

**Report on the sanitary condition of Malta and Gozo with reference to the epidemic cholera in 1865 / by Dr. Sutherland.**

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# REPORT

ON THE

## SANITARY CONDITION OF MALTA AND GOZO

WITH REFERENCE TO

### THE EPIDEMIC CHOLERA

In the Year 1865.

BY DR. SUTHERLAND.

G.B. War Office

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,  
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.  
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REPORT  
ON  
THE SANITARY CONDITION  
OF  
MALTA AND GOZO,  
WITH REFERENCE TO THE EPIDEMIC CHOLERA  
Of 1865.

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TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

IN compliance with instructions directing me to proceed to Malta to examine into the local conditions under which cholera had manifested itself during the late epidemic there, with the view of ascertaining whether additional experience obtained from it, in any way modified those conclusions regarding improvement of the garrison at which Captain Galton and I had arrived in our "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations," I have the honour to state that before proceeding to Malta I prepared and sent out statistical forms for registering the leading sanitary facts relating to dwelling houses and barrack accommodation where the epidemic had shown itself, and that in March last, at as early a period as I could leave England after the removal of quarantine restrictions, I proceeded to Malta and communicated with his Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Henry K. Storks, the Governor, by whose kind assistance I was enabled to obtain through the different departments whatever information I required.

I inspected districts, and many houses and rooms, where cholera had prevailed, within the garrison and in villages of Malta and Gozo, together with the quarantine establishment and public charities, in company with Mr. Inglott, Comptroller of Charitable Institutions. I also had an opportunity afforded me of inspecting barracks and hospitals, through the kindness of General Ridley and Inspector-General Dr. Anderson, Principal Medical Officer. Having now completed the inquiry entrusted to me, I beg to report the results under the following heads.

I shall first give the mortality statistics of cholera derived from an interesting set of tables prepared by Dr. Ghio, Chief Police Physician.

I shall next give some account of the Maltese epidemic in relation to cholera in Arabia and Egypt. After this will follow an account of the public health before cholera appeared, as well as of the earlier cases of cholera in the islands, to show the order in which different districts and houses were attacked, and under this head an opportunity will be afforded of discussing the statistical distribution of the epidemic.

The sanitary statistical facts entered by Dr. Ghio in the forms sent out to Malta, already referred to, will next be considered, and will show the relation which sanitary condition bore to the intensity of the epidemic.

I shall then give the experience of the disease in public institutions.

I propose next to give some account of the present sanitary law and practice in the islands, and at the same time to point out the class of improvements required for protecting the public health in time to come.

Next in order will follow an account of cholera as it occurred among soldiers and their families, together with an estimate of the state of barrack accommodation and its influence on the disease, as this is shown in the sanitary statistical forms filled up by medical officers of regiments.

And I shall conclude the report with a statement of the results of an inquiry regarding cases of communication of cholera by personal intercourse, and into the operation of



quarantine restrictions against cholera on the public health and commercial interests of the islands.

# I.—STATISTICS OF CHOLERA.

## a. Population of the Islands.

According to the census of 1861, the civil population of the island of Malta amounted in that year to 118,596.

At the same date the civil population of the island of Gozo was 15,459.

There is a small annual increase of the population of about 1,000 for Malta, and 80 for Gozo, but it will be sufficient for the purposes of comparison, if we assume the census numbers as representing approximately the population of both islands when cholera appeared in 1865.

The death rates from all causes among this population for three successive years, including the cholera year 1865, are given in appendix No. I.\*

They were as follow:—

Years.	Deaths per 1,000.	
	Malta.	Gozo.
1864 - - -	27	23
1865 - - -	47	46
1866 - - -	25	23

The average military population in 1865 (Table II.) was as follows:—

Men - - -	6,105
Women - - -	526
Children - - -	838

## b. Mortality from Cholera.

The first case of cholera during the epidemic of 1865 appeared in a soldier's child on June 20th. The last case of the epidemic in a soldier took place on November 12th. The disease began earlier and lasted longer among troops than among any other class of the community.

Nine days after the disease appeared among the troops, *i.e.*, on June 29th, the earliest case occurred among the civil population of Malta. Three weeks later on July 21st, the first case took place in Gozo, but the patient was ill when he landed in the island, and the first indigenous cases showed themselves in Gozo on July 24th.

Three months later, on October 24th, the last cases took place in Gozo. Sixteen days afterwards, on November 9th, the last case occurred among the civil population of Malta; and as already stated on November 12th, a soldier in Malta was attacked, and the epidemic came to an end.

Table III. abstracted from tables prepared by Dr. Ghio, gives the total daily cases and deaths from Cholera among all classes of the civil and military population. The following is a summary of this table:—

		Cases.	Deaths.
Civil Population.	Malta - - - -	2,362†	1,479
	Gozo - - - -	545	252
	Soldiers and their families -	199‡	142
		3,106	1,873

\* A few years ago a Registration Ordinance was enacted in Malta, and a registrar was appointed, but, singularly enough, the registration office takes no cognizance of causes of deaths. These are registered separately by the police. It will be observed also that Form No. 1 is signed, not by the registrar, but by the superintendent of police. These anomalies should be removed. It will be seen further on, that an improved diagnosis and nomenclature of diseases is urgently required. It would be a great advantage to conform entirely in these matters to home practice by using the same nomenclature, and by requiring the registrar to enter in his books not only the *fact*, but the *cause* of death.

† Including two fatal cases which took place on board ship in the harbour.

‡ Dr. Ghio gives the total cases of cholera among the military population at 202, and the deaths at 145. I have used Dr. Anderson's statement in the text. The small difference in numbers is probably due to the fact that a few cases of fatal choleraic disease may have been classed as cholera.



There were three fatal cases on board Her Majesty's ships in harbour; besides a fatal case in a seaman under treatment in hospital for consumption.

Table IV. gives the sexes and ages of all who died of cholera in each of the cities and villages of Malta and Gozo. It shows that for every 100 males who died of this disease, there died 132 females, and that the epidemic fell very heavily on the advanced periods of life.

Table II., kindly prepared by Dr. Anderson, gives the following details regarding cholera among the military population:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Men - - - - -	126	90
Women - - - - -	48	34
Children - - - - -	25	18
Total - - - - -	199	142

Besides cases and deaths from cholera among the civil and military population, there were fatal attacks among persons in quarantine.

Table V. shows that during 48 days intervening between June 14th and July 31st, the following numbers arriving from Alexandria were landed at the Lazaretto, and placed in quarantine:—

Passengers - - - - -	2,031
Persons who had held communication with them - - - - -	138
Health Guards - - - - -	134
	<u>2,303</u>

The daily population of the Lazaretto was in a constant state of fluctuation from varying arrivals and discharges. At first the daily numbers amounted to 83; they then gradually increased to 1,359, from which point the numbers diminished until cholera ceased.

The amount of choleraic disease in the Lazaretto between the dates specified, was as follows:—

Diarrhoea.		Cholera.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
17	—	23	14

It is necessary to bear in mind that passengers remained in the Lazaretto only during their days of quarantine, while coal labourers and health guards were more or less continually on duty there.

These quarantine cases and deaths, if added to the others, would make the total attacks from cholera in 1865 amount to 3,129, and the deaths to 1,887.

The following were the proportions of attacks and deaths among different classes of population:—

		Cholera per 1,000 of the Population.	
		Attacks.	Deaths.
Civil Population {	Malta - - - - -	19.9	12.4
	Gozo - - - - -	35.3	16.4
	Soldiers - - - - -	20.6	14.7
	„ Wives - - - - -	91.	64.6
	„ Children - - - - -	30.	21.4
Total Civil and Military Population -		22.	13.2

The death rates to cases treated as deduced from the returns were:—

Civil population of Malta - - - - -	62 per cent.
„ „ Gozo - - - - -	46 „
Soldiers and their families - - - - -	71 „



These great differences in death rates may be partly due to differences in the severity of cases in the three groups of population, but I am inclined to attribute much of the greater proportionate mortality among military attacks to more strict and accurate diagnosis of cases by the regimental surgeons. But whatever the explanation of the difference may be, the Malta epidemic of 1865, in so far as relates to its proportionate mortality, must be classed among the most mortal on record.

Table I. shows that the population decreased under the effects of the epidemic, to an extent of 1,366 in Malta, and 68 in Gozo.

*c. Statistical distribution of Cholera.*

The statistical distribution of cholera over the islands was as follows:—

With the exception of a few inhabitants living in scattered houses in the country, the population of Malta and Gozo is located in towns within the garrison or in country villages (casals). The towns resemble other Mediterranean cities, except that they are much better built than most of them. The town population has a considerable resemblance to other Levantine populations. This is not the case in the villages, which contain a different kind of population, having other habits and customs, and whose dwellings bear little resemblance to those in the towns.

An inspection of Map No. II. will show how the people are distributed, better than could be done by any mere description, and it also shows that wherever in the islands there were groups of population, cholera prevailed.

Tables VI., VII., VIII., and IX., contain weekly abstracts of statistical tables by Dr. Ghio, showing the daily cases and deaths in each group of population in Malta and Gozo. All the deaths in these tables have been transferred to the maps, and are marked by dots:—Those for the cities on Map No. III., and for the country population on Map No. II.

The following summaries of these tables give the cases and deaths for the civil population living in the garrison, and also for the towns and villages in the islands:—

Cities within the Garrison.	Population 1861.	Cholera 1865.		
		Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000.
Valletta - - -	23,993	454	282	11
Floriana - - -	5,791	76	48	8
Senglea - - -	6,887	99	64	9
Burmola (Cospicua) -	10,933	175	122	11
Vittoriosa - - -	5,712	175	107	18
Total - - -	53,316	979	623	11.7

There were thus 623 deaths among the civil population of the garrison, giving a ratio of 11.7 per 1,000; but to this number must be added the mortality among soldiers and their families who were taken ill while living within the garrison, and also deaths taking place among aged and infirm persons in the Ospizio, at Floriana, and among patients in the central civil hospital, Floriana.

With these additions, the total deaths among the resident population were distributed as follows:—

	Deaths from Cholera.
Civil population - - -	623
Soldiers and their families - - -	121
In the Ospizio - - -	30
In the Central Hospital - - -	7
	<hr/> 781

And adding to these 14 deaths in quarantine,\* we find the total mortality of the garrison towns to have been 795.

\* The quarantine establishment, although outside the walls of Valetta is close to Fort Manoel, and is occasionally occupied by troops.



The epidemic was distributed among the towns and villages of Malta, outside the garrison, in the following proportions:—

Towns and Villages in Malta.	Population 1861.	Cholera.			Towns and Villages in Malta.	Population 1861.	Cholera.		
		Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000.			Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000.
Attard -	1,239	19	11	8	Zeitun -	5,491	164	84	15
Misida -	1,858	55	39	20	Calcara -	436	8	5	11
Rabato and Notabile.	5,916	143	91	15	Gudia -	932	11	5	5
Birchircara -	5,978	142	98	16	Axiack -	1,200	37	24	20
Corradino -	187	4	3	16	Balzan -	662	1	1	—
Curmi -	6,001	159	92	15	Lia -	1,371	12	8	5
Musta -	3,828	22	14	3	Paola -	485	4	2	4
Naxaro -	2,768	33	19	6	Tarxien -	1,265	22	10	7
Micabiba -	894	34	19	21	Siggieui -	2,641	70	40	15
Zebbug -	4,884	99	62	12	Crendi -	949	2	2	2
Zabbar -	4,327	88	54	12	Luca -	1,592	20	16	10
Via San Giuseppe.	1,578	40	26	16	Melleha -	975	3	2	2
Sliema -	324	24	14	—	St. Paul's Bay.	476	1	1	—
Zurricco -	2,797	34	24	8	Safi -	286	8	4	14
San Giuliano -	476	7	7	15	Chircop -	409	4	1	—
Gargur -	1,200	9	6	5	Dingli -	594	1	1	—

The total population of these villages in 1861, was 64,019; and there were 1,280 cases, and 785 deaths from cholera among their inhabitants.

The death rates from cholera varied considerably. Excluding the smaller numbers they may be taken at from 6 to 20 per 1,000.

An outbreak of cholera took place at Saura's Hospital, Rabato, in the latter part of August and early in September 1865, so fatal that out of 88 inmates, 32 were attacked, and 27 died. If these deaths be added to those of the villages, the total mortality in the country districts of the island of Malta will amount to 812, or a little less than 12·7 per 1,000 of the population. Hence the death rate from cholera in the open country districts of Malta exceeded the death rate in the crowded towns by 1 per 1,000. To the total deaths among the civil population of the country districts must be added, 21 deaths among soldiers and their families living at Pembroke Camp, St. Julians, and Notabile, which will raise the total cholera mortality of Malta, outside the garrison, to 833.

The next abstract shows the mortality from cholera in towns and villages of the island of Gozo:—

Towns and Villages of Gozo.	Population 1861.	Cholera.			Towns and Villages of Gozo.	Population 1861.	Cholera.		
		Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000.			Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000.
Xeuchia -	1,345	38	18	13	Munxar -	147	12	5	34
Rabato -	4,023	178	74	18	Santa Lucia -	232	4	1	—
Caccia -	1,996	79	30	15	Kereem -	793	19	9	11
Nadur -	2,546	13	6	2	Zebbug -	556	42	18	32
Sannat -	793	43	25	31	Ghajn Siclem	916	1	—	—
Marsalforn -	25	3	2	—	Kala -	500	2	1	—
Garbo -	1,295	68	33	25	Ghammar -	263	11	5	19

These villages in Gozo had an estimated aggregate population of 15,430, and they yielded 513 attacks, and 227 deaths from cholera.

But to these numbers must be added 26 attacks in old people in the Ospizio at Rabato, of which 21 proved fatal, and six cases attacked in the civil hospital there, of which four died. The total attacks were thus 545, and the deaths 252, giving a death rate of 16·4 per 1,000.

It follows from this statistical analysis of the mortality:—

1. That the epidemic cholera of 1865 was scattered over Malta and Gozo;
2. That it attacked both civil and military population;
3. That the death rate from it was highest among soldiers and their families;
4. That the native country population of Gozo suffered more severely than the similar population in Malta;



5. And, that contrary to what might have been expected, the people living in sparse country villages in both islands suffered more from cholera than the population of the crowded garrison towns.

I shall next proceed to give an account of the epidemic itself.

## II.—HISTORY OF THE EPIDEMIC CHOLERA OF 1865.

### (a.) *Appearance of the disease in Arabia and Egypt.*

An opinion firmly held by a majority of the population of Malta is, that the severe epidemic cholera of 1865 began at Mecca and Medina during the pilgrimage of that year; that the disease was carried to Djedda on the Red Sea, from thence to Suez, from Suez to Alexandria, and from Alexandria to Malta and to other ports of the the Mediterranean; and that this transference of disease was effected by ships, pilgrims, and natives of various Mediterranean countries who fled before the scourge, carrying the infection with them, to every port where they unhappily disembarked.

As a logical consequence of this opinion, the same persons hold, that by quarantine restrictions alone, carried out with a stringency never before considered to be either necessary or practicable, can future invasions of cholera be prevented.

As another logical consequence, influential individuals in the islands have avowed to me their belief that cholera connects itself with persons and not with localities; they hence consider that measures of hygiene are either altogether of subsidiary importance; or that they are useless in mitigating the severity of epidemics, and that if quarantine cannot keep out "contagion" there is no hope for the population in time to come.

The entire chain of reasoning is perfectly consistent; more so, indeed, than is usually the case in such discussions in other countries, and on account of its very consistency it is all the more necessary that the facts on which it rests should be firmly established before we adopt the momentous conclusions to which it inevitably leads.

Besides the popular opinion to which I have referred, there is a scientific doctrine held by some persons in Malta as elsewhere, derived chiefly from the expressed or published opinions of others, round which the phenomena of the late epidemic are, in perfect good faith, made to arrange themselves. Such, for instance, as the existence of a specific cholera virus, transferable from person to person by intercourse, by clothing or other media, or by excreta of cholera patients, soiled linen and the like, in such a way that persons who may not themselves suffer from cholera may transfer the disease to others who may die of it.

The first thing, therefore, with persons holding such views when successive cases of cholera present themselves, is to search out diligently every presumable channel of communication, and whenever they have found one sufficient to satisfy their own minds, they consider their work done. They either lose sight of, or they undervalue the importance of other facts, and their conclusion is, that practically the prevention of personal intercourse, directly or indirectly, when cholera prevails, is the only safe course to be followed. It is true that such conclusions are not always fully deduced from the doctrine, but they are, nevertheless, the real consequences which it tends to impress on the mind, so that while the practical result of the popular opinion of epidemics being carried from place to place on board ship, would be to put an end to commerce when epidemic diseases prevail, or are suspected to exist, this scientific doctrine held along with it, would logically put an end to social intercourse, and to humane care and treatment of the sick.

It is no part of my duty to enter into discussions of such subjects, but I have felt myself bound to state the impressions conveyed to me in Malta at the commencement of this inquiry, on account of the serious obstacles which those views present to the adoption of really efficient means of improvement; for if the authorities in Malta, to whom appertains the sanitary care of the population, should feel themselves called on to act strictly in accordance with opinions which I have heard expressed, there is, of course, an end of any reasonable hope of removing the real causes on which the high epidemic susceptibility of the population depends.

It is, besides, impossible to ignore altogether the alleged fact of importation, and for the obvious reason that if the cholera epidemic of 1865 were really carried on board ship to Malta, then restriction of intercourse becomes an important matter as regards the future safety of the population from invasion of epidemic diseases.

In dealing with this part of the subject it is necessary, in the first place, to ascertain the real facts of the case, but it unfortunately happens that on some very important points our information is incomplete. We have no reliable account of the state of health of the Arabian peninsula, or of Egypt itself, before cholera appeared. We do not



know under what precise circumstances cholera broke out, whether it came suddenly, or whether it was preceded by any altered condition of the public health. We have no account of the first cases of the disease, or of how they originated.

There is, in fact, an almost total blank in our knowledge at the very point where exact information is of the greatest importance. This deficiency is nothing more than has always existed in our information about these Eastern epidemics, and there is no reason to hope for the advent of more enlightened views regarding them, until we are enabled to keep an account current, so to speak, of the condition of public health in those epidemic centres where pestilences make their first appearance.

Under present circumstances it is not surprising that hypothetical considerations should enter so largely into popular beliefs regarding the mode of propagation of epidemic diseases. But the time has certainly arrived for establishing more exact methods of inquiry, and for separating what is true from what is supposititious in their history.

The first intimation, for instance, of cholera in Arabia was contained in private letters and newspaper paragraphs, announcing an outbreak of pestilence among pilgrims at Mecca, which had destroyed 20,000 persons during the first three weeks in May 1865. The first official notice of cholera in Egypt received by the Government of Malta was contained in a telegram from the consul at Alexandria on June 14th. Admitting the facts to be correct, one cannot help regretting that they convey so little real information as to the history of the disease. There are, it is true, some other facts which I shall presently mention, bearing on the progress of the disease from Mecca to Alexandria in the line of pilgrim caravans; but when we are told from another source that "a letter from Alexandria ascribes the cholera there to fatigue and sun exposure, and that the malady has appeared up the country almost simultaneously at widely distant points,"\* we feel how much is yet to be learned before we arrive at reliable facts regarding the earlier history of the epidemic.

There appears to be little doubt that much of the prevailing uncertainty regarding disputed points in the history of all epidemic outbreaks is really the result of want of information; so that almost any form of hypothetical doctrine may find support in occurrences alleged in its behalf.

The danger in all such cases where the history is necessarily incomplete is mistaking coincidences for effects, a result which can only be avoided in future by adopting a more rational and systematic mode of enquiry.

Great epidemics have generally been preceded more or less by marked disturbances in the health of men and animals. Epidemic diseases of different kinds and epizootics have not unfrequently co-existed at such periods, and from the information I have been able to obtain, the epidemic years 1865-66 have been no exceptions to the rule.

It is unnecessary to do more than merely to allude to the existence of severe and fatal forms of fever and cattle plague which were so prevalent in various parts of Europe before cholera appeared, as indications of this disturbance.

In Arabia there is reason for believing that the usual premonitions were not absent: for in the month of March and April 1865, a fatal form of Typhus appears to have prevailed at Mecca, Medina, and Djedda, which carried off nearly 50 persons a day in each of the first two cities.†

About the same period an epizootic disease prevailed over nearly the whole of the eastern shores of the Mediterranean. Of this fact we have official evidence in the minutes of the Malta Board of Health of April 29th 1865, prohibiting the importation of cattle from Egypt, Syria, Smyrna, Spain, Dalmatia and Sicily.‡

At a later period, in the middle of June, at the date when quarantine was established at Malta, small pox is also stated to have existed at Suez, while cholera was committing ravages at Djedda.§

\* "Gibraltar Chronicle," 27th June 1865.

† "A letter from Djedda of the 3rd April says, that considerable havoc has lately been made by typhus in that city, but, fortunately, not to the same extent as at Mecca and Medina. At each of these last places nearly 50 persons die daily, and grave apprehensions are experienced lest the evil should spread still further when the crowds of pilgrims arrive."—(*Malta Times and United Service Gazette*, 27th April, 1865.)

‡ "Official reports having been laid before the Board of Health stating that the cattle disease still exists in Egypt, Syria, Smyrna, Spain, Dalmatia, and Sicily, the Board, having fully considered the said reports, beg to recommend that the importation of cattle from these places be prohibited."—(*Minute of Malta Board of Health*, 29th April 1865.)

§ "It is stated that cholera has broken out at Djedda among the pilgrims returning from Mecca, and that small-pox is raging at Suez."—(*Malta Observer*, 15th June 1865.) The co-existence of small-pox with cholera has also been observed in India (*vide Report of General Board of Health on the cholera of 1848-49*.)



It is to be regretted that our information about the state of health of the East at this time is not more complete. But in regard to Malta, we have information which throws much light on the entire history of the epidemic in the islands.

*b. State of Public Health in Malta and Gozo before the Cholera of 1865.*

In Table X. there is given a monthly abstract of climatic elements for Malta during the year 1865. In comparing these elements with similar ones for years during which there was no excess of epidemic diseases, given in the Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations, there is nothing very special to indicate that the climate of 1865 was unhealthy. If there was any peculiarity in the weather of this year, it was perhaps somewhat dryer than the average, and the temperatures were lower, a circumstance apparently due to the unusual prevalence of winds from northerly directions throughout the year. It will be seen that all the general directions of winds were from N.W. and N.E. The total rain collected during the first eight months of 1865 before the advent, and for two months of the prevalence of cholera was barely 7 inches. But in years when no epidemic diseases have prevailed the rainfall has both been greater and less than this amount. The most remarkable occurrence was the fall of above  $7\frac{1}{3}$  inches of rain during September and October 1865, while cholera was declining; an amount more than seven-fold the average for the same months of 1859 and 1860.\*

In describing the state of public health preceding cholera, I shall first give the results of an inquiry carried out by the police authorities at my request, showing the comparative numbers of cases of gastric affections brought under treatment by district physicians and in the public institutions of Malta and Gozo for the first six months of 1864, in comparison with the numbers for corresponding months of 1865, preceding the outbreak of cholera. It is necessary to point out, however, that these facts have been obtained from one class only of the population, and that they only give a general idea of the state of public health at these two periods.

Table XI. contains the total cases in each district return; the following is an abstract of these returns.

	1864.	1865.
Dyspepsia and gastricism	1,915	2,086
Colic	595	777
Diarrhœa	1,042	1,243
Dysentery	465	559
Sickness and vomiting	149	180
Enteritis or gastro-enteritis	1,308	1,418
All other diseases	18,383	20,547

Two conclusions follow from this class of facts, first, that there is at ordinary times a very considerable amount of gastric disease among the poor; and, secondly, that there was a marked increase of all classes of gastric affections as well as of other diseases during six months preceding the cholera of 1865.

When cholera had established itself as an epidemic, gastric affections, as usually happens, increased to such an extent that few people escaped their influence in some form or other.

The next class of facts bearing on the public health before cholera appeared are contained in the mortality returns, and are hence of a more specific character.

During the earlier months of 1865, two diseases, fever and gastro-enteritis, which always exist in Malta, prevailed to an unusual extent, and occasioned an unusually large mortality in the island.

Abstract No. 90 of the census taken in October 1861 (Table XII. in the Appendix) affords the means of comparing the death rates from these diseases for the years 1859-60-61 with the mortality from them during the first six months of 1865 preceding the outbreak of cholera which is shown in the same table abstracted from tables by Dr. Ghio. In 1861

\* The appearance of the sky is too much a matter of personal estimate to be admitted as evidence in such inquiries. It is, nevertheless curious that in a letter published in the "Malta Observer," on June 22, 1865, attention is called to the existence of "dense, many coloured, deeply mottled, and murkily marbled clouds, floating about in every and in opposite directions, some days obscuring the sun, giving a sombre and unnatural appearance both to sea, sky, and land, affecting more or less the nervous system with languor, depression, and lassitude, partial rains and almost invisible mists, seem to indicate a most unnatural and unhealthy state of things, and to point out that something evil is looming in the distance."

This was written just at the time cholera burst out in the plague hospital. The letter was objected to on account of exciting alarm, but I was assured that the facts were as stated.



the population of the islands amounted to 134,055, and the average annual deaths from fevers (nervous fever, petechial fever), during the three years mentioned above, amounted to 123. During the first six months of 1865, preceding the cholera of that year, with a probable increase of population up to 136,000, the deaths from various classes of fevers were 115; but we must double this number in order to obtain an annual comparison, and in doing so we find that while the annual death rate from fevers for the three years 1859-60-61, was 9 per 10,000 of the population, the mortality from fevers during the first six months of 1865 was equivalent to an annual death rate of 17 per 10,000. In order to comprehend the full value of this great increase it must, however, be borne in mind that the fever months in Malta are July, August, and September. These months are included in the annual average for the three earlier years, but they are necessarily excluded from the first half of 1865.\*

Table XIII. in the appendix gives the localities from which cases of this fever were received into the Central Civil Hospital at Floriana together with the dates of the first and last cases received. This table contains of course only a certain proportion of fever cases, but the important fact which we learn from it is that fever prevailed in a number of places where cholera afterwards prevailed.

The disease was of so serious a character as to induce the Government to direct an enquiry to be made by a special board on April 22nd 1865. On this board were Drs. Engerer, Ghio, Pisani, Inspector General, Dr. Hume and Staff Surgeon Major the late Dr. Mathew. The enquiry was held at Zeitun. The reporters state that fever began to be unusually prevalent in the preceding month of January, during which 23 cases occurred; that in February there were 32 cases; in March 47 cases; and that in April there had been 47 cases. There had been, besides, 23 cases sent to the Central Hospital at Floriana. Fever at the date of the enquiry had declined. The mortality had been 11.4 per cent. of cases treated. After a careful examination of the facts the board arrived at conclusion that the fever was true typhus, apparently "due in every instance to exceptional and preventible causes." The main cause assigned by the board was want of ventilation in houses, arising partly from their construction, partly from the pernicious habit of a whole family or most of them sleeping in one room, and partly from unusually cold weather having led the people to close all the apertures by which fresh air might have been admitted, "the sleepers being in fact poisoned by the pent-up emanations from one another's bodies." There was no appearance of the disease spreading by infection either in hospital wards or villages, and the physician who saw most of the cases considered the disease purely of local origin.

The reporters indicate other local causes such as filthy habits and the like, as having exercised some influence over the severity of the disease. A note appended to table XIII., gives some insight into this matter. It is there stated in reference to the condition of patients received into the Central Hospital at Floriana that "the disgusting state of personal filth in which each patient was received appeared to be the cause of the disease."

The local causes specially connected with the houses will be noticed further on. Suffice it to say that the local causes which predisposed people to fever were the same causes which predisposed them afterwards to cholera. Another note on Table XIII., informs us that "in proportion as cholera invaded the island fever diminished, but straggling cases continued to arrive, as usual during the heat of summer." When cholera came epidemic fever was replaced by epidemic cholera. The local causes remained the same, the disease only was changed.

The disease known in Malta by the names "*gastritis*," "*enteritis*," or more usually "*gastro-enteritis*," appears to be made up of different diseases classified under the same general designation from want of a good nosological arrangement such as is now very generally adopted. The symptoms vary in character, and different medical practitioners in describing the disease give more prominence to certain phenomena than to others. Sometimes the disease is attended by acute symptoms, at others the symptoms are more chronic, but the character of the disease is diarrhoeal, or rather it is choleraic, and it is most prevalent and fatal at and under 15 years of age. The following account of the symptoms abstracted from the statistical returns of district physicians will afford an idea of the usual cases.

\* Mortality in Malta and Gozo:—

Total Mortality, all causes, in 1859-60-61<sup>a</sup> = 9,907 ÷ 6 = 1,651 for 6 months. All causes, 6 months, January 1st to June 30th, 1865<sup>b</sup> = 2,097.

Mortality from fevers in 1859-60-61 = 371 ÷ 6 = 62 for 6 months. Fevers, 6 months, January 1st to June 30th, 1865 = 115.

<sup>a</sup> Census of Malta and Gozo, 1861, Abstract No. 90 (vide Table XII., Appendix).

<sup>b</sup> Dr. Ghio's data in Table XII., Appendix.



Uneasiness and sense of oppression in the epigastrium; sometimes tenderness on pressure; coated tongue; thirst; retching; rumbling in the bowels; feverishness; pulse at times frequent and small; giddiness; vomiting of a yellowish or greenish mucous matter; sometimes constipation at commencement. Dark fluid stools; griping; cold skin; followed by frequent watery stools; watery bilious vomiting; sometimes cramps; sometimes diminished or suppressed urine; cold sweat; reaction; fever; death often from exhaustion, disease passing at times into gastric fever. The symptoms are modified in children by age and dentition.

The *post-mortem* appearances show softening of the mucous membrane with superficial ulceration and other morbid appearances.

The usual mortality from "gastro-enteritis" is very considerable in the islands. During the years 1859-60-61, the annual deaths ascribed to it averaged 405, or at the rate of 30 per 10,000 of the population: but in the six months of 1865 (January to June inclusive) preceding the cholera the deaths were 406 or in the annual ratio of 60 per 10,000. The annual death rate from this diarrhoeal disease was thus doubled during the six months which preceded the advent of cholera.\*

When cholera appeared, gastro-enteritis merged into cholera.

These facts are sufficient to show that long before cholera began its course towards the north-west there were indications of a changed condition of the public health in Malta. There was an unusual prevalence of fatal diseases of the zymotic class during the first six months of 1865. Two of these, fever and gastro-enteritis had indeed occasioned a loss of life nearly equal to one third of the total loss subsequently incurred from cholera itself, before a single death from cholera had taken place.

As the epidemic period approached, signs of the coming pestilence were yet more unequivocal. At the middle of May, while cholera still confined its ravages to the Arabian Peninsula, and before there was any known case of it in Egypt, two occurrences took place in Malta, which I shall notice next in the order of events.

About two miles west of Valetta, is situated the populous village of Birchircara, where, on May 17th, a sudden outburst of a very suspicious disease took place, the symptoms of which were so severe that the first cases were reported to the Government as true cholera. This led to an inquiry which showed that the report as to the disease having been cholera was incorrect, but the fact itself is of importance as proving the then precarious state of the public health, and the character which the disease assumed in the estimation of medical practitioners who first saw it. In a report (Appendix XIV.) prepared in April of the present year at my request, by Dr. Grillet, the disease is described as diarrhoea with heat in the bowels. But Dr. Ghio who went to the village at the time, informed me that the account he obtained of the disease from competent persons showed that the patients suffered from diarrhoea, vomiting, cramp, slight prostration, cold skin, pain in the bowels, followed by reaction on the skin. There were no deaths. The number of cases is not known, but they were scattered over the village, and continued to occur until cholera appeared in Birchircara on July 18th, and took the place of the other disease.

Another similar outbreak of a violent character occurred on May 20th, three days after the first case at Birchircara, in soldiers' families, at that time quartered in the main buildings of the Lazzaretto.

On the day referred to ten persons (eight men, one woman, and one child) living in some small, close, ill-ventilated rooms in part of the Lazzaretto buildings, close to offensive drains and a privy, were attacked with sickness and vomiting, diarrhoea, cramps, and coldness of skin,—the same symptoms as occurred in the Birchircara cases. In this instance, also, there were no deaths. It is important to remark that when the rooms occupied by these families were shown to me, it was stated that two fatal cases of cholera had taken place in two of the same rooms at a subsequent period, when they were occupied by persons in quarantine.

An interesting report supplied by the Hon. Mr. Inglott, regarding the charitable institutions, shows that as cholera approached the islands it was preceded by the usual foreshadowings in these establishments, Mr. Inglott states that, "Premonitory symptoms, 'looseness of the bowels among the aged inmates of the 'Ospizio' not subject to chronic 'diarrhoea, commenced to prevail more frequently than it was usual during the hot

\* Table XII., Mortality in Malta and Gozo:—

Gastritis-enteritis, 1859, 1860, and 1861<sup>a</sup> = 1,214 ÷ 6 = 202 for 6 months. Enteritis, January 1st to June 30, 1865<sup>b</sup> = 406.

<sup>a</sup> Census of Malta and Gozo, 1861, Abstract 90 (Table XII., Appendix).

<sup>b</sup> Dr. Ghio's data in Table XII., Appendix.



"season, about the middle of June, in Malta, and of July in Gozo." This was followed by fatal attacks of diarrhoea, and these by cholera.

On considering these facts it appears to me to be scarcely possible to escape from the conclusion that long before cholera appeared in Malta, possibly before its first outbreak in Arabia, the earliest wave of the coming epidemic had passed over the islands. This inference is further supported by the very remarkable facts about to be noticed connected with the first outbreak of cholera itself in Malta, in the plague hospital lying to the west of the Lazzaretto towards Birchircara, an outbreak greatly resembling in its appearance these diarrhoeal seizures, except that it was true Asiatic cholera of a very fatal type.

### *c. Progress of Cholera from Arabia to Malta.*

I shall now give a sketch of the progress of cholera from the time of its appearance at Mecca until it broke out in Malta. All the facts I shall use are taken from official documents; and however deficient they may be as regards details of the disease, I see no reason to doubt their accuracy so far as they go.

The facts are accompanied by dates. Upon the facts are grounded the popular opinion I have referred to respecting the importation of cholera from Egypt. We shall presently see how far this conclusion from the facts is, or is not, sustained by the dates at which the events took place.

We have already seen that in the month of April 1865, "Typhus" fever was stated to be the cause of 40 to 50 deaths a day at Mecca, and of an equal number of deaths at Medina, and that fears were entertained that when the pilgrims arrived great mortality would ensue.

The numbers who did arrive are variously estimated at from 150,000 to between four and five-fold this amount. All the accounts agree in stating that no sanitary arrangements were made for so vast an influx of people, and that the whole area occupied by the pilgrims was more or less polluted by filth, and by offal of slaughtered animals left to fester under the hot Arabian sun. Early in May 1865, cholera broke out with great violence at Mecca, and many thousands of pilgrims perished.\* The bodies of the dead were left in mosques and other buildings or they lay unburied by the way-side. The pestilence attained its maximum severity about the middle of the month, and the pilgrims began to return homewards.†

At this date our information becomes more precise, for we have a report from Dr. Aubert-Roche addressed to M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, in which an account is given of the subsequent course of the disease in its relation to the interests of the Suez canal. An extract from this report is given in Appendix No. XV., and the following facts up to June 12th are taken from it.

On May 19th, an English steamer with 1,500 pilgrims on board, arrived at Suez from Djedda, after having lost a number of passengers on the voyage.

Two days afterwards, on May 21st, the master of the vessel and his wife were seized with cholera at Suez.

Next day, the 22nd, a single case of cholera took place in a convoy of pilgrims at Damanhour, near Alexandria.

There was no other attack until 11 days afterwards, on June 2nd when a single case took place in Alexandria, among some natives living with the pilgrims.

On June 5th two other cases occurred under similar circumstances, and it was not until the 12th June that the disease extended beyond the mixed group of population first attacked.

After June 12th cholera was considered to have established itself in Alexandria.

On June 14th the consular agents considered it necessary to telegraph the existence of cholera in Alexandria to their respective Governments, and accordingly, on this date the Government of Malta was informed of the fact by telegram.

On the same day, June 14th, a quarantine of seven days was declared at Malta against all vessels arriving from Alexandria.

\* In the progress of cholera towards Europe in 1847, it reached Mecca in January, "where it proved so destructive to the Moslem pilgrims that from two to three thousand of them are reported to have perished by it 'in the one night' of their pilgrimage from Mecca to Mount Arafat."—(Report of General Board of Health on Epidemic Cholera of 1848-9.)

† This Mecca epidemic bears a striking resemblance to similar epidemics which burst out during pilgrimages in India, where many thousands of persons with animals are crowded together without sanitary precautions. The exciting cause appears to be mainly impure air, and probably impure water, the impurities being derived from the whole surrounding district being covered with excreta and other filth. The Madras Sanitary Commission has, however, proved that these outbreaks can be prevented simply by cleanliness enforced by police arrangements, and by providing latrines for the people. By these means annual cholera epidemics of immemorial recurrence have ceased in recent years.



These precise dates show the course which the epidemic followed in its progress towards the north-west, along one line at least.

I shall next state what took place with arrivals at Malta, and in doing so I shall make use of facts and dates supplied by the police authorities in a printed paper (Memorandum on the Cholera of 1865) an extract from which is given in Appendix XVI.

The first vessel with pilgrims, the "Ephesus," arrived at Malta from Alexandria on May 31st, after a voyage of five days. She had 235 pilgrims on board. The master reported that three pilgrims had died during the passage, but the deaths were caused neither by diarrhoea nor by cholera, but by "mortification," "constipation," and "senile exhaustion." Sixty-one pilgrims were landed at Malta; the remainder proceeded to Tunis next day.

By comparing the dates with those given in Dr. Roche's report, we find that the "Ephesus" left Alexandria on May 26th, or seven days before the first case of cholera in Alexandria. Independently of this fact, no connexion is alleged to have existed between the arrival of this vessel and the subsequent epidemic outbreak in Malta.

Between May 31st and June 9th, seven steamers with 237 passengers, chiefly pilgrims, on board, entered the harbour, apparently in good health; nothing to the contrary is stated.

On June 10th, the British steamer "Olympus" arrived in four days from Alexandria. "One of the crew affected with bowel complaint."\*

On June 12th, three Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers arrived with 268 passengers for England and 28 for Malta, all well apparently.

On the 13th June, the British steamer "Alexandra" arrived in five days from Alexandria, with six passengers for Malta and three passengers for Liverpool. No sickness stated to have been on board.

On the morning of the 14th, the steamer "Hellenis" arrived in five days from Alexandria, with two passengers for Malta and three for Liverpool.

We have here an authentic account of all the ships and passengers which arrived at or touched at Malta from the return of the first detachment of pilgrims until quarantine was established on June 14th.

The vessels were 14 in number. They had on board 782 passengers, of whom 97 were landed at Malta; and of these only 36 were passengers for Malta. Showing that up to this date there had not been that great exodus of Maltese population from Egypt which is popularly believed.

None of the vessels had any choleraic disease on board, and the last of them had left Alexandria on the 9th of June, or three days before cholera appeared among the general population of the city.

No connection was ever traced between the arrival of these vessels and the subsequent appearance of cholera in the Islands.

Any evidence of importation of the disease, if it were imported, must, therefore, be sought in facts which subsequently occurred.

#### d. Quarantine Arrangements at Malta.

The history of cholera, after the establishment of quarantine at Malta on June 14th, affords well-ascertained facts of great interest.

But before proceeding further, it appears to be advisable to give a short sketch of the quarantine arrangements at this period; and to enable these to be understood I have shown on Plan I. the relation of various parts of the establishment to each other, and to the plague hospital in which the first outbreak of cholera occurred.

For the present purpose we may consider the quarantine establishment as consisting of three parts—

- 1st. The quarantine ground where ships were anchored.
- 2nd. The Lazzaretto.
- 3rd. The plague hospital.

1. The usual quarantine ground extends from Tascibiesc, at which the vessels are shown on the plan up the harbour in front of the Lazzaretto. But the practice at the time in June 1865, as stated to me by the quarantine authorities, was that vessels as they

\* The following note on this case is given in another list by Dr. Ghio:—"One of the crew, who had been previously suffering from bowel complaint, died during the passage, and the body was thrown overboard." If this really were a case of cholera, the fact would show that this man had been affected by the epidemic when only three cases of cholera had taken place in Alexandria amongst the mixed group of pilgrims and others where the disease first appeared, and at least six days before the general population of Alexandria was attacked.



arrived went across to Tascibiesc, where they cast anchor as shown on the plan. As soon as the necessary formalities were gone through, the ship's boats were lowered, and the passengers were rowed directly across the harbour to the quarantine jetty and there landed. If the vessel required no coals and the captain did not wish to ride out his quarantine he left the harbour immediately, and this was the course followed at the time referred to, the passengers only were left in quarantine. If coals were required they were put on board by the coal gang, and the vessel sailed immediately.

So far as concerns any accumulation of vessels on the quarantine ground from which infection might have proceeded before cholera appeared in the plague hospital, there certainly was none. The anchoring ground, moreover, is above 400 yards from the hospital.

After cholera had become established in the Islands there were vessels in quarantine, but the present question relates to what took place before cholera appeared in Malta.

2. As regards the quarantine establishment, the following general description given of it by Captain Galton and myself in our "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations" is sufficient to show what sort of place it is, and how altogether unsuitable it was for the accommodation of a number of people during an epidemic season:—

"The Lazzaretto proper is a complicated series of buildings, apparently constructed at different times, and without any regard to sanitary considerations.

"It contains many apartments of various dimensions; some of them very large, dark, and without ventilation; others smaller, and with more light and air. The courts are all closed, and surrounded by the high walls of the buildings, which stagnate the air, from which most of the ventilation, such as it is, is derived. Taken as a whole, although better than some other quarantine establishments in the Mediterranean, this Lazzaretto is not a fit place for habitation, and it has been planned apparently more under the influence of fear than of an enlightened consideration for health."

3. The plague hospital where the first outbreak of cholera appeared is described in the same report, as follows:—

"The plague hospital is a very singular specimen of hospital architecture. It consists of three double rows of cells about 12 feet by 9 feet, built back to back. The cells are on the ground, and the rows are separated by narrow alleys from each other. The whole hospital is surrounded by walls higher than itself, and is about the last place where a case of severe febrile disease might be expected to progress favourably. The only part of the establishment at all fit for sick is the medical officer's quarters, which face the sea and cut off the ventilation on that side."

A careful examination made of the buildings during this inquiry, by the light of experience afforded by the late epidemic of cholera, has convinced me that neither the lazaretto nor plague hospital ought to be occupied when an epidemic is threatened, and that there are local causes in both of them sufficient to have called the disease into existence among susceptible persons, quite apart from any question of importation.

There is a difference of level between the lower floor of the Lazzaretto buildings and the ground rising immediately behind them of between 25 and 30 feet. The site has in part been obtained by cutting a shelf in the rock, a position always dangerous to health when epidemic diseases prevail.

There are many apartments in the Lazzaretto without any through draught; rooms entering from rooms; insufficient window space and no adequate means of ventilation. There are several small damp courts enclosed by high walls of buildings, round which, and on the ground-floor, are long continuous apartments, fitted up with a kind of guard-room bench of wood, on which hundreds of people had to sleep. The only ground for obtaining exercise or fresh air was the damp surface of the court or the narrow footway in front towards the quarantine harbour. All the arrangements for drainage, water supply, and personal cleanliness appear to have been most deficient, and, nevertheless, into this place were crowded at one time nearly 1,400 people, most of them in a very filthy condition, and coming out of ships some of which were as filthy as themselves. One small room was pointed out to me in which 14 apparently healthy persons were placed, and of this number five were seized with cholera, together with their guardian, after having escaped the dangers of the crowded filthy ship which carried them from Alexandria. From first to last there were 20 cases of cholera among people placed in quarantine in these buildings, of which no fewer than 12 proved fatal. Three cases, two of which died, were landed from ships, all the others were developed in the Lazzaretto.

As a striking contrast to this fatality it may be stated that on the ground immediately behind the Lazzaretto, about 30 feet higher, and at a distance of about 100 yards are



part of the soldiers' quarters in Fort Manoel, which were occupied during the entire time when the Lazzaretto was crowded with people, among whom these cholera cases were taking place. The men's rooms were clean, and well-ventilated, and not a single case of cholera occurred in them.

The plague hospital which I also examined, was no more adapted for safe occupation during an epidemic period than the Lazzaretto. Besides the bad general plan and construction of the building, its water supply is defective and not connected with the drainage, the condition of privies and drainage was most unwholesome, and long before cholera appeared there was nuisance from the margin of the harbour and from a privy overhanging the water close to the buildings.

Bearing these points in mind we shall be better able to understand the facts connected with the arrival of ships in quarantine and the first outbreak of cholera.

As already stated quarantine was established at Malta against arrivals from Alexandria on June 14th. On the same day at 5 p.m. the steamer "Memnon" arrived in four days from Alexandria, and went over to Tascibiesc as shown in the plan. She had 22 passengers for Malta, of whom 11 were pilgrims. The master reported that one pilgrim had died of bowel complaint during the voyage and had been buried at sea.

Table V. shows that there were no cases of disease among the passengers or crew of this vessel while in quarantine.

On the same day, June 14th, two other vessels, the British steamer "Cairo" with 47 passengers on board for Malta, of whom 37 were pilgrims, and the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ship "Nyanza" with seven passengers for Malta, arrived in quarantine. None of the passengers were ill at the time or subsequently. By comparing the dates it will be seen that these three vessels had left Alexandria two days before cholera had established itself there, and four days before the consuls considered it necessary to inform their governments of the fact.

The subsequent arrivals, however, would have left Alexandria after cholera was in the city.

There were no arrivals on the 15th and 16th, but on the 17th the Turkish steamer "Maria Antoinette" came into harbour with one passenger in good health on board for Malta.

There was no arrival on the 18th.

On the 19th the French steamer "Assyrien" landed 30 passengers at the Lazzaretto, apparently in health.

On the 20th, at 7.30 a.m., the British steamer "Rhone" arrived, and afterwards landed 147 passengers at the Lazzaretto. The master stated that a passenger and a fireman had died of cholera during the passage. All the other passengers were apparently in health.

On this day, the 20th, there were 254 passengers in quarantine besides health guards and persons who had held communication with them. There was no sickness among them. The first case of diarrhoea in quarantine, found by Dr. Grellet on taking charge, was on the 23rd in a man who landed from the "Christina" on the 22nd. On the same day, the 23rd, there was a case of diarrhoea with vomiting in a woman who had landed from the "Rhone," and on the 24th there were two cases of diarrhoea in men who had also landed from the "Rhone." These cases all recovered, as did also a case of diarrhoea with vomiting which had shown itself on the 26th June in a man landed from the "Italian" on the 23rd.

The first case of cholera landed from a vessel coming from Alexandria was on June 28th.

On this date arrived the "Wyvern" with 302 passengers who were landed at the Lazzaretto, and among them a man in the state of collapse. He died at the landing jetty. On the same day another case was landed which recovered on July 8th. On the same day a case took place in a passenger who was landed from this ship. The passengers from the "Wyvern" were described to me as having been in a very filthy condition. They yielded, from first to last, 11 cases of cholera, two of severe diarrhoea and eight deaths.

The details regarding the ships in quarantine, given in Table V., show that between the 14th June and 31st July there were 38 vessels with passengers and crews placed in quarantine. That 2,031 passengers, 138 persons in communication with them, and 134 health guards were in the Lazzaretto at one time or another.



The following abstract gives the amount of disease among them:—

	Numbers placed in Quarantine.	Landed from Ships.				Occurred in the Lazzaretto.			
		Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.		Cholera.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Passengers - -	2,031	—	—	3	2	16	—	14	8
Health Guards -	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Coal Labourers,* &c.	138	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	3
Total - -	2,303	—	—	3	2	17	—	20	12

#### e. *Outbreak of Cholera in the Plague Hospital.*

I shall next proceed to inquire what relation existed between these cases of disease and the earliest appearance of cholera in Malta itself. Here again the dates become of great importance.

We have seen that the earliest case of diarrhœa, in arrivals from Alexandria, was brought under treatment on June 23rd in a man landed on the preceding day, and that the first case of cholera was landed on the 28th. There is absolutely no evidence of the occurrence of any previous cases. But before either of these dates Asiatic cholera was already in the island, and it first broke out, neither among persons who had come from Alexandria nor among the Maltese population, but among soldiers' families living in the plague hospital.

The following are the facts regarding this remarkable occurrence.

The miserable cells of the plague hospital had been crowded by 34 families of part of the royal artillery and of part of the 2/8th regiment. We have already seen what was the condition of the drainage at the period. When cholera showed itself the drains appear to have been full of filth, because the nuisance from the drain traps and privies, as well as from the beach, became very great and was much complained of. A most important point in this history is that diarrhœa had existed among the families for some time previously due apparently to the bad sanitary condition of their quarters.

Matters being in this state, on June 20th, about nine o'clock at night, a child of one of the families was seized with true Asiatic cholera and died in seven hours.

This was the first indigenous case of the Malta epidemic of 1865.

The distance from the nearest point of the plague hospital, where the case occurred, to the nearest point of the Lazzaretto buildings, as stated by the superintendent of police, is 662 feet, and the two establishments are besides cut off from each other by two or rather by three high walls. The distance of the plague hospital from Tascibiesc, where passengers were discharged from the vessels, was 1,300 or 1,400 feet, and the distance from the landing jetty at the Lazzaretto to the plague hospital was nearly the same.

On June 22nd, the next case took place in a woman living in another of the cells of the plague hospital at a short distance from the first case. The third case, on the 23rd, was the mother of the child first attacked. On the 27th two cases of choleraic diarrhœa took place in a man and a child living in another row of the buildings, and on the 29th another man and a child were attacked with cholera.

It is a remarkable proof of the extreme and exceptional virulence of the disease, that of these seven cases of cholera and choleraic diarrhœa all died except one.

#### f. *Chronology of Events.*

As there can be no doubt that on June 20th the first case of true cholera showed itself in Malta, and that it was the commencement of a severe outbreak in the plague hospital, this appears to be the proper place to give a brief chronology of the events up to this date.

\* All the cases of cholera and diarrhœa among coal labourers took place within two days, in a party of 14, who were landed at the Lazzaretto on the 5th July, and placed in one of the divisions of the old hospital set apart for lodging them,—a very likely place in which to develop cholera during an epidemic season.



Dates.	Events.
1865.	
January 1 and onwards	- Gastric and diarrhoeal diseases unusually prevalent among the population.
January and onwards	- Typhus prevalent in Malta in villages subsequently the seats of cholera. Fever mortality double the average.
January and onwards	- A diarrhoeal disease (so called gastro-enteritis) occasioned double the average mortality in Malta.
March - -	- Fatal typhus prevalent at Mecca, Medina, and Djedda.
April - -	- Epizootic disease prevalent in the East. Importation of cattle prohibited in Malta April 29.
May (first weeks of)	- Cholera in Arabia.
May 17 - -	- Severe outbreak of diarrhoeal disease, mistaken for cholera and reported as such, at Birchircara, Malta.
" 19 - -	- First vessel with pilgrims from Djedda arrives at Suez.
" 20 - -	- Severe outbreak of diarrhoeal disease with choleraic symptoms among soldiers' families in the Lazzaretto, Malta.
" 21 - -	- Cholera at Suez in a master of a vessel and his wife.
" 22 - -	- A case of cholera among pilgrims at Damanhour, near Alexandria.
" 22 to June 1 -	- Several thousand pilgrims landed at Suez, and encamped at Alexandria.
" 26 - -	- Steamer "Ephesus" leaves Alexandria; arrives all well at Malta on the 31st.
June 2 - -	- First case among inhabitants of Alexandria living among pilgrims.
" 4 - -	- At and before this date seven steamers leave Alexandria and arrive all well at Malta between 1st and 9th June.
" 5 - -	- Two other cases of cholera among persons living with pilgrims at Alexandria.
" 6 - -	- Steamer "Olympus" leaves Alexandria, arriving on the 10th at Malta, having had one case of diarrhoea among the crew.
" 8 - -	- Steamer "Alexandra" leaves Alexandria; arrives at Malta on the 13th all well.
" 9 - -	- Three Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers leave Alexandria and arrive at Malta all well on the 12th.
" 9 - -	- "Hellenis" leaves Alexandria and arrives at Malta on the 14th all well.
" 10 - -	- Steamer "Memnon" leaves Alexandria, one death from "bowel complaint" on the voyage; arrives all well at Malta in quarantine on the 14th.
" 10 - -	- The "Cairo" and "Nyanza" leave Alexandria; arrive all well in quarantine at Malta on the 14th.
" 12 - -	- Cholera in Alexandria.
" 12 - -	- "Maria Antoinette" leaves Alexandria; arrives, all well, in quarantine at Malta on the 17th.
" 14 - -	- Consul at Alexandria telegraphs to Malta the existence of cholera in Alexandria.
" 14 - -	- Government of Malta places arrivals from Alexandria in seven days' quarantine.
" 15 - -	- "Assyrien" leaves Alexandria and arrives, all well, in quarantine at Malta on the 19th.
" 15 - -	- Premonitory diarrhoea more than usually prevalent in the Ospizio Floriana about this date.
" 16 - -	- Steamer "Rhône" leaves Alexandria; loses a passenger and fireman from Cholera on the voyage; arrives all well in quarantine at Malta on the 20th.
" 20 - -	- Diarrhoea having prevailed among soldiers' families in the plague hospital, Malta, for some time previously, the first case of Asiatic cholera (fatal) in Malta took place in the plague hospital on this date in a soldier's child. No disease in the "Lazzaretto."
" 22 - -	- Second and third cases of cholera (fatal) among soldiers' families in the plague hospital.
" 23 - -	- First case of diarrhoea among passengers in the "Lazzaretto."
" 27 - -	- Two cases (one fatal) in the plague hospital.
" 28 - -	- Arrival of "Wyvern." First case of Asiatic cholera in the "Lazzaretto."

On considering these facts it appears to be impossible to evade the conclusion that the first indigenous case of cholera in Malta had no connexion with any previous case, and that there is no evidence to sustain the popular idea of the disease having been imported. So far as dates are concerned it might be asserted with more plausibility that the disease really passed from the plague hospital to the Lazzaretto, but there is no evidence either of the one event or of the other. On the contrary, there is evidence that a change, presaging the advent of an epidemic, had been taking place for months in the public health of the Islands, and the epidemic when it did arrive attacked a locality in regard to the pre-eminently bad sanitary conditions of which there is no difference of opinion.\*

\* At a subsequent period, after the plague hospital had been evacuated, cleansed, and fumigated, a number of passengers were removed into it from the Lazzaretto, and among these two cases of cholera occurred, one on the 9th, the other on the 16th of July. Unfortunately, the real defects of the building could be removed neither by lime washing nor by fumigation.



*g. Local Causes of Cholera in the Plague Hospital.*

The remarkable outburst in the plague hospital admits of being employed to a certain extent as a test of the correctness of several prevailing opinions as to the manner in which cholera is propagated.

The plague hospital as shown in the map is a detached isolated establishment with no population near it. It is enclosed within high walls; between it and the Lazzaretto is an old burial ground in which bodies of persons dying in quarantine are interred. There is no communication between the plague hospital and the Lazzaretto except through doors in the several walls which are kept locked. As already stated, the buildings consist of ranges of back to back cells each with its own door. Each cell has 108 square feet of floor space, which was the extent of area allotted to a family. There were 34 families, men, women, and children in the buildings.

The drains are of the usual Maltese construction, they follow the line of the buildings and are discharged into the tideless harbour close to the hospital; with these drains are connected the privies. There is no adequate supply of water to cleanse the drains, and they are nothing but cesspits close to dwellings. Great nuisance proceeded from them at, and before the outbreak of cholera, when the people were suffering from diarrhœa. Another source of nuisance was a privy placed over the margin of the harbour close at hand. Ventilation, both external and internal was most defective, so much so that after cholera broke out, part of the enclosing wall had to be pulled down to admit air to the buildings.

Among known predisposing causes of cholera there were present in this case,—

Bad construction of dwellings.

Bad and offensive privies and drains, or rather cesspits close to the rooms.

Overcrowding. Insufficient ventilation.

Water supply insufficient for cleansing the drains.

At this point we arrive at an important question; viz., the quality of the water.

Among predisposing causes of cholera there cannot be a doubt that the use of water containing organic matter, especially animal organic matter in a state of decomposition must be ranked as one of the most energetic and fatal in its action. In the present case this element was certainly wanting, for the water supply of this hospital is perhaps the purest in the island. It is indeed unusually pure as will be seen by the following analysis made at my request by Mr. Abel of Woolwich, and extracted from his report, Appendix XXIII.

	Grains per Imperial Gallon.
Total solids (by direct determination)	15.85
Carbonate of lime	8.70
Carbonate of magnesia	1.06
Sulphate of soda	0.85
Chloride of sodium	4.14
Organic and other volatile matters	0.40

In this case we must exclude impure water from the chain of causes.

The hypothesis that cholera is propagated by emanations from excreta receives no countenance, at least in so far as the first case is concerned, for it is certain that there was in this instance a first case in the plague hospital, and that this first case was the first in the island in the year 1865.

In like manner the events give no countenance to any hypothesis as to epidemics taking their origin from specific cholera germs, communicated either by water or by personal intercourse. The first case in the plague hospital occurred before there was any possible channel of communication between it and any antecedent case elsewhere.

All we know is, that there was a coming epidemic of cholera, that there were present certain bad sanitary conditions which are well known from experience to be predisposing causes of cholera when cholera is imminent. Why a child in the plague hospital should have been the first victim, or what other agency was requisite to give rise to the first cholera case, or to cause the existing diarrhœa to pass into cholera, are questions beyond our power to answer.

In as far as regards new cholera cases, which took place among passengers and others in quarantine, there is no conclusive evidence that all the cases were simply due to importation. On the contrary, these persons were exposed to the influence of bad locality, defective ventilation, bad drainage, overcrowding into masses within a small compass instead of having been separated into small numbers over a large area. They had fled,



many of them in fear, in overcrowded dirty ships, from a place where cholera existed; they were themselves of unclean habits, and many of them had very bad accommodation in the Lazzaretto. Moreover, cholera had actually broken out within 662 feet of them before any of themselves were affected even with diarrhœa. Considering the susceptible condition in which many of the people arrived, it is possible that some of them at least may have suffered from the very precautions taken to prevent cholera passing from them into the island. The real wonder is that no greater number died while in quarantine, considering the unfavourable circumstances in which they were placed.

### III.—ACCOUNT OF THE EARLIER CASES OF CHOLERA IN THE ISLANDS.

I shall next proceed to give some account of cases of Asiatic cholera which occurred during the first month of the epidemic in Malta. This period will be amply sufficient to show the law of development of the disease.

We have seen that the first outbreak of the disease occurred in the plague hospital, and that between the 20th and 29th of June six deaths out of seven cases had taken place there. Apparently all the true cholera attacks had proved fatal.

The fifth case in order of date, however, was that of a man who was employed in the plague hospital in lime washing the affected rooms, on the 27th June, after the disease had been about a week in the place. This man was seized with diarrhœa the same day, he then went to Casal Attard, a village about three and a half miles west of the plague hospital, where he lived. Symptoms of cholera came on on the morning of the 28th, and he died at 6.30 a.m. on the 29th. This case was the first instance of the disease having been imported from a place where it existed in great intensity to a village in which there was no cholera, but where the local conditions were favourable to its spreading.

Personal communication and favouring local conditions both were present, but no result except the death of the man followed.

The next case of cholera in Attard took place on August 8th six weeks later in another part of the village and there was no connexion between the cases.

At the time of the first death at Attard, the families in the plague hospital were removed out of it, and the occurrences which followed afford a striking confirmation of two well-known laws of cholera. 1st. That when cholera exists in a given population it can be moved with it. 2nd. That unless the population be broken up and scattered in an airy healthy locality, the disease will continue its ravages.

Eleven hundred yards to the south of the plague hospital, and on the opposite side of the quarantine harbour, is situated a small counter-guard, "St. Salvatore," on the slope of the hill between Floriana barracks and the water. On the land side of it rises a lofty curtain, and on the water side it is enclosed by high works, forming a bastion mounting guns. The space for men is between the outer and inner walls, and consists of a long narrow well, almost like a water tank when looked down into from above; the only entrance to which is by an archway and gate on one side. The casemates are constructed under the terre-pleine of the battery, and their only light and ventilation is derived from the well referred to.

The whole place is unfit for occupation as a barrack because it cannot be sufficiently ventilated and for other reasons.

On July 1st the remains of the 34 families, all suffering more or less from the usual premonitions of cholera, were removed from the plague hospital. The families of the royal artillery were placed partly in casemates, partly in tents at St. Salvatore. Those belonging to the 2/8th regiment were taken to the Crown work outside Floriana.

On the same afternoon, July 1st, six women were attacked with cholera in the casemates of St. Salvatore, fortunately only one woman died. On July 2nd another woman was attacked and died in the casemates.

Up to this date there had been no case of cholera among the civil population of the island, excepting the Attard case. Next day, July 3rd, the first civil case of cholera took place in No. 96, Strada Vescovo in the middle of Valletta, about 1,500 yards from St. Salvatore and 1,000 yards from the occupied portion of the Lazzaretto, where there were only two cases under treatment on the 3rd, one of which died on this day.

The following are the notes of the case in Strada Vescovo taken down from Dr. Ghio's dictation.

"The first case of cholera in Valletta took place in a woman named Schembri, a dressmaker, Strada Vescovo, No. 96. Had diarrhœa six days before attack, which she neglected. Went on June 30th, early in the morning, to St. Julian's, returned about 11 o'clock to Strada Vescovo; on the 2nd July had diarrhœa again, and about noon on the 3rd she had headache and fainting fits. At 4 p.m. she was seized with a sudden and virulent attack of cholera, of which she died at midnight."



This woman had not been in contact with any cholera case. The history, indeed, shows it to have been a pure epidemic case, differing in no respect from other epidemic seizures.

There was no fresh case for the next three days. But on the 6th July three children belonging to soldiers' families were attacked in the tents at St. Salvatore, and one of them died.\* On the same day a case occurred in a soldier in Fort Ricasoli, on the opposite side of the great harbour and upwards of 2,500 yards from St. Salvatore. It proved fatal next day. The sufferer is stated, by Dr. Boileau who was in charge, to have been an old weakly soldier who had arrived with the regiment on the 1st July from England. The disease wanted some symptoms of true Asiatic cholera. It was nevertheless rapidly fatal, and is considered to have been a sporadic case. There was no further disease at Fort Ricasoli until a month later.

On July 7th, a fatal case took place in a soldier in the tents at St. Salvatore.

Next day, the 8th, a female child, aged 19 months, died of cholera at No. 223, Strada Manderaggio, one of the worst localities in Valletta.

In Mr. Inglott's report already referred to, it has been shown that premonitory symptoms began to prevail in the "Ospizio" at Floriana in the middle of June, and that fatal cases of diarrhoea showed themselves early in July. The first of these fatal diarrhoea cases took place in an invalid at the Ospizio on July 8th, and is returned in Dr. Ghio's list as cholera, although Mr. Inglott gives July 16th as the date of the first confirmed cholera case in the Ospizio, registered as such by the medical officer.

On July 9th a soldier's wife was seized in the casemates, St. Salvatore, and died.

On the same day a soldier belonging to Fort Tigne, who had been on fatigue duty at the tents at St. Salvatore, was attacked and died in the general hospital.

On the 10th another fatal case of diarrhoea, entered on Dr. Ghio's list as cholera, took place in the Ospizio.

On the same day there was a case at No. 17, Strada San Michele, Cospicua, 2,500 yards away, on the opposite side of the great harbour. This was the second case (counting the fatal case at Fort Ricasoli as one) on the side of the great harbour opposite Valletta.

Next day, the 11th July, a boy employed as a servant in the telegraph office, No. 7, Strada Marsamucetto, not near any other case, was seized in the office, and went to his mother's house in Strada Zecca where he died.

On the same day a child was seized with cholera in the tents of St. Salvatore and recovered.

Next day there were two cases at Floriana, one a fatal diarrhoea case in the Ospizio, the other at 64, Conservatorio, a street with houses in a very bad sanitary condition opposite the civil hospital.

On the 13th, there was another fatal diarrhoea case in the Ospizio and two other cases in Cospicua, one at No. 17, Strada San Michele, where a case had taken place on the 10th, the other at No. 39, Strada San Marco, this latter case is stated to have been fatal diarrhoea. On the same day cholera first appeared in Floriana barrack, attacking two soldiers one of whom died. A fatal case likewise occurred in a woman living in the left Horn work 700 yards away.

On July 14th there were five new cases. One of these took place in a gentleman who had arrived in health on the 1st of July from Alexandria, in a Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer. He was seven days in quarantine, during which he suffered

\* It may be well to mention that the 2nd Battalion, 22nd regiment, left Malta on this date on board the "Orontes" for Gibraltar, and afterwards lost two men from cholera there, although it has never been more than hinted that possibly the regiment got the infection from St. Salvatore, on account of the "Orontes" having taken the men on board near a sewer proceeding from the fort into the harbour. The facts are the following:—The regiment was quartered at Pembroke camp, about three miles away. There was no cholera there. It was marched through Floriana on July 5th and 6th, to the hay wharf, off which the "Orontes" was lying. On the route it never was near St. Salvatore or any affected locality. The sewer mouth is a small opening under water 200 yards or more distant from where the "Orontes" was moored. Injury from it was perfectly impossible, and the dates in the text show that the regiment got on board while there was a cessation of attacks. The vessel sailed on the 6th.

The first epidemic case at Pembroke camp took place in a child living in one of the wooden huts. It was seized with diarrhoea on the 15th and died on the 19th July. This case was immediately followed by two fatal cases of cholera in the same family. Is it possible that the 2/22nd regiment when it left Malta, or at least that some of the men, might have become already predisposed to cholera under the general epidemic constitution then prevailing, and that the disease was developed at Gibraltar by unhealthy local conditions? The first case in this regiment proved fatal at Gibraltar on the very day the child died at Pembroke camp, and next day, the 20th, the child's mother was seized with cholera.



not from diarrhoea but from constipation. A week after, landing at Valletta, he died of cholera at No. 37, Strada Mezzodi. This was the only case in the house.

The same day a fatal case of diarrhoea took place in the Ospizio, there were two cases in Strada Miratore, Floriana, and a fatal case in a soldier in Floriana barrack.

July 16th was marked by an epidemic outbreak more severe than any which had yet occurred. On this day there were no fewer than 13 cases of Asiatic cholera. In Valletta there was a fatal case in Strada Reale, another in Marsamuscetto, and another in Strada Brittanica. The two last were children who had come from Alexandria on the 2nd July, and left the Lazzaretto for their own homes in good health after performing 12 days' quarantine, there had been cholera on board the "Cella," the ship in which they came.

In Floriana there were four cases, one of these was the first fatal case returned as true cholera in the Ospizio, another case occurred in the Piazza Maggiore, a third was taken ill in the open street, a fourth in the left Horn work, fatal in a soldier there.

At Cospicua a case occurred in Vicolo Marina, No. 53.

