

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Typhus fever at El Paso, Tex., and Zacatecas, Mexico.

The following reports have been received from the United States sanitary inspector:

EL PASO, TEX., *November 25, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to respectfully acknowledge the receipt of telegraphic leave, dated November 19, 1892, to attend American Public Health Association Congress, city of Mexico, and regret to inform you that on account of the latest report from Zacatecas, Mexico, typhus, reported to Surgeon-General's Office October 14, 1892, being on the increase, I thought it my duty to remain at my post, as frequently passengers arrive from Zacatecas at Paso del Norte, Mexico, who are closely examined and detained from three to five days before permitted entry into the United States; but notwithstanding, one passenger (American) escaped, and is now sick with typhus in the pest house of El Paso, Tex.

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

EL PASO, TEX., *November 30, 1892.*

SIR: On account of reliable information of the increase of typhus in the city of Zacatecas, Mexico, and the fact that an American from that city, lately arrived at El Paso, Tex., took sick with "typhus," the city of El Paso, Tex., proclaimed quarantine against Zacatecas, Mexico, of which I inclose a true copy. On the 24th of November, 1892, a party of American physicians passed through El Paso, Tex., on their way to the city of Mexico to attend the annual meeting of the "American Public Health Association." Many of these physicians and their families intend to return by the way of El Paso, and as tourists usually lay over at Zacatecas, Mexico, I deem it my duty to inform the secretary of the American Public Health Association, by telegram, to warn returning physicians not to stop over at Zacatecas.

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

QUARANTINE PROCLAMATION BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF EL PASO, TEX.

To whom it may concern :

Whereas typhus fever exists in Zacatecas, Mexico, quarantine is hereby declared by the board of health of the city of El Paso, Tex., against all persons who are now or may have been in the said city of Zacatecas within the last twenty days, and all such persons are hereby warned not to enter this city without the permission of the board of health of the city.

JOSEPH MAGOFFIN,
President of the Board of Health.

Attest :

W. M. YANDELL,
Ex-officio Secretary Board of Health.

EL PASO, November 25, 1892.

Inspection of immigrants at Sault St. Marie, Mich.

Under date of November 30, 1892, the following report has been received from Acting Assistant Surg. Floyd :

Ninety immigrants arrived at the Canada Sault yesterday, having landed at Halifax from steamer *Sardinia* and here by Canada Pacific Railroad. I detained and inspected them and disinfected their baggage by steam. They are all healthy, and were released to-day by State board.

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

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended December 3, 1892.

Four vessels inspected and passed.

Eight vessels spoken and passed.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended November 26, 1892.

Five vessels inspected and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended November 23, 1892.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

Week ended November 30, 1892.

Four vessels inspected and passed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended November 26, 1892.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Norwegian bark Sappho.....	Nov. 23	London.....	Sapelo.....	Held for disinfection.	
Norwegian bark Frigga.....	Nov. 26	Gloucester, England.	Savannahdo.....	
Norwegian bark Jomfrüland..	Nov. 26	Antwerp.....	Tybee for orders.do.....	

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

ALABAMA—*Mobile*.—Month of October, 1892. Population, 31,076. Total deaths, 105, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4; enteric fever, 2; and diphtheria, 1.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended November 26, 1892. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, indicate that cerebro-spinal meningitis, inflammation of kidney, diphtheria, inflammation of bowels, cholera morbus, remittent fever, puerperal fever, pleuritis, and intermittent fever increased, and that cholera infantum, dysentery, and measles decreased in area of prevalence. Diphtheria was reported present during the week at 46 places, scarlet fever at 43, enteric fever at 38, and measles at 8 places.

NEW JERSEY—*Hudson County*.—Month of October, 1892. Total deaths, 475, including phthisis pulmonalis, 47; enteric fever, 14; scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria, 12; and whooping cough, 7.

