

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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UNITED STATES.

National Quarantine Law.

The following is the text of the National Quarantine Act which has passed both Houses of Congress and awaits the signature of the President:

AN ACT granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any merchant ship or other vessel from any foreign port or place to enter any port of the United States except in accordance with the provisions of this act and with such rules and regulations of State and municipal health authorities as may be made in pursuance of, or consistent with, this act; and any such vessel which shall enter, or attempt to enter, a port of the United States in violation thereof shall forfeit to the United States a sum, to be awarded in the discretion of the court, not exceeding five thousand dollars, which shall be a lien upon said vessel, to be recovered by proceedings in the proper district court of the United States. In all such proceedings the United States district attorney for such district shall appear on behalf of the United States; and all such proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the rules and laws governing cases of seizure of vessels for violation of the revenue laws of the United States.

SEC. 2. That any vessel at any foreign port clearing for any port or place in the United States shall be required to obtain from the consul, vice-consul, or other consular officer of the United States at the port of departure, or from the medical officer where such officer has been detailed by the President for that purpose, a bill of health, in duplicate, in the form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth the sanitary history and condition of said vessel, and that it has in all respects complied with the rules and regulations in such cases prescribed for securing the best sanitary condition of the said vessel, its cargo, passengers, and crew; and said consular or medical officer is required, before granting such duplicate bill of health, to be satisfied that the matters and things therein stated are true; and for his services in that behalf he shall be entitled to demand and receive such fees as shall by lawful regulation be allowed, to be accounted for as is required in other cases.

The President, in his discretion, is authorized to detail any medical officer of the Government to serve in the office of the consul at any foreign port for the purpose of furnishing information and making the inspection and giving the bills of health hereinbefore mentioned. Any vessel clearing and sailing from any such port without such bill of health, and entering any port of the United States, shall forfeit to the United States not more than five thousand dollars, the amount to be determined by the court, which shall be a lien on the same, to be recovered by proceedings in the proper district court of the United States. In all such proceedings the United States district attorney for such district shall appear on behalf of the United States; and all such proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the rules and laws governing cases of seizure of vessels for violation of the revenue laws of the United States.

SEC. 3. That the Supervising Surgeon General of the Marine-Hospital Service shall, immediately after this act takes effect, examine the quarantine regulations of all State and municipal boards of health, and shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, cooperate with and aid State and municipal boards of health in the execution and enforcement of the rules and regulations of such boards and in the execution and enforcement of the rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States from foreign countries, and into one State or Territory or the District of Columbia from another State or Territory or the District of Columbia; and all rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury shall operate uniformly and in no manner discriminate against any port or place; and at such ports and places within the United States as have no quarantine regulations under State or municipal authority, where such regulations are, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, necessary to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States from foreign countries, or into one State or Territory or the District of Columbia from another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and at such ports and places within the United States where quarantine regulations exist under the authority of the State or municipality which, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, are not sufficient to prevent the introduction of such diseases into the United States, or into one State or Territory or the District of Columbia from another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, if in his judgment it is necessary and proper, make such additional rules and regulations as are necessary to prevent the introduction of such diseases into the United States from foreign countries, or into one State or Territory or the District of Columbia from another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and when said rules and regulations have been made they shall be promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury and enforced by the sanitary authorities of the States and municipalities, where the State or municipal health authorities will undertake to execute and enforce them; but if the State or municipal authorities shall fail or refuse to enforce said rules and regulations the President shall execute and enforce the same and adopt such measures as in his judgment shall be necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of such diseases, and may detail or appoint officers for that purpose.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall make such rules and regulations as are necessary to be observed by vessels at the port of departure and

