whooping cough, 22; and scarlet fever, 8.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended December 2 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 29.2 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Newry, viz, 8.1, and the highest in Kilkenny, viz, 51.9 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 182 deaths were registered, including measles, 4; whooping cough, 5; enteric fever, 7; and diarrhea, 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended December 2 corresponded to an annual rate of 27.8 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Aberdeen, viz, 14.9 and the highest in Paisley, viz, 42.1 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 784, including smallpox, 1; scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 15; whooping cough, 32; fever, 12; diarrhea, 3; and measles, 3.

PATAGONIA—Buenos Ayres.—Month of September, 1893. Population, 572,639. Total deaths, 1,219, including smallpox, 1; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 52; measles, 4; and whooping cough, 8.

# MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

		popula-	from .		Deaths from—									
Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated pol	Total deaths i	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Acapulco	Dec 6	4,000	8											
Aden	Nov. 18	35,000	23							•••••				
Aix-la-Chapelle		107, 993	46						3	2				
Alexandria	Nov. 16	231, 396	190				(			3		3		
Amherstburg	Dec. 9	2,300	1 1									9		
Amsterdam	Dec. 2	443, 988	140								1			
Antigua	Nov. 25	16,664	15								1	1 -		
Antigua		16, 664	17											
Bamberg	Nov. 18	37, 531	16							1				
Barmen		118,000	52							6		1		
Basle		78,000	26							0	4			
Batoum	Nov. 28	28,000	5		•••••	•••••		. •			4			
Belleville	Dec. 9	10, 201	1		•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••						
Birmingham	Dec. 2	487, 897	208		•••••	5		3						
Bologna	Dec. 2	146, 068	69	•••••		9		்	I	1	2	5		
Bordeaux	Dec. 5	252, 415	110	,	•••••	•••••				1	•••••	ļ		
								••••			1			
Bremen	Nov. 25 Dec. 2	127,000	50					!	1	3	1			
Brunswick		110,500	40		•••••		•••••	٠ي						
Brussels		482, 158	173				•••••	2		3				
Cairo	Nov. 16	374, 838	285				••••	3		7		1		
Calcutta	Nov. 4	681, 560	<b>46</b> 8							1		1		
Catania		113,000	136						1	7		1		
Ceylon	Nov. 11	130,000	100					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		·				

# MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

			from.			Ι	)eatl	hs fr	om-	-			
Cities.	Week ended.		Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths f	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Chatham	Dec.	9	10,000	3									
Chemnitz Christiania	Dec.	2 2	143,000 161,151	58 49						1 1	2	2	i
Cienfuegos	Dec.	9	23,000	23		2							
CoaticookCognac	Dec.	9 2	$2,500 \ 17,500$	1 6			1					••••	
Cologne	Nov.	25	303, 866	131					3		12	3	4
Copenhagen Dundee	Nov.	25	334, 000 157, 289	99				•••••	2	4	3		
Dunmore Town	Dec. Dec.	2 8	1,472	78 1									4
Dusseldorf	Nov.	25	160,750	70					••••		3		
Fayal	Nov.		23,382 $23,382$	5 3		•••••		. <b></b> .		••••		••••	
Fayal	Nov.	25	23,382	2									
Fayal	Dec.	2	23, 382	2	ļ								
FlorenceFlushing	Nov. Dec.	20	186, 015 15, 000	91 5					5				
Funchal	Nov.	25	35, 665	21					2		1		
Genoa	Nov. Dec.	25 2	182, 164 182, 164	112 109					1	·····	5 7		
Gibraltar	Dec.	3	25, 755	7			1						
Gothenburg	Nov.		108,000	51									2
GuelphGuelph	Dec.	2 9	10, 689 10, 689	$\frac{6}{2}$				. <b></b>					
Halifax	Dec.	9	38, 700	19						1			
Hamilton Hamilton, Bermuda	Dec.	3	15,000	1 3		••••			;				
Havana	Dec. Dec.	9 7	15,000 200,048	106		6			3		3		
Hiego	Nov.	18	148,118	81					1		1		
Kanagawa	Oct. Nov.		126, 685 126, 685						2		i		
Kehl	Nov.	25	129,556	58					1		2		
Kingston	Dec.		19, 264 167, 000	7				·····		2	ļ		
KonigsbergLa Guira	Dec.	4 9	7,500	14									
Leeds	Dec.	2	382,091	166			1.		3	1			12
Leghorn	Dec. Nov.	3 23	103, 166 17, 889	41 14				1	1		2		
Liege	Dec.	7	155, 898	36								1	
Lyons		25	500,000 452,518	158 385				ļ	2		6	2	8
MadrasMadras	Nov.	3 10	452, 518 452, 518	336	2		1					2	
Madrid	Nov.	24	482, 816	275			11				5		
Manilla	Nov.	25 28	218, 053	126 112							22		1
Mannheim	Nov.	25	80,000							1	1	2	
Marsala		25	40, 131	22					3				
Matamoras Mayence		25	$\begin{vmatrix} 8,000 \\ 72,281 \end{vmatrix}$	49							6		
Mayence	Dec.	2	72, 281	42					ļ		3		
Montevideo Montevideo	Oct.	14 21	222, 607 222, 607	72 63							4 2		
Montevideo	Oct.	28	222, 607	68							2		
Montevideo	Nov.	4 25	222, 607 380, 000	50 187	ļ			ļ		2			· · · · · ·
Munich Nagasaki		. 25	61, 999	187						2	3	5	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Dec.	2	197, 029	100					2			1	1
Nogales	Dec.	9 18	1,200 154,086	3 69							1 3		
Odessa	Nov.	. 25	315, 900	143					1	7	ıĭ	1	1
Osaka	Nov.	. 17	479, 595	120	.		1		2				
Palermo	Nov	. 25 . 25	2, 424, 705	132 913			4			1	17	4	· · · · i
Paris	. Dec.	2	2, 424, 705	929			8		7		. 19	3	1
Piedras Negras	Dec.	2	10,000	7					1				
Plymouth	. Dec.	2	86,772	43					1 -	1			
Port au Prince	. Nov	. 20	40,000	15						1	ļ		
Prague	Nov.	. 27 . 25		25 9			1				5		
Puerto Cabello	Dec.	2	10,500	10					.	.			
Queenstown			15,000 15,000	3 5									
					1						1		

# MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

		popula-	from			1	Deat	hs fr	om-	_		
Cities.	Week ended.		Total deaths all causes.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 11 Nov. 18 Oct. 21 Oct. 21 Oct. 28 Nov. 4 Dec. 2 Dec. 11 Nov. 25 Dec. 2 Dec. 2 Dec. 2 Dec. 2 Nov. 25 Nov. 30 Dec. 2 Nov. 25 Nov. 25 Nov. 25 Nov. 25 Nov. 18 Nov. 18 Dec. 2 Nov. 25 Nov. 18 Nov. 18 Dec. 2 Nov. 25 Nov. 25 Nov. 18 Nov. 18 Dec. 2 Nov. 25	590, 200 590, 000 448, 496 448, 496 448, 496 222, 233 18, 109 15, 013 35, 000 35, 000 25, 533 66, 109 120, 000 249, 246 139, 659 134, 515 12, 000 43, 095 158, 314 158, 314 5, 000 10, 280	253 251 175 177 208 116 12 3 117 12 11 25 77 73 51 63 8 91 92 2 67	3 3 3 5	1	10	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 2 2 2	1	1 2 4	1 1
Vera Cruz. Vienna Vienna Winnipeg	Dec. 7 Nov. 11 Nov. 18 D1c. 9	24,500 1,435,931 1,435,931 30,000	26 551 554 5			1 2		1	7 4	36 46 2	· 6 7	2 7 3

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.

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