NEW YORK.—Month of October, 1892. Reports to the State board of health from eight districts, including New York City, Brooklyn, and 147 other cities, towns, and villages, show a total of 9,092 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 996; smallpox, 27; enteric fever, 205; scarlet fever, 96; croup and diphtheria, 551; measles, 26; and whooping cough, 78. Contagious and infectious diseases caused 17.74 per cent of the deaths, the average for the past seven years being 19.24; in September it was 23.59. This diminution is more than accounted for by the large decrease in deaths from diarrheal diseases, there being an increase in deaths from diphtheria from 372 to 550. This increase is, however, always found to occur in October, and is not above the average; its prevalence has been reported from numerous localities; 3.97 per cent of the deaths in rural localities were from this cause, and in six large cities, 6.07. Scarlet fever shows a slight increase, chiefly in the cities, but six deaths having occurred in the rural districts. From typhoid fever there were fewer deaths than in September, and fewer than the average; of 1,587 deaths in rural localities, 3.28 per cent were from typhoid fever, while less than 1.5 of the deaths in large cities were from this cause. There were 27 deaths from smallpox, all of which occurred in the maritime district; it appeared in Albany November 1, but is limited to one family. A number of deaths have been reported as due to epidemic influenza, but no increase is shown in the deaths from local diseases as due to it.

VIRGINIA—*Lynchburg*.—Month of November, 1892. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 36, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4; enteric fever, 1; and scarlet fever, 1.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended November 28, 1892.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.....	34		2	1.05		.98
Portland, Me.....	31		1	.98		.98
Boston, Mass.....	40		7	1.07		1.00
Block Island, R. I.....	43		8	.91		.73
Woods Holl.....	39		6	1.09		1.05
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	37		7	.70		.60
New York, N. Y.....	42		9	.80		.45
Philadelphia, Pa.....	41		7	.73	.08	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	43		10	.84		.58
Baltimore, Md.....	44		11	.77		.48
Washington, D. C.....	43		10	.63		.22
Lynchburg, Va.....	45		12	.77		.37
Norfolk, Va.....	49		11	.76		.53
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	49		10	.83		.79
Wilmington, N. C.....	54		11	.67		.67
Charleston, S. C.....	53		7	.66		.66
Augusta, Ga.....	56		6	.77		.67
Savannah, Ga.....	57		6	.54		.50
Jacksonville, Fla.....	61		7	.57		.57
Key West, Fla.....	73		4	.53		.53
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	50		5	1.00		.72
Pensacola, Fla.....	58	1		1.05		.63
Mobile, Ala.....	56	1		.98		.94
Montgomery, Ala.....	54		2	.94		.93
Vicksburg, Miss.....	55	2		1.19		1.19
New Orleans, La.....	60	3		1.05		1.05
Shreveport, La.....	54	4		1.12		1.12
Fort Smith, Ark.....	48		2	.79		.32
Little Rock, Ark.....	50		4	1.36	.89	
Palestine, Tex.....	55	8		1.05		.55
Galveston, Tex.....	62	7		1.05		1.04
San Antonio, Tex.....	57	12		.49		.42
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	62	8		.66		.66
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	49		4	1.06	.79	
Nashville, Tenn.....	47		8	.89	.09	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	48		7	1.05		.52
Knoxville, Tenn.....	45		8	.96		.44
Louisville, Ky.....	45		9	.94	.01	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	39		10	.90		.14
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	43		12	.77	.14	
Columbus, Ohio.....	39		10	.77		.53
Pittsburg, Pa.....	41		11	.56		.07
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	36		8	.82		.77
Rochester, N. Y.....	36		8	.63		.24
Buffalo, N. Y.....	37		8	.84		.66
Erie, Pa.....	39		9	1.02		.77
Cleveland, Ohio.....	38		7	.63		.24
Toledo, Ohio.....	38		9	.70		.27
Detroit, Mich.....	38		9	.63		.26
Port Huron, Mich.....	34		10	.39		.20
Alpena, Mich.....	31		7	.62	.08	
Marquette, Mich.....	30		5	.66		.39
Grand Haven, Mich.....	36		6	.56	.02	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	30		7	.68		.54
Chicago, Ill.....	33		5	.42		.17
Duluth, Minn.....	26		7	.60		.43
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	28		9	.35	.41	
La Crosse, Wis.....	32		9	.28		.06
Dubuque, Iowa.....	33		8	.35		.21
Davenport, Iowa.....	36		11	.42	.02	
Des Moines, Iowa.....	34		12	.42	.22	
Keokuk, Iowa.....	38		7	.35		.13
Springfield, Ill.....	40		10	.42	.44	
Cairo, Ill.....	45		11	.63	.19	