on the voyage, where such vessels sail from any foreign port or place to any port or place in the United States, to secure the best sanitary condition of such vessel, her cargo, passengers, and crew; which shall be published and communicated to and enforced by the consular officers of the United States. None of the penalties herein imposed shall attach to any vessel or owner or officer thereof until a copy of this act, with the rules and regulations made in pursuance thereof, has been posted up in the office of the consul or other consular officer of the United States for ten days, in the port from which said vessel sailed; and the certificate of such consul or consular officer over his official signature shall be competent evidence of such posting in any court of the United States.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to perform all the duties in respect to quarantine and quarantine regulations which are provided for by this act, and to obtain information of the sanitary condition of foreign ports and places from which contagious and infectious diseases are or may be imported into the United States, and to this end the consular officer of the United States at such ports and places as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury shall make to the Secretary of the Treasury weekly reports of the sanitary condition of the ports and places at which they are respectively stationed, according to such forms as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall also obtain, through all sources accessible, including State and municipal sanitary authorities throughout the United States, weekly reports of the sanitary condition of ports and places within the United States, and shall prepare, publish, and transmit to collectors of customs and to State and municipal health officers and other sanitarians weekly abstracts of the consular sanitary reports and other pertinent information received by him, and shall also, as far as he may be able, by means of the voluntary coöperation of State and municipal authorities, of public associations, and private persons, procure information relating to the climatic and other conditions affecting the public health, and shall make an annual report of his operations to Congress, with such recommendations as he may deem important to the public interests.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time issue to the consular officers of the United States and to the medical officers serving at any foreign port, and otherwise make publicly known, the rules and regulations made by him, to be used and complied with by vessels in foreign ports, for securing the best sanitary condition of such vessels, their cargoes, passengers, and crew, before their departure for any port in the United States, and in the course of the voyage; and all such other rules and regulations as shall be observed in the inspection of the same on the arrival thereof at any quarantine station at the port of destination, and for the disinfection and isolation of the same, and the treatment of cargo and persons on board, so as to prevent the introduction of cholera, yellow fever, or other contagious or infectious diseases; and it shall not be lawful for any vessel to enter said port to discharge its cargo, or land its passengers, except upon a certificate of the health officer at such quarantine station certifying that said rules and regulations have in

all respects been observed and complied with, as well on his part as on the part of the said vessel and its master, in respect to the same and to its cargo, passengers, and crew; and the master of every such vessel shall produce and deliver to the collector of customs at said port of entry, together with the other papers of the vessel, the said bills of health required to be obtained at the port of departure and the certificate herein required to be obtained from the health officer at the port of entry; and that the bills of health herein prescribed shall be considered as part of the ship's papers, and when duly certified to by the proper consular or other officer of the United States, over his official signature and seal, shall be accepted as evidence of the statements therein contained in any court of the United States.

SEC. 6. That on the arrival of an infected vessel at any port not provided with proper facilities for treatment of the same, the Secretary of the Treasury may remand said vessel, at its own expense, to the nearest national or other quarantine station, where accommodations and appliances are provided for the necessary disinfection and treatment of the vessel, passengers, and cargo; and after treatment of any infected vessel at a national quarantine station, and after certificate shall have been given by the United States quarantine officer at said station that the vessel, cargo, and passengers are each and all free from infectious disease, or danger of conveying the same, said vessel shall be admitted to entry to any port of the United States named within the certificate. But at any ports where sufficient quarantine provision has been made by State or local authorities the Secretary of the Treasury may direct vessels bound for said ports to undergo quarantine at said State or local station.

SEC. 7. That whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the President that by reason of the existence of cholera or other infectious or contagious diseases in a foreign country there is serious danger of the introduction of the same into the United States, and that notwithstanding the quarantine defense this danger is so increased by the introduction of persons or property from such country that a suspension of the right to introduce the same is demanded in the interest of the public health, the President shall have power to prohibit, in whole or in part, the introduction of persons and property from such countries or places as he shall designate and for such period of time as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 8. That whenever the proper authorities of a State shall surrender to the United States the use of the buildings and disinfecting apparatus at a State quarantine station, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to receive them and to pay a reasonable compensation to the State for their use, if, in his opinion, they are necessary to the United States.

