

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VIII. WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 24, 1893. No. 8.

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

UNITED STATES.

Board of medical officers convened to prepare quarantine rules and regulations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 16, 1893.*

SIR: I have respectfully to request that a board of medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service be convened to formulate the rules and regulations, as described in section 5 of the "Act granting additional quarantine power and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service," approved February 15, 1893, and that the following-named officers be detailed for this purpose: Surg. John B. Hamilton, Surg. H. W. Austin, Surg. W. A. Wheeler, Passed Assistant Surg. J. J. Kinyoun, and Passed Assistant Surg. H. D. Geddings.

These officers have already given special study and labor upon this matter. Surg. Hamilton is ex-Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service; Surg. Austin is in charge of the quarantine division of the Bureau; Surg. Wheeler has had special experience in immigration examinations, being now stationed at Ellis Island; Passed Assistant Surg. Kinyoun and Geddings are both skilled bacteriologists, and both have had practical experience in examination and disinfection of vessels, the former at New York and the latter at Southern quarantines.

Very respectfully,

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To the Hon. the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Approved:

CHARLES FOSTER, *Secretary.*

In accordance with the above the Board was convened February 18.

Request for quarantine regulations of State and municipal boards of health.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office Supervising Surgeon-General U. S. M. H. S.,
February 15, 1893.

Section 3 of the national quarantine law, which has passed both Houses of Congress, and has this day received the President's approval, provides "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," etc.

In order to comply with the duty imposed by this section, I have to request that you will send me a copy or copies of your quarantine regulations.

Respectfully, yours,

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

TO STATE AND LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Arrival of infected steamer Belgic at San Francisco quarantine station.

The following telegram has been received from Passed Assistant Surg. Carmichael :

FEBRUARY 20, 1893.

O. and O. steamer *Belgic*, from Hongkong and Yokohama, January 24, arrived to-day. One case smallpox in steerage February 3. Case landed at Honolulu on 9th. Cabin passengers, 23; European steerage, 6; steerage, 171; crew, 113. All vaccinated. No new cases to date. Steerage held under observation at station. -

Smallpox in Connecticut.

Under date of February 13, 1893, the secretary of the State board of health reports cases of smallpox at Waterbury and Groton, Connecticut. Number of cases not reported. Origin not known.

One case of smallpox in Milwaukee, Wis.

The commissioner of health, under date of February 18, 1893, reports 1 case of smallpox in Milwaukee. Patient sent to isolation hospital and all parties exposed were promptly vaccinated.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

ALABAMA—*Mobile*.—Month of January, 1893. Population, 31,076. Total deaths, 90, including phthisis pulmonalis, 11; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 2; and membranous croup, 3.

CONNECTICUT—*New Haven*.—Month of January, 1893. Population, 90,000. Total deaths, 207, including phthisis pulmonalis, 22; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 22; diphtheria and croup, 20; and measles, 9.

FLORIDA.—Month of December, 1892. Reports to the State board of health from 22 counties and 2 cities show a total of 273 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 35; enteric fever, 10; diphtheria, 1; and croup, 2.

IOWA—*Davenport*.—Month of January, 1893. Estimated population, 34,500. Total deaths, 44, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; diphtheria, 3; and membranous croup, 2.

Dubuque.—Month of January, 1893. Population, 40,000. Total deaths, 36, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; scarlet fever, 1; and croup, 1.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Fall River*.—Month of December, 1892. Estimated population, 83,000. Total deaths, 141, including phthisis pulmonalis, 11; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 8; and croup, 2.

Month of January, 1893. Total deaths, 144, including phthisis pulmonalis, 10; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 4; croup, 1; and measles, 1.

Worcester.—Month of January, 1893. Estimated population, 93,000; Total deaths, 143, including phthisis pulmonalis, 10; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 2; scarlet fever, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended February 11, 1893. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 64 observers, indicate that whooping cough, scarlet fever, and consumption increased, and that diphtheria and intermittent fever decreased in area of prevalence. Diphtheria is reported present during the week at 42 places, scarlet fever at 51, enteric fever at 21, measles at 37, and smallpox at 1 place.

Detroit.—Month of January, 1893. Estimated population, 230,000. Total deaths, 350, including phthisis pulmonalis, 31; enteric fever, 3; diphtheria, 30; scarlet fever, 12; and membranous croup, 1.