On this day the first epidemic case, at a distance from Valletta, took place at Rabato, in Strada Doni, six miles away. No connexion is known to have existed between this and any other case. The disease also appeared in a street called Concezione, at Misida, at the upper end of Misida creek. Dr. Ghio states that two women who suffered were laundresses who had washed the linen of the gentleman who died in Strada Mezzodi, Valletta, on the 14th two days before. On the same day, the 16th, on which these women were attacked, a gentleman, living in another house, No. 119, Concezione, in the same street where these women lived, was also seized. The reason assigned for his fatal illness was that one or both of the washerwomen had frequented his house.

The case in Strada Mezzodi took place on the 14th, and proved fatal the same day. And to estimate the value of the chain of sequence we must bear in mind that the women had to fetch the linen, and wash it, and they had besides to communicate the disease to their neighbour; and yet the whole three were attacked and died on the 16th.

On the 16th a soldier was seized with cholera in Upper St. Elmo barrack.

Next day, the 17th, there was another case in Upper St. Elmo, and there were 12 other cases scattered over the garrison.

One of these was at 83, Strada San Giuseppe, in Valletta.

Floriana furnished eight cases, three of which were in the Ospizio, and one in the Central Civil Hospital. There was a case in Miratore, another in Piazza Maggiore, two in Strada Mercato.

There were two cases in Cospicua, and one at Misida.

The 18th July gave nine new cases. Three of these took place in Lower St. Elmo, Strada Fontana, Strada St. Giuseppe, No. 83. There was one case in No. 46, Campanile, in Cospicua. There were four in Misida, and on this day the first case of cholera took place at Birchircara, two months after the outbreak of choleraic disease there.

On July 19th there was a case in Strada St. Paolo, Valletta, and another case across the great harbour at Corradino.

Next day, the 20th, showed a great and sudden increase of the disease, to which Valletta contributed 10 cases, three in the Manderaggio, one in Marsamuscetto, two in Strada Reale, one in Strada Fontana, one in Strada Frederico, and one in Strada Fianco.

There were six cases in Floriana, two in the Ospizio, two in Strada St. Anna, and two in the Central Hospital.

A case took place in a man on board a vessel in French Creek, Cospicua.

There was a second case in Strada Doni, at Rabato, six miles distant; there were three cases at Misida, and one at 29, Del Quartiere, in Vittoriosa. There were thus 22 cases in all, scattered most of them over the garrison, although confined to the civil population.

During the month from June 20th to July 20th inclusive, there were thus 100 cases, civil and military, in the island, besides cases in quarantine. I have had these cases transferred to map No. I., which shows the locality of all of them, except of one attacked in the street in Floriana.

The cases divide themselves into three groups. The first and most important was the group which had its origin in the plague hospital, and which was transferred with the people to St. Salvatore, Floriana. The second group consisted of the "Ospizio" cases, which, as seen on the map, have an apparent connexion with the cases in St. Salvatore. But no such connexion has ever been alleged. The outbreak in the



Ospizio had as distinct a beginning and development as that in the plague hospital. The inmates suffered from premonitory diarrhœa, while this disease existed among the inmates of the plague hospital; the premonitory diarrhœa was followed by fatal diarrhœa, and then by Asiatic cholera.

Before the recent sanitary improvements in the "Ospizio" cholera generally located itself among the inmates before attacking any one else. During the late epidemic, cholera had existed a fortnight among the civil population before the first case took place in the Ospizio.

The third group of cases consists of those which occurred among the general civil population. These, as is shown by the map, were scattered over the garrison irregularly, both in time, locality, and distance. With two or three exceptions all of these earlier cases occurred at the rate of one case per house, and there is no evidence of the spread of the disease being due to the transfer of any virus.

We shall obtain further means of judging when we come to consider the distribution of cholera deaths, but the statistical facts regarding these earlier cases, although they neither affirm nor deny the communicability of cholera, certainly afford no evidence in support of the view that the epidemic of 1865 was occasioned by a specific virus having been conveyed by intercourse from house to house, or from person to person.

By the 20th July the epidemic may be considered as having become fairly established in Malta, and I shall next state the order in which the different towns and villages were attacked.

The map, No. II., shows the position of each group of population, together with the dates of attack.

The following table gives the date of the first case in each city and village, together with the distance of successive first cases.

It will be seen that the facts afford no evidence of cholera having radiated from any centre or centres. On successive days, and even on the same days, it attacked places miles apart from each other, sometimes at the opposite extremities of the island.

TABLE OF DATES AND DISTANCES OF SUCCESSIVE FIRST CASES OF CHOLERA IN MALTA.

Name of City or Village.	Date of First Case of Cholera.	Distance in Yards of Places successively attacked.	Name of City or Village.	Date of First Case of Cholera.	Distance in Yards of Places successively attacked.
Attard	June 29	—	Zurricco	July 27	10,300
Valetta	July 3	7,000	San Giuliano	" 27	11,000
Cospicua	" 10	2,500	Gargur	" 28	3,520
Floriana	" 12	2,200	Zeitun	" 29	11,500
Misida	" 16	1,700	Calcara	" 30	4,500
Rabato	" 16	8,800	Gudia	" 31	5,700
Birchircara	" 18	7,000	Axiack	August 4	1,350
Corradino	" 19	5,700	Balzan	" 5	8,500
Vittorioso	" 20	1,100	Lia	" 6	450
Curmi	" 21	5,250	Paola	" 7	7,000
Musta	" 21	6,000	Tarxien	" 8	850
Senglea	" 22	8,800	Siggieni	" 8	7,000
Naxaro	" 22	7,500	Crendi	" 8	2,600
Micabiba	" 23	8,800	Luca	" 12	3,500
Zebbug	" 24	3,500	Melleha	" 12	17,000
Zabbar	" 24	8,000	St. Paul's Bay	" 15	3,600
Via St. Guiseppe	" 24	7,000	Safi	" 15	15,500
Sliema	" 25	3,500	Chircop	" 17	1,300
			Dingli	" 27	10,500

On July 21st, the day on which cholera appeared in the villages of Curmi and Musta, in Malta, the first case of cholera took place in the island of Gozo.

The circumstances are stated by Dr. Ghio, as follow:—

"On the 21st July, Michele Cilia, aged 22 years, a seaman employed in a coasting boat, returned to Gozo after nine days stay at Malta. He arrived at Casal Xeuchia, the place of his residence, at about 3 o'clock p.m., suffering from diarrhœa. During the ensuing night he was seized with cholera, but recovered."

This man is believed to have imported cholera into Gozo. I shall discuss the evidence for this opinion afterwards. At present I shall simply state the statistical facts as they regard Gozo.

The next place attacked was Rabato, the capital of the island, where the first case took place on the 2nd August. On the day following a case occurred at Caccia. On



the 5th August there was a first case at Nadur, and another at Sannat. On the 7th, Marsalforn and Garbo each had a case. Munxar was attacked on the 10th, and Santa Lucia on the 11th. The first case in Kercem took place on the 15th, and in Zebbug on the 17th. There was only one case in Ghain Sielem, the port chiefly frequented by coasters from Malta, on the 7th September. The first case in Ghammar took place on the 9th, and there was one at Kala on the 18th September.

The following table, similar to the one already given for Malta, is abstracted from the map, and shows the distances of these earlier successive attacks from each other.

TABLE OF DATES AND DISTANCES OF SUCCESSIVE FIRST CASES OF CHOLERA IN GOZO.

Name of City or Village.	Date of First Case of Cholera.	Distance in Yards of Places successively attacked.	Name of City or Village.	Date of First Case of Cholera.	Distance in Yards of Places successively attacked.
Xeuchia	July 21	—	Munxar	August 10	3,500
Rabato	August 2	2,600	Santa Lucia	" 11	1,700
Caccia	" 3	1,800	Kercem	" 15	1,000
Nadur	" 5	3,500	Zebbug	" 17	2,500
Sannat	" 5	4,500	Ghain Sielem	Sept. 7	7,000
Marsalforn	" 7	5,500	Ghammar	" 9	8,000
Garbo	" 7	5,250	Kala	" 18	—

This table shows no evidence of radiation of cholera from Xeuchia, its supposed point of importation. On the contrary, the disease comported itself very much as it did in Malta, attacking simultaneously and successively points at considerable distances from each other, and leaving the intervening country untouched.

#### IV.—DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM CHOLERA IN CITIES AND VILLAGES.

Statistical facts bearing on the distribution of deaths from cholera in the cities are full of interest, because, among other reasons, they admit to a certain extent of comparison with similar facts regarding the distribution of mortality from plague in 1813.

The difference of local position and construction of houses in the cities within the garrison is such that a satisfactory comparative estimate of the death rate from cholera solely in relation to the density of population can scarcely be arrived at. I shall, however, give the facts as brought out by the inquiry. In the following abstract the first column shows the number of inhabitants to 1,000 square yards in each city at the period of the census in 1861. The second column gives the death rates per 1,000 of the population from the cholera of 1865.

Persons per 1,000 square yards.		Cholera deaths per 1,000.	
Senglea	45		9
Cospicua	45		11
Valletta	49		11
Vittoriosa	53		18
Floriana	55		8

Floriana, the most densely peopled district, gives apparently the lowest death rate, but a glance at the map will show that Floriana is a small, regularly built, isolated town, and it has, moreover, always been the healthiest portion of the garrison.

The deaths from cholera were by no means equally distributed over the surface of the towns. As a general rule the disease was most intense on sloping ground, especially towards lower levels. The ridges and comparatively flat surfaces had few deaths, but this rule was of course modified by other local conditions connected with the sanitary state of houses, the habits of population, and the like. By referring to the map it will be seen, for example, how large a proportion of deaths took place round the outskirts of Senglea, on the lower levels overhanging the harbours, when compared with the scattered deaths along the central ridge of that town. The ground slopes rapidly from the ridge on both sides towards the water, but the worst class of dwellings is also there, and the better class of houses and population are found along the ridge.

Cospicua is nearly all built on sloping ground, and the comparative intensity of cholera in different districts of this town appears to have depended on other elements added to topographical position.

A similar observation may be made regarding Vittoriosa.



Valletta itself furnishes perhaps the best points of comparison as to the effects of position of houses on the intensity of cholera, and I shall select it for this purpose. A reference to the map will show that the city consists mainly of two sets of streets crossing each other at right angles. The lowest points of all the streets are those nearest the sea. The centre of the peninsula is an irregular ridge, partly sloping, partly flat, or nearly so, to which all the transverse streets ascend on both sides from the water.

The lowest point of Strada Reale is 50 feet above the sea level at St. Elmo, from which it rises to 153 feet at the Porta Reale in a length of 800 yards.

The next street to the east, Strada Mercanti, slopes upwards from 74 feet to 174 feet in the same distance.

The other longitudinal streets have a proportionate slope, but it is not continuous, from the irregular nature of the ground on the sides of the ridge.

The highest longitudinal street is Strada Mercanti, and all the transverse streets slope upwards towards it. The rise in the short transverse streets near St. Elmo to Strada Mercanti may be taken generally at 40 feet in a distance of 200 yards. Further up the town the slopes become much steeper and those on the south-east side have to be ascended by stairs. In several instances the rise in 140 or 150 yards is from 60 to 80 feet.

On the north-west side of the city the inclines are longer, but the rise is sometimes between 80 and 100 feet, and the plane of the slope is broken up into hollows.

Valletta is thus built on a high central ridge with rapid slopes down towards the sea.

There is, however, a considerable area, amounting to perhaps a fourth part of the entire surface of the town, which is comparatively level, and occupies the summit of the peninsula from the defensive works on the land side to the palace. Bearing these topographical facts in mind, let us now examine the localities of cholera deaths as shown on the map No. III. It will be at once evident how large a proportion of the deaths took place on the slopes and round the lower levels, and how small comparatively was the mortality in upper districts of the town. The map, however, shows two striking exceptions to this law, for on the highest point of the town it will be seen that there are two groups of deaths which are apparently out of place. These are due to exceptional local conditions of another kind altogether. They mark the two worst blocks of buildings in the upper part of Valletta. If they were cleared away, and all their bad sanitary arrangements removed with them, and if the ground were occupied by healthy dwellings, there would be no reason why the inhabitants should not escape cholera as much as any others in the vicinity.

A very important part of the inquiry was to ascertain by what apparent law the epidemic deaths were distributed among houses and over different parts of the same house, on account of the additional light which might in this way be obtained into the local favouring conditions of the disease.

The statistical facts of this portion of the investigation are given in Appendix XVIII., and I shall state the results.

As a rule, the houses in the garrison towns resemble in general construction and arrangement those usually met with in other Mediterranean cities. They are built with small narrow courts, round which the houses are arranged in floors. Most of the rooms are of the back to back construction, and have no thorough draft. Many houses of this class are separate occupancies, while others are let in separate apartments of one or two rooms, and are called common lodging houses. A house subdivided in this way is generally occupied by a number of families, using a common staircase and all conveniences in common, and has the appearance of being very densely peopled. Some better class houses are divided into floors, each of which is occupied by a family. Houses entering directly from streets and lanes are of a different construction. Many of these have no light or air except what they derive from the door or from a window on the same side as the door.

It will be seen that the word "house" includes buildings or tenancies of very different dimensions. In some cases a house contains few inmates, while in others it may contain some dozens.

In the country villages the construction of dwellings is, in the majority of instances, of a very different character. Villages in Malta and Gozo resemble nothing so much as aggregations of small farm buildings and farmyards each enclosed within its separate wall. Domestic arrangements are different in the villages from what they are in the towns; they represent indeed a different civilization, and one of far higher antiquity.



The enclosures are for the most part numbered as separate houses, and those I inspected were occupied by single families.

It is necessary to bear in mind these various constructive arrangements in order to understand the following statistical facts respecting the distribution of deaths from cholera.

I shall give these first for the cities and then for the villages.

The deaths from cholera in relation to houses within the garrison were as follow :—

Valletta	-	-	281	deaths in	223	houses.
Floriana	-	-	49	"	48	"
Senglea	-	-	61	"	53	"
Vittoriosa	-	-	106	"	85	"
Cospicua (Burmola)	-	-	120	"	86	"

In Valletta there were three deaths the exact localities of which were not known, and, excluding these, it appears from this summary that 617 deaths among the civil population of the garrison took place in 495 houses.

A further analysis of the table shows that most of the deaths were single, *i.e.*, that there was no more than one death per house.

The proportions in each city were—

Valletta	-	182	houses with one death per house.
Floriana	-	47	" "
Senglea	-	46	" "
Vittoriosa	-	70	" "
Cospicua	-	66	" "
Total	-	411	

It hence appears, that out of 495 houses in which people died of cholera, 411, or 83 per cent., of the houses yielded only one death per house, and that there were multiple deaths in 84 houses, or in 17 per cent. of the whole.

The number of deaths per house out of these 84 houses varied from two to six per house. The proportions for each city are as follow :—

						Number of Houses and Deaths per House.				
						Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	Six.
Valletta	-	-	-	-	-	30	7	3	—	1*
Floriana	-	-	-	-	-	1	—	—	—	—
Senglea	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	—	—	—
Vittoriosa	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	1	1	—
Cospicua	-	-	-	-	-	11	5	3	1	—
						60	14	7	2	1

\* Properly speaking there were five deaths in this house, as one of the persons died at Senglea, on the opposite side of the great harbour. A number of the other multiple deaths took place not in the houses but in the hospitals. Many of these multiple deaths were really multiple attacks which proved fatal not in the houses but elsewhere.

There were thus 60 houses each of which had two cholera deaths from among their inmates. In 14 houses there were three deaths per house, in seven houses four, in two five, and in one house in Valletta, a plan, elevation, and section of which are given in Plate No. VI., there were six deaths. Many of these houses, as already stated, contain a number of families, each having its own dwelling.

These facts show that, so far as concerns the distribution of deaths from cholera over the cities, the law of the disease was to occasion single deaths in separate families, and that multiple deaths were comparatively exceptional.

Table XIX. contains the deaths per house in the villages of Malta in relation to sanitary condition.

There were altogether 805 deaths in these villages, including 27 deaths which took place among the inmates of Saura's hospital at Rabato, two deaths in Santa Spirito hospital, and five deaths the particulars of which are not given in the returns. Excluding



these, we find that 631 village houses yielded 771 cholera deaths, and that the proportions of deaths to houses were as follow :—

514 houses yielded	-	-	1 death each.
99	"	-	2 deaths "
15	"	-	3 " "
2	"	-	4 " "
1	"	-	6 " "

Table XX. contains the corresponding facts for the island of Gozo.

In the villages of Gozo 192 houses yielded 231 deaths from cholera, distributed in the following proportions :—

161 houses yielded	-	-	1 death each.
25	"	-	2 "
5	"	-	3 "
1	"	-	5 "

The following is a summary of these statistical data :—

		Number of Houses and Deaths per House.					
		One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	Six.
Garrison towns	-	411	60	14	7	2	1
Villages of Malta	-	514	99	15	2	—	1
Villages of Gozo	-	161	25	5	—	1	—
Total	-	1,086	184	34	9	3	2

We have in this table the topographical history of cholera mortality as it occurred in 1,318 houses, many of which contained several families, each in its own dwelling, or if we admit, for the sake of argument, that cholera is communicated by germs (one of the statements made to me at Malta), we have here the history of 1,318 centres of contagion. In 1,086 of these, or 82 per cent. of the entire number, there was only one death in each house, and in 232 there were more deaths than one per house. In a number of villages all the deaths were single deaths.

Even in the village of Xeuchia in Gozo, into which it was affirmed that cholera had been imported, out of 16 houses, yielding 18 deaths, 14 houses had no more than one death each.

We have already seen that in Valletta itself there was a great preponderance of deaths from cholera in houses situated on slopes, especially towards the lower levels; indeed, all the deaths except about 40 took place in houses built on, or at the foot of, steep sloping ground; and I shall next proceed to show the proportion of deaths from cholera in different parts of blocks of houses where fatal cases occurred.

One of the columns in Table XVIII. gives the number of deaths in each floor of the houses. But in order to understand this, it is necessary to state that there are not many inhabited underground basements in the garrison, and that the occupation of houses generally begins from the ground floor upwards. Most of the houses, however, being built on sloping ground, floors of ground floor rooms are not necessarily all at or above the level of the ground, because they may have higher levels close to them, and may be on this account really partially below the level.

The following summary from Table XVIII. shows the number of deaths from cholera on each floor of houses where there were deaths within the garrison :—

		Number of Deaths among the Population living in								
		Basements.	Ground Floors.	Mezzanini.	1st Floors.	2nd Floors.	3rd Floors.	4th Floors.	Terraces.	Doubtful.
Valletta	-	8	72	80	43	44	22	4	4	7
Floriana	-	1	10	18	2	11	4	2	—	1
Senglea	-	—	18	12	19	7	2	—	—	3
Vittoriosa	-	—	36	13	45	5	1	—	3	3
Cospicua	-	6	66	7	28	5	—	—	1	7
		15	202	130	137	72	29	6	8	21



Before a precise estimate could be arrived at as to the value of these numbers, it would of course be requisite to know what the population of each floor in every house was at the time cholera prevailed. This would be impracticable, and we must therefore take the numbers as they are, and endeavour to understand their meaning by comparing them with the elevations and sections of houses shown on Plans V. and VI. In the preceding summary the different parts of the houses are arranged in their order from below upwards. The mezzanine, although above the ground floor, differs little, if at all, from this floor in its sanitary relations, and it would be perfectly safe in estimating the relative mortality of different floors to group the basements, ground floors, and mezzanini together.

The total deaths in the preceding summary are 620; from these 21 must be excluded on account of imperfect description. This will give 599 deaths which have to be arranged in their proportions from below upwards. Of these 347 deaths took place in basements, ground floors, and mezzanini. The other deaths, amounting to 252, took place on the floors above. In many narrow streets in the poorer localities the first floors are scarcely better ventilated than those below them. The upper floors being nearer the upper air, are less objectionable in this respect. The table shows that 115 deaths out of 599 took place in floors above the first floor. The number of deaths diminished rapidly from below upwards, following in this respect the law observed in the plague of 1813, in regard to which it was a saying of the time that "plague was a disease which seldom went upstairs."

We have here, then, certain apparent laws influencing the mortality from epidemic diseases in different districts and in different floors of houses in Valletta, and we have the means of showing that the same laws influenced the course of plague in 1813.

In an interesting account of that severe epidemic drawn up by the late Deputy Inspector General, Dr. Burrell, for the General Board of Health, there is a map prepared by the Works Department at Valletta, showing the houses where plague deaths occurred. The dwellings and floors are entered on the map in figures showing their numbers; but in order to render the comparison between the districts affected with plague and cholera more easy to the eye, I have had the localities transferred to a tracing of Valletta (Map No. IV.) taken from the same map on which the cholera deaths are entered.

The black dots on the plague map show the affected dwellings, and by comparing these with the black dots showing the deaths from cholera on map No. III., it will be seen how close is the resemblance between the two maps. It is evident that plague and cholera haunted the same localities after an interval of above half a century.

Even the blocks of houses on the highest levels of the town, which as we have seen afforded the apparently exceptional cholera deaths in 1865, afforded an exceptional number of plague deaths in 1813.

When we compare the plague epidemic, as regards the floors attacked by that disease, with the number of deaths from cholera in different floors, we find again a remarkable resemblance in the localities affected by the two epidemics. Excluding the Manderaggio, where the buildings are of very irregular construction,\* Dr. Burrell's map gives the following proportions of the different floors attacked by plague in Valletta:—

Ground Floors and Cellars.	Mezzanini.	Houses.	Total Dwellings.
234	137	117	488

It hence appears that out of 488 attacked dwellings, 371, or 77 per cent., were cellars, ground floors, and mezzanini.

The preceding summary shows that out of 277 deaths from cholera in Valletta in 1865 there were 160 deaths, or nearly 60 per cent., in cellars, ground floors, and mezzanini. We have already seen that out of 599 deaths from cholera in all the garrison towns, including Valletta, there were 347 deaths in the same class of dwellings.

The proportion of cholera deaths on different floors of village houses does not admit of comparison with the same element in the cities, on account of the very different construction of village houses, as will be seen by comparing plans, Nos. V. and VIII.

There are few or no inhabited basements in villages, and, except in public streets, houses rarely have more than two floors, viz., a ground floor and first floor. In the majority of village houses I inspected built in two floors families appeared to occupy chiefly first floors; the ground floors were generally devoted to some other purpose

\* The Manderaggio, which is a populous district of miserable lanes and houses covering the site of the old inner harbour of Valletta, yielded 99 deaths from plague in 1813 and 20 deaths from cholera in 1865.



(except where the house consisted only of a ground floor), and basements, where they existed, were used for receiving the filth and refuse of the household, including manure of animals.

If village houses are generally occupied in this manner, that is, if the people in the villages generally sleep on first floors, then the death rate from cholera in the ground floors must have been very great.

Tables XIX. and XX. give the deaths in each floor, and we learn from them that out of a total mortality of 771 in villages in Malta, there were no fewer than 429 deaths on ground floors, while on first floors there were 298 deaths. Mezzanini, which exist in a few houses in streets, gave 26 deaths. There were five deaths on second floors, and one death on a third floor in houses of similar construction. Two deaths took place among people sleeping on open terraces above the houses, there were other two deaths in open fields, and the precise locality of 13 deaths is not stated in the returns.

The following are the corresponding facts as regards Gozo.

One death took place in a basement; there were 49 deaths in ground floor rooms, 177 deaths on first floors, and one death on a second floor; one death took place on a terrace, and the localities of two deaths are not given in the tables.

By grouping together statistical facts of the same kind we obtain the following proportions of deaths occurring on different floors in all houses in the islands in which there were fatal cases of cholera:—

	Number of Deaths among the Population living in							
	Basements.	Ground Floors.	Mezzanini.	1st Floors.	2nd Floors.	3rd Floors.	4th Floors.	Terraces.
Garrison towns	15	202	130	137	72	29	6	8
Villages of Malta	—	429	26	298	5	1	—	2
Villages of Gozo	1	49	—	177	1	—	—	1
Total	16	670	156	612	78	30	6	11

As already stated, the actual value of the facts in regard to each floor depends on the structure of houses and on the extent of population inhabiting them at the time. But there can, I apprehend, be no doubt that the very great proportion of deaths on lower floors points to some peculiar predisposing conditions connected with these floors.

These statistical facts bearing on the distribution of cholera in 1865 may be resumed as follows:—

1. The death rate for the whole civil population of the islands amounted to - - - about 13 per 1,000.  
For garrison towns - - - 11.7 "  
For villages of Malta - - - 12.7 "  
For villages of Gozo - - - 16.4 "
2. In garrison towns the death rates were, for Floriana 8 per 1,000; for Senglea, 9; for Valletta and Cospicua, 11; and for Vittoriosa, 18 per 1,000.
3. The death rates in the Maltese villages varied from 2 per 1,000, as at Crendi, Chircop, Melleha, to 12 and 15 per 1,000, as at Zebbug, Zabbar, and Zeitun. The highest death rates were at Axiack, Misida, and Micabiba, where they were 20 and 21 per 1,000.
4. In the island of Gozo the lowest death rate was 2 per 1,000 at Nadur. At Kercem, Xeuchia, and Caccia it was 11, 13, and 15 per 1,000. At Sannat, Zebbug, and Munxar it was 31, 32, and 34 per 1,000, death rates much higher than in any other localities in the island.
5. The death rates in cities, other things being taken into account, bore a certain relation to density of population.
6. The number of deaths, particularly in Valletta, was greatest on the lower levels and slopes.
7. Eighty-two per cent. of all houses throughout the islands in which deaths from cholera took place had no more than one death in each; 14 per cent. of the houses had two deaths in each;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. had three deaths in each; and in about one per cent. of the houses there were more deaths than three per house.



8. About 60 per cent. of cholera deaths in the garrison towns took place on lower floors of houses; throughout the islands by far the greater proportion of deaths occurred on lower floors.
9. So far as relates to Valletta there is statistical evidence to show that the distribution of cholera over the city in 1865 was the same as the distribution of plague in 1813.\*

#### V. SANITARY CONDITION OF DISTRICTS AND HOUSES WHERE CHOLERA PREVAILED WITHIN THE GARRISON.

The next point in the inquiry is to ascertain whether there was any statistical relation between the sanitary condition of districts or houses, and the proportion of epidemic deaths.

Table XVIII. contains the chief statistical data bearing on this part of the inquiry, but in using them it is necessary to bear in mind that they consist partly of facts, partly of opinions. The facts, I believe, are correctly given, but in cases where I have had an opportunity personally of examining houses in which there had been deaths from cholera I have had reason to dissent almost *in toto* from the sanitary opinions given in the tables. This difference arises from the circumstance that unhealthy conditions, which we in this country have long ago recognized as being among the most powerful predisposing causes of miasmatic diseases, are not considered of so much importance in Malta, apparently because of their almost universal prevalence, or because the influence of such conditions on the course of these diseases has not hitherto attracted attention.

For instance, the tables state that houses are clean and in a good sanitary condition, and not overcrowded, which any officer of health in England would pronounce to be dirty, unwholesome, and crowded. Again, the "water supply" of the majority of houses is stated to be "sufficient," while, in the sense in which we in England use the term "water supply" I saw not a single house of which it could be said that it was supplied at all.

These are, however, matters of local estimate, which will be corrected when the true sanitary condition of the population comes to be better understood. The points of most importance in this part of the inquiry are the facts, and these I shall now proceed to discuss, partly as they are given in the tables, partly from the results of extensive inspections carried out in all the cities and in a number of villages of Malta and Gozo. I made the inspections in company with the Hon. Mr. Inglott, Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, and partly with Dr. Ghio, Police Physician. As it would have been difficult to have conveyed an adequate idea of the state of the houses merely by describing them, the Board of Works at Valletta kindly placed an excellent draughtsman, Mr. Vassallo, at my disposal, to whom I am indebted for the annexed plans, sections, and elevations of types of various classes of affected houses in the cities and villages of both islands.

In our "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations," Capt. Galton and I gave a general sketch of the medical topography of Malta and Gozo. Amongst other points on which we dwelt was the configuration of the islands, especially of the ground occupied by Valletta and the other cities, and the nature of the tertiary sandstone rock forming the porous subsoil of most of the island. We pointed out that this rock underlies the cities, that it is used for building, that it is so porous that liquids saturate it with great facility, so much so that water filters are made of it. We pointed out that all the sewers and drains were formed of it, that they were never flushed, and that the rock became infiltrated with sewage from these sources; we showed that the house drainage was in a condition dangerous to health, that domestic conveniences were most defective and unwholesome; that water brought to the cities was badly distributed; that house tanks for collecting rain water were liable to pollution, and that a better method of water supply was urgently required. We further pointed out the bad general construction of houses and the need of improved dwellings, the construction of which was at the time under consideration. And to the then existing state of the dwellings and to defective sanitary works we attributed much of the peculiar liability of Malta to epidemic and scrofulous diseases, leading to great mortality among all classes and ages of the population.

\* There can be little doubt that epidemics have generally attacked the population of the islands in conformity with the same general laws of distribution. We know that the seats of fever and small pox are the seats of cholera, and, so far as Valletta is concerned, of plague also. A confirmation of this law was incidentally mentioned during our inquiry at Gozo. The village of Caccia suffered from plague in 1814, the disease having been most severe in certain houses. These same houses were attacked with cholera in 1837, and again by the cholera of 1865. This is the village where a poor patient suffering from plague, who had gone out of his house in a state of delirium, was shot by the adjutant of police, and in which another sufferer was shot for concealing his illness, in the vain hope of arresting an epidemic by taking away the lives of the sufferers in order to prevent contact between sick and healthy.—(Dr. Burrell's Report, page 57.)



The nature of our inquiry in 1861, which was specially connected with the barracks and hospitals, precluded us from making any other than a very general inspection of the dwellings of the civil population, and as I shall presently show by evidence contained in the tables our estimate of the bad sanitary condition of the islands was very much understated.

*House construction.*—In selecting houses for inspection during the present inquiry we were guided by the cholera death returns. We took houses of all classes, and those of which plans were made may be considered as average representatives of affected dwellings, except the house on Plan VI., out of which came six fatal cases of cholera. This house was pointed out as an example of healthy house construction showing the largest death rate in Valletta, and this was the reason why it was selected as an illustration.

The house in question is of recent construction and has a good elevation; it is 82 feet high; the street in which it stands is only 17 feet wide, and the front is close to the Manderaggio, the chief epidemic district of Valletta. Behind the house is a courtyard ten feet wide enclosed by dead walls and by the back of the house, forming a species of well 75 feet in depth. Within the house, on the landings of the staircase, are two Maltese privies in small dark unventilated closets, the odours from which were most offensive and sickening at the time we were in the house. There were the usual objectionable arrangements for retaining the refuse of the house inside. It need scarcely be pointed out that the two fatal defects of houses of this class, especially if epidemic diseases prevail, are foul air generated by bad drainage and bad cleansing arrangements and the absence of means of thorough draft. On Plan V. are shown two houses of older construction, in a street on the opposite side of Valletta, selected as types of a number of others. The plan shows that these houses are embedded in a mass of building, and are reached from the street by two narrow dark passages 55 feet in length. At the inner end of the passages are two small courts; the largest is only 23 feet by 14 feet. The only opening besides the passages by which air can reach the courts is from the top of the houses, 47 feet above the level of the courts. The plan shows that the living rooms are arranged in floors round the courts, and that the only light and air which reach the houses come from the courts. On all other sides there are dead walls. The courts are drained into the large main sewers by untrapped gulleys. These sewers are also connected with the ventilation of the courts and houses by untrapped sinks and privies.

The section shows the usual water supply of houses in Malta. A tank is dug in the porous rock under the house or under the floor of the court. It is coated inside with cement, partly to keep the water in, partly to exclude sewage coming from the rock. The tank is fed by rain water from the roofs and generally also from the aqueduct.

One of the rooms numbered on this plan is called a "manure room," a convenience or inconvenience which so far as I know is peculiar to Malta. We shall see further on to what use this apartment is put in the villages. The manure room in the cities is used for collecting and keeping the domestic filth, except what passes into the sewers, until the police take it away.

The "manure room" is often at the foot of the stair or under it; sometimes it is a separate small room opening out of the court, or it may be a basement under the houses, as is shown in plan. When we inspected this court our attention was directed to a stair leading down to the basement. The stair was concealed under a mass of house refuse, and the people told us that a man lived among it and slept there. We called him up; he scrambled over the filth; he was ill and presented such a spectacle as one must hope never to see again. After he had spoken a few words he went down the way he came. This may be an extreme case, but how can any people expect to escape epidemic diseases who keep decaying organic substances in and under their houses in this way?

These plans represent the general construction of houses in courts, but there were numerous deaths from cholera in houses entered directly from the public streets. Many houses of this kind are ground floor rooms with a door or window, or both, towards a narrow street consisting of lofty houses on both sides, and having no opening behind. Generally these houses are dark, more or less damp, and they have not sufficient light and ventilation. There were, however, deaths from cholera in apparently better houses of this class, but on closer examination there was generally a privy found inside the house, or some similar well known cause of cholera. With very few exceptions all the rooms we visited in the cities were dirty and would have had their sanitary condition materially improved by scraping and limewashing the walls and ceilings.

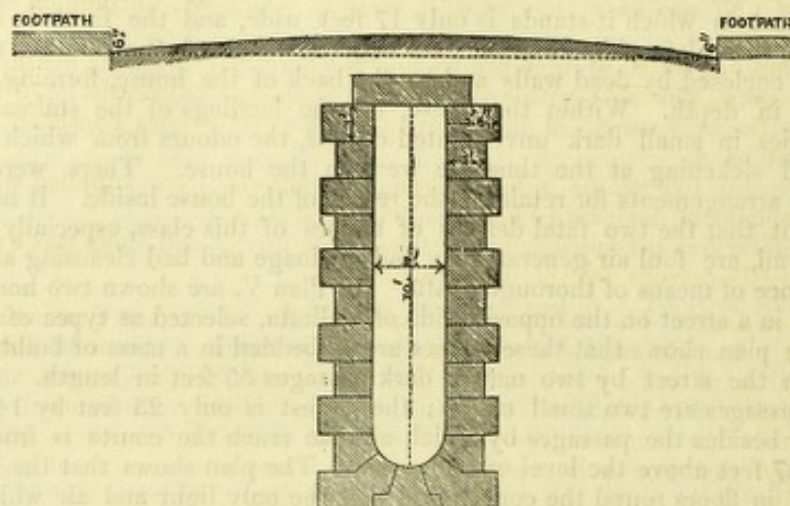
This was recommended by Capt. Galton and myself in our report already referred to, but house cleansing remains much in the same state it was in when we made our inspection at the end of 1861.



This account of the structure and general arrangements of the houses where cholera prevailed will enable the statistical facts, abstracted from Table XVIII., which follow, to be readily understood.

*Relation of sewerage to deaths from cholera.*—Most of the streets in the garrison are sewered in the following manner:—"The sandstone rock being very soft and easily worked, it is usual in forming a sewer to dig out a narrow trench 13 or 14 feet in depth. This when covered over appears to have been the original construction of all the sewers, at present the sewer is built of sandstone blocks and has a curved invert. The usual depth of the mains is ten feet, and the width two feet. Into these sewers is received the rainfall during the rainy season, but none during the warm half of the year. They also receive refuse water and drainage from privies in houses, &c."\*

The following section of a sewer in Valletta will show the construction:—



According to my own personal experience the odour from these sewers is most dangerous if accidentally inhaled. A few hours after such an accident I suffered from severe vomiting, with fever.

Table XVIII. shows that out of 620 deaths from cholera all except half-a-dozen took place in streets and places drained in this way. But nearly all streets are drained. The figures only show that the drainage, such as it is, does no good, and probably does much mischief.

*Influence of house drainage.*—The effect of bad sewerage must be considered at the same time as that of its concomitant evil, bad house drainage. House drainage remains in the same condition as it was when discussed in the former report already referred to. It was there described as being "of a very bad kind. There are no proper waterclosets. In the better class of houses the substitutes for them are sloping troughs of the ordinary porous stone, with a hole at the lower end covered by a rough valve which can be lifted up by a wooden handle. Water is either supplied directly by hand or by means of a pipe from a water vessel filled by hand. The arrangement is of a very rude description, and the stone being porous becomes speedily saturated with filth, and is hence a constant nuisance. It is not self-cleansing like the ordinary soil pan.

"In the poorer neighbourhoods there is a sink of the most abominable and unwholesome description, generally situated in a small court close to the doors. This sink is the depository of all the filth of the houses, which is carried from each by the inmates and thrown down. Anything like a proper water supply or trapping is, of course, out of the question, and the arrangement is nothing but an open cesspool connected with the town sewerage."†

The privies are generally connected with street sewers by house drains of porous stone, the sides of which become saturated with filth, which is thus transmitted to the surrounding subsoil, or possibly to water tanks. It is no unusual circumstance to see this infiltrated matter making its way through the outer walls of houses; and a careful inspection might discover a similar dangerous nuisance inside very many dwellings where it is least suspected.

\* "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations," p. 91.

† Ibid., p. 93.



During the epidemic of 1865 there were 578 deaths from cholera in houses drained in this fashion, and there were 22 deaths in undrained houses. The condition of the drainage in houses where there were 20 deaths is not stated.

*Privy accommodation.*—A comparison between the deaths from cholera and the privy accommodation gives the following results :—

There were 15 deaths in houses with no privy ;

There were 48 deaths in houses having privies untrapped ;

There were 20 deaths where the privies were trapped ;

Fifty-one deaths took place in houses with both privies and sinks ;

And there were 455 deaths in houses where the privy accommodation consisted of open untrapped sinks connected with the sewers and used in the manner described above.

There were four deaths in houses with cesspits, which are uncommon arrangements within the garrison.

The facts are not stated in reference to houses where there were 27 deaths.

Out of the entire mortality within the garrison (namely, 620 deaths) 570 took place in houses where the only means of cleansing the sinks and privies consisted in throwing down water by hand.

There were only two deaths in houses where the privies were supplied with water by pipes, an arrangement confined to houses of a better class.

At the time cholera prevailed nuisance from these privies and sinks was experienced in houses where 468 persons died of the epidemic.

*Surface drainage.*—The influence of various kinds of surface drainage and paving was frequently brought under discussion during the inquiry. Some of the streets still retain the old hard stone pavement of the time of the knights, others are flagged or covered with close fitted slabs of stone, and many have been macadamized.

It was stated that macadamized streets were not so healthy as others ; that they were not so dry, and that houses bordering them were damp after rain, from the rainfall not flowing rapidly off the surface and sinking into subsoil and foundations.

Generally the paving is good, and it is being further improved ; but the gully grates are often untrapped and offensive. These grates in streets and courts gave rise to nuisance in places where there were 300 deaths from cholera.

*Water supply.*—Reference has already been made generally to the manner in which the population is supplied with water. The supply consists of three parts ; 1, the source and amount of supply ; 2, the means of storage ; 3, the means of distribution.

An account of the water supply is given in the "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations" already referred to. It is there shown that the chief permanent sources of supply are springs on the Bingemma hills, which are conveyed to Valletta by the Wignancourt aqueduct, and certain other springs conveyed to the Cotonera side of the garrison by the Fauara aqueduct. Recently a further supply from a similar source has been obtained, besides a well which has been sunk at the Marsa, from which water is raised by a small steam engine into a tank for supplying the shipping, &c. at the upper end of the great harbour. The total available water supply from the Bingemma during the dry season in 1861 was 537,000 gallons a day, of which 327,000 were distributed at Valletta and Floriana for public fountains, quarters, barracks, hospitals, private tanks, &c.

The Fauara aqueduct yielded 92,000 gallons a day.

The rainfall on roofs is also an important source of supply.

The means of storage consists, as already described, of tanks dug in the soft sandstone rock cemented inside. Of these 122, with a capacity of 30 millions of gallons, were public tanks. In public institutions, barracks, &c. there were 152 tanks with a capacity of 25½ millions of gallons.

Private houses contained 4,294 tanks capable of containing 323 millions of gallons.

The private tanks are partly supplied from the aqueducts, partly from rain on the roofs, partly from both sources.

Recently there has been considerable anxiety at Malta as to the future available amount of water, on account of drought, which at the time I was in the island had led to the exhaustion of many tanks.

As it appeared to be very necessary to ascertain the chemical constitution of these different water sources, samples from each source were at my request sent to the Laboratory at Woolwich for analysis. In Appendix XXIII. I have given Mr. Abel's report on them, from which the following details are abstracted, showing their constituents in grains per imperial gallon :—



	Wignancourt Aqueduct.		Fannara Aqueduct.	New Well, Marsa.	Aqueduct, Rabato, Gozo.
	Conjoined Sources.	Distribution Tank.			
Carbonate of Lime	11.20	10.50	6.80	21.10	10.03
Nitrate of Lime	0.55	0.45	0.51	1.00	0.45
Sulphate of Lime	-	-	1.63	-	1.46
Carbonate of Magnesia	2.12	2.12	2.80	3.71	6.66
Sulphate of Soda	2.13	1.95	-	3.47	3.89
Chloride of Sodium	9.34	8.81	9.02	23.88	19.96
Ammonia	minute trace	-	trace	-	trace
Organic and other Volatile Matter	-	0.20	0.50	0.10	0.20

The first three waters in this series are supplied to the cities within the garrison. The Marsa well has been recently sunk to increase the supply, and was not in use during the cholera. The aqueduct water at Rabato in Gozo is used commonly by people there.

The almost total absence of organic matter in all the waters is remarkable. The prominent impurity in all of them is sea salt, proceeding in the higher level waters from spray and possibly from salt in the soils when the springs flow.

The Marsa water is a bad water from its large amount of carbonate of lime and sea salt. The well is sunk in a comparatively low part of the island, at no great distance from the harbours, and its bottom is probably at or below sea level. The underlying rock is soft porous sandstone through which sea water would readily find its way.

The experience of this well shows the necessity in any future works for obtaining water from wells, of not approaching too close to sea level, and of having a careful analysis made of the water before selecting it for use.

There is nothing in any of the garrison waters which should have predisposed the population to cholera. The water of Rabato is somewhat brackish, and is heavy to the taste. It is clear that any dangerous or unwholesome impurities in the garrison aqueduct waters must be added after the water reaches the tanks.

In not a single instance was the water drawn from these tanks at the time of this inquiry fit for cooking or drinking. It was generally discoloured and more or less offensive both to taste and smell. In some cases it was distinctly and strongly impregnated with sewage, in one instance to such an extent that the well had been built up, and the people, fortunately, had to find water elsewhere. Sometimes the neck of the tank was imperfect, and allowed surface impurities to pass into the water. No care appeared to be taken that the vessels used for drawing water were kept clean. So obviously impure and unfit for use were these tank waters that I considered it to be quite unnecessary to send specimens to England for analysis. The quality of the water in tanks will of course vary with the amount of rainfall and the care bestowed on keeping the tanks clean, but if the condition of water in affected houses as I saw it represents in any degree what it was when Malta was threatened with cholera, it would scarcely be necessary to seek for any other predisposing cause of disease than the bad quality of water, arising, not from impure sources, but from a most dangerous method of storing and distribution in the houses. There are no pumps to house tanks in the cholera districts; water is drawn by dipping vessels of various kinds by means of a rope into the tank.

For these and other reasons I cannot by any means concur in opinions expressed in the tables as to good quality and sufficiency of the water supply to houses where deaths from cholera took place.

I shall next state the statistical facts in regard to sources and means of storage, as both, particularly the latter, are important elements in considering the influence of water supply on the course of this disease.

There were 220 deaths in houses with tanks supplied from the aqueducts; there were 194 deaths in houses supplied solely by rainfall on roofs, &c.; and there were 178 deaths in houses where water was obtained from both sources.

The following are the facts in regard to the local position of these tanks:—

In houses where 304 persons died of cholera the tanks were under houses.

They were under courts or entrance where 161 deaths took place, and there were 119 deaths where there were no water tanks.

Besides the great risk of impurity from the position of water tanks, they unquestionably add an element of unhealthiness to the lower floors of houses by diffusion of damp in confined ill-ventilated rooms and other localities.

Properly speaking, there is no water distribution in the islands.



In not a single house where a cholera patient died was there such a thing as a water pipe from which water could be drawn for use.

Water was drawn from these underground tanks in the way mentioned in houses where 325 people died, and in 276 houses water had to be carried by hand. It cannot be said that any of these houses had a water supply in the proper acceptation of the term.

*Ventilation of houses.*—One of the most important facts brought out by the tables is the relation between deaths from cholera and the state of ventilation arising out of the construction of affected houses.

Out of an aggregate mortality of 600 the deaths from cholera in relation to the number of windows in affected houses were as follow:—

There were 336 deaths in houses with one window.

There were 191 deaths in houses with two windows.

Thirty-eight deaths took place in houses with three windows each; eight deaths in houses having four windows; seven deaths in houses with five; and one death in a house with six windows.

There were 19 deaths in houses with no windows.

The tables further indicate what was the position of windows in houses where 584 persons died of cholera. They show that there were 67 deaths only in houses with windows on two sides; while there were no fewer than 517 deaths in houses with windows only on one side, and consequently without through draught.

These statistical results of the inquiry are sufficient to show that in the great majority of affected houses within the garrison there existed at the time cholera prevailed unhealthy conditions of the same nature as those which has been ascertained by experience as sufficient to determine local outbreaks of pestilence whenever epidemics prevail.

They show,—

Defective and bad sewerage.

House drainage of a most unwholesome and dangerous description; domestic conveniences enough of themselves to generate disease.

Bad method of water supply, whether as regards quantity, storage, or means of distribution, resulting in additional dampness to courts and houses, and in the use of unwholesome water for cooking and drinking.

Defective arrangements for removing refuse and filth of houses.

Bad house construction resulting in insufficient light and ventilation; and to these

I must add in all the houses I visited,

Want of cleanliness.

Generally bad sanitary condition.

Overcrowding.

#### VI.—SANITARY CONDITION OF VILLAGES IN MALTA AND GOZO.

The villages (or casals) of both islands, although differing in some external points, such as local position, density of population, elevation above the sea, &c., have certain features in common. Externally their general appearance is not unfavourable. They are mostly clean and respectable looking, and bear evidence of industry and general well-being among the population. The public thoroughfares are well built, and the architecture possesses many points of interest which would repay study on the spot. But behind, and often close to the public streets, are narrow tortuous lanes and cul-de-sacs in which paving and cleansing are by no means so well attended to, and where the house architecture is of a very different character. As already stated, the villages resemble agglomerations of farm buildings, each within its own enclosure. The enclosure is usually numbered as a separate house. The dimensions of the enclosed ground varies in different instances. From 12 to 20 or 30 square yards are not unusual areas. The external walls of enclosures are from 12 to 15, 20, or more feet in height, and have generally a single door from the street. In some cases, besides this outer door, the court may be entered by passing through a room or house, which in its turn has a door opening on the street.

On entering the small courtyard we find various classes of structures built against the outer walls. In some instances all of these are on ground floors, with or without basements. In others there are two floors, the upper one being reached by an outside stair. Sometimes the family occupies the whole or part of both floors; at others only the upper floor. The family accommodation in houses which I inspected generally consisted of one room; in a few instances only of another and smaller inner room. Sometimes part of the room is divided into two floors by a false flooring, also used for sleeping. In most cases there are no windows. Light and air are obtained from the



door opening from the inner court, and there are generally two small loop-holed openings over the door, apparently intended for ventilation. In very few instances are there openings on both sides of the house, and hence there is no through draft. Besides house accommodation, the little yards often contain quarters for animals, cows, calves, horses, mules, asses, besides dogs and fowls, small carts, and the like. One or more animals are common occupants of these places. The village of Casal Curmi is the chief locality in the islands where pigs are reared, and great nuisance arises from them. Sometimes there are a few plants and trees. Weaving is a common female occupation in many village houses, and it is no uncommon arrangement to find one or two rather large wooden looms covering most of the superficial area of the dwelling house. Sometimes there is a corn mill driven by a horse or mule under the sleeping room, or part of the ground floor is used as a common bakery.

The general arrangement of these dwellings will be best understood from the plans and elevations, Plates VII. to XII., and by comparing them with the plans, elevations, and sections of houses in Valletta, given in Nos. V. and VI., the totally distinct character and condition of the population in the villages and cities will be apparent.

As already stated, each of the village enclosures is numbered as a separate house, and may generally be considered as occupied by one family.

My inspection was chiefly confined to houses in which there had been deaths from cholera, and I have no hesitation in stating that I have very seldom met with conditions so obviously injurious to health, and so likely to determine outbreaks of epidemic disease, as those presented by many of these houses. Taken as a whole, I am of opinion that the real sanitary condition of the population of village houses is worse than that of the population of the garrison towns.

Except a partial sewerage, such as it is, of Casal Curmi, Birchircara, and Rabato of Gozo, none of the villages are drained, but at the same time it is questionable whether these villages have really been benefited in health by the kind of drainage which I saw there. For any purpose of health the country population has no drainage.

The small courtyards in every case were badly paved and filthy, often containing considerable quantities of manure and swarming with flies. Where cows or horses were kept there were the usual accompaniments of cow-stalls and stables, viz., manure and other decaying matters. Generally the stable or cow-house is wholly or partially under the dwelling rooms.

There are no privies. In every house I examined there was a "dung room," the usual position of which is shown in the plans.

Generally this room is under part of the house, and has openings through which all the filth of the household and of animals is thrown. Whatever manure can be collected outside the house is usually brought into it and thrown into the "manure room." The mass of filth thus accumulated is allowed to fester in a hot climate under or close to the living rooms until it is removed, perhaps twice a year, and is then either sold or spread on the ground belonging to the householder to increase his crop. An instance or two of the value of the manure may be given.

In one of the small enclosures at Zebbug we saw a woman and four children. Her husband is a blacksmith, who earns about a dollar a week at his trade. The woman herself earns about 5s. a month by weaving. Out of this they have to live. Their house rent is 2l. a year. There is the usual manure room in this house, into which, besides the filth of the household, as much filth is accumulated as can be collected. About two loads a year are obtained in this way, and its total value was said to be 3s. a load. When cholera was in the village two of the inmates of this house were seized, and both died.

The houses in Gozo where cholera first appeared have large dung rooms. The plan of Cilia's house, where two of the earlier cases occurred, with its manure depôt and filthy stagnant drain, over which the family lived, is shown in Plan XII.

The houses attacked in the neighbourhood of Cilia's house have similar nuisances under living rooms. The amount of manure collected in these houses is worth 30s. a year or more.

The house where the first cholera case took place in Rabato (Gozo) has unusually large manure storage, and there is a filthy hole, like a badly kept stable, into which the sufferer was carried from the roof of the house where he was attacked.

Plan VIII. shows a house in Casal Zeitun in which there were five cases of cholera. The house, as will be seen, is entirely enclosed among other buildings. It has a cellar "manure room" 25 feet long by 8 feet wide, extending under one entire side of the house.

Plan VII. shows the arrangement of another house in Zeitun, the inmates of which suffered severely from fever.



The plan of a village house at Zebbug where two deaths from cholera occurred is given in No. IX. The "dung room" in this instance extends underneath the house on two sides of the courtyard.

The usual position of house tanks and wells is shown on the plans.

With few exceptions the living rooms examined were apparently cleaner inside than those within the garrison, and had not the wretched appearance frequently exhibited by houses in cholera districts, but we scarcely saw a house with a window. Usually air and light are obtained from the doors. Over the doors are small openings, apparently intended for ventilation at night when the doors are shut, but they were generally stuffed up.

One special peculiarity of the ventilation of these village houses requires to be noted.

It has been alleged against the known fact that cholera is most fatal where bad sanitary conditions exist, that as the villages often stand on elevations freely exposed to winds, the houses, from the simplicity of their construction, must necessarily be well ventilated and healthy. This is, however, a mistake. During our inspections the wind in the narrow streets and lanes was often so strong as to render walking somewhat fatiguing, but immediately on entering the small closed yards there was a dead, calm, close, often foetid atmosphere. The form of house construction, originally planned in some remote age for defence rather than for health, certainly acts as a protection against winds, and secures stagnation of foul air within both courts and houses.

These inspections had the disadvantage of having been made at a time when no epidemic disease prevailed, and to show what was the probable condition of village houses when cholera was in them, I shall here introduce an extract from a report respecting Zeitun (a casal which suffered severely both from cholera and from typhus fever which preceded it), made by Inspector-General Dr. Anderson, by order of the Governor, Sir Henry Storks, on October 18th, 1865, when the epidemic was on the decline.

"58, *Strada Botanica*.—Door the only means of ventilation (with the exception of two small apertures above it), and this closed during the night. All excreta thrown into the cellar through two large openings close to the entrance of the principal room. A large collection of manure under cover to the right of the entrance. The cellar, reached by a steep, narrow descent, was at its entrance littered with straw, which we were informed had formed the beds of those unfortunate inmates of the house who had died of cholera. In the cellar we found mud to the depth of two feet, covered at one end with water. The mud was composed of human and animal excreta, &c., and the stench proceeding from it was overpowering. This house had had 10 inhabitants, of which five had died from cholera, and we were informed that this mortality was immediately subsequent to the withdrawal of the water in the cellar by the police; that now collected being from the recent rains. This house is now deserted owing to the alarm the fatal cases of cholera has caused."

"Within the same enclosure is another domicile in which one room is kept tolerably clean, with however only door ventilation; the kitchen, latrine, and a sleeping apartment are in a deplorably filthy state; the stench of the latrine is pestilential. This convenience is a hole excavated in the rock; it is said to be always empty, and this is accounted for (by those who use it) by the fact of the contents oozing through the pores and fissures of the rock. This must necessarily affect the salubrity of a well in the immediate vicinity, the water of which we found partially offensive to both taste and smell."

"No. 21, *Vicolo Molino*.—In this house there is a most disgusting pigsty, serving as a temple of cloacina to an old woman who lives in the room above it. She looks to be upwards of 60 years of age, and she states she is only 38. The floor of the sty was covered to a considerable depth with straw, excrement, water, &c., &c., and inhabiting it was a small pig. One fatal case of cholera had occurred in the room above, and the water in the well had become so bad that the inhabitants of the house had for the time left off drinking it."

"68, *Strada Botanica*.—Is occupied as a cattle pen. Nothing can be worse than its present state, there being deep pools of rain water and urine, with excrements both human and animal. The house next to this lost, out of ten inhabitants, seven from cholera."

"The above-mentioned houses are all situated in Upper Zeitun, but I regret to have to inform your Excellency that we did not find those in lower Zeitun in a better sanitary condition. In one of the lanes was a large vault, with an opening to the roadway, half filled with filth of every description, over which a woman lived whose son, we were informed, was in hospital with cholera. A small fowl house, used as a latrine, had its floor in an abominable state. A house presenting similar conditions had for its inmate a woman recovering from cholera."

Almost all the village houses I had an opportunity of examining, both in Malta and Gozo, could be described in similar terms, but I have preferred making use of Dr. Anderson's report, because it shows what was the state of the houses when cholera was actually in them.

I shall now proceed to show the extent to which similar bad sanitary conditions prevailed in villages.

*Sanitary Statistics of Villages.*—Statistical forms similar to those issued for collecting facts bearing on the health of the cities were issued for the villages, and the following is an abstract of the results of this portion of the inquiry for Malta and Gozo (Tables XIX. and XX.) together:—

There were 694 deaths in Malta, and 194 in Gozo, making a total mortality of 888 in streets and places without sewerage.

There were 105 deaths in streets reputed to be sewered in Curmi, Birchircara, and Misida, besides 37 deaths in Gozo. But none of the places are properly sewered, and all



these deaths, 1,030 in number, took place where there was really no sewerage, properly so called.

The only so-called "house drainage" in villages is merely on the surfaces of courts. There is no provision for removing either foul water or excreta.

As we have already seen, the excreta of men and animals are kept in close proximity to living rooms, so that all the deaths in villages may be said to have taken place in houses where such things as house drainage and house cleansing are unknown, and where the people live among their own filth, treasured up in dung rooms under living rooms, and surrounded by the filth of animals.

Street surfaces in these country villages do not differ much in appearance from the high roads in the vicinity. Except in the public thoroughfares there is not much surface drainage properly so-called, but unless in some close narrow localities it cannot be said that the condition of street surfaces could have exercised much influence on the health of houses in their vicinity.

*Water Supply.*—The water supply of villages is derived partly from public fountains, partly from roof water collected into underground tanks, and partly from wells in the porous sandstone rock. At the time of this inquiry the tank water had been mostly exhausted during a long drought, and water had to be carried from the fountains. Water tanks appear to be formed in the same manner in the villages as they are in the towns, viz., a circular hole wider below than above, like a bottle, is dug in the rock and cemented inside; into this the roof water is conducted by rough terra cotta pipes, and it is drawn for use by a bucket or other vessel attached to a rope through the neck of the bottle, which rises a foot or two above the level of the court.

Both tanks and wells are generally in dangerous proximity to dung rooms and other nuisances, and most of the water samples I examined bore obvious marks of the presence of organic matter, although not to the same extent as in samples taken from town tanks.

The amount of water at the command of the people is extremely limited, both on account of its source and method of distribution, and to this great deficiency is no doubt to be attributed the want of personal cleanliness in the people, leading to the foul condition of body described in Appendix XIII., as having been found in fever patients admitted from these villages into the Central Hospital, Floriana, just before cholera appeared in them.

The present water sources and methods of obtaining water are most defective, and the quantity of water at the disposal of the people is altogether inadequate for health and cleanliness.

All the cholera deaths in the villages took place in houses where the water supply was open to these objections.

*Effect of House Construction.*—We have already seen how large a number of deaths from cholera took place in houses within the garrison, where the construction did not admit of free movement of air through rooms. A similar element, predisposing to epidemic attacks, exists in all the villages of Malta and Gozo; the doors and windows generally open only towards the inner courts or yards on account of the peculiar construction of these village houses.

Tables XIX. and XX. show that there were 153 deaths in villages of Malta and 43 deaths in those of Gozo, 196 deaths in all, in houses without windows.

That 448 deaths (359 in Malta and 89 in Gozo) took place in houses with one window only.

That there were 266 deaths (207 in Malta and 59 in Gozo) in houses with two windows.

That 37 deaths (27 in Malta and 10 in Gozo) took place in houses with three windows.

There were altogether six deaths in houses with four windows, and one death in a house with five windows.

The relation of windows and loopholes to through draft across the houses may be estimated from the following data:—

Out of 905 deaths, the data respecting which are given in the tables, there were 690 deaths (546 in Malta and 144 in Gozo) in houses with windows or small loopholes only on one side of the house and a dead wall on the other side.

These facts now adduced in regard to the sanitary state of villages are sufficient to show what are the chief causes of unhealthiness in the village populations.

These I should arrange in the following order:—

1. The absence of sanitary supervision over the yards and houses; the tacit permission accorded to keep animals and to accumulate their litter, together with the filth of the inhabitants, under or in close proximity to living rooms.
2. The peculiar structure of courts and houses, whereby air polluted by exhalations from the above-named sources forms the atmosphere in which people live, and especially in which they sleep.



3. Unwholesome methods of storing water and of drawing it for use. Deficiency of water, and consequent filthy habits of many inhabitants of villages.
4. Absence of all drainage arrangements.

#### VII.—CHOLERA IN THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The public institutions of Malta afforded some striking facts and experience in regard to cholera, which it is of importance to put on record, not only on account of their interest, but because they give a general insight into the class of conditions which in Malta are unfavourable to the existence of cholera.

There are within the garrison—

1. The Ospizio, an asylum for aged and infirm of both sexes, at Floriana.
2. The Hospital for Incurables at St. Elmo, into which are received diseased inmates of the Ospizio.
3. An Orphan Asylum nearly opposite the Hospital for Incurables.
4. The Central Civil Hospital at Floriana.

About five miles out of town, on the road to Citta Vecchia, is the new lunatic asylum.

There is a hospital for sick at Citta Vecchia, besides an asylum for aged (Saura's Hospital), and there is an ospizio and hospital at Rabato of Gozo.

All of these establishments except Saura's Hospital are under the able care and control of the Hon. Mr. Inglott, to whom I am indebted for the facts regarding them.

*The Ospizio, Floriana.*—The Ospizio at Floriana receives inmates above 60 years of age, and contained about 700 persons at the time cholera was approaching. The buildings were formerly the powder works of the Knights of Malta, and are constructed in successive stages down the slope of the hill from Floriana towards the Quarantine harbour. They consist of long casemated rooms arranged round inner courts like store rooms, with few windows, and having been built for quite another purpose than the accommodation of human beings, the entire structure is most unsuitable for its object. But nevertheless everything possible appears to have been done to remove natural defects and to improve the internal arrangements, and it is really surprising how much has been done in the proper direction, with the limited means at hand, to improve the condition of the inmates. Severe diarrhoea began to show itself in the Ospizio about the middle of June, before there was any cholera in the island. As cholera was known to be in Egypt, great attention was paid to all the sanitary arrangements as soon as this warning came. In order to diminish overcrowding, 300 of the inmates were sent out on allowance to live among the general population, and the dietary of the house was improved. In previous attacks of cholera this establishment always suffered severely. During the epidemic of 1865 there were 30 deaths on an average population of 365, all above 60 years of age. The important practical point is that the largest proportion of deaths took place among aged people living in the rooms furthest down the slope of the hill, a similar fact to the one already mentioned regarding cholera deaths in Valletta. Of the 300 who had been sent out on allowance 15 died. If the death rate in the Ospizio did not reach the dimensions of former epidemic death rates, the fact must be attributed to the enlightened measures adopted to save life; but it was nevertheless much higher than was the death rate among those sent out to live in cholera districts. The reason of this is obvious enough on inspection of the buildings, and it affords a strong argument for erecting the proposed new poorhouse, if indeed any other argument than simple inspection of the present one be necessary.

The bedding and clothes of cholera patients, both in the Ospizio and civil hospital, were all washed in a good well-ventilated wash house in the Ospizio; a little chloride of lime was used if the linen was very foul, otherwise soaking in water was resorted to. Not a single person engaged in the operation of washing was affected with choleraic disease.

*Hospital for Incurables.*—The Hospital for Incurables and the Orphan Asylum at St. Elmo are both situated in districts which suffered severely from cholera. The hospital is not a good building, but it is very clean and well kept, and it has the great advantage of having windows opening direct on the sea, so that there is a sweep of sea breeze through it. When cholera appeared in the island there were 240 patients in the building, 34 of whom were sent out on allowance. Every care was bestowed on the wards, and great attention was paid to the sanitary arrangements. Cholera was severe in the immediate vicinity of the wards. There were cases under the very windows, but with the exception of a few trifling cases of diarrhoea the inmates escaped the disease. On the other hand two cases, both fatal, took place among the 34 patients who had gone outside.

*Orphan Asylum.*—The Orphan Asylum contains 142 inmates, in lofty spacious dormitories, with opposite windows and abundant ventilation. Every attention was paid to the sanitary arrangements of the establishment at the time of the cholera. The disease



almost surrounded the building, coming up to its very walls, but not a single case took place within it. Relatives were admitted to see the children on different days of the week instead of altogether, in order to avoid any risk of crowding.

The lesson taught by the experience of this institution is that cleanliness, space, and fresh air put an arrest on cholera.

*Civil Hospitals.*—The three civil hospitals at Floriana, Citta Vecchia, and Rabato of Gozo are kept in as good a sanitary condition as they admit of. They are old buildings situated in localities where cholera prevailed on account of very obvious local causes. Into these hospitals were received 349 cases of cholera, of which 221 proved fatal. Sixteen patients, most of them old people who were under treatment for other diseases, chiefly chronic and zymotic diseases, were attacked with cholera and 14 died.

*Lunatic Asylum.*—The lunatic asylum has been recently constructed on a good model. It is a light, cheerful, clean, and well drained, and well ventilated building, situated in a healthy position in the open country. There were 320 inmates in the asylum during the cholera of 1865, and it so happened that a lady who had been living in an infected district of Valletta fled from fear to the house of the medical superintendent of the asylum, which is situated in the main building; she took cholera and died there, but there was no choleraic disease in the asylum either before or after.

*Corradino Prison.*—Corradino prison also escaped, apparently from strict attention to sanitary precautions. The building is constructed on the usual cellular system; the cells are ventilated and kept clean, and there is no overcrowding. There were deaths from cholera in Casal Paola, close to its outer walls, and during the prevalence of cholera, committals for short periods of imprisonment went on from among the population of affected districts in the garrison day by day as usual, but there was no choleraic disease in the prison.

Although not a public institution, I may mention the experience of model dwelling houses recently erected as regards cholera.

*The Camerata.*—Next house to the Orphan Asylum at St. Elmo is a very large new block of model dwelling houses called the "Camerata," built by the late Bishop Casolani, partly to let to working people, partly as an example for other builders. There is a spacious inner court open on one side for half its height, and the houses form three sides of the square. Each house has a drained soil pan, and the doors and windows are so arranged that each house has a free sweep of air right through it. Water is obtained from rain collected on the roof and partly from the aqueduct. Cholera existed in most of the neighbouring houses on the slope immediately below this building, and also opposite to it.

There were 280 persons living in the Camerata when cholera appeared, and into it were received four families with their goods and furniture from houses in the town where deaths from cholera had occurred. All the inmates escaped cholera, and I was informed that not a single person in the house had diarrhoea. In this instance, again, personal and household cleanliness, free ventilation, and no overcrowding were the conditions unfavourable to an inroad of cholera.

I have cited these instances of exemption from cholera in order that the conditions under which they took place may be compared with the conditions under which cholera attacked the population of cities and villages, as these have been described above.

#### VIII.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION, AND IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED FOR TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Having now given the chief practical results deducible from the experience of cholera in 1865, I shall proceed to consider briefly what are the sanitary works and measures required to diminish this great susceptibility to epidemic diseases in the population of these islands.

The existing sanitary administration of Malta and Gozo is carried out in combination with the ordinary administration of police.

In Appendix XXIV. will be found the public health enactments, contained in the police laws and regulations, and it will be seen that several of the rules in regard to house drainage and water supply, if carried out, would compel the execution of the very class of works in houses to which much of the general unhealthiness and epidemic susceptibility of the inhabitants can be distinctly traced.

The clauses for preventing nuisance and for cleansing houses, &c. are less open to exception, but it will be seen that these enactments take it for granted that persons charged with their execution have some instinctive knowledge of what is nuisance and of what is injurious to health. On the possession of this knowledge the entire efficiency of the law depends. I have not the slightest intention of undervaluing the services rendered by the ably administered police department in stating that I inspected not a single



house or locality, either in towns or villages, where cholera existed in 1865, in which the presence of nuisances and of conditions injurious to the public health were not evident enough.

It is only just, however, to state that injurious conditions of this class are to be found in much greater intensity in other Mediterranean countries. The public health administration in Malta is much better than it was in former times. Experience of the late epidemic has, however, not only proved that an entire reconstruction of the service is required, but it has thrown much light on the real causes of that high epidemic susceptibility existing among the populations along the Mediterranean seaboard, the main remedy against which has in times past been considered to lie, not in improvements in hygiene, but in quarantine regulations.

The public health improvements required for Malta are of two classes.

First, those for the attainment of which permanent works must be executed.