*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 November 28, 1892—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley—Cont'd.						
St. Louis, Mo.	43		8	.93	.19	
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.	43		10	.63	.35	
Kansas City, Mo.	40		5	.80		.42
Concordia, Kans.	38		7	.49		.42
Omaha, Nebr.	35		5	.28		.27
Yankton, S. Dak.	32		5	.28		.25
Valentine, Nebr.	34		7	.14	.14	
Huron, S. Dak.	27		9	.07	.05	
Pierre, S. Dak.	29		11	.07	.58	
Extreme Northwest:						
Moorehead, Minn.	21		12	.07	.09	
St. Vincent, Minn.	17		8	.14	.14	
Bismarck, N. Dak.	24		7	.07		.03
Fort Buford, N. Dak.	24		11	.14	.21	
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.	27		11	.07	.45	
Helena, Mont.	29		23	.18	.65	
Spokane, Wash.	35	2		.43	1.12	
Salt Lake City, Utah.	38		3	.14	1.13	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	33	3		.35	.33	
North Platte, Nebr.	34	5		.07		.07
Denver, Colo.	38		2	.13		.09
Montrose, Colo.	34	6		.14		.14
Pueblo, Colo.	38	3		.21		.20
Dodge City, Kans.	39	3		.07		.07
Abilene, Tex.	51	2		.14		.11
El Paso, Tex.	50	3		.11		.11
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	36	9		.63		.63
Tucson, Ariz.	55	3		.14		.14
Pacific Coast:						
Olympia, Wash. †						
Portland, Oregon †						
Roseburg, Oregon	45		1	.92	1.80	
Red Bluff, Cal.	51		4	.89	3.09	
Sacramento, Cal.	52		3	.67	2.25	
San Francisco, Cal.	55		3	.82	1.39	
Los Angeles, Cal.	59		3	.48	3.15	
San Diego, Cal.	58		2	.26		.18
Yuma, Ariz.	61		2	.09		.09

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

† Missing.

FOREIGN.

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

Cholera in Galicia, Austria.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Vienna, November 5, 1892.

SIR: I beg to inclose the latest official cholera report relating to Galicia, Austria, publishing 20 new cases up to November 2, and a pamphlet called, "Guide for Disinfection during a Cholera Period," published by the ministry of the interior, which may be of interest to you.

The cholera returns for the month of October show that in Galicia 136 deaths were registered as due to the disease. During the week from October 26 to November 2, 20 new cases occurred, of which 13 were fatal. In Vienna only 3 deaths were registered as due to cholera. The issue of daily bulletins for Vienna has been suspended, as the official announcement in the official organ of November 3, which order was signed by Statthalter Kielmannsegge on the 1st instant, declares Vienna free from Asiatic cholera. In Bohemia 1 and in South Styria 2 deaths only were recorded.

In Buda-Pesth the daily record of cases of cholera asiatica varies, according to newspaper reports, from 15 to 25 cases per day, of which about 25 per cent are proving fatal. Consul Hammond, at Buda-Pesth, again failed to report the official figures, although his attention has been repeatedly called to the necessity of making regular sanitary reports.

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

JULIUS GOLDSCHMIDT,

Consul-General.

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

Cholera at Batoum—Steamship Efficient left the above-named port for Baltimore.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Batoum, November 5, 1892.

SIR: I beg to state that I have issued a bill of health to the British steamship *Efficient*, leaving to-day with licorice root for Baltimore.

As I stated in a footnote on the bill of health, "cholera still exists in the Caucasus to a certain extent. It is officially stated that the number of cases in Batoum from the first week in July to date has been 27, and that the last cases (3) occurred on the 29th of October." The licorice root has not, of course, been disinfected.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

T. HARPER HALL,

Acting Consul.

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

Suspension of quarantine regulations against cholera at Rotterdam.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Rotterdam, November 18, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to say that regulations hitherto in force to prevent the introduction of cholera into the Netherlands, that is to say, the inspection, supervision, and surveillance at the frontiers, of persons and merchandise entering the Netherlands, and the inspection of incoming vessels from sea, have been this day suspended, and the medical men who have served as inspectors have been discharged.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

WALTER E. GARDINER,
United States Consul.