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis*.—Month of January, 1893. Estimated population, 209,000. Total deaths, 183, including phthisis pulmonalis, 19; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 6; and measles, 1.

OHIO—*Cleveland*.—Month of January, 1893. Estimated population, 290,000. Total deaths, 395, including phthisis pulmonalis, 38; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 24; croup, 13; and measles, 1.

TENNESSEE.—Month of December, 1892. Reports to the State board of health indicate that the principal prevailing diseases during the month, named in the order of their greater prevalence, were pneumonia, phthisis pulmonalis, bronchitis, diphtheria, enteric fever,

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended February 13, 1893.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.....	22	2	.....	1.03	.12	.....
Portland, Me.....	23	3	.....	.91	.21	.....
Boston, Mass.....	27	4	.....	.88	1.37	.....
Block Island, R. I.....	31	0	.....	1.24	1.96	.....
Woods Holl.....	31	0	.....	.84	2.07	.....
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	25	2	.....	.63	.60	.....
New York, N. Y.....	32	1	.....	.91	1.60	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	35	.....	1	.84	1.16	.....
Atlantic City, N. J.....	34	.....	0	.84	.45	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	36	.....	1	.87	1.21	.....
Washington, D. C.....	35	.....	0	.84	1.42	.....
Lynchburg, Va.....	41	.....	5	.91	2.18	.....
Norfolk, Va.....	43	.....	3	.91	1.09	.....
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	45	.....	4	1.12	1.88	.....
Wilmington, N. C.....	50	2	.....	.82	.32	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	53	2	.....	.88	.....	.02
Augusta, Ga.....	51	.....	3	.92	.68	.....
Savannah, Ga.....	55	1	.....	.77	.29	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.....	59	2	.....	.84	1.16	.....
Titusville, Fla.....	62	7	.....	1.05	.....	.28
Jupiter, Fla.....	67	6	.....	.87	.....	.71
Key West, Fla.....	72	2	.....	.46	.....	.28
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	47	.....	5	1.20	.97	.....
Pensacola, Fla.....	57	1	.....	.91	.....	.33
Mobile, Ala.....	55	.....	1	1.13	.41	.....
Montgomery, Ala.....	53	.....	1	1.33	.32	.....
Vicksburg, Miss.....	53	.....	6	1.19	.....	1.10
New Orleans, La.....	58	.....	1	1.05	1.70	.....
Shreveport, La.....	51	.....	7	1.18	.....	1.1
Fort Smith, Ark.....	42	.....	8	.89	.....	.68
Little Rock, Ark.....	45	.....	10	1.58	.....	1.23
Palestine, Tex.....	52	.....	6	.98	.....	.90
Galveston, Tex.....	57	.....	4	.77	.....	.57
San Antonio, Tex.....	56	.....	8	.56	.....	.25
Corpus Christi, Tex†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brownsville, Tex†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rio Grande, Tex†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	45	.....	9	1.40	.....	.76
Nashville, Tenn.....	42	.....	9	1.39	.....	.42
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	46	.....	7	1.35	1.71	.....
Knoxville, Tenn†	43	.....	5	1.26	1.69	.....
Louisville, Ky.....	38	.....	7	1.18	.....	.07
Indianapolis, Ind.....	31	.....	5	.84	.57	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	36	.....	5	.98	.10	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	31	.....	3	.91	1.94	.....
Pittsburg, Pa.....	33	.....	3	.70	.76	.....
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	24	.....	1	.63	.....	.39
Rochester, N. Y.....	24	0	.....	.65	.....	.35
Buffalo, N. Y.....	24	.....	1	.70	.....	.....
Erie, Pa.....	28	.....	4	.87	.51	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	28	.....	2	.71	.....	.14
Sandusky, Ohio.....	28	.....	2	.82	.....	.20
Toledo, Ohio.....	27	.....	3	.55	.....	.18
Detroit, Mich.....	26	.....	5	.56	.....	.24
Port Huron, Mich.....	22	.....	1	.63	.07	.....
Alpena, Mich.....	17	.....	2	.56	.....	.24
Marquette, Mich.....	15	.....	2	.42	.07	.....
Grand Haven, Mich.....	24	.....	4	.56	.....	.14
Milwaukee, Wis.....	23	.....	8	.48	.....	.32
Chicago, Ill.....	28	.....	9	.60	.....	.48
Duluth, Minn.....	11	.....	2	.28	.....	.04
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	14	.....	3	.21	.30	.....
La Crosse, Wis.....	17	.....	2	.26	.....	.06
Dubuque, Iowa.....	21	.....	7	.39	.....	.19

