

# ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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No. 28.

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## UNITED STATES.

### SPECIAL REPORTS.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE—*Arrival of infected vessel from Rio de Janeiro.*—Acting Assistant Surgeon Orr reports as follows, June 28:

The German ship *Rudolph Von Benninger* arrived at this station yesterday from Rio via Barbados. She is only forty-five days from Rio, and eleven of the crew had the yellow fever whilst there, with five deaths. I detained her for disinfection, though the captain says she was fumigated at Barbados and given pratique.

#### *Measles on the steamship Catalonia.*

The following has been received from Surgeon Fairfax Irwin, U. S. M.-H. S., detailed as medical inspector of immigrants at Boston:

BOSTON, MASS., July 4, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have just returned from quarantine, where I boarded the Cunard steamer *Catalonia*, from Liverpool, just arrived, my principal object being to observe the method of examination used by the quarantine physicians.

There were about five hundred passengers, quite a number being Russian Jews, and among these latter there were about 15 cases of measles. The ship's surgeon informed me that the eruption in most of these cases made its appearance to-day.

The cases of measles, together with all members of the various patients' families, were to be detained at quarantine, the ship's hospital rooms fumigated, and the vessel released. This vessel will probably be docked at East Boston this evening, and the passengers released at 7 a. m. to-morrow.

I should, of course, detain any case of measles appearing, but I do not see what is to prevent its outbreak at various points in the future. I write this simply for the information of the Bureau. It may be as well to add that the *Catalonia* left Liverpool June 23, and was one day overdue.

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

*Smallpox in Pennsylvania.*—Under date of July 5, 1892, Dr. Benj. Lee, secretary of State board of health, reports 7 cases of smallpox at Coudersport, 1 at Mill Creek, and 1 case of variola at Garland. All Polanders at Coudersport; other case not known. Six cases from first case at Coudersport, 1 fatal.

*Report of sanitary inspector Marine-Hospital Service at El Paso, Tex.*

JUNE 30, 1892.

I have the honor to report myself on duty as sanitary inspector United States Marine-Hospital Service at El Paso, Tex. During the past twelve months smallpox has been prevalent at various points in Mexico, and yellow fever and smallpox are epidemic now.

Careful vigilance only and solely kept this disease from being carried from this point into the United States. Smallpox making its appearance once in awhile in the frontier is to be accounted for because of Mexican immigrants being allowed to come into the United State without being compelled to have their old clothing and bedding thoroughly fumigated.

Children and adults immigrating into the United States not being previously vaccinated, or having imperfect marks of such an operation having taken place, are vaccinated on the spot gratis.

During the months of September and October every year hundreds of young boys and young girls are sent into the United States for educational purposes. I find many of them without having been vaccinated, and some supersmart ones amongst them absolutely refuse to be vaccinated, on the plea of being afraid to be contaminated with syphilitic disease, etc.

November last smallpox was epidemic at San Elizario, a town of about 1,500 inhabitants, about 20 miles below El Paso, Tex., on the Rio Grande.

Vaccination is compulsory in El Paso County, and I know that the health physician at El Paso is very efficient, and takes especial care to see that the law is complied with. Every child has been vaccinated and such adults of the town that did not show perfect marks of successful previous vaccination. What was the cause of the smallpox epidemic at San Elizario?

Investigation brought to light that some relatives from the interior of Mexico (San Elizario inhabitants being nineteen-twentieth Mexicans) brought the disease from a port where smallpox was epidemic during the past year. There will be absolutely no safety from smallpox on this frontier until the Government enacts a law that every child and adult Mexican is obliged to be vaccinated, and that the old clothing and bedding of immigrants is thoroughly fumigated.

I respectfully urge upon the Supervising Surgeon-General the necessity of making vaccination and fumigation compulsory, a measure of *protection* of vital importance.

Sporadic diphtheria has been very common during the past year both at Paso del Norte, Mexico, and at El Paso, Tex.

A board of health has been created at Paso del Norte, Mexico, and houses where diphtheria or any contagious disease exists are closely guarded, and prompt and effective measures are at once taken to prevent and stamp out the spread of disease.