Second, police administration for preventing nuisance and for enforcing measures of a temporary character required for protecting the public health.

To the first class belong sewerage, house drainage and its adjuncts, water supply, flagging, paving, and surface drainage of courts and streets, opening windows in or ventilation of existing houses and other buildings, oversight of plans of all new houses, arrangement of streets and courts and of general plans of town improvements.

It is quite clear that these duties cannot be undertaken by the police. There must be a distinct authority competent to deal with all structural questions on broad, well ascertained sanitary principles.

In England similar duties are discharged by local boards of health having under them competent surveyors, who are acquainted with sanitary engineering and works, and whose duty it is to see that works are properly planned and carefully executed.

To the same local boards are entrusted all questions of nuisance and all proceedings relating to removable causes of ill health connected with streets, courts, houses, manufactories, trades, slaughter houses, cowsheds, stables, and the like. To aid them in this division of work the boards have competent officers of health and inspectors of nuisances, upon whose reports and evidence proceedings for abatement and prevention of recurrence of nuisances are taken. These proceedings are irrespective of the police force, but the officers of that force would no doubt lend assistance if necessary.

There is no reason, in my opinion, why a similar health organization should not be applicable to Malta and Gozo, at least in its broad general principles.

The first step in administrative improvement is to make it somebody's sole business to protect the public health by removing all causes of disease admitting of removal by sanitary works and measures, and to grant the requisite powers and means.

It is indispensable in Malta that in this matter the Government should take the initiative. There must first be an executive, and then probably three officers would be sufficient to direct the entire machinery of improvement.

1. A surveyor practically acquainted with sanitary engineering, and with the most efficient and economical methods of executing public health works, of water supply, sewerage, drainage, &c., in towns, villages, and houses, and who could aid in the due consideration of improved building plans.

2. An officer of health acquainted with local causes which engender disease, capable of estimating their importance and of giving sound advice to the executive as to how they had best be dealt with.

I was glad to find that this matter had been already under discussion, and that it had been proposed to send to Netley for special training in sanitary work a well educated and otherwise competent Maltese physician and to appoint him officer of health. I would strongly advise that this be done at once. The result would be to give to the executive an adviser on whose knowledge and judgment they might depend.

3. An inspector of nuisances accustomed to deal with inspecting works. Perhaps the best step to take in the first instance would be to appoint a good practical English inspector, and to give him the ordinary duties of an inspector of nuisances under the Public Health Act, with such other duties as local circumstances render necessary.

The sphere of duty of these three officers should include the cities and villages of both islands. They would not only do efficient work at once, but they would originate a better practice than at present exists, and they might train other native officers as assistants and successors.

In order to save expense it might be advisable to connect the police force with the sanitary service, at least for the country districts. The police officers know all the people, and all their houses and habits, and they are moreover on the spot, while the officer of health and inspector of nuisances could only visit the rural districts from time



to time. The inspecting officers might also give such instructions to the officers of police as would enable them to do certain inspecting duties with more or less efficiency.

All arrangements respecting the service would of course have to be considered and decided on the spot, and it would be advisable to consolidate and place under one authority all ordinances, rules, &c. having reference to public health questions, such as vaccination, inspection of food, drink, and such like.

The following is an outline of the sanitary works and measures required for the towns within the garrison :—

1. Most of the streets within the garrison are sewered in the manner already described; that is, the sewers are constructed of porous material, without reference to sectional area or inclination; they have no necessary connexion with water supply, and the outlets are all more or less offensive and dangerous to health. In the "Report of the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations" general principles for improving the sewerage were laid down. It was there shown that impervious glazed pipe sewers of suitable sections, and carefully laid, should be substituted for the present large porous conduits; that all street and court gratings should be trapped; that the whole system of outlets required to be re-arranged, so as to keep the sewage out of the harbours; and that special arrangements for flushing out and ventilating the main lines of sewers were required.

Experience derived from the late epidemic has confirmed the necessity for the adoption of such measures, and I have therefore to recommend that a survey be made of the cities and that a plan for improving the sewerage on these principles be drawn up for consideration.

Taking into account the value of manure in the island, I would further suggest whether the whole or part of the sewage of the cities might not be advantageously applied by irrigation for agricultural purposes. But in such a climate, and with so thin a covering of soil over the porous rock beneath, care would have to be exercised in selecting localities and in applying the sewerage so as not to injure the public health. A trial of it might very well be made in the first instance on a limited scale. It would be quite worth while to do this, because of the great pecuniary gain which would accrue to the island if the sewage could be utilized in such a way.

2. The water supply requires to be increased, and the existing system of distribution must be completely changed. So long as underground tanks below surfaces of courts and floors of houses are allowed to exist, there can be no security either against damp or against the use of foul water for domestic purposes. There is no reason why the most recent improvements in water distribution should not be applied to every house within the garrison. Looking at the question simply from the side of the public health, I consider this improvement to be imperatively required.

3. The intensity of cholera has been so obviously connected with a bad state of house drainage and want of suitable domestic conveniences, that an entire reconstruction of house drainage is absolutely necessary. After water has been laid on to the houses, and the sewerage has been remodelled, every house should be provided with earthenware soilpans, supplied with water and trapped. The ordinary Maltese latrine which people have been in the habit of using is in some sense an approximation to a healthy domestic arrangement, and there would be no difficulty in substituting a proper soilpan for it. It need scarcely be said that the sinks at present in use for such purposes in many houses, whether in courts or on landings, should be destroyed. The proposed soilpans should be connected with street sewers by glazed earthenware pipes carefully laid, with impervious joints.

4. Every court should be paved in hard stone with as few joints as possible, and the surface drainage should be conducted by an impervious pipe drain from a small trapped gully in the court to the main sewer. All street gully grates should be carefully trapped.

5. A strict supervision is required over the sanitary police of courts and lodging houses. Dung rooms and all such contrivances ought to be forthwith abolished. The dry refuse of every house should be removed every day. It should never be lost sight of that every hour of delay in cleansing houses such as are many of those in the cities and villages is an hour of danger to health, especially if epidemics are in the air. House refuse should not be thrown down anywhere in these close confined localities. Carts for removing it should be sent round once every day at the least, and the refuse collected in moveable dust bins or boxes should be carried out and thrown at once into the cart.

6. House cleansing, scraping, limewashing of walls, ceilings, and the like, requires far more attention than has been bestowed upon it. During my inspection of houses where there had been deaths from cholera in the cities I scarcely saw a room which was clean. If cholera were to return, it would find its former habitats ready to receive it.



7. There are houses or parts of houses formerly affected with cholera which are unfit for human habitation. Some have no windows and no light. I had to examine a house of this kind, inhabited by a poor woman and several children, by the light of a lucifer match. Some power is required to deal with such cases and to shut up the houses.

8. Unfortunately a large proportion of houses in the epidemic districts of the cities are of so inferior a character that it is difficult to decide whether they would admit of sufficient improvement to recompense the outlay, or whether it would not be better to incur the cost of rebuilding them on better plans. I examined house after house of this character in street after street, until I almost arrived at the conviction that the most economical and certain way of preventing outbursts of cholera and other pestilential diseases would be simply to destroy these epidemic nests. This measure has answered completely in several places—in Marseilles amongst others—where cholera has been unable to find entrance into healthy houses built on part of its old sites, and has been compelled to confine itself to the bad old houses not yet removed.

The Manderaggio is a district which should be rebuilt entirely. Many houses on the lower levels, especially close to St. Elmo and to the garrison hospital, are of a similar class, and should be dealt with in the same way. What is wanted is a good rebuilding plan of the cities, showing a healthy arrangement of blocks, and also of rooms of houses, allowing a free passage of air from the sea or country through streets, courts, and rooms. There are one or two good recent examples of improvements of this class, but there are others, as at Floriana, in which new blocks of houses have been constructed in such a way as to interfere injuriously with free air currents through adjacent streets. Whether houses be built in streets or courts, the height of the house should always bear a proper proportion to the breadth of the street or court. Mere narrow wells inside blocks of buildings, such as are frequent in the garrison, are sufficient for no purpose of health. Any attempt to save ground by limiting the area required for free circulation of air is sure to defeat itself, that is, if it be intended to construct healthy houses.

Some existing houses where epidemic diseases have occurred among the inmates might possibly be improved by introducing windows or ventilating openings in directions from which air currents could be obtained. The soft character of the building stone enables improvements of this class to be easily and cheaply carried out.

The construction of the Camerata and of some other houses which have been improved on similar principles shows the general outline suited for houses built in courts. There should always be simplicity of construction, admitting of a through draft across the house, and in such a climate care should be taken to isolate waterclosets from living rooms. It is safer to have separate entrances for these from the outer air.

9. It appears necessary to state in regard to all constructive improvements required for health in existing houses, such as improved water distribution, waterclosets, drains, flagging or paving of courts, and the like, that these things, so far as regards the adaptation of houses for healthy habitation, are really parts of the house. Without them the house cannot be considered as complete and fit to live in, and it would hence be no hardship to call on proprietors to complete their houses in these particulars, and to maintain the works in efficiency and repair. These works should either be done by the executive and the cost charged to the proprietor, or by the proprietor at his own cost to the satisfaction of the executive.

Next as regards the villages:—

1. The first great improvements required in village houses are abolishing dung rooms and middens, provision for separating animals from dwelling houses, and a rigid sanitary police; but there are certain local customs which have to be considered in dealing with this matter. Manure is scarce and valuable, and, as already stated, it is collected in village houses both for use and for sale. It is questionable, however, whether epidemics do not sweep off a far greater amount of wealth by destroying households than the entire value of the manure, to which epidemics owe much of their intensity in these villages. Admitting the importance of manure collecting, it is a dangerous and unwholesome trade as at present carried out, and requires to be regulated like any other similar trade; moreover, it is not only dangerous to individual households; it is dangerous to entire neighbourhoods, even to families who do not collect manure. There can, I apprehend, be little doubt that this practice also leads to cultivation of uncleanly household and personal habits.

The simplest way of dealing with the question would be to vest the property of all manure in the executive authority, as is done with household refuse in towns under the Public Health Act, the authority being responsible for immediate removal of all refuse matters. But if this cannot be done, and if the right of property is to be respected, then it must be exercised under the condition that no manure is to be retained within villages



at all, but that it must be at once taken to some place appropriated for its reception outside the villages and away from houses altogether.

If it be practicable to prohibit the keeping of animals in small confined courtyards or under village houses, there is no doubt that public stalls or stables away from houses, where horses and cattle could be kept under suitable regulations, would be far safer for the health both of people and animals than the present practice of keeping them in houses, even under regulation.

Unless there be reasons sufficient to justify entailing the inevitable risk of pestilence which must accrue to the people so long as the present practice is continued, it should not be allowed to exist for a day.

Where animals are fed for the market a strict supervision should be kept up over the yards and stalls. The state of many of these is at present most unwholesome and hazardous to the public health.

2. A prohibition against keeping manure in houses would also be a prohibition against keeping domestic filth in houses, and would necessitate a provision of domestic conveniences for the inhabitants. The best way of doing this would be to drain the villages and provide soilpans for houses on the same general principles as for the cities within the garrison. Were this done, the sewage of every village would become an article of considerable value if carefully applied on suitable ground. Until sewerage can be carried out some system of moveable vessels, to be taken away every day, would be apparently the most suitable arrangement.

3. There is no apparent reason why almost every village should not have water laid on to the houses. Generally the villages are arranged with sufficient compactness to render this a work of no great difficulty. The present method of using underground tanks affords a supply altogether incommensurate with the real wants of the people, and the quality can never be depended on. The present supply from public village fountains, if properly stored and distributed, would go some way at least in providing for this want.

4. The surface paving of nearly every court I visited was rough, or broken, or otherwise in bad repair, so that both surface drainage and cleansing were generally in a most inefficient state. The courts of many village houses require to be repaved with hard stone and properly surface drained just as much as some of the courts in Valletta, and this improvement should be enforced.

5. Although the living rooms of village houses are generally in a better condition than those in Valletta, there are apartments in most of the houses which are far from being clean; some of them, indeed, in a noxious and unwholesome state. The sanitary police should see that these places are kept clean, and that nuisance is prevented.

6. Improvements in ventilation of houses by making windows and ventilating openings are almost as much needed in the villages as they are in the cities.

Lastly. There is one sanitary measure urgently required for the inhabitants of epidemic districts both in cities and villages, and that is additional means of personal cleanliness. The people of these houses generally appeared to be little acquainted with the cleansing efficacy of water, and they often looked as if a thorough ablution either of persons, clothes, or houses was a somewhat uncommon event. This has partly arisen, no doubt, from absolute deficiency of water, but it is to be feared also to some extent from bad habits.

The first step towards improvement in this matter is to provide enough of good water, and this can be done without much difficulty. I would venture to suggest whether, after water has been obtained, the establishment of public baths and wash-houses would not be a great boon in all the towns and in most of the villages of both islands. It would also be a great encouragement in acquiring better habits if means of personal cleanliness were provided at all public schools. Any one who desires to see practically what can be done in improving the habits of children in this respect should visit the orphan asylum in Valletta, and he will scarcely fail to remark the striking difference which has been produced in the poor children there by a bath, a few wash-hand basins, and considerate management.

Natural unimpeded action of the skin is, moreover, an important protection against epidemic diseases, especially in southern climates, hence the necessity of careful attention to cleanliness and clothing. Many attacks, both of fever and cholera, have been traced directly to the influence of cold on the surface checking the eliminating and excreting power in a skin already weakened by neglect of its functions. In cholera, indeed, the balance of life or death is often determined by the direction taken by the eliminating process. Every one knows what will probably happen if this process takes place through the intestinal canal, but few consider to what an extent such a result is determined by the failure of action of the skin from want of attention to its condition.



A strong reason for urging forward the various structural improvements required for the garrison towns is afforded by the well known fact that the health of troops is so closely connected with the state of health of the civil population in their vicinity that barracks can never be safe from invasions of epidemic diseases so long as districts, either in town or country, in which barracks happen to be placed are liable to suffer from such diseases.

I now proceed to give the history of cholera in the barracks and hospitals, which will show how much the healthiness of the present defective accommodation for troops must necessarily depend on the degree of purity of the air around them.

#### IX.—STATISTICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHOLERA IN BARRACKS AND MARRIED QUARTERS.

We have already seen that the first case of the Malta epidemic of 1865 took place on June 20th, among married soldiers and their families quartered in the plague hospital, and that the disease continued to manifest itself amongst those of them who were transferred to St. Salvatore counterguard. Ten days afterwards, on the 1st July, the 29th regiment landed at Malta. Part of it was placed in Fort Ricasoli and part at Pembroke camp. Among the men landed at Fort Ricasoli was an old soldier of weakly constitution, who had accompanied the regiment contrary to advice. This man was seized with what was considered to be "cholera biliosa" on the 6th of July and died on the 8th. The rapidity of the termination indicated the case as being one of sporadic cholera. It was the nineteenth case of the epidemic in order of succession, and was the first which occurred in any barrack, except the cases transferred from the plague hospital to the counterguard.

Floriana barrack was attacked on the 13th July, on which date two cases occurred.

Upper St. Elmo yielded a case on the 16th, and on the same day there was a case in the tents of the Horn work outside Floriana.

Lower St. Elmo was attacked on the 18th.

St. James' Cavalier yielded its first case on the 20th in a man of the royal artillery.

A single case occurred in the Couvre Porte barrack, Vittoriosa, among the Maltese Fencible Artillery on the 22nd.

Marsamuscetto barrack and St. John's curtain had each a case on the 26th.

Pembroke camp yielded the first case among men on the 27th July, but there was a previous case in a woman on the 20th July.

Fort St. Salvatore had a case on August 1st.

St. Francesco de Paolo had a case on the 8th August.

Isola Gate barrack was attacked on the 12th.

Fort Lascaris on the 14th and Fort Verdala on the 17th.

Fort Tigne had a single case on September 1st.

There was another solitary case in Fort St. Angelo on November 12th.

Fort St. Angelo was the last barrack attacked during the epidemic of 1865.

Table XXV., Appendix, gives the details of the epidemic in every barrack and corps, and the following abstract shows the occupation of all the barracks in June 1865, together with the total attacks and deaths from diarrhoea and cholera in each. It also gives the attacks and deaths among troops who were removed out of barracks and placed under canvas.

Name of Barrack.	Corps in Occupation, June 1865.	Average Strength.	Diarrhoea.		Cholera.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Upper St. Elmo	R. A.	256	31	—	5	2
Lower St. Elmo	100th Regt.	642	26	—	12	9
Fort Manoel Encampment	Do.	—	48	—	6	5*
Marsamuscetto	R. A.	61	8	—	3	2
St. James Cavalier	R. A.	85	7	—	3	2
Fort Lascaris	R. M. F. Art.	267	44	—	8	4
Floriana Barracks	2/4th Regt.	557	16	3	5	4
Floriana Encampment	Do.	—	44	—	13	9
St. Frances, Floriana	R. E.	153	10	1	—	—
St. Salvatore Counterguard	R. A.	13	—	—	—	—
St. Francis Ravelin	2/8th and R. E.	22	—	—	—	—
Horn Work	2/4th and 100th	31	—	—	4	3
Crown Work	100th	21	5	—	—	—
Notre Dame Ravelin	2/4th and 2/8th	155	2	—	—	—
Fort Manoel	R. A. and 2/8th	344	7	—	—	—

\* Two of these fatal cases took place in men who went into Lower St. Elmo.



Name of Barrack.	Corps in Occupation, June 1865.	Average Strength.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Fort Tigne - - -	R. A.	62	5	—	2	2
Fort St. Angelo - - -	R. A.	82	6	—	1	—
Fort Ricasoli - - -	R. A. and 29th	601	62	—	6	5
Fort St. Salvatore - - -	Do.	128	12	—	2	2
Vittoriosa Gate - - -	R. A.	5	—	—	—	—
Isola Gate - - -	1/22nd	251	—	—	3	2
Polverista Gate - - -	Do.	225	—	—	3	1
Burmola Curtain - - -	Do.	17	—	—	1	1
San Francesco de Paolo - - -	Do.	153	2	—	3	1
St. John's Bastion - - -	Do.	24	—	—	2	2
Fort Verdala - - -	84th	654	51	—	12	7
St. Clement's - - -	Do.	54	—	—	—	—
Couvre Porte - - -	R. M. F. Art.	53	8	—	1	—
St. Elena Gate - - -	Do.	116	12	—	—	—
Zabbar Gate - - -	29th	85	11	—	—	—
Zeitun Gate - - -	84th	45	—	—	—	—
Pembroke Camp - - -	2/8th and 2/22nd	Varied	65	—	11	9
Tents, St. Salvatore - - -	R. A.	—	—	—	1	—
Vittoriosa Hospitals - - -	84th, 29th, and 1/22nd	—	1	—	7	6
General Hospital - - -	2/8th and 100th	—	2	—	3	3
Forrest Hospital - - -	29th and 2/8th	—	—	—	3	3
Sanitarium, Citta Vecchia - - -	84th	—	—	—	2	2
Plague Hospital - - -	R. A. and 2/8th	—	—	—	1	—

As regards the distribution of cases throughout barracks, we learn, from statistical facts contained in Table XXI., that out of 67 rooms in barracks where cholera broke out there were 56 rooms, or 83 per cent. of the whole, in which there was only one case per room; in nine rooms there were two cases in each, one room yielded three cases, and one four cases.

The influence of different heights of barrack rooms above the level of the ground on liability to cholera cannot be ascertained as most of the rooms are on the ground floor.

*Married quarters.*—The following table gives the distribution of diarrhœa and cholera among women and children in different classes of married quarters.

Quarters.	Women.						Children.					
	Strength.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Strength.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.			
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
Upper St. Elmo - - -	29	1	—	1	—	57	—	—	—	—		
Lower St. Elmo - - -	30	2	—	—	—	39	2	1	1	—		
Marsamuscetto - - -	3	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	1	1		
St. James Cavalier - - -	6	1	—	1	—	6	1	1	—	—		
St. Salvatore Counterguard - - -	14	—	—	8	3	29	—	—	1	1		
Horn Work - - -	29	6	—	7	5	48	5	2	—	—		
Crown Work - - -	21	2	—	1	1	38	—	—	—	—		
Notre Dame Ravelin - - -	15	—	—	1	1	27	2	2	—	—		
Fort Manoel - - -	5	2	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—		
Fort Ricasoli - - -	63	8	—	6	6	45	27	8	3	3		
Burmola Curtain - - -	17	1	—	3	2	31	2	—	—	—		
St. John's Bastion - - -	24	2	—	—	—	50	2	—	2	2		
Fort Verdala - - -	17	2	—	1	1	11	9	1	—	—		
Pembroke Camp - - -	80	—	—	4	3	151	4	4	4	4		
Notre Dame Bastion - - -	5	—	—	—	—	8	2	2	—	—		
St. Nicholas and Polverista Married Quarters.	58	15	—	2	2	74	17	8	2	2		
Plague Hospital - - -	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	2	2		
Zeitun Gate - - -	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	2		

This table is an abstract from Table XXV.

In 31 rooms in these quarters, the particulars of which are given in Table XXII., 29 rooms yielded each a single case of cholera, one room had two, and another room three cases of the disease.

The statistical history of the epidemic in barracks and married quarters leads to the same conclusion as that already demonstrated by the statistical history of the epidemic among the civil population, namely, that cholera attacked the various buildings at different intervals of time and distance, as if they had been villages; that it radiated from no central



point; that the epidemic in barracks and married quarters was chiefly made up of single attacks taking place one in each affected room, and that cases where more than one attack took place in the same room were exceptional.

#### X.—SANITARY CONDITION OF BARRACKS, HOSPITALS, AND MARRIED QUARTERS AT THE TIME CHOLERA APPEARED.

I next proceed to give a brief account of the sanitary condition of barracks, hospitals, and married quarters at the period of the epidemic.

##### (a.) *Sanitary Condition of Barracks.*

In our report on the sanitary condition of the Mediterranean stations, after pointing out that the great casemated structures in Malta were never originally intended for permanent occupation as barracks, but for stores and places of refuge during a siege, Capt. Galton and I gave a summary of the condition of these barracks as we found it in 1861, which it may be well to introduce here in order to show what influence the local position and construction of barracks was likely to have exercised on the health of troops when cholera was present in the island.

"Although great improvements have been effected of late years in the sanitary condition of the towns, there is sufficient in the present state of the drainage and in the outlets to occasion impurity of the air in the neighbourhood of some of the barracks.

"With the exception of Lower St. Elmo all the barracks are at a sufficient elevation above the sea to ensure good drainage; but the local position of several of them as regards the surrounding levels is prejudicial to health, especially where the rooms are built against the rock.

"The local position of nearly all the barracks is very disadvantageous to free external ventilation, from the proximity of high walls or other buildings.

"The barracks, except the new Pembroke barracks, are all casemates, and are all built of soft sandstone, which absorbs a large quantity of moisture and under certain conditions gives rise to dampness of the rooms.

"With few exceptions the barrack rooms are deficient in light and ventilation, and many of the rooms are overcrowded, especially as regards the superficial area per bed.

"The barracks are drained, but the drainage is not of a healthy kind on account of deficient water supply, the disproportionate dimension of sewers, and bad porous material of which the sewers have been formed.

"The latrines are constructed of a bad material and give rise to nuisance and impurity of the air around the barracks. They have generally no seats nor divisions, no doors, no water supply except what is carried by hand, and they are generally deficient in light and ventilation. The urinals are bad both as regards construction and material.

"There are ashpits in close confined situations injurious to the purity of the air.

"There is no water laid on for any purpose. All water for ablution, cooking, washing, drinking, and for drainage purposes has to be raised and carried by hand labour. Drinking water is not filtered.

"The means of personal cleanliness are very deficient.

"The cookhouses are with few exceptions deficient in light and ventilation and the cooking apparatus is of an inferior kind.

"There are no proper means of washing soldiers' linen.

"The married quarters are not sufficient for the requirements of the garrison.

"Many of the guard rooms are of an inferior description, overcrowded, and deficient in ventilation.

"The prison and cell accommodation is deficient.

"There are no means of recreation.

"Considered as a whole, excepting the new Pembroke barracks there are no good barracks in Malta. There are several, such as Lower St. Elmo, Strada Torre, St. Elena Gate, Isola Gate, and the lower floor of St. Peter's counter-guard, which are not suited for human habitation except temporarily, and we would strongly recommend that this view of the subject be taken and as few men as possible barracked in the worst class of buildings.

"Better accommodation and on healthier ground is what is required to preserve the health both of officers and men, and Pembroke barracks afford an excellent precedent, although the accommodation is not all that could be desired in a sanitary point of view.

"Improved barrack accommodation is more required in Malta generally than at any home station.

In 1861, deducting Strada Torre barrack, which was unfit for habitation and has since been abandoned, there was space according to existing regulation (including the Pembroke barrack just completed) for 6,955 men, while in our opinion there was accommodation for no more than 5,014 men.

The actual number of men in barrack rooms of all classes when cholera appeared was 6,446, showing an excess of 1,432 men over the number we considered safe when all the sanitary works were completed. The garrison was thus overcrowded to the extent of 28 per cent. Sanitary defects connected with the sewerage and water supply of the towns were just as we saw them in 1861, and the sanitary improvements we recommended for barracks were only very partially carried out, although the works have been progressing since the last cholera epidemic. The works executed previous to the cholera of 1865 are given in Appendix XXVI.



During my recent inspection of the barracks and hospitals in Malta I was struck with their generally improved appearance as compared with the aspect presented by the same buildings in 1861. All the sanitary measures then recommended by us have, it is true, not been executed, particularly as regards space and area per man. Much has already been done for the health and comfort of the troops, and existing facilities, such as they are, appeared to be fully appreciated and made use of by the military authorities; but I by no means consider that the fundamental objections against the barracks which were stated in our former report have been removed. This is, indeed, impossible, for these objections refer to plan, construction, and locality.

As already stated, between the date of our report and the time cholera appeared, in June 1865, not much had been done in the way of improvement; and I think it would be safe to take the experience of the epidemic of 1865 rather as an index of the sanitary condition of barracks as we saw them in 1861, than as affording any test of the result of improvements since that time.

I shall now proceed to state briefly the experience derived from cholera, as it occurred in 1865, of each barrack in relation to the works which had been carried out when the disease appeared.

*Upper St. Elmo.*—Cholera began in Upper St. Elmo on July 16th, nearly a month after the first case in the plague hospital. The average number of men in the rooms and huts of the fort was 256. There were five cases and two deaths from cholera. Two of these cases and one death took place in old wooden huts much exposed to changes of temperature from their construction and position and not suitable for occupation, especially in hot weather and during unhealthy seasons. There were three cases and one death in barrack rooms; two of the cases which recovered were in ground floor rooms. The hut cases were also in ground floor rooms. One case, a fatal one, took place on the first floor. The rooms had been ventilated by shafts and inlets and the windows enlarged and glazed, but the space per man was only  $44\frac{1}{2}$  square feet and 493 cubic feet in two of the affected rooms; and it was 535 cubic feet in the other. This last room, where the fatal case occurred, contained 11 men, and the superficial area was  $37\frac{1}{4}$  square feet per man. The affected rooms on the ground floor were eight-men rooms. Each room contained two men more than the number we recommended. Hence overcrowding existed to the same extent as it did in 1861.

The only other improvement which had been carried out was in the ablution room, which had been better supplied with water. Three baths and footpans had been introduced, but the objectionable latrines and drainage were apparently the same in 1865 as we found them in 1861.

The medical officer reports that the water, derived from tanks within the fort, was of good quality, and sufficient in quantity.

*Lower St. Elmo.*—This barrack was occupied by 642 men of the 100th regiment at the time cholera appeared on July 18th. Between this date and the 27th there were 12 cases of cholera, of which no fewer than 11 proved fatal. On July 27th the barrack was vacated, and the troops were encamped on the glacis outside Fort Manoel, in a dry healthy locality exposed to the sea breeze. An immediate arrest was put on the progress of the disease by this measure. The troops were in camp for two and a half months, and there were during this period four cases and three deaths from cholera. When the disease had declined in the island the troops were transferred to Lower St. Elmo. There were a few cases of diarrhoea among the men, but the only case of cholera took place in a married soldier who lived in one of the condemned ground floor casemates. This case recovered.

It unfortunately happened that when the 100th regiment was encamped at Fort Manoel two or three men had to go into Lower St. Elmo on duty. Two of these men, who worked in the armourer's shop, were seized with cholera, one on the 28th and one on the 30th July, and both died. And another, an officer's servant, who slept in the Hotel de Baviere, took cholera on August 10th and died next day.

Lower St. Elmo was never built for a barrack, and cannot by any improvements be made a suitable place for troops to live in. It has repeatedly been condemned because of epidemic diseases among the men. The lowest of the three floors of which the barrack consists had to be struck off the accommodation on account of great unhealthiness, and is now used for day rooms, married quarters, &c. The barrack is in a pit 60 feet deep; the parade ground is close to the sea level; when cholera appeared its dangerous and offensive drainage system was in the same state as in 1861, and occasioned nuisance in all the rooms attacked by the disease. These rooms are 55 feet



and more in depth. They have windows only at one end, and their opposite extremity, 55 feet from the windows, is formed by soft porous rock. There is hence no through draught, and although means have been adopted to obtain some movement of the air by shafts cut in the rock, yet the men had damp stagnant foul air to breathe. There was nuisance from the town sewers in the vicinity, and also from officers' stables within the fort. All the casemates on each floor communicate with each other by open doors in the walls, so that each floor is really one complicated casemated room.

The epidemic experience in regard to Lower St. Elmo may be summed up in a few words. The outbreak was one of excessive severity. It was intensified by very obvious and well known unhealthy conditions. It was arrested by removal of the troops to an airy locality, and by subdivision under tents; and as if to indicate purely local reasons of the outbreak, two or three men whose duties, unfortunately, required them to go into the fort were attacked and died of cholera.

Water for Lower St. Elmo is derived from a large tank filled from the aqueduct. It is said to have been good and clear in quality and sufficient in quantity at the time the epidemic appeared.

This barrack will be further improved when the works recommended by us after our inquiry in 1861 are completed, but it will always be a bad barrack.

*Military Prison, Lower St. Elmo.*—The structural defects of this prison were stated generally in the Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations. They exist now as they did when that report was presented. If it were not that the ventilators in the floor of the corridor are very properly covered, foul air from an adjacent privy would still find entrance by the openings into the cells. Water is raised by a pump in the corridor, and a large grated opening connected with the sewers is provided for running off the drippings of the pump. The nuisance from this is so great that it has to be covered by a wooden lid. I would in the strongest manner urge that immediate instructions be given to fill up the ventilating shafts and sewer, and to provide other means of supplying air. It would be better to have neither pump nor drain within the building; both can easily be dispensed with.

The warder's quarters are as objectionable as the prison cells. They consist of small rooms, one side of which is formed by the rock, with the large water tank of the barrack close to the room walls. The drainage and gulley grate are very bad, and nuisance from them was experienced in the quarters at the time of the cholera. A severe outbreak of the disease took place in the warder's family, and his wife and children all suffered. Both prison and quarters are exposed to the same unhealthy local conditions as Lower St. Elmo barracks.

*St. James, Cavalier.*—This barrack is embedded in the solid stonework of the Cavalier. It consists of a range of parallel casemates, having a window at each end overlooking the town of Valletta, and communicating with each other at the ends opposite the windows. There is thus only one divided casemated room in which the troops are barracked. There were 85 men, six women, and six children in the casemates before cholera appeared among them. The rooms were not overcrowded, but the structure provides for too many people breathing the same atmosphere for safety during an epidemic. There are side windows in the two end casemates, so that cross ventilation can be obtained; but the ventilation might be further improved by large shafts carried up through the stonework at the ends opposite the windows. The latrine arrangements are imperfect and offensive, and nuisance was experienced at the time of cholera from drains, latrines, and the state of the ditch. The tank water was impure and tasted badly.

The epidemic first showed itself in the Cavalier as diarrhœa, by which one man was attacked on the 4th and another on the 10th July. On the 16th a woman was seized with diarrhœa and recovered, and on the same day a child was attacked, and died of diarrhœa on the 20th. On the same day, the 20th, the first case of cholera took place in a man and proved fatal. On the 25th another man was attacked with cholera and recovered. Next day a woman was attacked and recovered, and on the 30th a man was attacked and died. This was the last case of cholera in the Cavalier.

*Marsamuscetto Barrack.*—The objections to this barrack are that it is unsuitable both in position and construction. It was originally a store, and consists of two casemates 73 feet in length, with windows at one end only, the opposite end being formed out of the soft sandstone rock of the rising ground above. One of the town aqueducts is carried through the rock above and behind the rooms and causes damp. There is no through draft and no sufficient ventilation. The rooms were in the same state in 1865 as



they were at the time of the previous inspection, except that the number of men had been reduced according to our suggestion. There were 61 men in these barracks at the time of the cholera. In one of the ground floor rooms containing 30 men there were two fatal cases. There was a case which recovered in quarters on the floor above. There was no nuisance complained of at the time, although the latrines had not been improved. Water derived from the aqueduct was good and sufficient in quantity. The experience of cholera in this barrack affords another illustration of the importance of free moving air and subdivision of men during epidemic seasons.

*Fort Lascaris.*—This work was occupied by 267 men of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, among whom there were eight cases of cholera, four of which proved fatal. The sanitary defects in construction, position, and overcrowding in the building were described in the former report. Before cholera appeared Macfarlane's latrines, supplied with water, had been introduced, and the surface drainage of the upper level had been improved. We recommended that the number of men placed in this fort should not exceed 138, or little more than half the number who were in it during the cholera. In rooms giving 407 cubic feet per man there were three cases of cholera, two of which proved fatal; all the other cases except one occurred in rooms giving less than 600 feet per man. Water was obtained from the aqueduct, and was considered to be good in quality and sufficient in amount. In this instance the two injurious elements were overcrowding and want of free movement of the air, together with dampness in certain of the rooms.

*Floriana Barracks.*—Except that the small rooms under the civil hospital had been ventilated and better lighted, none of the improvements recommended for this barrack had been carried out when cholera appeared, and 557 men of the 2nd battalion 4th regiment were accommodated in rooms with space for only 362. Water was obtained from the aqueduct, and was sufficient in quantity and of good quality. Cholera broke out among the men on July 13th, when the first fatal case occurred. During this and the succeeding ten days there were six cases of cholera, of which five proved fatal, besides one fatal case of diarrhoea, and another case of diarrhoea which passed into cholera and died. There were thus seven deaths within the time. The regiment was then encamped in the neighbourhood, where it remained for the next two months. During this period there were 13 cases of cholera, nine of which proved fatal, but four of the cases and three of the deaths took place within three days of the time of camping out, and were really due to the barrack. Since the cholera this barrack has been much improved. The long casemates have had large end windows introduced, as recommended in our report. These overlook the quarantine harbour, so that there is now a possibility of through draft. The foul surface drain mentioned by us as passing the doors of the barrack rooms has also disappeared. It was stated to me by Inspector General Dr. Anderson that since these improvements were carried out the barracks had been remarkably healthy, affording a striking contrast in this particular to all experience since the casemates were first turned aside from their original purpose of a manufactory to that of a barrack. If Floriana barracks remain healthy it will be for the first time in their history.

*St. Francis, Floriana.*—This barrack had been very much improved in drainage, ventilation, and internal arrangements before the cholera of 1865. The window space had been enlarged; the number of men had been reduced considerably below the number proposed by us as requisite for health. There were 153 men of the Royal Engineers quartered in the building at the epidemic period. There were ten cases of diarrhoea among them, one of which proved fatal, but no cholera, although there were fatal cases in the city close at hand. The barracks are now in an excellent state, except that improved cooking arrangements have still to be introduced. But the neighbouring district of Floriana requires much improvement in its sanitary condition.

*Fort Manoel.*—The barracks of Fort Manoel were occupied by 344 men at the time of cholera. The buildings have great advantages as regards external ventilation arising from their elevated open position and exposure to the sea breeze. There was occasional smell from the latrines before the morning cleaning, and the water derived from tanks is stated to have had a bad taste at the time. All the rooms had been ventilated as recommended by us previous to the advent of cholera. The men appear to have been better distributed over the buildings, for although there was no reduction in numbers, the cubic space was improved. It has been already stated that the fort is close to and overlooks the quarantine establishment, which was crowded with inmates from Alexandria, among whom cholera and choleraic disease had broken out. There was, nevertheless, no cholera in Fort Manoel. The troops escaped with seven cases of diarrhoea, none of



which proved fatal. Free moving air and open elevated position appear to have exercised a preservative influence in this case.

*Fort Tigne.*—There were 62 men of the Royal Artillery quartered in this fort, among whom there occurred two fatal cases of cholera. But one of these was in a man who was taken ill on July 9th, not at Fort Tigne, but at St. Salvatore counterguard at the time cholera was there. The second case, that in the fort, was on September 1st. There were also five cases of diarrhœa in the fort. Although overlooking the sea, the rooms in Fort Tigne are imbedded among the works, and have inferior internal ventilation. Except diminishing the number of men in the fort generally, nothing had been done to improve the rooms. The men in the affected room had little more than 500 cubic feet each. Water is obtained from tanks, and was muddy at the time.

*Fort St. Angelo.*—There were six cases of diarrhœa and one case of cholera on November 12th, not fatal, among 82 men of the Royal Artillery stationed in the fort. The cholera case took place in a ground floor room giving 542 cubic per man. The only improvement which had been carried out in this barrack was in the drainage outlet. Fort St. Angelo has the advantage of lofty position and exposure to winds.

*Fort Ricasoli.*—The accommodation in this fort consists of two sets of casemates, one under part of the land defences, the other in smaller casemates formed out of the counterforts of the S.W. wall of the enclosure. The first set are occupied by single men, the second used to be occupied by troops, but are now chiefly appropriated as married quarters, cells, &c.

Besides the single case of cholera already referred to, which died on July 8th, there were two outbreaks of cholera in part of the 29th Regiment at Fort Ricasoli. The earlier began on August 8th and ended on the 26th. The second outbreak began on October 22nd, and lasted ten days. During these two periods there were six cases of cholera among men, five of which proved fatal, besides deaths among women and children.

One case of cholera took place in a man under punishment in the cells, four in barrack rooms, and one in a married quarter.

When cholera appeared in the larger casemates the space per man was 40 superficial feet, and 616 cubic feet. The superficial area was hence little more than one half of that necessary for health. The construction of the casemates is unfavourable to health. They contain too many men, the window space is too limited and not suitably placed. Improvements in drainage, water supply, and ventilation had been carried out before the disease showed itself. But no improvement could remove the objections arising out of overcrowding and defective construction.

*Fort St. Salvatore.*—There was a single fatal case of cholera in this fort, and another fatal case in a man in the adjacent married quarters.

The ventilation of the rooms had been improved, and also the water supply, drainage, and latrines. There were 128 men in the barrack rooms. The single fatal case occurred in a room (1. A) where there were 56 men at 600 cubic feet per man.

*Isola Gate Barrack.*—This very inferior barrack was occupied by 251 men of the 1st battalion 22nd regiment, among whom there took place three cases of cholera, two of which proved fatal. Before the epidemic appeared something had been done to improve the light and ventilation, but in as far as regards health, the barrack still remains essentially what it was. The comparative immunity of the men from cholera was due apparently to the fact that whenever a case occurred, the place was vacated and the troops were camped out.

*Polverista Gate Barrack.*—This barrack consists of a range of casemates constructed along the top of a lofty curtain, through which Polverista Gate passes. The situation is high and well ventilated externally, but there are doors and windows only at one end of the rooms, and as the end of each room, next the dead wall of the works, is 33 feet from the door there is no through draft. We recommended increased means of ventilation by large shafts and inlets, besides improvements in drainage, latrines, water supply, &c. These had been mostly carried out, but at the time of cholera the ventilation was insufficient, mainly for the reason mentioned; the latrines were not in good working order, and when I was in the barrack there was still nuisance proceeding from them. There were several cases of diarrhœa and three cases of cholera, one of which proved fatal, one in each of three casemates, among 225 who were in this barrack. The further



improvement required, if it can be carried out, is that a large window should be opened in the end wall of each casemate, so as to ensure perfusion of air in the rooms.

*San Francesco de Paolo.*—Before cholera appeared there were 153 men in this barrack, but they were fortunately camped out. There were three cases of cholera in the barrack, one of which proved fatal, besides three cases of diarrhœa. Nothing had been done to improve this place, which, as stated in our report, "is a defensible work rather than a barrack, and is not suited for permanent occupation in such a climate."

*Fort Verdala.*—The construction of this fort has been described in the "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations." The chief sanitary defects in it are ascribed in that report to overcrowding, deficient ventilation, imperfect drainage, and insufficient water supply. Cholera appeared on August 17, and there were during the epidemic 51 cases of diarrhœa, 12 cases of cholera, and seven deaths. In June 1865 there were 654 men in the barrack rooms, a number which was 104 in excess of the number we had proposed to place in them. Nothing had been done to carry out the improvements recommended in the report. The drains were still bad and offensive, the latrines insufficiently flushed, and the men had only 490 cubic feet each in rooms where cholera appeared. Between the 28th August and 12th September about a third of the men were placed under canvas to sleep, and these escaped with one case of cholera, while cases continued to occur in the barracks among men left behind. Some improvement has, I believe, been effected in this barrack since 1865. The greatest of all, after drainage, water supply, and reduction of numbers, would be that of opening an end window opposite the door of each barrack room.

*Pembroke Camp.*—The accommodation at Pembroke Camp consists partly of a new stone barrack, married quarters, and other accommodation, and partly of wooden huts. The barrack rooms are built in two lines at a sufficient distance from each other. They are all ground floor rooms and resemble successive arches of a bridge in construction, except that instead of being arched above, the roof is laid on horizontal beams. Each room is 30 feet in length from front to back, and there are windows and doors at each end. The beds are arranged seven on each side, with their heads to the dead walls. All these barrack rooms occupy the best and highest portion of the ground and are well exposed to the sea breeze.

The huts are by no means in so good a position, for they are constructed on sloping ground in a valley, across the natural fall of the drainage. The permanent married quarters likewise occupy less favourable ground than the barracks. They are situated at the foot of the slope falling from the barracks to St. George's Bay. Between the barracks and these quarters are large blocks containing schoolrooms, dayrooms, and offices of various kinds. All the buildings are constructed of the porous absorbent sandstone of the island. The drains, partly from the porous character of the stone, are by no means safe, and the first outbreak of cholera was apparently connected with this circumstance.

In June 1865 the camp was occupied by 1,126 men of the second battalion 8th regiment and second battalion 22nd regiment, besides 80 women and 151 children.

On the 5th and 6th July, fourteen days after cholera had broken out at the plague hospital, and a fortnight before the first case showed itself in the camp, the second battalion 22nd regiment marched in perfect health from the camp through Floriana, without approaching any locality where there was cholera, and walked on board the "Orontes" on their way to the Mauritius. The vessel sailed for Gibraltar on the 6th, she arrived on the 10th at Gibraltar without having had any new case of sickness on board, the troops were landed and marched to the north front, and on the 18th a man was seized with cholera of which he died next day. Twelve days afterwards, on the 31st July, another man was seized with cholera and died. The regiment was embarked in two transports for the Mauritius, where it arrived without having had any cholera on board. Sufficient cause is shown, in the report on the Gibraltar epidemic of 1865, for the occurrence of these cases while the regiment was there. Pembroke Camp was afterwards partly occupied by the 29th, 84th, and 100th regiments. Amongst the last of these and in the 29th cholera appeared.

The first case among men occurred on July 27th, and there were altogether 11 cases in men, nine of which proved fatal. Ten cases and eight deaths took place among men occupying barrack rooms, and there was a fatal case in a man living in a married quarter.

The two earliest cases among men were in clerks engaged in the orderly and telegraph room in one of the detached blocks on the slope of the hill. When I saw this place



there were sufficient evidence of percolation of the porous stonework by sewage matter from a porous drain, and to this circumstance was attributed these attacks at the time.

All the barrack cases occurred in five rooms. No. 1 yielded three fatal cases; No. 2 had four cases and three deaths; and Nos. 3, 4, and 12 yielded each a case; the two last rooms had a death each. There was some special susceptibility in the men occupying these rooms, for besides cholera cases all of them yielded a much larger proportion of diarrhoea cases than any others in the barrack. No. 1 room yielded six cases of diarrhoea, No. 2, sixteen cases, No. 3 had eleven, No. 4 had seven, and No. 12 yielded four cases.

The rooms would have been more healthy with fewer men in them, but among local causes I am inclined to attach more importance to nuisance from a latrine in their vicinity, complained of at the time, and to the general unsatisfactory condition of the drainage.

The smaller gate barracks occupied by a few men yielded some cases of diarrhoea and a case or two of cholera. They were much in the same state as when seen by Captain Galton and me in 1861.

(b.) *Sanitary State of Military Hospitals.*

So far as can be ascertained from Table XXI., there were 14 indigenous cases of cholera in the military hospitals, no less than 12 of which proved fatal. Of these the bad hospitals in Vittoriosa yielded six cases and five deaths. There were three cases, two fatal, in the General Hospital, Valletta. Three fatal cases took place in the Forrest Hospital at St. Julian's, and two fatal cases in the Sanitarium, Citta Vecchia. In the Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations, it had been shown that with the exception of the Sanitarium at Citta Vecchia there was really no good hospital accommodation in the island; and while recommending that certain improvements should be carried out in the existing hospitals, Captain Galton and I advised that two new hospitals should be provided, one for Valetta and another for the Cottonera side of the garrison. We prepared plans of these proposed establishments, but the old hospitals are still in use.

*General Hospital.*—Appendix XXVI. shows that more had been done to improve the general hospital before cholera appeared than had been accomplished for any other building in the garrison. New windows had been opened, additional ventilation provided, some subsidiary latrine accommodation had been remodelled, but the grave defects in drainage and latrines which we found in the hospitals still existed, and they do so at the present time.

Two of the cases in the General Hospital were in ward orderlies of the 100th regiment, serving in 20 C ward. The first case was in a man who had been attacked with diarrhoea, and was re-admitted for cholera on July 23rd, of which he died next day. The second admission was on August 5th; this man recovered. The ventilation of the ward was complained of as insufficient, and there was nuisance in the ward from foul drains and latrines outside. The third case was on August 7th, in a man of the 2nd battalion 8th regiment, who died the same day.

*Vittoriosa Hospitals.*—The first case in Upper Vittoriosa Hospital took place on August 17th, the other cases followed on August 27th, 28th, and September 9th and 25th. A fatal case took place in Lower Vittoriosa Hospital on August 17th. Nuisance was complained of in wards where these cases originated from latrines, drains, and vicinity, and the wards were insufficiently ventilated. Both buildings should be abandoned as speedily as possible.

*Forrest Hospital.*—The cases in this hospital took place on the 21st August and on the 10th and 11th September, all in the same ground floor ward, in which both window space and means of ventilation are deficient. Half the entire height of the ward is above the top of the window, and this is always a bad arrangement, but more especially during epidemics. The hospital is an old private house, and not suitable except as to local position, which is good. There was cholera close at hand, both at Pembroke camp, from which cases had been admitted into the hospital, and also at St. Julian's, where the hospital is situated, at the time these cases occurred in it.

*Sanitarium, Citta Vecchia.*—Two fatal cases at the Sanitarium, Citta Vecchia, took place on the 2nd and 22nd September in the immediate vicinity of localities in Rabato and Notabile, where cholera was prevailing at the time, and where it had been very fatal for six weeks or two months previously.

Close to the Sanitarium, in a room over the gate at Notabile, the wife of a man of the



Army Hospital Corps, who kept herself from all intercourse with the people outside, was attacked with cholera on the 6th August, and died on the same day. On August 11th a child of the corps, living in the tower of Notabile, was attacked and recovered. This last case was attributed to nuisance from the Sanitarium cesspit. There was moreover a severe outburst of the disease in Saura's Hospital, at a short distance from the Sanitarium. It began on the 24th August, and continued until the 9th September. These indigenous cases in the Sanitarium were at one time supposed to have been caused by the arrival of two convalescents from the garrison; but the attacks in the Sanitarium appear to have been part of this local epidemic. It is certain that they occurred when cholera was committing ravages in the immediate neighbourhood. Deaths from cholera continued to take place among the civil population in the vicinity of the Sanitarium until the 10th October.

In so far as concerns epidemic susceptibility of patients in existing hospitals within the garrison, I fear there is no escape from this contingency. The hospitals are totally unfit for sick. It is satisfactory, however, to know that a new hospital will be shortly provided for the Cottonera side; there is, however, quite as great a necessity for a new hospital in Valletta.

(c.) *Sanitary State of Married Quarters.*

Great advances have recently been made in providing married accommodation for the different barracks within the garrison. Most of it has been obtained by remodelling and repairing counterforts in curtains belonging to the defences. Those which I examined are far superior in comfort and conveniences to any which existed at the time of our former inspection in 1861, and no doubt they will be more healthy. Unfortunately they have windows and doors only on one side, and this defect admits of no remedy except the partial one adopted of forming a ventilating shaft in the crown of the arch at the extremity of the room furthest from the door. They have generally an appearance of comfort; some, however, are rather dark, and will be liable to damp in winter from their position, but taking these disadvantages into account, much real improvement has been and is still being effected in providing married quarters, although much still requires to be done before existing necessities are provided for.

There are besides three blocks of altogether new quarters affording excellent accommodation. One is at Pembroke camp, the other in the ravelin outside Floriana. The third is near Polverista gate. These quarters are all constructed on the principle of having doors and windows on opposite sides, so as to ensure a through draught.

A number of barracks have no special married quarters, and families have still to find accommodation either in misappropriated rooms or in old, unhealthy wooden huts.

*Upper St. Elmo.*—Families in Upper St. Elmo are lodged in small separate rooms in airy exposed situations chiefly on the Cavalier, overlooking the sea on three sides. There were 29 women and 57 children in these rooms at the time of the cholera; there was a single case of cholera, not fatal, in a woman.

*Lower St. Elmo.*—There were 30 women and 39 children in Lower St. Elmo accommodated in the ground floor of the barrack and in small rooms built against the rock. There was a fatal case of diarrhœa in a child, and a case of cholera, not fatal, also in a child.

Suitable married quarters are much required for the troops doing duty at St. Elmo. The existing quarters do not admit of material improvement.

Part of the families belonging to the 100th regiment which occupied this barrack at the time of cholera were lodged in some miserable huts at the Crown work and Horn work, Floriana.

*Marsamuscetto.*—There were three women and 16 children in the upper rooms of this barrack. One child died of cholera.

*St. James Cavalier.*—Families are accommodated in the same line of casemates as the single men. The married casemates are divided longitudinally by a low screen. There were six women and six children in this work. One woman had cholera and recovered, but a child died of diarrhœa. The married accommodation has no proper conveniences, and is otherwise unsuitable.

*Crown Work, Horn Work, and Notre Dame Ravelin, Floriana.*—There are no suitable married quarters belonging to Floriana barrack. Families of the 2nd battalion 4th regiment, which occupied this barrack when cholera appeared, were accommodated



in wooden huts in the Horn work, Floriana, together with families of the 100th regiment stationed at Lower St. Elmo.

In huts of the Horn work there were 29 women and 48 children. The women yielded seven cases of cholera, of which five proved fatal, and there were two fatal cases of diarrhœa among children. They were then tented out at Floriana. A woman and child died directly afterwards of cholera, but the disease was at once arrested.

In the Crown work huts there were 21 women and 38 children of the 100th regiment. One woman died of cholera. The huts are all very old and unfit for permanent occupation. The place looks like a used-up camp. It has no proper drainage; their was nuisance from privies at the time of cholera.

Notre Dame ravelin contains similar accommodation. There were 15 women and 27 children of the 2nd battalion 4th regiment, and 2nd battalion 8th regiment in the huts, besides 155 men. The men escaped with two cases of diarrhœa, but there was a fatal case of cholera in a woman, and two fatal cases of diarrhœa in children.

*Fort Manoel.*—There are no married quarters in Fort Manoel; there were five women and seven children in the fort at the time of cholera. There were only three cases of diarrhœa among them, all of which recovered, but no cholera.

*Fort Ricasoli.*—Married quarters have been provided for this fort by improving and appropriating for this purpose a line of small casemates formed out of counterforts of the south-west wall of the fort. They were formerly occupied by troops, and their inmates were frequently attacked with fever. When the 29th regiment arrived in Malta part of the families were placed in these quarters, and on August 14th the first case of cholera took place in them.

As already stated there were two distinct outbreaks of the disease, and from first to last there were eight cases of diarrhœa and six fatal cases of cholera among women; 27 cases of diarrhœa, eight of which proved fatal, in children, and three cases of cholera in children, all fatal. Besides the eight deaths from diarrhœa among children, there were thus 15 cases of cholera, all of which except one, proved fatal. These epidemic outbreaks in Fort Ricasoli were not so much remarkable for the number of cases as for their excessive fatality, and for the virulence of the disease in the small casemates. The same rooms have generally been the chief seats of endemic attacks of fever in the fort. From their peculiarity of construction they have no through draught. There is a dead wall of the works at the end of the casemates opposite the door where windows should be, and this defect cannot be remedied. The rooms are imbedded in the wall, and can never be very healthy. At the time when Captain Galton and I inspected them in 1861 our attention was called to the unhealthy state of the quarters from the occurrence of fever, and we recommended the introduction of special means of ventilation to obtain some movement in the stagnant air of the rooms. These had been carried out, but the movement of the air is insufficient and is not such as can only be obtained by windows. There appears to have been considerable overcrowding in the fort at the time of the cholera. We recommended specially that more superficial area should be given, that all windows should be enlarged, all the casemates ventilated, and the drainage and water supply improved. The commanding Royal Engineer's list, Appendix XXVI., shows that these improvements, excepting enlargement of the windows, had been carried out.

The chief removable defects which existed at the time of the epidemic were hence, overcrowding and insufficient movement of the atmosphere of the rooms. An incidental confirmation of this opinion is afforded by the results of camping out families from the lowest and most unhealthy portion of the married quarters.

They were placed under canvas in wet weather at no great distance from their quarters, and an immediate arrest was put on the disease. Only one case occurred after removal.

In 1866, a year after cholera ceased, families living in these quarters were attacked with endemic fever. In a report on the subject, kindly prepared by Dr. Boileau, he states, "that the haunts of cholera in 1865 were the habitat of fever in the following autumn."

The most unhealthy of these married quarters are the rooms on the lower level, where there is a sudden drop of the floors of six or seven feet. Part of the back wall of these rooms is formed by the rock, a construction always hazardous to health.

*Burmola Curtain.*—Improved married quarters have been formed out of the counterforts of Burmola curtain. There were 17 women and 31 children in them in June 1865. Three women took cholera and two died. There were two cases of diarrhœa, not fatal, in children. The quarters overlook a low unhealthy neighbourhood of houses where there was cholera. Unfortunately the nature of the works prevented access of fresh air



to the rooms from any other quarter, and there was some nuisance from sewers at the time. Otherwise the accommodation is as good as the nature of the locality admits of.

*St. John's Bastion.*—These married quarters are also in counterforts. They have recently been improved and some were not occupied at the time I saw them. There were 24 women and 50 children in them during the cholera period. Two children died of the epidemic.

*Fort Verdala.*—Married people residing in Fort Verdala were subject to the same local conditions as the troops in the fort. There were 17 women and 11 children in the fort, one woman died of cholera, and one child of diarrhœa.

*Pembroke Camp.*—In July 1865 married people were accommodated in two classes of quarters at this camp, namely, wooden huts, and in a block of specially constructed rooms.

The huts are erected on the slope of a valley, and the permanent quarters on sloping ground close to the sea level at St. George's Bay. There were 80 women and 151 children in both classes of quarters before cholera appeared, but the proportion of these occupying huts is not known. The first outbreak of cholera took place in a family living in one of the wooden huts. A child was attacked with diarrhœa on July 15th and died on the 19th. The mother was attacked with cholera on the 20th and died on the 28th, and another child of the same family was attacked on the 24th and died on the 29th. There were altogether 11 deaths from cholera and diarrhœa and one case of cholera not fatal in both classes of married quarters. The deaths were distributed as follows:—In wooden huts four children and one woman died of cholera, and two children died of diarrhœa. In rooms in permanent quarters one woman died of cholera, and two children of diarrhœa. The place where another woman died of cholera is not known.

The permanent married quarters thus yielded one cholera death in a woman besides a fatal case already mentioned in a man.

The wooden huts were crowded at the time and some nuisance was complained of from latrines in the vicinity.

The permanent quarters are in two floors with through draft across the rooms. They overlook the bay and have higher ground with lofty buildings immediately behind them. An imperfectly covered drain passed from the quarters and discharged into the bay at a short distance from them, from which nuisance was experienced at the time cholera appeared.

*New Married Quarters, Polverista.*—This block of married quarters, built across the throat of a bastion, was occupied by families of the 84th regiment at the time of cholera. They are constructed on a good principle in three floors except that the verandah is on the northern side. I have not been able to obtain the exact number of individuals in these quarters at the period of the epidemic. There was one death from cholera in a man living in them. Two women and one child also died of cholera. Eight children died of diarrhœa. A number of these fatal diarrhœa cases were of a protracted character, lasting over several days or even weeks.

So far as can now be ascertained the only probable local circumstance which might have tended to predispose to these attacks was the small amount of accommodation—one rather small room for each family. The civil population nearest these quarters were suffering from cholera at the same time.

## XI.—IMPROVED BARRACK ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED.

As already stated, considerable advances have been made since the cholera in carrying out improvements in barracks, hospitals, and married quarters, which we recommended; these are still in progress; the late epidemic experience has fully justified the necessity for completing them with as little delay as possible, and especially for giving the fullest effect to our recommendations respecting ventilation and increased space and area for the men.

In every instance the intensity of cholera was greatly influenced by deficient air movement. If any one lesson was more powerfully taught by the epidemic than another, it was that absence of nuisance, subdivision, and free air currents appeared to interpose an almost impassable obstacle to the progress of the disease.

Unfortunately most of the existing barracks, from their local position and construction, render the attainment of these objects all but impossible, at least to the necessary extent. After a careful consideration of facts disclosed by the epidemic, I can find no reason for altering the unfavourable estimate given of the barracks and hospitals in our "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations," an estimate which is confirmed by a report made to the Governor in August 1865, while cholera was progressing,



by Inspector-General Dr. Anderson, in which he says that very few of the barracks "are from position or construction fitted for habitation for troops in this climate." He further adds, that he is morally certain "that were Government to authorize an outlay of money in building capacious quarters in healthy sites, the saving in the expenditure of men from diminished death rate and invaliding, would in a few years more than compensate for any present disbursement."

Although everything practicable should be done to render existing barracks healthy, I fear there is no escape from the conclusion that the cheapest way in the end would be to allow several of the present barracks to revert to their original uses as stores and refuges during siege, and to provide suitable barrack and hospital accommodation on healthy sites.

## XII.—QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS IN REFERENCE TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

In a former part of this report I alluded to the interest which must necessarily attach to restriction of intercourse as a means of protecting the public health, if it be really a fact that cholera can be carried on board ship from affected to healthy ports, and if epidemics themselves are made up of the sum total of cases in which germs of the disease have been transferred directly or indirectly from affected to healthy individuals.

It has already been shown from the simple facts and dates of events that whether cholera was or was not exported from Egypt by ships, it broke out in Malta under circumstances amounting to a proof of its indigenous origin.

I have also alluded to the belief in personal communication of the disease existing among certain influential persons in the islands as an obstacle to sanitary improvements. This belief rests on what is considered to be evidence, and I shall now give in detail some of the cases adduced in proof of the spread of cholera having been, solely or mainly, brought about by personal intercourse, and not by any general epidemic constitution, together with the results arrived at by quarantine after the cessation of cholera in the islands.

In doing this I have no intention of entering into any controversy on the subject of quarantine. My sole object is to place on record corrected statements of these events, as I have been able to obtain them in order that they may be compared with the statistical facts already adduced, so that a decision may be arrived at as to whether the public health of Malta is to be protected in future by sanitary improvements or by restrictions on commerce.

The fundamental fact in the few cases which have been brought under my notice in this inquiry is of the following kind:—

"Such and such a person had been in the house of, or had washed, or handled the clothes of such and such another person who had suffered from cholera, and the visitor or washerwoman had suffered, or had visited, or been in contact with some other person who had suffered."

A natural question which suggests itself is to what extent coincidences of this kind constitute evidence? No doubt, carefully observed coincidences, from which sources of error have been eliminated, may, in one sense, be said to be a basis of knowledge, but just in proportion as they are so, coincidences imperfectly observed have always been fruitful sources of mistake.

The question of how far the communication of epidemic diseases is due to human intercourse, really includes two quite distinct and separate questions. First, there is the question of communicability. Second, whether the fact of communicability (provided it be a fact) can account for the phenomena of epidemics. There is yet a third question, namely, assuming that epidemics are caused by communication, how far it is practicable so to cut off intercourse as to protect the public health from danger?

It is no easy matter to determine the extent to which epidemic diseases are communicable, mainly on account of the numerous causes of disease of another kind which tend to complicate the inquiry. When we are called, on the one hand, to accept and act upon doctrines regarding epidemics, the practical result of which would be to put an end to human intercourse, we are bound to be very sure indeed of our facts. But, on the other hand, there is something truly lamentable in the idea of ships and persons, while engaged in lawful pursuits, being the means of destroying thousands of human beings by merely coming among them, and no one can doubt the propriety of checking human intercourse during epidemic seasons, provided the idea be a true one. It is certainly time that all doubt on this point should be settled one way or other, and it can only be done by more careful observation than has hitherto been bestowed on it.

In dealing with this subject the first important fact is, that when compared with the



number of instances in which cholera appeared without even suspected communication, the whole number of alleged cases of communication would scarcely make a fractional difference in the history of the epidemic; and if they were all expunged they would make no difference in the law of progress of the disease, as shown by the statistical facts already given. I shall, however, take the most important and best attested of these cases, and let them speak for themselves.

The first case I shall take is one given me by the Chief Police Physician:—

The steamer "Behera" left Alexandria on June 26, and arrived at Malta on July 1st. There had been one death on board, suspected at Malta to have been cholera, although the captain stated that he did not know the cause of death. The vessel landed 337 passengers at the Lazzaretto, and left the quarantine ground after coaling. Three days after the passengers were landed (viz., on July 4th), three of them took diarrhœa, of which two recovered on the 5th, and one on the 6th July. They received pratique on the 10th.

Of these passengers, a family of four went to Vittoriosa on the evening of the 10th in apparent good health, and slept there. Next morning they went to Corradino to a lodging house, Molo di San Francesco, No. 37. The part of the house to which the people went consists of a number of rooms, each entered from an open balcony facing the Creek. These various apartments were inhabited by different families. The people from the "Behera" occupied a room entered from the western extremity of the balcony, to reach which they had to pass all the other rooms. The room at the opposite or eastern end of the balcony was occupied by a family, a child belonging to which visited the people from Alexandria. We have seen that these people left the Lazzaretto in perfect health. They remained so in this lodging house. They had neither diarrhœa nor cholera. The child was seized with cholera on the 18th, and died. The dates show that the people left Alexandria on the 26th June, *i.e.*, three weeks before they are believed to have given the child the infection, they themselves having continued in perfect health all the time. They passed daily the doors of the other dwellings on the balcony, and no evil result followed to anybody but the child. This fact by itself is presumed to have established the connexion between the disease in Alexandria and the child's case. And then the child, it is said, gave it to others of its family. Its sister was attacked on the 20th, and died on the 21st. A brother was attacked, and died on the 22nd. And another young man who had been in the house took cholera a week after, and died.

Taking for granted that the statements are correct, and that they include all the facts (although many are obviously wanting), we must not forget that the events took place just a month after cholera had broken out in the island, and 9 or 10 days after the first case of cholera had taken place on the same side of the great harbour; besides this the Malta Board of Health had itself certified that the people were in good health.\*

The question which may be fairly raised by this case is simply whether persons in perfect health can carry pestilence about them for three weeks, affecting no one out of hundreds they may be daily in contact with in a crowded ship and lazaret, and can then pass the disease over at the end of the time to a young child, without ever having suffered themselves in the slightest degree from it.

I need scarcely say that a conclusion such as this would require a very large number of well observed similar cases, from which sources of error have been carefully eliminated, to justify it, and that a more satisfactory cause of the child's death, as well as of the apparent coincidence, might probably have been found elsewhere.

The next case is one which was supposed to have been very carefully observed, and the facts, so far as they go, are no doubt correct, for I have received them from several sources.

On one of the highest points of Valletta is St. James Cavalier, a huge lofty mass of masonry, rising high above the works and mounting guns on its top. There is a barrack for 136 men, as it were, hollowed out of its interior. The accommodation consists of eight casemates all communicating with each other at one end, as there is no separate passage to give entrance to the rooms. At the time of the cholera of 1865 several soldiers' families were lodged in the casemates, besides unmarried men, and one of the casemates is divided longitudinally by a partial partition to separate the families from each other. The ventilation, such as it is, is common to all the rooms. In one division

\* "The passengers by the steam ship "Behera" from Alexandria having continued to enjoy perfect state of health up to this date, as stated by the lazaretto physician, the Board do recommend that they may be released from quarantine, this day being the ninth clear day since the "Behera" entered port."—(Board of Health Minute, July 10th, 1865.)



of the divided casemate lived a man, named Morgan, and his wife. It is stated that the woman had not been near any affected person or district, only she received into her division of the casemate a child of a woman, Mrs. Gadd, who had died of cholera on July 10th at San Salvatore. The child appeared to be in perfect health. The statement is that the child, Emily Gadd, was attacked with cholera six days after, on the 16th, and died in four days. That on the 26th, about a week after the child's death, the woman was herself taken ill of cholera, and recovered; but that her husband who attended on her took cholera, and died on the 30th. It was, moreover, confidently stated that no case had occurred in the barracks until the child's death, and that, except in the cases arising out of the child's case, there was no cholera in St. James Cavalier.

Such are the reputed facts. Let us now see how far they are borne out by the official returns. Tables XXI. and XXII. give the attacks and deaths from diarrhoea and cholera in St. James Cavalier, and these I have abstracted in the following summary, which shows all the cases in the Cavalier, their dates and results.

Dates.		Name of Patient.		Disease.	Result.
July	4	-	Francis Monk	-	Diarrhoea - Recovered.
"	10	-	William Rees	-	Diarrhoea - Recovered.
"	16	-	Mrs. Forrester	-	Diarrhoea - Recovered.
"	16	-	Emily Gadd	-	Diarrhoea - Died, 20th July.
"	20	-	George Garment	-	Cholera - Died, 22nd July.
"	25	-	William Bourdell	-	Cholera - Recovered.
"	26	-	Mrs. Morgan	-	Cholera - Recovered.
"	26	-	George Rodher	-	Diarrhoea - Recovered.
"	30	-	William Morgan	-	Cholera - Died, 30th July.
August	22	-	James Weakly	-	Diarrhoea - Recovered.
"	24	-	Edward Ives	-	Diarrhoea - Recovered.
"	26	-	John Caple	-	Diarrhoea - Recovered.
"	29	-	W. Tasker	-	Diarrhoea - Recovered.