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

†Missing.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended February 13, 1893—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley—Cont'd.						
Davenport, Iowa.....	23		9	.41		.31
Des Moines, Iowa.....	21		5	.35		.27
Keokuk, Iowa.....	27		9	.42		.38
Springfield, Ill.....	30		9	1.00		.87
Chicago, Ill.....	38		8	1.05		.16
St. Louis, Mo.....	34		8	.77		.59
Missouri Valley.						
Springfield, Mo.....	36		7	.86		.84
Kansas City, Mo.....	31		5	.42		.38
Concordia, Kans.....	27	4		.14		.08
Omaha, Nebr.....	22		3	.19		.14
Yankton, S. Dak.....	18		1	.16	.11	
Valentine, Nebr.....						
Huron, S. Dak.....	11		1	.13	.11	
Pierre, S. Dak.....	13		4	.07	.19	
Extreme Northwest:						
Moorehead, Minn.....	3		3	.21	.10	
St. Vincent, Minn.....	—3		2	.14		.13
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	7		4	.14		.11
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	7		10	.12	.01	
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.....	13		14	.15		.11
Helena, Mont.....	21		8	.18		.17
Rapid City, S. D.....	21		6	.21		.08
Spokane, Wash.....	27	0		.56	.19	
Walla Walla, Wash.....	34		5	.49		.28
Winnemucca, Nev.....	32		3	.26	.34	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	32		1	.35	.15	
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	26		0	.07	.06	
North Platte, Nebr.....	25	4		.07	.03	
Denver, Colo.....	32	2		.13		.11
Montrose, Colo.....	30		1	.07	.72	
Pueblo, Colo.....	33	0		.14		.08
Dodge City, Kans.....	31	2		.14	.17	
Ablene, Tex.....	47		8	.28		.03
El Paso, Tex.....	49	3		.09		.09
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	32	2		.20	.26	
Tucson, Ariz.....	52	6		.21		.21
Pacific Coast:						
Olympia, Wash.....	39		1	1.89	1.19	
Portland, Oregon†.....						
Roseburg, Oregon.....	42		1	1.19	2.18	
Red Bluff, Cal.....	48		5	.90	.34	
Sacramento, Cal.....	49		4	.77	1.11	
San Francisco, Cal.....	52		3	.98	.57	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	55		0	.88	.73	
San Diego, Cal.....	55	1		.63		.20
Yuma, Ariz.....	58	6		.14		.14

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

† Missing.

F O R E I G N .

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

Sanitary commission at Constantinople—Report of the United States sanitary commissioner—Status of the cholera epidemic on the Black Sea and in Syria.

[Report No. 61.]

The news from the cholera-infected provinces on the Black Sea is good. Since the 12th instant not a single case of cholera nor death has been registered. Thus the ten days' quarantine which the passengers had to undergo at Sinope has been reduced to five days. It is to be hoped that no fresh cases will occur, and quarantine will be abolished. Since the first appearance of the epidemic at Trebizond, on the 30th of last October, up to the 12th instant, there have been registered 427 cases and 263 cholera deaths.

The cholera news from the province of Yemen is bad, though the vali or the governor of that province stated, on the 24th of last December, that the general health of the province of Yemen was perfect. On the 17th instant the sanitary physician of Camaran reported by wire that among the soldiers who are coming back from the Yemen and undergoing their quarantine at Camaran, 50 cases of cholera occurred and 12 deaths have been registered. Besides that, 2 sanitary guardians have been ill, and 1 of them died. I must say that, in spite of the remonstrances which the board of health has made many and many times to the government on account of the movement of troops during the different epidemics, the troops are continually moved. We must not forget that by these movements the different epidemics spread from one province to the other. As an example, note the spread of cholera from Aleppo to Alexandretta and other cities of Syria in the epidemic of 1890-1891, and lately the spread of cholera from Erzroom to Trebizond.