SEC. 9. That the act entitled "An act to prevent the introduction of infectious or contagious diseases into the United States, and to establish a national board of health," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, be, and the same is hereby, repealed. And the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to obtain possession of any property, furniture, books, paper, or records belonging to the United States which are not in the possession of an officer of the United States under the Treasury Department which were formerly in the use of the National Board of Health or any officer or employee thereof.

One case of smallpox on Spanish steamship Martos, from Barcelona, on arrival at Savannah.

The following has been received from Passed Assistant Surg. White, dated February 4, 1893 :

Confirming my telegrams of February 2 and to-day, I have the honor to submit the following facts :

Louis Estive a passenger on Spanish steamship *Martos*, from Barcelona, via Las Palmas, Matanzas, and Havana, for Tampa, was taken with fever on January 5, two days from Las Palmas; with eruption of smallpox on January 7; arrived in this condition at Matanzas and at Havana on January 25; arrived at Tampa February 1, and, landing there, came by rail to this city, where he arrived February 2.

Mr. Estive called on me the same night with his brother José Estive to inquire as to whether he was well or not. I had at that time no opportunity to thoroughly examine the young man. On the morning of February 3 I sought such opportunity, and stripping him found that desquamation, though complete on head, neck, face, and arms, was by no means so on feet and legs.

I reported the matter to the sanitary board (then in session), and they decided to leave the matter to my judgment.

I removed one by one each individual scale of blood and pus (in-spissated of course), and after thoroughly cleansing bathed the patient in bichloride solution $\frac{1}{1000}$, put clean clothing upon him, and released him.

Precautions against the introduction of contagious diseases into the United States from Mexico.

The following report has been received from the United States sanitary inspector at El Paso, Tex., dated January 31, 1893:

Two hundred and ninety-five passengers on the Mexican Central Railroad, coming from the interior of Mexico and crossing into the United States, were requested to sign a declaration that neither themselves nor their baggage have been in any city or place where contagious disease is said to exist, and that they have not been in a house or tent infected by smallpox or typhus within a period of twenty days.

One American and two Mexican passengers arrived sick, and were detained from five to ten days.

The American proved to have pleurisy, and the Mexicans influenza of a severe type with great prostration.

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

FLORIDA—*Pensacola*.—Month of January, 1893. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths 20. No deaths from contagious diseases.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended January 28, 1893. Reports to the State board of health from 61 observers, indicate that cholera infantum, smallpox, inflammation of bowels, typhoid fever, whooping cough, cholera morbus, and puerperal fever increased, and that typhomalarial fever, diphtheria, cerebro-spinal meningitis, intermittent fever,

and measles decreased in area of prevalence. Diphtheria was reported present during the week at 34 places; scarlet fever at 71; enteric fever at 24; measles at 32; and smallpox at 2 places.

Four weeks ended January 28, 1893. Compared with the preceding month the reports indicate that smallpox, cerebro-spinal meningitis, measles, puerperal fever, scarlet fever, and pneumonia increased, and that membranous croup, cholera infantum, inflammation of bowels, remittent fever, typhoid fever, typhomalarial fever, whooping cough, and cholera morbus decreased in area of prevalence.

Compared with the average for the month of January in the seven years 1886-'92, scarlet fever, smallpox, and cerebro-spinal meningitis were more prevalent, and membranous croup, inflammation of bowels, intermittent fever, remittent fever, inflammation of brain, cholera infantum, erysipelas, whooping cough, typhomalarial fever, consumption, pleuritis, neuralgia, and inflammation of kidney were less prevalent in January, 1893.

Including reports by regular observers and others, diphtheria was reported present in Michigan in the month of January, 1893, at 92 places; scarlet fever 140; typhoid fever 57; measles 57; and smallpox at 2 places.

Reports from all sources show diphtheria reported at 16 places less; scarlet fever at 36 places more; typhoid fever at 2 places more; measles at 40 places more, and smallpox at 2 places more in the month of January, 1893, than in the preceding month. Scarlet fever has increased 50 per cent over December, and 61 per cent over the average for the month of January in the seven years 1886-'92.