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

No cholera at Hamburg.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hamburg, November 5, 1892.

SIR: Confirming my cable of the 2d instant reading, "Official reports show no Asiatic cholera here since October 26," I beg to inclose a translation of a communication received by me from the mayor of Hamburg, which confirms this information, and requests me to inform my Government of certain precautionary measures adopted by the Hamburg Government to prevent the spreading of the disease in the harbor and shipping of Hamburg.

I will add that on the 3d instant the cholera commission of the Senate officially announced the death of a person who had been taken sick on October 14, and whose death took place on October 22, and that the bacteriological examination had shown that cholera was the cause of death.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHAS. F. JOHNSON,
United States Consul.

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

[Translation.]

HAMBURG, *November 2, 1892.*

SIR: Referring to my communication of the 10th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit to you in the inclosures an ordnance of the Senate issued on the 17th of last month which is of great importance for the maintenance of the good sanitary condition which has fortunately been restored to the Hamburg state and in particular to this port. This ordnance has only been issued after the necessary number of physicians had been engaged on the 4th of last month, whose sole occupation consists in watching the ships and vessels of every kind anchoring at the different landing places of this port.

According to the report of the medical inspector, dated the 31st of last month, there are employed in the five precincts into which the entire harbor has been divided for this purpose, thirteen physicians,

under the direction of one chief physician for the purpose, of examining the seagoing and river craft anchoring here, so that they can be inspected daily. The inspection extends to the state of health of the crew and to the sanitary condition of their living and sleeping rooms, the privies, and the bilge water. Particular attention is paid to supplying all sorts of craft with good drinking water. The ships that are not lying adjacent to the quays are visited for these purposes by means of steam launches. These steam launches also supply the ships with the necessary materials for the regular disinfection of excrements free of charge. If sick persons are on board they are without exception removed to the hospital and the infected rooms are at once disinfected.

The respective ship will be subject, if the occasion requires it, to a six days' quarantine. In case of necessity the rest of the crew will be removed from the ship and quartered in the lodging house, Concordia, which has been fitted up for this purpose, and which can accomodate 400 to 500 persons. There they will be under medical observation for six days.

In consequence of these measures, which have been strictly enforced, we have succeeded in finding every new case of sickness and in preventing the spread of the contagion, thus protecting the ships from infection. The epidemic may be regarded as extinct in the whole territory of the Hamburg state. In the harbor of this city in particular no case of cholera has occurred since the 13th of last month, as can be seen from the accompanying bulletin of the cholera commission of the Senate of the 31st of last month.

The bacteriological examination which took place in the newly erected hygienic institute, has shown that the sporadic cases reported after this date were not cholera.

As the foregoing information in regard to the sanitary measures adopted in this port will doubtless be of value to your Government in considering the advisability of the removal of the quarantine and disinfecting measures to which ships and merchandise coming from Hamburg have been subjected, I take the liberty to respectfully solicit your kind mediation in this respect, and have the honor to remain,

Most respectfully,

VERSMANN.

To Hon. CHAS. F. JOHNSON,
United States Consul.

Disappearance of cholera at Marseilles, France.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, November 9, 1892.

SIR: Referring to my No. 146 of October 24, I have now the honor to report the decline and apparent disappearance of the cholera. On the 6th instant the local authorities decided to discontinue the publication of daily bulletins, as there had been no cholera deaths for several days preceding.

Clean bills of health are now given to departing vessels.

The deaths from October 24 to 31 were: On October 24, 36 deaths, cholera 5; on October 25, 23 deaths, cholera 1; on October 26, 24 deaths, cholera 2; on October 27, 18 deaths, cholera 2; on October 28, 30 deaths, cholera 1; on October 29, 30 deaths, cholera 0; on October 30, 28 deaths, cholera 1.

For the month of October the total mortality was 827. Of this number, 50 were Asiatic cholera and 111 diarrhea gastroenretitis. The mortality for the month was within the mean of the preceding years: October, 1889, 836; October, 1890, 880; October, 1891, 755; October, 1892, 827; and for the population, 407,000, was in no way alarming; in other words, the disease was not epidemic at Marseilles.