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

*City and port of Darien, Ga.—Proclamation to pilots.*

By virtue of authority vested in me as chairman of the board of county commissioners and ex-officio mayor of the city of Darien, I hereby issue this, my proclamation, whereby all pilots for the city and port of Darien are commanded and required upon the arrival at either the Doboy or Sapelo bar, during the quarantine season (from May 1 to November 1), of any vessel from any African, South American, or West Indian port, to conduct the said vessel (whether there be sickness on board or not) directly to the National Quarantine Station at Blackbeard Island, and report him to the officer in charge thereof. The said pilots are further commanded, that upon the arrival at the said bars of Doboy or Sapelo of any vessel sailing from any other than the above-mentioned ports to make diligent inquiry of the master of said vessel (before boarding) as to her sanitary condition, and the health of those on board of said vessel, and in case she has, or has had during her voyage, any sickness of a malignant, infectious or contagious character on board, then the pilot hailing her shall conduct her directly to the said National Quarantine Station and report her to the officer in charge of said station. In case the said vessel reports having no sickness of the types above described on board and not having had any during her voyage, the said pilot may proceed immediately to conduct her to her loading ground. Any such vessel (as last described) arriving at Doboy and having sickness not reported or supposed to be infectious or contagious shall be taken by the pilot having her in charge to the South River Quarantine Station, and reported by him immediately to the health officer at Darien, and it shall be the duty of said health officer to inspect such vessel, and undergo such service as may be required, and if necessary fumigate and cleanse said vessel before permitting her to be taken to her loading ground, for which service he shall be compensated by the said vessel, as prescribed by ordinance. Any such vessel arriving at Sapelo shall be reported by the pilot bringing her in to the officer in charge of the National Quarantine Station at Blackbeard.

Given under my hand and the seal of the city of Darien, this 29th day of April, 1892.

JAMES WALKER,

Attest:

*Chairman Board and ex-Officio Mayor.*

W. S. McINTOSH, *Clerk, etc.*

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

FLORIDA.—Month of May, 1892. Reports to the State board of health from 19 counties and 2 cities, having an aggregate population of 202,617, show a total of 312 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 30; enteric fever, 12; measles, 3; and whooping cough, 3.

IOWA.—The *Monthly Bulletin* for June, 1892, says:

Since the last issue of the *Bulletin* the following diseases have been reported:

*Smallpox*.—Danbury, Woodbury County; brought there by a family from New Mexico.

*Diphtheria*.—Hamlin township, Audubon County; Churdan, Greene County; Bagley, Guthrie County; Fonda, Pocahontas County.

*Scarlet fever.*—Moville, Harrison County; Pierson, Woodbury County; Ashton, Osceola County; Williamsburg, Iowa County; Union township, Warren County; Fox township, Davis County; LeRoy, Decatur County; Randolph, Freemont County; Chariton.

MORTUARY REPORT.—*Burlington.*—May: No report.

*Cedar Rapids.*—May: No report.

*Council Bluffs.*—May: Pneumonia, 3; scarlet fever, 2. Total deaths, 16. Population (estimated), 35,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.45. For April, 0.5.

*Davenport.*—May: No report.

*Dubuque.*—May: No report.

*Des Moines.*—May: Diphtheria, 8; scarlet fever, 3; la grippe, 1; measles, 1; consumption, 13; pneumonia, 4; meningitis, 1. Total deaths, 72. Population, 62,000. Death rate per 1,000, 1.1. For April, 0.87.

*Keokuk.*—May: No report.

*Muscatine.*—May: No report.

*Oskaloosa.*—May: No report.

*Ottumwa.*—May: Dysentery, 1. Total deaths, 9. Population, 16,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.55. For April, 0.5.

*Sioux City.*—May: No report.

*Keokuk.*—Month of June, 1892. Population, 14,101. Total deaths, 10, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended June 18, 1892. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 66 observers, indicate inflammation of brain, typho-malarial fever, typhoid fever, diphtheria, erysipelas, diarrhea, consumption of lungs, and puerperal fever increased, and that membranous croup, pneumonia, measles, influenza, and pleuritis decreased in area of prevalence.

