

# ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VIII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 3, 1893.

No. 9.

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

## UNITED STATES.

### SPECIAL REPORTS.

#### *Smallpox in Pennsylvania.*

Under date of February 23, 1893, Dr. Benjamin Lee, secretary of State board of health, reports 1 case of smallpox in Philadelphia, 3 cases at Reading, and 1 case at Hamburg, Pennsylvania.

March 3, 1883, Dr. Lee reports 12 new cases of smallpox at Reading, Pa.

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

CALIFORNIA—*Oakland.*—Month of January, 1893. Estimated population, 60,000. Total deaths, 83, including phthisis pulmonalis, 15.

CONNECTICUT.—Month of January, 1893. Reports to the State board of health from 138 towns, having an aggregate population of 786,490, show a total of 1,279 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 131; enteric fever, 20; scarlet fever, 57; diphtheria and croup, 66; measles, 9; and whooping cough, 10.

KENTUCKY—*Louisville.*—Month of December, 1892. Population, 161,129. Total deaths, 216, including phthisis pulmonalis, 19; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 4; and croup, 5.

Month of January, 1893. Total deaths, 293, including phthisis pulmonalis, 30; enteric fever, 8; diphtheria, 3; and whooping cough, 1.

IOWA.—*Keokuk.*—Month of January, 1893. Estimated population, 19,264. Total deaths, 25, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended February 23, 1893. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 63 observers, indicate that inflammation of bowels, erysipelas, and bronchitis increased, and that whooping cough, scarlet fever, consumption, and diarrhea decreased in area



Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended February 20, 1893.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Defic'ncy.
<b>New England States:</b>						
Eastport, Me.....	23		1	1.05		.15
Portland, Me.....	24	0		.91	.71	
Boston, Mass.....	29		1	.87	.56	
Block Island, R. I.....	31		3	1.26		.32
Woods Holl.....	31		4	.85	1.34	
<b>Middle Atlantic States:</b>						
Albany, N. Y.....	26		4	.63	.42	
New York, N. Y.....	32		3	.95	.87	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	35		3	.84		.27
Atlantic City, N. J.....	34		2	.81		.32
Baltimore, Md.....	37		3	.91		.02
Washington, D. C.....	36		0	.84		.08
Lynchburg, Va.....	42		1	.84		.33
Norfolk, Va.....	44		1	.91	.60	
<b>South Atlantic States:</b>						
Charlotte, N. C.....	46	3		1.26	2.58	
Wilmington, N. C.....	51	3		.83		.14
Charleston, S. C.....	54	5		.84		.58
Augusta, Ga.....	52	3		.91	.09	
Savannah, Ga.....	56	5		.77		.75
Jacksonville, Fla.....	60	4		.77		.77
Titusville, Fla.....	62	6		.97		.14
Jupiter, Fla.....	67	3		.73		.70
Key West, Fla.....	72	0		.42		.68
<b>Gulf States:</b>						
Atlanta, Ga.....	48	3		1.21	.84	
Pensacola, Fla.....	58	2		.96		.83
Mobile, Ala.....	56	3		1.19		.78
Montgomery, Ala.....	54	4		1.33	.11	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	54	3		1.19	1.33	
New Orleans, La.....	59	5		1.05		.72
Shreveport, La.....	53	1		1.19		.75
Fort Smith, Ark.....	44		0	.91	.37	
Little Rock, Ark.....	47		2	1.60	2.42	
Palestine, Tex.....	53		2	.98		.69
Galveston, Tex.....	58		1	.75		.64
San Antonio, Tex.....	57	0		.56		.52
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	59		3	.59		.43
<b>Ohio Valley and Tennessee:</b>						
Memphis, Tenn.....	46		0	1.38	3.11	
Nashville, Tenn.....	43	2		1.40	1.01	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	47	5		1.33	1.94	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	44	4		1.26	2.19	
Louisville, Ky.....	40		2	1.19	.48	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	33		3	.84	.38	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	37		3	.98	.91	
Columbus, Ohio.....	32		2	.91	.33	
Pittsburg, Pa.....	34		3	.69	.62	
<b>Lake Region:</b>						
Oswego, N. Y.....	24		4	.63		.26
Rochester, N. Y.....	24		3	.63	.33	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	24		4	.67	.19	
Erie, Pa.....	28		5	.88		.25
Cleveland, Ohio.....	28		3	.76		.46
Sandusky, Ohio.....	28		3	.84		.49
Toledo, Ohio.....	28		5	.49	.05	
Detroit, Mich.....	28		6	.62		.02
Port Huron, Mich.....	23		3	.63		.20
Alpena, Mich.....	18		5	.56		.29
Marquette, Mich.....	16		2	.42	.06	
Grand Haven, Mich.....	25		4	.56		.13
Milwaukee, Wis.....	24		3	.46		.36
Chicago, Ill.....	28		3	.62	.51	
Duluth, Minn.....	13	2		.28		.21
<b>Upper Mississippi Valley:</b>						
St. Paul, Minn.....	16	0		.21		.13
La Crosse, Wis.....	19	1		.24		.06
Dubuque, Iowa.....	23		4	.42		.36
Davenport, Iowa.....	25		4	.39	.10	
Des Moines, Iowa.....	23	1		.35		.12