It is admitted that there are in Marseilles every summer a few cholera cases which the authorities keep secret.

This summer it was impossible to carry out that policy successfully, as every one was expecting the dread malady to appear, and when the consuls cabled its presence to their respective governments, the mayor was compelled to acknowledge the true state of affairs.

Since the 1st of November there have been only 3 deaths from cholera, and there have been none in the past four days; while the total daily mortality from all causes has averaged the same as for the month of October.

As regards wool and hides from infected countries originally which have been invoiced at this consulate, the measures taken to prevent the introduction of cholera into the United States through their medium were reported to the Department in my dispatches numbered 132, of July 9; 133, of July 23, and 137, of August 19. I interpret the cable of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, transmitted me under date of October 13 by the vice consul-general at Paris, as justifying and approving these measures. The cable referred to reads:

“Treasury suspects infected Russian wools are shipped to uninfected European countries and thence to the United States as native wools. Instruct consuls to watch and prevent reshipment such wools without prescribed disinfection. Note on invoice failure to disinfect. Inform, etc. Foster.”

As the cholera existed at Marseilles at the time the above message was received, the instruction has been made to apply to all wools of whatever origin shipped from here to the United States since the receipt of the message during the prevalence of the cholera at Marseilles; and the instruction will be continued in force for all wools and hides, where such wools and hides were in this city during the period, October 1 to November the 7th, as well as for all Russian infected wools, until the instruction shall be countermanded.

As regards rags, no shipments of which have been made since the month of July, I understand from Treasury Circular No. 13126, of August 19, that they can now be shipped from Marseilles if properly disinfected, for the reason that cholera has not prevailed here in epidemic form and now does not exist at all.

Requesting your instruction in the above matter,

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES B. TRAIL.

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

Sanitary condition of Rouen, France.

The following report has been received from the United States consul, dated November 25, 1892:

The month of October witnessed the decline and end of the choleraic epidemic. The statistics also show a decrease in this month of deaths

as compared with the month of September, although the number is large, 311, of which 173 were in the city and 138 in the hospitals. Deducting 44 deaths attributed to cholera nostras and typhoid fever, we find that the number is about the average for the same month in previous years. The typhoid fever seems in a fair way to disappear in the same way that the cholera did.

The sanitary situation appears thus greatly improved. The mortality among young children is and continues to be excessive. Throughout the consular district the state of the health is about as usual at this season of the year. Sanitary precautions have effectually stamped out cholera.

Smallpox at Tangier, Morocco.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Tangier, Morocco, November 7, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of your Department and of the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, that smallpox has broken out in a malignant form in the villages round about Tangier, and has lately appeared in Tangier.

This disease is confined principally to the Moors, and is attributed to the presence of the Sultan's troops in the neighborhood of Tangier.

From the want of any sort of registration and statistics in Morocco, it is simply impossible for me to send you the regular weekly reports of contagious diseases, and I can only report the increase or abatement of the disease as it occurs.

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

F. A. MATHEWS.

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

GIBRALTAR.—The following notices have been received from the United States consul:

Notice.—Gibraltar, November 9, 1892. It has been decided by the board of health that arrivals from Marseilles with clean bills of health, viséed by the British consul, and having health on board, be admitted to free pratique.

By order:

JOHN C. KING,
Secretary to the Board of Health.

Notice.—Gibraltar, November 11, 1892. The board of health this day decided that arrivals from the ports of Rotterdam, Rouen, and Dunkirk, with clean bills of health and having health on board, be admitted to free pratique.

The board also decided to remove the restrictions on the admission of passengers from Tangier, specified in the order of the board dated the 1st instant.

By order:

JOHN C. KING,
Secretary to the Board of Health.

Notice.—Gibraltar, November 21, 1892. It has been decided by the board of health that arrivals from Antwerp with clean bills of health, viséed by the British consul, and having health on board, be admitted to free pratique.

By order:

JOHN C. KING,
Secretary to the Board of Health.