Diphtheria was reported present during the week at 30 places, scarlet fever at 47, enteric fever at 15, and measles at 22 places.

Week ended June 25, 1892. Reports from 65 observers indicate that cerebro-spinal meningitis, whooping cough, pneumonia, influenza, remittent fever, typho-malarial fever, pleuritis, and cholera morbus increased, and that membranous croup, measles, puerperal fever, typhoid fever, diphtheria, and inflammation of bowels decreased in area of prevalence.

NEW YORK.—Month of May, 1892. Reports to the State board of health from 8 districts, including New York City, Brooklyn, and 149 other cities, towns, and villages, show a total of 10,148 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1,194; smallpox, 13; enteric fever, 70; scarlet fever, 244; croup and diphtheria, 380; measles, 253; and whooping cough, 68.

The *Monthly Bulletin* says:

From contagious and infectious diseases there were 139.43 deaths per 1,000 deaths from all causes, against 128.29 in April and 117.45 in May, 1891. The increase in zymotic mortality is entirely due to a

larger number of deaths from measles, from which 253 are reported. Scarlet fever shows the same mortality as last month and one year ago; this is likewise true of whooping cough, typhoid fever, malarial diseases, and cerebro-spinal fever. Diphtheria has diminished since the winter months, but is considerably more prevalent than last year, the number of deaths from it being one hundred more than in May, 1891 and 1890. There were 13 deaths from smallpox, all of them in New York and Brooklyn. From typhus fever 3 deaths occurred in New York. There were 1,194 deaths from consumption, 11.6 per cent. of the total mortality. Deaths from influenza have continued to be reported, but the mortality from this cause can not be estimated.

VIRGINIA—*Lynchburg*.—Month of June, 1892. Population, 19,709. Total deaths, 56, including phthisis pulmonalis, 6; enteric fever, 1; and whooping cough, 3.

*Publications received.*

Seventh annual report of the board of health of the city of Newport, R. I., 1891.

Bulletin of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Vol. III, No. 23.

Annuaire statistique de la ville de Paris, 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 pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Varicella.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
New York, N. Y.....	July 2.....	1,515,301	845						1	10	14	17	28	4
Chicago, Ill.....	July 2.....	1,099,850	426						14	14		8	12	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	June 25.....	1,046,964	434	46					9	7		14	3	
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	June 25.....	806,343	379	40					3	8		12	10	3
Boston, Mass.....	July 2.....	448,477	146	19							2	1		
Baltimore, Md.....	July 2.....	434,439	268	11						1		6	3	
San Francisco, Cal.....	June 25.....	298,997	16								4	1		
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	July 1.....	296,908	92	6						1	2	4		
New Orleans, La.....	June 11.....	242,039	168	12						2				
New Orleans, La.....	June 18.....	242,039	155	22										1
New Orleans, La.....	June 25.....	242,039	143	16						3		3		
Washington, D. C.....	June 25.....	230,392	152	10						2				1
Detroit, Mich.....	July 2.....	205,876	68									2	1	5
Minneapolis, Minn.....	July 2.....	164,738	43							2	2			1
Louisville, Ky.....	July 2.....	161,129	80	8						1				3
Providence, R. I.....	July 2.....	132,146	49							1	1	1		
Toledo, Ohio.....	July 2.....	81,434	26									2		
Richmond, Va.....	July 2.....	81,388	33	4						3				1
Nashville, Tenn.....	July 2.....	76,168	39											
Erie, Pa.....	July 2.....	40,634	14	1								3		
Portland, Me.....	June 25.....	36,425	12											
Portland, Me.....	July 2.....	36,425	15										1	
Mobile, Ala.....	July 2.....	31,076	24	5						1				
San Diego, Cal.....	June 25.....	16,159	5											
Pensacola, Fla.....	June 25.....	11,750	7							2				