\*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 February 20, 1893—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>Upper Mississippi Valley—Cont'd.</b>						
Keokuk, Iowa.....	29	.....	2	.49	.39	.....
Springfield, Ill.....	32	.....	3	1.03	.34	.....
Cairo, Ill.....	40	0	.....	1.05	.58	.....
St. Louis, Mo.....	36	.....	1	.77	.55	.....
<b>Missouri Valley:</b>						
Springfield, Mo.....	38	.....	0	.91	.....	.25
Kansas City, Mo.....	33	0	.....	.42	.26	.....
Concordia, Kans.....	30	4	.....	.14	.....	.....
Omaha, Nebr.....	25	3	.....	.21	.....	.07
Yankton, S. Dak.....	20	4	.....	.21	.....	.05
Valentine, Nebr.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huron, S. Dak.....	13	4	.....	.14	.....	.03
Pierre, S. Dak.....	15	11	.....	.07	.....	.02
<b>Extreme Northwest:</b>						
Moorehead, Minn.....	5	3	.....	.21	.24	.....
St. Vincent, Minn.....	0	8	.....	.14	.....	.11
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	9	9	.....	.15	.....	.14
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	9	9	.....	.14	.....	.14
<b>Rocky Mountain Slope:</b>						
Havre, Mont.....	15	13	.....	.14	.....	.14
Helena, Mont.....	23	7	.....	.14	.....	.14
Rapid City, S. D.....	22	10	.....	.21	.....	.20
Spokane, Wash.....	29	5	.....	.52	.36	.....
Walla Walla, Wash.....	36	1	.....	.49	.09	.....
Winnemucca, Nev.....	35	.....	7	.21	.....	.21
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	34	.....	6	.35	.....	.10
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	28	2	.....	.07	.....	.07
North Platte, Nebr.....	27	5	.....	.07	.04	.....
Denver, Colo.....	34	0	.....	.14	.....	.09
Montrose, Colo.....	32	.....	11	.14	.....	.27
Pueblo, Colo.....	35	.....	1	.19	.....	.18
Dodge City, Kans.....	33	1	.....	.14	.....	.14
Abilene, Tex.....	49	.....	4	.28	.....	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	50	.....	9	.14	.37	.....
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	33	0	.....	.14	.....	.09
Tucson, Ariz.....	53	.....	5	.21	.33	.....
<b>Pacific Coast:</b>						
Olympia, Wash.....	39	0	.....	1.88	.05	.....
Portland, Oregon†.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roseburg, Oregon.....	43	1	.....	1.18	.....	.92
Red Bluff, Cal.....	50	1	.....	.84	.....	.84
Sacramento, Cal.....	51	.....	0	.75	.....	.75
San Francisco, Cal.....	52	0	.....	.92	.....	.92
Fresno City, Cal.....	50	.....	.....	.28	.....	.28
Los Angeles, Cal.....	55	.....	1	.89	.....	.89
San Diego, Cal.....	55	.....	1	.63	.....	.63
Yuma, Ariz.....	60	.....	1	.11	.....	.11

\* 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.)