In the capital there are many cases of typhoid fever. The weather is very bad, with unusual cold and snow. I regret to state that the city authorities do not take any care for the cleanliness of the town; thus we must not be astonished at the outbreak of different diseases.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *January 25, 1893.**Cholera in Austria.*UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Vienna, January 13, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith transmit a translation of the latest official report on the cholera in Austria, as just published by the T. R. chief sanitary board, the report reaching up to noon, January 11, 1893:

"In the community of Nowosiolka, district of Borszozow, crownland of Galicia, there were reported 4 cases of cholera on January 9 and 1 case on January 10. In the village of Puklaki, community of Slobudka

Turylecka, also situated in the district of Borszozow, two persons were seized with cholera.

"Nowosiolka and Puklaki are situated near the river of Zbrucz; the former about 9 kilometers south of La lice, the latter about 3 kilometers north of Wierzbówka.

"In Russia, close to the boundary, and along the river of Zbrucz, the cholera epidemy is continuing with unabated violence, and has again appeared with great intensity in Kameniet, Podolski."

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

JULIUS GOLDSCHMIDT,

Consul-General.

To the Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,

Assistant Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Vienna, Austria, January 21, 1893.

SIR: I beg to transmit the following translation of the official report on the cholera Asiatica in Austria, published by the T. R. chief sanitary board on January 19:

"Up to January 17 no further cases of cholera occurred in the political district of Husiatyn, but the disease has spread again in the political district of Borszozow. During the course of last week 7 new cases of cholera and 4 cases of death were reported from the community of Nowosiolka. Five cases were reported from the villages of Kudrynce Dolue and Zielona, of the community of Kudrynce, situated somewhat south of Nowosiolka, and likewise near the river of Zbrucz. The community of Kudrynce is distant only 13 kilometers from where the Zbrucz joins the Dneister. Hence the cholera is spreading slowly but steadily to the south along the course of the river Zbrucz."

From Buda-Pesth there were reported 2 cases of cholera each on January 7 and January 12, and 2 cases of death on January 7.

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

JULIUS GOLDSCHMIDT,

Consul-General.

To the Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,

Assistant Secretary of State.

Cholera in an insane asylum at Halle, Prussia.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Leipzig, January 19, 1893.

SIR: For some days past there were rumors abroad in regard to the outbreak of cholera in an insane asylum at Halle. To-day the authorities have admitted that the Asiatic cholera has broken out in said institution, and have ordered the isolation of the buildings. Up to the present time there have been 41 cases of sickness, of which 18 ended fatally. Prof. Koch, of Berlin, has been sent for to investigate the cause or source of the trouble.

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

HENRY W. DIEDERICH,

United States Consul.

P. S.—*January 21, 1893.*—Since writing the foregoing report it is stated in the daily papers of Leipzig, that Prof. Koch claims that he has traced the source of cholera to the impure waters taken from a well on the premises, and used for cooking and drinking purposes in the asylum.

The institution is now being supplied with water from the water works of Halle, and the most stringent quarantine is in force.

Again, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY W. DIEDERICH,

To the Hon. WM. F. WHARTON,

United States Consul.

Assistant Secretary of State.

Typhus fever at San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,

San Luis Potosi, Mexico, February 13, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 28, 1893. Typhus was reported here the 1st of October. From the 1st to the 30th there were 17 deaths; November, 54 deaths; December, 77 deaths; January, 128 deaths. From February 1 to 4 there were 18 deaths.

Have been unable to learn the number of persons sick with typhus from October to February 4, as the cases were not all reported to the board of health. As all cases are now reported, I will be able to make weekly reports.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. P. TURNBULL,

United States Consular Agent.

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

Concerning typhus fever in Mexico.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Mexico City, February 8, 1893.

SIR: * * * As there seems to exist a good deal of apprehension among citizens of the United States who intend to visit Mexico, or who have friends or relatives residing here, concerning typhus, and believing it to be epidemic, I can state upon the best authority that so far it is not, although there are more cases of this disease here at present than is usual during the dry season.

The death rate resulting from typhus for the last six weeks has been between 9 and 10 per day out of a population of about 300,000. The cases have been confined almost exclusively to the poor classes.

There has not been a fatal case among the American residents of this city, who number probably about 1,000, for more than three months. Mr. Trainer is the only American here at present suffering from typhus.

The governor of the federal district is taking precautions to prevent its spreading, and is determined, as he states, should its development continue, to combat it with all the resources at his command, regardless of labor or expense.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD GUENTHER,

To the Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,

Consul-General.