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 4, 1892.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>New England States:</b>						
Eastport, Me.....	58		1	.95	.41	
Portland, Me.....	65		2	.84	1.06	
Boston, Mass.....	71		2	.77	.35	
Block Island, R. I.....	65		2	.70	.02	
<b>Middle Atlantic States:</b>						
Albany, N. Y.....	71		3	.91	2.45	
New York, N. Y.....	71		1	.95	.73	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	75		3	.82	1.94	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	70		3	.77	4.17	
Baltimore, Md.....	75		3	1.02	.46	
Washington, D. C.....	74		1	1.05	.05	
Lynchburg, Va.....	79		5	.79	1.09	
Norfolk, Va.....	76		2	1.09	3.37	
<b>South Atlantic States:</b>						
Charlotte, N. C.....	79		5	1.23		.31
Wilmington, N. C.....	78		2	1.58	3.47	
Charleston, S. C.....	81		4	1.45	2.89	
Augusta, Ga.....	81		3	1.09	.87	
Savannah, Ga.....	82		4	1.33	1.07	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	82		3	1.44		.48
Key West, Fla.....	84		3	.98		.61
<b>Gulf States:</b>						
Atlanta, Ga.....	77		1	1.05		.73
Pensacola, Fla.....	81			1.47		
Mobile, Ala.....	81		1	1.43		1.17
Montgomery, Ala.....	81		1	1.08		.59
Vicksburg, Miss.....	81		3	.98		.89
New Orleans, La.....	81		1	1.50		.83
Shreveport, La.....	83		3	.89	.98	
Fort Smith, Ark.....	80		3	.94	.25	
Little Rock, Ark.....	80		3	.97		.90
Palestine, Tex.....	81			.70	.38	
Galveston, Tex.....	84		1	.96		.62
San Antonio, Tex.....	82	3		.63		.63
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	83			.52		.52
Brownsville, Tex.....	83	1		.59		.49
<b>Ohio Valley and Tennessee:</b>						
Memphis, Tenn.....	80		4	.92	.22	
Nashville, Tenn.....	77		4	.98		.04
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	78		2	.87	.41	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	76		3	1.03		.07
Louisville, Ky.....	78		9	.94	1.48	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	74		7	1.12		.21
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	75		7	.86	.06	
Columbus, Ohio.....	73		7	.81	1.27	
Pittsburg, Pa.....	74		7	1.09	.85	
<b>Lake Region:</b>						
Oswego, N. Y.....	66		5	.84	2.13	
Rochester, N. Y.....	71		9	.66	1.90	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	66		6	.77	2.55	
Erie, Pa.....	71		9	.73	2.51	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	69		6	.91	.46	
Sandusky, Ohio.....	74		9	.87	1.67	
Toledo, Ohio.....	74			.77		
Detroit, Mich.....	70		8	.84	1.06	
Port Huron, Mich.....	69		8	.66	.94	
Alpena, Mich.....	62		3	.80	.08	
Marquette, Mich.....	62		3	.80		.38
Grand Haven, Mich.....	67		8	.80	.03	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	67		5	.80		.04
Chicago, Ill.....	71		8	.91	.41	
Duluth, Minn.....	62		1	.94		.92
<b>Upper Mississippi Valley:</b>						
St. Paul, Minn.....	70		9	.80	.54	
La Crosse, Wis.....	71		9	1.05		.29
Dubuque, Iowa.....	72		8	1.22	1.64	
Davenport, Iowa.....	73		7	.94	2.08	