*Cholera in Austria-Hungary.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,

*Vienna, Austria, January 27, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor of transmitting the following translation of the official report of the cholera Asiatica in Austria-Hungary, as published by the T. R. chief sanitary board on January 26, 1893:

In the district of Borszezow, Crownland of Galicia, there occurred 6 cases of cholera and 4 deaths from cholera during the course of the week, *i. e.*, in the communities of Podfilipie (north of Zabucze and near the Zbrucz) Boryszkowce (near the Zbrucz and Dniester) and Nowosioka.

In Buda-Pesth there occurred several cases of cholera again of late; the official reports make the following statement: January 16, 3 cases; January 17, 2 cases; January 18, 4 cases, 2 deaths; January 19, 2 cases, 2 deaths; January 20, 2 cases; January 21, 3 cases, 1 death.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JULIUS GOLDSCHMIDT,  
*Consul-General.*

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

*Disappearance of cholera from Nantes and Lorient, France.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Nantes, February 2, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the last ten days no new cases of cholera, or deaths from cholera, have been reported in the consular district of Nantes.

The United States consular agent at Lorient writes me that the disease has entirely disappeared from that city and from the suburban localities.

Should cholera reappear in any part of the consular district, I will immediately report.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

To the Hon. WM. F. WHARTON,  
*Assistant Secretary of State.*

H. DE SALLIER DUPIN,  
*United States Consul.*

*Disinfection of immigrants' baggage at Halifax, Nova Scotia.*

The following reports have been received from the United States sanitary inspector at Halifax, Nova Scotia:

FEBRUARY 8, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the steamship *Carthagénian* arrived at this port February 7, three days overdue. There were 63 United States immigrants and 28 Canadian immigrants, who were to pass through United States territory via Canadian Pacific Railroad.

Twenty-five of the 63 were to enter via Vanceboro. 38 via Port Huron, etc. The effects of these 91 were fumigated by sulphurous-acid gas, certificates issued, and tags placed upon baggage. There was among the number a Prussian Jew, with wife and 5 children, without any baggage, not even a hand bag. Says he came from southern part of Prussia and passed through Hamburg, but did not stop in Hamburg. Said he had no baggage when he left home. There was also a Polish Jew among the immigrants who had also passed through Hamburg. This immigrant was also without baggage.

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

FEBRUARY 24, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the steamship *Mongolian* arrived yesterday (five days overdue) with nearly 300 immigrants for the United States. The baggage was fumigated as usual. It required four box cars for so doing, and I was engaged for about seventeen hours. The next ship (due to-morrow) has nearly 600 immigrants for the United States. I have made a request for additional facilities.

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

*Gibraltar declares quarantine against Marseilles.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Gibraltar, February 11, 1893.*

NOTICE.

The board of health, at a meeting held this day, having declared Marseilles an "infected" port, decided to impose a quarantine of ten days on all arrivals from that port.

By order.

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

*Rags from north of France again (provisionally) permitted entry into England.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
*Rouen, France, January 31, 1893.*

SIR: The Chamber of Commerce of Rouen published in the local journals this day a communication, of which the following is a correct translation:

"By act of the local government board at London, the discharge of waste and rags not disinfected and coming from the north of France is, provisionally, again permitted.

"The articles included in the new decree are:

"ART. 1. All rags to which the above orders apply can be discharged and delivered to the consignee or other person authorized to receive the same, without being disinfected, if the shipper produces a certificate issued by the vice-consul of Her Britannic Majesty, certifying that the rags have not been gathered in a district where cholera is raging.

“ART. 2. This order goes into immediate effect and holds for two months, unless countermanded.”

This arrangement enables the British manufacturers to buy fresh rags at their own valuation, and the English rag dealer to supply the American manufacturers at such a price as he can stretch his conscience to demand.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS,  
*United States Consul.*

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

BAHAMAS—*Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.*—Two weeks ended February 1, 1893. Population, 3,686. One death.