It will be seen that these statistical facts give a very different account of the disease in St. James Cavalier. They show, 1st, that diarrhoea had shown itself among the men before the child Emily Gadd was brought into the casemate, and that there were three cases of diarrhoea before the child was taken ill. 2nd. That the child was not affected with cholera but with diarrhoea, of which it died (this might indeed have been inferred from the duration of the case four days). 3rd. The very day the child died of diarrhoea, a soldier named Garment was seized with cholera in another casemate of which he died on the 22nd. On inquiry this man was found to have been an officer's servant. He slept in the Cavalier and attended in his master's house in Floriana. It was stated to me that the officer's wife and servant had had cholera, and that Garment was at the house at the time, and waited on the servant. But the particulars of these cases, their dates, their relation to Garment's case, or even their precise nature, could not be ascertained. Besides, Garment's case was not the only case of cholera in the Cavalier before Mrs. Morgan's, for on the 25th June as shown by the table, a soldier named Bourdell was seized with cholera. This was on the day before that on which Mrs. Morgan was taken ill, and five days before her husband was attacked. I was informed that this man slept in the Cavalier, that he was on picket duty at the gate of Upper St. Elmo, and went from thence to the hospital ill. He is not known to have been near any cholera case. 4th. As already stated, the Morgans lived on one side of a partial partition in one of the casemates. No one in the same casemate and on the other side of the partition was in any way affected; the other cases were in other casemates. Lastly, All these cases in St. James Cavalier took place after cholera had been between three weeks and a month in the garrison, a fact which cannot be ignored, although it still further complicates this and all similar inquiries, inasmuch as the evidence derived from all epidemics shows conclusively that when an epidemic is present among a population, fatal cases continually take place in the absence of communication with affected persons. This outbreak in the Cavalier was obviously a portion of the epidemic.

I shall next give a case or two of alleged propagation of the disease by clothing. One instance of this nature has been already mentioned. A death took place in Strada Mezzodi in Valletta on July 14th. Two washerwomen living at Misida, in a very unwholesome locality, washed the linen of the patient; it is stated that they frequented a house in the neighbourhood of their own house, and that an inmate of the house they went to took cholera and died, and finally that the two women died. The case is adduced as showing that cholera was carried to Misida in foul linen, and that women



apparently in health at the time gave the disease to another person. The following is the chronology of the events:—

Patient in Strada Mezzodi attacked	-	-	July 14th, died July 14th.
Washerwomen attacked	-	-	„ 16th, „ 16th.
Their neighbour to whom they are considered to have communicated the disease was attacked	-	„	16th, „ 16th.

These dates alone afford very strong reason for doubting the presumed causation, and the statistics show that while these cases were the first in this village, they were followed by other cases and deaths in other parts of the village on the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23rd, and onwards for many weeks. Misida, as will be seen on the maps, lies at the upper end of Misida Creek, close to a shallow stagnant fish-pond, in which fresh water from a sluggish stream close to the houses affected and salt water from the harbour are intermingled. The houses where the cholera cases took place are very bad, and the whole place requires thorough sanitary improvement. With these facts before us, and in absence of any knowledge as to the previous state of health of the women or their neighbour (who may for anything we know have been already suffering from diarrhoea before they got the clothes), should we be justified in ignoring the sanitary condition of the place, the fact that the disease was epidemic in the island, that these three cases were the 50th, 51st, and 52nd in the order of attacks among the civil and military population, and in assuming the fact of sequence as a sufficient proof of causation?

A somewhat similar class of cases is reported to have taken place in the Fortini at Fort Ricasoli, a set of married soldiers' quarters notoriously subject to epidemic diseases.

In an interesting report prepared by Dr. Boileau, he shows there were two outbreaks of cholera in the quarters in 1865, and an endemic outbreak of fever in 1866.

During the first cholera attack 14 men, women, and children died in the fort, and it is not alleged that there was any communication of the disease at that time.

Two and a half months afterwards, when the epidemic was declining, but when Fort Ricasoli "became more crowded in consequence of companies from Pembroke Camp "arriving," there was another outbreak. The first case was a fatal indigenous one of diarrhoea in a child. A woman who lived at the opposite end of the Fort, but who happened to talk to the child's mother outside the door, in the open air, while the child's body was in the room, was attacked within 24 hours and died.

In another quarter there appear to have been three families. One of the women nursed the woman who died, and is supposed to have got some of her clothes, which she took home. Another woman, whom Dr. Boileau describes as having been "one of the "dirtiest women in the regiment, quite regardless of all but enforced cleanliness and very "much addicted to drinking," is also supposed to have got some of the deceased woman's clothes. The third woman is supposed to have had some clothes belonging to a woman who died during the first outbreak of cholera. Of the three women who are reported to have received clothes, one, the dirty drunken woman, died, and her child died of diarrhoea. The other two had no disease, but the child of one of them and the husband of the other died. Nothing certain is known about these clothes, or what state they were in. There is no direct evidence, only presumption. On the other hand we have positive evidence that there was cholera at the same time in the barracks, that the quarters are unhealthy, that their inmates are at all times liable to epidemic diseases, that they were crowded at the time cholera broke out, that the cases presumed to have arisen from intercourse took place in the same rooms where cholera cases occurred during the first outbreak; and that the disease was arrested as soon as the families were camped out.

The only other cases requiring examination are those of the alleged importation of cholera into Xeuchia in Gozo, and from Xeuchia to Rabato. I have already given Dr. Gbio's account of the facts, and I shall now state certain other facts, most of which he and I obtained in the house where the first case of cholera occurred. But before doing so it may be well to call attention to the state of health of the island before cholera appeared. We have already seen that a change had come over the public health in Malta during the first six months of 1865, and a reference to Table XII. will prove that a similar change had passed over Gozo. During the three years 1859, 60, 61, there had been 172 deaths from gastro-enteritis, a number which, if divided by six, gives 28 as the approximate mortality for half a year. During the half year preceding the cholera in Gozo the mortality from gastro-enteritis was 27; but two other fatal intestinal affections, diarrhoea and dysentery, made their appearance for the first time in this half year. There were 13 deaths from the former, and four deaths from the latter disease, raising the half year's mortality from these affections to 44.



It may enable us further to estimate more correctly the facts as regards Gozo, if we bear in mind, as already stated on Mr. Inglott's authority, that premonitory symptoms commenced to prevail in the Ospizio at Gozo *about the middle of July*, before the alleged date of importation, and that cases of cholera had appeared in Algeria, from 500 to 600 miles west from Malta, before the disease prevailed in Gozo, and that these cases were entirely of local origin.\*

The man Cilia who is supposed to have carried the disease from Malta arrived in Gozo on July 21st. ill of diarrhoea and was seized the same evening with symptoms of cholera from which he recovered. But Cilia was not the only person who had arrived from Malta since the outbreak of cholera there. There was no restriction on intercourse between the islands, and numerous boats and persons departed from Gozo, and arrived from Malta.† Nothing was known of their state of health and probably nothing would have been remembered of Cilia's case had it not been for certain events which followed it in the village.

Plan XII. contains a sketch of Cilia's house. On the upper floor are two rooms, one entered from the top of an outside stair, the other is a small inner room.

When the young man became worse he was laid on the floor of the outer room and the house was crowded with neighbours who came to assist. It was stated that as many as 14 or 15 persons were engaged in rubbing the patient, which they did so effectually that he suffered for some time afterwards from the operation.

It was stated that not one of the persons engaged in rubbing the patient suffered subsequently.

There were in the house at this time several members of Cilia's family besides two or three neighbours from adjacent houses, and we shall now see what took place among these persons.

The information was partly given by themselves, partly by the officer of police in charge at the time. It will be seen from the map that Xeuchia is a long straggling village with houses chiefly along the roads, and that the distances are considerable.

Counting Michael Cilia's case, on July 21st, as the first case, there were four cases on the 24th.

One of these, was a woman named Maria Buttigieg, living at a considerable distance from Cilia's house in another branch of the village. She had had no communication with the Cilia's. She was sent to the Ospizio at Rabbato. The same day two of Cilia's sisters were taken ill, and were nursed in the small inner room of the house. One died, the other recovered.

The other case was in a woman named Cattarina Attard. This woman had been in Cilia's house. She was attacked, and died at home.

Next day, July 25, a woman named Maria Cassar, whose house was exactly opposite Cilia's, and who had been in Cilia's house was taken ill and died.

\* The facts (Appendix XVII.) regarding the earlier cases of cholera in Algeria in 1865 have been kindly communicated to me by Mr. Churchill, Her Majesty's Consul-General there, in a report presented by M. Perier, principal medical officer to His Excellency the Duc de Magenta, the Governor. M. Perier had done what must always be done under similar circumstances, if we are to arrive at a correct knowledge of epidemic diseases, he had taken steps to keep himself informed of the very first appearance of the disease, and he received the following information on the subject. It is of importance to compare the dates with those of the earliest cases in Gozo:—

1. A Kabyle prisoner coming from Fort Napoleon in the Kabyle country to Dellys, on the sea coast, was seized with symptoms of cholera. He was received into hospital at Dellys, on July 10th, and died on the 11th.

2. A mother and four children arrived by sea from Bona, where there was no cholera, at Dellys, and on the same date, the 10th, one of the children was admitted into hospital with cholera. She recovered. There was no disease at Dellys except a few customary cases of diarrhoeal and dysenteric affections. Cholera did not spread in the town.

3. On July 12th a European servant employed by the Kaid of Djelali, in the interior of the country, about 35 miles south of Medea, and 100 miles from Dellys, was brought to the hospital at Medea with cholera, and recovered.

4. A European workman living at L'Arba, who had recovered from fever at Medea, went to Algiers, where there was no cholera, and passed the day of July 23rd. He arrived at Medea, 60 miles S.W. of Algiers on his way home at 5 o'clock p.m. of the 24th. He entered the hospital with cholera at 8 p.m., and died at 2 p.m. of the 25th. M. Perier considers the first of these Medea cases as "une fièvre pernicieuse algide cholériforme." Similar cases occurred at subsequent dates over a large area of the country for some time before the disease became epidemic.

† A memorandum prepared by the inspector of police at Gozo gives the following approximate number of boats and passengers leaving Gozo for Valletta and Marfa during three months preceding the date of Cilia's return to Gozo. The numbers indicate a corresponding number of arrivals in Gozo.

	Number of Boats.	Number of Passengers.
From 1st to 31st May, 1865	217	775
" 1st to 30th June, "	210	750
" 1st to 21st July, "	147	525



On the same day, Orsola Farrugia was attacked in a house not far from Cilia's; but without any communication. She was sent to the hospital at Rabbato, and recovered.

On July 26, Cattarina Saliba, living at a considerable distance from any other case, and without any communication, was attacked with cholera.

Next day, the 27th, Salvatore Xuereb was attacked, also at a considerable distance from any other cases, and without communication. He died in hospital.

On the 28th, Giovanna Mizzi was attacked and died in her house at a considerable distance from any other case and without communication.

On the same day an aunt of Cilia's, Maria Mercieca, who lived near Cilia's house and came to it, was attacked and died.

On the 29th, Carlo Attard, brother-in-law to Cattarina Attard, living behind Merciera's house, was attacked and sent to hospital.

On the 30th, Giovanna Xuereb, living at a considerable distance from any other cases and without communication, was attacked and died. This woman's sister, living in the same house, was attacked next day, the 31st.

And on the same day, the 31st July, a woman, Maria Spitere, was attacked at a considerable distance from other cases and died in hospital; and a man, Antonio Rugeja, was attacked far away from the others and without any communication. This case recovered.

The next case was at Rabato.

These 16 earlier cases in Gozo I believe give a faithful account of the facts, and whatever importance may be attached to personal communication or proximity as media of the spread of cholera, the fact cannot be doubted that out of four simultaneous cases which constituted the first outbreak of the disease, one took place a long way from the house supposed to have been the focus and without any communication, and that one-half of the 16 cases had no communication with Cilia's case, or with any other.

Several of the cholera cases which occurred at Xeuchia were taken to the Ospizio at Rabato, about a mile distant, for treatment, and because cholera subsequently appeared at Rabato it has been averred that the disease was really imported from Xeuchia. After examining the facts regarding the disease at Xeuchia we went to Rabato and visited the houses where the five earlier cases of cholera took place.

The first case was in a boy whom we saw. Before his attack he had been sleeping on the roof of a house about a quarter of a mile from the Ospizio where there were three or four cholera cases under treatment. No part of the Ospizio could be seen from any part of the house. The boy was taken ill at 2 a.m. on August 3rd, and had no communication with any place where cholera was.

The second and third cases took place in a husband and wife who lived mid-way between the house of the last case and the Ospizio. But the husband was taken ill on board his boat at Marsalforn bay,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Rabato, at half-past 7 p.m. on August 4th. He died. The following morning, August 5th, the wife was taken ill, and recovered. On August 4th, another case took place in a small detached cottage at about 600 yards from the Ospizio, and a long way from the preceding cases. This case had no communication with any other.

The next case took place in a woman living quite at the outskirts of the town without any communication with any other cases.

It appeared to us that the examination into these cases was sufficient to disprove the assertion that cholera had been imported into Rabato, and we did not consider it necessary to carry the inquiry further.

Mr. Inglott's Report, already referred to, shows besides that fatal diarrhoea cases had begun to appear in the Ospizio two days before the outbreak of cholera at Xeuchia. All the houses we visited where these cases had taken place were in a wretched sanitary condition. The people at Xeuchia live over dunghills.

None of the supposed importation cases either prove or disprove the communicability of cholera by personal intercourse, but unquestionably, in so far as they enter into the history of the epidemic, they do not support the presumption that the epidemic was due to personal communication.

In estimating the value of such facts we must bear in mind that during the course of the epidemic there were multitudes of instances of persons going from affected to unaffected districts without even a suspicion having been raised of their having carried cholera about with them. Intercourse throughout the islands went on as usual, and without apparent injury to the public health. The few exceptional instances in which endeavours were made to trace the spread of the disease to communication have resulted in obtaining such evidence as I have just given. Nor must we forget well attested cases where every popularly required condition for spreading the disease existed without any such event following.

The table already given of the attacks in villages in Malta shows that a solitary case of cholera occurred in the village of Dingli. This village is extremely filthy. The redeeming points about it are that it has only a small population and stands on an



elevated site. The people appear never to have taken any steps towards improving their sanitary state. The fatal cholera case in the table was an imported one. There were favouring conditions and personal communication, but something else was wanting, for nobody in the village took the disease.

The very first case among the civil population of Malta was, as we have seen, that of a man who went from the plague hospital, where cholera existed, to Attard where he took cholera and died. In this instance there could be no doubt of intercourse under favouring conditions, but no evil result followed.

Other cases of marked immunity from cholera after intercourse with affected persons have already been mentioned in connexion with the public institutions, in which the reasons for exemption were more apparent than in the Attard and Dingli cases.

The striking evidence afforded by statistics already referred to, showing the distribution of cholera mortality throughout the islands, points to some law of propagation of cholera quite apart from communication, mediate or immediate. We have seen that 82 per cent. of all houses where there were deaths from cholera yielded only a single death per house, that 60 per cent. of the deaths took place in lower floors of houses, and that in Valletta the law of distribution of cholera in 1865 was the same as the law of distribution of plague in 1813. We have seen besides how marked has been the statistical relation of deaths from cholera to the condition of dwellings, and the striking immunity from disease which was apparent wherever there was cleanliness and a free moving atmosphere of pure air in and about dwellings.

During this inquiry an objection by no means new was raised against the fact of bad sanitary condition being a predisposing cause of cholera, viz., that the disease had frequently passed over houses in a bad sanitary state without touching their inmates. This is no doubt true, but the important practical point which has been established anew at Malta during the epidemic of 1865 is, that while cholera attacked people living under obviously unhealthy conditions, it did not attack dwellings where the same unhealthy conditions were absent.

When these facts, which are facts and not opinions, are compared with the evidence adduced in favour of a hypothetical agent passing mediately or immediately from affected to unaffected persons and districts, and leaving death in passing, we can surely have no difficulty in selecting a basis on which to erect a superstructure of improved public health. We have besides experience to guide us. We know by what measures the epidemic susceptibility of a population can be reduced or removed, and we know also that interruption of human intercourse to an extent required by any germ hypothesis (and nothing short of absolute interruption can on this hypothesis fulfil the requirements of reason), is simply an impossibility.

There are abundant instances of cholera having been mitigated or arrested by no very difficult or costly methods, but among these methods the obstruction of human intercourse has certainly not been one.

Interruption of intercourse has been long in use, and nevertheless cholera and other epidemic diseases have followed their appointed march. Quarantine did not arrest the progress of cholera over Europe in 1865.

And when we examine what has been the result of the various quarantines enforced since cholera declined in Malta, the question may fairly be asked whether the loss to commerce has not vastly exceeded any hypothetical gain to health.

In Appendix XXVII. are given three sets of quarantine returns, showing the vessels placed in quarantine after cholera declined at Malta. A number of ships did not ride out their quarantine, but still quarantine was an obstruction to commerce, with results such as the following:—

We learn from the tables that between the 1st of August 1865 and the 31st December 1866 no fewer than 1,008 vessels entered Malta in quarantine. The aggregate tonnage of these vessels was 502,507 tons; their crews amounted to 28,622 men, and they had 1,663 passengers on board. If all the vessels had rode out their quarantine, no less than 1,944,504 tons of shipping would have been detained for a day, and 101,632 men, with 16,734 passengers, would also have been detained for a day.

As the whole of this immense obstruction to commerce took place in ships arriving from affected ports, we should naturally expect that a considerable number of cholera cases would have been found on board or in quarantine, and yet what is the fact?

Two vessels, each with a case of cholera on board, were refused admittance, so that the only vessels which might apparently have justified quarantine were not placed in quarantine, but were sent away. Among the other ships passengers and crews there was not a single case of cholera, and there were only eight cases of diarrhœa, all of which, with one exception, took place while cholera was in Malta.



Such was the result to the public health obtained by obstructing the commerce of the islands to so great an extent.

The mere pecuniary loss resulting from the practical working of this method of dealing with cholera, while these quarantines were in force, would in all probability have been more than sufficient to have placed every house in the cities in a proper sanitary condition.

The facts of the epidemic of 1865 are, in my opinion, quite sufficient to show that to trust to restrictions on intercourse for keeping pestilence out of Malta, in its present most unhealthy condition, is a costly and fatal mistake; and that the public health must be protected by removing local causes of disease, everywhere visible enough at present.

But unfortunately popular opinion in other countries often renders quarantine compulsory at Malta. At the present time the Mediterranean sea ports, with few exceptions, are in so bad a sanitary state as to be in constant danger of epidemic outbreaks, and, instead of adopting vigorous measures of improvement, the past practice has been to put each other in quarantine when any danger appeared in the distance. Any recusant port would be sure to have its commerce arrested, and hence the authorities in Malta, whatever their convictions may be, are obliged to comply with the requirements of other countries in this respect. There is no remedy for this except the spread of more enlightened views regarding the true nature of epidemics, and unless Governments recognize and act on the principle that the only real safeguard against pestilence is to root out its local causes.\*

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

War Office, July 1st, 1867.

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\* The town of Gibraltar, which is now undergoing efficient sanitary improvement, has been even more unfortunately situated than Malta in respect to enforced quarantines, put on for the purpose of keeping the garrison communications open with their less enlightened neighbours. The fixed population of Gibraltar is about 15,500, almost entirely dependent on commerce for its support. Quarantine against cholera was declared in June 1865, and information received from the Government shows that up to the end of September 1866 no fewer than 634 vessels, amounting to 323,409 tons, were placed in quarantine. Of these vessels 244 were quarantined at the instance of Spain. 240 vessels, with a tonnage of 45,278 tons, rode out their quarantine, and 395 vessels with 278,131 tons sailed in quarantine. The loss arising from these proceedings must have been very great for so small a community. So far as concerns public health, the practical result was that not a single case of cholera appeared on board these vessels, and yet that Gibraltar was visited by one of the most severe cholera epidemics on record.



## POSTSCRIPT.

Since this report was in type, I have received two documents of great interest in their bearing on the question of whether the protection of a community from cholera should rest on restrictions on commerce, or on measures of hygiene.

The first is an account by Dr. Ghio, chief police physician, of a re-appearance of cholera in Malta, in spite of quarantine against countries where the disease existed.

The second is an extract from a communication from R. S. Ellis, Esq., president of the Madras Sanitary Commission, relating to measures which have been successfully used to arrest the development of cholera in India. I have alluded to this experience in a previous part of the report.

On July 17, 1867, Dr. Ghio writes from Malta as follows:—

“ You are aware that quarantine has, here, been established for arrivals from places infected with cholera. There are, consequently, at present in the Lazzaretto 268 passengers, of whom the greater part came from the Regency of Tunis. One of the lots, consisting of three families, numbering 30 persons, came in four days from Susa, on the 16th June last. They have been lodged in four large rooms on the left side of the 9th division, at the western end of the Lazzaretto. On the 5th instant (19 days after arrival), one of those passengers, a woman, aged 26 years, was at half-past 11 a.m. seized with cholera, and died of it on the 6th, at three-quarters past 4 a.m., on which day (the 6th), at 2 o'clock p.m., another case followed in another woman, aged 42 years, belonging to the same lot, but who was lodged in the fore-room of the division, and contiguous to the room where the first case took place; she died on the 7th at three-quarters past 8 a.m.

“ Those passengers informed me that the deaths from cholera at Susa, when they left, were about ten daily; the disease was in quarters a little distant from their houses; the corpses were carried to the cemetery by the street, and before the houses where they (the passengers) lived. They said also that none of their families had the disease, nor any of them had frequented infected houses.

“ It is, further, important to be noticed that all the soiled clothes and linen of those passengers were, from the very day in which they landed at the Lazzaretto, put several times into water, and afterwards ventilated, and that till the day previous to the first attack, all clothes, bedding, &c., were twice regularly fumigated with chlorine in close rooms, under the supervision of three good health guardians, one of whom, an old and experienced man, is extremely strict to his duties. The passengers in question did not, nor could they, communicate with other passengers in quarantine.

“ On the 7th inst. a man aged 33 years, the master of the Italian *Trabaccolo* ‘Giacomina,’ was attacked with cholera on board his vessel at 12, m., and died at the Lazzaretto on the 8th, at half-past 7 o'clock p.m. The vessel, laden with barley, had arrived from Trani on the 24th June last, after nine days' passage, and had already performed 13 days' quarantine, and was anchored on the side of the Lazzaretto, in front of the old plague hospital. They say that the sister of that man died of cholera at Trani a few days before he left.

“ On the 10th, another case of cholera took place in a boy, six years old, who, with other 28 persons had come also from Susa on the 22nd June (18 days before the attack), and he and the others were lodged in the 1st and 2nd subdivisions of the old plague hospital, a low building lying a little above the level of the sea, at the western end of the Lazzaretto, and below the right side of the 9th division. These passengers were also, since their landing, subjected to the same sanitary measures as the other passengers. The boy is getting better.

“ While these cases of cholera were taking place at the Lazzaretto, other cases of cholera occurred in other country places of this island. The first case reported took place at Casal Gargur on the 5th inst., in a man aged 45 years, who with two other persons were sent from Valletta to the Lazzaretto to take care of cattle, in quarantine, arrived from Tunis on the 13th June. The man was admitted to pratique on the 4th instant, and early in the morning conducted the cattle by land to Corradino, where on arriving, he drank a great quantity of fresh water, and ate some fish. He confessed that on leaving the Lazzaretto he suffered from a slight diarrhoea.

“ On the 9th inst. another case of cholera occurred at Casal Curmi in a woman aged 30 years.

“ On the 11th a woman, aged 36 years, was seized with aggravated symptoms of cholera at Casal Gargur. She had, the day previous, lost a child in consequence of suspicious symptoms of cholera.



"On the 12th, finally, at 2 o'clock, a. m. Mr. G. M., aged 75 years, was suddenly seized with aggravated symptoms of cholera at Casal Zebbug.

"All these persons are in the way of recovery, and no fresh cases have since taken place either at the Lazzaretto or in the island."

Mr. Ellis' communication, of which the following is an extract, is dated Madras, June 5, 1867 :

"The place where the experiment was first tried was at a great Hindu shrine called Conjeveram, about 40 miles from Madras, and now accessible by railway. Here in the month of May vast numbers of pilgrims from all parts of India assemble, and prior to 1864, the assemblage of the pilgrims was always attended by an outbreak of cholera, which they carried into Madras and along their various lines of march. In 1864, I got attention directed to the necessity of sanitary precautions. The measures I advised were simple enough. A regiment of scavengers was enlisted during the time of the feast. The streets were thoroughly watered and cleansed twice a day.

"The wells used for drinking purposes were carefully guarded, and the greatest care was taken to prevent any contamination of the water.

"All carts and animals brought by the pilgrims were picketted in proper places assigned to them, and were not allowed to remain in the streets. Public latrines in sufficient numbers, and made of bamboos and leaves, were erected, and nuisances in the streets and highways were entirely prevented. These latrines were constantly cleaned, and all sweepings and dirt of the town were buried in pits to leeward of the town and covered with earth. These precautions were observed during the whole period of the festival, from 10 to 15 days. The result was most successful. The festival of 1864 passed without any outbreak of cholera. The same arrangements have been made during the last three years, and with entire success. This has been done without grumbling, through the influence of the local officers. The residents who profit by the pilgrimage, and the managers of the temples, have borne a large share of the expense. What has been done so successfully at Conjeveram in the Madras district has also been done with almost equal success for the great Humphy festival in the Bellary district. All that is necessary is to make these sanitary precautions obligatory by law."

On considering these facts it appears that this new outbreak of cholera in Malta, occurring almost simultaneously in the Lazzaretto and villages, was a portion of an extensive epidemic, covering a large area. Susa is 220 miles west of Malta. Trani is 380 miles north-east of Malta. We know from other sources that cholera was severe and fatal in Sicily at the same time; and persons coming from Susa and Trani were attacked at Malta above three weeks after leaving these ports.

Dr. Ghio shows that on July 5th there were two attacks, one in a Maltese cattle driver, the other in a woman from Susa. Next day, the 6th, another woman from Susa was attacked. On the 7th the man from Trani was seized. On the 9th there was a case at Casal Curmi, two miles from the Lazzaretto. On the 10th a boy from Susa was attacked in the Lazzaretto. On the 11th there was a case at Gargur, three miles away, and next day, the 12th, a case occurred at Zebbug, four miles distant from the quarantine establishment.

I have already described the sanitary condition of the villages and Lazzaretto, and I have shown from the experience of 1865 that they are very likely places for cholera to become developed during epidemic seasons.

In the present instance it is certain that neither quarantine nor disinfection kept cholera out of the villages.

The Indian experience, on the contrary, proves that the immemorial annual outbreak and spread of cholera from Conjeveram has been put a stop to by measures of hygiene alone, without interfering with human intercourse.

J. S.

"While these cases of cholera were occurring in the island, the first case reported took place at Casal Gargur on the 5th inst. in a man aged 45 years, who with two other persons were sent from Valletta to the Lazzaretto to take care of cattle in quarantine. Arrived there on the 12th inst. The man was admitted to quarantine on the 14th inst. and only in the morning conducted the cattle by land to Corvino, where on arriving, he drank a great quantity of fresh water and ate some fish. He confessed that on leaving the Lazzaretto he suffered from a slight diarrhoea. On the 5th inst. another case of cholera occurred at Casal Curmi in a woman aged 30 years. On the 11th a woman, aged 36 years, was seized with aggravated symptoms of cholera at Casal Gargur. She had, the day previous, lost a child in consequence of suspicious symptoms of cholera."



# APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—DEATH RATE of MALTA and GOZO.

Year.	Ratio per Cent. per Annum.	
	Malta.	Gozo.
1864 - - -	2.7	2.3
1865 - - -	4.7	4.6
1866 - - -	2.5	2.3

The above per-centage is reckoned on population as per census of 1861:—

Malta - - - - 118,596.  
Gozo - - - - 15,459.

Yearly increase of population:—

Malta - - - - about 1,000.  
Gozo - - - - " 80.

Decrease in 1865 in consequence of cholera:—

Malta - - - - 1,366.  
Gozo - - - - 68.

(Signed) H. ZIMELLI,  
Superintendent of Police.

23rd April 1867.

TABLE II., showing the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS among TROOPS and among SOLDIERS' WIVES and CHILDREN in MALTA and GOZO from DIARRHŒA and CHOLERA.

Average Strength during 1865 { Men - - - 6,105.  
Women - - - 526.  
Children - - - 838.

From 1st April to 30th November 1865.				From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1865.				From 1st January to 31st December 1865.			
Men.				Women.				Children.			
Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.		Cholera.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
653	5	126	90	83	—	48	34	206	57	25	18

TABLE showing the TOTAL ADMISSIONS and DEATHS from DIARRHŒA and CHOLERA among MEN of each CORPS in MALTA and GOZO between April 1st and November 30th, 1865.

Name of Corps.	Average Strength.	Total Diarrhœa.		Total Cholera.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
3/ Royal Artillery	791	83	—	17	11
Royal Engineers	181	13	1	—	—
2/4 - - -	742	84	2	21	16
2/8 - - -	771	51	—	6	5
1/22 - - -	713	35	—	13	8
29 - - -	706	116	—	18	16
84 - - -	724	100	—	20	12
100 - - -	719	95	—	22	18
R. M. F. A. - - -	582	71	2	9	4
A. H. Corps - - -	40	1	—	—	—
2/22* - - -	758	4	—	—	—
Total	—	653	5	126	90

\* Embarked for the Mauritius on the 6th July 1865.

A. H. ANDERSON, M.D., I.G.H.



TABLE III.—DAILY CASES and DEATHS from CHOLEERA among the various CLASSES of POPULATION in MALTA and Gozo during the Epidemic of 1865.

Date.	1865.	Cases.			Deaths.			Total.	
		Soldiers and their Families.	Malta.	Gozo.	Soldiers and their Families.	Malta.	Gozo.	Cases.	Deaths.
June	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
"	21	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
"	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
"	23	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
"	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	27	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
"	28	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
"	29	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	1
"	30	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
July	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
"	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
"	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	1
"	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	6	4	—	—	2	—	—	4	2
"	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
"	8	—	2	—	2	1	—	2	3
"	9	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
"	10	—	2	—	2	1	—	2	3
"	11	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	1
"	12	—	2	—	1	1	—	2	2
"	13	3	3	—	1	1	—	6	2
"	14	1	4	—	1	2	—	5	3
"	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	16	1	10	—	1	8	—	11	9
"	17	2	12	—	2	10	—	14	12
"	18	1	7	—	—	4	—	8	4
"	19	1	2	—	1	3	—	3	4
"	20	2	22	—	1	9	—	24	10
"	21	—	15	1	—	12	—	16	12
"	22	6	17	—	3	12	—	23	15
"	23	5	15	—	4	13	—	20	17
"	24	5	20	4	4	8	1	29	13
"	25	4	22	2	5	16	—	28	21
"	26	7	27	1	2	17	2	35	21
"	27	5	33	1	1	15	—	39	16
"	28	4	33	2	3	13	1	39	17
"	29	2	27	1	6	19	—	30	25
"	30	6	27	1	3	20	2	34	25
"	31	—	30	3	6	18	2	33	26
August	1	3	31	—	2	16	—	34	18
"	2	2	32	3	1	23	1	37	25
"	3	1	25	2	2	24	1	28	27
"	4	2	47	6	—	24	1	55	25
"	5	2	54	7	3	35	3	63	41
"	6	3	46	3	2	29	1	52	32
"	7	4	66	5	3	31	1	75	35
"	8	2	48	10	1	24	3	60	28
"	9	3	73	7	4	32	10	83	46
"	10	1	42	10	—	28	2	53	30
"	11	—	45	9	1	25	6	54	32
"	12	6	61	4	2	30	7	71	39
"	13	8	48	10	4	33	4	66	41
"	14	3	52	7	3	35	4	62	42
"	15	3	60	11	—	32	2	74	34
"	16	2	50	11	5	29	9	63	43
"	17	5	44	10	2	35	1	59	38
"	18	1	41	3	1	25	3	45	29
"	19	3	49	3	2	21	3	55	26
"	20	4	35	14	6	19	8	53	33
"	21	1	36	10	—	21	2	47	23
"	22	1	32	13	1	25	6	46	32
"	23	—	38	10	—	26	7	48	33
"	24	1	47	6	1	27	6	54	34
"	25	2	36	15	1	19	5	53	25
"	26	1	48	5	1	20	6	54	27
"	27	3	29	10	1	20	3	42	24
"	28	2	38	12	1	26	5	42	32
"	29	2	41	9	1	29	6	52	36
"	30	—	42	12	2	21	5	54	28
"	31	2	48	8	2	26	1	58	29



Table III.—Daily Cases and Deaths from Cholera—*continued*.

Date.	Cases.			Deaths.			Total.	
1865.	Soldiers and their Families.	Malta.	Gozo.	Soldiers and their Families.	Malta.	Gozo.	Cases.	Deaths.
September 1	5	18	7	2	16	3	30	21
" 2	1	29	10	3	17	6	40	26
" 3	2	29	7	1	16	6	38	23
" 4	2	20	8	1	17	3	30	21
" 5	—	16	6	1	14	3	22	18
" 6	1	14	4	—	8	2	19	10
" 7	4	15	7	2	4	2	26	8
" 8	—	21	5	—	12	2	26	14
" 9	1	17	5	—	15	3	23	18
" 10	3	13	8	2	12	2	24	16
" 11	1	18	4	1	6	2	23	9
" 12	1	22	4	1	13	1	27	15
" 13	—	15	7	—	17	4	22	21
" 14	—	26	6	—	11	2	32	13
" 15	1	22	7	—	16	2	30	18
" 16	1	33	6	2	14	4	40	20
" 17	—	25	7	—	19	1	32	20
" 18	—	35	6	—	18	6	41	24
" 19	—	14	8	—	21	3	22	24
" 20	5	21	7	—	21	5	33	26
" 21	3	19	9	2	8	—	31	10
" 22	3	27	10	1	11	4	40	16
" 23	—	11	10	—	14	4	21	18
" 24	1	11	6	1	18	4	18	23
" 25	3	7	8	—	6	2	18	8
" 26	1	7	9	2	6	4	17	12
" 27	1	3	11	1	5	2	15	8
" 28	—	7	1	—	5	—	8	5
" 29	—	12	4	1	3	5	16	9
" 30	—	9	7	1	6	1	16	8
October 1	1	7	3	—	8	1	11	9
" 2	—	7	8	—	8	3	15	11
" 3	—	—	4	—	4	7	4	11
" 4	—	7	3	—	6	—	10	6
" 5	—	4	—	—	5	1	4	6
" 6	—	6	6	—	4	1	12	5
" 7	—	1	8	—	2	4	9	6
" 8	—	5	3	—	1	1	8	2
" 9	1	3	2	1	2	—	6	3
" 10	—	6	10	—	2	3	16	5
" 11	—	8	2	—	4	1	10	5
" 12	—	3	3	—	3	2	6	5
" 13	—	3	5	—	3	1	8	4
" 14	—	1	5	—	—	—	6	—
" 15	—	4	4	—	—	1	8	1
" 16	—	6	4	—	1	6	10	7
" 17	—	6	2	—	6	—	8	6
" 18	—	2	2	—	3	—	4	3
" 19	—	3	2	—	4	1	5	5
" 20	1	5	1	—	6	1	7	7
" 21	1	4	—	—	1	—	5	1
" 22	—	—	1	—	5	—	1	5
" 23	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	2
" 24	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	—
" 25	1	3	—	—	2	—	4	2
" 26	1	1	—	—	2	—	2	2
" 27	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
" 28	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	4
" 29	2	2	—	—	1	—	4	1
" 30	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	3
" 31	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	2
November 1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
" 2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
" 3	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	1
" 4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
" 5	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
" 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 9	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
" 10	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
" 11	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
" 12	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
" 13	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1







TABLE V.—Showing the DAILY NUMBER of PERSONS in QUARANTINE from 14th June to 31st July 1865, and the Cases of DIARRHŒA and CHOLERA which occurred among them whilst in the LAZARETTO. (Prepared by Dr. Ghio.)

Date.	ADMITTED.				IN QUARANTINE.				DISCHARGED.			
	Number of Passengers landed.	From which Ship landed.	Persons who communicated with Passengers or Crew.	Health Guards.	Number of Passengers.	Persons who communicated with Passengers or Crew.	Health Guards.	Total.	Number of Passengers.	From which Ship landed.	Persons who communicated with Passengers or Crew.	Health Guards.
June 14	22	"Memnon"	..	2	76	..	7	83	..	..	..	..
15	47	"Cairo"	..	4	76	..	7	83	..	..	..	..
16	7	"Nyauza"	..	1	76	..	7	83	..	..	..	..
17	..	..	..	..	76	..	7	83	..	..	..	..
18	..	"M. Antonietta"	..	1	77	..	8	85	..	..	..	..
19	30	"Assyria"	..	4	107	..	12	119	..	..	..	..
20	147	"Rhône"	10	12	254	10	24	288	..	..	..	..
21	..	..	..	..	254	10	24	288	..	..	..	..
22	44	"Laconia"	14	6	222	24	23	269	22	"Memnon"	..	2
23	65	"Christina"	10	6	287	34	29	350	47	"Cairo"	..	4
24	176	"Italian"	2	9	462	36	37	535	7	"Nyauza"	..	1
25	2	"Tarifa"	1	1	464	37	38	539	..	"M. Antonietta"	..	1
26	..	..	..	..	464	37	38	539	..	..	..	..
27	..	..	..	..	289	27	24	340	30	"Assyria"	..	4
28	302	"Wyvern"	7	12	591	34	36	661	145	"Rhône"	..	10
29	20	"Danube"	1	3	566	21	33	629	..	"Rhône"	..	10
30	..	..	..	..	499	11	25	535	44	"Laconia"	..	6
July 1	8	"Ellora"	42	4	..	..	..	..	1 d	"Wyvern"	..	1 d
2	60	"Delta"	4	6	..	..	..	..	65	"Christina"	..	6
3	34	"Morocco"	3	3	840	64	44	948	2	"Rhône"	..	2
4	337	"Behera"	6	9	..	..	..	..	176	"Italian"	..	2
5	37	"Ionian"	2	4	..	..	..	..	1 d	"Wyvern"	..	..
6	42	"Ceylon"	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	129	"Celia"	..	7	967	63	50	1,080	..	"Tarifa"	..	1
8	13	"Dalmatian"	..	2	980	63	52	1,095	..	..	..	..
9	..	..	40	..	979	66	52	1,097	1 d	"Wyvern"	..	1 d
10	1	"Grecian"	14	1	982	90	54	1,126	..	..	..	..
11	2	"Asia"	10	1	981	89	52	1,102	..	"Danube"	..	1
12	249	"Luxor"	..	10	1,208	89	62	1,329	1 d	"Wyvern"	..	3
13	..	..	..	..	1,112	83	53	1,248	1 d	"Wyvern"	..	..
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 d	"Dalmatian"	..	..
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	"Delta"	..	4
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	"Morocco"	..	3
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 d	"Grecian"	..	2 d
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 d	"Asia"	..	..
19	..	..	3	..	1,033	83	47	1,163	1 d	"Wyvern"	..	..
20	..	..	..	..	1,033	82	47	1,162	37	"Ionian"	..	4
21	1	"Tripoli"	..	..	704	76	39	819	42	"Ceylon"	..	1
22	7	"Poonah"	..	1	696	34	35	765	..	"Grecian"	..	1 d
23	..	..	..	..	695	34	34	763	1 d	"Behera"	..	6
24	..	..	..	..	695	34	34	763	8	"Ellora"	..	4
25	149	"Sahara"	..	8	458	34	25	517	1 d	"Luxor-Wyvern"	..	1 d
26	..	..	..	..	447	34	23	504	129	"Celia"	..	..
27	..	..	..	..	447	34	23	504	248	"Luxor"	..	10
28	..	..	..	..	446	24	22	492	11	"Dalmatian"	..	2
29	..	..	..	..	444	24	20	488	..	"Asia"	..	10
30	1	"Arendia"	..	1	406	9	15	430	1 d	"Wyvern"	..	1
31	1	"Prince of Wales"	..	1	397	9	16	422	1	"Tripoli"	..	1
32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	"Wyvern"	..	6
33	5	"Poonah"	..	..	262	9	8	279	1	"Grecian"	..	9
34	2	"Ripon"	..	..	264	9	9	282	1 d	"Wyvern"	..	1
35	93	"Atlantic"	..	5	345	9	13	367	1	"Dalmatian"	..	..
36	16	"Wyvern"	..	..	346	9	14	369	1	"Asia"	..	..
37	1	"Sicilian"	..	..	346	10	15	371	1	"Wyvern"	..	..
38	..	"Delta"	..	..	345	10	14	369	149	"Sahara"	..	8
39	..	"Aghia Sophia"	2	..	344	10	13	367	12	"Poonah"	..	1
40	..	..	..	..	96	2	7	105	..	..	..	..
41	2	"Egyptian"	1	1	96	5	8	109	..	..	..	..
42	1	"Corcyra"	2	1	98	7	10	115	..	..	..	..
43	1	"Euxine"	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	1	"Ceylon"	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2,631		138	134	98	7	10	115	1,933		131	124

(a) Hospital servants.

(b) Born at Lazaretto.

(d) Died.

## CASES OF DIARRHŒA and CHOLERA in the LAZARETTO.

Date of Attack.	Name of Persons.	Sex.	Name of Ship from which landed or with which they communicated.	Date of Ship's Arrival.	Form of Disease.	Result and Date.	Date of Attack.	Name of Persons.	Sex.	Name of Ship from which landed or with which they communicated.	Date of Ship's Arrival.	Form of Disease.	Result and Date.
June 23	C.S.	M	"Christina"	June 22	Diarrhœa	r. June 24	July 5	T.P.	M	"Grecian"	July 5	Cholera	r. July 12
23	S.B.	F	"Rhône"	20	Diarr. & vomit.	r. 23	5	J.F.	F	"Asia"	5	Do.	d. 8
24	E.S.	M	" "	20	Diarrhœa	r. 26	6	L.B.	M	" "	5	Do.	r. 3
24	G.M.	M	" "	20	Do.	r. 26	6	S.M.	M	"Celia"	2	Diarrhœa	r. 8
26	G.C.	M	"Italian"	23	Diarr. & vomit.	r. 27	6	R.G.	M	"Wyvern"	June 28	Cholera	d. 6
28	G.M.	M	"Wyvern"	28	Cholera (l.)	d. 28	6	G.P.	M	" "	28	Do.	r. 8
28	S.M.	M	" "	28	Do. (l.)	r. July 8	6	C.C.	M	" (g) "	28	Do.	d. 12
28	C.P.	F	" "	28	Do.	d. 3	7	G.M.	F	"Grecian (c) "	July 5	Do.	d. 8
29	G.P.	F	" "	28	Do.	d. June 29	7	G.Z.	M	" (c) "	5	Do.	r. 17
29	E.P.	F	" "	28	Do.	d. July 1	7	C.T.	M	" (c) "	5	Do.	d. 8
29	E.P.	F	" "	28	Diarrhœa	r. 5	7	G.A.	M	" (c) "	5	Do.	d. 13
30	A.P.	M	"Delta"	28	Do.	r. 5	8	P.C.	M	" (c) "	5	Do.	d. 9
30	R.T.	M	"Wyvern"	28	Diarr. & vomit.	r. 5	8	S.B.	M	" (c) "	5	Diarrhœa	r. 9
30	J.F.	M	"Dalmatian"	July 3	Cholera (l.)	d. 6	8	G.V.	F	"Behera"	1	Do.	r. 8
30	W.G.G.	M	" "	3	Do.	r. 8	9	G.V.	F	"Luxor"	7	Do.	r. 10
30	G.M.	M	"Behera"	1	Diarrhœa	r. 5	9	G.F.	M	"Wyvern"	June 28	Cholera	r. 17
30	L.B.	M	" "	1	Do.	r. 5	11	R.F.	F	"Celia"	July 2	Diarrhœa	r. 13
30	G.A.V.	M	" "	1	Do.	r. 5	16	G.V.	M	"Wyvern"	June 28	Cholera	d. 17
30	T.G.	M	"Celia"	2	Do.	r. 5	24	E.W.	M	"Atlantic"	July 24	Do.	r. 29
30	A.C.	M	"Wyvern"	June 28	Cholera	d. 5							

(g) Health guard.

(c) Coal labourer.

r. Recovered.

d. Died.

l. Landed from the ships.

All the above-mentioned ships arrived from Alexandria.



TABLE VI.—Weekly Abstract of CASES of CHOLERA among the CIVIL POPULATION in the Cities and Villages of Malta during the Epidemic of 1865.

Places.	Weeks ending																			Total Cases.	
	July 5.	July 12.	July 19.	July 26.	Aug. 2.	Aug. 9.	Aug. 16.	Aug. 23.	Aug. 30.	Sept. 6.	Sept. 13.	Sept. 20.	Sept. 27.	Oct. 4.	Oct. 11.	Oct. 18.	Oct. 25.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 8.		Nov. 15.
Attard	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	7	1	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
Valletta	1	2	7	36	81	93	71	52	42	20	12	24	8	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	454
Cospicua	.	1	6	15	18	33	20	18	18	3	12	11	7	3	3	3	3	1	.	.	175
Floriana	.	1	8	11	16	12	13	2	7	3	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	76
Misida	.	.	7	8	3	8	12	7	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55
Rabato and Notabile	.	.	1	3	4	13	25	17	24	22	19	8	4	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	143
Birchircara	.	.	1	3	13	37	34	19	7	13	7	2	3	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	142
Corradino	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Vittoriosa	.	.	.	4	6	29	35	25	17	10	7	23	8	6	3	1	.	1	.	.	175
Curmi	.	.	.	3	13	24	34	35	28	10	6	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	159
Musta	.	.	.	2	4	1	2	1	3	5	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22
Senglea	.	.	.	5	13	12	13	6	24	15	4	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	99
Naxaro	.	.	.	3	.	3	4	10	6	3	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33
Micabiba	.	.	.	3	7	9	4	6	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34
Zebbug	.	.	.	2	7	16	13	13	14	9	10	8	2	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	99
Zabbar	.	.	.	3	5	24	13	7	8	4	2	9	7	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	88
Via San Giuseppe	.	.	.	3	4	3	15	3	8	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40
Sliema	.	.	.	1	1	5	6	3	4	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24
Zurricco	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	1	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	4	2	3	.	34
San Giuliano	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Gargur	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	3	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Zeitun	.	.	.	.	5	3	16	18	16	17	13	40	13	9	5	7	1	1	.	.	164
Calcara	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Gudia	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	2	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Axiaek	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	1	3	6	3	5	1	11	.	.	1	.	.	.	37
Balzan	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Lia	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	1	2	.	.	12
Paola	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Tarxien	.	.	.	.	.	4	7	6	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	22
Siggieui	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	6	15	1	10	16	6	3	1	5	2	.	.	.	70
Crendi	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Luca	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	2	5	3	4	2	.	.	.	.	20
Melleha	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
St. Paul's Bay	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Safi	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	8
Chircop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4
Dingli	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Weekly totals	2	4	31	108	207	345	354	272	264	158	119	175	85	49	33	25	16	8	3	1	2,259

TABLE VII.—Weekly Abstract of DEATHS from CHOLERA among the CIVIL POPULATION in the Cities and Villages of Malta during the Epidemic of 1865.

Places.	Weeks ending																					Total Deaths in each Place.	Population 1861.	Deaths per 1,000.
	July 5.	July 12.	July 19.	July 26.	Aug. 2.	Aug. 9.	Aug. 16.	Aug. 23.	Aug. 30.	Sept. 6.	Sept. 13.	Sept. 20.	Sept. 27.	Oct. 4.	Oct. 11.	Oct. 18.	Oct. 25.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 8.	Nov. 15.				
Attard	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	3	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	11	1,239	8	
Valletta	1	2	6	26	36	51	48	30	34	10	11	15	8	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	282	23,993	11	
Cospicua	.	1	5	10	14	21	10	11	10	3	8	13	5	2	.	2	4	3	.	.	122	10,933	11	
Floriana	.	1	5	6	11	8	7	.	3	4	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	5,791	8	
Misida	.	.	6	8	2	4	7	5	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	1,858	20	
Rabato and Notabile	.	.	1	3	3	10	13	9	14	10	14	9	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	91	5,916	15	
Birchircara	.	.	1	1	7	17	26	16	7	10	5	2	3	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	98	5,978	16	
Corradino	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	187	16	
Vittoriosa	.	.	.	2	4	11	21	18	10	7	5	15	4	6	3	.	.	1	.	.	107	5,712	18	
Curmi	.	.	1	10	19	19	20	17	7	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	92	6,001	15	
Musta	.	.	1	4	1	.	.	1	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	3,828	3	
Senglea	.	.	.	.	4	8	10	5	13	12	5	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	64	6,887	9	
Naxaro	.	.	.	2	1	2	2	7	2	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	2,768	6	
Micabiba	.	.	.	3	4	6	1	1	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	894	21	
Zebbug	.	.	.	1	3	10	8	12	6	5	5	5	3	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	62	4,884	12	
Zabbar	.	.	.	.	5	16	5	2	4	3	3	6	3	4	1	1	.	1	.	.	54	4,327	12	
Via San Giuseppe	.	.	.	2	1	2	8	8	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	1,578	16	
Sliema	.	.	.	.	1	2	4	3	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	324	.	
Zurricco	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	.	1	5	1	2	1	24	2,797	8	
San Giuliano	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	476	.	
Gargur	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1,200	5	
Zeitun	.	.	.	.	1	4	7	8	5	7	3	21	11	8	3	4	2	.	.	.	84	5,491	15	
Calcara	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	436	11	
Gudia	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	932	5	
Axiaek	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	4	1	4	2	5	2	.	1	.	.	.	24	1,200	20	
Balzan	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	662	.	
Lia	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	8	1,371	5	
Paola	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	485	4	
Tarxien	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	10	1,265	7	
Siggieni	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	3	1	4	9	8	3	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	40	2,641	15	
Crendi	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	949	2	
Luca	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	4	2	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	16	1,592	10	
Melleha	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	975	2	
St. Paul's Bay	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	476	.	
Safi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	4	286	14	
Chircop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	409	.	
Dingli	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	594	.	
Weekly totals -	2	4	25	68	116	190	210	171	151	99	77	120	68	40	20	16	19	8	2	2	1,408	.	.	



TABLE VIII.—Weekly Abstract of CASES of CHOLERA among the CIVIL POPULATION in the Cities and Villages of Gozo during the Epidemic of 1865.

Places.	Weeks ending														Total Cases in each Place.
	July 27.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 24.	Aug. 31.	Sept. 7.	Sept. 14.	Sept. 21.	Sept. 28.	Oct. 5.	Oct. 12.	Oct. 19.	Oct. 26.	
Xeuchia	9	7	2	1	7	2	—	5	3	1	—	—	1	—	38
Rabato	—	1	26	33	32	33	23	12	11	7	—	—	—	—	178
Caccia	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	3	12	26	12	11	8	2	79
Nadur	—	—	1	3	—	6	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	13
Sannat	—	—	6	9	3	14	3	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	43
Marsalforn	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Garbo	—	—	—	—	3	7	7	5	6	10	9	6	12	1	68
Munxar	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	3	—	1	1	2	—	—	12
Santa Lucia	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Kercem	—	—	—	3	2	2	6	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	19
Zebbug	—	—	—	1	5	4	6	1	5	6	4	7	2	1	42
Ghain Silem	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Ghammar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	3	1	—	11
Weekly totals	9	9	41	56	53	69	48	38	46	55	29	32	24	4	513

TABLE IX.—Weekly Abstract of DEATHS from CHOLERA among the CIVIL POPULATION in the Cities and Villages of Gozo during the Epidemic of 1865.

Places.	Weeks ending														Total Deaths in each Place.	Population 1861.	Deaths per 1,000.
	July 27.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 24.	Aug. 31.	Sept. 7.	Sept. 14.	Sept. 21.	Sept. 28.	Oct. 5.	Oct. 12.	Oct. 19.	Oct. 26.			
Xeuchia	3	5	2	1	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	1,345	13
Rabato	—	—	9	19	14	12	10	6	1	3	—	—	—	—	74	4,023	18
Caccia	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	3	6	7	6	2	1	30	1,996	15
Nadur	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	2,546	2
Sannat	—	—	2	4	5	6	2	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	25	793	31
Marsalforn	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	25	80
Garbo	—	—	1	—	1	2	6	2	6	4	4	2	5	—	33	1,295	25
Munxar	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	147	34
Santa Lucia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	232	4
Kercem	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	793	11
Zebbug	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	1	2	2	4	3	—	—	18	556	32
Ghain Silem	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	916	—
Kala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	500	2
Ghammar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	5	263	19
Weekly totals	3	5	16	29	29	29	25	16	18	19	18	12	7	1	227	—	—

TABLE X.—METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the Year 1865, noticing the PRESSURE of the ATMOSPHERE, the TEMPERATURE and HUMIDITY of the AIR, the FALL of RAIN, the AMOUNT of OZONE and CLOUD, the prevailing WINDS, and the VARIATIONS in the WEATHER.

Year and Month, 1865.	Locality at which Observations were made.	Reading of Barometer, No. 547.				Temperature of Air.								Dry and Wet Bulb.		Rain.	Ozone.	Wind.	Cloud.					
		Mean for Month.	Highest in Month.	Lowest in Month.	Range.	Highest in Month.	Lowest in Month.	Range in Month.	Mean of all Highest.	Mean of all Lowest.	Mean Daily Range.	Approximate Mean for Month.	Mean of Dry Bulb.	Mean of Wet Bulb.	Mean deduced Dew Point.				Mean Degree of Humidity.	Number of Days it fell.	Amount collected.	Mean at 9h. a.m.	Mean at 3h. p.m.	General Directions.
January	Garrison Hospital, Valletta.	in.	in.	in.	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	in.						
February		29° 764	29° 162	29° 410	752	71° 1	48° 5	22° 6	62° 3	33° 6	8° 7	37° 9	39° 2	54° 6	50° 5	73	8	1° 53	Not taken	N.W.	1° 5	3° 4	5° 1	
March		29° 063	29° 043	29° 328	729	64° 8	37° 1	27° 7	57° 5	48° 7	8° 8	33° 1	54° 3	49° 8	46° 2	73	19	4° 13	Do.	N.W.	2° 2	6° 4	6° 7	
April		29° 048	29° 039	29° 112	908	70° 2	45° 8	24° 4	69° 0	51° 4	8° 6	35° 7	57° 2	51° 2	45° 2	66	11	° 67	Do.	N.W.	2° 3	6° 5	5° 6	
May		29° 078	29° 239	29° 398	632	70° 2	47° 3	22° 9	63° 5	55° 4	8° 1	39° 4	61° 5	55° 8	50° 9	72	4	° 15	Do.	N.E.	1° 8	4° 1	3° 8	
June		29° 015	29° 218	29° 784	564	83° 1	56° 0	29° 1	73° 2	61° 0	11° 2	69° 6	71° 3	63° 6	57° 9	65	None	5° 7	3° 0	N.E.	° 9	4° 3	4° 2	
July		29° 003	29° 129	29° 870	244	86° 0	64° 2	21° 8	79° 5	69° 5	10° 0	74° 5	76° 4	68° 4	62° 6	63	3	° 21	5° 1	2° 7	N.E.	1° 0	4° 2	4° 0
August		29° 831	29° 008	29° 800	298	92° 1	71° 8	20° 3	83° 2	74° 5	10° 7	79° 8	82° 1	72° 8	66° 5	73	None	4° 6	2° 6	N.W.	° 7	2° 0	1° 5	
September		29° 837	29° 082	29° 850	282	94° 5	72° 6	21° 9	87° 1	76° 3	10° 8	81° 7	83° 5	74° 6	67° 8	65	None	4° 8	2° 4	N.W.	° 8	2° 1	1° 9	
October		29° 063	29° 184	29° 808	276	83° 2	61° 6	24° 6	81° 1	70° 4	10° 7	75° 7	78° 1	69° 7	63° 9	62	6	4° 01	6° 0	4° 5	N.E.	° 9	3° 0	2° 9
November		29° 772	29° 103	29° 000	568	84° 2	59° 6	24° 6	75° 3	67° 8	8° 5	72° 0	73° 6	66° 9	61° 9	68	6	2° 75	5° 9	4° 2	N.W.	1° 5	6° 2	6° 0
December		29° 806	29° 214	29° 535	688	77° 2	48° 6	28° 6	69° 1	59° 1	10° 0	64° 1	65° 9	58° 9	58° 3	64	11	2° 75	5° 4	4° 0	N.W.	1° 3	5° 3	5° 2
Mean	-	29° 705	31° 200	29° 723	574	69° 8	47° 9	21° 9	61° 7	53° 9	7° 8	57° 8	58° 7	53° 0	47° 0	69	14	4° 81	5° 6	3° 4	N.E.	1° 5	5° 0	6° 4
Mean	-	29° 389	30° 132	29° 603	536	79° 2	55° 0	24° 2	71° 6	62° 0	9° 6	66° 8	68° 5	61° 6	56° 5	67° 5	6° 8	1° 82	5° 4	3° 3	-	1° 4	4° 0	4° 4



TABLE XI.—Showing the COMPARATIVE NUMBERS of CASES of GASTRIC AFFECTIONS brought under Medical Treatment by the Police Physicians in the under-mentioned Districts of Malta and Gozo, during the first Six Months (Jan. 1st to June 30th) of 1864 and of 1865, preceding the Cholera of the latter Year.

Localities.	Dyspepsia and Gastricism.		Colic.		Diarrhoea.		Dysentery.		Sickness and Vomiting.		Enteritis and Gastroenteritis.		All other Diseases.	
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
Valetta - - -	160	148	76	100	46	66	7	5	—	1	52	42	1,071	1,035
Cospicua - - -	220	256	10	43	132	94	76	108	—	—	267	293	2,296	1,748
Floriana - - -	16	17	2	9	13	19	2	2	—	—	58	73	235	311
Misida - - -	60	65	8	47	74	141	9	10	25	42	15	26	214	209
Rabato and Notabile - -	21	26	3	—	12	43	—	—	—	—	41	51	666	668
Birchircara - - -	58	86	18	13	3	3	4	4	2	—	—	2	363	369
Vittoriosa - - -	101	100	43	21	81	67	31	18	25	8	13	12	771	876
Curmi - - -	129	199	—	—	9	15	6	9	1	—	36	29	400	463
Musta - - -	116	151	54	51	46	39	18	15	—	—	38	43	903	873
Senglea - - -	39	32	12	10	13	15	1	—	—	—	8	3	303	335
Micabiba - - -	98	104	6	8	4	4	—	—	1	1	17	4	469	272
Zebbug - - -	70	33	74	93	82	114	48	57	42	44	17	19	617	815
Zabbar - - -	21	9	3	4	59	29	24	11	—	2	3	5	698	770
Via San Giuseppe - - -	34	94	1	56	15	26	4	17	—	—	24	62	168	870
Sliema - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Giuliano - - -	10	—	—	—	2	8	—	2	—	—	2	1	29	127
Zurrico - - -	2	27	5	3	6	5	3	6	—	—	2	2	569	1,409
Naxaro - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gargur - - -	33	22	69	86	11	12	9	4	—	—	11	4	250	371
Zeitun - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Axlaek - - -	118	108	26	46	111	126	73	119	13	9	174	217	1,472	1,877
Luca and Gudja - - -	70	97	8	9	28	20	15	20	—	—	2	13	187	333
Lia - - -	12	12	11	7	41	45	16	31	2	8	4	4	603	541
Tarxien - - -	43	39	63	33	84	64	39	51	16	15	51	75	1,209	1,228
Siggieui - - -	97	94	47	77	14	37	29	27	4	26	31	48	507	730
Crendi - - -	61	81	5	9	2	7	—	—	—	—	26	14	432	269
Melleha - - -	42	26	6	6	9	29	5	3	11	11	18	18	419	337
Chircop - - -	25	33	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	4	244	82
Dingli - - -	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	31	10
Rabato, Gozo - - -	121	81	14	28	22	27	5	4	4	3	2	9	492	487
Caccia - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nader - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kala - - -	101	85	17	26	90	120	33	27	—	—	370	326	1,703	1,737
Ghain Siclem - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sannat - - -	15	27	6	7	—	14	—	1	1	—	1	—	112	132
Garbo - - -	9	17	—	4	1	7	2	1	—	2	—	2	57	103
Zebbug, Gozo - - -	13	15	7	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	50	50
<i>Hospitals.</i>														
Central, Floriana - - -	—	—	—	—	15	26	1	2	—	—	5	4	637	897
Sto. Spirito, Notabile - -	—	1	—	—	5	9	—	3	2	8	—	—	106	105
Civil Hospital, Gozo - -	—	—	—	—	10	11	4	—	—	—	3	1	100	88
	1,915	2,086	595	777	1,042	1,243	465	559	149	180	1,308	1,418	18,383	20,547

TABLE XII., showing the CAUSES of DEATH in MALTA and Gozo for Three Years, 1859–60–61, in comparison with the corresponding CAUSES of DEATH during the First Six Months of 1865. (Abstracted from the Census of 1861; and from Tables by Dr. Ghio for the First Six Months of 1865.)

Causes of Death.	Malta and Gozo.		Gozo alone.	
	Total Deaths in 1859–60–61.	Deaths, Jan. 1st to June 30th, 1865 (Dr. Ghio).	Total Deaths in 1859–60–61.	Deaths, Jan. 1st to June 30th, 1865 (Dr. Ghio).
<i>Fevers</i> - - -	371	115	51	9
<i>Small-pox</i> - - -	389	54	6	—
<i>Hooping cough</i> - - -	154	62	26	—
<i>Croup</i> - - -	95	34	7	—
<i>Measles</i> - - -	131	56	1	—
<i>Cholera</i> - - -	—	4	—	—
<i>Other zymotic diseases</i> -	76	2	—	—
<i>Cephalitis</i> - - -	127	30	7	—
<i>Apoplexy</i> - - -	621	129	65	11
<i>Convulsions</i> - - -	597	119	79	31
<i>Other nervous diseases</i> -	132	12	5	3
<i>Quinsy</i> - - -	49	43	5	26
<i>Bronchitis</i> - - -	363	165	6	13
<i>Pneumonia</i> - - -	393	118	65	13
<i>Other respiratory diseases</i> -	251	56	36	7
<i>Heart diseases</i> - - -	210	60	7	2
<i>Gastro enteritis</i> - - -	1,214	406	172	27
<i>Diarrhoea</i> - - -	—	—	—	13
<i>Dysentery</i> - - -	—	—	—	4



Table XII.—Showing the Causes of Death in Malta and Gozo—*continued*.

Causes of Death.	Malta and Gozo.		Gozo alone.	
	Total Deaths in 1859-60-61.	Deaths, Jan. 1st to June 30th, 1865 (Dr. Ghio).	Total Deaths in 1859-60-61.	Deaths, Jan. 1st to June 30th, 1865 (Dr. Ghio).
Teething - - -	1,827	84	153	4
Other diseases of digestive organs.	106	12	6	3
Liver disease and spleen disease	302	43	22	1
Diseases of urinary organs -	57	7	5	—
Diseases of organs of generation	68	14	8	2
Diseases of bones - -	1	—	—	—
Diseases of integumentary system.	196	46	10	4
Phthisis - - -	332	75	18	3
Atrophia mesenterica - -	566	92	42	1
Other constitutional diseases -	138	29	10	2
Hæmorrhagies - - -	64	10	11	—
Diseases of uncertain seat -	669	142	85	12
Developmental diseases -	—	—	—	1
Accidental - - -	214	37	27	10
Old age and marasmus senilis	182	41	8	5
Unknown - - -	12	—	—	—

TABLE XIII.—STATISTICS OF FEVER in 1865 in the under-mentioned DISTRICTS of MALTA, received for TREATMENT into the CENTRAL CIVIL HOSPITAL at FLORIANA.

District or Village.	Fever.		Dates of Cases.		Remarks.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Of 1st Case.	Of last Case.	
Zabbar - - -	11	1	3rd January	28th November.	The disgusting state of personal filth in which each patient was received appeared to be the cause of the disease.
Valletta - - -	38	6	8th "	29th December.	
Cospicua - - -	6	2	10th "	21st September.	
Crendi - - -	1	1	18th "	—	
Zeitun - - -	67	12	23rd "	19th July.	
Floriana - - -	16	2	24th "	26th December.	In proportion as the cholera invaded the island the fever diminished, but straggling cases continued to arrive as usual during the heat of summer.
Vittoriosa - - -	1	—	31st "	—	
Merchant ships in great harbour.	12	1	11th February	10th December.	
Micabiba - - -	5	—	14th "	27th June.	
Curmi - - -	4	—	23rd "	13th July.	
St. Julian - - -	1	—	"	—	
Safi - - -	32	5	24th "	19th June.	
Zebbug - - -	1	—	3rd March.	—	
Axiaek - - -	5	—	7th "	2nd June.	
Luca - - -	4	1	8th "	9th October.	
Zurrico - - -	10	1	16th "	11th June.	
Senglea - - -	3	—	22nd "	24th June.	
Marsa - - -	2	—	12th April	27th May.	
Tarxien - - -	3	—	14th "	12th October.	
Paola - - -	1	—	17th May.	—	
Gargur - - -	1	1	2nd June.	—	
Marsascirocco - - -	1	1	8th "	—	
Birchircara - - -	1	1	29th July.	—	
Corradino - - -	1	—	3rd October.	—	
San Giuseppe - - -	1	—	29th December.	—	
Misida - - -	1	—	31st "	—	
Total - - -	229	35			

Office of the Charitable Institutions, Valletta,  
30th March 1867.

J. V. INGLORT, Comptroller.



## No. XIV.

## REPORT ON CASES OF DISEASE at BIRCHIRCARA in May 1865.

(Translation.)

SIR, Valletta, 13th April 1867.

I HAVE to report to you that, with a view of making the necessary inquiries relative to the queries you were pleased to communicate to me, I proceeded yesterday to the village of Birchircara.

From the information I obtained on the subject the following deductions may be made, which I transmit as replies to the above-mentioned queries.

1st Query.—The date at which the diarrhoea first appeared in Birchircara in May 1865.

Dr. P. Mifsud, the police physician of Birchircara, is unable to state with precision the day on which the first case of diarrhoea occurred in the month of May 1865, as no case was reported to him in his capacity of physician to the poor. He recollects to have been called upon to cure very few cases in his private practice, but is unable to point out the date when such cases occurred. I have, however, been informed that Dr. A. Cassar, a medical man practising in the same village, reported on the 20th May 1865 to the syndic of the district two cases of cholera, which occurred on the person of M. A. Psaila, aged 46, living in Strada Vallone, No. 7, and on that of Elena Gafà, aged 80, living in Strada Misida, No. 59. The former woman was attacked on the 17th and the latter on the 20th May. It is necessary to observe that a commission composed of Dr. Hume, late Inspector General of Military Hospitals, Dr. Matthews, Dr. Ghio, and Professor Engerer, appointed by his Excellency the Governor (on the same date of the report made by Dr. Cassar, and consequently on the first day when Elena Gafà was attacked,) declared that no symptoms of Asiatic cholera could be traced out. And I may further state that having yesterday expressly called at the house of Elena Gafà, I obtained correct information, confirmed by two of her sons, one of whom is a respectable person, being a clergyman and a canon, that their mother's case was not Asiatic cholera, as the characteristic symptoms were wanting, and others were not completely developed, and the disease disappeared after a few moments. Consequently it is my opinion that very likely this was a violent case of diarrhoea. The information obtained from the family Gafà is to be relied upon, as its members are very respectable and intelligent and are well informed about the symptoms of Asiatic cholera, as their mother had an attack in the year 1854 which endangered her life. The Gafàs further state that since that attack their mother became subject to bowel complaints very often accompanied by diarrhoea, cramps, and hemorrhoids.