\*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the accumulated excess or deficiency of the week these should be multiplied by seven.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 4, 1892—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>Upper Mississippi Valley—Cont'd.</b>						
Des Moines, Iowa.....	73	.....	7	1.06	1.14	.....
Keokuk, Iowa.....	74	.....	7	1.05	.13	.....
Springfield, Ill.....	75	.....	8	.91	2.40	.....
Cairo, Ill.....	77	.....	4	.98	.....	.54
St. Louis, Mo.....	77	.....	6	1.00	.66	.....
<b>Missouri Valley:</b>						
Springfield, Mo.....	76	.....	6	1.08	.46	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	76	.....	5	1.00	.36	.....
Concordia, Kans.....	75	.....	4	.73	.45	.....
Omaha, Nebr.....	74	.....	5	1.47	.....	1.19
Yankton, S. Dak.....	72	.....	6	.94	.74	.....
Valentine, Nebr.....	70	.....	3	.70	.....	.30
Huron, S. Dak.....	70	.....	7	.91	.....	.45
Pierre, S. Dak.....	72	.....	5	.66	.....	.24
<b>Extreme Northwest:</b>						
Moorhead, Minn.....	66	.....	5	1.02	.....	.....
Saint Vincent, Minn.....	64	.....	4	.66	.....	.60
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	68	.....	6	.59	.....	.45
Buford, Fort, N. Dak.....	68	.....	4	.59	.....	.05
<b>Rocky Mountain Slope:</b>						
Havre, Mont.....	65	1	.....	.59	.....	.53
Helena, Mont.....	64	2	.....	.30	.....	.26
Spokane, Wash.....	66	5	.....	.37	.89	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	72	3	.....	.14	.....	.12
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	65	.....	2	.32	.....	.26
North Platte, Nebr.....	72	.....	5	.70	.....	.69
Denver, Colo.....	70	.....	.....	.39	.....	.27
Montrose, Colo.....	68	3	.....	.14	.....	.13
Pueblo, Colo.....	73	.....	1	.39	.....	.33
Dodge City, Kans.....	76	.....	3	.65	.....	.54
Abilene, Tex.....	81	1	.....	.45	.....	.19
El Paso, Tex.....	84	3	.....	.33	.....	.33
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	68	4	.....	.41	.....	.40
Tucson, Ariz.....	88	4	.....	.55	.....	.55
<b>Pacific Coast:</b>						
Olympia, Wash.....	61	3	.....	.28	.....	.28
Portland, Oreg.....	65	2	.....	.23	.....	.23
Roseburg, Oreg.....	64	2	.....	.24	.....	.24
Red Bluff, Cal.....	78	.....	.....	.05	.....	.....
Sacramento, Cal.....	71	4	.....	.00	.....	.....
San Francisco, Cal.....	60	1	.....	.00	.....	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	70	.....	.....	.00	.....	.....
San Diego, Cal.....	67	.....	4	.00	.....	.....
Yuma, Ariz.....	88	6	.....	.00	.....	.....

\*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the accumulated excess or deficiency of the week these should be multiplied by seven.

## FOREIGN.

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

*Cholera precautions at Suez—Result of the sanitary conference in Paris.*[Editorial *British Medical Journal*, June 18, 1892.]

The Venice Sanitary Conference was never looked upon in this country as having arrived at conclusions which were likely to be acceptable to the British Government and to British commerce, the restrictions and detention of shipping being in excess of any such danger as could be recognized by English authorities. Hence the recent meeting in Paris of delegates on the part of France, Austria, and Great Britain. The Paris conference has now concluded its labors, and last week a fresh convention, dealing with shipping at Suez, was signed by Mr. Constantine Phipps of the British Embassy, and by Dr. Thorne Thorne on the part of Great Britain, by M. Barrère, Prof. Brouardel, and Dr. Proust on behalf of France, and by Count Keufstein on behalf of Austria-Hungary; and the Government of the latter country has undertaken to submit the document for the approval of the other Governments who were represented at Venice. The changes which have been made since the meeting at Venice are substantial ones, and they relate in the main to a greatly diminished severity as regards those persons who are healthy, but who have hitherto been looked upon as contaminated because they have traveled on the same ship as one or more cholera patients.