CHINA—*Hongkong.*—Month of December, 1892. Total deaths, 469, including phthisis pulmonalis, 68.

CUBA—*Havana.*—Under date of February 18, 1893, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows :

There were 91 deaths in this city during the week ending February 16, 1893. Three of those deaths were caused by enteric fever, 1 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by paludal fever, 3 by diphtheria and croup, and 1 by glanders. Although there were no reported deaths from yellow fever during the week, there occurred, approximately, 5 new cases.

FRANCE—*Marseilles.*—Month of January, 1893. Population, 406,919. Total deaths, 1,316, including smallpox, 3; enteric fever, 14; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria and croup, 36; measles, 13; and whooping cough, 3.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended February 4 corresponded to an annual rate of 20.2 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,322,429. The lowest rate was recorded in Huddersfield, viz, 12.8, and the highest in Preston, viz, 26.5 a thousand.

*London.*—One thousand six hundred and seventy-three deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 5; measles, 12; scarlet fever, 30; diphtheria, 43; whooping cough, 36; enteric fever, 9; and diarrhea and dysentery, 14. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 20.3 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 452 deaths. In greater London 2,101 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 18.7 a thousand of the population. In the “outer ring” the deaths included diphtheria, 9; measles, 5; and scarlet fever, 7.

*Newcastle-upon-Tyne.*—Two weeks ended February 4, 1893. Population, 192,205. Total deaths, 139, including scarlet fever, 1.

*Sunderland.*—Two weeks ended February 4, 1893. Population, 134-389. Total deaths, 99, including smallpox, 1; enteric fever, 2; and scarlet fever, 1.

*Ireland.*—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended February 4, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 24.7 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Newry, viz, 4.0, and the highest in Sligo, viz, 45.7 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 168 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; whooping cough, 3; enteric fever, 7; and typhus fever, 1.

*Scotland.*—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns, during the week ended February 11 corresponded to an annual rate of 24.2 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz, 16.6, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 29.8 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 682, including measles, 51, scarlet fever, 13; diphtheria, 9; whooping cough, 13; fever, 6; and diarrhea, 12.

*ST. HELENA.*—Two weeks ended January 10, 1893. Population, 3,877. Total deaths, 2. No deaths from contagious diseases.

*SWITZERLAND.*—Week ended January 28, 1893. Reports from 15 principal cities, having an aggregate population of 510,942, show a total of 191 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 30; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria and croup, 12; and whooping cough, 4.

*Zurich.*—Month of December, 1892. Population, 104,406. Total deaths, 118, including phthisis pulmonalis, 13; typhus fever, 1; and diphtheria and croup, 5.

*WEST INDIES.*—*St. Thomas.*—Quarter ended December 31, 1892. Total deaths, 117, including 19 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis.

#### *Status of the cholera epidemic.*

[Translated in this Bureau from the Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift, Berlin, February 9, 1893.]

*GERMAN EMPIRE.*—During the week ended February 4 there were 5 new cases of cholera and 6 deaths at Nietleben; at Cröllwitz, 4 cases, 1 death; in Trotha, 2 cases; in Lettin, 2 cases, 1 death. The number of cases observed at Altona during the same week was 15; deaths, 9. The increase in the number of cases is attributed to impurities in a water filter.

*HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.*—No new reports have been received.

*FRANCE.*—The epidemic is reported extinct at Nantes. At Lorient isolated cases occur. In Dunkirk and vicinity, from December 30, 1892, to January 10, 1893, 8 cases resembling cholera were observed.

*AUSTRIA.*—The following statistics are officially reported for north-eastern Galicia: In the Borsczow and Husiatyn, from December 25 to



31, 1892, 12 cases, 4 deaths; from January 1 to 7, 5 cases, 3 deaths; from January 8 to 14, 14 cases, 4 deaths; from January 15 to 21, 6 cases, 4 deaths.

ARABIA—*Camaran*.—From December 30, 1892, to January 10, 1893, 8 cases and 8 deaths were reported.