MAINE—*Portland*.—Four weeks ended January 28, 1893. Estimated population, 40,000. Total deaths, 41, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW YORK STATE.—Month of December, 1892. Reports to the State board of health from 8 districts, including New York City, Brooklyn, and 144 other cities, towns, and villages, show a total of 9,528 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1,145; typhus fever, 5; smallpox, 17; enteric fever, 147; croup and diphtheria, 673; scarlet fever, 195; measles, 82; and whooping cough, 82.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Month of December, 1892. Reports to the State board of health from 23 towns, having an aggregate population of 121, 214, show a total of 134 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 16; enteric fever, 3; and whooping cough, 1.

OHIO—*Cincinnati*.—Month of January, 1893. Estimated population, 305,000. Total deaths, 510, including phthisis pulmonalis, 59; enteric fever, 10; scarlet fever, 1; measles 3; diphtheria, 9; and croup, 3.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended January 30, 1893.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.....	19	5		.92		.14
Portland, Me.....	19	3		.84		.34
Boston, Mass.....	23	8		.92		.62
Block Island, R. I.....	31	2		1.05		.47
Woods Holl, Mass.....	29	2		.82	.06	
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	24	3		.63		.36
New York City.....	31	2		.91		.51
Philadelphia, Pa.....	32	3		.77		.46
Atlantic City, N. J.....	33	1		.84		.61
Baltimore, Md.....	35	2		.77		.66
Washington, D. C.....	33	4		.77		.71
Lynchburg, Va.....	40	2		.91		.79
Norfolk, Va.....	41	3		.91		.10
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	43	5		1.18		.52
Wilmington, N. C.....	49	5		.86		.84
Charleston, S. C.....	51	4		.91		.82
Augusta, Ga.....	49	2		1.05		.89
Savannah, Ga.....	53	2		.77		.71
Jacksonville, Fla.....	57	1		.80		.55
Titusville, Fla.....	62	1		.86	.54	
Jupiter, Fla.....	67	1		1.07	.80	
Key West, Fla.....	71		4	.49	.69	
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	44	8		1.40		.91
Pensacola, Fla.....	54	2		1.06		.83
Mobile, Ala.....	52	3		1.12		1.08
Montgomery, Ala.....	50	4		1.14		1.14
Vicksburg, Miss.....	43	15		1.26		.46
New Orleans, La.....	55	3		1.16		.92
Shreveport, La.....	47	10		1.12		1.12
Fort Smith, Ark.....	38	5		.63		.55
Little Rock, Ark.....	42	8		1.26		1.26
Palestine, Tex.....	47	7		.98		.91
Galveston, Tex.....	54	4		.86		.80
San Antonio, Tex.....	53	8		.37		.36
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	56	5		.91	1.60	
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	41	12		1.40		1.39
Nashville, Tenn.....	39	11		1.26		1.26
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	43	5		1.63		1.48
Knoxville, Tenn.....	40	6		1.33		1.29
Louisville, Ky.....	35	6		1.02		.70
Indianapolis, Ind.....	28	4		.77		.44
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	33	4		.82		.62
Columbus, Ohio.....	29	5		.84		.55
Pittsburg, Pa.....	31	5		.70		.20
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	22	3		.67		.33
Rochester, N. Y.....	22	5		.70		.52
Buffalo, N. Y.....	22	4		.68		.10
Erie, Pa.....	26	2		.84		.32
Cleveland, Ohio.....	26	4		.63		.33
Sandusky, Ohio.....	26	1		.57	.07	
Toledo, Ohio.....	25			.53		.21
Detroit, Mich.....	25		1	.48	.13	
Port Huron, Mich.....	21	1		.49	.06	
Alpena, Mich.....	14	1		.56	.82	
Marquette, Mich.....	13		6	.41	.02	
Grand Haven, Mich.....	23		2	.49	.53	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	22		5	.49	.52	
Chicago, Ill.....	26		5	.51	.52	
Duluth, Minn.....	8		6	.21	.34	
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	10		8	.21	.10	
La Crosse, Wis.....	14		8	.28	.19	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	17		8	.35	.41	
Davenport, Iowa.....	20		9	.42		.12
Des Moines, Iowa.....	18		9	.28		.04