BAHAMAS—*Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.*—Two weeks ended November 2, 1892. Population, 3,686. Total deaths, 6.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS—*Santiago.*—Month of September, 1892. Population, 4,630. Total deaths, 17. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

CUBA—*Havana.*—The United States sanitary inspector reports as follows, under date of November 26, 1892:

There were 158 deaths in this city during the week ending November 24, 1892.

Eighteen of those deaths were caused by yellow fever (with approximately 63 new cases), 10 were caused by enteric fever, 3 by so-called pernicious fever, 2 by diphtheria and croup, and 1 by glanders.

Five of the deaths from yellow fever were in the military hospital among members of the army and navy, while the remaining 13 occurred in civil hospitals and different parts of the city.

Santiago de Cuba.—Two weeks ended October 15, 1892. Total deaths, 37, including phthisis pulmonalis, 7, and whooping cough, 1.

FRANCE—*Nantes.*—Month of September, 1892. Population, 127,482. Total deaths, 219, including cholera, 1; small-pox, 1; typhus fever, 9; enteric fever, 25; and diphtheria, 6.

INDIA—*Singapore.*—Month of September, 1892. Total deaths, 404, including fever, 117; and beri-beri, 27.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended November 12 corresponded to an annual rate of 19.5 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,188,449. The lowest rate was recorded in Leicester, viz, 13.0, and the highest in Preston, viz, 29.6 a thousand.

London.—One thousand five hundred and thirty-eight deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 29; scarlet fever, 32; diphtheria, 51; whooping cough, 10; enteric fever, 9; and diarrhea and dysentery, 13. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 18.8 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 357 deaths. In greater London 1,942 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.6 a thousand of the population.

In the "outer ring" the deaths included diphtheria, 12; measles, 30; and scarlet fever, 5.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Two weeks ended November 12, 1892. Population, 186,345. Total deaths, 130.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended November 12, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 19.5 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Lisburn, viz, 4.3, and the highest in Lurgan, viz, 31.9 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 160 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 4; and measles, 2.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended November 19 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 Dundee, viz, 17.1, and the highest in Leith, viz, 37.2 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 598, including measles, 65; scarlet fever, 24; diphtheria, 6; whooping cough, 7; fever, 11; diarrhea, 11; and small-pox, 3.

SWITZERLAND—*Lucerne*.—Month of October, 1892. Population, 22,000. Total deaths, 20.

Status of the cholera epidemic.

[Translated for this Bureau from the Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift, Berlin, November 24, 1892.]

GERMANY.—From November 5 to 12 only 2 new cases were reported; no deaths. The official medical inspection on the *Peene* and *Trebel* and the inspection of vessels at Dömitz and Eldenschleuse have been discontinued.

NETHERLANDS.—During the week ended November 12 there were 22 deaths from cholera. Most of these occurred in the southern provinces. Numerous cases and deaths are reported from a number of localities in Holland. At Utrecht, November 15, there were 4 cases and 2 deaths.

AUSTRIA—*Galicja*.—The epidemic seems to be gaining ground in Hungary. It was at first confined to the provinces on the Danube and Theiss, but it has now spread to the mountain districts of Liptan and Trenczin. The disease is very violent in many communes in the Torontaler district, especially in Aradacz (1,800 inhabitants), where, according to recent reports, the daily number of cases has been from 30 to 57. At Jasenovac, in Slavonic Croatia, from October 28 to 31, there were 15 cases and 3 deaths. The epidemic has declined in Budapesth. The latest reports show from 3 to 11 cases daily, with very few deaths. Medical Supervisor Gebhardt places the number of cases during October at 680, with a mortality of 54 per cent. He attributes the epidemic solely to the drinking of unfiltered river water. It may be of interest in this connection to note the official statement made by Dr. Gibert with regard to the cause of the epidemic at Havre, France, to the effect that the water supply was the same for all parts of the city, while the three foci of the epidemic originated in the narrow streets and under conditions of poverty and bad sewerage. The origin of cholera and typhus in Havre are shown to be identical.