Cholera patients are to be landed in a hospital, but no persons other than these are to be looked upon as contaminated, except the nurses of the sick and those who have been in actual contact with infection, a limitation which at once reduces the restrictions to a minimum. If these people be kept on board, the vessel will be detained for a period varying from a few hours to five days, according to the date of the last attack, in order to see if they sicken; but if they are landed, even this diminished detention can not be insisted on. Vessels, such as cargo vessels, having no doctor on board, will be dealt with more according to the judgment of the doctors on the Alexandria board, but in such cases the crew are the only individuals who will come under their control. The convention requires that proper means of isolation are to be established at Moses's Wells near Suez, and that adequate means of disinfection are to be provided. But when steam power is available on board, the disinfection can generally be done on board, and where this is practicable, the outside limit of detention for purposes of disinfection will be twenty-four hours. The full details of the modification have to be submitted to the other powers before publication, but it is quite evident that the passage in quarantine of so-called infected vessels has been freed from many unnecessary restrictions, and that a number of useless detentions will be avoided if the several powers concerned agree to follow the lead of England, France, and Austria.

*Increase of fatal disease among cattle in Senegal, Africa.*—P. Strickland, United States consul at Goree-Dakar, under date of June 7, writes as follows:

The cattle disease reported in my last dispatch of May 9 has since continued its ravages. Most of the once large flocks of Senegambia have



been very much decimated, and some probably entirely exterminated. One party in this immediate vicinity, who furnished for the markets, saved only two out of a drove of more than two hundred, and from all parts of the country like reports continue to come in. The animals, it appears, soon after being attacked are seized with cholera symptoms; their flesh becomes soft, so that a knife penetrates it easily. It is said that neither buzzards nor jackals will touch the carcasses of the animals which die of that dreadful disease.

CHINA—*Hongkong*.—Month of April, 1892. Total deaths, 303, including phthisis pulmonalis, 47; smallpox, 5; measles, 1; and beriberi, 9.

CUBA—*Havana*.—The United States sanitary inspector, under date of June 25, 1892, reports as follows:

There were 151 deaths in this city during the week ending June 23, 1892.

Four of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 22 new cases, 9 were caused by enteric fever, 3 by so-called pernicious fever, 2 by glanders, and 1 by hydrophobia. So far the type of yellow fever is mild.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended June 18 corresponded to an annual rate of 17.8 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,185,736. The lowest rate was recorded in Hull, viz, 11.2, and the highest in Liverpool, viz, 22.9 a thousand.

*London*.—One thousand four hundred and two deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 1; measles, 111; scarlet fever, 29; diphtheria, 34; whooping cough, 39; enteric fever, 8; and diarrhea and dysentery, 39. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 17.1 a thousand. In greater London 1,743 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 15.8 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included smallpox, 2; measles, 26; and whooping cough, 15.

*Ireland*.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 18, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 24.9 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Lisburn, viz, 4.3, and the highest in Wexford, viz, 31.6 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 212 deaths were registered, including measles 27 and whooping cough 5.

*Scotland*.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 18 corresponded to an annual rate of 17.7 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Edinburgh, viz, 11.2, and the highest in

Glasgow, viz, 21.2 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 493, including measles, 27; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 2; whooping cough, 27; and diarrhea, 6.

HAITI—*Port au Prince*—*Diphtheria*.—The United States consul-general writes as follows, dated June 15, 1892:

I have to inclose the accompanying extract from *Le Moniteur*, the official publication of the Haitien Government, in which the medical jury warns the population of the existence of several cases of diphtheria. Although the disease has not reached the epidemic stage, I shall make note in all bills of health of the existence of the malady, and I will continue to do so until the same medical authorities announce the suppression of the disease.

HONDURAS—*Yellow fever*.—The United States consul at San Juan del Norte, under date of June 17, 1892, writes as follows:

I have the honor to report that I this day cabled you—

“*Dorian* left for New York without my bill of health. She came from Puerto Cortez and Livingston, where yellow fever prevails; carries passengers from there.”

I have heard these facts from Mr. Eugene Colson, an American citizen and merchant of this city, who was a passenger from New York on the *Dorian*, and also from the conversation of Mr. J. G. Owens and Mr. M. F. Saville of the museum of Harvard College, who were in Honduras digging for antiquities, and who held letters of recommendation to consular officers from you, and who left Honduras hastily, in the general exodus, leaving behind their clothing, blankets, and even rifles.