### *Cholera in Austria.*

[Translated in this Bureau from the Oesterreichische Sanitätswesen, Vienna, January 19, 1892.]

The cholera epidemic of 1892 entered the Austrian Empire by way of the Vistula and the Zbruck in eastern and western Galicia, and the Danube and its affluents in Hungary. The first case of cholera in Galicia occurred in the town of Podgorze on September 8. It was followed by other cases and by the appearance of the disease at Cracow and the towns in its vicinity. Simultaneously with this outbreak, isolated cases occurred in other parts of Galicia, in Lower Austria, and in Bohemia. In November, when the epidemic was considered extinct, it reappeared in Husiatyn, on the Russian border of Galicia.

The disease spread, and at the close of the year was still present in many localities in the province. The total number of cholera cases in Galicia was 207; deaths, 119; mortality, 57 per cent. The origin of the epidemic in Galicia is still unexplained. All attempts to trace it to importation from Russia or Hamburg have failed.

Early in October cholera was officially declared present at Budapesth, thence the epidemic spread through Hungary and into Bohemia (1 case, 1 death) and Styria (2 cases, 2 deaths). In Vienna 4 cases occurred among river boatmen and employés about the warehouses and docks. As early as July 2, 1892, at a meeting of the council of health, it was decided, in view of the prevalence of cholera in Russia, to institute certain protective measures against the importation of the disease. The municipal authorities of the several towns and communes were advised of the danger, and directed to exercise strict sanitary inspection of persons arriving from Russia.

After the outbreak of the epidemic in Hamburg, in the Netherlands, Belgium, and France, the regulations in force on the Russian frontier were extended to the lines of railway and river traffic on the northern and western borders of the Empire. This measure was necessary on account of the number of persons leaving the infected places in Germany for the mountain resorts of Bohemia and the Tyrol, and especially for the great mineral baths. The inspectors were to examine the clothing and effects of travelers to ascertain if they were contaminated with the infectious matter of cholera, and to detain passengers for observation during the five days' incubation period. The railroad companies were required to provide hospital accommodations at certain points along the lines for persons who should be taken ill en route, the Government sharing the expense of these temporary hospital stations.

Sanitary inspection at all custom-houses was ordered, and importation of old rags, old hempen goods, unwashed personal and other clothing, fruits, vegetables, caviar, fish, and all animal products from Hamburg, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands was prohibited. Disinfection was directed to be performed in special apparatus by means of steam or carbolic acid solution. Most of the inspection

stations were provided with steam disinfecting apparatus. The railway and river inspection stations were established in the Tyrol, Salzburg, Upper Austria, Bohemia, Silesia, Galicia, and Bukowina. In the Tyrol, at the Lake Constance inspection station, 5,000 persons were examined; in Upper Austria, 23,758; in Bohemia, 92,795; in Galicia, 39,279. Inspection was most strictly enforced at the Elbe stations. Notwithstanding the low stage of water in the river, 54,346 persons passed up the stream, 17,400 of whom came from infected localities. The number of suspicious cases verified was small. Only one cholera-infected person was found among travelers on Elbe vessels.

Regulations governing the sanitation of cities were issued September 2, 1892, and related to the disinfection of unclean quarters of the town, to the sewerage, water supply, street cleaning, inspection of markets, etc. Allowance was made from public funds for the expense of disinfection in poor communities, and public instruction was given in regard to the origin and cause of cholera and the means of prevention and cure. Provision was made for bacteriological investigation in suspicious cases, and an efficient medical service was established. Isolation of cholera patients was required and intercourse with infected places ordered to be restricted as far as possible. All persons leaving cholera-infected places were required to undergo medical inspection, to have their clothing and effects examined and disinfected, when found to be infected, and to travel separately from other passengers, both as to person and baggage.

At Vienna the disinfection of the hold and bilge water of vessels was stringently enforced.

The epidemic in Austria was restricted to a few localities and its spread checked.

#### *Cholera notes.*

[Translated in this Bureau from the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Berlin, February 1, 1893.]