* 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 January 30, 1893—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley—Cont'd.						
Keokuk, Iowa†	23		7	.35	.15	
Springfield, Ill	27		2	.63		.38
Cairo, Ill†	35	7		.98		.94
St. Louis, Mo.	31	2		.63		.52
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo	32	7		.56		.51
Kansas City, Mo.	27		7	.35		.23
Concordia, Kans.	22		3	.21		.17
Omaha, Nebr.	18		8	.14		.05
Yankton, S. Dak.	14		8	.14		.10
Valentine, Nebr†						
Huron, S. Dak.	6		8	.07	.20	
Pierre, S. Dak.	9		7	.07	.11	
Moorhead, Minn.	— 3		11	.14	.41	
St. Vincent, Minn.	— 9		9	.14		.12
Bismarck, N. Dak.	4		16	.14	.05	
Ft. Buford, N. Dak.	2		18	.10	.71	
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont	7		20	.21	.28	
Helena, Mont	16		16	.28	1.10	
Rapid City, S. Dak	18		12	.07	.04	
Spokane, Wash	22		3	.63		.24
Winnemucca, Nev.	28		6	.21	.58	
Salt Lake City, Utah	29	1		.33		.29
Cheyenne, Wyo.	24	8		.07		.07
North Platte, Nebr	20		4	.07		.05
Denver, Colo.	28	12		.11	.10	
Montrose, Colo.	27	7		.09		.09
Pueblo, Colo.	30	8		.09		.08
Dodge City, Kans.	26	2		.07		.05
Abilene, Tex.	44	6		.21		.18
El Paso, Tex.	46	4		.07		.07
Santa Fe, N. Mex	29	7		.14		.14
Tucson, Ariz.	50	3		.21		.21
Pacific Coast:						
Olympia, Wash.	38		8	1.89	.05	.05
Portland, Oregon	38		8	1.68		
Roseburg, Oregon	40		8	1.40	.37	
Red Bluff, Cal.	46		6	1.00	1.84	
Sacramento, Cal.	47		3	.84	1.86	
San Francisco, Cal.	51		3	1.05	1.68	
Los Angeles, Cal.	53	1		.70	3.79	
San Diego, Cal†						.14
Yuma, Ariz.	55	5		.14		

*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.)

Typhus fever in San Luis Potosi, Mexico.—Under date of January 30, 1893, the United States sanitary inspector at Laredo, Tex., reports 450 cases of typhus fever and 99 deaths therefrom at San Luis Potosi during the period from January 1 to 23, 1893.

Clean bills of health issued at Nantes, St. Nazaire, and Lorient.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Nantes, January 19, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the sanitary report sent to me from Lorient by United States Consular Agent Edward Bromi.

I also beg to state that I am in receipt of a circular from the head surgeon of the navy at St. Nazaire, requesting me to inform the State Department at Washington that, on the 10th instant, in view of the disappearance of cholera from Nantes, clean bills of health have been granted to vessels leaving the ports of Nantes and St. Nazaire, and since the 13th instant to vessels leaving the port of Lorient.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

H. DE SALLIER DUPIN,
United States Consul.

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

[Inclosure.]

During the week ended January 14, 1893, there were 13 cases and 5 deaths from cholera in the Lorient district.

There were no cases and no deaths in the town of Lorient nor in the departments of Morbihan, Finistere, or Côtes-du-Nord.

AUSTRALIA—*Brisbane.*—Month of October, 1892. Population, 93,657. Total deaths, 92, including enteric fever, 3; diphtheria, 2; and whooping cough, 4.

Month of November, 1892. Total deaths, 103, including enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; and whooping cough, 9.