2nd Query.—The date of the last case or the time at which it ceased.

Dr. Mifsud being unable to answer the first query, it follows that he cannot give any information as regards the second. However, he stated that the last case of diarrhoea which preceded the first attack of

Asiatic cholera occurred, not in May, but on the 20th July.

3rd Query.—An estimate of the probable number of cases, and of deaths if any.

In the month of May 1865, except the two cases of M. A. Psaila and Elena Gafà, Dr. Mifsud cannot point out but very few cases observed by him in his private practice; the exact number he cannot state. But from the 1st June to the 20th July he reported 15 cases. These cases, and those reported by Dr. Cassar, were attended with recovery more or less speedy.

4th Query.—An account of the symptoms of the disease.

Dr. Mifsud gives the following symptoms of the cases of diarrhoea as observed by him in his private practice in May and from the 1st June to the 20th of July: Pain and a sensation of heat in the intestines, and diarrhoea.

5th Query.—To what causes it could be distinctly traced.

The cases of diarrhoea which generally occur in the month of May are caused by the sudden changes of temperature, capable of disturbing the cutaneous transpiration, and by the copious drinking of cold water immediately after hard bodily exercise; these causes make a deep impression on the mucous membrane of the stomach. Another cause, very likely, is the eating of early fruit, which is very often unripe.

6th Query.—Whether the disease was scattered over the village or only confined to certain parts of it.

The cases observed during the month of May, as well as those which took place between the 1st June and the 20th July, occurred in different parts of the village, and showed no tendency to become localized any where particularly.

7th Query.—What interval of time elapsed between the disappearance of the disease and the first case of Asiatic cholera in the village?

As the cases of diarrhoea continued to occur from the month of May and became more frequent up to the 20th of July, on which day the last case was reported which preceded the first attack of Asiatic cholera in the village, the interval of time elapsed was of three days, as the first attack of cholera took place on the 24th of July (Giuseppe Borg, aged 75, living in Strada Ganu, No. 42). The person who died of cholera in Birchircara on the 18th July cannot be considered as a case which occurred in the village, because the manifestation or the invasion of the disease took place at Misida, whence the individual was removed to Casal Birchircara, where he died.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Dr. P. GRILLET,

The Superintendent  
of Police, Valletta.

Police Physician for  
Valletta.

## No. XV.

EXTRACT from Report addressed by Dr. Aubert-Roche to M. Ferdinand de Lesseps regarding the Epidemic Cholera of 1865.—("Journal de l'Isthme de Suez," No. du 15<sup>e</sup> Sept. 1865.)

"En Mai 1865 l'épidémie est constatée à Djedda et à la Mecque 150,000 pèlerins y étaient réunis, les cadavres restaient sans sépulture dans les rues.

"Le 19 Mai arrive à Suez le premier navire venant de Djedda, vapeur Anglais, chargé de quinze cents pèlerins, et ayant jeté pendant la traversée des morts à la mer.

"Le 21 Mai des cas de choléra sont constatés à Suez sur le capitaine du navire et sa femme; ils ont été traités par le Dr. Papathodor, médecin de la compagnie.

"Le 22 Mai un cas de choléra est reconnu à Damaihour près d'Alexandrie, dans un convoi de pèlerins venant de Suez à Alexandrie, par le Dr.

Fibich, médecin de la Compagnie du Canal, et qui se rendit à son poste.

"De 22 Mai au 1<sup>er</sup> Juin plusieurs milliers de pèlerins ont débarqué à Suez et sont venus camper à Alexandrie, près du Canal de Mahmoudieh.

"Le 2 Juin un premier cas de choléra se manifesta parmi les habitants d'Alexandrie qui demeuraient au milieu des pèlerins.

"Le 5 Juin deux autres cas se déclarèrent dans les mêmes conditions.

"A partir de ce moment les cas vont en augmentant; jusqu'au 12 ils se manifestent dans le même foyer."



## No. XVI.

## EXTRACTS from the Memorandum by the Police relating to Arrivals from Alexandria in May and June 1865.

"On the 31st May the British steamer "Ephesus" arrived here in five days from Alexandria with 235 hadjis or pilgrims in pratique, of which 61 were landed on the steamer's departure for Tunis the next day. According to the report of the master, three hadjis had died during the passage and were buried at sea—one of mortification, the second of constipation, and the third through senile exhaustion. There was no medical officer on board.

Between the 1st and 9th June seven steamers arrived from Alexandria with 237 passengers, chiefly hadjis.

On the 10th June the British steamer "Olympus" arrived here in four days from Alexandria, one of the crew affected with bowel complaint.

On the 12th June three P. and O. steamers arrived in three days from Alexandria with 263 passengers for England and 28 for Malta.

On the 13th June the British steamer "Alexandra" arrived in five days from Alexandria with six passengers for Malta and three for Liverpool.

On the morning of the 14th June the British steamer "Hellenis" arrived in five days from Alexandria with two passengers for Malta and three for Liverpool.

After the arrival of the above last-mentioned steamer, a telegram was received by Government stating that cholera existed in Egypt, and all vessels coming from Alexandria were from that instant (14th

June) subjected to a quarantine of seven full days from their arrival at Malta.

The first vessel thus subjected to the established quarantine was the British steamer "Memnon," which arrived at 5 p.m. of the 14th June in four days from Alexandria with 22 passengers for Malta, of which 11 were hadjis. The master reported that one hadji had died of bowel complaint during the passage, and had been committed to the deep.

The second, the British steamer "Cairo," arrived at 6 p.m. of the 14th June in four days from Alexandria with 47 passengers for Malta, of which 37 were hadjis.

The third, the "Nyanza," P. and O. steamer, arrived at 11 p.m. of the 14th June with seven passengers for Malta.

The fourth, the "Maria Antonietta," Ottoman steamer, arrived on the 17th with one Maltese passenger.

The fifth, the "Assyrien," French steamer, arrived on the 19th with 30 passengers for Malta.

The sixth, the "Rhone," British steamer, arrived on the 20th at 7.30 a.m. with 147 passengers for Malta. The master reported that a passenger and a fireman had died of cholera during the passage.

Thus on the 20th June the number of persons in quarantine at the Lazaretto amounted to 288; viz., 254 passengers, and 34 others in communication with them."

## No. XVII.

## HISTORY of the earliest Cases of Cholera in Algeria in 1865.

(Extracts from "Rapport sur l'Épidémie de Choléra de 1865 dans la Province d'Alger, A.S. Excellence le Maréchal de Mac-Mahon, Duc de Magenta, Gouverneur-Général de l'Algérie, par Jules Perier, Médecin en chef de la division, etc.)

After having stated that he had directed the medical officers to inform him of the first occurrence of cholera, M. Perier states as follows:—

"Le premier avis parti le 13 Juillet de Dellys nous signalait l'apparition, à peu près simultanée dans la place, de deux cas de choléra sporadique, le premier chez un prisonnier Kabyle venant de Fort-Napoléon, l'autre dans une famille pauvre venant de Bone, par le courrier parti le 9 de cette dernière ville. Cette famille se composait d'un père et de quatre enfants, tous plus ou moins malades. . . . Le Kabyle entré à l'hôpital le 10, et mort le 11 avec de symptômes de choléra, était atteint depuis longtemps de fièvre intermittente et de diarrhée. . . . Quant à l'ainée des enfants venus de Bone, fille de 14 ans, admise le 10 à l'hôpital pour une diarrhée intense, dont l'invasion remontait à huit jours, et qui avait été prise le 11, de refroidissement général avec faiblesse extrême du poulx, voix éteinte, selles et vomissements bilieux, coliques, crampes vives et taches cyaniques de la face. C'était bien un cas de choléra que l'état sanitaire de Bone non suspect, et celui de Dellys plus que les symptômes eux-mêmes, devraient faire considérer comme devant rester sporadique. . . . Si quelques jours avant mon arrivée M. Messager avait observé en certain nombre des diarrhées ou des dysenteries avec vomissements quelques fois avec tendance au refroidissement ces affections n'offraient rien d'insolite."

"Deux cas de choléra contractés loin de Médéah

venaient de se terminer dans l'hôpital de cette ville, l'un par guérison l'autre par la mort. Le premier était relatif à un domestique Européen employé chez le Caïd Djelali, habitant à 50 kilomètres environ de Médéah, sur la route de Boghar. Cet homme a été transporté le 12 Juillet à l'hôpital, présentant les symptômes suivants: vomissements, selles dysentériques, sensation de chaleur vive avec refroidissement général, teinte cyanosée, yeux enfoncés, voix éteinte, sub-délirium, faiblesse du poulx, sans crampes. Le second cas se rapportait à un menuisier Européen, âgé de 45 ans, habitant ordinairement l'Arba, où il avait contracté en Juin une fièvre intermittente. Cet homme, après être venu à Médéah pour se traiter dans sa famille, était rentré bien guéri à l'Arba. Il ne tarda pas à rechuter, quitta de nouveau l'Arba pour se rendre à Alger, où il a passé le jour de Dimanche, 23 Juillet; revint ensuite à Médéah, où il arrivait le 24, à cinq heures de soir: à huit heures il entra à l'hôpital dans l'état suivant; refroidissement général, avec sensation de chaleur intense, sueur froide, cyanose très-prononcée, nez effilé, yeux enfoncés, entourés d'un cercle noirâtre, langue humide, légèrement blanchâtre, froide, soif modérée, vomissements de nature glaireuse, légèrement colorés par la bile, ventre rétracté, indolore; selles nombreuses bilieuses, crampes douloureuses dans les membres; urines rares; poulx filiforme, à peine perceptible; intelligence parfaite. . . . Son état alla toujours en s'aggravant, et il mourut le 25 à 2 heures de l'après midi."—(Rapport sur l'Épidémie de Choléra de 1865 dans la province d'Alger.)

M. Perier considers the first of these Médéah cases as "une fièvre pernicieuse algide cholériforme," and the second a case of sporadic cholera.



TABLE XVIII.—STATISTICAL RETURN showing the SANITARY CONDITION of DWELLINGS of the CIVIL TOWN of COSPIGUA, during the

Town of

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in Room.	State whether the Window open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs. 28	F.	3 July 1865.	Vescovo, 96	Drained	Macadamized.	Good	No	Mezzanine	Indifferent	Crowded	1	Street
11	M.	16 August	" 69	"	Prop. paved	"	"	1st Floor	"	Not crowded	2	"
37	F.	4 September	Manderaggio, 23	"	Bad	Bad	Yes	Mezzanine	Not clean	Crowded	3	Street and terrace.
2 1/2	M.	13 August	" 27	"	"	"	"	Ground	Indifferent	"	5	Both
50	F.	7 "	" 63	"	"	"	"	Mezzanine	Not clean	Not crowded	1	Street
81	M.	10 "	" 68	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	Terrace
11	F.	28 "	" 92	"	"	"	"	3rd Floor	Clean	"	2	Street and terrace.
20	M.	9 September	" 116	"	"	"	"	Mezzanine	Not clean	"	1	Street
2 1/2	F.	5 August	" 179	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	2	Yard, terrace
42	M.	6 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
50	"	26 August	" 190	"	"	"	"	Basement	Not clean	"	1	Yard
1 1/2	F.	8 July	" 223	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Clean	"	1	Street
29	M.	9 August	" 220	"	"	"	"	Mezzanine	Indifferent	"	1	"
32	"	22 July	" 239	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
75	F.	21 "	" 245	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	Not crowded	None	"
31	F.	2 August	" 246	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	Crowded	1	Yard
75	"	14 "	" 271	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	Not crowded	1	Street
8	M.	25 "	" 278	"	"	"	"	Mezzanine	Indifferent	"	2	"
23	F.	15 "	" 283	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	"	2	"
7	"	27 July	" 308 R	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	Crowded	1	Terrace
40	"	2 August	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
75	M.	14 "	" 324	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	Not crowded	1	Yard
12	"	11 July	Marsamuscetto, 7	"	Macadamized.	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	"	2	Yard, corridor
34	"	16 "	" 44	"	Prop. paved	"	"	2nd Floor	"	"	1	Yard
32	"	6 September	" 54	"	Macadamized.	"	Yes	Ground Floor	"	"	None	"
55	"	21 July	" 58	"	"	"	"	Mezzanine	"	"	1	Street
29	"	4 August	" 66	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	Crowded	1	"
32	"	31 July	" 119	"	"	"	"	Basement	Indifferent	Not crowded	1	Manderaggio
60	F.	16 August	" 135	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Yard
22	M.	14 July	Mezzodi, 37	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Clean	"	2	Street
2 1/2	F.	11 August	Britannica, 42	"	"	Indifferent	"	"	Not clean	Crowded.	None	"
35	M.	12 "	" 44	"	"	"	"	(a stable).	"	"	1	Yard
45	"	22 "	" 57	"	"	Good	No	Mezzanine	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
21	"	9 September	" 58	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	2	"
2	F.	16 July	" 61	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Yard
50	M.	23 September	" 64	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	"	"	2	"
3	"	25 August	" 65	"	"	"	Yes	Mezzanine	"	Crowded	2	Street
14	"	24 "	" 135	"	"	Indifferent	"	Ground Floor (coach-house).	Not clean	Not crowded	None	"
69	"	18 "	" 166	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Clean	"	1	Street
53	"	2 "	St. Giuseppe, 18	"	"	Bad	"	"	"	"	1	"
7	"	5 "	" 21	"	"	"	"	Mezzanine	"	"	5	Both
24	F.	7 "	" 56	"	"	Indifferent	No	"	"	Crowded	1	Street
1 1/2	"	17 July	" 83	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Not crowded	1	"
10	M.	18 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
22	F.	19 August	St. Giuseppe, 105	Drained	Macadamized.	Indifferent	Yes	Mezzanine	Indifferent	Not crowded	2	Street
65	M.	5 "	Fontana, 9	"	"	Bad	"	3rd Floor	Not clean	"	1	Yard
50	F.	31 July	" 13	"	"	"	"	Basement	"	"	None	"
4 1/2	M.	19 "	" 28	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Clean	"	1	Street



POPULATION where DEATHS from CHOLERA occurred in VALETTA, FLORIANA, SENGLEA, VITTORIOSA, and Epidemic of 1865.

## Valetta.

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Suffi- cient," or "In- sufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked: or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	Rain and aqueduct.	Good	Sufficient	Drawn from tank.	Under, near house, Under house	Yes	No	Yes	Common privy.	By hand.	Yes	—
"	"	Tasted badly, Good	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Under house, water-tight, No tank	"	Yes	"	Open sink	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	No privy	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Open sink	By hand	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	No privy	—	No	—
Outer air	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under yard	Yes	No	No	Common privy.	By hand	Occasion-ally, yes.	—
"	"	Tasted badly.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Under room	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
"	"	Good	"	"	"	"	"	"	Open sink	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	No tank.	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under yard	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	Common privy.	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	No tank	"	"	"	Open sink	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Under room	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	Common privy.	"	Occasion-ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under yard	"	"	"	"	By pipe	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Com. privy and sink.	By pipe & by hand.	Occasion-ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Common privy.	By pipe	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	Occasion-ally, yes.	Open sink	By hand	Occasion-ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under room	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under yard	"	●	Occasion-ally, yes.	Common privy.	"	No	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Under house (empty).	"	No	Yes	Open sink	"	Occasion-ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	No tank	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Rain and aqueduct.	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Under house	Yes	Yes	Yes	Open sink	By hand	Occasion-ally, yes.	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Under inlet (empty).	"	No	No	"	"	No	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	None	No	Yes	Yes	None	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Open sink	By hand	Yes	—



TABLE XVIII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population where Deaths from

Town of

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Window open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs. 7	F.	1895, 6 August	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	M.	7 " "	Fontana, 44	Drained	Macadamized.	Bad	Yes	1st Floor	Clean	Crowded	1	Street
15	"	7 " "	" " " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56	F.	3 " "	Reale, 27	Drained	Macadamized.	Good	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Yard
40	M.	10 " "	" " " "	"	"	"	"	3rd Floor	Clean	"	1	"
6	F.	13 " "	" " " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	Not crowded	1	"
31	"	15 " "	" " " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
29	M.	20 July	" 94	"	"	"	No	1st Floor	"	"	1	Street
32	"	20 " "	" " " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
3	"	21 " "	" " " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
54	F.	22 " "	" 217	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	Crowded	2	Both
15	"	26 " "	" " " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
23	M.	25 " "	" 94	"	"	"	"	"	"	Not crowded	1	Yard
12	F.	7 August	" 95	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	"	"	3	Street
31	"	16 " "	" 168	"	"	"	Yes	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Yard
5	M.	23 " "	" 171	"	"	"	"	Mezzanine	"	"	2	Street, terr
23	F.	13 " "	" 189	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	"	3	Street
2	M.	11 " "	" 197	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Clean	"	2	Stair
70	F.	16 " "	" " " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Yard
3	"	2 " "	" 230	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	"
73	"	14 " "	" " " "	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	3	"
4	"	3 " "	Mercanti, 12	"	"	"	"	"	"	Crowded	1	"
50	"	18 " "	" " " "	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	"
37	"	22 " "	" " " "	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	2 doors	Yard and s
23	M.	14 " "	" " " "	"	"	"	"	Basement	Not clean	"	None	—
56	F.	15 September	" 113	"	Properly paved.	"	"	Mezzanine	Clean	"	1	Street
33	M.	29 " "	" 114	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	2	Yard
38	F.	20 July	" 134	"	Macadamized.	"	No	Mezzanine	"	"	4	Both
53	M.	22 " "	" " " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"
42	F.	28 August	" 143	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	1	Street
48	"	31 " "	" 163	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
50	"	28 September	St. Ursola, 6	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	2	Both
59	"	21 July	" 79	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Yard
15	"	29 " "	" 150	"	"	Indifferent	"	4th Floor	"	"	2	Street
39	M.	7 October	" " " "	"	"	"	"	3rd Floor	"	"	1	Yard
25	"	13 September	" 153	"	"	"	"	Mezzanine	"	"	1	Street
15	F.	29 July	" 158	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Indifferent	"	2	"
5	"	29 " "	" " " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
22	"	14 August	" 181	"	"	"	"	Mezzanine	Clean	"	2	"
40	"	22 " "	" " " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
66	"	18 September	" 191D	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	1	"
77	M.	20 " "	" " " "	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	1	"
75	F.	23 " "	" " " "	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	1	"
22	"	22 August	" 291	"	"	"	Yes	—	Indifferent	Crowded	1	Yard
4	"	25 " "	Levante, 64	"	Properly paved.	Good	"	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
1 1/2	M.	24 " "	" " " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
70	"	22 July	" 69	"	"	"	No	Mezzanine	"	"	2	"
73	F.	8 September	" 70	"	"	"	Yes	Ground Floor	Indifferent	"	None	"
40	M.	5 August	" 87	"	"	"	"	Mezzanine	Clean	"	1	"
65	F.	19 " "	Tramontana, 11	"	Macadamized.	Indifferent	"	2nd Floor	"	Not crowded	2	Passage & stair.



deaths occurred in Valetta, Floriana, Senglea, Vittoriosa, and Cospicua, during the Epidemic of 1865—continued.

Malta—continued.

Doors: Whether opening into a Common Air, or into the outer Air.	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked: or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Common stair	Aqueduct	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	Open sink	By hand	Yes	—
Common stair	Rain and aqueduct.	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Under inlet	Yes	Yes	Yes	Open sink	By hand	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Water air	"	"	"	"	Under yard	"	No	No	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Under yard	"	"	No	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
Water air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under yard	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Water air	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	No	No	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	Under yard	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
Water air	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Under house (not used).	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	"	Under yard	"	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	Open sink	"	"	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	—	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Water air	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	No	No	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	None	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	Muddy	"	"	"	"	No	No	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	Rain and aqueduct.	Good	"	Carried	—	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Water air	"	"	"	"	Tank under house, empty.	"	No	No	"	"	No	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under room	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	No	No	"	"	No	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—

Died at Rabato of Notable.



TABLE XVIII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population where Death

Town of

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Window open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
11	F.	11 August	Tramontana, 12	Drained	Macadamized.	Indifferent	Yes	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street
60	M.	15 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
50	"	13 "	" 13	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	Indifferent	"	1	Yard
30	"	2 "	" 32	"	Properly paved.	"	"	Mezzanine	Clean	"	1	Street
34	F.	23 July	" 43	"	Macadamized.	"	"	Ground Floor	Indifferent	"	1	"
45	M.	26 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
98	F.	12 August	" 82	"	"	Good	No	Mezzanine	Clean	"	2	"
37	"	24 "	Stretta, 3	"	Properly paved.	Indifferent	Yes	"	"	"	1	"
60	M.	23 July	" 15	"	"	Good	"	"	"	"	"	"
62	F.	5 September	" 55	"	"	Indifferent	Yes	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Yard
49	M.	16 August	" 169 T	"	"	"	No	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1	Stair
60	F.	27 "	" 163	"	"	"	Yes	2nd Floor	Clean	"	1	Street
52	"	12 "	" 117	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Yard
80	"	12 "	" 122	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
70	"	23 "	" 176	"	"	"	"	Mezzanine	Indifferent	"	2	"
55	"	19 September	" 192 D	"	"	"	No	3rd Floor	Clean	"	1	Yard
20	M.	25 July	Fianco, 10	"	Bad	Bad	Yes	Ground Floor (a stable).	Not clean	"	1	Street
10	"	25 "	" 42	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	Crowded	2	"
28	F.	19 August	St. Paolo, 61	"	Properly paved.	Good	No	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	"
24	"	2 September	" 164	"	Macadamized.	Indifferent	"	Ground Floor	Indifferent	"	2	"
28	M.	18 August	" 189	"	"	"	Yes	2nd Floor	"	Crowded	1	Yard
32	"	2 "	" 194	"	"	"	No	"	Clean	Not crowded	2	"
28	F.	17 "	" 236	"	"	Good	"	"	"	"	2	Staircase in yard.
3	"	24 September	" 317	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1	Street
65	M.	25 July	" 318	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	Clean	"	2	Yard and terrace.
20	"	25 "	San Giovanni, 23	"	Properly paved.	"	"	Mezzanine	"	"	2	Street
50	F.	7 August	" 46	"	Macadamized.	"	"	Terrace	"	"	2	Street, terrace.
32	M.	13 "	" 261 D	"	Properly paved.	"	Yes	Ground Floor	"	Crowded	3	Street
42	"	16 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	"
10	"	12 "	Toro, 6	"	"	Bad	"	Mezzanine	"	Not crowded	2	"
12	F.	4 "	" 18	"	"	"	No	Oven	Not clean	"	Did not sleep in the same place.	"
19	"	5 "	" 20	"	"	"	"	Mezzanine (oven).	Indifferent	"	1	Yard
19	M.	26 July	" 22	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1	"
40	F.	5 August	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
10	"	29 July	" 24	"	"	"	"	Mezzanine (oven).	Indifferent	"	1	"
76	"	29 "	" 36	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	Clean	"	1	Street
23	M.	26 "	San Carlo, 3	"	"	"	Yes	Ground Floor (oven).	Not clean	"	2	"
2	"	26 "	" 8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	Both
52	"	26 "	" 10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Yard
8	"	3 August	" 13	"	"	Indifferent	"	2nd Floor	Clean	"	2	Street
2	"	2 "	" 15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
5	F.	30 July	" 24	"	"	Bad	"	Mezzanine	"	"	3	"
7	"	1 August	" 25	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Indifferent	"	1	"
57	"	1 "	" 26	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	1	"
44	M.	29 July	" 28	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Clean	"	2	"
50	F.	20 August	" 32	"	"	"	No	Mezzanine	Not clean	Crowded	2	"
22	"	28 "	Cristoforo, 7	"	Macadamized.	Good	"	"	Clean	Not crowded	1	"



Cholera occurred in Valetta, Floriana, Senglea, Vittoriosa, and Cospicua, during the Epidemic of 1865—continued.  
Valetta—continued.

Doors: whether opening into a "Common stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Suffi- cient," or "In- sufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room" or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	Aqueduct	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Under house	Yes	Yes	Yes	Open sink	By hand	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Carried	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	Tank	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	Tasted badly.	"	"	Under room	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	Good	"	"	Under house	"	No	No	Trapped privy.	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Open sink	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Rain and aqueduct.	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Under house	Yes	Yes	Yes	Open sink	By hand	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	No	"	"	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	Carried	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	Open sink	By hand	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under yard	"	No	No	Trapped Privies.	"	No	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	Yes	Open sink	"	Yes	—
Common stair	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	No	"	"	No	—
Outer air	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	"	"	No	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	No tank	Yes	"	"	Open sink	By hand	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Entrance	"	No	No	Common privy (trapped).	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under room	"	"	Yes	Open sink	"	Yes	—
Common stairs	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	No	No	"	"	No	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	Under yard	"	"	"	Common privy (trapped).	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Common privy	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Open sink	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	Common privy (trapped).	"	Occasion-ally yes.	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	Open sink	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Under house (not used).	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	Tasted badly.	"	Tank	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under room	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	Good	"	Carried	None	No	No	No	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under house	Yes	Yes	Yes	Open sink	By hand	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	"	"	"	"	Under yard	"	"	No	"	"	No	—
Outer air	"	"	"	Carried	Under room (not used).	"	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	No	No	"	"	No	—







from Cholera occurred in Valetta, Floriana, Senglea, Vittoriosa, and Cospicua, during the Epidemic of 1865—continued.

Valetta—continued.

Doors: whether opening into a "Common stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Suffi- cient," or "In- sufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	Rain and aqueduct.	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Under house	No	No	No	—	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Both	By pipe and by hand.	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Under house (not used).	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	Open sink	By hand	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	Muddy	"	Tank	Under inlet	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	—
common stairs	Aqueduct	Good	"	Carried	(not used).	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
common stairs	Aqueduct	Good	Sufficient	Carried	Under house (not used).	Yes	No	Yes	Open sink	By hand	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
common stairs	Rain and aqueduct.	Muddy	Sufficient	Tank	Under house	Yes	No	No	Open sink	By hand	No	—
"	"	Good	"	"	Under yard	"	"	"	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
Outer air	Aqueduct	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	—
common stairs	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
common stairs	Rain and aqueduct.	Tasted badly.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	"	Good	"	"	Under yard	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	"	"	No	"	—	No privy	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	No tank	No	Yes	No	Open sink	By hand	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house (empty).	Yes	No	Yes	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under pas- sages (empty).	"	—	"	"	"	"	—
common stairs	"	"	"	"	Under house (empty).	"	No	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
common stairs	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	Carried	No tank	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
common stair	Aqueduct	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	(empty)	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under yard	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Under adjoining house.	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	"	"	"	"	Trapped privy.	"	"	—
common stair	"	"	"	Carried	No tank	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—



TABLE XVIII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population where Deat  
Town

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs. 53	M.	30 July 1865.	Marina, 57	Drained	Bad	Bad	—	Mezzanine	Not clean	Crowded	2	Yard and G. Harbour Terrace
2	F.	7 August	" 38	"	Properly paved.	House kept dirty.	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	"
45	M.	24 "	" 88	"	Macadamized.	Good	"	Mezzanine	"	"	5	Street and yard
3	"	31 July	Ospedale, 8	"	"	Bad	Yes	2nd Floor	"	"	1	Yard
6	F.	30 August	" 12	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	1	Street
50	"	4 September	" 17	"	"	Indifferent	No	Mezzanine	"	"	2	"
16	"	9 "	" 26	"	"	Good	"	3rd Floor	"	"	1	"
6	F.	29 August	" 27	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	2	Street and yard
50	M.	2 "	" 33	"	"	Indifferent	Yes	"	Not clean	"	2	Yard
24	"	25 "	" 33	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
11	"	10 "	" 39	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Clean	"	2	Street
1 1/2	"	8 "	" 67	"	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	2	"
60	F.	5 "	" 83	"	"	"	Yes	Mezzanine	Clean	"	1	"
20	M.	6 "	Pond, 17	"	"	Bad	—	3rd Floor	"	"	1	Yard
40	F.	5 "	" 20	"	"	"	Yes	2nd Floor	"	"	2	Street
5	M.	31 July	" 25	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	1	"
22	"	1 August	" 34	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	Not crowded	2	Yard
25	F.	26 "	" 40	"	Properly paved.	"	"	"	"	"	1	Street
54	M.	19 September	" 61	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	"
46	F.	25 August	Forni, 11	"	Macadamized.	Good	—	2nd Floor	"	"	1	"
11	"	19 "	" 17	"	"	"	No	Mezzanine	"	"	1	"
40	"	3 "	" 24	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	"	"	1	"
37	"	10 "	" 29	"	"	"	"	Mezzanine	"	"	1	Yard
21	"	13 "	" 30	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
16	M.	12 September	" 39	"	"	"	Yes	2nd Floor	"	"	1	"
80	F.	4 August	" 96	"	"	"	No	Ground Floor	"	"	2	Street
21	M.	12 "	" 99 D	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
55	F.	20 September	" 99	"	"	"	Yes	Mezzanine	"	"	1	"
12	"	27 August	" 102 D	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	1	"
60	M.	21 "	" 159	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	—	"
55	"	3 "	San Marco, 41	"	"	Indifferent	"	Mezzanine	Not clean	"	4	Street and terrace Street
55	"	16 September	" 50	"	Properly paved.	"	Yes	"	Clean	"	2	"
60	"	11 "	Zecca, 33 D	"	Macadamized.	"	No	"	Indifferent	Crowded	2	"
17	"	14 "	" 34	"	"	"	"	3rd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	"
18	F.	4 August	" 70 D	"	"	Good	Yes	Mezzanine	"	"	1	"
29	M.	"	" 70 D	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
11	"	5 "	" 76 D	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
37	"	27 "	" 75	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	"	"	1	Yard
65	F.	28 "	" 80	"	"	"	"	3rd Floor	"	"	1	"
52	M.	11 "	" 101	"	"	"	"	4th Floor	"	"	3	"
16	F.	12 "	" 101	"	"	"	"	"	"	Crowded	1	"
58	"	17 September	" 148 D	"	"	"	No	Ground Floor	Indifferent, damp.	No	1	Street
65	M.	13 August	" 170	"	Indifferent	"	Yes	"	Not clean	Not crowded	1	"
33	F.	25 "	Ponente, 2	"	Paved with lavas.	"	"	3rd Floor	Clean	"	3	Yard and
21	"	5 "	" 61	"	Macadamized.	"	No	1st Floor	"	"	3	Street
29	M.	15 "	" 61	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	"	"	1	Yard
36	F.	6 "	St Anna, 8	"	Paved	Bad	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	2	"
39	M.	9 "	" 39	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
15	"	30 "	" 40	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
42	"	20 "	St. Patrizio, 10	"	Macadamized.	Indifferent	"	2nd Floor	"	"	3	Both



from Cholera occurred in Valetta, Floriana, Senglea, Vittoriosa, and Cospicua, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

*Valetta—continued.*

Doors: whether opening into a "Common stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Suffi- cient," or "In- sufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	Aqueduct	Good	Sufficient	Carried	No tank	Yes	Yes	Yes	Open sink	By hand	Yes	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	"	"	No	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	Under house (empty) No tank	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes. Yes	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes. Yes	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	Com. privy (trapped). Open sinks	"	No	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	"	"	"	Under house (empty).	"	"	"	"	"	"	} They slept in the yard.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	Carried	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	No tank	"	No	No	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	No tank	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	"	No	Trapped privy.	"	Occasion- ally, yes. Yes	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Under house (empty).	"	"	Yes	Open sinks	"	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	Yes	No	Common privy.	"	No	—
"	Rain	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes. Yes	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	"	"	"	"	Open sink	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	No tank	"	No	No	"	"	No	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	Tasted badly. Good	"	Tank	Under house	"	"	Yes	Trapped privy.	"	Yes	—
"	Rain	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	Open sink	"	No	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	"	Under yard	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	Carried	"	"	Yes	Occasion- ally, yes.	Open sink	By hand	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	No	No	Common privy.	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Open sink	"	No	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	"	"	Yes	"	Common privy.	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	Under yard	"	"	No	"	"	No	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Both	"	Yes	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Open sink	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	No	No	Com. privy (trapped). None	"	No	—
"	Rain	"	"	Carried	No tank	No	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under house	Yes	Yes	Yes	Common privy.	"	"	—
"	"	Bad	"	"	"	"	"	"	Both	By hand	Yes	—
"	"	Tasted badly. Good	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	"	Under room	"	"	"	Open sink	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	No tank	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	—



TABLE XVIII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population where Death

Town

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Window open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
59	F.	6 August	St. Patrizio, 14	Drained	Macadamized.	Indifferent	Yes	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Into mandrazzo.
75	M.	15 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
8	"	18 September	" 32	"	"	"	"	3rd Floor	"	Crowded	1	Street
24	F.	22 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
36	M.	23 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
60	F.	15 "	" 65	"	"	"	No	2nd Floor	"	Not crowded	2	"
3	M.	15 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	Crowded	None	—
5	"	17 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
10	F.	19 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	Mezzanine	"	"	1	Yard
30	"	23 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	"	Not crowded	2	Street
2½	"	17 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Indifferent	"	2	Yard
4	M.	29 August	Scaloni, 15	"	Properly paved.	Bad	Yes	Mezzanine	Not clean	Crowded	2	Street
40	"	30 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
3	F.	30 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
1½	"	7 "	" 16	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	1	Yard
70	"	22 "	" 18	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	"
23	M.	7 September	Genio, 19	"	Macadamized.	Indifferent	"	Mezzanine	"	"	3	Street
43	F.	7 August	" 21	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
60	M.	9 "	Torre, 19	"	"	Good	"	"	"	"	1	"
4	F.	" "	St. Lucia, 1	"	Properly paved.	"	No	"	"	"	2	"
3	"	24 "	" 67	"	Macadamized.	"	Yes	Ground Floor	"	"	2	"
71	M.	5 September	Saluto, 12	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	"	"	2	"
38	F.	6 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	3rd Floor	"	"	2	Street and terrace.
13	M.	13 August	" 69	"	"	"	No	Mezzanine	"	"	2	"
38	"	17 "	Speroni, 1	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	1	Street
1½	F.	19 "	Irlandese, 16	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	"	"	1	"
50	M.	20 "	Teatro, 21	"	Properly paved.	Bad	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	2	Terrace
65	"	28 "	Felice, 12	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	Clean	"	2	Street
1½	"	15 September	" " "	"	"	"	No	4th Floor	"	"	2	Yard
42	F.	29 August	Zaccaria, 42	"	"	Good	"	3rd Floor	"	"	2	Street
60	"	2 September	Scorzese, 2 D	"	"	"	"	Mezzanine	"	Crowded	2	—
68	M.	15 "	Alessandro, 38	"	"	"	Yes	Basement	Indifferent	Not crowded	None	Street
15	"	18 October	Seccorso, 11	"	"	Indifferent	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	2	"
67	F.	25 "	Cembalo, 14	"	"	Good	"	"	Clean	"	6	Street, Gr Harbour Street
40	M.	28 July	S. Patrizio, 60	"	Macadamized.	Indifferent	"	"	Kept clean, but damp.	"	1	Staircase
39	"	9 August	Fontana, 31	"	Not paved	Bad	"	2nd Floor	Clean	"	1	"
70	"	21 "	S. Nicola, 132	"	Macadamized.	Good	No	1st Floor	"	"	1	Yard
40	F.	24 "	Britannica, 166	"	"	Indifferent	Yes	"	"	"	1	Street
44	M.	11 September	Reale, 195	"	Unpaved	Yard bad	No	Below the level of the street.	Not clean	"	1	Yard
FLORIANA.												
30	F.	26 August	Conservatorio, 9	Drained	Macadamized.	Good	Occasionally.	1st Floor	Indifferent	Not crowded	2	Into yard
2	"	26 "	" 21	"	"	"	No	Mezzanine	Clean	"	2	Street
22	"	12 July	" 64	"	"	"	"	3rd Floor	"	"	1	"
43	"	27 August	" " "	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	Crowded	1	Into yard
68	"	2 "	Miratore, 19	"	"	"	Small from adjoining oven where animals were kept.	2nd Floor	"	Not crowded	3	Street and terrace.



from Cholera occurred in Valetta, Floriana, Senglea, Vittoriosa, and Cospicua, during the Epidemic of 1865—continued.

*Valetta*—continued.

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Suffi- cient," or "In- sufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	Aqueduct	Good	Sufficient	Carried	No tank	Yes	Yes	Yes	Common privy.	By hand	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	Both	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under yard	"	No	No	Com. privy with piston.	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Under house, without water.	"	"	Yes	Open sink	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	"	"	No	No	"	"	No	—
Outer air	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	No tank	"	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house (empty). No tank	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	No	None	"	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under room	"	"	"	"	By hand.	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house	Yes	"	"	Common privy.	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	No tank	"	"	"	Open sink	"	Yes	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain	Brackish	"	Tank	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
Common stair	Rain and aqueduct.	Good	"	"	"	"	"	"	Com. privy (trapped).	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	—
Lodging-house	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Both	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
Outer air	Rain	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	Open sink	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	"	No tank	"	Yes	"	"	"	Yes	—
Common stair	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under yard	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Aqueduct	"	"	"	No tank	"	"	"	Trapped privy.	"	No	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Partly under room.	"	"	"	Open sink	"	Yes	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	No tank	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard (empty)	"	No	No	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
Outer air	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	Yes	Yes	Trapped privy.	"	No	—
Common stair	Rain	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Open sink	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Went to St. George's Bay, whence he was conveyed to the central hospital.	—
Common stair	Fountain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	No tank	Yes	No	Yes	Open sink	By hand	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	No	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	"	Under house into which the drain was opened.	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	"	Under house, water tasted badly.	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	—



TABLE XVIII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population where Dea  
Town

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Window open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
45	F.	14 July	Miratore, 49	Drained	Macadamized.	Good	No	Mezzanine	Clean	Not crowded	—	Street
46	"	2 August	Piazza Maggiore, 46	"	"	"	"	4th Floor	"	"	1	Into yard
26	M.	16 July	" 47	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Street
13	F.	3 August	" 50	"	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	Mezzanine	"	"	1	"
2	M.	17 July	Piazza Miratore, 10	"	"	"	No	Ground Floor	"	Crowded	2	—
21	F.	24 "	" 19	"	"	"	"	Mezzanine	"	Not crowded	1	Street
80	M.	" "	Mercato, 4	Undrained	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
8	F.	10 August	" 5	Drained	"	"	"	"	"	Crowded	1	"
36	"	28 July	" 29	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Not crowded	2	"
3	M.	4 August	" 47	"	"	"	No	Ground Floor	Indifferent	"	1	"
46	"	11 "	" 51	"	"	"	"	Mezzanine	Clean	"	2	"
27	F.	17 July	" 61	Drained	Macadamized.	"	"	"	"	"	3	"
34	M.	13 August	St. Anna, 23	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	"	"	1	Into yard
36	F.	27 July	" 70	"	"	"	"	Mezzanine	"	"	2	Street
33	"	31 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
7	"	21 August	" 72	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	2	"
9	"	21 July	Botanico, 27	"	"	"	"	Above the ground.	Indifferent	"	1	"
36	M.	24 "	San Tommaso 31	"	"	"	Yes	2nd Floor	Not clean	"	5	"
48	F.	3 August	" 60	"	Macadamized.	"	"	"	Clean	"	2	"
3	"	5 "	" 101	"	"	"	No	Ground Floor	"	"	1	"
45	"	26 July	San Francesco, 25	"	"	"	Yes	2nd Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Yard
18	M.	11 August	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
17	"	31 "	" 29	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
11	"	9 "	" 43	"	"	"	"	Mezzanine	"	"	3	"
23	F.	5 "	" 44	"	"	"	No	"	Not clean	"	1	"
44	"	1 September	" 48	"	"	"	Yes	"	Clean	"	3	"
15	M.	28 July	" 61	"	"	"	No	"	Not clean	"	2	"
43	"	25 "	Capuccini, 24	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	3	Into yard
34	F.	13 August	" 50	"	"	"	Yes	2nd Floor	"	"	2	Street
36	M.	27 July	" 99	"	"	"	"	3rd Floor	"	"	—	"
70	F.	9 August	Leone, 30	"	"	"	"	4th Floor	"	"	1	"
78	M.	14 "	" "	"	"	"	"	3rd Floor	"	"	1	"
76	F.	2 "	" 48	"	"	"	No	Ground Floor	"	"	1	"
42	M.	10 "	Magazzini, 62	"	"	"	"	3rd Floor	"	"	2	Into yard
19	F.	14 "	" "	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	"	"	1	Street
75	M.	" "	" 72	"	"	"	Yes	Ground Floor	Indifferent	"	1	Into yard
51	F.	" "	Giardino, 6	"	"	"	"	Basement	Clean	"	1	Street
31	"	1 September	Stretta, 23	"	"	Indifferent	No	Mezzanine	"	"	1	"
63	"	2 "	" 50	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Indifferent	"	1	"
78	M.	28 August	" 69	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	"	None	"
53	F.	15 September	Nuova, 7	"	"	Good	"	2nd Floor	Clean	"	4	Street
45	"	23 "	Piazza Piazza, 44	"	"	"	"	Mezzanine	"	"	1	"
26	M.	17 "	" 67	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	"
53	F.	13 August	Piazza Maggiore, 40	"	Unpaved	"	"	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Yard
SENGLEA.												
2	M.	31 August	Della Marina, 51	Drained	Macadamized.	Good	No	Mezzanine	Clean	Not crowded	2	Yard and 6 yard crest
11	F.	28 July	" 90	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	Wharf
39	"	29 August	Della Punta, 7	"	Properly paved.	"	"	3rd Floor	"	"	1	Street



from Cholera occurred in Valetta, Floriana, Senglea, Vittoriosa, and Cospicua, during the Epidemic of 1865—continued.

Floriana—continued.

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Suffi- cient," or "In- sufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air.	Rain and aqueduct.	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yes	Yes	No	No	Open sink	By hand	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	Trapped privy.	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	No tank	"	"	"	Open sink	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Carried	No tank	"	"	"	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	"	"	Trapped privy.	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	No tank	"	"	"	Cesspool	"	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	"	"	Open sink	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Com. privy trapped.	"	No	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	"	Under house	Yes	"	"	Open sink	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	Died at No. 48, Strada Min- iore.
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	No tank	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	"	"	"	"	"	"	Occasion- ally yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Water tasted badly.	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under yard	"	"	"	"	"	Occasion- ally yes.	—
Common stair	Rain	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Aqueduct	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under Yard	"	"	"	Trapped privy.	"	No	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under room	"	"	"	Open sink	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	No tank	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	"	Under house	"	No	No	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Water tasted badly.	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Occasion- ally yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	No tank	No	"	"	"	"	No	—
Common stair	Rain	"	"	Tank	Under house	Yes	"	"	"	"	Occasion- ally yes.	—
Outer air	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	None	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	"	Under yard	Yes	Gully in the street.	Occasion- ally yes.	Trapped privy.	By hand.	No	Died at No. 5, Strada Dietro il convento Vittoriosa.
Outer air	Aqueduct	Good	Sufficient	Carried	Tank, water tasted badly.	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	Underhouse, empty.	"	"	"	"	"	"	—



TABLE XVIII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population where Death

Town

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State whether the Window was open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."	State whether the Window was affected in Room.
Yrs.		1905.										
42	F.	20 August	Delta Ponta 18	Drained	Properly paved.	Good	No	Mezzanine	Clean	Not crowded	None	—
2	M.	13 "	" 19	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Street
37	F.	12 "	" 22	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1	"
67	"	29 "	" 33	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
67	"	23 "	" 64	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	"	1	Yard
50	"	29 "	" 74	"	"	"	"	Mezzanine	Clean	"	1	Street
2	M.	31 July	" 79	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	1	"
50	F.	1 August	Crosifisso, 49	"	Macadamized.	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
5	M.	9 "	" 17	"	"	Indifferent	"	"	"	"	2	"
8	F.	11 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Yard
36	"	5 "	" 55	"	"	Good	"	"	"	"	1	Street
29	M.	4 September	" 63	"	"	"	Yes	2nd Floor	"	"	1	Yard
42	F.	29 August	St. Giuseppe, 19	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	"	2	Street
49	"	" "	" 30	"	"	"	No	"	Clean	"	2	Yard
69	"	28 "	" 191	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Street
77	"	3 "	Delta Macina, 16	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	1	Yard
65	M.	" "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
57	F.	" "	San Francesco, 1	"	Paved	"	Yes	"	"	"	2	Street
3	"	5 September	St. Angelo, 24	"	Macadamized.	"	No	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Yard
73	M.	4 August	" 39	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	"
26	F.	7 "	" 39	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	"	"	1	"
72	M.	13 "	" 51	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"
40	F.	26 "	" 54	Drained	Macadamized.	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
58	M.	8 "	San Giuliano, 22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
2	F.	17 September	" 31	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"
56	"	9 "	Del Bastioni, 3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"
23	"	26 August	" 50	Drained	Macadamized.	Good	No	Mezzanine	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
35	M.	4 September	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
8	"	9 August	" 68	"	"	"	Yes	1st Floor	"	"	2	"
52	F.	31 "	" 69	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	"	"	1	Yard
27	"	23 September	" 72	"	"	"	"	Mezzanine	"	"	1	Street
3	"	24 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
17	M.	11 August	Santa Cattarina, 14	"	Properly paved.	"	No	1st Floor	"	"	2	"
49	F.	13 "	St. Anna, 5	"	Indifferent	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
49	"	16 "	Del Gregebe, 34	"	Bad	Indifferent	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	2	Street and Yard.
6	"	24 "	" 16	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Crowded	1	Yard
4	"	15 "	Sirena, 1	"	Unpaved	"	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street
28	M.	29 "	" 11	"	Macadamized.	"	"	3rd Floor	"	"	3	"
12	"	5 September	" 14	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	1	"
40	F.	17 "	" 41	"	Unpaved	Good	"	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	1	"
11	"	23 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
15	M.	24 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
50	F.	4 "	" 66	"	Macadamized.	"	"	"	Clean	Not crowded	3	Creek
16	"	13 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	"
40	M.	16 August	Duc Porte, 155	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	2	Street
28	F.	4 September	" 218	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	2	"
10	M.	31 August	" 222	"	"	"	"	Mezzanine	"	Crowded	2	"
7	"	10 September	" 247	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	Not crowded	1	"
68	"	8 "	" 154	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	1	"
55	F.	29 "	" 279	"	"	"	"	Mezzanine	"	Crowded	1	"



from Cholera occurred in Valetta, Floriana, Senglea, Vittoriosa, and Cospicua, during the Epidemic of 1865—continued.  
Senglea—continued.

Does: whether opening into a "Common stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	Aqueduct	Good	Sufficient	Carried	Yard, empty	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	House, empty	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Adjoining house, empty.	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Tank entrance	"	No	No	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Adjoining house.	"	"	"	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	House, empty	"	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	No	"	"	No	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	House, empty	"	Yes	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Tank, entrance, empty.	"	No	"	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Tank under house, empty.	"	"	"	Cesspool	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	"	Under, near house.	"	"	Yes	Sink	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	No	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Entrance	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	Tasted badly.	"	"	House, empty	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	Good	"	Carried	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Aqueduct	Good	Sufficient	Carried	Street	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	Occasionally, yes.	Attacked at the Ospizio, Floriana.
"	"	"	"	"	Under	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Aqueduct	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	Occasionally, yes.	Attacked at No. 8, Giuseppe, Valetta.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Tank under house, empty.	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
Common stair	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Aqueduct	"	"	"	Under house, empty.	"	"	"	Common privy (trapped).	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	"	Under house	"	No	No	Sink	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Entrance, empty.	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	House, water tasted badly.	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	Tank	Room	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Rain	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Tank under house, empty.	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Adjoining room.	"	Yes	"	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	No	No	"	None	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	Yes	Yes	"	Common privy Sink	By hand	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	No tank	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	"	"	Tank	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
Outer air	Rain	"	"	"	Under room	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	No	—



TABLE XVIII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population where Death

Town of

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in Room.	State whether the Window open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
65	F.	17 August	Del' Oroterio, 14	Drained	Macadamized.	Good	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
76	"	28 "	" 22	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	"	1	Yard
2	M.	17 "	" 28	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	Street-yard
6	"	22 "	San Lorenzo, 61	"	Badly paved. Macadamized.	"	"	Mezzanine	Clean	"	1	Street
2	"	23 "	Porto Salvo, 7	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	2	Terrace
2	F.	1 September	" 31	"	"	"	Yes	2nd Floor	"	"	2	Street
60	M.	24 "	St. Ursola, 10	"	Bad	Indifferent	No	"	"	"	1	Yard
45	F.	31 August	San Filippo, 24	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	1	Street
VITTORIOSA.												
40	F.	14 August	Del Quartiere, 1	Drained	Properly paved.	Good	Yes	Mezzanine	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
27	"	6 "	" 3	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Indifferent	"	1	Yard
34	"	11 "	" 23	"	Macadamized.	"	"	Mezzanine	"	"	1	Street
30	M.	20 July	" 29	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	Crowded	1	"
9	F.	30 August	" 41	"	Properly paved. Paved	Indifferent	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	"
59	"	25 July	San Giorgio, 10	"	"	"	No	Mezzanine	Clean	Not crowded	1	"
4	M.	7 August	" 15	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	3	"
33	"	9 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	"
18	F.	27 "	" 16	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	Not crowded	2	Yard terrace
3	"	31 "	" 18	"	"	"	No	"	Clean	"	2	Street
45	M.	27 July	" 20	"	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	"	"	"	2	Street terrace
26	"	19 August	San Lorenzo, 1	"	Properly paved	Good	No	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Facing Big
21	F.	15 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
33	"	5 "	" 3	"	"	"	Yes	1st Floor	"	"	1	Street
4	M.	24 September	" 22	"	"	"	"	"	"	Crowded	2	Garden yard
3	F.	25 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	Not crowded	2	"
11	"	2 August	" 41	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	Not clean	"	3	Street
20	"	24 September	" 63	Drained	Properly paved.	Good	"	Mezzanine	Clean	"	1	"
56	M.	18 August	" 72	"	"	"	Yes	2nd Floor	"	"	1	"
19	"	" "	" "	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	2	"
19	"	" "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
44	F.	12 "	" 73	"	"	"	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	"
6	"	15 "	" 74	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	"
46	"	10 "	" 98	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	"
11	M.	1 September	" 102	"	Paved	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	1	Yard
37	"	30 "	" 104	"	Properly paved.	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
3	F.	11 "	Nuova, 7	"	Macadamized.	Indifferent	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Street
49	"	12 August	" 8	"	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	"	"	"	1	Yard
24	"	8 "	" 28	"	"	Good	No	Terrace	Clean	Not crowded	1	Terrace
5	M.	2 "	" 30	"	"	"	Yes	2nd Floor	"	"	1	Street
3	"	11 "	Palazzo del Vescovo, 1	"	"	"	No	1st Floor	"	"	1	Yard
88	F.	2 "	" 12	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	2	"
17	"	4 "	" "	"	"	"	"	Terrace	Clean	"	2	"
21	"	5 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
5	M.	4 "	" "	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	"
35	"	4 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
66	F.	23 "	" 13	"	"	"	Yes	"	Indifferent	Not crowded	1	Street
48	"	15 "	Santa Scolastica, 3	"	"	"	No	"	Clean	"	1	"



Cholera occurred in Valetta, Floriana, Senglea, Vittoriosa, and Cospicua, during the Epidemic of 1865—continued.  
Senglea—continued.

Does: whether entering into a "Common air," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attached: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	Aqueduct	Brackish	Sufficient	Carried	None	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	Yes	—
Common stair	Rain	Good	"	Tank	Under entrance.	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	Carried	None	No	"	"	None	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	"	House, empty	Yes	Yes	Yes	Sink	By hand	Occasionally, yes.	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	Yard, empty	"	No	No	"	"	Yes	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	House, empty	"	"	"	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Under yard	"	Yes	Yes	Trapped privy near room.	"	No	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	No	No	Sink	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	House	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	Yes	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	Sink proper	"	Yes	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	Sink	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	"	Tank under house.	"	No	No	"	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Tank under house.	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
Common stair	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	Outside	No	"	"	None	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	By hand	Yes	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	"	"	"	Tank under house (water brackish).	"	Yes	"	Common privy. Sink	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Tank	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	"	Under house (water tasted badly).	"	No	No	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Under yard	"	Yes	Yes	Trapped privy. Sink	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	By hand	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	House	"	No	No	Com. privy trapped. Sink	"	No	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Tank	"	"	"	"	By hand	No	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Open sink	"	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	Yes	Occasionally, yes.	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	No tank	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Tank, under house, empty.	"	"	Yes	Sink	"	No	—



TABLE XVIII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population where Dea  
Town

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained," or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yes.		1865.										
27	F.	13 September	Santa Scolastica 10	Drained	Macadamized.	Good	—	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street
29	"	14 " "	" " "	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	2	"
31	"	12 " "	15	"	"	"	No	"	"	Crowded	1	"
4	"	24 August	31	"	"	"	—	Ground Floor	"	Not crowded	1	"
60	M.	4 " "	49	"	"	—	Yes	Mezzanine	"	"	2	"
21	"	16 September	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	2	"
20	F.	16 " "	37	"	"	Good	—	1st Floor	"	"	2	"
27	M.	20 " "	61	"	"	"	—	2nd Floor	"	"	2	Garden
32	F.	16 " "	62	"	"	"	No	Ground Floor	"	"	1	"
4	M.	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	"	1	"
7	F.	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
5	M.	17 " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
12	"	" " "	66	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Clean	"	1	Street
42	F.	19 " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
27	"	28 " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
63	"	5 August	71	"	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	2nd Floor	"	"	1	"
4	"	19 September	75	"	"	"	Yes	Mezzanine	"	"	1	"
60	M.	10 August	Mirafiori, 18	"	Indifferent.	"	No	"	"	"	1	"
7	F.	19 September	42	"	Macadamized. Properly paved.	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	"
52	"	30 " "	Mandrazza, 3	"	"	Indifferent.	"	"	Not clean	"	2	"
14	"	17 August	17	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	"	2	Yard
35	M.	23 September	21	"	"	"	"	"	Clean, damp	"	1	"
48	F.	10 August	45	"	"	"	"	Mezzanine	Clean	"	3	Street, Terrace
35	"	18 " "	51	"	"	Good	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Street
75	"	29 " "	59	"	"	Indifferent	"	"	Not clean	"	2	"
81	"	13 " "	Piazza Vittoria, 5	"	Macadamized.	Good	"	"	Clean	"	—	—
7	"	2 September	Dietro il Convento	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	—
31	M.	6 " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	—
25	F.	1 " "	3	Drained	Macadamized. Bad.	Indifferent	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
53	"	13 August	5	"	"	Bad	—	"	"	"	—	—
3	M.	21 " "	34	"	Properly paved	Good	No	Mezzanine	Not clean	Not crowded	1	Street
5	"	27 " "	Dietro la Prigione, 17	"	Indifferent	"	Yes	Ground Floor	"	Crowded	2	Yard
70	F.	6 September	19	"	Macadamized.	"	No	"	Indifferent	"	1	Street
51	"	15 August	21	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	Not crowded	1	Yard
6	M.	15 " "	35	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	"	2	Street
61	"	15 " "	Levante, 11	"	Properly paved	"	No	1st Floor	Clean	"	2	"
9	F.	26 August	Torre San Giovanni, 42	"	Macadamized.	"	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1	"
27	M.	17 " "	46	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	Crowded	2	"
10	"	15 " "	50	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	Not crowded	1	Stair
3	"	18 " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
12	F.	16 " "	Tramontana, 9	"	"	Indifferent	Yes	"	"	"	3	Terrace and yard Street
25	"	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
44	"	30 September	Del Fosso, 9	"	"	Good	No	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1	"
70	M.	17 August	22	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	2	Bastion and yard Street
75	F.	" " "	Palermo del Governatore, 17	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	1	"
53	"	13 September	Palermo del Governatore, 23	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	"	"	1	"
1	M.	17 August	Stretta, 5	"	"	Indifferent	"	1st Floor	"	"	2	"
6	"	21 " "	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
4	"	19 " "	Dietro il Quartiere, 41	"	Properly paved.	Good	"	"	"	"	1	"
70	F.	22 " "	Dicicoppo il Convento, 7	"	Macadamized.	Indifferent	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	"



Cholera occurred in Valetta, Floriana, Senglea, Vittoriosa, and Cospicua, during the Epidemic of 1865—continued.

Vittoriosa—continued.

Doors: whether opening into a "Common stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard, empty	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Tank, under house, empty.	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Sink, yard	"	"	—
Outer air	Rain	"	"	"	Under house	"	Yes	Yes	Sink	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Tank, yard	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Tank, garden	"	No	No	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	"	Under house, empty.	"	"	"	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Under, near house.	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Under	"	No	"	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	None	No	"	No	None	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Street	Yes	"	Yes	Sink	By hand	Occasionally, yes.	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	No	Sink yard	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Room	"	"	"	Sink	"	No	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	No tank	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	"	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Entrance	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Under house	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Under house	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	Occasionally, yes.	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
Outer air	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	"	"	No	No	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Empty, no tank.	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	No	No	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	Rain	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	By hand	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	Cesspool	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Sink	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Passage	"	"	"	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Tank, yard	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Rain	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	No	No	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
Outer air	Rain	"	"	Tank	Behind house	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Tank under house (bad water).	"	No	No	Sink prop.	"	Occasionally, yes.	—

Attached at No. 40, Piazza Maggiore, Floriana.



TABLE XVIII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population where Death

Town of

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained," or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Window open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1854.										
33	M.	13 September	Britannica, 16	Drained	Macadamized.	Good	Yes	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	3	Street
69	F.	19 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Yard
82	"	11 October	" 25	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	"	1	Street
3	M.	22 August	" 58	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	1	"
6	"	" "	" "	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	1	"
64	F.	19 September	St. Antonio, 1	"	Properly paved.	Bad	No	Mezzanine	"	Crowded	1	"
82	"	26 August	" 26	"	"	Indifferent	"	1st Floor	"	"	1	"
18	M.	" "	" 47	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	Door open	Yard
38	F.	24 "	" 108	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	1	"
8	M.	26 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
6	F.	31 "	Porta Maggiore, 60	"	Macadamized.	Good	"	"	"	Not crowded	1	Street
9	"	5 October	San Filippo, 16	"	"	Indifferent	"	"	Indifferent	Crowded	1	Terrace
74	M.	6 "	" 29	"	"	"	"	Mezzanine	"	Not crowded	1	Street
29	"	9 September	" 35	"	"	Good	"	"	Clean	"	2	Street, yard
35	F.	8 "	" 51	"	"	Indifferent	"	1st Floor	"	"	1	Street
40	"	29 October	" 63	"	Bad	Bad	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Yard
17	"	1 "	Alessandria, 26	"	Macadamized.	Indifferent	"	1st Floor	Indifferent	"	2	Street
7	"	2 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
CALCARE.												
21	M.	21 August	Renella, 24 F.	Undrained	Macadamized.	Good	Occasionally, yes.	Mezzanine	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
8	"	24 "	" 24 F.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
33	F.	15 September	Molo, 4	"	"	"	No	1st Floor	"	"	1	"
72	M.	27 August	" 42	"	"	"	Yes	Terrace	"	"	"	"
54	F.	9 "	Renella, 6	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street
COSPIGUA (Barmola).												
78	M.	10 July	San Michel, 17	Drained	Properly paved.	Good	Yes	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street, yard
20	F.	13 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
75	"	17 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
2	"	23 "	" 26	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	"	1	Yard
7	"	28 "	" "	"	Bad	Bad	"	"	Not clean	Crowded	1	"
3	"	7 August	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
19	M.	30 July	" 126	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
6	F.	20 August	" 168	Drained	Bad	Bad	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Into open air
75	M.	21 July	" 169	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3	"	26 "	San Marco, 24	Drained	Properly paved.	Good	Occasionally, yes.	1st Floor	Indifferent	Not crowded	1	Street
81	"	13 "	" 39	"	"	Indifferent	Yes	"	Clean	Crowded	3	"
26	"	25 "	St. Elena, 23	"	"	Good	"	Above ground	Not clean	Not crowded	1	Yard
4	"	10 August	" 51	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Indifferent	"	1	Street
40	F.	4 "	" 69	"	"	"	No	"	Not clean	"	1	"
5	M.	26 October	Buon Giorno, 34	"	Paved, macadamized, properly paved.	"	Yes	1st Floor	Clean	"	1	Stair
23	F.	20 "	" 37	"	"	"	"	Mezzanine	"	"	1	Street
75	"	20 September	" 67	"	Macadamized.	"	No	Ground Floor	"	"	1	"
32	"	11 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
39	"	16 "	" 72	"	"	"	Yes	"	Not clean	Crowded	1	Yard
72	M.	21 July	" 113	"	Properly paved.	Indifferent	"	"	"	Not crowded	1	Street
12	F.	16 September	" 129	"	"	"	"	Basement	Indifferent	Crowded	1	Yard
21	"	28 July	Aquila, 23	"	"	Good	No	2nd Floor	Not clean	Not crowded	2	"
49	M.	25 "	" 31	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Indifferent	"	2	Both
21	F.	4 August	" 54	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Clean	"	2	Street



from Cholera occurred in Valetta, Floriana, Senglea, Vittoriosa, and Cospicua, during the Epidemic of 1865—continued.  
 Vittoriosa—continued.

Doors : whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack : "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity : "Suffi- cient," or "In- sufficient."	How obtained : "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank : "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains : "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked : "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation : "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water : "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack : "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	Tank	Yes	Yes	Yes	Sink	By hand	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	No	No	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Under house (bad water).	"	Yes	Occasion- ally, yes.	"	"	No	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	No	No	"	"	"	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Under room, empty.	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
Outer air	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	No	No	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	No tank	"	"	"	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	Rain	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	Under house (water brackish).	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Garden	Yes	No	No	Sink, cess- pool	By hand	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	Garden yard	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Sink	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	Yes	"	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	Cesspool	"	"	—
Common stair	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	Yes	No	Yes	Sink	By hand	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	No	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	House, empty	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard, empty	"	Yes	"	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	No	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	None	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	Yes	"	Yes	Sink	By hand	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under adjour- ing house.	"	"	No	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	House, empty	"	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
"	Rain	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	House	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	Tank	Entrance	"	No	No	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—



TABLE XVIII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population where Death

Town of

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained," or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Window open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yes.		1865.										
5	F.	8 August	Aquila, 54 -	Drained	Properly paved.	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street
45	"	14 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
37	"	29 September	San Giorgio, 5 -	"	Macadamized.	"	Yes	Ground Floor	"	"	2	Into street
56	M.	26 July	" 77 b -	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
59	"	28 October	" 94 -	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	2	Street, yard
11	"	26 July	Concezione, 17 -	"	Properly paved.	"	"	"	"	"	1	Street
2	F.	7 August	Concezione Vicolo, 66 -	"	Bad	Bad	Yes	1st Floor	"	"	2	"
34	"	10 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
53	M.	11 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
56	"	30 July	Scudon, 8 -	"	Paved	Good	No	Ground Floor	"	"	1	"
56	F.	" "	Britannica, 6 -	"	Macadamized.	"	"	"	Not clean	"	1	Yard
4	"	31 "	" 18 -	"	"	Bad	"	"	Clean	"	1	"
5	M.	31 "	St. Giovanni, 36 -	"	"	Good	"	"	"	"	2	Street
2	"	6 August	Irlandese, 8 -	"	Bad	Bad	Yes	"	Indifferent	Crowded	2	Both
4	"	" "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
49	"	" "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
3	"	9 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
11	"	14 "	" 9 -	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	Not crowded	2	"
25	"	5 "	" 19 -	"	"	"	"	Basement	"	"	1	Yard
6	"	" "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
49	"	1 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
5	"	" "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	"	None	"
27	F.	24 September	" " "	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Clean	"	2	Both
22	"	17 July	" 16 -	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	Yard, terrace
89	"	6 August	Campanile, 3 -	"	Properly paved.	Indifferent	No	Ground Floor	Indifferent	"	1	Street
35	M.	21 "	" 19 -	"	"	"	Yes	"	Clean	"	2	Yard
28	F.	1 "	" 22 -	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	"	1	Passage to yard
64	"	2 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
69	"	" "	" 46 -	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Street
21	"	1 "	Marina, 106 -	"	Macadamized.	"	"	1st Floor	Clean	"	2	"
22	M.	8 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
49	F.	4 September	" 165 -	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	None	"
5	M.	24 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	1	Yard
15	"	15 August	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	"	None	"
9	"	4 "	Sofia, 26 -	"	Properly paved.	"	"	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Not crowded	1	Yard
5	F.	21 August	" 27 -	"	"	Indifferent	Yes	1st Floor	Not clean	"	2	Yard and terrace.
45	"	11 September	Cospicua, 6 -	"	Bad	Good	No	"	Clean	"	1	Yard
43	"	" "	" 61 -	"	"	Indifferent	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1	"
25	"	12 October	" 69 -	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	"	2	"
79	M.	5 August	" 77 -	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	"	1	"
75	F.	" "	Porta Burnola, 19 -	"	Macadamized.	"	Yes	Mezzanine	Clean	"	2	Street, yard
25	"	6 "	Vicolo Santa Teresa, 32 -	"	Bad	"	No	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Yard
4	M.	18 "	Vicolo Terre, 17 -	"	Properly paved.	Good	Yes	1st Floor	"	"	1	"
11	F.	8 "	" 37 -	"	"	Indifferent	No	Ground Floor	"	"	1	"
11	"	" "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
9	"	12 September	Vicolo Cordina, 86 -	"	"	"	Yes	1st Floor	Indifferent	"	1	"
11	"	9 August	" 87 -	"	"	"	No	Mezzanine	Clean	"	1	Street
71	"	14 "	Leone, 14 -	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	1	"
21	"	22 "	Nelson, 28 -	"	"	Good	"	1st Floor	Indifferent	"	1	Into street
6	"	16 "	" 58 -	"	"	Indifferent	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Into stair
2	M.	13 September	San Rocco, 12 -	"	Paved	"	"	1st Floor	Clean	"	1	Street



Cholera occurred in Valetta, Floriana, Senglea, Vittoriosa, and Cospicua, during the Epidemic of 1865—continued.  
Cospicua—continued.