GERMAN EMPIRE.—No new cholera cases were reported in Hamburg during the last week in January, but 7 cases were observed in Altona and 1 case each at Wedel, Elmshorn, and Quickborn, in the Pinneberg district.

AUSTRIA.—The isolated cases of cholera observed at Buda-Pesth have recently shown a considerable increase in numbers. For December 27, 28, and 30 only 1 case was reported; from January 1 to 7, 5 cases, 4 deaths; from January 8 to 14, 2 cases; from January 15 to 21, 16 cases and 5 deaths.

FRANCE.—The Journal de Havre, under date of January 19, reports many fatal cases of cholera at Brieç, a town of 6,400 inhabitants in the department of Finistere.

NETHERLANDS.—The choleraic death reported January 1 has not been officially confirmed. From January 8 to 14 there were 2 choleraic deaths, 1 in Amsterdam and 1 in Linschoten (Utrecht).

RUSSIA.—From January 1 to 15, 7 fatal cholera cases were reported in Moscow; in the city of Warsaw, from January 13 to 19, 1; in the government of Plock, from January 9 to 13, 1. According to information of January 10, isolated cases occur more frequently in Batoum, Poti, and Noworosysk, while Tiflis has been free from cholera for some time. In the village of Korsach about 30 persons were suddenly at-

tacked with cholera about the middle of December. Most of these cases were fatal. The epidemic is not extinct in the Caucasus. A violent outbreak of cholera is reported on the Russian side of the Zbrucz, on the border of Galicia. The disease has also appeared among the poorest classes in the small commercial town of Zwaniec on the Dniester, and at Kamaniec Podolski.

**TURKEY IN ASIA.**—In the city of Trapezunt, from January 8 to 13, 12 choleraic deaths were reported; at Djevizlik, on the road to Erzeroum, 3 choleraic deaths, on January 5.

**PERSIA.**—The following statistics of choleraic cases and deaths are reported from December 8, 1892, to January 4, 1893: Soutsch Bulok, 23 cases, 11 deaths; Tebriz, 19 cases, 8 deaths; Zendjan, 31 cases, 17 deaths; Khoremabad, 41 cases, 19 deaths; Nebovend, 19 cases, 9 deaths; Melayir, 21 cases, 8 deaths; Saveh district, 29 cases, 12 deaths; Telaarmin, 45 cases, 16 deaths; Shiraz, 31 cases, 13 deaths; Bendir-Abbas, 11 cases, 5 deaths. From Kermanschah, from December 21 to 28, 1892, about 102 cases and 66 deaths from cholera are reported.

**EAST INDIES—Calcutta.**—From December 11 to 31, 1892, 48 deaths from cholera 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	Feb. 4	2,424,705	1,095			1		16	1	30	8	16
Calcutta	Jan. 14	681,560	377	13								
Glasgow	Feb. 4	677,883	306			2	1		7	6		
Hamburg	Jan. 28	600,000	199					5	3	4		
Hamburg	Feb. 4	600,000	223					2	3	5		
Liverpool	Feb. 4	517,980	226				1	1	3	2		
Warsaw	Jan. 28	490,417	281			13		1	8	2		
Brussels	Feb. 4	482,158	178			3		2		4		
Rome	Jan. 14	440,596	202					2	2	3		
Amsterdam	Feb. 4	426,480	148					1		4		
Munich	Jan. 21	380,000	150							4		
Cairo	Jan. 26	374,838	327					6				2
Copenhagen	Feb. 4	334,000	139				1	1	1	2		
Odessa	Feb. 4	315,900	155			6	1	3	6	1		
Odessa	Feb. 11	315,900	152			9		1	4	5	4	
Dresden	Feb. 4	305,140	125						1	6		
Cologne	Feb. 4	297,447	126							3	2	5
Belfast	Feb. 4	265,123	111				2	1				
Antwerp	Feb. 4	248,296	123			19					2	
Stockholm	Jan. 28	248,051	102					1	7	11		
Alexandria	Jan. 26	231,896	155							1		1
Rotterdam	Feb. 11	222,230	108						5			
Pernambuco	Dec. 30	200,000	82		1	1	2	7				
Pernambuco	Jan. 8	200,000	72					3	3			
Pernambuco	Jan. 15	200,000	56					1	7			
Pernambuco	Jan. 22	200,000	77			1	2	8				
Pernambuco	Jan. 29	200,000	66					1	9			
Hanover	Feb. 4	191,400	72								1	
Frankfort-on-the-Main	Jan. 28	185,000	62							2		
Prague	Feb. 4	182,538	144			3		3	2	3		
Genoa	Feb. 4	181,928	113				1				2	
Venice	Jan. 28	162,326	102			5				2		
Verice	Feb. 4	162,326	105			8		2				
Trieste	Jan. 28	158,054	113			2				5		
Christiania	Feb. 4	156,000	67						2	2		
Christiania	Feb. 11	156,000	52						1	3		
Ghent	Feb. 4	153,290	67	1						3	1	2
Ghent	Feb. 11	153,290	49					3				2
Nuremberg	Jan. 21	151,893	67						2	2		
Higo	Jan. 21	142,394	60			141	1			2		