RUSSIA.—Cholera still prevails with violence in many parts of Russia, especially in the governments of Kiev, Tambow, and Cherson. It has broken out again in the city of Astrakhan. In Russian Poland the epidemic has somewhat abated. In the city of Warsaw, from October 17 to November 4, there were 29 cases and 7 deaths; in the government of Siedlec, from October 24 to November 1, 164 cases, 79 deaths; in the government of Lublin, during the same period, 266 cases, 154 deaths; in the government of Radom, from October 22 to 30, 87 cases and 34 deaths; in the government of Kielce, during the same period, 12 cases and 9 deaths; in Volhynia, from October 15 to 22, 257 cases and 129 deaths.

ARABIA.—No new case of cholera has been observed at Hodeida since October 10.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
London.....	Nov. 12.....	5,752,204	1,942					9	37	63	59	
London.....	Nov. 19.....	5,752,204	1,932					15	38	42	50	
Paris.....	Nov. 12.....	2,424,705	851			1		7	1	32	3	4
Paris.....	Nov. 19.....	2,424,705	834	1				12		21	3	5
Calcutta.....	Oct. 15.....	681,650	310	4						1		
Calcutta.....	Oct. 22.....	681,650	359	9								
Glasgow.....	Nov. 12.....	669,059	288			1		6	14	2		
Glasgow.....	Nov. 19.....	669,059	275			3		7	14	3		
Hamburg.....	Nov. 5.....	600,000	230	1				2	6	4		
Naples.....	Aug. 13.....	527,586	216					3		1		
Naples.....	Aug. 20.....	527,586	251					2				
Naples.....	Aug. 27.....	527,586	229									
Naples.....	Sept. 3.....	527,586	216					3				
Liverpool.....	Nov. 12.....	517,951	211					3	3	1		
Liverpool.....	Nov. 19.....	517,951	190				1	3	3			
Warsaw.....	Nov. 5.....	490,417	312	3		12		3	22	13		
Warsaw.....	Nov. 12.....	490,417	291	2		8		2	18	14		
Brussels.....	Nov. 5.....	482,158	161					3		4		
Brussels.....	Nov. 12.....	482,158	129					1		2		
Rome.....	Oct. 8.....	439,150	120					4		2		
Lyons.....	Nov. 5.....	430,000	146					1		4		
Cairo.....	Oct. 27.....	374,838	293				1	6		3		1
Cairo.....	Nov. 3.....	374,838	280				1	8		2		2
Munich.....	Nov. 5.....	366,000	128							12		
Odessa.....	Nov. 5.....	302,000	188	1		3		2	14	3	5	4
Dresden.....	Nov. 5.....	301,400	96					1		5		
Dresden.....	Nov. 12.....	301,400	105							11		
Cologne.....	Nov. 12.....	294,398	108						1	3		5
Edinburgh.....	Nov. 12.....	264,787	106						3	2		
Edinburgh.....	Nov. 19.....	264,787	111						4	2		
Belfast.....	Nov. 12.....	261,046	141					1				
Palermo.....	Nov. 5.....	250,000	107					1				
Antwerp.....	Nov. 5.....	241,263	100			2		10	8	1	6	
Antwerp.....	Nov. 12.....	241,263	90			3		3		3	8	
Alexandria.....	Oct. 27.....	231,396	134							2		5
Alexandria.....	Nov. 3.....	231,396	138							2		1
Rotterdam.....	Nov. 12.....	216,679	94				1		3			
Pernambuco.....	Sept. 22.....	200,000	47					1				
Pernambuco.....	Sept. 29.....	200,000	84					5				
Pernambuco.....	Oct. 6.....	200,000	71				1	4				
Pernambuco.....	Oct. 13.....	200,000	78					4				
Pernambuco.....	Oct. 20.....	200,000	67					6				
Hanover.....	Nov. 5.....	185,200	70				1		1	4		
Prague.....	Nov. 5.....	182,538	107			1			1	4	6	
Genoa.....	Nov. 12.....	181,999	77							2		
Genoa.....	Nov. 19.....	182,022	79			3	1			2		
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Nov. 5.....	180,000	53							2		
Venice.....	Nov. 5.....	162,664	47					1				
Venice.....	Nov. 12.....	162,664	52				1	1		1		
Trieste.....	Nov. 5.....	158,054	61							4		
Nuremberg.....	Oct. 29.....	151,256	71				1			6		
Ghent.....	Nov. 12.....	150,208	60	1				1			1	
Ghent.....	Nov. 19.....	150,208	41					1				
Hiogo.....	Oct. 29.....	142,394	50			2	4					
Hiogo.....	Nov. 5.....	142,394	44			4				2		
Stuttgart.....	Nov. 12.....	139,659	53									
Bremen.....	Nov. 5.....	126,600	33						1			
Stettin.....	Nov. 12.....	117,500	36						1	2		
Stettin.....	Nov. 19.....	117,500	57					1		7		
Catania.....	Nov. 13.....	111,000	58					4	1			
Crefeld.....	Nov. 12.....	108,000	68									
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	Nov. 6.....	107,000	34									
Gothenburg.....	Nov. 5.....	105,800	25									
Rheims.....	Nov. 12.....	105,408	48					1				
Leghorn.....	Nov. 13.....	103,395	32									
Leghorn.....	Nov. 20.....	103,395	33									
Zurich.....	Nov. 5.....	91,323	8				4			3		
Mannheim.....	Nov. 12.....	80,000	37									
Mannheim.....	Nov. 19.....	80,000	23						1			
Mayence.....	Nov. 12.....	72,281	23							1	2	
Mayence.....	Nov. 19.....	72,281	18							1		