CUBA—*Havana.*—Under date of January 28, 1893, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 136 deaths in this city during the week ending January 26, 1893.

Three of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 5 new cases, 6 were caused by so-called pernicious fever, 2 by enteric fever, 2 by paludal fever, 2 by diphtheria and croup, and 1 by glanders.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended January 14 corresponded to an annual rate of 28.3 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,322,429. The lowest rate was recorded in Oldham, viz, 19.5, and the highest in Bolton, viz, 36.0 a thousand.

London.—Two thousand five hundred and three deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 2; measles, 40; scarlet fever, 35; diphtheria, 61; whooping cough, 39; enteric fever, 10; diarrhea and dysentery, 8. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 30.3 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 984 deaths. In greater London 3,137 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 28.0 a thousand of the population.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Two weeks ended January 7, 1893. Population, 192,205. Total deaths, 166, including scarlet fever, 3, and diphtheria, 1.

Sunderland.—Two weeks ended January 7, 1893. Population, 134,389. Total deaths, 116, including enteric fever, 2, and scarlet fever, 2.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended January 14, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 31.9 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Drogheda, viz, 8.8, and the highest in Kilkenny, viz, 51.9 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 282 deaths were registered, including measles, 1; whooping cough, 3; and enteric fever, 7.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended January 14 corresponded to an annual rate of 28.5 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Aberdeen, viz, 17.3, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 34.6 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 803, including measles, 79; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 11; whooping cough, 11; fever, 4; and diarrhea, 6.

SWITZERLAND—*Zurich*.—Month of December, 1892. Population, 96,839. Total deaths, 130, including phthisis pulmonalis, 16; diphtheria and croup, 2; and whooping cough, 1.

Cholera statistics.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Berlin, January 11, 1893.]

GERMAN EMPIRE.—The number of cholera cases reported from Hamburg for the week ended January 7 is considerably less than that for

the two preceding weeks. The report is as follows: seven new cases, 1 death; 20 cases remaining. Two new cases have occurred at Altona. No other cases are reported throughout the Empire.

FRANCE.—From December 10 to 30, 1892, 19 cases resembling cholera, 9 of which ended fatally, were reported from Dunkirk and vicinity. Of these, 12 occurred in the town of Dunkirk. In Grand Fort Philippe, a fishing village of 3,000 inhabitants, 34 kilometers from Dunkirk, 23 cholera cases were reported between December 18 and 23.

NETHERLANDS.—During the week ended December 31, 1892, 1 death from cholera was reported from Oudewater, in South Holland.

RUSSIA.—Cholera cases and deaths are reported as follows:

Government and city.	Date. (1892).	Cases.	Deaths.
	<i>Dec.</i>		
Moscow.....	18-25	8	5
Warsaw (city).....	24-28	4	2
Warsaw (city).....	29-31		
Warsaw (government).....	22-25	2	2
Warsaw (government).....	26-29	1	1
Radom.....	20-22	16	10
Radom.....	23-28	11	8
Lublin.....	22-27	9	9
Lublin.....	28-30	8	1
Plock.....	22-24	1	1
Plock.....	25-30	9	6
Lomza.....	18-22	1	1
Lomza.....	23-25	1	

ASIATIC TURKEY.—No cholera cases have been reported from the vilayets of Erzroom and Van since December 27, 1892. In the city of Trapezunt, from December 19 to 26, 69 cases and 36 deaths were reported; at Platanay, from December 21 to 26, 10 cases, 8 deaths.

PERSIA.—From December 14 to 21, 1892, cases and deaths were reported as follows: In Soutsch Bulak, 17 cases, 9 deaths; Zendjan, 40 cases, 21 deaths; Ispahan, 19 cases, 11 deaths; Shiroz, 38 cases, 18 deaths; Telarin (Mazenderan), 45 cases, 15 deaths; Kermanschah, 152 cases, 121 deaths; Saveh district, 73 cases, 31 deaths.