Doors : Whether opening into a common room, or into the outer air.	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack : "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity : "Suffi- cient," or "In- sufficient."	How obtained : "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank : "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains : "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked : "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation : "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water : "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack : "Yes," or "No."	
outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Entrance	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	House, empty	"	No	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	No	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	House	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Near yard	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct. Rain	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
moon stair	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	House	"	"	"	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
outer air	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	None	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	No	No	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Tank not used.	"	No	No	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
moon stair	"	"	"	"	Tank, yard, empty.	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard, water bad.	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
outer air	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under yard	"	"	"	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Under yard, (empty).	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	"	Under yard	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
moon stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	(empty).	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	No	—
outer air	Rain	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	No	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	None	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
moon stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	"	"	"	—
outer air	"	"	"	"	Under yard, (empty).	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Entrance	"	"	Yes	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—







Cholera occurred in Valetta, Floriana, Senglea, Vittoriosa, and Cospicua, during the Epidemic of 1865—continued.  
 Cospicua—continued.

Doors: whether opening into a Common Stair, or into the Outer Air.	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Suffi- cient," or "In- sufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied," &c. &c.	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Common stair	Aqueduct	Good	Sufficient	Carried	Under house, (empty).	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	"	Tank, under house, empty.	"	"	"	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	Tank, yard, (empty).	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	Tank, under house, empty.	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	Yes	This man was a boatman, and slept on his boat.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	Yes	This man was attacked on board a ship anchored in the French Creek.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	None	"	—	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	Yes	"	Yes	Sink	By hand	Yes	—
Common stair	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	A very dirty house.
Outer air	"	"	"	Tank	Garden	"	No	No	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Cesspool	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	House	"	"	"	Sink	"	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	Carried	House, empty	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
Outer air	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	House, empty	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	Tasted badly. Good	"	Partially carried. Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	House	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	None	"	No	"	"	"	"	This man died at No. 11, Sda. Reale, Vicolo S. Vin- cenzo, Casal Zabbar.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	Sink	By hand	Yes	This man nursed choleric patients, and never slept at his house.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	"	"	No	No	No	None	"	"	—



TABLE XIX.—STATISTICAL RETURN showing the SANITARY CONDITION of DWELLINGS in VILLAGES.

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.		
Ave.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows were open in a "Street," "Court," or "both."	
MISIDA AND PIETÀ.													
9	F.	15 August 1865.	Concezione, 3	Undrained	Unpaved	Bad	No	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	2	Street, garden	
49	"	16 July	" 8	"	"	Good	"	Mezzanine	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street	
47	"	"	" 10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	
40	"	17 "	" 28	"	"	"	Yes	Ground Floor	"	"	2	"	
30	"	20 "	" 56	"	"	"	No	Mezzanine	"	"	1	Street, garden	
3	"	27 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Street	
28	"	18 "	" 63	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	"	
7	"	25 August	" 83	"	"	Indifferent	"	1st Floor	"	"	3	"	
"	"	25 July	" 89	"	"	Bad	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Yard	
37	M.	16 "	" 119	"	"	Good	No	Mezzanine	Clean	Not crowded	1	"	
28	F.	18 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	
60	"	17 "	" 121	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	Both	
75	"	20 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	
13	M.	"	" 128	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Street	
15	F.	6 August	" 132	"	"	"	"	Mezzanine	"	"	3	Street, garden	
19	M.	23 "	Vicolo, 2	"	"	Indifferent	"	3rd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Garden	
21	"	30 "	" 4	"	"	"	"	Mezzanine	"	Crowded	1	Canal	
6	"	19 July	S. Giuliano Vecchio, 10	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	"	Not crowded	1	Street	
10	"	20 August	" 18	"	"	Good	"	Ground Floor	Indifferent	"	1	"	
11	"	28 "	" 21	"	"	Indifferent	"	"	Not clean	Crowded	1	"	
8	F.	13 "	Vallone Misida, 1	"	"	"	"	Mezzanine	Clean	Not crowded	2	Both	
11	M.	27 July	" 3	Drained	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	Crowded	2	"	
66	"	5 August	" 6	Undrained	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Clean	"	1	Street	
29	"	22 "	" 7	Drained	"	Good	Yes	Mezzanine	"	Not crowded	1	Court	
40	F.	24 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Crowded	1	"	
5	"	9 "	" 16	"	"	Indifferent	No	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Not crowded	2	Both	
17	"	21 July	" 166	Undrained	"	"	Yes	Mezzanine	Clean	Crowded	1	Street	
35	M.	22 "	Haramea, 11	"	"	Good	"	Ground Floor	Indifferent	"	1	"	
66	F.	12 August	Molo Misida, 166	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	Not crowded	None	"	
34	"	25 July	" 199	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	1	Garden	
63	"	4 September	" 198	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Room	
1	"	23 August	" 202	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	Street, terrace	
3	"	2 "	Santa Venera, 3	"	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	"	Not clean	"	1	Street	
5	M.	3 "	Molo Pietà, 79	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	2	Wharf	
62	F.	16 "	" 124	"	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	Mezzanine	Clean	"	1	"	
117	M.	2 September	Vicolo, 1 <sup>a</sup> , 1	"	"	"	No	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Yard	
28	F.	15 August	" 2 <sup>a</sup> , 23D	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Garden	
70	M.	13 "	" (5)	"	"	"	"	Open Field	"	"	"	"	
11	F.	6 September	" 3 <sup>a</sup> , 105	"	"	"	"	Mezzanine	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street	
SLIEMA.													
72	F.	7 August	Vicolo, 5	Undrained	Unpaved	Indifferent	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street, garden	
MISRAH EL BARRIERI.													
55	M.	25 August	" 37	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	Yes	Mezzanine	Clean	Crowded	2	Street	
RABATO OF NOTABILE.													
21	M.	24 August	Doni, 15	Undrained	Unpaved	Indifferent	No	1st Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	1	Street	
62	"	9 September	" 19	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Yard	
36	F.	10 August	" 31	"	"	Good	Yes	"	Not clean	"	1	"	



MALTA, where CASES of CHOLERA occurred, during the EPIDEMIC of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio).

Doors: whether coming into a Common Room, or into the Water Air.	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Suffi- cient," or "In- sufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House: Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	Aqueduct	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	None	By hand	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	Yes	"	Yes	Sink	By hand	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	"	"	Yes	Yes	Cesspool	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	None	"	No	No	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Sink	"	Yes	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	No	Common privy. Sink	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	None	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	No	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	No	No	Cesspool	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	None	No	"	"	None	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Garden	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	By hand	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	House	"	"	"	Sink	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	None	No	"	"	None	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Street	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	None	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	By hand	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	None	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Sink	By hand	No	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Court	"	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	"	"	"	"	Cesspool	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	No	No	No	None	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	House	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	By hand	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Room	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Empty	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	"	No	"	Dung room	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	Sink	"	Yes	—
"	Rain	Tasted badly.	"	Tank	Garden	"	No	No	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	"	No	"	"	Cesspool, trapped. None	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Field	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Water air	"	"	"	"	House	Yes	"	"	Sink	By hand	No	—
Water air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Garden	Yes	No	Yes	Sink	By hand	No	—
Water air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	None	"	"	—
Water air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Drawn from tank.	Under house.	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	Not supplied.	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
Common stair	Spring	Brackish	"	Drawn from well.	Staircase	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
Water air	Rain	Good	"	Tank	Yard	No	"	"	Collar	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—



TABLE XIX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Malta.

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows were open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
4	M.	9 September	Doni, 46	Undrained	Unpaved	Indifferent	Yes	1st Floor	Indifferent	Not crowded	2	Street
50	"	20 July	" 65	"	"	Good	No	"	Clean	"	1	"
58	"	17 "	" 70	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	None	None
79	"	30 August	Osservanti, 1	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	2	Both
63	F.	4 September	" 5	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Indifferent	"	2	Street
44	"	24 July	" 30	"	"	Indifferent	"	"	"	Crowded	1	"
25	M.	2 August	Ospedale, 26	"	"	Good	"	"	"	Not crowded	1	"
28	F.	26 July	" 27	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	3	Both
60	"	9 September	" Vicolo 1 <sup>o</sup> , 1	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Yard
34	"	28 August	Reali, 15	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	2	Street
40	"	11 "	" Vicolo 1 <sup>o</sup> , 4	"	"	Indifferent	"	"	"	"	1	"
33	M.	8 "	" " 2 <sup>o</sup> , 5	"	"	Good	"	"	Indifferent	"	1	"
40	"	20 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	Crowded	2	"
40	"	1 "	Convent of St. Dominic	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	Not crowded	1	Field
36	F.	10 September	S. Bartolomeo, 15	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	1	Yard
55	M.	2 August	" 17	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	Not crowded	1	"
70	F.	30 "	" 25	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	1	Street
60	"	14 September	" 40	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	"	1	"
53	"	26 "	Hal Bajada, 11	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1	Yard
60	"	7 August	" 16	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Clean	"	1	Street
9	M.	24 "	" 24	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	1	Yard
22	F.	26 September	" 51	"	"	"	No	Ground Floor	"	Crowded	2 vents.	"
53	M.	11 August	" 60	"	"	"	Yes	1st Floor	"	Not crowded	1	Street
54	"	5 "	" 64	"	"	"	No	Ground Floor	"	"	2 vents.	Yard
62	"	8 "	" 70	"	"	"	Yes	1st Floor	Indifferent	"	1	Street
3	F.	9 "	" 91	"	"	"	No	Ground Floor	Clean	"	1	Yard
21	"	21 "	" Vicolo 1 <sup>o</sup> , 7	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	1	Field
52	M.	4 September	" " 2 <sup>o</sup> , 2	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1	Yard
26	F.	18 "	" " 3	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	2 vents.	"
32	M.	12 August	San Cataldo, 1	"	"	"	"	(shop).	"	"	1	Street
43	F.	2 "	" 3	"	"	"	No	"	Clean	"	2 vents.	Yard
4	M.	9 September	" 22	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	Crowded	1	Street
8	F.	13 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
50	"	8 August	" 45	"	"	"	"	"	"	Not crowded	2 vents.	Yard
70	"	17 September	" 53	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Indifferent	"	1	"
56	"	20 August	Catacombe Vicolo 1 <sup>o</sup> , 36	"	"	Indifferent	"	1st Floor	"	Crowded	None	"
52	"	10 "	" 37	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	3 vents.	Yard
53	"	28 September	" " 2 <sup>o</sup> , 36	"	"	"	"	"	"	Crowded	2 vents.	"
28	"	23 August	Collesio, 2	"	"	Good	Yes	1st Floor	"	Not crowded	2	"
24	"	17 "	" 3	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	2	Street entrance
5	M.	15 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
61	F.	13 September	" 5	"	"	"	No	"	Clean	"	1	Street
76	"	11 August	" 29	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	"	1	Yard
82	"	27 "	St. Agostino, 3	"	"	"	Yes	"	Clean	"	None	"
60	"	2 "	" 8	"	"	"	No	1st Floor	"	"	1	Street
54	"	19 "	" 23	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
52	M.	10 September	" 24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
20	"	14 August	" 34	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	Both
90	F.	5 September	" 39	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Yard
46	M.	19 August	" 58	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	Street
33	F.	13 "	Vittoria, 34	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Yard



ere Cases of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—continued.

Cases:	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Where derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Suffi- cient," or "In- sufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried, "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
ster air	Rain	Brackish	Sufficient	Tank	Entrance	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	Not supplied.	No	—
"	"	Good	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	House	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	House (empty). Yard	"	"	"	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
non stair	"	"	"	"	Entrance	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	Cellar	"	"	—
ster air	Spring	"	"	Well	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	House	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	Rain, aque- duct.	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
non stair	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	House	"	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
ster air	Spring	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	No	"	"	No	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	House	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Spring	"	"	Carried	Entrance (empty).	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain, spring	"	"	"	Yard, water brackish.	No	"	"	Cellar	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
"	Spring	"	"	Carried	House, water brackish.	"	"	"	Garden	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Without	"	"	"	Dung room	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	Spring	"	"	Carried	Yard, water brackish.	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Entrance	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	Spring	Brackish	"	Well	House	No	"	"	Grotto	"	Yes	—
"	Rain	Good	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Cellar	"	No	—
"	Spring	"	"	Well	"	"	"	"	Grotto	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	Dung room	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard(empty)	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	No	"	"	None	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Dung room	Not supplied.	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	House	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
non stair	"	"	"	"	Yard	No	"	"	Cellar	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
ster air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
non stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Garden	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Grotto	"	"	"	Cellar	"	"	—
ster air	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	Dung room	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied.	"	—
"	Spring	"	"	Carried	Yard(empty)	No	"	"	Dung room	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	Yes	"	Yes	Cesspool	Not supplied.	Yes	—
non stair	"	"	"	"	Yard(empty)	"	"	No	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
ster air	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	House	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	Spring	"	"	Carried	Yard, water tasted badly.	No	"	"	Cellar	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	House	"	"	"	Dung room	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	Cellar	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied.	"	—
"	Spring	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—



TABLE XIX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Malt

[illegible]



where Cases of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—continued.

Doors: whether opening into a "Common stair," or into the Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Suffi- cient," or "In- sufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	Spring	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	Cellar	—	Yes	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung room	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	Rain	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	Spring	"	"	Fountain in the place.	"	"	"	"	"	—	—	—
Outer air	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, water brackish.	"	"	"	Dung room	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	Yes	"	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	No	Cesspool	Not supplied.	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	Cellar	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	House empty	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied.	Yes	—
Outer air	Rain	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Entrance	No	"	"	Cellar	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
Common stair	Spring	"	"	Carried	None	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	Yes	—
Outer air	Rain	"	"	Tank	House	No	"	"	Cellar	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied.	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	No	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
Common stair	Spring	Brackish	"	Well	Yard	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied.	"	—
"	Rain	Good	"	Tank	"	No	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	Yard, water brackish.	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
Outer air	Spring	"	"	"	None	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied.	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung room	—	Yes	—
Outer air	"	Brackish	"	Well	House	"	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied.	No	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Garden	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	By hand	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Garden	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	By hand	Yes	First case occurred in a separate room.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—



TABLE XIX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Malta, where

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked? "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
50	F.	29 August	-									
67	"	30 "	-									
80	"	30 "	-									
83	"	31 "	-									
45	"	31 "	-									
86	"	1 September	-									
85	"	2 "	-	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	Yes	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	15	Field and garden.
74	"	3 "	-									
74	"	3 "	-									
58	"	3 "	-									
62	"	3 "	-									
71	"	8 "	-									
67	"	9 August	-									
NOTABILE.												
24	F.	6 August	S. Pubblio?	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Over the Gate	Clean	Not crowded	3	Street
73	"	17 "	Lunga, 24	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	2	"
72	M.	1 September	S. Nicola, 4	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Indifferent	"	None	—
NIGRET.												
70	M.	9 September	—	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	Yes	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Both
MTARFA.												
62	M.	4 September	—	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	—	Not crowded	2	Garden
CASAL ATTARD.												
40	M.	29 July	Reale, 37	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Garden
60	"	10 August	Zebbug, 30	"	"	"	"	Open Yard	"	"	—	—
22	"	18 "	St. Antonio, 31	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Indifferent	"	None	—
40	F.	27 "	"	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	Clean	"	1	Street
55	M.	22 "	St. Domenico, 15	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	4 vents	Yard
4	F.	26 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
40	M.	23 "	Molino, 46	"	"	"	"	Entrance	"	"	1	"
20	F.	27 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
65	M.	22 September	Curral, 9	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	2	Yard and terrace.
40	F.	22 "	" 25	"	"	"	"	"	Clean, damp	Crowded	3 vents	Yard
35	M.	3 October	Piazza della Chiesa, 12	"	"	"	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	Not crowded	1	Street
CASAL BALZAN.												
68	M.	5 August	Reale, 29	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
CASAL LIA.												
55	M.	6 August	Preziosi, 1	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Yard
81	"	2 October	Stretta, 6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	Both
70	F.	9 August	" 31	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
40	"	13 September	Reale, 1	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	3	"
40	M.	10 August	" 51	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Yard
82	"	29 "	" 71	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	4	Street, garden, and terrace.
4	"	31 October	Porni, 56	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	2	Yard
10	F.	19 September	" 58	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	2	Both
CASAL BIRCHIRCARA.												
75	M.	24 July	Gann, 2	Undrained	Unpaved	Indifferent	No	Entrance	Indifferent	Not crowded	1	Yard
65	"	1 September	" 6	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	1	"
16	F.	19 "	" 47	"	"	Good	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	2	"



Cases of Cholera occurred during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—*continued*.

Doors: Whether opening into a Common Room, or into the Outer Air.	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Suffi- cient," or "In- sufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied," &c. &c.	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Garden	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	By hand	Yes	—
Outer air	Spring	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No		No	None	—	—	—
"	Rain	"	"	"	Well water, brackish.	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Without	No	No	No	Dung room	—	Yes	—
Outer air	Spring	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung cellar	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	No	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	House	"	"	"	None	—	—	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	—	No	—
Outer air	Rain, and aqueduct.	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	No	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Entrance	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	House	Yes	"	"	Cesspool, trapped.	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	Cesspool	—	"	—
"	Rain, and aqueduct.	"	"	"	Garden	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—











TABLE XIX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Malta.

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Windows.									
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.	Name of Street, Court, Place, &c. and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor, &c."	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded, &c."	State whether the Windows were open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."	
Yrs.		1865.										
09	F.	6 August	Vellone 64	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Not crowded	None	
6	"	15 "	" 68	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Clean	"	2 Garden, and terrace, Street	
06	M.	16 "	" 71	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1 " "	
80	"	7 "	Mina Buzaura, 7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 vent Yard	
50	F.	8 "	Ghar el Giobon, 4	"	"	"	"	"	"	Crowded	3 vents " "	
35	"	14 "	" 5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 " "	
78	M.	20 "	" 7	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	Not crowded	1 Street	
1	F.	18 September	" 15	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1 vent Field	
65	M.	22 October	" 58	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	1 Street	
77	"	9 August	Laxia, 3	Drained	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1 Yard	
75	F.	16 "	" " " "	Undrained	"	Indifferent	"	"	Indifferent	"	1 " "	
1	"	22 "	" 5	Drained	"	Good	"	"	Clean	"	1 " "	
48	"	1 September	" " " "	Undrained	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	2 Yard, and garden, Street	
81	M.	3 "	" 15	"	"	Indifferent	"	"	"	"	1 " "	
28	F.	19 August	" 38	Drained	"	"	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	2 " "	
4	M.	20 "	" " " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 " "	
10	"	9 "	S. Rocco, 111	"	"	Good	"	1st Floor	Clean	Crowded	1 " "	
56	"	17 "	" " " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 " "	
27	F.	9 "	Vicolo Meghada, 2	"	"	Indifferent	No	"	"	Not crowded	3 Yard and terrace, Street	
60	M.	12 "	Rigu, 21	"	"	Good	Yes	"	Indifferent	"	1 " "	
23	"	10 "	" 37	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Clean	"	1 Entrance	
50	F.	10 "	" " " "	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	1 Yard	
51	M.	10 "	" " " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 " "	
54	F.	16 "	Vicolo Biccier, 15	Undrained	"	Indifferent	Yes	"	"	Crowded	None " "	
76	M.	10 "	" 26	"	"	"	No	"	Indifferent	Not crowded	1 Yard	
16	"	13 "	Vicolo Don Vestru, 6	"	"	Good	"	"	Not clean	"	None " "	
38	F.	11 "	" 12	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	3 vents Yard	
90	M.	11 "	Vicolo Cantur (6), 7	Drained	"	Indifferent	Yes	"	"	"	None " "	
33	F.	13 "	Vicolo Gharghur, 8	Undrained	"	Good	No	1st Floor	"	"	2 Bath	
29	"	12 September	" 33	"	"	"	Yes	Terrace	"	"	" " "	
68	"	17 August	S. Giuseppe, 21	Drained	"	"	No	1st Floor	"	"	1 Street	
67	"	14 "	" 26	"	"	"	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	None " "	
4	M.	19 "	Vicolo Don Perin, 29	"	"	Indifferent	"	"	"	Crowded	1 vent Yard	
50	F.	2 September	Vicolo Buierak, 18	Undrained	"	Good	No	"	"	"	1 " "	
53	M.	11 "	" " " "	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1 Street	
48	F.	3 "	" 22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 " "	
25	M.	22 August	" 28	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	3 vents Yard	
45	F.	28 "	Vicolo Hassajed, 7	"	"	Indifferent	Yes	1st Floor	"	"	2 " "	
6	"	30 "	" " " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 " "	
7	M.	10 September	St. Elena, 37	Drained	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 Both	
60	"	8 August	Chiesa Vecchia, 23	Undrained	"	Good	"	"	"	"	1 Street	
76	F.	26 "	(a) Sampusa, 39	"	"	"	No	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1 Yard	
76	"	4 October	(b) Cantur, 10	Drained	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	1 Street	
CASAL ZABBAR.												
60	F.	21 August	Santa Maria, 3	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	Yes	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2 Street	
60	M.	6 "	" 27	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	1 Field	
60	F.	27 July	" 29	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	2 Street	
18	"	7 August	Marsascala, 2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 Yard	
62	"	" " "	" " " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 " "	
70	"	6 August	" 3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 Street	



here Cases of Cholera occurred during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—continued.

Doors : whether opening into a Common air," or into the water Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack : " Good," " Clear," " Muddy," " Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity : " Suf- ficient," or " In- sufficient."	How obtained : " Drawn from Tank," or " From Well," " Carried," " Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank : " Under Room," or " House," " Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains : " Yes," or " No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attached : " Yes," or " No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation : " Open Sink," or " Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water : " By Pipe," " By Hand," " Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack : " Yes," or " No."	
Outer air	Aqueduct	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard, empty	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied.	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	No	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	"	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	House	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied.	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	Yes	"	"	Sink	By hand	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Entrance	No	"	"	Dung room	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	Yes	Yes	"	Cesspool	Not supplied.	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	Sink	By hand	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	No	"	"	Dung cellar	—	Yes	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	Yard, tasted badly.	"	"	"	"	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
Outer air	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	"	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	House	Yes	"	"	Sink	By hand	No	—
Common stair	"	"	"	Carried	House, empty	No	"	"	Dung room	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Entrance	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	House, empty	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	Entrance	"	Yes	"	Dung room	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	No	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	Partly under room.	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	Yard	Yes	"	"	Sink	By hand	No	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	Not supplied.	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	None	—	—	—



TABLE XIX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Malta,

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor, &c."	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Innates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
15	M.	10 August	Marascale 9	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Yard
52	"	27 July	" 10	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	2 vents	"
20	"	6 August	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
70	F.	29 July	" 11	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	2	Yard and field
11	M.	5 August	" 12	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	"	1	Yard
44	"	29 July	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
15	"	5 August	" 32	"	"	Indifferent	No	Ground Floor	Indifferent	"	2	Street, yard
60	"	9 "	" 40	"	"	Good	Yes	1st Floor	Clean	"	1	Street
6	F.	29 July	Santa Domenica, 35	"	"	"	No	Ground Floor	"	"	2	Street and garden.
14	"	4 October	" 45	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Field
28	M.	3 September	" 61	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	2	Street, yard
41	P.	"	" " "	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	2	"
8	"	"	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
3	M.	30 August	San Giacomo Vicolo Claudio, 18	"	"	Indifferent	"	"	"	"	2 vents	Yard
5	"	4 "	" 22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
40	P.	31 "	" 51	"	"	Good	Yes	"	Indifferent	"	2	Street, yard
77	"	16 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
3	"	11 "	" 69	"	"	Indifferent	"	"	Not clean	"	1	Yard
80	M.	7 "	Vicolo Latri, 54	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	1	Terrace
9	"	"	Reale, 166	"	"	Good	No	"	Clean	"	2	Both
50	F.	6 "	" 122	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	2	"
3	"	5 "	" 185	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	1	Field
10	"	7 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
30	"	13 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Yard
67	"	6 "	Bajada, 43	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
30	M.	31 October	" " "	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Indifferent	"	1	Street
19	P.	24 September	" 47	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Clean	"	2	"
35	M.	12 October	" 69	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	2	Terrace, yard
65	"	10 August	Della Chiesa, 29	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
62	P.	17 "	" 27	"	"	Good	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Yard
72	M.	3 "	San Giuseppe?	"	"	"	Yes	"	Indifferent	"	2	Street and entrance.
50	"	24 "	Vicolo, Madonna de' Miracoli, 11	"	"	Indifferent	No	"	Clean	"	2	Both
75	P.	24 "	Vicolo, San Francesco, 14	"	"	Good	"	"	"	"	2	Garden
41	"	7 September	Biciceni Vicolo, 1 <sup>a</sup> , 135	"	"	Indifferent	"	"	"	"	1	Street
35	"	23 "	" 149	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	Both
21	"	18 "	Biciceni Vicolo, 2 <sup>a</sup> , 124	"	"	Bad	"	1st Floor	"	"	1	Street
40	M.	20 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Yard
4	"	16 "	Biciceni Vicolo, 3 <sup>a</sup> , 111	"	"	Indifferent	Occasionally, yes.	Ground Floor	"	"	1	"
35	P.	13 "	" 113	"	"	Bad	No	"	"	"	2	"
37	"	20 "	" 115	"	"	Indifferent	"	1st Floor	"	"	2	Both
43	M.	"	" " "	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	"	"	1	Yard
75	P.	15 "	Nuova, 15	"	"	Good	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Street
22	"	30 "	" 17	"	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	1st Floor	"	"	2	"
75	"	26 "	Vicolo Luici, 9	"	"	"	No	Ground Floor	"	"	2 vents	Yard
42	M.	30 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
17	P.	28 "	Vicolo, San Vincenzo, 11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
19	"	9 October	Dietro la Chiesa, 11	Undrained	Unpaved	Indifferent	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Yard
35	M.	17 August	Dietro il Giardino, 4	"	"	Good	"	"	"	"	1	Street
CASAL ZEITUN.												
23	P.	31 August	Vicolo, San Isidoro, 7	Undrained	Not paved	Indifferent	Yes	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	None	"
65	"	31 July	" 7	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	1	Yard



where Cases of Cholera occurred during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—continued.

Doors : whether opening into a "Common air," or into the Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack : "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity : "Suffi- cient," or "In- sufficient," &c.	How obtained : "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank : "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains : "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked : "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation : "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water : "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack : "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	Dung cellar	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung room	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	—	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	"	"	"	"	"	—	—	—
Common stair	"	"	"	Tank	"	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	Yes	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	Garden	"	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	—	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	Entrance, empty. Yard	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	No	"	"	Dung cellar	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Attacked on a ship anchored at the French Creek.
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	—	No	—
Common stair	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Garden	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	House, empty	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	"	"	"	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Attacked at the Nursery of Cospicua.
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Common stair	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	None	—	—	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	By hand	No	—



TABLE XIX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Malta, where

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c. and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor, &c."	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows were open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1863.										
45	F.	16 August	Sciortino, 23	Undrained	Not paved	Indifferent	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2 vents	Yard
55	"	5 "	" 39	"	"	Good	Yes	"	"	"	1 vent	"
7	"	23 "	Marsascirocco, 127	"	"	"	No	"	Not clean	Crowded	None	"
4	"	23 "	" 127	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
42	"	28 "	" 127	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
8	"	21 September	" 133	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	Not crowded	2 vents	Yard
30	M.	22 "	" 136	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	"	"
65	"	4 "	Santa Maria, 21	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	"	2	Street and room.
73	F.	12 August	" 97	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	1	Street
84	M.	15 "	" 97	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	None	"
35	F.	17 "	" 163	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Yard
80	M.	26 September	" 164	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	2	Street
22	F.	12 August	San Michele, 16	"	"	Indifferent	"	Ground Floor	Indifferent	"	2	Street, yard
19	M.	19 "	" 16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
8	"	17 "	San Pietro, 12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 vents	Yard
30	"	11 "	Santa Lucia, 14	"	"	Good	"	1st Floor	Clean	"	2	Street, yard
33	F.	18 "	Giardino Botanico, 21	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	None	"
34	M.	23 "	" 21	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26	F.	23 September	" 58	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
20	"	18 "	" 58	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	Crowded	"	"
7	M.	17 "	" 58	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
13	F.	21 "	" 58	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
50	M.	18 "	" 58	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 vents	Yard
4	F.	17 "	" 58	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
19	M.	14 "	" 61	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
40	F.	14 "	" 61	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
38	"	2 October	" 64	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	Garden
6	"	17 September	" 70	"	"	"	Yes	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Yard
70	"	19 "	" 70	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
28	M.	20 "	" 70	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 vents	"
78	"	22 "	" 70	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26	"	19 "	Vicolo Molino, 17	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	None	"
60	"	17 "	" 19	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	"	"
80	F.	17 "	" 19	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
14	"	21 "	" 21	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1	Field
20	M.	15 "	Herba, 21	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	3	Yard
85	F.	3 October	" 34	"	"	Indifferent	Yes	1st Floor	"	"	1	Street
52	"	20 September	" 39	"	"	Good	No	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	2	"
5	M.	23 "	" 40	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	1	Yard
33	"	11 October	" 50	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Street
11	"	2 "	Herba, Vicolo 4 <sup>o</sup> , 9	"	"	Indifferent	"	"	Not clean	Crowded	None	"
75	F.	26 September	" 17	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	Not crowded	2 vents	Yard
45	M.	1 October	Herba, Vicolo San Felice 7	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	2	"
58	"	29 September	" 8	"	"	"	No	"	Indifferent	"	3	Street, yard
75	F.	19 "	San Emidio, 13	"	"	Good	Yes	"	Not clean	"	1	Yard
5	"	4 October	" 11	"	"	"	No	"	Clean	"	1	"
3	M.	27 September	" 20	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	1	Street
65	F.	17 August	Madonna della Pietà, 34	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	"
6	M.	19 September	" 80	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	Street, yard
5	"	22 August	Barone, 9	"	"	Indifferent	"	Above ground	Indifferent	"	2	"
67	"	5 September	Concezione, 24	"	"	Good	Yes	1st Floor	Clean	"	1	Yard



Cases of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—continued.

Doors : whether opening into a Common air," or into the Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Suffi- cient," or "In- sufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Common stair	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	Carried	None	Yes	"	"	Dung room cellar. Cesspool	Not supplied.	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	No	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	No	Yes	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	Entrance	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied.	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	No	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	Entrance	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied.	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
Common stair	"	"	"	Carried	Tank, under yard, empty.	"	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
Outer air	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	No	"	By hand Not supplied.	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	This man slept in the en- trance.
"	"	"	"	"	Entrance	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	Street	No	"	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	Yard	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied.	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Entrance	No	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	Yard, empty	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	No	"	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	No	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	Dung room	—	Yes	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	No	She slept in the yard.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cesspool	By hand	"	—



TABLE XIX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Malta

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in Room.	State whether the Windows were open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
82	M.	6 September	San Domenico, 13	Undrained	Unpaved	Indifferent	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Yard
60	"	23 " "	" " 51	"	"	Good	Yes	"	Indifferent	"	2 vents	"
66	F.	4 " "	" " 32	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	"	"
48	"	29 August	Vicolo Vandocno, 20	"	"	Indifferent	No	"	"	"	2	Yard and Fish
14	"	7 September	" " 50	"	"	Good	"	1st Floor	"	"	2	Street, yard
24	"	29 August	San Giovanni Vicolo 1 <sup>o</sup> , 5	"	"	Indifferent	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Yard
62	M.	19 October	" " 22	"	"	Good	Yes	1st Floor	"	"	2	Street
6	F.	2 September	Vicolo 4 <sup>o</sup> , 28	"	"	"	No	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Yard
19	M.	29 August	San Francesco, 19	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
78	F.	1 September	Nuova, 37	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	"	None	"
56	"	11 October	" " 17	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Clean	"	2	Both
45	M.	6 August	" " 36	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	None	"
58	F.	8 September	" " 37	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	None	"
6	"	19 " "	Piazza Maggiore, 8	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	1	Street
18	M.	16 " "	" " 25	"	"	"	Yes	1st Floor	"	"	1	"
80	"	18 " "	Vicolo Molina, 22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
13	"	17 " "	Piazza Santa Maria, 24	"	"	Indifferent	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Crowded	1	Yard
32	"	19 " "	Vicolo Alessandro, 2	"	"	Good	Yes	"	"	"	1 vent	"
48	F.	22 " "	Vicolo Rondo, 2	"	"	Indifferent	No	1st Floor	"	"	None	"
80	"	8 August	Reale, 82	"	"	Good	"	Ground Floor	"	Not crowded	1	Yard
6	"	13 October	" " 100	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	3	Street, garden
70	"	13 August	Tempio, 23	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	yard, Street
12	M.	16 " "	Sociba, 5	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	"	1	Yard
27	F.	29 July	" " 20	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	"	2	Street
10	M.	2 October	Vicolo Diodato, 12	"	"	Indifferent	Yes	"	"	Crowded	None	"
55	"	6 " "	Sta. Cattarina, 46	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
70	F.	22 " "	San Cirillo, 5	"	Indifferent	Indifferent	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Yard and
36	"	17 " "	" " 5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	Street, Street and
9	M.	17 September	Marsascirocco, 138	"	"	Good	"	1st Floor	"	"	2	Yard, Both
MARSASCIROCCO HARBOUR.												
36	M.	9 August	Marsascirocco, 40	Undrained	Unpaved	Indifferent	No	1st Floor	Not clean	Crowded	2	Street and
18	F.	15 " "	" " 41	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	field.
CASAL CURMI.												
15	M.	21 July	Mghierod	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	"	"	"	"
65	F.	27 August	Reale, San Giorgio, 6	Drained	"	"	Yes	"	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
4	M.	26 " "	" " 100	"	"	"	No	First Floor	"	"	1	"
11	"	26 " "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
83	F.	19 " "	" " 207	"	"	Indifferent	"	"	"	"	1	"
55	"	31 " "	" " 200	"	"	"	Yes	Mezzanine	Not clean	"	1	Yard
66	M.	17 " "	" " 219	"	"	Good	No	First Floor	Clean	"	2	Street
27	F.	31 " "	" " 222	"	"	Indifferent	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1	Yard
52	M.	23 July	" " 226	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	"
33	"	22 August	" " 297	"	"	Good	Yes	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
46	F.	14 " "	Sta. Maria, 4	"	"	"	No	"	Indifferent	"	2	Both
52	M.	17 " "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
40	"	28 July	" " 27	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	"	2 vents	Yard
60	"	31 August	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
65	F.	29 July	Vittoria, 33	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	"	None	"
60	"	20 August	" " 55	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	1	Yard



ere Cases of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—*continued.*

Doors: whether opening into a Common air," or into the water air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Suffi- cient," or "In- sufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied," &c. &c.	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	By hand	No	—
Common stair	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	Dung room	—	Yes	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	No	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	—	Yes	—
Common stair	"	Some- what brackish. Good	"	"	"	No	No	"	Dung cellar	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	House	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	By hand	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	No	Yes	Yes	Dung cellar	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	House	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	By hand	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	No	Yes	"	Dung cellar	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	No	"	Cesspool	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	This man slept in a field near Delimara.
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	Yard, empty	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	By hand	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	No	"	"	Dung cellar	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	By hand	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	No	"	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	—	Yes	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	This man was a servant in the local cholera hospital, where he slept, and was attacked by the disease.
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	By hand	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Common stair	"	Tasted badly.	"	Carried	Yard, empty	"	Yes	"	"	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
Common stair	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	—	—
—	Spring	Somewhat brackish. Good	Sufficient	Well	House	No	No	No	None	—	—	He slept in an enclosure on a threshing floor.
Outer air	Rain	"	"	Tank	Behind the house.	Yes	"	"	Common privy.	By hand	No	—
"	Spring	Brackish	"	Well	Yard	No	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	By hand	"	—
"	Rain	Good	"	Carried	Yard, water brackish.	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	House	Yes	"	"	Sink	By hand	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	Spring	Brackish	"	Well	Room	No	"	"	Dung room	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	Good	"	"	Yard	Yes	"	"	Dung cellar	—	No	—
"	Rain	"	"	Carried	Room, empty	"	"	"	Sink	By hand	Occasion- ally, yes.	This man slept in the public street on his cart.
"	Spring	Brackish	"	Tank	Yard	No	"	"	Dung room	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	Rain	Good	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Room	Yes	"	"	Sink	By hand	"	—



TABLE XIX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Malta, where

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs. 13	F.	28 August 1865.	Vittoria, 55	Drained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Yard
2	M.	17 "	" 111	"	"	"	"	First Floor	"	"	1	"
19	F.	13 "	" 127	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
44	M.	20 "	" 153	Undrained	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	2	Both
20	F.	15 "	" 154	"	"	"	Yes	"	Clean	Not crowded	2 vents	Yard
18	M.	28 "	" "	"	"	"	"	First Floor	Indifferent	"	3	Both
22	"	23 "	Vicolo 4 <sup>o</sup> , 39	Drained	"	Indifferent	No	Ground Floor	Clean	"	2 vents	Yard
80	"	19 "	Sta. Caterina, 33	"	"	Good	"	"	Indifferent	"	3	Both
52	F.	2 "	" 47	Undrained	"	Indifferent	Yes	"	Clean	"	1	Yard
51	"	10 "	" 51	Drained	"	Good	No	"	"	"	1	"
31	"	30 July	" 63	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	3 vents	"
3	M.	13 August	" 90	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	None	"
45	F.	18 "	" 92	"	"	"	"	"	"	Crowded	1	Yard
82	"	2 September	" 129	"	"	Indifferent	"	First Floor	"	Not crowded	1	"
22	M.	7 August	Don Mario, 3	"	"	"	No	Ground Floor	Indifferent	"	1	Street
33	F.	9 "	" "	"	"	"	"	First Floor	Clean	"	2	"
6	"	11 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
18	"	15 "	" 8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	None	"
2	"	7 "	" 29	"	"	Good	"	"	"	"	2	Yard
42	"	2 "	" 35	Undrained	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1 vent	"
60	"	31 July	" 55	Drained	"	Indifferent	Yes	"	"	"	1	Street
66	M.	23 October	" 69	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	"	1	Yard
40	"	6 September	Barrache, 10	"	"	Good	No	"	Indifferent	"	—	—
73	F.	31 "	" 31	"	"	Indifferent	Yes	First Floor	"	"	—	—
50	"	10 August	" 39	"	"	"	No	"	Clean	"	2 vents	Yard
48	"	16 "	" 54	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	2	Both
8	M.	17 "	" 55	"	"	Good	"	"	Indifferent	"	1	Yard
45	F.	21 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
46	"	29 "	Rossa, 33	Undrained	"	"	"	"	"	"	4 vents	Both
3	M.	13 "	" 39	"	"	"	Yes	First Floor	Clean	"	2	"
65	P.	2 "	" 68	"	"	Bad	"	Ground Floor	"	"	None	—
3	M.	27 "	" 89	Drained	"	Good	No	First Floor	"	"	2	Street
60	F.	1 "	" 112	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	None	—
18	M.	8 "	" 118	Undrained	"	"	"	First Floor	"	"	2	Street, garden
23	F.	13 "	" 132	"	"	Indifferent	"	"	"	"	2	Both
5	M.	26 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
52	F.	4 "	Vallone, 46	"	"	Good	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1 vent	Yard
86	"	9 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3	"	17 "	Raffaello, 53	Drained	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	1	"
28	"	5 "	" 57	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
55	"	7 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
22	"	7 "	S. Pietro, 1	"	"	"	Yes	First Floor	"	"	1	Terrace
57	"	16 "	" "	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	2	Both
22	"	30 "	" 3	"	"	Indifferent	"	1st Floor	"	"	2	Street
34	"	31 "	" "	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Yard
66	"	12 "	" 13	"	"	Good	No	"	"	"	2	Both
46	"	19 September	" 29	Undrained	"	Indifferent	"	"	"	"	1	Yard
26	"	8 August	Aloisio, 9	Drained	"	Good	"	"	"	"	1	"
40	M.	10 September	" 18	"	"	Indifferent	"	"	"	"	1 vent	"
4	"	13 August	S. Giorgio, 14	Undrained	"	"	"	1st Floor	Indifferent	"	2 vents	"



cases of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—continued.

Doors: whether opening into a "Common air," or into the Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Suffi- cient," or "In- sufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Room	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	No	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Sink	By hand	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	No	"	"	Dung room within the room. Cellar	—	Yes	—
Common stair	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	Spring	"	"	Well	Entrance	Yes	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
"	—	Good and brackish.	"	Carried	None	No	"	"	Dung room within the room.	—	"	—
"	Rain	Good	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Dung room	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied.	No	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	No	"	"	Dung room	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Entrance	Yes	"	Yes	Sink within the room. Dung room	By hand	Occasion- ally, yes. Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	No	"	No	"	—	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
Outer air	Spring	Brackish	"	Well	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	Rain	Good	"	Tank	"	Yes	Yes, sink	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Entrance	Yes	Yes, sink	"	"	—	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	Carried	None	No	No	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	Yes	Yes, sink	"	"	—	"	—
"	Spring	Brackish	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	"	"	"	No	No	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Garden	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Sink	—	Occasion- ally, yes. Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Garden	No	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	Spring	Brackish	"	Well	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	Rain	Good	"	Tank	"	Yes	Yes, sink	"	"	—	"	—
"	Spring	Brackish	"	Well	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	"	No	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Common stair	Rain	Good	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	—	Good and brackish.	"	Carried	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	Spring	Brackish	"	Well	Yard	Yes	"	"	Sink	By hand	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	"	Carried	None	No	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—



TABLE XIX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Malta

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained," or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs. 7	M.	1865, 14 August	S. Giorgio, 14	Undrained	Unpaved	Indifferent	No	1st Floor	Indifferent	Not crowded	2 vents	Yard
31	F.	16 "	" 14	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1	Terrace
23	M.	24 "	" 17	Drained	"	Good	"	1st Floor	Clean	"	1	Yard
32	F.	30 "	" 17	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
45	"	27 September	" 45	Undrained	"	Indifferent	"	Ground Floor	Indifferent	"	3 vents	"
60	"	17 "	" 46	"	"	Good	"	"	Clean	"	2 vents	"
30	"	20 "	"	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	2	Both
3	M.	29 August	Rocca, 1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	Field and terrace. Both
3	"	24 "	" 23	Drained	"	Indifferent	"	"	"	Crowded	2	"
84	F.	14 "	" 51	Undrained	"	Good	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	Not crowded	2	"
55	"	17 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
8	"	15 "	Piazzetta, 72	Drained	"	"	"	Mezzanine	Clean	"	2	Street
32	M.	15 "	S. Francesco, 11	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	2	Both
10	F.	16 "	S. Bartolomeo, 20	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Street
2	"	19 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
22	M.	23 "	" 61	"	"	"	Yes	1st Floor	Indifferent	"	2 vents	Yard
3	F.	19 "	" 63	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1	Street
37	M.	23 "	S. Paolo, 16	Undrained	"	Indifferent	No	"	Indifferent	"	3 vents	Both
80	"	2 September	Don Pietro, 39	"	"	Good	"	"	Clean	"	1	Yard
22	F.	23 August	" 51	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 vents	"
8	M.	25 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
76	F.	8 September	S. Benedetto, 62	Drained	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	"
58	"	29 August	" 32	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	2 vents	"
CASAL MUSTA.												
55	F.	27 July	Reale, 12	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
3	M.	30 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
70	F.	6 September	" 13	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	Garden
70	M.	11 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
51	F.	31 August	" 161	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	Street
11	M.	2 September	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
23	F.	3 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
77	M.	29 July	Speranza, 55	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	"	1	"
62	F.	5 August	S. Silvestro, 3	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	1	"
2 1/2	"	30 July	" 17	"	"	"	Yes	"	Indifferent	Crowded	2	Yard
65	M.	24 August	Molino, 32	"	"	"	No	"	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
52	F.	1 September	S. Giovanni, 26	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Entrance
50	M.	15 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
CASAL NAXARO.												
22	F.	22 July	Piazza Darnino, 7	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	Indifferent	Not crowded	1	Yard
55	"	25 "	" 7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
80	"	17 August	Santa Lucia, 10	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	None	"
51	"	25 "	" 87	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	2	Street
55	"	20 "	" 168	"	"	"	No	"	Indifferent	"	1	Yard
45	M.	23 "	" 174	"	"	Indifferent	Yes	"	"	"	1	"
63	"	27 July	" 263	"	"	Good	No	"	Clean	"	1	Street
5	"	7 August	Croci, 7	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	Crowded	1	"
42	F.	14 "	" 36	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	"	1	"
61	"	17 "	Reale, 48	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	Not crowded	1	"
50	"	8 "	" 99	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	1	Yard
45	M.	12 "	Piazza Vittoria, 15	"	"	"	Yes	Floor in a shop	Not clean	"	1	Street



ere Cases of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—continued.

Doors: Whether opening into a Common Stair, or into the Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Suffi- cient," or "In- sufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Common stair	Spring	Brackish	"	Well	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	"	Tank	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Sink	By hand	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Field	No	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	Tasted badly.	"	Carried	None	Yes	"	"	Sink	By hand	No	—
"	"	Good	"	"	"	No	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied.	"	—
"	Spring	Brackish	"	Well	Yard	No	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes, sink	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	—	—	"	Carried	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	Rain	Good	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	Spring	Brackish	"	Well	"	No	No	"	"	—	"	—
Common stair	Rain	Good	"	Tank	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	Spring	Brackish	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	Rain	Good and brackish.	"	Carried	Yard, tasted badly.	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes, sink	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	Entrance, empty.	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Entrance	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	Yard, empty	No	No	No	Dung room	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
Outer air	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, tasted badly.	"	"	"	"	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	Brackish	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	Good	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	House	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied.	No	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	No	"	"	None	—	—	—







of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—*continued*.

Cases: Whether entering into a common room or into the air.	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
er air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	Dung room	—	Yes	—
on stair	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
er air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
er air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Near house	No	No	No	Cellar	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Entrance	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied.	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	Cellar	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	Occasion-ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	Occasion-ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard, empty	"	"	"	Cellar	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	Occasion-ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	House	"	"	"	Cellar	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	Cellar	—	Occasion-ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	Garden, empty.	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Cellar	—	Yes	—
"	"	Tasted badly.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	Good	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	Occasion-ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	Yes	Cesspool	Not supplied.	No	—
"	Spring	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	No	"	No	Dung room	—	Occasion-ally, yes.	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
on stair	"	"	"	"	Entrance	"	"	"	"	—	Occasion-ally, yes.	—
er air	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	None	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied.	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	"	Yard, empty	No	"	"	Cellar	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung room	—	Occasion-ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—



TABLE XIX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Malt

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained," or "Un-drained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "In-different," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "In-different," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were com-plaind of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "In-different," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Window was open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
39	F.	13 August	Paris, 3	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Yard
49	M.	" "	" 34	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
14	"	17 "	Mamo, 16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Street
57	F.	28 "	Ebbona Vicolo, 1 <sup>o</sup> , 7	"	"	"	Yes	1st Floor	"	"	1	"
76	"	10 September	Hoffra, 11	"	"	"	No	Ground Floor	Indifferent	"	2	Yard
44	"	8 "	" 15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
8	M.	10 "	Per la Chiesa, Vicolo, 1 <sup>o</sup> , 10	"	"	Indifferent	"	"	Not clean	"	1	"
68	F.	12 "	S. Martino, Vicolo, 2 <sup>o</sup> , 1	"	"	Good	"	"	Clean	"	None	—
28	"	29 "	Molino Ghodor, 3	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	"	1 vent	Street
24	"	25 October	" 16	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	Crowded	"	Yard
56	"	" "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	Not crowded	2 vents	"
5	"	21 September	" 17	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
66	"	17 "	" 21	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	1	Street
42	"	15 "	" "	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Not clean	Crowded	2	Yard and Terrace.
78	M.	8 October	" Vicolo 1 <sup>o</sup> , 8	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Not crowded	1	Yard
73	F.	15 October	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
2 1/2	M.	17 September	Abbondonati, 13	"	"	"	Yes	1st Floor	Clean	"	1	Street
53	"	21 "	Prima Angeli, 37	"	"	"	No	Ground Floor	Indifferent	"	1	"
45	F.	11 August	Stretta, 9	"	"	"	Yes	1st Floor	Not clean	"	1	"
VIA S. GIUSEPPE.												
20	F.	8 August	S. Giuseppe, 3	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	3	Street
26	"	11 "	" 9	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Field
35	"	9 September	" 19	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	2	Street
35	"	4 "	" 21	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
35	"	17 August	" 27	"	"	"	Yes	2nd Floor	"	Crowded	1	Yard
39	"	18 "	" "	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	Not crowded	2	Court and Terrace.
15	M.	20 "	" 28	"	"	"	No	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	2	Street
67	"	26 July	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
24	F.	30 August	" 86	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Yard
21	"	12 "	" 217	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Terrace
21	M.	2 "	" 230D	"	"	"	Yes	1st Floor	"	"	1	Yard
25	"	17 "	" 240D	"	"	"	No	2nd Floor	"	"	2	Both
18	"	14 "	Delori, 13	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1	Yard
27	F.	12 "	Santa Venera, 2	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Clean	Crowded	1	"
28	"	17 "	" 8	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	Not crowded	2	Both
28	"	19 "	" "	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	1	Yard
17	"	25 July	" 24	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	1	Street
7	M.	17 August	" 53	"	"	"	"	Entrance	"	Not crowded	None	Yard
9	F.	18 "	" "	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Street
18	M.	14 "	Marsa, 3	"	"	Indifferent	Yes	Mezzanine	"	"	—	—
5	"	31 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
5	"	30 "	" 7	"	"	Good	"	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	3	Both
22	F.	14 "	" "	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	5	Street
45	M.	15 "	" "	"	"	Indifferent	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	"
19	"	19 September	" "	"	"	Good	"	1st Floor	"	Not crowded	3	Street and room.
SLIEMA.												
5	M.	17 August	Torre, 2	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
45	"	31 July	" "	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	3	—
11	"	9 August	" "	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—



re Cases of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—continued.

Doors : Whether opening into a Common Room, or into the Outer Air.	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack : "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity : "Suffi- cient," or "In- sufficient."	How obtained : "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank : "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains : "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked : "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation : "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c., &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water : "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied," &c., &c.	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack : "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Cellar	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	House	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied.	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Entrance	No	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	Garden	"	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	Cellar	—	Yes	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	House	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied.	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Garden	No	"	"	Dung room	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	House	"	"	"	Cellar	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	House	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cesspool	Not supplied.	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	No	No	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	By hand	No	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Sink	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	Court	"	Yes	Yes	Cesspool	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
Outer air	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	None	"	No	No	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank at the back of the house, Carried	House	"	"	"	Com. privy trapped.	By pipe	No	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	Cesspool	By hand	"	—
Outer air	Rain	"	"	Tank	House	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
"	"	Tasted badly. Good	"	"	Yard	No	"	"	None	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Sink	By hand	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Street	No	"	"	None	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	By hand	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	Yes	"	"	Sink	"	"	He slept on the terrace.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	No	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	None	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Occasion- ally, yes.	Cesspool	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	Spring	Brackish	"	Well	House	"	No	No	None	—	"	—
Outer air	Rain	—	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	"	Good	"	Carried	None	No	No	No	None	—	—	—
"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



TABLE XIX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Mal

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained," or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.		
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Window open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."	
CASAL ZURRICO.													
Yrs. 56	F.	8 August	Marina, 51	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	3	Creek and street.	
72	"	13 "	Ghar el lembi, 20A	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Garden	
27	"	14 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	
55	"	14 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	
3	M.	15 "	Cattedrale, 20	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	1	"	
60	F.	21 "	St. Antonio	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Room	
18	"	23 "	S. Pubblio, 2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	Street	
2	M.	27 "	S. Paolo	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	2	Street and garden.	
25	"	28 "	Piazza Ghar el lembi, 19	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	Not crowded	2	Yard and field.	
85	"	13 September	Reale, 44	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	"	1	Street	
45	F.	16 "	Ghar id Dad, 27	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Clean	"	1	Yard	
CASAL ZURRICO.													
32	F.	27 July	S. Michele, 44	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	First Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street	
37	"	1 August	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	
62	"	14 September	Piazza Maggiore, 40	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Yard	
70	M.	21 August	Spirito, 17	"	"	"	"	First Floor	"	"	None	"	
3	F.	26 "	Barriera, 2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	Both	
50	M.	1 September	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	
56	"	2 "	Nigret, ?	"	"	"	"	Entrance	Indifferent	"	1	Yard	
23	F.	16 "	S. Luigi, 22	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Clean	"	2 vents	"	
58	"	8 "	" 23	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	"	2	Both	
50	"	27 "	Reale, 49	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	1	Street	
24	"	21 October	" 62	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	"	1	Yard	
65	M.	19 September	" 84	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	2	Both	
14	F.	11 November	" 87	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	3	Yard	
70	M.	11 September	" 88	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	"	2	Street	
52	"	22 "	Regina, 60	"	"	"	No	"	Clean	"	1	Yard	
40	"	1 October	S. Pietro, 13	"	"	"	"	"	"	Crowded	None	"	
52	"	4 "	Vicolo Curvo, 4	"	"	"	"	"	"	Not crowded	"	"	
52	"	17 "	Carmine, Vicolo Scozzese, 5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	Both	
60	"	22 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	Yard, entrance	
10	"	22 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Both	
30	F.	21 "	S. Luca, 25	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	Crowded	1	Street	
8	M.	22 "	S. Bartolomeo, 28	"	"	"	Yes	"	Clean	Not crowded	1	Room	
72	"	30 "	Alessandro, 4	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	1	Yard	
60	F.	4 November	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	
SAN GIULIANO.													
23	M.	28 July	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
30	F.	15 August	Kirza	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
34	"	16 "	Collegio	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
70	"	19 "	S. Giorgio	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	Not clean	Not crowded	3	Both	
40	M.	20 "	Carmine, 12	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Clean	"	1	Street	
14	"	23 "	Torre, 19	"	"	"	Yes	Ground Floor	"	"	1	"	
CASAL GARGUR.													
54	F.	29 July	Nuovo, 19	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2 vents	Yard	
3	"	4 September	" 25	"	"	"	Yes	1st Floor	"	"	1 and 2 vents	Street	



ore Cases of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—continued.

Doors: whether ning into a Common ir," or into the uter Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Suffi- cient," or "In- sufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c., &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
uter air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	No	---
"	"	"	"	Tank	House	"	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	---
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	---
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	---
"	"	"	"	Carried	Garden, water not made use of. Garden	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	---
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Cesspool	"	No	---
"	"	"	"	"	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	"	"	---
"	"	"	"	Tank	Garden	"	"	"	"	"	"	---
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	"	---
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	No	"	"	None	"	"	---
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	Yes	Yes	Occasion- ally, yes.	Com. privy trapped.	By hand	No	---
uter air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	---	No	No	No	Dung room	---	No	---
"	"	"	"	"	---	"	"	"	"	---	"	---
"	"	"	"	Carried	Room, empty	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied	"	---
"	"	"	"	"	Garden, empty	"	"	"	"	"	"	---
"	"	"	"	"	Yard, empty	No	"	"	Dung room	---	"	---
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	---	"	---
"	"	"	"	"	Field, empty	"	"	"	"	---	"	---
"	"	"	"	"	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	---	Yes	---
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	---	No	---
"	"	"	"	"	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cesspool	Not supplied	Yes	---
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	---	Occasion- ally, yes	---
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	---	"	---
"	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	"	"	"	Cellar	---	No	---
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	---	"	---
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Dung room	---	"	---
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	---	"	---
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Cellar	---	Occasion- ally, yes	---
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung room	---	No	---
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	---	"	---
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	---	"	---
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	---	"	---
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	---	"	---
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	---	Yes	---
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	---	No	---
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	---	"	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
uter air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Enclosure	No	No	No	None	---	---	---
"	"	"	"	"	Under House	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	By hand	No	---
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	---	"	---
uter air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	---	No	---
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	---	---	"	---



TABLE XIX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Malta

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Window open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs. 38	F.	1855. 23 August	Reale, 30	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	3	Both
9	M.	31 "	" 40	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Entrance
47	"	2 September	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
56	"	24 "	Ferdinando, 15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
CASAL GUDIA.												
28	M.	31 July	Reale, Vicolo 7 <sup>o</sup> , 129	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Yard
21	"	12 September	Santa Maria, Vicolo 2 <sup>o</sup> , 5	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	"	"
11	"	21 "	" " 5	"	"	"	"	Open Passage	"	"	"	"
22	"	17 "	Annunziata, 9	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	2	Street
62	"	1 October	Via Chircop, 2	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Indifferent	"	2 vents	"
CASAL AXIAK.												
44	F.	20 September	S. Filippo, 30	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	None	Entrance and yard.
2	M.	21 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	F.	31 August	" 32	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	2 vents	Yard
42	"	2 September	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
14	"	5 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
35	M.	20 October	" 38	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	"
81	F.	10 August	" 69	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Both
1 1/2	"	13 September	" Vicolo, 1 <sup>o</sup> , 6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	None	"
60	"	18 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
30	"	" "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Both
20	M.	25 "	Santa Maria, 27	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
55	"	1 October	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
52	F.	13 August	Vicolo Manderaggio, 17	"	"	"	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Both
42	"	28 "	" 20	"	"	"	Yes	Ground Floor	"	"	None	"
25	"	3 October	" 24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 vents	Yard
64	M.	4 September	Santa Maria, Vicolo 4 <sup>o</sup> , 18	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	1	"
35	F.	30 October	Vicolo Concezione, 19	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	Crowded	3 vents	Both
75	"	" August	" 39	"	"	"	No	"	"	Not crowded	1	Yard
52	"	13 "	S. Paolo, 6	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	2	Both
63	M.	19 September	" 16	"	"	"	No	1st Floor	"	"	1	Street
6	F.	4 October	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
10	M.	5 "	" 28	"	"	"	"	Open Passage	"	"	"	"
89	F.	5 "	" 36	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1	Street
40	M.	17 "	Chiesa, 6	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Clean	"	3	"
CASAL PAOLA.												
49	F.	7 August	Piazza Paola, 29	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
10	M.	12 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
CASAL TARXIEN.												
63	F.	9 September	Santa Maria, 17	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	3	Both
27	"	8 August	" 25	"	"	"	Yes	1st Floor	Indifferent	"	2	"
23	"	10 November	" 67	"	"	"	No	"	Clean	"	1	Street
4	"	15 August	Piazza Britannica, Vicolo 3 <sup>o</sup> , 8	"	"	Indifferent	Yes	Ground Floor	"	"	2	Both



here Cases of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—continued.

Doors : whether opening into a "Common stair," or into the Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack : "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity : "Suffi- cient," or "In- sufficient."	How obtained : "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank : "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains : "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked : "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation : "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water : "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack : "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Cellar	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
This was a fisherman who slept on a boat at St. Paul's Bay, whence he was brought to his house, already attacked with cholera.												—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	No	"	"	None	—	—	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	Yard, empty	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	Not supplied.	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	No	"	"	—	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Cesspool	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Cellar	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	—	Occasion-ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied.	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	No	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Pigsty	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	—	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Cellar	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung room	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Entrance	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied.	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	Occasion-ally, yes.	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	No	"	"	None	—	—	—
Common stair	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	—	—
Outer air	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—



TABLE XIX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Malta

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.		
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows were open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."	
1865.													
1	M.	17 August	Piazza Britannica, Vicolo 37, 8	Undrained	Unpaved	Indifferent	Yes	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Both	
26	F.	18 "	" " 8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	
10	M.	16 "	" " 20	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	"	1	Yard	
11	"	25 "	Scintill, 42	"	"	Good	No	"	"	"	1	"	
30	"	28 "	Skajak, 22	"	"	Indifferent	"	1st Floor	Clean	"	2	Street and terrace.	
33	F.	27 "	Betta, 7	"	"	Good	Yes	"	"	"	2	"	
CASAL SIGGIEUL.													
70	M.	29 August	Santa Margarita, 27	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1 and 1 vent	Yard	
30	"	10 "	" 29	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	"	1	"	
54	"	6 October	" 43	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Clean	"	1	"	
6	F.	16 September	" 55	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	2	Both	
3	"	24 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	
60	"	"	" 57	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	Yard and terrace.	
2	M.	"	" 114	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Terrace	
45	"	3 October	" 146	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Not clean (oven).	"	1	Street	
83	"	16 "	Via Notabile, 2	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Clean	"	1 vent	Yard and garden.	
40	F.	22 August	S. Giovanni, Vicolo 1 <sup>o</sup> , 6	"	"	Indifferent	Yes	"	Indifferent	Crowded	None	"	
60	M.	31 "	" 45	"	"	Good	No	Ground Floor	Clean	"	2 vents	Yard	
90	F.	28 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
60	"	13 September	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
23	"	15 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
70	"	18 "	" 24	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	Not crowded	2	"	
60	"	24 "	" 26	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	
35	M.	25 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	
1	"	22 "	" 28	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	"	
32	"	18 October	" 34	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	2	Street	
90	F.	20 September	" 35	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	"	
27	M.	13 "	S. Giovanni, Vicolo 2 <sup>o</sup> , 1	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	1	Garden	
26	F.	18 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	
4	M.	11 August	S. Giacomo, 20	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Yard	
83	F.	28 September	Reale, Vicolo el Kejet, 28	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 and 1 vent	Street	
30	M.	13 "	" 30	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 and 1 vent	Street, yard	
83	F.	25 "	" 31	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Yard	
50	"	18 "	" 111	"	"	"	"	Mezzanine	"	"	1	Street	
60	M.	14 "	Seconda Ramia, 16	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Indifferent	"	1	"	
2	F.	19 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	
55	M.	23 August	" 29	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Not clean	"	2	Yard and garden	
60	F.	16 September	Parrocchiale, 5	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	1	Street	
33	M.	17 October	" 10	"	"	"	Yes	Wooden Floor in a shop.	"	"	1	"	
40	F.	18 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	
73	"	19 August	" 44	"	"	"	No	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1	"	
4	"	12 September	Di Mezzo, Vicolo 4 <sup>o</sup> , 3	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	2	Both	
20	"	18 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	None	"	
56	"	2 October	" 10	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	2	Street	
21	"	30 August	Piazza S. Nicolo, Vicolo 1 <sup>o</sup> , 5	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Indifferent	"	2 vents	Yard	
65	"	24 September	Molino, 42	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	None	"	
24	M.	17 October	Nuova, 42	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Clean	"	2	Both	
30	"	20 "	Parroco, 14	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	2	Street	



ere Cases of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—continued.

Doors: whether opening into a Common air," or into the Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: " Good," " Clear," " Muddy," " Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: " Suf- ficient," or " In- sufficient."	How obtained: " Drawn from Tank," or " From Well," " Carried," " Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: " Under Room," or " House," " Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: " Yes," or " No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: " Yes," or " No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation: " Open Sink," or " Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: " By Pipe," " By Hand," " Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: " Yes," or " No."	
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	Yes	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	No	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	Dung room	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung room	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	House	"	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Entrance	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard, empty	"	"	"	Dung room	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	House, water tasted badly.	"	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Entrance	"	"	"	Dung room	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	Room	"	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	House	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	None	—	—	—



TABLE XIX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Mal

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c. and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.		
Age	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Window open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."	
CASAL CRENDI.													
Yrs. 21	F.	1865. 9 August	Angolo, 9	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	Not clean	Not crowded	None	—	
25	M.	30 September	Parrocchiale, 15	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	Crowded	1	Street	
CASAL LUCA.													
28	M.	1 October	Britannica, 54	Undrained	Unpaved	Indifferent	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Crowded	None	—	
52	"	8 September	" 65	"	"	Good	"	1st Floor	"	Not crowded	1	Garden	
26	F.	9 October	St. Andrea, 20	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Yard	
28	"	15 September	" 60	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	3	Both	
9	M.	19 September	San Andrea, 62	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 vents	Yard	
1 1/2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
53	"	17 October	" 73	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	2	"	
46	F.	24 September	Carminio, 62	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	Crowded	1	Street	
74	"	27 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	
55	M.	20 "	" 158	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	Not crowded	1	"	
10	F.	20 October	" 175	"	"	Indifferent	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Yard	
60	"	24 September	S. Giorgio, 24	"	"	Good	"	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street and passage	
52	M.	22 "	" 36	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	2 vents	Yard	
50	"	1 October	"	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	1	Garden	
54	"	6 "	Parrocchiale, 40	"	"	Bad	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	2	Both	
35	"	6 "	Piazza Chiesa, 43	"	"	Indifferent	"	"	"	Crowded	1	Yard	
MELLEHA.													
22	F.	12 August	Parroco, 8	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street	
27	M.	20 September	Piazza Melleha, 14	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	"	"	
ST. PAUL'S BAY.													
3	M.	15 August	Chiesa, ?	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street	
CASAL SAFI.													
40	F.	19 October	S. Paolo, 6	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	Clean (damp).	Crowded	None	—	
5	"	10 "	S. Giuseppe, Vicolo 1 <sup>a</sup> , 2	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	"	—	
24	M.	14 "	" 22	"	"	"	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1	Yard	
CASAL CHIRCOP.													
75	F.	17 August	Vicolo S. Andrea, 3	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	Yes	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Not crowded	None	—	
CASAL DINGLI.													
44	M.	28 August	Concezione, 7	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	Yes	1st Floor	Clean	Crowded	1	Field	



where Cases of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—continued.

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," &c.	Quantity: "Suffi- cient," or "In- sufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation: "Open Sink," "Common Privy," &c., &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	Yard, empty	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	No	"	"	Dung cellar	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	House	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	Entrance	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	Room	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	None	—	—	—
Outer air	Spring	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	Rain	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	None	—	—	—
Outer air	Spring	Good	Sufficient	Tank	House	Yes	No	No	Com. privy, trapped.	By hand	No	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Entrance	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	No	"	"	Dung room	—	Yes	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	—	Yes	—
Common stair	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	—	Yes	—



TABLE XX.—STATISTICAL RETURN showing the SANITARY CONDITION of DWELLINGS in VILLAGES of GOZO,

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c. and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceiling, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.		
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."	
CASAL NEUCHIA.													
Yrs.		1865.											
17	F.	24 July	Santa da Cianga, 5	Undrained	Unpaved	Yard, indifferent.	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2 4 vents	Yard & garden, yard & terrace, Garden	
47	"	30 "	" 18	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	
66	"	26 "	" 22	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	"	1 2 vents	Street, yard	
32	"	26 "	Sansun, 2	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	1 vent	"	
54	"	31 "	Chiesa, 24	"	"	Good	"	Ground Floor	"	"	2 vents	Yard	
3	"	31 "	Santa Teodora, 11	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	Crowded	"	"	
15	"	5 August	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
10	"	31 July	S. Giovanni, 21	"	"	Yard, indifferent.	"	"	"	"	"	"	
24	M.	28 "	Santa Maria, 8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
35	F.	7 August	Santa Caterina, 51	"	"	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	3	Both and garden.	
90	"	13 "	San Pubblio, 9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5 vents	Garden and yard.	
40	"	23 "	Hamsira, 69	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	Crowded	1 2 vents	Street, yard	
15	M.	24 "	Hamsin, 14	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	4 vents	Both	
35	F.	1 September	Baccari, 7	"	"	Yard, indifferent.	"	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street and garden.	
70	"	2 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	
30	"	25 August	" 8	"	"	Good	"	"	"	"	3	Both and garden.	
70	"	25 "	Gharis, 2	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Indifferent	"	3 vents	Both	
60	"	14 September	Reale, 6	"	"	Yard, bad	"	1st Floor	Clean	"	2	"	
RABATO.													
64	M.	5 August	Via Garbo, 49	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	Yes	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	4	Both	
8	F.	8 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
16	"	28 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
70	M.	8 "	Wairungi, 10	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	"	
59	"	15 "	" 30	"	"	"	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	2 vents	Street	
50	F.	25 "	" 46	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	Not crowded	2	"	
28	F.	15 September	" 48	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	2	"	
41	M.	19 August	Monti di Pietà	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	Street, terrace, and hospital corridor.	
40	"	23 "	Conservatorio, 34	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	"	None	"	
64	"	9 "	" 44	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	1	Field	
6	"	4 September	" 45	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	Crowded	None	"	
14	"	11 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
80	F.	17 August	" 63	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street	
45	M.	9 "	Fontana, 100	"	"	Bad	Yes	"	Not clean	Crowded	1	"	
65	"	9 "	Castello, 7	"	"	Good	No	"	Clean	Not crowded	1	"	
67	F.	7 September	" 19	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Yard	
35	M.	9 August	Assunta, 17	Drained	"	Yard, bad	"	"	Indifferent	Crowded	2	Both	
35	"	24 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	
50	"	2 September	" 27	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	Not crowded	2	"	
29	"	6 August	" 38	"	"	Good	Yes	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	1 vent	Street	
75	"	6 September	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
50	"	21 August	Carità, 8	"	"	"	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	"	
14	M.	"	" 20	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	Yard and terrace.	
82	F.	11 "	" 37	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Yard	
15	"	22 September	" 47	"	"	Yard, bad	Yes	"	Indifferent	"	2	Both	



here CASES of CHOLERA occurred, during the EPIDEMIC of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio).