Assistant Secretary of State.

Increase of smallpox in Glasgow, Scotland.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Glasgow, Scotland, February 1, 1893.

SIR: I am again obliged to report an increase in the number of cases of smallpox in this city. I am informed by the health officer of the city that there are now being treated in the infectious diseases hospital 80 cases. It is hoped, however, that the maximum has been reached. No deaths this week. Scarlet fever and measles also prevail to a considerable extent, but perhaps not greatly in excess of what may be expected in a city of this size at this season of the year.

Very respectfully,

LEVI W. BROWN,
Consul.

Disinfection of immigrants' baggage at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, February 14, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the steamship *Labrador* arrived February 12, 1893, with over 200 immigrants for the United States. The baggage of these immigrants was fumigated by sulphurous-acid gas, and tags were placed upon the various pieces and certificates issued. The majority of these immigrants were from Norway and Sweden, 1 from Spain via Antwerp, 39 from Belgium via Antwerp, 7 Westphalian Jews via Antwerp, 1 German from Borden via Hamburg (two days in Hamburg), 1 native of Hamburg (two weeks since departure from Hamburg), 1 from interior of Germany via Hamburg (two days in Hamburg), 6 from Egypt via Alexandria.

I accompanied Dr. Wickwire on his tour of inspection, which consisted of asking the captain and ship's doctor the usual question, "All well?" and a superficial examination of the passenger list and consular certificate. The only inspection of immigrants was a casual survey of them from the upper deck, the immigrants being on the lower deck. * * * I am informed that the next ship, due the 18th, has about 389 immigrants aboard, about 300 of which are United States immigrants. I am further informed that soon there will be three immigrant ships arriving weekly instead of one. * * *

Very respectfully,

ALEXANDER B. McDOWELL,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

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

CUBA—*Havana*.—Under date of February 11, 1893, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 121 deaths in this city during the week ending February 9, 1893. Five of those deaths were caused by yellow fever (with approximately 10 new cases), 2 were caused by enteric fever, 2 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by paludal fever, and 4 by diphtheria and croup.

ITALY—*Milan*.—Month of December, 1892. Population, 419,589. Total deaths, 971, including enteric fever, 18; scarlet fever, 1; and diphtheria, 47.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended January 28 corresponded to an annual rate of 22.2 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,322,429. The lowest rate was recorded in Wolverhampton, viz, 14.2, and the highest in Liverpool, viz, 28.5 a thousand.

London.—One thousand eight hundred and thirty-one deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 2; measles, 26; scarlet fever, 35; diphtheria, 53; whooping cough, 18; enteric fever, 4; and diarrhea and dysentery, 27. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 30.3 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 563 deaths. In greater London 2,336 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 20.8 a thousand of the population.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Two weeks ended January 21, 1893. Population, 197,026. Total deaths, 148, including scarlet fever, 1, and diphtheria, 1.

Sunderland.—Two weeks ended January 21, 1893. Population, 134,389. Total deaths, 115, including smallpox, 1; typhus fever, 1; enteric fever, 1; and scarlet fever, 1.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended January 28, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 27.9 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Lisburn, viz, 4.3, and the highest in Newry, viz, 60.3 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 198 deaths were registered, including typhus fever, 1; diphtheria, 3; measles, 1; and enteric fever, 5.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended January 28 corresponded to an annual rate of 23.4 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 18.9, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 26.1 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 660, including measles, 68, scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 10; whooping cough, 16; fever, 2; and diarrhea, 8.

Malta and Gozo.—Month of December, 1892. Total deaths, 608, including enteric fever, 18; diphtheria, 7; and measles, 137.

St. Helena.—Week ended December 27, 1892. Population, 3,877. Total deaths, 3. No deaths from contagious diseases.

WEST INDIES—*Turks Islands.*—Six weeks ended February 8, 1893. Population, 4,744. Total deaths, 27. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Status of the cholera epidemic.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift, February 2, 1893.]