EAST INDIES.—*Calcutta*.—During the week ended December 3, 46 choleraic deaths were reported.

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.
Paris	Jan. 21	2,424,705	1,256			2		7	3	32	8	16
Brussels	Jan. 14	482,158	216					1	1	2		
Amsterdam	Jan. 21	436,196	183					2		2		
Lyons	Jan. 7	430,000	234							2		
Lyons	Jan. 14	430,000	241							1		
Munich	Jan. 7	380,000	168							12		
Munich	Jan. 14	380,000	154					3		2		
Munich	Dec. 31	366,000	137							3		
Copenhagen	Jan. 14	334,000	106						1	8		
Odessa	Jan. 7	302,000	115					1	2	6	5	
Cologne	Jan. 14	297,153	163							11	5	4
Cologne	Jan. 21	297,153	147							9	3	7
Belfast	Jan. 14	265,123	148									
Palermo	Jan. 7	250,000	119					1		1		
Palermo	Jan. 14	250,000	140							3		
Stockholm	Dec. 31	248,051	90						8	9		1
Stockholm	Jan. 7	248,051	97						6	16		1
Antwerp	Jan. 7	241,263	132			5		1			5	
Antwerp	Jan. 14	241,263	136			11		2	1	2	7	
Rotterdam	Jan. 14	222,230	123					6	1			
Rotterdam	Jan. 21	222,230	126					9				
Hanover	Jan. 14	191,400	57				2			3	1	
Frankfort-on-the-Main	Jan. 7	185,000	71							4		
Frankfort-on-the-Main	Jan. 14	185,000	68							4		
Prague	Jan. 14	182,538	119			1		2		4		
Venice	Jan. 14	162,326	93			13		2		4		
Trieste	Jan. 7	158,054	98			5		4			5	
Trieste	Jan. 14	158,054	111			2		2	1		5	
Nuremberg	Jan. 7	151,893	70							5		
Nuremberg	Dec. 31	151,256	51							5		
Hiogo	Dec. 31	142,394	55			57	2			1	1	
Hiogo	Jan. 14	142,394	29			108				1		
Funchal	Jan. 14	140,000	11									
Stuttgart	Jan. 14	139,659	48							9		
Stuttgart	Jan. 21	139,659	59							5		
Bremen	Jan. 7	126,800	45					1				
Bremen	Jan. 14	126,800	46							1		
Crefeld	Jan. 14	108,000	86							1		
Crefeld	Jan. 21	108,000	63							4		
Aix-la-Chapelle	Jan. 14	107,266	36									
Aix-la-Chapelle	Jan. 21	107,266	38									
Zurich	Jan. 14	104,406	35									
Mannheim	Jan. 14	80,000	30					1		8	11	8
Port of Spain	Dec. 24	50,000	31					1				
Port of Spain	Dec. 31	50,000	51					3		1		
Port of Spain	Jan. 7	50,000	21									
Marsala	Dec. 31	40,131	18									
Marsala	Jan. 7	40,131	16					1				
Schiedam	Jan. 14	25,373	9					1				
Schiedam	Jan. 21	25,240	10									
Vera Cruz	Jan. 27	25,000	28			2		2				
Girgenti	Jan. 7	23,847	14									
Girgenti	Jan. 14	23,847	11							1		
Kingston	Feb. 3	19,264	7									
Sagua la Grande	Jan. 28	18,109	13									
Victoria, B. C.	Jan. 21	16,841	8									
St. Georges, Bermuda	Jan. 23	15,013	1									
Flushing	Jan. 14	14,000	5									
Flushing	Jan. 21	14,000	6									
Matamoras	Jan. 27	12,000	3									
Sonneberg	Jan. 15	12,000	3									
Guelph	Jan. 28	10,539	4									
Tuxpan	Jan. 14	10,280	2									
Chatham, Ont.	Jan. 28	10,000	3									
Sarnia	Jan. 28	6,600	2									
Clifton	Jan. 28	3,249	2									

OFFICIAL:

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Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.