Doors : whether opening into a "Common air," or into the Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack : " Good," " Clear," " Muddy," " Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity : " Suf- ficient," or " In- sufficient."	How obtained : " Drawn from Tank," or " From Well," " Carried," " Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank : " Under Room," or " House," " Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains : " Yes," or " No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked : " Yes," or " No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation : " Open Sink," or " Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water : " By Pipe," " By Hand," " Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack : " Yes," or " No."	
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	—	Dung room	Not sup- plied.	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Garden	"	"	No	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	None	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Dung room	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Garden	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not sup- plied.	"	—
Water air	Rain	Tasted badly.	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Cellar	—	"	—
"	Aqueduct	Good	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	No	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Under room	"	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Common stair	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	No	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung room	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Yard	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Garden	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	Sink	By hand	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
Outer air	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard, empty	"	"	"	Cesspool	—	"	—



TABLE XX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Go

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State whether in open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."	State whether the Window affected Room.
Yrs.		1863.										
23	M.	2 September	Carita, Vicolo 2°, 97	Drained	Indifferent	Indifferent	Yes	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street and terrace.
30	F.	29 August	Arcepote, 4	"	Unpaved	Good	No	"	"	"	1	Street
75	"	12 "	" 10	"	"	Indifferent	Yes	"	Not clean	Crowded	3	Both
46	M.	11 "	" 17	"	"	"	No	"	Clean	Not crowded	2	"
40	F.	4 September	" 32	"	"	Yard, bad	Yes	"	Not clean	Crowded	1	Terrace
18	"	5 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
55	"	26 August	" 35	"	"	Indifferent	"	"	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street
6	M.	17 "	" 41	"	"	"	"	"	"	Crowded	1	Garden
50	F.	16 "	" 50	"	"	"	No	"	"	Not crowded	1	Yard
70	M.	12 "	" 68	"	"	Good	"	Entrance	"	"	None	"
30	F.	13 "	" 70	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	1	"
60	"	12 "	Belligha, 22	Undrained	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	Field
40	"	16 "	Piazza St. Agostino, 10	Drained	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Yard
67	"	24 "	" 14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Street
10	M.	12 "	" 15	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	"	1 vent	Yard
66	"	16 "	" 19	"	"	"	Yes	Ground Floor	Clean	"	2 vents	"
78	"	14 "	S. Giovanni, 18	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	"	None	"
60	"	15 "	Nuova, 18	"	"	"	No	1st Floor	Clean	"	2	Both
14	F.	3 September	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
78	"	14 August	" 35	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1	Street
31	M.	26 "	Ghain Katet, 8	Undrained	"	"	"	1st Floor	Indifferent	"	1	Garden
30	F.	29 "	" 14	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	1	"
60	"	5 September	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
40	"	29 August	" 27	"	"	"	Yard, bad	"	"	"	1	Field
1	F.	20 August	" 45	"	"	"	No	Ground Floor	"	"	5 vents	Yard and garden.
54	"	25 "	" 52	"	"	Yard indifferent.	"	1st Floor	"	"	1	Street
58	"	28 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
4	M.	8 September	Mercato, 5	Drained	"	Good	"	"	"	"	2	"
60	F.	17 August	Via Zebbug, 20	Undrained	"	Yard, bad	Yes	"	"	"	1	"
20 days	"	24 September	Manderaggio, 7	Drained	"	Indifferent	"	"	Indifferent	"	2	Yards
64	"	9 August	" 11	"	"	"	No	"	Clean	"	1	Yard
60	"	2 September	" 28	"	"	Bad	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	2	Street
53	M.	14 August	" 37	Undrained	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	Crowded	"	Yard
40	F.	20 "	" 30	"	"	"	"	"	"	Not crowded	1	"
80	M.	1 September	" 45	Drained	"	"	"	"	"	Crowded	1	Street
60	F.	22 August	Stretta, 15	Undrained	"	Good	"	"	Clean	Not crowded	1	Open passage
6	"	5 September	" 22	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	"	"	1	Street
35	"	9 "	" "	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	2	"
3	"	15 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
30	M.	22 August	Via Kerum, 4	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	Crowded	2	Both
50	F.	22 "	Providenza, 14	"	"	Indifferent	Yes	"	Clean	Not crowded	3	"
55	"	24 "	S. Giorgio, Vicolo, 62	"	"	"	No	Ground Floor	"	"	2	Yard
63	M.	24 September	Piazza Sta. Sabina, 22	Drained	"	Yard, indifferent	"	1st Floor	"	"	2	"
67	"	25 August	" 24	"	"	Good	"	"	"	"	4	Both
7	F.	20 "	Dietro St. Agostino, 14	Undrained	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Street
40	"	30 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
14	"	12 September	Biblioteca, 50	Drained	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
28	M.	13 "	Pieta, 49	"	Paved	"	Yes	"	Indifferent	"	2	"
76	F.	20 August	Porta Reale, 11	Undrained	Unpaved	"	"	Ground Floor	Clean	"	None	"
3	M.	16 "	Bein it-fali ?	"	"	Entrance, bad	Yes	1st Floor	"	"	2	Both



ere Cases of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—continued.

Doors: whether opening into a Common air, or into the outer Air.	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Common stair	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Not supplied. By hand	No	Died at 37, Strada Chiesa, Casal Garbo.
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	Sink	"	"	"
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	None	"	Yes	Yes	Cesspool	"	"	"
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	No	No	"	"	"	"
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Yard, water brackish.	No	"	"	Dung cellar	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Entrance	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied By hand	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	Sink in affected room. No	"	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	Dung room	"	No	"
"	"	"	"	"	Entrance	"	"	"	Dung cellar	"	"	"
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	None	Yes	"	"	Sink	By hand	"	"
"	Rain	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	Dung room	"	"	"
Common stair	Aqueduct	"	"	"	Entrance, water bad.	"	"	"	Dung cellar	"	"	"
Outer air	Rain	"	"	"	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	"
Common stair	Aqueduct	"	"	"	Yard, water bad.	"	"	"	"	"	No	"
Outer air	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	Open gully.	"	"	"	Yes	"
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	Yes	"	Yes	Cesspool	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	Tank	Entrance	"	No	No	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	Under room	"	"	"	Sink	By hand	No	"
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Under house, empty.	No	"	"	Dung cellar	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	Yard, water bad.	"	"	"	Dung room	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	Dung cellar	"	Yes	"
Outer air	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Dung room	"	No	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, water bad.	No	"	"	Dung room	"	Yes	"
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Stable	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, water brackish.	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	"	No	"
"	Aqueduct	"	"	"	None	No	"	"	Dung room	"	Yes	"
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Outer air	"	"	"	"	Yard, near house.	"	"	"	Corner of yard.	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	Yard, water brackish.	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	"	No	"
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	"	"	"	Not supplied.	"	"
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	None	No	"	"	Dung cellar	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung room	"	Yes	"
"	Rain	Brackish	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Dung cellar	"	No	"
"	Aqueduct	Good	"	Carried	Yard, water bad	"	"	"	Dung room	"	"	"
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	"	"	"
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Under house	No	"	"	Dung room	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	Yard empty	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied	"	"
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	None	No	"	"	None	"	"	"
"	Rain	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"







where Cases of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—continued.

Doors: whether opening into a Common air, or into the outer Air.	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Suffi- cient," or "In- sufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	Spring	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Garden	"	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	Well	"	"	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	Dung cellar	—	Occasion- ally, yes	—
"	Spring	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	Rain	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	—	—
"	Spring	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	Well	Garden	"	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yard	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung room	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	Spring	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung room	—	—	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	—	"	"	"	Garden	—	No	—
"	Spring	"	"	Well	Yard	"	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Under house	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied.	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—



TABLE XX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Goa

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained," or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Window open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1885.										
15	F.	18 August	Cenc, 11	Undrained	Unpaved	Yard, indifferent.	No.	1st Floor.	Clean	Not crowded	2	Field
66	M.	23 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
33	F.	24 "	37	"	"	Good	"	"	"	"	2	Field, open passage.
20	"	13 "	?	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1 vent. 2 vents	Yard
44	M.	16 "	Munzar, 1	"	"	Yard, bad	Yes	1st Floor	Indifferent	"	"	Yard, garden
35	F.	31 "	9	"	"	Yard, indifferent.	?	"	"	Crowded	1, 2 vents	Street, yard
3	"	5 September	"	"	"	"	?	"	"	"	"	"
15	M.	26 August	29	"	"	Yard, bad	Yes	"	Clean	Not crowded	"	Yard
44	F.	11 September	26	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	Crowded	"	Street
7	"	17 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
25	"	21 August	66	"	"	Yard, indifferent.	"	"	Not clean	Not crowded	2	Street and field
3	M.	26 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
55	F.	16 September	71	"	"	Good	No	"	Clean	"	1	Street
75	M.	12 August	Zabhetta, 6	"	"	Yard, bad	Yes	"	Indifferent	"	1, 2 vents	Garden, yard
15	F.	22 September	9	"	"	Good	No	"	Clean	"	2, 2 vents	Field, yard
60	M.	27 August	Saguna, 19	"	"	Yard, bad	Yes	"	Indifferent	"	1	Street
66	F.	29 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
38	"	29 "	21	"	"	"	"	"	"	Crowded	3	Garden
80	"	23 September	Chieso, 11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	Field
MARSALFORN.												
55	M.	18 August	"	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Crowded	1	Street
27	F.	11 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Not crowded	1	Bay
CASAL GARBO.												
78	M.	8 August	Torre, 1	Undrained	Unpaved	Yard, bad	?	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Field
52	F.	3 October	15	"	"	Good	No	"	"	"	1	Street
52	"	30 September	21	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
82	M.	2 October	S. Lorenzo, 2	"	"	Yard, indifferent.	"	"	Indifferent	"	1 vent	Yard
70	M.	18 September	S. Lorenzo, 16	"	"	Good	"	"	Clean	"	1	Field
50	F.	19 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
50	"	24 "	25	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Indifferent	"	None	"
50	M.	2 "	30	"	"	Yard, bad	?	1st Floor	Clean	Crowded	1	Field
80	"	27 "	43	"	"	Good	No	"	Indifferent	Not crowded	2	"
3	F.	26 "	54	"	"	Yard, bad	Yes	"	"	"	1	Street
14	M.	29 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
50	"	2 "	Wileg, 6	"	"	Good	No	"	Clean	"	1	"
65	F.	12 "	27	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
23	M.	16 "	Fungus Rock, 4	"	"	Yard, indifferent.	"	"	"	"	2	"
11	F.	6 "	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 vent	Yard
40	M.	19 "	"	"	"	Good	"	"	"	"	1	"
4	F.	7 "	Scleri, 8	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	Crowded	2	Both
5	"	15 "	Trux, 17	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	Not crowded	1	"
1	M.	14 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
27	F.	14 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
23	M.	15 October	Wied Meril, 12	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	"	1	Street
72	F.	7 "	13	"	"	"	Yes	"	Clean	"	2	"
50	"	19 September	Blata, 35	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	"	1	"



here Cases of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—continued.

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Suffi- cient," or "In- sufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Under house	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	Not supplied.	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	No	"	"	None	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	Corner of yard.	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Garden	"	"	"	Dung room	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Garden, empty.	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Garden, empty.	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Died at 19, Strada Soguna.
"	Spring	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	Spring	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	None	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Garden	"	"	"	Dung room	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Spring	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	"	Yard, water not used.	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	None	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	House	Yes	"	"	Sink	By hand	No	Died at 12, Strada Carità, Rabat.
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Garden	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung cellar	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	None	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Garden	"	"	"	Dung room	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	"	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Garden	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Entrance, empty.	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Garden, water not used.	"	"	"	Dung room, garden.	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Dung cellar	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung room	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	No	—



TABLE XX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings, in Villages of Gozo

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.		
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows were open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."	
BIRBULA (a hamlet near C. Garbo).													
Yrs. 25	M.	1865, 9 October	7	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street	
52	F.	16 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	
50	M.	16 "	9	"	"	"	"	"	Very clean	"	2	Garden and field.	
65	"	16 "	13	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	1	Garden	
80	"	19 "	22	"	"	"	"	"	Very clean	"	1	Field	
57	F.	20 September	35	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	1	"	
MUNXAR (a hamlet near C. Sannat).													
64	M.	26 September	12	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	Not clean	Not crowded	1	Yard	
14	F.	12 August	24	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	1	Street	
45	"	22 "	28	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	3 vents	Both	
59	"	19 October	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
39	"	11 September	30	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	1	Street	
3	M.	3 "	38	"	"	"	Yes	"	Indifferent	"	1	Garden	
SANTA PIETRA (a hamlet near C. Garbo).													
75	M.	28 August	26	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	Indifferent	Not crowded	1	Terrace	
45	F.	1 September	44	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	"	1	Field	
KERCEN (a hamlet near Rabato).													
88	M.	2 September	Peipa, 3	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	Yes	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Yard and terrace.	
36	F.	2 "	Santa Maria, 4	"	"	"	No	"	Not clean	Crowded	1	Yard	
11	"	8 "	" 14	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	Not crowded	1	Garden	
75	M.	10 "	S. Gregorio, 16	"	"	"	Yes	Basement	Not clean	Crowded	None	"	
55	"	7 "	" 17	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
59	F.	20 August	" 21	"	"	"	No	1st Floor	Clean	Crowded	1	Street	
35	"	20 September	" 26	"	"	"	"	"	"	Not crowded	1	"	
6	M.	9 August	Ghadin Tuta, 3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
70	F.	24 "	" 8	"	"	"	Yes	"	Not clean	Crowded	2	Street and garden.	
20	"	2 September	" 14	"	"	"	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2 vents	Yard	
65	M.	14 August	" 2	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	4 vents	Both	
40	F.	29 "	Annunziata, 21	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	"	None	"	
SANTA LUCIA (a hamlet near Kerken).													
35	F.	9 Sept.	Santa Lucia, 34	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	4 vents	Yard and garden.	
13	M.	16 August	Saro, 22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
CASAL ZEBBUG.													
56	F.	27 August	Chiesa, 2	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street	
55	"	6 October	Ghain Melel, 19	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	Crowded	1	Field	
26	M.	10 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	
5	F.	18 September	Punta, 1	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Clean	"	3 vents	Both	
30	"	23 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
48	M.	27 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
62	F.	2 October	" 2	"	"	"	Yes	1st Floor	"	Not crowded	1	Street, yard.	
53	F.	4 September	" 30	"	"	"	No	"	Indifferent	Not crowded	2 vents	Garden	
55	M.	18 "	Sellum, 1	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Field	
49	F.	29 "	Camus, 1	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	3	Yard	
28	"	3 October	"	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	1	Garden	
28	M.	8 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	
60	"	27 September	Scapuccina, 12	"	"	"	No	1st Floor, open passage.	"	"	"	"	



here Cases of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—continued.

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Suffi- cient," or "In- sufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	Yard, water tasted badly.	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Garden and yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Field	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	Spring	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	Dung room	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Entrance	No	No	No	Dung room	—	Yes	—
"	Spring	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Garden, water tasted badly.	"	"	"	Dung room	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not visited.
Outer air	Spring	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	Dung cellar	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard, empty	"	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard, water tasted badly.	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	Spring	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
Outer air	Spring	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	Dung cellar	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung room	—	"	Slept on the terrace.
Outer air	Spring	Good	Sufficient	Well	Garden	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	—	Occasion- ally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	"	No	"	"	Dung room	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Well	"	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	Well	Garden	"	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	—	"	—



TABLE XX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Goz

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attached.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Un-drained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "In-different," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "In-different," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mazzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "In-different," "or Not Clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.		
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Window open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."	
CHAJAR (a few houses between C. Zebbug and Marsalforn Bay).													
Yrs. 3	M.	21 August 1865.	" " " " " "	Un-drained	Un-paved	Good	Yes	1st Floor	Indifferent	Not crowded	2	Field	
49	F.	23 "	" " " " " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	
57	M.	23 "	" " " " " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	
25	F.	28 "	" " " " " "	"	"	"	No	"	Clean	"	2	Yard and terrace.	
GHASRI (a hamlet between C. Zebbug, Mt. Gior-dan, and Mt. Ghammar).													
27	F.	23 September	Faro, 18 " " " "	Un-drained	Un-paved	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Garden	
25	"	9 "	" 32 " " " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Field	
GHAMMAR (a hamlet near C. Garbo).													
49	F.	29 September	Ghammar, 29 " " " "	Un-drained	Un-paved	Good	Yes	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1. 2 vents	Street, yard	
70	M.	3 October	" 27 " " " "	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	1	Garden	
14	F.	5 "	" " " " " "	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	"	1	Terrace	
40	M.	1 "	" 41 " " " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	Crowded	1. 2 vents	Street, yard	

TABLE XXI.—SHOWING the SANITARY CONDITION of AFFECTED QUARTERS, together with CASES and

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhea.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
Plague Hospital	Royal Artillery	Henry Forrester	20	—	—	28 June	Recovered	Ground Floor	2	Married quarters. Married
Tents at Salvatore Counterguard.	"	James Whitfield	36	—	—	7 July	Recovered from cholera, and died of pneumonia.	"	Tent	
Fort Tigne	"	William Funnell	39	—	—	9 " "	19 July	1st Floor	17	421
St. Elmo	"	William Crook	29	—	—	16 " "	17 " "	"	14	555
"	"	Edward Dabbs	25	—	—	17 " "	Recovered	Ground Floor	5	495
St. James Cavalier	"	George Garment	29	—	—	20 " "	22 July	"	5	882
Private Lodgings, Floriana.	"	Edward Stokes	39	—	—	21 " "	22 " "	—	—	—
St. James Cavalier	"	William Bourdell	27	—	—	25 " "	Recovered	Ground Floor	6	585
Marsamuscetto	"	Charles Granger	29	—	—	26 " "	30 July	"	2	890
St. James Cavalier	"	William Morgan	33	—	—	30 " "	30 " "	"	1	585
St. Salvatore	"	Henry Bowley	29	—	—	1 August	1 August	"	3 Married quarters Band Hut, 1 A.	—
St. Elmo	"	George Hopwood	29	—	—	7 " "	7 " "	"	9	1,090
St. Salvatore	"	Samuel Segars	27	—	—	13 " "	14 " "	"	14	606
St. Elmo	"	Edward Pugh	29	—	—	26 " "	Recovered	"	9	495
Fort Tigne	"	William Wilson	25	—	—	1 Sept.	2 Sept.	"	6	527
Marsamuscetto	"	George Bourne	25	—	—	20 " "	21 " "	"	2	890
"	"	John Boddell	38	—	—	18 Oct.	Recovered	1st Floor	1	890
St. Elmo	"	James Mather	31	—	—	21 " "	"	Ground Floor	3 Hat	1,090
St. Angelo	"	William Savage	26	—	—	12 Nov.	"	"	14	542
"	"	Thomas Silley	30	26 June	Recovered	—	—	"	7	545
St. James Cavalier	"	Frances Monk	25	4 July	"	—	—	1st Floor	5	882



where Cases of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—continued.

Doors : whether opening into a "Common air," or into the Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						REMARKS.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack : " Good," " Clear," " Muddy," " Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity : " Suffi- cient," or " In- sufficient."	How obtained : " Drawn from Tank," or " From Well," " Carried," " Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank : " Under Room," or " House," " Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains : " Yes," or " No."	Whether any open Gully or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked : " Yes," or " No."	Any Smell from such Gully or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommo- dation : " Open Sink," or " Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water : " By Pipe," " By Hand," " Not supplied," &c. &c.	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack : " Yes," or " No."	
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	Yard, water not used.	No	No	No	Dung room	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	House	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	Yard, water tasted badly.	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Garden and yard, water tasted badly.	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—

(Signed) ANTHONY GHIO, M.D.,  
Chief Police Physician, and Physician  
to the Lazaretto.

#### DEATHS from DIARRHŒA and CHOLERA among TROOPS at MALTA, during the EPIDEMIC of 1865.

State of Ventilation : " Sufficient," " In- sufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Lime- washed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbour- hood of Quarter : " Good," " In- different," " Bad."	REMARKS.
	From " Drains," or " Gulleys."	From " Latrines."	From " Filthy Neighbour- hood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity : " Sufficient," or " In- sufficient."	Quality : " Good," " Clear," " Muddy," " Tasted badly."			
Sufficient	Drains	Latrines	Filthy sea shore.	No	Rain water tank, Aqueduct	Sufficient	Good	—	Bad	Near the ill-drained Lam- retto.
"	No	No	No	"	Tanks	"	Muddy	2 months	Good	Tents occupied by mar- ried soldiers and their families removed from Plague Hospital. Bad streets near.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Insufficient	Drains	Latrines	Yes	Filthy ditch	"	"	Tasted badly	"	Indifferent	—
"	No	No	No	No	"	—	—	—	"	At Floriana.
"	Drains	Latrines	Yes	Ditch	"	Sufficient	Tasted badly	2 months	"	—
"	No	No	No	No	Aqueduct	"	Good	"	"	Near Mandaragrio.
"	Drains	Latrines	Yes	Ditch	Tank	"	Tasted badly	"	"	—
Sufficient	No	No	No	No	"	"	Good	"	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 months	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Muddy	4 "	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	Aqueduct	"	Good	"	Indifferent	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Tanks	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Tasted badly	5 months	Good	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	Rain water in tanks.	"	"	1 month	"	—
Insufficient	Drains	Latrines	Yes	Ditch	"	"	"	2 months	Indifferent	Lime was thrown over the sewage in the ditch, but without any marked effect.



TABLE XXI.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
St. James Cavalier	Royal Artillery	William Boes	24	10 July	Recovered	—	—	1st Floor	6	585
Upper St. Elmo	"	Harry Nicholson	29	15 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	7	480
St. Elmo	"	Benjamin Court	27	8 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	17	535
Hired House	"	Andrew Lagan	28	14 "	"	—	—	—	—	—
St. Elmo	"	John Edwards	24	16 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	14	535
Fort Salvatore	"	William Mitchell	30	15 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	1	584
St. Elmo	"	Joseph Walden	33	20 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	14	535
"	"	Robert Smith	28	15 "	"	—	—	"	15	534
Ricasoli	"	Richard Manning	30	20 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	2	612
St. Elmo	"	Andrew Menger	23	20 "	"	—	—	"	37	553
"	"	Stephen Reid	31	25 "	"	—	—	"	5	403
"	"	James Leach	27	25 "	"	—	—	"	Band Hut.	1,000
St. James Cavalier	"	George Rodder	32	26 "	"	—	—	"	3	882
St. Elmo	"	James Coss	24	25 "	"	—	—	"	7	480
"	"	David Edwards	31	27 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	14	535
St. Angelo	"	William Fay	31	28 "	"	—	—	"	16	537
Marsamuscetto	"	Joshua Taylor	32	29 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	1	800
"	"	Richard Jones	30	30 "	"	—	—	"	1	800
St. Elmo	"	Michael Keane	23	30 "	"	—	—	"	3 Hut	1,000
"	"	William Brooks	28	31 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	11	534
"	"	William Peters	23	31 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	Band Hut.	1,000
"	"	Harry Nicholson	29	31 "	"	—	—	"	7	480
"	"	Joseph McKendry	33	1 August	"	—	—	"	9	493
"	"	Benjamin Court	27	1 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	17	535
"	"	James Coss	24	1 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	7	480
Marsamuscetto	"	Joshua Taylor	32	9 "	"	—	—	"	1	800
St. Elmo	"	John Debuam	34	9 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	17	535
St. Salvatore	"	Thomas Thomas	25	9 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	13	569
St. Elmo	"	George Campbell	27	9 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	12	540
"	"	Samuel McCormick	30	9 "	"	—	—	"	12	540
Marsamuscetto	"	John Phipps	31	9 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	1	800
St. Elmo	"	William Finn	27	10 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	12	540
St. Salvatore	"	James White	28	10 "	"	—	—	"	2 married quarters.	—
St. Elmo	"	John Burgess	32	12 "	"	—	—	"	16	535
"	"	Alfred Harris	22	12 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	7	480
"	"	John Risely	33	12 "	"	—	—	"	36	532
St. Salvatore	"	John Watkins	25	12 "	"	—	—	"	10	584
Marsamuscetto	"	Andrew Rice	29	12 "	"	—	—	"	1	800
St. Salvatore	"	John Bell	28	12 "	"	—	—	"	3 married quarters.	—
Hired Quarters	"	John Macklin	40	17 "	"	—	—	—	—	—
St. Salvatore	"	James Dougherty	31	16 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	4	682
Ricasoli	"	Joseph Owen	32	19 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	2	612
St. James Cavalier	"	James Wenkley	23	22 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	6	585
St. Elmo	"	Alfred Woodruffe	33	23 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	3	491
St. Salvatore	"	Thomas Pearson	28	23 "	"	—	—	"	1 A.	600
St. James Cavalier	"	Edward Ives	33	24 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	4	882
St. Elmo	"	Harry Nicholson	29	25 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	7	480
Marsamuscetto	"	George Bourne	26	25 "	"	—	—	"	2	800
St. James Cavalier	"	John Caple	27	26 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	3	882
St. Elmo	"	William Campbell	30	26 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	7	480
"	"	Benjamin Court	27	28 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	17	535
St. James Cavalier	"	William Tasker	27	29 "	"	—	—	"	4	882
St. Angelo	"	John Metcalf	31	29 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	5	516



from Diarrhoea and Cholera among Troops at Malta during the Epidemic of 1865—continued.

State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Lime-washed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarter: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	REMARKS.
	From "Drains," or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
Insufficient	Drains	Latrines	Yes	Ditch	Tanks	Sufficient	Tasted badly	2 months	Indifferent	—
Sufficient	No	No	No	No	"	"	Good	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Came to hospital from his lodgings at Shima.
Sufficient	No	No	No	No	Tanks	Sufficient	Good	2 months	Indifferent	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Insufficient	Drains	Latrines	Yes	Ditch	"	"	Tasted badly	"	"	—
Sufficient	No	No	No	No	"	"	Good	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Tasted badly	"	Good	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	Aqueduct	"	Good	"	Indifferent	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	Tanks	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	Aqueduct	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	Rain water in tanks.	"	"	3 months	Indifferent	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	Aqueduct	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	Tanks	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	Aqueduct	"	"	"	Indifferent	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	Tank	"	"	"	Good	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	Old masonry	—	—	—	—	Bad	In a back street near the hospital.
Sufficient	"	"	"	No	Tank	Sufficient	Good	3 months	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	Never a very healthy barrack.
Insufficient	Drains	Latrines	Yes	Ditch	Store department tank.	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	No	No	No	No	Tank	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	—
Insufficient	Drains	Latrines	Yes	Ditch	Store department tank.	"	"	"	Indifferent	—
Sufficient	No	No	No	No	Tank	"	"	"	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	Aqueduct	"	"	"	"	—
"	Drains	Latrines	Yes	Ditch	Store department tank.	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	No	No	No	No	Tank	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Insufficient	Drains	Latrines	Yes	Ditch	Store department tank.	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	No	No	No	No	Tank	"	Tasted badly	"	Good	—



TABLE XXI.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhoea.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
St. Angelo	Royal Artillery	David Knight	28	29 August	Recovered	—	—	Ground Floor	5	516
Ricasoli	"	Robt. Dougherty	35	31 "	"	—	—	"	1	668
St. Salvatore	"	William Best	25	2 September	"	—	—	"	2 married quarters.	—
St. Angelo	"	John Debnam	34	6 "	"	—	—	"	17	537
Ricasoli	"	William Reid	28	7 "	"	—	—	"	2	612
"	"	Henry H. Price	23	13 "	"	—	—	"	2	612
"	"	Barthw. Byrne	30	14 "	"	—	—	"	1	608
Tigne	"	Robt. Johnson	39	22 "	"	—	—	"	13	440
"	"	James Towan	25	22 "	"	—	—	"	12	440
"	"	James Johnson	35	24 "	"	—	—	"	12	440
"	"	Henry Manning	34	24 "	"	—	—	"	14	440
"	"	William Goodwin	30	25 "	"	—	—	"	15	598
St. Salvatore	"	Thomas Tinkington	38	25 "	"	—	—	"	1	584
"	"	Thomas Pearson	28	28 "	"	—	—	"	1 A.	600
St. Elmo	"	William Rees	25	4 October	"	—	—	"	5	585
St. Angelo	"	Henry Legg	27	4 "	"	—	—	"	7	545
St. Elmo	"	Benjamin Court	27	11 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	17	535
Marsamuscetto	"	Richard Allert	28	13 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	1	800
St. Elmo	"	William Roberts	25	26 "	"	—	—	"	15	534
St. Salvatore	"	David Knight	28	26 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	5	682
Ricasoli	"	Alfred Woodruffe	34	6 November	"	—	—	Ground Floor	1	668
"	"	George Glendenning	26	7 "	"	—	—	"	2	612
Marsamuscetto	"	William Bourdell	26	11 "	"	—	—	"	2	800
Lower St. Elmo	100th Regiment	Private E. Dent	35	—	—	18 July	19 July	1st Floor	3	788
"	"	Lance-Corporal Price	18	19 July	R. 16 Sept.	—	—	2nd Floor	4	777
Auberge de Baviere	"	Private J. Chapman	24	19 "	R. 26 July	—	—	1st Floor	Kitchen	1,500
Lower St. Elmo	"	Sergeant F. Gross	29	20 "	R. 8 August	—	—	"	10	796
Garvison Hospital	"	*Private T. J. Fowler	35	20 "	Readmitted	—	—	Ground Floor	20 C.	3,807
Lower St. Elmo	"	Lance-Corporal R. Brown	25	21	R. 24 July	—	—	1st Floor	5	750
"	"	Private M. W. Doyle	34	—	—	22 July	23 July	"	6	760
"	"	" R. Rounds	23	—	—	22 "	23 "	2nd Floor	7	850
"	"	" W. Beechey	23	—	—	23 "	23 "	1st Floor	5	750
"	"	" J. Greenam	33	22 July	R. 30 July	—	—	"	6	760
"	"	" W. Smith	27	23 "	R. 29 "	—	—	2nd Floor	10	747
"	"	" P. Buchanan	34	22 "	R. 31 August	—	—	"	12	838
"	"	" J. Gullivan	25	22 "	R. 28 July	—	—	"	5	691
"	"	" F. Gorman	26	—	—	23 July	24 July	"	4	758
"	"	" E. Start	25	—	—	23 "	23 "	1st Floor	7	850
Garvison Hospital	"	" J. J. Fowler	35	—	—	23 "	24 "	Ground Floor	20 C.	3,539
Cells, Lower St. Elmo.	"	" B. Mirach	27	—	—	24 "	24 "	Cells, Lower St. Elmo.	—	274
Lower St. Elmo	"	" Jno. Smith	32	23 July	R. 26 July	—	—	2nd Floor	7	859
"	"	" J. Ainslie	34	25 "	R. 4 August	—	—	1st Floor	3	788
"	"	" W. Burnett	36	—	—	24 July	25 July	"	2	750
"	"	Corporal C. Fowler	29	—	—	25 "	25 "	"	2	710
"	"	Lance-Corporal E. Hennessy	26	25 July	R. 26 July	—	—	2nd Floor	10	747



from Diarrhoea and Cholera among Troops at Malta during the Epidemic of 1865—continued.

State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Lime-washed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarter: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	REMARKS.
	"From Drains," "or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," "or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
Sufficient	No	No	No	No	Tank	Sufficient	Tasted badly	3 months	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	Rain water tank.	"	Good	4 months	Indifferent	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Tasted badly	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	"	Indifferent	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Muddy, and tasted badly.	"	Good	Drain from latrine broken into tank.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5 months	Indifferent	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Tasted badly	"	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	"	Indifferent	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	Aqueduct	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	Tank	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	Aqueduct	"	"	"	"	—

THOMAS PARK, SURGEON, 3RD BATTERY, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Insufficient	Yes, frequently from old main drain.	None	From opening of city sewers.	From officers' stables.	Aqueduct	Sufficient	Good and clear.	The barracks were thoroughly scraped and lime-washed previous to the regiment marching in on the 4th of March 1866, since which time, the rooms have been continually lime-washed, as high as the iron racks, and round the base of the walls on the floor.	Bad	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	No	"	"	"		Indifferent	Miss Warton.
"	"	"	"	From officers' stables. No.	"	"	"		Bad	—
"	Yes, especially from open drain outside 20 C. ward.	Yes, from latrines outside ward.	Yes, especially from outside 20 C. ward.	"	"	"	"		"	Hospital Orderly.
"	Yes, frequently from old main drain.	None	From opening of city sewers.	From officers' stables.	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	Yes, especially from open drain outside 20 C. ward.	Yes, from latrines outside ward.	Yes, especially from outside 20 C. ward.	No	"	"	"		"	Re-admitted with Cholera. An Hospital Orderly.
"	Yes, frequently from old main drain.	None	From opening of city sewers.	From officers' stables.	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—

\* Drainage of Lower St. Elmo re-modelled and improved during epidemic whilst barracks were vacant.



TABLE XXI.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhoea.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
Lower St. Elmo	100th Regiment	Private P. Carroll	Yrs. 29	—	—	26 July	R. 18 August	1st Floor	11	716
"	"	" J. Blotner	31	25 July	R. 4 August	—	—	"	1	818
"	"	" J. Ryan	25	26 "	R. 11 "	—	—	"	5	750
"	"	" W. Elliott	33	26 "	R. 4 "	—	—	"	11	716
"	"	" S. Cunningham	28	27 "	R. 1 "	—	—	"	4	816
"	"	" J. Gresson	25	27 "	R. 30 July	—	—	"	1	818
"	"	" J. Bidermiller	27	—	—	27 July	28 July	2nd Floor	12	838
Encampment outside Fort Manoel.	"	" J. Neil	33	27 July	R. 4 August	—	—	Ground Floor	Tent	102
"	"	Lance - Serjeant F. Bishop	31	27 "	R. 16 Sept.	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	Private A. Achison	24	28 "	R. 1 August	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	" G. Brown	36	28 "	R. 1 "	—	—	"	"	102
Auberge de Baviere	"	Serjeant J. Price	23	28 "	R. 29 July	—	—	"	Kitchen 17	5,100
Encampment outside Fort Manoel.	"	Private T. Lowery	26	28 "	R. 1 August	—	—	"	Tent	102
"	"	" M. Meehan	32	28 "	R. 1 "	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	Serjeant J. Saunders	36	28 "	R. 2 "	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	Private T. Ferguson	25	—	—	28 July	31 July	"	"	102
"	"	" J. Cummins	31	28 July	R. 1 August	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	" W. Hinds	31	28 "	R. 3 "	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	" A. Swartz	32	28 "	R. 8 "	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	" T. Sturgers	25	28 "	R. 3 "	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	Serjeant J. S. McPherson	34	28 "	R. 1 "	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	Private J. Black	35	28 "	R. 5 "	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	" J. Davenport	34	—	—	30 July	31 July	"	"	102
"	"	" J. Nevan	28	—	—	30 "	31 "	"	"	102
St. Michael's Guard	"	" J. Forrester	26	—	—	30 "	31 "	"	Unknown.	
Encampment outside Fort Manoel.	"	Lance - Corporal J. Chisholm	26	30 July	R. 9 August	—	—	"	Tent	102
"	"	Private J. Barker	32	31 "	R. 4 "	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	" G. Lawson	21	31 "	R. 5 "	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	" W. Groom	24	31 "	R. 3 "	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	" R. Cobourne	33	31 "	R. 3 "	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	Corporal W. Richardson	24	31 "	R. 3 "	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	Private W. Boyd	32	31 "	R. 4 "	—	—	"	"	102
Crown Work	"	" S. Conroy	36	1 August	R. 4 "	—	—	"	14	Married
Encampment outside Fort Manoel.	"	" P. German	29	1 "	R. 4 "	—	—	"	Tent	102
"	"	Private C. York	32	1 "	R. 3 "	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	" W. Watson	27	2 "	R. 5 "	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	" J. Conelly	28	3 "	R. 4 "	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	" E. Wood	25	—	—	3 August	3 August	"	"	102
"	"	" J. Crampton	28	3 August	R. 5 August	—	—	"	"	102
Crown Works	"	Corporal J. McDonald	26	3 "	R. 9 "	—	—	"	7	Married
Encampment outside Fort Manoel.	"	Private J. Symonds	29	4 "	R. 8 "	—	—	"	Tent	102
"	"	" J. Thusc	29	5 "	R. 10 "	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	" M. Whiteley	36	5 "	R. 9 "	—	—	"	"	102
Garrison Hospital	"	" T. Bailey	25	—	—	5 August	R. 17 August	"	Ward 29 C	3,877
Encampment outside Fort Manoel.	"	Lance - Corporal G. Page	26	6 August	R. 9 August	—	—	"	Tent	102







TABLE XXI.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths

Barracks.	Corps.	Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Age.	Diarrhoea.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.
		Name of Patient.	Yrs.		Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
Encampment outside Fort Manoel.	100th Regiment	Private J. Brady	26	8 August	R. 10 August	—	—	—	Ground Floor	Tent	102
"	"	" P. Doherty	39	—	—	—	8 August	9 August	"	"	102
"	"	" J. Tracey	25	—	—	—	9	R. 18 August	"	"	102
"	"	" P. McCormack	28	9 August	R. 11 August	—	—	—	"	"	102
Lower St. Elmo	"	" J. Bird	23	—	—	—	10 August	11 August	2nd Floor	Barracks 31	2,106
Encampment outside Fort Manoel.	"	Colour-Sergeant Jno. Bonet.	29	10 August	R. 21 August	—	—	—	Ground Floor	Tent	513
"	"	Actg. Sergeant W. Cusler	32	10	R. 14	—	—	—	"	"	513
Crown Work	"	Private S. Conroy	36	13	R. 18	—	—	—	"	14	Married
Encampment outside Fort Manoel.	"	Colour-Sergeant T. Casey.	28	14	R. 27	—	—	—	"	Tent	513
"	"	Private W. Elliott	33	15	R. 1 Sept.	—	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	Corporal W. Richard.	24	16	R. 19 August	—	—	—	"	"	102
Crown Work	"	Private W. Geemon	35	16	R. 21	—	—	—	"	4	Married
Encampment outside Fort Manoel.	"	" W. Kinrade	27	17	R. 27	—	—	—	"	Tent	102
"	"	" G. Lascelles	35	19	R. 11 Oct.	—	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	" J. Roddy	36	20	R. 23 August	—	—	—	"	"	102
Garrison Hospital	"	" E. Caldwell	29	24	R. 30	—	—	—	2nd Floor	Ward 34	1,908
Encampment outside Fort Manoel.	"	" D. Jordan	26	26	R. 30	—	—	—	Ground Floor	Tent	102
"	"	" C. Collins	34	27	R. 1 Sept.	—	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	" Wm. McGrath	25	27	R. 4	—	—	—	"	"	102
Lower St. Elmo Prison.	"	" Wm. Culib	28	28	R. 11 Oct.	—	—	—	"	Military Prison.	Unknown
Encampment outside Fort Manoel.	"	" M. Mooney	29	1 Sept.	R. 9 Sept.	—	—	—	"	Tent	102
"	"	Sergeant J. Bundy	24	1	R. 8	—	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	Private Wm. Horsack	30	2	R. 7	—	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	Sergeant T. Casey	28	7	R. 18	—	—	—	"	"	102
Crown Work	"	Private W. Flanahan	33	22	R. 21 Oct.	—	—	—	"	10	Married
Encampment outside Fort Manoel	"	" E. Bedford	26	25	R. 2	—	—	—	"	Tent	102
"	"	" J. Neill	33	28	R. 12	—	—	—	"	"	102
Lower St. Elmo	"	" J. Brace	34	29	R. 4	—	—	—	2nd Floor	15	798
"	"	" O. Cox	33	2 October	R. 6 Jan. 1866.	—	—	—	"	2	692
Pembroke Camp	"	" M. Toole	32	3	R. 15 Oct. 1865.	—	—	—	Ground Floor	Pembroke Camp.	Unknown
Lower St. Elmo	"	" J. Aitken	25	11	R. 16	—	—	—	1st Floor	8	1,241
"	"	" P. Lond	34	11	R. 27	—	—	—	"	3	876
"	"	" D. Gibbs	29	15	R. 18	—	—	—	"	Band	—
"	"	" H. Andrews	35	16	R. 23	—	—	—	"	12	1,012
"	"	" W. Symons	29	20	R. 27	—	—	—	2nd Floor	5	789
"	"	" J. Cooper	26	22	R. 30	—	—	—	1st Floor	12	1,065
"	"	" D. O'Neil	25	25	R. 30	—	—	—	2nd Floor	5	789
"	"	" J. Smith	34	29	R. 2 Nov.	—	—	—	"	6	903
"	"	" T. Lyons	27	29	R. 1	—	—	—	1st Floor	12	936
"	"	" J. Webber	25	—	—	—	3 November	R. 8 Nov.	Ground Floor	6	Married







TABLE XXI.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhoea.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
St. Francis Barracks	Royal Engineers	Daniel McKindley	28	13 July	—	—	—	Ground Floor	5	850
"	"	C. Newbold	31	29 "	—	—	—	"	6	850
"	"	P. Wynne	25	1 August	—	—	—	"	5	850
"	"	G. Frost	32	1 "	—	—	—	"	5	850
"	"	J. Hopkins	27	3 "	6 August	—	—	2nd or Upper Floor.	9	1,012
"	"	J. Holdsworth	32	3 "	—	—	—	"	9	1,012
"	"	R. Taylor	26	12 "	—	—	—	"	8	905
"	"	C. Gap	28	19 "	—	—	—	"	9	1,012
"	"	T. Anderson	23	28 "	—	—	—	Ground Floor	5	850
"	"	D. King	32	7 Sept.	—	—	—	2nd or Upper Floor.	9	1,012
Floriana	2nd Battalion 4th Regiment.	Private Joseph Wilson	25	11 July	15 July	—	—	Ground Floor	1	760
"	"	" Griffin Bond	26	—	—	13 July	15 July	"	2	807
Notre Dame Rav- lin, Floriana	"	" Joseph Grealey	26	12 July	Recovered	—	—	Hut 3	550	
"	"	Corporal Wm. Johnson	24	14 "	"	—	—	Room 2	807	
"	"	" John Fitz- gerald.	27	13 "	"	—	—	" 6	807	
"	"	Private Isaac Castrill	25	13 "	"	—	—	" 2	807	
"	"	" Samuel Allen	25	—	—	13 July	Recovered	" 5	807	
"	"	" Miles Hudgins	26	—	—	14 "	15 July	" 4	807	
"	"	Corporal John Tierney	26	13 July	Recovered	—	—	" 9	844	
Left Hornwork	"	Lance-Corporal J. Law	36	—	—	16 July	16 July	Hut 10	1,340	
Floriana	"	Private Thos. Har- greaves.	25	17 July	22 July	—	—	Room 6	807	
Notre Dame Rav- lin, Floriana	"	" Nicholas Sara	24	16 "	Recovered	—	—	Hut 3	550	
"	"	" John Carroll	26	18 "	"	—	—	Room 3	828	
"	"	" John Eastcott	27	16 "	"	—	—	" 3	828	
"	"	" Isaac Hadfield	30	19 "	"	—	—	" 10	844	
"	"	" Wm. Abrahart	27	18 "	"	—	—	" 6	807	
"	"	" Ed. Anson	25	18 "	"	—	—	" 3	828	
"	"	" Chas. Merrit	30	—	—	22 July	23 July	" 9	844	
"	"	" Ben. Evans	26	—	—	23 "	23 "	" 5	807	
"	"	" John Williams	29	24 July	Recovered	—	—	" 6	807	
"	"	" Henry Budd	27	25 "	"	—	—	Tent	150	
"	"	" Thos. Cameron	27	22 "	Died of cholera.	—	—	Room 4	807	
"	"	" James Cave	26	24 "	Recovered	—	—	" 4	807	
Encampment	"	" John Cooper	30	—	—	25 July	25 July	" 4	807	
Left Hornwork	"	" Thos. Bell	37	—	—	25 "	25 "	Hut 20	940	
Encampment	"	" Samuel Rood	24	—	—	25 "	26 "	Room 2	807	
"	"	" Wm. Gingham	31	22 July	Recovered	—	—	" 7	803	
Left Hornwork	"	" Wm. Walker	29	—	—	26 July	Recovered	Hut 20	940	
Encampment	"	" James Long- hurst.	30	26 July	Recovered	—	—	Tent	150	
"	"	" Thos. Cameron	27	—	—	27 July	28 July	"	150	
"	"	" Wm. Bradman	27	27 July	Recovered	—	—	"	150	
"	"	" Thos. Hann	25	27 "	"	—	—	"	150	
"	"	" Henry Booker	24	27 "	"	—	—	"	150	
"	"	" Henry Sheen	25	26 "	"	—	—	"	150	
"	"	" Henry Budd	27	—	—	27 July	Recovered	"	150	
Left Hornwork	"	" John Carton	37	—	—	28 "	29 July	Hut 16	1,340	
Encampment	"	" Pk. Sweeney	24	27 July	Recovered	—	—	Tent	150	







TABLE XXI.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhoea.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Man in Room at Time of Attack.
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
Floriana Barrack	2nd Battalion 4th Regiment.	Private Geo. Percival	Yes. 25	25 July	Recovered	—	—	Ground Floor	Room 7	803
Encampment		" Robt. Adams	24	28 "	"	—	—	"	Tent	150
"		" Sam. Fouracre	27	28 "	"	—	—	"	"	150
"		" Ben. Roper	29	—	—	29 July	30 July	"	"	150
"		" Richd. Dander	25	25 July	Recovered	—	—	"	"	150
"		" Geo. Percival	25	—	—	30 July	Recovered	"	"	150
"		Corporal A. Moore	25	29 July	Recovered	—	—	"	"	150
"		Private James Forsyth	25	30 "	"	—	—	"	"	150
"		" Wm. Dear	25	31 "	"	—	—	"	"	150
"		" Geo. Ball	25	30 "	"	—	—	"	"	150
Goso	"	" John Sawyer	27	29 "	"	—	—	"	"	150
Floriana, Encampment.	"	" Ed. Brown	33	—	—	1 August	2 August	"	"	150
Encampment	"	" Henry Jones	25	30 July	Recovered	—	—	"	"	150
"	"	" Geo. Anderson	27	—	—	6 August	7 August	"	"	150
"	"	" John Wager	25	6 August	Recovered	—	—	"	"	150
"	"	" Cornelius Brown	26	4 "	"	—	—	"	"	150
"	"	Serjeant Wm. Danby	30	6 "	"	—	—	"	"	150
"	"	Private Wm. Hill	30	5 "	"	—	—	"	"	150
"	"	" John McCoy	27	8 "	"	—	—	"	"	150
"	"	" Wm. Styles	27	8 "	"	—	—	"	"	150
"	"	" John Woods	26	10 "	"	—	—	"	"	150
"	"	" James Turner	25	9 "	"	—	—	"	"	150
"	"	" Robt. McNeilly	25	7 "	"	—	—	"	"	150
"	"	Serjeant Jas. McIntosh	24	12 "	"	—	—	"	"	150
"	"	Private James Barnes	34	9 "	"	—	—	"	"	150
"	"	" John Holt	29	11 "	"	—	—	"	"	150
"	"	" Robt. McNeilly	25	—	—	12 August	Recovered	"	"	150
"	"	" John Murphy	26	12 August	Recovered	—	—	"	"	150
"	"	" Wm. Chambers	24	14 "	"	—	—	"	"	150
"	"	" Ed. Anson	20	14 "	"	—	—	"	"	150
"	"	" John Halloran	26	—	—	17 August	Recovered	"	"	150
"	"	" Geo. Pell	33	17 August	Recovered	—	—	"	"	150
"	"	" Ed. Porter	24	17 "	"	—	—	"	"	150
"	"	" Ed. Hutchins	25	15 "	"	—	—	"	"	150
"	"	" Alfred Thompson	24	—	—	19 August	19 August	"	"	150
"	"	" Ed. Dobbs	32	19 August	Recovered	—	—	"	"	150
"	"	" Thomas Fairclough	28	24 "	"	—	—	"	"	150
"	"	" Arthur Lawrence	27	20 "	"	—	—	"	"	150
"	"	" Danl. Dignam	26	—	—	25 August	25 August	"	"	150
"	"	" John O'Brien	26	25 August	Recovered	—	—	"	"	150
"	"	" John Cox	30	26 "	"	—	—	"	"	150
"	"	" John Carroll	27	26 "	"	—	—	"	"	150
"	"	" William Dancombe	24	27 "	"	—	—	"	"	150
"	"	" Ed. Porter	24	28 "	"	—	—	"	"	150
"	"	" Ed. Anson	26	5 September	"	—	—	"	"	150
"	"	" Wm. Gingham	32	7 "	"	—	—	"	"	150
"	"	" Edw. Gallagher	24	9 "	"	—	—	"	"	150
"	"	" Wm. Brooks	26	—	—	15 September	16 September	"	"	150







TABLE XXI.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhoea.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked : "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
Fort Verdala	84th Regiment	John Turner	20	—	—	17 August	Recovered	Ground Floor	31	400
"	"	George Little	31	17 August	Recovered	—	—	"	82	400
"	"	Edward Brown	19	18 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	74	400
Married Quarters, Polverista, Fort Verdala	"	Frederick Latham	30	—	—	19 August	Recovered	2nd Floor	81	1,650
"	"	Walter Dooley	24	—	—	20 "	20 August	1st Floor	56	400
"	"	Nicholas Buckley	19	21 August	Recovered	—	—	Ground Floor	21	400
"	"	Thomas Brooks	23	21 "	"	—	—	"	21	400
"	"	John Warrington	33	22 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	53	400
"	"	Aaron Turner	26	23 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	20	400
"	"	Denis McCarthy	30	23 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	56	400
"	"	Thomas Wilson	24	23 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	16	400
"	"	John Dohd	28	23 "	"	—	—	"	13	400
"	"	Mark Waddington	23	26 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	82	400
Upper Vittoriosa Hospital, Fort Verdala	"	Thomas Margerison	21	—	—	27 August	28 August	Ground Floor	16 Ward	1,100
"	"	John Guest	22	27 August	Recovered	—	—	1st Floor	82	400
Married Quarters, Polverista, Upper Vittoriosa Hospital, Fort Verdala	"	Daniel Dempsey	30	—	—	28 August	29 August	2nd Floor	83	1,650
"	"	John Butterworth	26	—	—	28 "	30 "	1st Floor	4 Ward	1,100
"	"	Samuel Smith	25	30 August	Recovered	—	—	Ground Floor	84	400
"	"	John Griffiths	24	—	—	31 August	31 August	1st Floor	56	400
"	"	Walter Hogg	32	1 September	Recovered	—	—	"	54	400
"	"	James Coleborne	26	1 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	24	400
Sanatorium, Citta Vecchia, Fort Verdala	"	Thomas Baron	30	—	—	2 September	4 September	Citta Vecchia	Citta Vecchia	Citta Vecchia
"	"	John Copeland	29	—	—	7 "	7 "	1st Floor	53	400
"	"	Thomas Howarth	28	—	—	7 "	Recovered	Ground Floor	86	400
"	"	Thomas Quinn	26	8 September	Recovered	—	—	"	20	400
"	"	William Saxby	29	8 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	53	400
"	"	Aaron Turner	26	9 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	20	400
"	"	John Byrne	24	9 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	1	400
Upper Vittoriosa Hospital, Fort Verdala	"	William Carr	30	—	—	9 September	Recovered	Ground Floor	10 Ward	1,100
"	"	George Greaves	27	—	—	12 "	12 September	1st Floor	63	400
"	"	Joseph Croft	21	12 September	Recovered	—	—	Ground Floor	86	400
"	"	Nicholas Buckley	19	14 "	"	—	—	"	21	400
"	"	John Turner	22	15 "	"	—	—	"	20	400
"	"	Thomas Driver	20	16 "	"	—	—	"	24	400
"	"	Joseph McDonald	35	16 "	"	—	—	"	14	400
"	"	Henry Wilson	25	16 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	72	400
"	"	Thomas Toole	18	18 "	"	—	—	"	72	400
"	"	Richard Sharpe	21	18 "	"	—	—	"	66	400
"	"	Spencer Claise	22	19 "	"	—	—	"	53	400
"	"	Michael Burke	20	—	—	20 September	Recovered	Ground Floor	66	400
"	"	Thomas Scott	25	—	—	20 "	20 September	"	67	400
"	"	Thomas Blakeley	29	20 September	Recovered	—	—	"	12	400
"	"	William McNess	23	—	—	21 September	21 September	"	4	400
"	"	Patrick Terling	20	21 September	Recovered	—	—	1st Floor	61	400
"	"	Edward O'Neill	21	21 "	"	—	—	"	63	400
"	"	John O'Connors	21	21 "	"	—	—	"	60	400
"	"	William Thompson	26	—	—	21 September	22 September	"	53	400
"	"	Martin McGuire	26	21 September	Recovered	—	—	"	52	400
"	"	Jeremiah Crawley	24	21 "	"	—	—	"	1	400
"	"	Patrick Dempsey	21	—	—	21 September	Recovered	Ground Floor	65	400
Upper Vittoriosa Hospital, Fort Verdala	"	Samuel Crossley	34	21 September	Recovered	—	—	1st Floor	66	400
"	"	John Burton	23	21 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	67	400
"	"	George Banks	22	21 "	"	—	—	"	86	400







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Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhoea.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked : "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Rooms where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.
Barracks.	Coops.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
Fort Verdala	8th Regiment	Michael Masterson	Yrs. 34	21 September	Recovered			Ground Floor	69	490
"	"	Patrick Dwyer	24	21 "	"			"	69	490
"	"	John Margerson	25	21 "	"			"	12	490
"	"	Perdin. Mould	24	22 "	"			"	14	490
Sanatorium Citta Vecchia	"	Henry Skelton	19			22 September	23 September	Citta Vecchia	Citta Vecchia	Citta Vecchia
Fort Verdala	"	Joseph Gould	24	24 September	Recovered			Ground Floor	31	490
"	"	Thomas Findley	24	24 "	"			"	31	490
"	"	William McGuire	21	24 "	"			1st Floor	56	490
Upper Vittoriosa Hospital.	"	Samuel Crossley	34			25 September	26 September	"	4 ward	1,100
Pembroke Camp	"	Edward Batley	25	25 September	Recovered			Ground Floor	Pembroke Camp.	650
Fort Verdala	"	Matthew Donnelly	27	26 "	"			1st Floor	84	490
Pembroke Camp	"	George Graham	29	27 "	"			Ground Floor	Pembroke Camp.	650
Fort Verdala	"	Abraham Pilling	37	27 "	"			1st Floor	73	490
"	"	Alfred Wood	21	27 "	"			"	92	490
"	"	William Townsend	25			27 September	Recovered	Ground Floor	15	490
"	"	William Saxby	29	27 September	Recovered			1st Floor	53	490
"	"	William Vane	19	27 "	"			"	50	490
"	"	Michael Costello	24	28 "	"			"	56	490
"	"	William Fitzgerald	22	28 "	"			"	21	490
"	"	Denis McCarthy	39	1 October	"			"	56	490
"	"	William Polson	19	1 "	"			"	61	490
Pembroke Camp	"	Joseph McDonald	35	14 "	"			Ground Floor	Pembroke Camp.	650
St. Francesco di Paolo.	1st Battalion 22nd Regiment	Private Richd. Holson	26	23 July	Recovered			Ground Floor	1	648
St. John's Curtain	"	" Thomas Ross	38			26 July	29 July	"	199	235
St. Francesco di Paolo.	"	" Hy. McArdle	26			8 August	Recovered	"	2	748
Isola Gate	"	" John Collins	45	8 August	Recovered			1st Floor	4	767
Polverista Gate	"	Colour-Sergeant Wm. Kay	31			9 August	Recovered	Ground Floor	10	3,762
Isola Gate	"	Private Richard Rolfe	31	11 August	Recovered			"	9 and 10	925
"	"	" Henry Petty	28			12 August	Recovered	"	12	1,164
"	"	" Saml. Cooper	29	12 August	Recovered			"	12	1,164
St. John's Curtain	"	" Robert Sittou	39			14 August	16 August	"	297	294
Polverista Gate	"	" Geo. Roberts	21	15 August	Recovered			"	14	752
"	"	" William May	25	16 "	"			"	1	752
"	"	" Thomas Haywood.	53			17 August	19 August	"	Left Casemate Polverista	941
Lower Vittoriosa Hospital.	"	" Thos. Hayes	39			17 "	17 "	2nd Floor	1	4,590
Polverista Gate	"	" Danl. Harding	39	17 August	Recovered			Ground Floor	19	752
Officers' Quarters, Isola Gate.	"	Quarter-Master Walter Jones.	42			18 August	18 August	"	4	7,616
Polverista Gate	"	Private Wm. Holland	24	18 August	Recovered			"	1	752
Isola Gate	"	" Wm. Jackson	31	19 "	"			"	12	1,164
St. Francesco di Paolo.	"	" Hy. Harbury	29			20 August	20 August	"	16	1,176
St. John's Curtain	"	" James Dooge	29	20 August	Recovered			"	179	294
Polverista Gate	"	" James Vane	28	20 "	"			"	14	752
"	"	" Patrick Hyland.	29	21 "	"			"	Right Casemate Polverista	941
St. Francesco di Paolo.	"	" James Robinson.	29	23 "	"			"	2	728
Polverista Gate	"	" Thomas Bates	32	25 "	"			"	2	752
Isola Gate	"	" Saml. Cooper	29	26 "	"			"	12	1,164
"	"	" Michael Masterson.	27			1 Sept.	1 Sept.	"	11	1,982
Polverista Gate	"	" Geo. Bartlett	27	2 Sept.	Recovered			"	Right Casemate Polverista	941



from Diarrhoea and Cholera among Troops at Malta, during the Epidemic of 1865—continued.

State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Lime-washed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarter: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	REMARKS.
	From "Drains," or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
Insufficient	Yes	No	No	No	Rain water	Sufficient	Good	White washed in August 1865.	Indifferent	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
Citta Vecchia	Citta Vecchia	Citta Vecchia	Citta Vecchia	Citta Vecchia	"	"	"		Citta Vecchia	—
Insufficient	No	No	No	No	"	"	"		Indifferent	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	"	"		Bad	—
Sufficient	No	No	No	No	"	"	"		Good	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		Indifferent	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		Good	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		Indifferent	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		Good	—

P. J. CLARKE, SURGEON, 84TH REGIMENT.

Insufficient	—	—	1	—	Aqueduct & rain water.	Sufficient	Good	3 months	Bad	—
"	—	1	—	—	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	—	—	1	—	"	"	"	4 months	Bad	—
"	—	—	1	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	—	1	—	—	"	"	"	"	Good	—
Insufficient	—	—	1	—	"	"	"	"	Bad	—
"	—	—	1	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	—	1	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	—	1	—	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	—	1	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	1	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	1	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	—	—	1	—	"	"	"	1 month	Bad	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	1 months	Good	—
Sufficient	—	—	1	—	"	"	"	"	Bad	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	—	—	1	—	"	"	"	"	Bad	—
"	—	—	1	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	—	1	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	1	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	—	1	—	"	"	"	"	Bad	—
"	—	1	—	—	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	—	—	1	—	"	"	"	"	Bad	—
"	—	—	1	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	1	—	—	"	"	"	"	Good	—



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Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhoea.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Man in Room at Time of Attack.
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
St. Francisco di Paula.	1st Battalion 22nd Regiment.	Private Jas. Farmery	25	—	—	3 Sept.	Recovered	Ground Floor	15	1,311
"	"	" Thomas Jones	25	15 Sept.	Recovered	—	—	"	1	648
Isola Gate	"	" Fredk. Kent	28	—	—	24 Sept.	29 Sept.	1st Floor	4	675
Baranola Curtain	"	" David Brookman.	37	—	—	25 "	27 "	"	4	864
Isola Gate	"	" Joseph Sparrow.	22	26 Sept.	Recovered	—	—	"	5	1,152
"	"	" John Sharps	25	27 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	9 and 10	925
Polverista Gate	"	Dr. John Connor	33	—	—	1 October	Recovered	"	17	752
"	"	Private George Pink	31	1 October	Recovered	—	—	"	11	752
Isola Gate	"	" John Vahey	24	27 "	"	—	—	"	1	612
Fort Riessoli	29th Foot	Martin Goggins	38	—	—	6 July	8 July	Ground Floor	53	626
"	"	John McKay	22	7 July	Recovered	—	—	"	7	626
"	"	Henry Wharton	18	7 "	"	—	—	"	6	626
"	"	John Jones	20	8 "	"	—	—	"	11	626
Pembroke Camp	"	Edward Rodgers	20	11 "	"	—	—	"	8	630
Fort Riessoli	"	Joseph Lomas	24	12 "	"	—	—	"	13	626
"	"	Benjamin Bradley	19	13 "	"	—	—	"	5	626
"	"	James Kelly	22	15 "	"	—	—	"	6	626
"	"	Samuel Rideout	27	15 "	"	—	—	"	13	626
"	"	James Gannon	22	15 "	"	—	—	"	5	626
Pembroke Camp	"	William Haynes	22	17 "	"	—	—	"	3	630
Fort Riessoli	"	Hugh Blackford	21	18 "	"	—	—	"	Hut 1	626
"	"	Henry Wharton	18	20 "	"	—	—	"	6	626
"	"	John Marshall	34	20 "	"	—	—	"	12	626
"	"	Frederick Dobson	18	22 "	"	—	—	"	Hut 2	626
"	"	Henry Bond	24	22 "	"	—	—	"	"	626
"	"	Joseph Bevington	23	22 "	"	—	—	"	"	626
"	"	John Jones	21	24 "	"	—	—	"	Room 11	626
Pembroke Camp	"	John Kase	24	24 "	"	—	—	"	16	630
Fort Riessoli	"	Michael White	26	25 "	"	—	—	"	45	626
"	"	William Vickery	19	26 "	"	—	—	"	6	626
"	"	Moses Kelly	34	27 "	"	—	—	"	6	626
"	"	John Davis	23	28 "	"	—	—	"	5	626
"	"	Samuel Rideout	25	28 "	"	—	—	"	13	626
Pembroke Camp	"	John Fearn	29	28 "	"	—	—	"	2	630
"	"	George Weaver	29	31 "	"	—	—	"	8	630
"	"	Robert McHale	19	1 August	"	—	—	"	16	630
"	"	Joseph Dunkley	26	2 "	"	—	—	"	2	630
"	"	Henry Elmer	25	2 "	"	—	—	"	5	630
Fort Riessoli	"	Joseph Robinson	23	3 "	"	—	—	"	6	626
Pembroke Camp	"	James Clatworthy	32	3 "	"	—	—	"	10	630
"	"	Joseph Bruton	28	4 "	"	—	—	"	4	630
"	"	John Jarvis	35	—	—	4 August	5 August	"	Married quarters, 12	630
"	"	William Briggs	20	—	—	4 "	6 "	"	"	630
"	"	John Norton	24	5 August	Recovered	—	—	"	12	630
"	"	John Brindley	20	7 "	"	—	—	"	7	630
"	"	John Andrews	25	9 "	"	—	—	"	2	630
"	"	James Murray	24	9 "	"	—	—	"	2	630
"	"	Thomas McCale	22	10 "	"	—	—	"	3	630
"	"	Charles Mayers	26	9 "	"	—	—	"	3	630
Fort Riessoli	"	Henry Clare	19	10 "	"	—	—	"	6	626







TABLE XXI.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhoea.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cable Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
Vittoriosa Hospital	29th Foot	Patrick O'Connor	22	—	—	11 August	12 August	1st Floor	6	1,100
Fort Ricasoli	"	John Walsh	26	12 August	Recovered	—	—	Ground Floor	5	626
"	"	Joseph Eaton	25	13 "	"	—	—	"	13	626
"	"	Michael Whittaker	24	13 "	"	—	—	"	12	626
"	"	William Ray	39	12 "	"	—	—	"	Hut 1	626
"	"	John Marshall	34	—	—	15 August	Recovered	"	Room 12	626
Pembroke Camp	"	James Courd	23	15 August	Recovered	—	—	"	2	630
"	"	Michael Boyle	22	15 "	"	—	—	"	12	630
Fort Ricasoli	"	Thomas Simmons	21	15 "	"	—	—	"	8	626
"	"	Henry Bond	24	16 "	"	—	—	"	Hut 2	626
Pembroke Camp	"	Thomas Jones	20	17 "	"	—	—	"	Room 6	630
Vittoriosa Hospital	"	Thomas Sturgess	23	—	—	17 August	20 August	1st Floor	6	1,160
Fort Ricasoli	"	Richard Nettleton	33	—	—	20 "	20 "	Ground Floor	8	626
Pembroke Camp	"	William Fox	18	20 August	Recovered	—	—	"	1	630
"	"	Thomas Cowan	20	20 "	"	—	—	"	11	630
Pembroke Camp (Forest Hospital).	"	Robert McMahon	24	—	—	21 August	22 August	"	Ward 1	1,160
Pembroke Camp	"	John Murray	24	23 August	Recovered	—	—	"	Room 2	630
"	"	John Whittingham	19	25 "	"	—	—	"	1	630
Fort Ricasoli	"	James Williams	24	25 "	"	—	—	"	13	626
"	"	James Bowen	24	—	—	26 August	28 August	"	6	626
"	"	John Aspinall	25	31 August	Recovered	—	—	"	12	626
Pembroke Camp	"	Henry Glover	22	—	—	1 September	1 September	"	2	630
"	"	John Vickery	29	—	—	1 "	10 "	"	1	630
Zabbar Gate	"	William Dobson	25	1 September	Recovered	—	—	"	2	630
Pembroke Camp	"	Stephen Rigby	18	2 "	"	—	—	"	3	630
"	"	Thomas McCabe	22	—	—	3 September	4 September	"	4	630
"	"	William Matthews	26	—	—	4 "	Recovered	"	2	630
"	"	Thomas Whelan	40	4 September	Recovered	—	—	"	Hut 2	630
"	"	John Murray	21	—	—	5 September	5 September	"	Room 2	630
Fort Ricasoli	"	John Cochran	24	6 September	Recovered	—	—	"	5	626
Pembroke Camp	"	John Piper	24	8 "	"	—	—	"	16	630
Pembroke Camp (Forest Hospital).	"	William Frost	28	—	—	10 September	10 September	"	Ward 1	1,160
"	"	Michael McNamara	35	12 September	Recovered	—	—	"	Room 11	630
"	"	Daniel Murphy	24	12 "	"	—	—	"	2	630
"	"	Robert Chapman	21	13 "	"	—	—	"	3	630
Fort Ricasoli	"	William Smith	23	15 "	"	—	—	"	6	626
"	"	Thomas Cook	23	22 "	"	—	—	"	5	626
"	"	Michael Leary	29	22 "	"	—	—	"	6	626
"	"	Thomas Cowan	22	22 "	"	—	—	"	6	626
Zabbar Gate	"	Jeremiah Sullivan	21	22 "	"	—	—	"	6	630
"	"	John Slade	24	23 "	"	—	—	"	1	630
Fort Ricasoli	"	Michael Murray	32	23 "	"	—	—	"	6	626
"	"	Thomas Carr	25	24 "	"	—	—	"	Hut 4	626
"	"	William Lockhart	21	25 "	"	—	—	"	Room 6	626
"	"	John Dawson	23	25 "	"	—	—	"	—	626
"	"	Stephen O'Donnell	30	25 "	"	—	—	"	Room 6	626
"	"	Thomas Bowler	21	27 "	"	—	—	"	Hut 4	626
Zabbar Gate	"	William Hurst	23	2 October	—	—	—	"	5	630
"	"	Thomas Neal	28	2 "	"	—	—	"	1	630
"	"	Henry Phillips	19	2 "	"	—	—	"	3	630
Fort Ricasoli	"	Edward O'Hagan	24	4 "	"	—	—	"	6	626
"	"	Robert Wills	22	5 "	"	—	—	"	7	626
Salvatore	"	Henry Clarke	24	7 "	"	—	—	"	1	640



from Diarrhoea and Cholera among Troops at Malta, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Lime-washed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarter: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	REMARKS.
	From "Drains," or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
Insufficient	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Rain water from tanks.	Sufficient	Good	2 weeks	Bad	—
"	No	No	No	No	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 weeks	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Insufficient	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"	Bad	—
"	No	No	No	No	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 month	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5 weeks	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 weeks	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 days	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 "	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 "	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5 "	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5 "	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	14 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	15 "	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	15 "	"	—



TABLE XXI.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhoea.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
Fort Ricasoli	29th Foot	Frederick Betteridge	Yrs. 25	7 October	Recovered	—	—	Ground Floor	5	626
Zabbar Gate	"	Alfred Hewett	24	7 "	"	—	—	"	5	639
Fort Ricasoli	"	Samuel Rideout	26	8 "	"	—	—	"	13	626
"	"	William Gibbs	28	9 "	"	—	—	"	13	626
"	"	William Blake	30	1 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	6	626
"	"	Joseph King	24	12 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	7	626
Zabbar Gate	"	William Lowdin	24	12 "	"	—	—	"	5	658
"	"	John Norton	24	15 "	"	—	—	"	5	658
Fort Ricasoli	"	John Wilkinson	32	18 "	"	—	—	"	Hut 5	626
Zabbar Gate	"	John Lambert	20	18 "	"	—	—	"	Room 5	659
Fort Ricasoli	"	Thomas Ward	20	20 "	"	—	—	"	Hut 4	626
"	"	John Jones	20	21 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	Room 7	626
Zabbar Gate	"	James Court	23	—	—	23 October	28 October	Ground Floor	4	659
Fort Ricasoli	"	Jeremiah Sullivan	22	23 October	Recovered	—	—	"	7	626
"	"	Michael Winn	38	25 "	"	—	—	"	7	626
"	"	John Davis	29	—	—	27 October	28 October	"	5	626
Zabbar Gate	"	John Houmas	20	29 October	Recovered	—	—	"	2	659
Fort Ricasoli	"	Alfred Stokes	28	30 "	"	—	—	"	12	626
"	"	Francis Ailes	25	—	—	30 October	30 October	"	61	626
Pembroke Camp	2nd Battalion 8th Regiment.	Private Richard Lissell	26	1 July	—	—	—	Ground Floor	2	639
"	"	" Michael Butler	27	2 "	—	—	—	"	6	639
"	"	" William Flynn	32	5 "	—	—	—	"	3	639
"	"	" Thomas Herod	24	5 "	—	—	—	"	5	639
"	"	" Edward Harris	29	7 "	—	—	—	"	2	639
Fort Manoel	"	Dr. John Moore	19	7 "	—	—	—	"	12	983
Pembroke Camp	"	Private Thos. Knowles	33	9 "	—	—	—	"	5	639
"	"	Serjeant Israel Chard	31	9 "	—	—	—	"	6	639
"	"	Corporal John Brown	25	9 "	—	—	—	"	4	639
"	"	Private Wm. Compton	26	9 "	—	—	—	"	2	639
Fort Manoel	"	" Sam. Hutchins	42	10 "	—	—	—	"	Lodgings	Unknown
Pembroke Camp	"	" John Byers	28	11 "	—	—	—	"	2	639
Fort Manoel	"	" Thomas Casey	26	14 "	—	—	—	"	1	545
Pembroke Camp	"	" John Kelly	26	14 "	—	—	—	"	3	639
"	"	" Benj. Brown	25	16 "	—	—	—	"	4	639
"	"	" Michael Mc Carthy	23	16 "	—	—	—	"	12	639
Fort Manoel	"	" John Dacey	24	20 "	—	—	—	"	1	545
Pembroke Camp	"	" Wm. Braddish	26	28 "	—	—	—	"	2	639
"	"	" James Ballard	26	—	—	27 July	27 July	"	1	639
Fort Manoel	"	" Samuel Dunn	26	29 July	—	—	—	"	1	545
"	"	" Fred. Louis	30	31 "	—	—	—	"	12	983
Pembroke Camp	"	" John Murphy	30	31 "	—	—	—	"	8	639
"	"	" Dnl. McMillan	26	31 "	—	—	—	"	2	639
"	"	" Tim. Omcarn	29	1 August	—	—	—	"	3	639
"	"	" Dan. McMillan	26	—	—	6 August	6 August	"	2	639
Garrison Hospital	"	" James Eades	26	—	—	7 "	7 "	1st Floor	31	2569
Pembroke Camp	"	" Wm. Dammers	23	10 August	—	—	—	Ground Floor	4	639
"	"	" Edw. Wooley	24	11 "	—	—	—	"	6	639
"	"	" Anthony Smith	27	13 "	—	—	—	"	2	639



from Diarrhoea and Cholera among Troops at Malta, during the Epidemic of 1865—continued.