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.	
Funchal.....	Feb. 4....	140,000	12										
Stuttgart.....	Feb. 4....	139,659	57								1	2	
Bremen.....	Jan. 28..	126,800	59								4	4	
Stettin.....	Feb. 4....	120,000	50								1	1	
Stettin.....	Feb. 11..	120,000	53								1	1	
Crefeld.....	Jan. 28..	108,000	68								2	2	
Crefeld.....	Feb. 4....	108,000	65								1	1	
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	Jan. 28..	107,334	50										
Gothenburg.....	Feb. 4....	105,800	28						2				
Zurich.....	Jan. 28..	104,406	44					2	8	20	2	2	1
Zurich.....	Feb. 4....	104,406	30						8	13	1		
Leghorn.....	Feb. 5....	103,265	69					1					
Mannheim.....	Feb. 4....	80,000	40						1				
Mannheim.....	Feb. 11..	80,000	29								5		
Mayence.....	Feb. 4....	72,281	24								3		
Mayence.....	Feb. 11..	72,281	33					1			4		
Georgetown.....	Jan. 21..	53,176	48										
Port of Spain.....	Jan. 28..	53,176	38					1					
Port of Spain.....	Feb. 4....	50,000	28					3					
Cartagena.....	Jan. 15..	27,000	15										
Cartagena.....	Jan. 21..	27,000	13										
Gibraltar.....	Feb. 5....	25,755	8										
Schiedam.....	Feb. 11..	25,533	9										
Vera Cruz.....	Feb. 17..	25,000	18		2		2						
Cienfuegos.....	Feb. 11..	20,000	22										
Kingston, Can.....	Feb. 17..	19,264	3										
Sagua la Grande.....	Feb. 11..	18,109	7										
Antigua.....	Jan. 7....	16,664	12										
Antigua.....	Jan. 14..	16,664	13										
Antigua.....	Jan. 21..	16,664	12										
Antigua.....	Jan. 28..	16,664	13										
Antigua.....	Feb. 4....	16,664	13										
Flushing.....	Feb. 11..	14,000	7										
St. Thomas.....	Jan. 13..	12,019	34										
St. Thomas.....	Jan. 20..	12,019	32										
St. Thomas.....	Jan. 27..	12,019	31										
St. Thomas.....	Feb. 3....	12,019	36										
Matamoras.....	Feb. 17..	12,000	5										
Sonneberg.....	Feb. 5....	12,000	6										
Sonneberg.....	Feb. 12..	12,000	2										
Queenstown.....	Feb. 11..	10,340	12										
Queenstown.....	Feb. 18..	10,340	4										
Tuxpan.....	Feb. 11..	10,280	4										
Chatham.....	Feb. 18..	10,000	5										
Sarnia.....	Feb. 18..	6,600	2										
Clifton.....	Feb. 18..	3,249	1										

OFFICIAL:

WALTER WYMAN,

*Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.*

Approved:

CHARLES FOSTER,

*Secretary.*