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Edinburgh	Nov. 12	69,956	35				1						
Edinburgh	Nov. 19	69,956	50				1						
Jerez de la Frontera	Nov. 5	61,708	37							4	1		
Jerez de la Frontera	Nov. 12	61,708	30							1	1		
Georgetown, Demerara	Oct. 15	53,176	54										
Georgetown, Demerara	Oct. 22	53,176	47										
Georgetown, Demerara	Nov. 5	53,176	53										
Merida	Nov. 17	46,981	154										
Merida	Nov. 15	46,981	39										
Marsala	Nov. 5	40,131	16					1			1		
St. Pierre	Nov. 12	35,300	10										
Gibraltar	Nov. 13	25,755	12										
Gibraltar	Nov. 21	25,755	13					1			1		
Schiedam	Nov. 12	25,533	9										
Girgenti	Nov. 5	23,847	9										
Cienfuegos	Nov. 12	20,000	10										
Cienfuegos	Nov. 19	20,000	22		1								
Cienfuegos	Nov. 26	20,000	11										
Kingston, Can.	Nov. 25	19,264	3										
Kingston, Can.	Dec. 2	19,264	6										
Sagua la Grande	Nov. 12	18,109	7										
Sagua la Grande	Nov. 19	18,109	14										
Sagua la Grande	Nov. 26	18,109	11										
Funchal	Nov. 12	18,000	17								1		
Antigua	Oct. 8	16,664	20										
Antigua	Oct. 15	16,664	21										
Antigua	Oct. 22	16,664	20										
Antigua	Oct. 29	16,664	17										
Antigua	Nov. 5	16,664	21										
Antigua	Nov. 12	16,664	24										
Flushing	Nov. 12	16,000	3										
Hamilton	Nov. 22	15,013	1										
St. Georges	Nov. 21	15,013	1										
St. Thomas, W. I.	Oct. 28	12,019	30										
St. Thomas, W. I.	Nov. 4	12,019	24										
St. Thomas, W. I.	Nov. 11	12,019	36										
St. Thomas, W. I.	Nov. 18	12,019	20										
Matamoras	Nov. 18	12,000	3										
Matamoras	Nov. 25	12,000	2										
Sonneberg	Nov. 13	12,000	6										
Port Stanley and St. Thomas	Nov. 4	10,750	3										
Queenstown	Nov. 19	10,340	2										
Queenstown	Nov. 26	10,340	3										
Tuxpan	Oct. 29	10,280	13										
Tuxpan	Nov. 5	10,280	14										
Tuxpan	Nov. 5	10,280	10										
Chatham	Nov. 19	10,000	1										
Sarnia	Nov. 26	6,600	2										
Amherstburg	Nov. 19	2,260	1										
Amherstburg	Nov. 26	2,260	1										
Coaticook	Nov. 19	2,000	1										
Coaticook	Nov. 26	2,000	1										

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