They also stated that yellow fever was raging at San Pedro Sula, the inland terminus of the railway from Puerto Cortez; that deaths were occurring in some of these three named places at the rate of 20 per day; that the people were fleeing, all who could get away; that two out of four doctors at San Pedro Sula had died and one had run away.

Feeling it my duty to advise you of these facts, I used my judgment and went to the expense of a cablegram.

This city, as well as Bluefields, whence I have just returned, are all perfectly healthy and free from fever up to the present.

RUSSIA—*Cholera*.—The following dispatch has been received from the Department of State:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1892.

Our vice-consul at Odessa, Russia, has cabled, June 29: Cholera, Baku, Caucasus.

JOHN W. FOSTER,  
*Secretary of State.*

ST. HELENA.—Two weeks ended May 30, 1892. Population, 3,900. Total deaths, 2. None from contagious disease.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Vienna	May 28	1,406,933	806					1	7	12	21	8
Naples	Mar 19	527,586	289					1			1	
Naples	Mar 26	527,586	296			1		1		1		
Naples	Apr 2	527,586	267							1		
Warsaw	June 4	490,417	256			3				6		
Brussels	June 11	482,158	175					3				
Lyons	June 11	430,000	163									
Amsterdam	May 21	426,480	193									
Amsterdam	May 28	426,480	170				1					
Amsterdam	June 4	426,480	170					3				
Amsterdam	June 11	426,480	132									
Copenhagen	June 11	326,000	126									
Odessa	June 11	302,000	202					2				
Cologne	June 18	292,741	131									
Dresden	June 11	286,200	122								3	6
Belfast	June 11	253,922	113									
Palermo	June 11	250,000	95					1			1	
Rottercp	June 11	241,263	88									
Rotterdam	June 18	216,679	94			15		9				
Prague	June 11	183,703	131									
Frank fort-on-the-Main	June 11	180,000	66			7		2				
Venice	June 11	161,670	57								12	
Trieste	June 4	158,051	61								1	
Trieste	June 11	158,054	64					1				
Ghent	June 11	156,208	60			1						2
Nuremberg	June 4	149,506	76									
Hogo	May 28	142,394	27					1		3		
Hogo	June 4	142,394	50				1			1		
Funchal	June 11	140,000	20								1	
Stuttgart	June 18	139,659	52								5	
Bremen	June 11	124,940	43									
Havre	June 11	116,369	59					2			1	
Crefeld	June 11	108,000	88								1	
Crefeld	June 18	108,000	58									
Aix-la-Chapelle	June 12	106,651	56									
Gothenburg	June 11	105,800	37							1		
Zurich	June 11	91,323	19									
Mannheim	June 11	80,000	52								1	
Georgetown, Demerara	May 21	53,176	87									
Georgetown, Demerara	May 28	53,176	100									
Georgetown, Demerara	June 4	53,176	97									
Trapani	June 11	43,095	7									
Marsala	June 11	40,131	19									
Guayaquil	May 3	40,000	43					1				
Guayaquil	May 10	40,000	34			1						
Guayaquil	May 17	40,000	44									
Guayaquil	May 24	40,000	48									
Guayaquil	May 31	40,000	43									
Guayaquil	June 7	40,000	44									
Guayaquil	June 14	40,000	31									
Gibraltar	June 12	25,755	7									
Schiedam	June 18	25,371	7									
Vera Cruz	June 24	25,000	15									
Virgenti	June 11	23,847	13			10						
Kingston, Can	June 24	19,264	1									
Sagua la Grande	June 18	18,109	8									
Rio Grande do Sul	May 7	17,000	13									
Hamilton	June 13	15,123	1									
Hamilton	June 20	15,123	3									
St. George's	June 13	15,013	1									
St. George's	June 20	15,013	3									
Flushing	June 18	14,000	2									
Matamoras	June 24	12,000	5									
Guelph	June 25	10,539	3									
Queenstown	June 18	10,340	6								1	
Tuxpan	June 11	10,280	4									
Chatham	June 25	10,000	2									
Sarnia	June 25	6,600	1									

OFFICIAL :

WALTER WYMAN,

Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.