GERMAN EMPIRE.—From the time of the outbreak of the epidemic in the insane asylum at Nietleben to January 28, 113 cases and 42 deaths from cholera were reported. On January 29 there were 2 cases and 2 deaths; on January 30, 2 deaths. There were no new cases on January 27, 28, and 30, and the epidemic will probably soon be extinct. Five cholera cases and 1 choleraic death are reported from Trotha, a hamlet on the Saale, in the vicinity of Halle, and 1 case in Wettin and 1 in Morl, villages situated a few miles lower down the stream. Cholera bacilli have been found in water taken from the Saale.

The number of cases officially reported from Hamburg during the week ended January 21 was 7; deaths, 2. No cases or deaths are reported for the last week in January. The last case occurred among the crew of the steamer *Gretchen Bohlen*. With regard to the cholera cases among the crew of the steamer *Murciano*, the Hamburg correspondent states that the disease originated in Hamburg and not during the voyage. The vessel left New Orleans December 7, 1892, touched at Norfolk December 13, and anchored at the Asia quay at Hamburg December 23. On January 10 cholera appeared among the crew. At Altona, which was free from cholera during the week ended January 21, 7 cases and 5 deaths occurred from January 21 to 28. At Schulau, in the Pinneberg district, 3 cases and 1 death were reported for the week ended January 21. During the following week, 3 cases occurred in the three villages of the district; 1 death in each village.

HOLLAND.—During the week ended January 14, 2 choleraic deaths were officially reported.

BELGIUM.—No cholera reports have been received.

FRANCE.—Very meager reports are received. The British Medical Journal states the occurrence of 1 death daily at Lorient during the week ended January 21. The Havre Journal, under date of January 19, reports many cases in Briec, Department of Finistere.

AUSTRIA—*Galicia*.—The Vienna Medical Journal reports 7 cases of cholera and 4 deaths at Nowosiolka during the third week in January, and 5 cases in two other communes of Galicia. Six cases and 4 deaths are officially reported for the same week at Borsczow.

The epidemic is spreading slowly but steadily southward along the course of the Zbrucz. This stream, which is a tributary of the Dniester, flows for some distance along the boundary line between Galicia and Podolia in Russia, and the epidemic is reported present on the Russian banks of the stream. In reviewing the progress of the epidemic in 1892, the Austrian Official Journal states that two principal foci of the disease formed, one at Cracow, in West Galicia, the other in East Galicia, on the Russian border. Isolated cholera cases still occur at the last-named place. The total number of cases in Galicia is officially stated at 207; deaths, 119; in Lower Austria, 4 cases and 2 deaths; in Stiermarck, 2 cases, 2 deaths; in Bohemia, 1 case, 1 death. The disease has lately reappeared in Buda-Pesth. On January 16 there were 3 cases; January 17, 2 cases; January 18, 4 cases and 2 deaths; total number from January 15 to 21, 16 cases, 5 deaths.

RUSSIA.—The following statistics are taken from the publications of the (German) Imperial bureau of health: Warsaw (city) from January

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.
Pará.....	Jan. 22....	100,000	40	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Pará.....	Jan. 29....	100,000	51	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Pará.....	Feb. 5.....	100,000	51	.....	7	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Mannheim.....	Jan. 28....	80,000	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mayence.....	Jan. 28....	72,281	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Leith.....	Jan. 21....	70,972	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Leith.....	Jan. 28....	70,972	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jerez de la Frontera.....	Jan. 21....	61,708	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jerez de la Frontera.....	Jan. 28....	61,708	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Georgetown, Demerara.....	Jan. 7.....	53,176	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgetown, Demerara.....	Jan. 14....	53,176	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marsala.....	Jan. 28....	40,131	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schiedam.....	Feb. 4.....	25,533	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vera Cruz.....	Feb. 10....	25,000	18	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Girgenti.....	Jan. 28....	23,847	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cienfuegos.....	Feb. 4.....	20,000	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sagua la Grande.....	Feb. 4.....	18,109	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria, B. C.....	Feb. 4.....	16,841	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	Feb. 13....	15,013	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flushing.....	Feb. 6.....	14,000	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matamoras.....	Feb. 10....	12,000	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sonneberg.....	Jan. 29....	12,000	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guelph.....	Feb. 11....	10,539	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queenstown.....	Feb. 4.....	10,340	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuxpan.....	Feb. 4.....	10,280	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatham.....	Feb. 11....	10,000	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia.....	Feb. 11....	6,600	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

OFFICIAL :

WALTER WYMAN,

Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.

Approved :

CHARLES FOSTER,

Secretary.