State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Lime-washed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarter: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	REMARKS.
	From "Drains," or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
Insufficient	No	No	No	No	Rain water from tanks.	Sufficient	Good	17 days	Good	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	17 "	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	18 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	19 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	20 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22 "	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22 "	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 month	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 "	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 "	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 "	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 "	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 "	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 weeks	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—

E. MOREHEAD, SURGEON-MAJOR, 29TH REGIMENT.

Sufficient	No	Occasionally	No	Tanks	Sufficient	Good	2 months	Good	—
"	"	"	Occasionally from uncovered rear in neighbourhood.	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	No	"	"	"	6 months	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 months	"	—
"	"	"	Occasionally from uncovered rear in neighbourhood.	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	No	No	House close to water-edge.	"	"	Not known	"	—
"	"	Occasionally	—	No	"	"	2 months	"	—
"	"	No	No	"	"	Bad taste	6 months	"	—
"	"	Occasionally	Occasionally from uncovered rear in neighbourhood.	"	"	Good	2 months	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	Before cleaning in morning.	None	"	"	Bad taste	6 months	"	—
"	"	Occasionally	Occasionally from uncovered rear in neighbourhood.	"	"	Good	2 months	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	Before cleaning in morning.	None	"	"	Bad taste	6 months	"	—
"	"	Occasionally	"	"	"	"	6 months	"	—
"	"	"	Occasionally from uncovered rear in neighbourhood.	"	"	Good	2 months	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 months	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	None	None	"	"	"	1 month	"	—
"	"	Occasionally	Occasionally from uncovered rear in neighbourhood.	"	"	"	3 months	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—



TABLE XXI.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhoea.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
Fort Manoel	2nd Battalion 8th Regiment.	Private George Russ	Yrs. 27	16 August	—	—	—	Ground Floor	1	545
Pembroke Camp	"	" Rody Kelly	25	20 "	—	—	—	"	4	630
"	"	" Edw. Molloy	27	25 "	—	—	—	"	4	630
"	"	" Andrew Bright	24	30 "	—	—	—	"	1	630
"	"	" Step. Kennedy	25	30 "	—	—	—	"	3	630
"	"	" John Higgins	42	1 September	—	—	—	"	1	630
"	"	" Denis Donovan	26	2 "	—	—	—	"	4	630
"	"	" Thomas Gillis	26	5 "	—	—	—	"	8	630
"	"	" Thomas Britt	26	10 "	—	—	—	"	2	630
Forest Hospital	"	" John Murphy	25	—	—	11 September	11 September	"	—	800
Pembroke Camp	"	" Charles Evans	23	11 September	—	—	—	"	5	630
"	"	" Michael Glee-son.	27	8 October	—	—	—	"	1	630
Fort Manoel	"	" Thomas Gillis	26	10 "	—	—	—	"	1	545
Pembroke Camp	"	" Joseph Gastin	25	—	—	9 September	9 September	"	1	630
Fort Manoel	"	" Michael Nash	27	11 October	—	—	—	"	16	728
Pembroke Camp	"	" Patrick Henley	32	13 "	—	—	—	"	12	630
"	"	" John McCarthy	25	16 "	—	—	—	"	4	630
"	"	" Patrick Robin-son.	30	—	—	20 October	—	"	3	630
"	"	" Thomas Mc Carthy.	26	26 October	—	—	—	"	1	630
Fort Lascaris	Royal Malta Fencible Artillery.	Gunner J. Fammit	30	7 July	Recovered	—	—	2nd Floor	3	598
"	"	" L. Pella	37	10 "	"	—	—	"	7	822
"	"	Bombardier P. Magdi	28	11 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	16	407
Couvre Porte	"	Gunner S. Fenech	23	13 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	4	714
"	"	" P. Cassar	23	14 "	"	—	—	"	9	630
Fort Lascaris	"	" P. Pella	18	19 "	"	—	—	2nd Floor	18	873
Sant' Elena	"	" G. Borg	17	20 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	—	500
Fort Lascaris	"	" G. Pella	19	22 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	16	407
Couvre Porte	"	" P. Camanna	24	—	—	22 July	Recovered	Ground Floor	2	600
Sant' Elena	"	" M. Pella	23	24 July	Recovered	—	—	"	—	500
Fort Lascaris	"	" F. Dammann	32	24 "	"	—	—	2nd Floor	6	598
Sant' Elena	"	" M. A. Sultana	20	25 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	—	500
Fort Lascaris	"	" Louis Avallo	49	25 "	"	—	—	2nd Floor	10	703
"	"	" P. Schembri	33	26 "	"	—	—	"	5	598
Sant' Elena	"	" G. Debour	24	27 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	—	500
"	"	" L. Bellizzi	15	2 August	"	—	—	"	—	500
Fort Lascaris	"	" F. Galea	18	2 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	14	407
Couvre Porte	"	Trumpeter C. Del-fonso.	43	3 "	"	—	—	"	8	589
Fort Lascaris	"	Gunner G. Guch	45	7 "	"	—	—	2nd Floor	10	703
"	"	" G. Agius	19	7 "	"	—	—	"	14	407
"	"	" P. Schembri	33	11 "	"	—	—	"	5	598
"	"	" Ant. Borg	18	13 "	"	—	—	"	4	598
"	"	" Ant. Borg	18	—	—	14 August	Recovered	"	4	598
"	"	" E. Enriques	24	14 August	Recovered	—	—	"	10	703
"	"	" L. Attard	26	16 "	"	—	—	"	10	703
Sant' Elena	"	Serjeant A. Camilleri	40	17 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	—	500
Fort Lascaris	"	Gunner G. Pisani	24	18 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	15	407
"	"	" A. Barbara	53	—	—	20 August	20 August	"	12	500
"	"	" G. Pace	46	21 August	Recovered	—	—	2nd Floor	2	598



from Diarrhoea and Cholera among Troops at Malta, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Lime-washed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarter: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	REMARKS.
	From "Drains," or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
Sufficient	No	Occasionally	No	None	Tanks	Sufficient	Bad taste	6 months	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	3 months	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	Occasionally from uncovered rear in neighbourhood.	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4 months	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	6 months	"	—
"	"	Occasionally	Occasionally from rear in neighbourhood.	"	"	"	"	4 months	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	None	"	"	"	Bad taste	6 months	"	—
"	"	"	From rear in neighbourhood.	"	"	"	Good	4 months	"	—
"	"	"	None	"	"	"	Bad taste	6 months	"	—
"	"	"	Occasionally from uncovered rear in neighbourhood.	"	"	"	Good	5 months	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—

JOHN MADDEN, SURGEON, 2ND BATTALION, 8TH (THE KING'S) REGIMENT.

Sufficient	—	—	—	—	Aqueduct & rain water.	Sufficient	Good	1 month	Good	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	1	—	1	—	"	"	"	"	Bad	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	Good	—
Sufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	1	—	1	—	"	"	"	"	Bad	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	1	—	1	—	"	"	"	"	Bad	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	1	—	1	—	"	"	"	"	Bad	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	2 months	"	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	Good	—
Sufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	1	—	1	—	"	"	"	"	Bad	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—



TABLE XXI.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhoea.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
Sant' Elena -	Royal Malta Fencible Artillery.	Gunner G. Deplin -	Yrs. 25	22 August -	Recovered	-	-	Ground Floor	-	560
Fort Lascaris -		" C. Xuereb -	23	26 " -	"	-	-	1st Floor	15	407
Sant' Elena -	"	" F. Montebello -	34	30 " -	"	-	-	Ground Floor	-	560
" -	"	Serjeant G. Pella -	37	1 Sept. -	"	-	-	3rd Floor	None	Not known.
Fort Lascaris -	"	Gunner G. Agins -	23	1 " -	"	-	-	1st Floor	18	873
" -	"	" A. Mallia -	23	-	-	1 Sept.	2 Sept.	"	15	407
Regimental Hospital	"	" P. Pace -	50	2 Sept. -	Recovered	-	-	Ward 30	-	2,665
Fort Lascaris -	"	" M. Arzopardo -	41	2 " -	"	-	-	2nd Floor	5	508
Couvre Porte -	"	Bombardier C. Covaciotto.	27	3 " -	"	-	-	Ground Floor	4	714
Sant' Elena -	"	Gunner L. Bellizzi -	15	3 " -	"	-	-	"	-	560
" -	"	" G. Berzina -	33	4 " -	"	-	-	"	-	560
Fort Lascaris -	"	" Ant. Borg -	54	4 " -	"	-	-	1st Floor	15	407
" -	"	Corporal G. Bologna -	26	4 " -	"	-	-	2nd Floor	9	508
" -	"	Gunner F. Pauli -	31	4 " -	"	-	-	Ground Floor	-	560
" -	"	" Ant. Borg -	54	-	-	4 Sept.	7 Sept.	1st Floor	15	407
" -	"	Serjeant G. Vella -	37	5 Sept. -	Recovered	-	-	3rd Floor	None	Not known.
Sant' Elena -	"	Gunner F. Grech -	19	6 " -	"	-	-	Ground Floor	-	508
Fort Lascaris -	"	" A. Grech -	26	6 " -	"	-	-	2nd Floor	6	508
" -	"	" F. Dannanin -	27	6 " -	"	-	-	"	9	508
" -	"	Bombardier P. Mandi -	28	-	-	6 Sept.	Recovered	1st Floor	16	407
" -	"	Gunner G. Pella -	19	7 Sept. -	Recovered	-	-	"	16	407
Sant' Elena -	"	" M. Bonello -	17	7 " -	"	-	-	Ground Floor	-	560
Fort Lascaris -	"	" F. Cilia -	27	7 " -	"	-	-	2nd Floor	9	508
" -	"	Acting Bombardier, A. Camilleri.	56	-	-	7 Sept.	Recovered	1st Floor	15	500
" -	"	Trumpeter G. Attard -	23	8 Sept. -	Recovered	-	-	2nd Floor	3	508
" -	"	Gunner P. Fanugia -	45	8 " -	"	-	-	3rd Floor	-	890
" -	"	Gunner G. M. Heni -	34	8 " -	"	-	-	2nd Floor	1	508
" -	"	" M. Agins -	23	9 " -	"	-	-	1st Floor	14	407
" -	"	" C. Spiteri -	25	10 " -	"	-	-	2nd Floor	7	822
" -	"	" G. Vella -	19	10 " -	"	-	-	1st Floor	16	407
" -	"	Serjeant F. Ganci -	54	-	-	10 Sept.	16 Sept.	"	10	703
" -	"	Serjeant - Major G. Barbara.	48	10 Sept. -	"	-	-	2nd Floor	2	8,372
" -	"	Serjeant P. Andibut -	32	12 " -	"	-	-	"	None	Not known.
Fort Lascaris -	"	Gunner F. Dannanin -	36	13 " -	"	-	-	"	3	508
" -	"	" G. Busuttil -	20	14 " -	"	-	-	1st Floor	14	407
" -	"	" C. Micallef -	24	-	-	16 Sept.	Recovered	2nd Floor	9	508
Couvre Porte -	"	" G. Cremona -	17	16 Sept. -	"	-	-	Ground Floor	4	714
" -	"	Bombardier G. Covaciotto.	27	17 " -	"	-	-	"	4	714
" -	"	Gunner G. M. Ciantar -	21	17 " -	"	-	-	"	2	699
Fort Lascaris -	"	" C. Bonavia -	25	22 " -	"	-	-	2nd Floor	7	822
" -	"	" A. Magio -	26	23 " -	"	-	-	"	10	703
Sant' Elena -	"	" S. Mamo -	28	24 " -	"	-	-	Ground Floor	-	560
Fort Lascaris -	"	" P. Pabono -	27	29 " -	"	-	-	1st Floor	15	407
Couvre Porte -	"	" A. Borg -	24	12 October -	"	-	-	Ground Floor	1	635
Fort Lascaris -	"	" A. Alessandri -	32	19 " -	"	-	-	1st Floor	14	407
" -	"	" P. Bons -	32	22 " -	"	-	-	2nd Floor	1	508
" -	"	" G. Vella -	32	26 " -	"	-	-	"	14	407
" -	"	" G. Meniem -	21	4 Nov. -	"	-	-	"	7	822
Sant' Elena -	"	" S. Cortis -	46	13 " -	"	-	-	Ground Floor	-	560



from Diarrhoea and Cholera among Troops at Malta, during the Epidemic of 1865—continued.

State of Ventilation : "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Lime-washed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarter : "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	REMARKS.
	From "Drains," "Gulleys,"	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity : "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality : "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
Sufficient	1	—	1	—	Aqueduct & rain water.	Sufficient	Good	2 months	Bad	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	Good	—
Sufficient	1	—	1	—	"	"	"	"	Bad	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	6 months	Good	On the lodging list, living at Valetta.
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	1 day	"	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	22 days	"	Hospital orderly.
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	2 "	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	3 days	"	—
"	1	—	1	—	"	"	"	"	Bad	—
"	1	—	1	—	"	"	"	4 days	"	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	Good	—
Sufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	6 months	"	On the lodging list, living at Valetta.
"	1	—	1	—	"	"	"	6 days	Bad	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	7 days	"	—
Sufficient	1	—	1	—	"	"	"	"	Bad	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	8 days	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	1 month	"	Officer's servant living at Vittoriosa.
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	8 days	"	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	9 "	"	—
Sufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	10 "	"	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	10 "	"	—
Sufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	10 "	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	10 "	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	4 months	"	On the lodging list, Floriana.
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	13 days	"	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	14 "	"	—
Sufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	16 "	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	16 "	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	17 "	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	17 "	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	22 "	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	23 "	"	—
"	1	—	1	—	"	"	"	24 "	Bad	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	29 "	"	—
Sufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	42 "	"	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	49 "	"	—
Sufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	53 "	"	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	56 "	"	—
Sufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	65 "	"	—
"	1	—	1	—	"	"	"	74 "	"	—

F. BERNARD, M.D., SURGEON, R. M. F. ARTILLERY.



TABLE XXII.—Showing the SANITARY CONDITION of AFFECTED QUARTERS, together with CASES and DEATHS

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhoea.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Inmate in Room at the Time of Attack.
Where quartered.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
Plague Hospital	Royal Artillery	Mrs. Monger	Yrs. 21	—	—	22 June	23 June	Ground Floor	—	—
"	"	Mrs. Tom	33	—	—	24 "	27 "	"	—	—
Barrack at Salvatore	"	Mrs. Perry	27	—	—	1 July	2 July	"	—	—
Counter-guard.	"	Mrs. McIlroy	28	—	—	1 "	Recovered	"	—	—
"	"	Mrs. Grey	36	—	—	1 "	"	"	—	—
"	"	Mrs. Troy	29	—	—	1 "	"	"	—	—
"	"	Mrs. Forrester	32	—	—	1 "	"	"	—	—
"	"	Mrs. Knight	28	—	—	1 "	"	"	—	—
Quarters at Salvatore	"	Mrs. Phipps	25	—	—	2 "	8 July	"	—	—
Counter-guard.	"	Mrs. Gadd	29	—	—	9 "	19 "	"	—	—
Salvatore Counter-guard.	"	Mrs. Forrester	52	16 July	Recovered	—	—	"	—	—
St. James Cavalier	"	Mrs. Morgan	29	—	—	26 July	Recovered	"	—	—
"	"	Mrs. O'Brien	28	9 August	Recovered	—	—	"	—	—
Upper St. Elmo	"	Mrs. Campbell	42	18 "	—	21 August	Recovered	"	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	—
Plague Hospital	"	Amelia Martha Tom	9½	—	—	29 June	21 June	"	—	—
"	"	Joseph Wm. Monger	2½	26 June	27 June	—	—	"	—	—
"	"	Henry Geo. Marshall-sey.	6½	—	—	29 June	29 June	"	—	—
Quarters at Salvatore	"	Jemima Phipps	1½	—	—	6 July	6 July	"	—	—
Counter-guard.	"	Joseph Wm. Cragg	1½	6 July	Recovered	—	—	"	—	—
Tents at Salvatore	"	Elizabeth Whitfield	3	—	—	6 July	Recovered	"	—	—
Counter-guard.	"	Henry Perry	8	—	—	6 "	"	"	—	—
"	"	Maria Troy	4	10 July	Recovered	—	—	"	—	—
"	"	Mary Jane Wheeler	2½	—	—	11 July	Recovered	"	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	—
Marsamuscetto	"	Elben Harmer	4	—	—	5 August	5 August	1st Floor	—	—
Sleima	"	Edw. Wm. Lawson	1½	25 August	31 August	—	—	Ground Floor	—	—
St. James Cavalier	"	Emily Gadd	1½	16 July	29 July	—	—	"	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	—
Lower St. Elmo	100th Regiment	Mrs. Waight	21	21 July	R. 29 July	—	—	Ground Floor	3	Married
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	—
Crown Works	"	Mrs. Shea	35	25 "	R. 31 "	—	—	"	18	"
"	"	Mrs. Jones	32	—	—	27 July	29 July	"	5	"
Horn Works	"	Mrs. Moser	32	—	—	28 "	"	"	6	"
"	"	Mrs. Bates	29	30 July	R. 4 Aug.	—	—	"	6	"
Crown Works	"	Mrs. Welsh	40	31 "	R. 5 "	—	—	"	12	"
Horn Works	"	Mrs. Reardon	36	1 August	R. 16 "	—	—	"	5	"
Pembroke Camp	"	Mrs. Ridley	28	—	—	27 August	27 Aug.	"	Unknown	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sleima	"	Mrs. Munn	25	—	—	1 Sept.	R. 11 Sept.	"	"	Unknown.
Horn Works	"	Mrs. Grodan	29	3 October	R. 9 Oct.	—	—	"	1	Married
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lower St. Elmo	"	Mrs. Casey	21	24 "	R. 29 "	—	—	1st Floor	6	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	—
Horn Works	"	Child, E. Cadden	1	5 August	R. 29 Aug.	—	—	Ground Floor	4	Married quarters.
Garrison Hospital	"	M. E. Edwards	2	23 "	R. 1 Jan. 1866	—	—	"	Hosptl. vitz. 47. No. 10.	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Un-	Un-
Sleima	"	M. F. Brady	5	—	—	29 August	R. 4 Sept.	1st Floor	known.	known.
Lower St. Elmo	"	Rebecca Ridley	1	21 Sept.	25 October	—	—	Ground Floor	6	Married quarters.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	Phoebe Ridley	3	—	—	25 October	R. 31 Oct.	"	6	"
"	"	"	"	31 October	R. 12 Nov.	—	—	"	6	"



from DIARRHŒA and CHOLERA among SOLDIERS' WIVES and CHILDREN, in MALTA during the Epidemic of 1865.

State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Lime-washed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarter: "Good," "Insufficient," "Bad."	REMARKS.
	From "Drains," or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
Sufficient	Drains	Latrines	Filthy sea-shore.	—	Rain-water tank.	Sufficient	Good	—	Bad	Near the ill-drained Lazaretto.
"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"
Insufficient	No	No	No	—	Aqueduct	"	"	2 months	Good	A very narrow place. Confined area.
"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	Drains	Latrines	Yes	Yes*	Tank of rain-water.	"	Tasted badly.	"	Indifferent	* Overflow of sewerage into the ditch near to the barrack. Surrounded by dirty neighbourhood.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sufficient	No	No	No	No	Tanks	"	Good	3 months	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	Drains	Latrines	Filthy sea-shore.	"	Tank	"	"	—	Bad	Near Lazaretto.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"
Insufficient	No	No	No	"	Aqueduct	"	"	2 months	Good	A very narrow place.
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	Tents occupied by those who had been first at Plague Hospital, afterwards at Salvatore Counterguard.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	Near the ill-drained Mandragio.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 months	Indifferent	
Insufficient	Drains	Latrines	Yes	A filthy ditch.	Tank	Sufficient	Tasted badly.	2 months	Bad	—

## THOMAS PARK, SURGEON, 3RD BATTALION ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Insufficient	Yes, frequently from the old main drain.	None	From opening of city sewers.	From officers' stables.	Aqueduct	Sufficient	Good and clear.	March *	Bad	* Previous to regiment marching into Lower St. Elmo on 24th March 1865, and frequently since, as high as the iron racks, and round the base of the walls on the floors.
Sufficient	No	"	No	No	"	"	"	20 June	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sufficient	No	No	No	No	Aqueduct	Sufficient	Good and clear.	20 June	Good	In lodgings, via Kaira, Sliema.
Insufficient	Yes, frequently from the old main drain.	"	From opening of city sewers.	From officers' stables.	"	"	"	August	Bad	—
Sufficient	No	"	No	No	"	"	"	20 June	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	May	Bad	—
"	"	"	"	Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insufficient	Yes, frequently from the old main drain.	No	From opening of city sewers.	From officers' stables.	Aqueduct	Sufficient	Good and clear.	August	Bad	In lodgings, via Kaira, Sliema.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—

J. SMITH CHARTERS, SURGEON, 100TH P. W. R. C. REGIMENT.



TABLE XXII.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths from

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhoea.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Inmate in Room at the Time of Attack.
Where quartered.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
Plague Hospital	2nd Battalion 8th Regiment.	Mrs. Drisall	20	1 July 1865	—	—	—	Ground Floor	Not known.	600
Fort Manoel	"	John Hampson	19	5 "	—	—	—	"	4	1,200
Pembroke Camp	"	Margaret Flynn	4	15 "	19 July 1865	—	—	Wooden hut	—	About 700.
"	"	Mrs. Flynn	36	—	—	20 July	28 July	"	—	"
"	"	John Flynn	14	—	—	24 "	29 "	"	—	"
Fort Manoel	"	Mrs. Cousens	26	28 July	—	—	—	1st Floor	3	3,000
Pembroke Camp	"	Johanna Curtin	6	—	—	29 July	29 July	Wooden hut	—	About 700.
"	"	Julia Flannery	8	—	—	30 "	31 "	"	—	"
Fort Manoel	"	Mrs. Harris	25	31 July	—	—	—	Ground Floor	Lodgings	Not known.
Strada Mercanti	"	Mrs. Brook	30	—	—	12 Aug.	13 Aug.	4th Floor	"	"
"	"	Louisa Brook	8	—	—	13 "	14 "	"	"	"
"	"	Frederick Brook	6	—	—	13 "	—	"	"	"
"	"	William Brook	4	—	—	13 "	16 Aug.	"	"	"
Pembroke Camp	"	William Hooke	1	27 August	30 August	—	—	Wooden hut	—	About 700.
"	"	Mrs. Fitzgerald	29	—	—	22 Sept.	—	2nd Floor	29	2,000
Left Horn Work	2nd Battalion 4th Regiment.	Mrs. Thowburne	33	—	—	13 July	14 July	Ground Floor	Hut 11	1,500
"	"	Mrs. May	61	—	—	22 "	22 "	"	" 17	940
"	"	Mrs. Bailey	35	—	—	24 "	Recovered	"	" 24	1,340
"	"	Mrs. Walker	23	—	—	24 "	"	"	" 20	940
"	"	Mrs. Carton	33	—	—	26 "	26 July	"	" 16	1,340
Notre Dame Ravelin	"	Mrs. Gimber	29	—	—	28 "	28 "	"	" 4	1,500
Left Horn Work	"	Mrs. Hazeley	29	—	—	29 "	1 August	"	" 19	1,340
"	"	Mrs. Flatters	25	29 July	Recovered	—	—	"	" 8	2,350
"	"	Mrs. Miller	33	29 "	"	—	—	"	" 18	2,350
"	"	Mrs. Denman	30	29 "	"	—	—	"	" 3	1,500
Encampment	"	Mrs. Crombie	29	—	—	2 August	3 August	"	Tent	205
Schoolmaster's Quarters, Floriana.	"	Mrs. Green	24	12 Aug.	Recovered	—	—	"	Quarters	1,633
CHILDREN.										
Left Horn Work	"	Child D. Barnes	2	1 July	20 July	—	—	Ground Floor	Hut 2	600
"	"	Child J. Barnes	4	24 "	Recovered	—	—	"	" 2	600
Notre Dame Ravelin	"	Child E. Crombie	2	24 "	27 August	—	—	"	" 5	670
Left Horn Work	"	Child Har. S. Duck	4	24 "	Recovered	—	—	"	" 14	1,500
Notre Dame Ravelin	"	Child Wm. Gimber	14	25 "	3 August	—	—	"	" 4	670
Left Horn Works	"	Child C. W. Hazeley	24	28 "	1 "	—	—	"	" 19	670
Encampment	"	Child G. C. Hazeley	1	—	—	2 August	5 August	"	Tent	530
"	"	Mrs. Lawler's Child	6	10 Sept.	Recovered	—	—	"	"	—
"	"	Mrs. Barnes' Child	4	10 "	"	—	—	"	"	171
Married Quarters, Polverista.	84th Regiment	Mrs. Hickmott	23	—	—	4 Aug. 1865	5 Aug. 1865	2nd Floor	46	1,926
Zeitan Gate	"	Mrs. McNulty	22	—	—	5 "	9 "	Ground Floor	—	—
Married Quarters, Polverista.	"	Mrs. Jolly	24	—	—	16 "	30 "	2nd Floor	33	1,330
"	"	Mrs. Nowland	19	16 Aug. 1865	Recovered	—	—	1st Floor	19	980
"	"	Mrs. Boulger	27	16 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	8	1,404







TABLE XXII.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths from

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhoea.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Inmate in Room at the Time of Attack.
Where quartered.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
Married Quarters, Polverista, Fort Verdala	84th Regiment	Mrs. Swift	24	18 Aug. 1865	Recovered	—	—	Ground Floor	6	762
"	"	Mrs. Driver	28	19 "	"	—	—	"	4	1,630
Married Quarters, Polverista, " "	"	Mrs. Harney	28	19 "	"	—	—	2nd Floor	39	615
"	"	Mrs. Bailey	29	22 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	1	1,404
"	"	Mrs. Kets Remety	34	25 "	"	—	—	2nd Floor	36	1,026
"	"	Mrs. Austwick	34	28 "	"	—	—	"	43	615
Fort Verdala	"	Mrs. Harrison	30	—	—	29 Aug. 1865	1 Sept. 1865	Ground Floor	1	815
Married Quarters, Polverista, " "	"	Mrs. Nowland	19	1 Sept. 1865	Recovered	—	—	1st Floor	19	980
"	"	Mrs. Sweeney	20	1 "	"	—	—	"	30	1,470
Fort Verdala	"	Mrs. Robinson	18	1 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	7	1,630
Married Quarters, Polverista, " "	"	Mrs. Jenkinson	30	10 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	24	1,470
"	"	Mrs. Birch	28	13 "	"	—	—	"	27	980
"	"	Mrs. Bould	27	13 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	25	936
Zabbar Gate	"	Mrs. Charney	24	18 "	"	—	—	"	—	—
Married Quarters, Polverista, " "	"	Mrs. Sullivan	33	25 "	"	—	—	2nd Floor	33	760
"	"	Mrs. Stretch	26	3 Oct.	"	—	—	Ground Floor	16	1,404
"	"	Mrs. O'Brien	28	14 "	"	—	—	2nd Floor	48	1,539
Married Quarters, Polverista, Zeitun Gate	"	Child, Hickmott	1	1 Aug.	"	—	—	1st Floor	3	1,026
"	"	McNulty	3	—	—	7 Aug. 1865	9 Aug. 1865	Ground Floor	—	—
Married Quarters, Polverista, " "	"	Harney	2	8 Aug. 1865	17 Sept. 1865	—	—	2nd Floor	39	615
"	"	Marriott	1	15 "	27 Oct.	—	—	1st Floor	20	730
"	"	Nowland	1	16 "	14 "	—	—	"	19	980
"	"	Quarumby	42	17 "	27 Aug.	—	—	2nd Floor	40	1,026
"	"	Minahan	90	17 "	20 "	—	—	"	46	1,026
Upper Vittoriosa Hospital.	"	Jones (Emma)	4	17 "	Recovered	—	—	1st Floor	8	1,571
"	"	Jones (Annie)	2	17 "	"	—	—	"	8	1,571
Zeitun Gate	"	Lawler	2	—	—	10 Aug. 1865	14 Aug. 1865	"	Officers' quarters.	—
Notre Dame Bastion	"	Blake	1	18 Aug. 1865	9 Oct. 1865	—	—	Ground Floor	3	1,000
Married Quarters, Polverista, Fort Verdala	"	Rowbottom	1	20 "	Recovered	—	—	1st Floor	29	588
"	"	Lawson	2	24 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	2	1,630
Married Quarters, Polverista, " "	"	Greaves	12	25 "	"	—	—	"	7	468
"	"	Kelly	1	26 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	25	735
Fort Verdala	"	Farrell	2	28 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	7	1,680
"	"	Fitzgerald	2	29 "	"	—	—	"	31	1,630
Married Quarters, Polverista, " "	"	Dempsey	4	—	—	29 Aug. 1865	31 Aug. 1865	2nd Floor	45	1,026
"	"	Austwick	2	1 Sept. 1865	Recovered	—	—	"	43	615
"	"	Taylor	1	4 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	14	936
"	"	Broderick	1	11 "	26 Oct. 1865	—	—	2nd Floor	38	615
Fort Verdala	"	Harrison (younger).	2	13 "	Recovered	—	—	Ground Floor	1	830
"	"	Dawson	213	22 "	"	—	—	"	30	1,630
"	"	Harrison (elder).	7	22 "	4 Oct. 1865	—	—	"	1	830
Married Quarters, Polverista, " "	"	Whelehan	4	23 "	Recovered	—	—	"	12	936
"	"	Mahoney	64	25 "	19 Oct. 1865	—	—	2nd Floor	41	615
"	"	Davis	3	27 "	Recovered	—	—	1st Floor	27	588
Zabbar Gate	"	Connell	7	27 "	27 Oct. 1865	—	—	Ground Floor	—	—
Married Quarters, Polverista, Fort Verdala	"	Kelly	3	28 "	Recovered	—	—	1st Floor	25	735
"	"	Fitzgerald	2	30 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	31	1,630
"	"	Farrell	2	7 Oct.	"	—	—	"	7	1,630
"	"	Harrison	7	7 "	"	—	—	"	1	830
Notre Dame Bastion	"	Blake	4	10 "	16 Oct. 1865	—	—	"	3	1,000
New Married Quarters.	"	Morley	63	10 "	15 "	—	—	"	15	561



Diarrhoea and Cholera, among Soldiers' Wives and Children in Malta during the Epidemic of 1865—continued.

State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "In-sufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Lime-washed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarter: "Good," "In-different," "Bad."	REMARKS.
	From "Drains" or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "In-sufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
Sufficient	No	No	No	Habit of throwing slops on ground in front of quarters.	Rainwater	Sufficient	Good	Whitewashed in August 1865.	Good	—
Insufficient	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
Sufficient	No	No	No	Habit of throwing slops on ground in front of quarters.	"	Sufficient	Good	Whitewashed in August 1865.	Good	Not on the strength.
"	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
Insufficient	"	Yes	"		"	Sufficient	Good		Unknown	Not on the strength.
Sufficient	"	No	"		"	"	"		Good	—
"	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
Insufficient	Yes	Yes	Yes		"	"	"		Bad	—
"	"	"	"	Habit of throwing slops on ground in front of quarters.	"	"	"	Whitewashed in August 1865.	"	—
"	No	"	No		"	"	"		Unknown	—
"	"	No	"		"	"	"		"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	Habit of throwing slops on ground in front of quarters.	"	"	"	Whitewashed in August 1865.	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
Sufficient	No	No	No	Habit of throwing slops on ground in front of quarters.	"	Sufficient	Good	Whitewashed in August 1865.	Good	Not on the strength.
Insufficient	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—



TABLE XXII.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths from

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.				Diarrhoea.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Inmate in Room at the Time of Attack.
Where quartered.	Corps.	Name of Patient.	Age.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
Fort Ricasoli	29th Regiment	Child, J. Rostron	Yrs. 1	15 July	12 August	—	—	Ground Floor	55	790
Pembroke Camp	"	Mrs. M. A. Jarvis	33	—	—	26 July 1865	31 July 1865	"	6	1,376
Vittoriosa	"	Child, S. Walters	2	1 August	5 August	—	—	"	10	910
Fort Ricasoli	"	" Kennelly	1	6 "	—	—	—	"	51	790
"	"	Mrs. Westcott	22	6 "	—	—	—	"	47	620
"	"	Child, A. Colgan	3	7 "	—	—	—	"	49	620
"	"	Mrs. Indoa	36	8 "	—	—	—	"	35	460
Cottonera	"	Child, H. Nicholls	1	10 "	14 August	—	—	1st Floor	2	54
"	"	" S. Mason	2	11 "	12 "	—	—	"	2	54
Fort Ricasoli	"	" C. Mitchell	3	12 "	15 "	—	—	Ground Floor	52	508
"	"	Mrs. A. Murray	22	—	—	14 August	14 August	"	45	790
Cottonera	"	" C. Bourke	21	—	—	14 "	16 "	1st Floor	2	54
Fort Ricasoli	"	" M. McHugh	28	—	—	15 "	17 "	Ground Floor	57	508
Cottonera	"	" V. Mason	24	—	—	16 "	16 "	1st Floor	1	54
Fort Ricasoli	"	Child, F. Todd	8	—	—	18 "	20 "	Ground Floor	Hut 5	900
"	"	" M. Warren	1	18 August	20 August	—	—	"	"	900
"	"	Mrs. C. Hickie	27	18 "	—	—	—	"	56	550
"	"	Child, M. Halloran	2	19 "	—	—	—	"	58	550
"	"	" M. McEvoy	11	19 "	—	—	—	"	49	508
"	"	Mrs. M. Colgan	30	20 "	—	—	—	"	49	460
"	"	Child, H. Mitchell	1	20 "	—	—	—	"	52	508
"	"	" Bray	2	21 "	—	—	—	"	47	620
"	"	" Halloran	2	22 "	—	—	—	"	58	550
Pembroke Camp	"	" J. McHugh	1	—	—	22 August	22 August	"	Hut 5	900
"	"	" A. Douglass	1	22 August	22 August	—	—	"	14	558
Fort Ricasoli	"	Mrs. Wilkinson	24	—	—	25 August	25 August	"	58	550
"	"	Child, Wilkinson	2	26 August	—	—	—	"	58	550
"	"	" C. Hickie	1	31 "	—	—	—	"	56	550
"	"	" D. Wilkinson	1	31 "	15 Sept.	—	—	"	Hut 5	900
"	"	" A. Colgan	3	4 Sept.	—	—	—	"	66	620
"	"	" E. Westcott	1	16 "	—	—	—	"	49	620
Pembroke Camp	"	" M. McMain	1	16 "	21 Sept.	—	—	"	5	558
Fort Ricasoli	"	" E. Bray	2	17 "	—	—	—	"	47	620
"	"	" J. Reddington	1	18 "	—	—	—	"	48	620
"	"	Mrs. McGovern	24	24 "	—	—	—	"	48	620
"	"	" Hickie	27	25 "	—	—	—	"	56	550
"	"	Child, Westcott	2	14 October	—	—	—	"	47	620
"	"	" Goggins	4	18 "	—	—	—	"	49	52
"	"	" H. McEvoy	2	18 "	—	—	—	"	49	500
"	"	" J. O'Donnell	5	18 "	22 October	—	—	"	28	315
"	"	Mrs. A. Reddington	24	—	—	23 October	23 October	"	48	620
"	"	Child, A. O'Brien	10	—	—	26 "	27 "	"	57	508
"	"	" E. Stokes	1	26 October	31 October	—	—	"	57	508
"	"	Mrs. Horan	18	26 "	—	—	—	"	39	315
"	"	Child, M. Smith	1	27 "	2 Nov.	—	—	"	27	315
"	"	Mrs. Stokes	24	—	—	29 October	30 October	"	57	508
"	"	Child, C. Hickie	1	31 October	—	—	—	"	56	600
"	"	" M. McEvoy	11	—	—	1 Nov.	1 Nov.	"	49	560
"	"	" John McInerney	10	1 Nov.	—	—	—	"	50	790
"	"	" J. McEvoy	2	1 "	—	—	—	"	49	560
"	"	" E. Jones	2	1 "	18 Nov.	—	—	"	57	790
"	"	Mrs. McGovern	26	10 "	—	—	—	"	47	790
"	"	" Jones	40	—	—	12 Nov.	13 Nov.	"	Tent	97







TABLE XXII.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths from

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhoea.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Inmate in Room at the Time of Attack.
Where quartered.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
St. Nicholas Bastion	1st Battalion	Mrs. Booth	28	—	—	9 August	9 August	Ground Floor	62	468
Burmola Curtain	22nd Regiment	Child, C. Larkin	1½	9 August	Recovered	—	—	"	10	938
Servants' Room, Inquisitors Palace	"	Mrs. Donohue	26	11 "	"	—	—	"	7	1,099
St. Frances Floriana	"	Mrs. Finnecase	28	—	—	12 August	12 August	"	Provost Sergeant's Room.	2,889
St. John's Curtain	"	Child, C. Sitten	1½	—	—	12 "	13 "	"	297	294
"	"	Boy, Wm. Sitten	7	—	—	14 "	15 "	"	297	294
"	"	Mrs. O'Brien	26	28 August	Recovered	—	—	"	176	235
"	"	Boy, Wm. Harbury	4	29 "	"	—	—	"	201	293
Burmola Curtain	"	Mrs. Humphries	38	14 Sept.	"	—	—	1st Floor	3	2,016
"	"	Child, T. Parlin	2	19 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	13	1,068
"	"	Mrs. Sullivan	28	—	—	22 Sept.	24 Sept.	1st Floor	11	1,344
"	"	Mrs. Brookman	28	—	—	26 "	30 "	"	4	864
"	"	Mrs. McAuliffe	26	—	—	26 "	Recovered	Ground Floor	1	1,068
St. Francesco di Paolo.	"	Mrs. Mayner	22	28 Sept.	Recovered	—	—	1st Floor	Provost Sergeant's Room.	1,783
St. John's Curtain	"	Mrs. Ross	30	25 October	"	—	—	Ground Floor	199	294
"	"	Child, J. A. Ross	1½	26 "	"	—	—	"	199	294
Room over the Gateway at Notabile.	Army Hospital Corps	Mary Ann Bishop	25	—	—	3 a.m. 6 August.	10.15 p.m. 6 August.	1st Floor	—	440
The Tower at Notabile	"	Mary Jane Mahony	2	—	—	9.20 a.m. 11 August.	Recovered	2nd Floor	—	560



and Cholera among Soldiers' Wives and Children in Malta during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Lime-washed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarter: "Good," "Insufficient," "Bad."	REMARKS.
	From "Drains," or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
Sufficient	—	1	—	—	Aqueduct & Rain Water.	Sufficient	Good	3 months	Good	—
"	—	—	1	—	"	"	"	1 month	Bad	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	3 months	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	Good	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	—	—	1	—	"	"	"	2 months	Bad	—
"	—	—	1	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	—	1	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	—	1	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
Insufficient	—	—	1	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	—	1	—	"	"	"	4 months	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	1 month	Good	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—

A. L. ADAMS, SURGEON, 1ST BATTALION, 22ND REGIMENT.

Sufficient	—	—	—	Vide Remarks.	Tank in Sanitarium.	Sufficient	Good	4 months.	Vide Remarks.	Mrs. Bishop lived in the isolated room over the gateway, and hardly ever left it. She abstained from all intercourse with people from Rabbato, &c. The cesspit of the Sanitarium was periodically discharged into a garden about 200 yards from these quarters. It was discharged on the night on which Private Mahony's child was attacked.
"	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	

THOMAS BLATHERWICK, STAFF SURGEON.



## No. XXIII.

Commanding Royal Engineer's Office, Malta, April 9, 1867.

LIST of SAMPLES of WATER (in duplicate) which have been packed, and transmitted to the Superintendent of Stores, to be forwarded to Woolwich for analysis.

No. 1.—Specimen taken at the point, where all the sources proceeding from Bingemma, &c. meet near Casal Attard, and there enter the Wignancourt Aqueduct.

No. 2.—Specimen from the distribution tank at Porta Reale.

No. 3.—Specimen from the well or tank from which the water for the Plague Hospital was derived before cholera appeared in 1865.

No. 4.—Specimen from distribution tank of the Fauara Aqueduct, at Zeitun Gate.

No. 5.—Specimen from the water raised by the Government engine at the Marsa, in the Farm of Armier.

No. 6.—Specimen of the water supplied by the aqueduct to Rabato in Gozo.

(Signed) EDWARD W. DURNFORD, Col.,  
Com. Royal Engineer.

Chemical Department, Royal Arsenal,  
Woolwich, June 19, 1867.

Memorandum for the Director of Works, &c. with reference to the results of analysis of samples of water (as per accompanying list) received from the Commanding Royal Engineer, Malta.

The results of analysis of these waters were as follow:—

	In grains per Imperial gallon.		
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Total solid constituents (by direct determination)	25.49	24.38	15.85
Carbonate of lime	11.20	10.50	8.70
Nitrate of lime	0.55	0.45	—
Carbonate of magnesia	2.12	2.12	1.06
Sulphate of soda	2.13	1.95	0.85
Chloride of sodium	9.34	8.81	4.14
Ammonia	Minute trace.	—	—
Organic and other volatile matters	0.00	0.20	0.40

	In grains per Imperial gallon.		
	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.
Total solid constituents	21.10	53.30	42.65
Carbonate of lime	6.80	21.10	10.03
Nitrate of lime	0.51	1.00	0.45
Sulphate of lime	1.63	—	1.46
Carbonate of magnesia	2.80	3.71	6.66
Sulphate of soda	—	3.47	3.89
Chloride of sodium	9.02	23.88	19.96
Ammonia	Trace	—	Trace
Organic and other volatile matters	0.50	0.10	0.20

An inspection of these shows that:—

1. All the waters contain remarkably small proportions of organic and other volatile matters, and nitrates are also present only in small proportions. The waters are therefore perfectly wholesome.

2. Nos. 3 and 4 are moderately soft waters and very well suited for all domestic purposes.

3. Nos. 1, 2, and 6 are notably harder than Nos. 3 and 4, but they are rendered soft by boiling.

4. No. 5 water is very hard (though rendered soft by boiling), and contains a somewhat considerable proportion of common salt; this water is therefore inferior to all the others, though the last named impurity can scarcely be considered to amount to an injurious proportion.

(Signed) F. A. ABEL,  
Chemist of the War Department.

## No. XXIV.

PROVISIONS relating to the PUBLIC HEALTH contained in the "LAWS and REGULATIONS of POLICE for the ISLAND of MALTA and its DEPENDENCIES."

The following acts and omissions are prohibited:

1. To throw or to let fall any dirt, rags, or other matters in a street or over a street, or to let offensive or stinking materials flow towards a street; or to transport such materials through a street otherwise than in vehicles or by other covered means; or to beat or shake dust from carpets, or mats, or other objects in a street or over a street, except by permission of the police; or to void urine in any street of the cities of Valetta, Cospicua, Senglea, and Vittoriosa, or of the suburb called Floriana, except in the places appointed for that purpose; or to deposit or leave in a street filth, or rubbish that may have fallen in the conveyance of the same; or to deposit on the wall of any enclosure contiguous to a street stones which ought not to be laid or deposited therein.

31. It is prohibited to construct chimneys, ovens, or forges against a partition wall, although a person's own property, between tenements belonging to different proprietors, or to establish or keep in the neighbourhood of the property of others workshops from which there might be danger of fire, or of explosion, or of noxious exhalations, without a licence from the police, in which shall be specified the distances and works requisite to prevent damage being caused either to a neighbour or to the public health. The differences, however, between the respective proprietors or neighbours on such matters, so far as regards property, shall continue to be cognizable by the Civil Courts.

53. In every house or other building the proprietor shall construct a suitable sink communicating, if it be possible, with the main sewer or with some other outlet according to rule; and every occupier of a house or other building shall reveal to the police the want of such sink.

54. The proprietor of every house or other building is bound to maintain the sink with the requisite drains and coverings, and with a proper grating affixed to the mouth of each drain, in a good state of repair, and shall repair the sink within such reasonable time as shall be fixed in a notice from the police calling on him to do so.

55. Over every cistern, well, or ditch which is intended to be kept open in any house, building, or other place the proprietor shall keep constantly and in good repair a fence at least three palms in height.

56. It is prohibited to leave dirty, corrupt, or stagnant water in underground or other places, whether within houses or elsewhere, so as to produce injury to the public health or annoyance to the neighbourhood; and every person shall take care that, through his negligence, the contents of any sink, or any drain for water or filth, shall not run over or ooze out to the prejudice or annoyance of the occupiers of a contiguous tenement.

57. Whenever it shall be signified or reported to the police that a collection of manure or other noxious or offensive matter exists in any building or other place, to the prejudice of the public health or annoy-



ance of the neighbourhood, the police shall immediately give notice to the proprietor of such manure or other matter, or to the occupier of the place where it may exist, that it must be removed within twenty-four hours after such notice.

58. Whenever any house or other building shall be in such a dirty or unwholesome state as to prejudice the public health, or when the whitewashing, cleaning or purification of any house or other building may tend to prevent any infections, contagious, or epidemic sickness which might occur therein, it shall be lawful for the police to order the proprietor or occupier of such house or other building to whitewash, clean, or purify the tenement in such manner and within such time as may be thought reasonable by the police.

60. No person shall keep slaughter-houses or pigsties in any place or exercise any art or trade which may be prejudicial to the public health or safety or may annoy the neighbours; and no person shall keep in any place merchandise which may produce noxious vapours or odours or which may be prejudicial to the public health or safety.

61. If the annoyance or injury contemplated in the preceding article be not stopped within such period as shall have been prescribed by the Court, the contravener shall be liable, besides the penalty for the contravention, to a penalty not exceeding two pounds sterling for every day during which such annoyance or injury shall continue unremedied after the expiration of the prescribed period.

64. It is prohibited to burn, boil, distil, or otherwise decompose any root, drug, or other thing in houses, buildings, or other places, causing thereby offensive or dangerous odours or vapours, so as to be prejudicial to the public health or an annoyance to the neighbourhood, without a licence from the police, as prescribed in article 51.

67. No cemetery shall be made at a distance less than two hundred yards from any inhabited house, unless with the consent in writing of the proprietor or of the tenant or other occupier of such house; and although the prescribed distance be observed, yet, if any prejudice to the public health or annoyance to the neighbourhood could result, the distance shall be increased according to the opinion of competent persons.

72. It is prohibited to bury corpses without the permission of the police.

73. It is prohibited to exhume corpses, or to open any tomb before one year shall have elapsed since the burial of a corpse therein, without the permission of the police.

74. Except in cases of absolute necessity, the police shall not issue the permission for the burial of corpses before twenty-four hours shall have elapsed since death took place.

75. It is prohibited to bury corpses in any cemetery situate in any place in which the police shall have prohibited burials, and without making use of those sanitary precautions which may be prescribed by the police.

78. The head of the Civil Government is empowered to make regulations in all matters respecting the extent, position, and formation of cemeteries, the manner of burying corpses, and the general police of such places.

81. It is the duty of every person to whom the officer indicated in article 80 may have provided water, to assure himself that the cistern in which the water is to be contained, and the conduits or tubes through which it must pass, be not broken or damaged in any such way that the water supplied may be in any quantity wasted.

82. Every persons shall avoid causing, by his negligence, the opening, breaking, or damaging of any lock, earthen pipe, tube, door, or other appurtenance of any reservoir, or other receptacle of public water, or the waste of such water in any other manner.

83. Every person shall avoid causing, by his negligence, any manure, mud, or other noxious or offensive

things to be introduced into the fountains, aqueducts, or other places destined for the preservation of the public water; or putrid waters or other offensive matters to percolate into them from sewers, drains, or other places; or the public water to be in any other way rendered foul or unwholesome.

84. It is prohibited to wash animals, clothes, or other things in, or to let animals drink from, fountains in which it is not specially permitted so to do, or to bathe or wash in any fountain or other receptacle destined for the preservation of public waters or for a public watercourse.

86. Every keeper of a slaughter-house shall maintain the same in a wholesome state, and remove the filth therefrom at least once in every twenty-four hours.

87. The head of the Civil Government is empowered to make regulations in regard to the grant of licences, and the registry and inspection of slaughter-houses.

89. It is prohibited within the limits of the cities of Valetta, Vittoriosa, Cospicua, and Senglea to slaughter or cause to be slaughtered any animals of the kind mentioned in the said tariff, in any other place than the slaughter-houses, without a licence from the police.

91. No person shall neglect to cause to be interred beyond the limits of any inhabited place, within twenty-four hours, the carcase of any animal belonging to the same, which might otherwise cause prejudice to the public health or annoyance to the neighbourhood.

92. The head of the Civil Government is empowered to make regulations for the purpose of prohibiting, ordering, or regulating the removal from one place to another of animals, meat, skins, horns, or other parts of animals, or of straw, hay, or other articles, which might probably infect the atmosphere, and cause the spread of contagious disease; for the purpose of purifying the stalls, or other places in which animals may be kept; for the object of arranging the way in which animals which may die in a state of sickness should be disposed of; and also for the purpose of ordering that the appearance of any disease amongst animals be reported.

95. It shall be lawful for any person to destroy any dog or other animal which may be found in the street, and may be reasonably suspected of being attacked with hydrophobia, or of having been bitten by a dog or other animal reasonably suspected of being attacked with hydrophobia.

110. It is prohibited to expose for sale any meat or fish which may be unfit for human food.

111. Any officer of police is empowered to enter into any place kept or used for the preservation or sale of meat or fish, and to search whether there exists therein any meat or fish unfit for human food; and if any be found therein, it is competent to the Court to order the same to be destroyed, or to be disposed of in any other way, so as to prevent its being used for human food.

112. Every shopkeeper shall keep in a clean and wholesome state both the interior of the shop and the external space around the shop within reasonable limit to be fixed by the police.

115. It shall be lawful for the head of the Civil Government to make regulations for the better discovery of any fraudulent practices, and for the preservation of good order and cleanliness in the markets.

116. It is prohibited to exercise the trade of baker, maker of bread, or miller without a licence from the police.

165. It is prohibited to leave in the ports or on the moles any merchandise or other rotten or unwholesome thing which might be prejudicial to the public health, or give rise to a nuisance.

219. No passage boat shall, without a permit from the officer appointed by the said superintendent, approach any vessel before she be admitted to pratique.



## No. XXV.

ATTACKS and DEATHS from DIARRHŒA and CHOLERA among MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN of different CORPS, in all CLASSES of QUARTERS, during the EPIDEMIC of 1865.

Barrack, Quarters, and Corps.	Men.				Women.				Children.			
	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.		Cholera.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Royal Artillery.</i>												
Plague Hospital -	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	2	2
St. Salvatore Counterguard -	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	1	1
St. Salvatore Tents -	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—
Fort Tigne -	5	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper St. Elmo. -	31	—	5	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Marsamuscetto -	8	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
St. James' Cavalier -	7	—	3	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Fort St. Angelo -	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Ricasoli -	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort St. Salvatore -	11	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In hired Quarters -	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
<i>2nd Batt. 4th Regiment.</i>												
Floriana Barrack -	16	3	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Floriana Encampment -	44	—	13	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Notre Dame Ravelin -	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—
Left Horn Work -	—	—	4	3	3	—	6	4	4	2	—	—
Gozo -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
School Master's Quarters, Floriana.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>2nd Batt. 8th Regiment.</i>												
Pembroke Camp -	32	—	4	3	—	—	2	1	2	2	3	3
Fort Manoel -	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Forrest Hospital -	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Garrison Hospital -	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague Hospital -	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quarters in Strada Mercanti -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	2
<i>84th Regiment.</i>												
Fort Verdala -	51	—	12	7	2	—	1	1	9	1	—	—
Married Qts., Polverista -	—	—	2	1	15	—	2	2	17	8	1	1
Notre Dame Bastion -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Pembroke Camp -	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zeitun Gate -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2
Zabbar Gate -	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Upper Vittoriosa Hospital -	1	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Sanitarium, Citta Vecchia -	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Royal Engineers.</i>												
St. Francis, Floriana -	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>1st Batt. 22nd Regiment.</i>												
St. Francesco de Paola -	2	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. John's Curtain -	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
Isola Gate -	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polverista Barrack -	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burmola Curtain -	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	2	2	—	—	—
St. Nicholas Bastion -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
St. Francis, Floriana -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Inquisitors Palace -	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Officers' Quarters, Isola Gate -	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Vittoriosa Hospital -	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>29th Regiment.</i>												
Fort Ricasoli -	54	—	6	5	8	—	6	6	27	8	3	3
Pembroke Camp -	29	—	7	6	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	1
Zabbar Gate -	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvatore -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cottonera -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Vittoriosa Hospital -	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forrest Hospital -	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



Attacks and Deaths from Diarrhœa and Cholera among Men, Women, and Children of different Corps, &c.—  
*continued.*

Barrack, Quarters, and Corps.	Men.				Women.				Children.			
	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.		Cholera.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>100th Regiment.</i>												
Lower St. Elmo -	26	—	12	9	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	—
Prison and Cells -	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encampment, Fort Manoel	48	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Michael's Guard -	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crown Work -	5	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Horn Work -	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Pembroke Camp -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Garrison Hospital -	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Auberge de Bavière -	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sliema -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
<i>Army Hospital Corps.</i>												
Gateway, Notabile -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tower, Notabile -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Royal Malta Fencible Artillery.</i>												
Lascaris -	44	—	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Couvre Porte -	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Elena -	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quarters in Cities -	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## No. XXVI.

LIST of SANITARY SERVICES executed in each BARRACK and HOSPITAL in MALTA and GOZO from the 1st June 1863 to the 1st June 1865.

Name of Barrack and Hospital.	Nature and Extent of Sanitary Services executed.
GENERAL HOSPITAL -	<p>Long Ward.—Ten additional windows inserted, 35 inlets for fresh air made in the side walls, and seven Muir's ventilators inserted in the roof. Five cross walls removed, three built, opening at end of ward enlarged, and sash inserted.</p> <p>Ward 41.—Artillery surgery and adjoining rooms and ward over surgery, three windows inserted and 10 enlarged. 21 inlets for air made, two Muir's ventilators inserted. Partition walls removed and archways formed so as to convert two small rooms and a closet into an airy apartment.</p> <p>Wards on North Side Upper Floor.—Ten windows enlarged and cut down. Additional door windows inserted, useless partition removed, 22 air inlets, and five Muir's ventilators inserted.</p> <p>Wards on South Side Upper Floor.—One window enlarged, six inserted, seven air-inlets made, and four of Muir's ventilators fixed.</p> <p>Latrines.—Surgeons' watercloset fitted with English apparatus. Women's latrine reconstructed, water laid on. Watercloset constructed for the gate-keeper, guard, and officers' servants.</p> <p>Ward 22.—Window space enlarged and ward ventilated.</p> <p>Royal Ward.—A covered barracca or day room constructed outside the ward.</p>
UPPER ST. ELMO -	<p>Barrack Rooms generally and Cells.—The ventilation improved by the provision of inlets and extraction shafts, and by the enlarging and glazing of all the window openings.</p> <p>Ablution Room.—Cistern connected with aqueduct. Three baths and footpans fixed in the room adjoining.</p> <p>Canteen.—Windows enlarged, inlet and extraction shafts provided.</p>
LOWER ST. ELMO -	<p>Latrines.—Patent apparatus provided.</p> <p>Soldiers' Rooms.—Area space formed and ventilation shafts constructed.</p>



List of Sanitary Services executed in each Barrack and Hospital in Malta—*continued.*

Name of Barrack and Hospital.	Nature and Extent of Sanitary Services executed.
MILITARY PRISON - -	Cook-House enlarged and ventilated. Cells.—Four paved with hard stone. Ablution Room.—Floored in hard stone, patent washing range inserted. Latrine.—Patent apparatus fixed, two urinals fixed. Drainage.—Latrines, cook-house, ablution-room, and urinals connected with the main drain.
AUBERGE DE CASTILE -	Waterclosets and urinals for officers and servants provided.
LASCARIS BARRACKS -	Latrine constructed on Macfarlane's principle and water laid on. The upper level drained.
FLORIANA BARRACKS -	Rooms under Civil Hospital ventilated and lighted. Pavilion.—Proper water-closets provided for the officers and servants.
ST. FRANCIS BARRACKS -	Rooms generally.—The window space increased and the ventilation improved. Large window provided in room 5. Rooms 9, 10, 11 made into one by the removal of the partitions. Guard room and cells ventilated. Married quarters ventilated. Drainage.—Carried to the sea. Latrine.—Jennings' latrine fixed in married quarters and drained into main drain.
FORT MANOEL - -	Ventilation.—All the rooms under Misida Cavalier and the barrack rooms on each side of the parade ventilated. An open drain from the Lazzaretto covered in.
FORT TIGNE - - -	Barrack Rooms.—Loopholes glazed.
PEMBROKE CAMP - -	Constructing a filtering tank. Constructing two porches, Nos. 6 and 7. Soldiers' rooms fitting with wash-hand basins and night urinals.
CITTA VECCHIA SANITARIUM	Wards.—Ventilated and a verandah erected.
FORT RICASOLI - -	Ventilation.—Rooms 1 to 12, canteen, and cells, ventilated with inlets and extraction shafts. Wall in front of barrack rooms removed. Bighi front ventilated. Drainage.—Sewage conveyed direct to the sea. Water Supply.—Tank No. 7 connected with aqueduct. Force pump fixed over Nos. 6 and 13 tanks and near latrines. Cisterns constructed and pipes fixed to supply the ablution rooms, cook-house, and latrines with water. Ablution Rooms.—Limestone converted into an ablution room, and with the other ablution rooms provided with Macfarlane's fittings. Latrines.—Provided with improved apparatus and urinals.
ST. ANGELO - - -	Drainage.—Outlets altered to convey the sewage to the sea.
FORT SALVATORE - -	Ventilation.—Soldiers' rooms ventilated. Embrasures opened in Nos. 1 and 10 rooms and windows in 6 and 8 rooms. Intermediate floor removed in room 12. Water Supply.—Tank connected with aqueduct. Force pump fixed to tank 43. Cistern constructed, and water laid on to cook-house, ablution room, and latrines. Married quarters supplied from tank 42. Latrines.—Fitted with improved apparatus.
POLVERISTA BARRACK -	Ventilation.—Inlets and extraction shafts constructed in the rooms generally. Drainage.—Latrines, ablution room, and cook-house drained into the main drain. Water Supply.—Cistern constructed and force pump provided, and water laid on to the ablution room, cook-house, and latrines. Ablution Room.—Properly fitted up. Macfarlane's apparatus. Latrines provided with improved apparatus and urinals.
ISOLA BARRACKS - -	Ventilation and light improved.
ZABBAR GATE - - -	Ventilation improved.
GOZO - - - -	Nil.

EDWARD W. DURNFORD, Colonel,  
Commanding Royal Engineers.



TABLE XXVII.—SHOWING the VESSELS placed in QUARANTINE, and PERSONS landed at the LAZZARETTO at MALTA, on account of suspected CHOLERA, between the 1st August 1865, and the date at which Quarantine on account of Cholera was finally discontinued.

Date of Arrival.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port whence last cleared.	Number of Days detained in Quarantine.	Number of Persons detained in Quarantine.	Cases received from each Ship into the Lazzaretto.				Cases occurring in Quarantine.			
						Diarrhoea.		Cholera.		Diarrhoea.		Cholera.	
						Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1865.													
August 1	"Lybia"	1,044	Alexandria	7	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 3	"Quintus"	448	Constantinople	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 4	"Samanut"	—	Alexandria	12	1	One case of Diarrhoea.		—	—	—	—	—	—
" 10	"Mary Ann"	319	Constantinople	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 11	"Massilia"	1,308	Alexandria	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 11	"City of Durham"	370	Constantinople	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 11	"Virginia"	545	Do.	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 14	"Isis"	1,430	Alexandria	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 14	"Pera"	1,373	Marseilles	10	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 16	"Annie Duncan"	223	Smyrna	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 17	"Syria"	1,308	Alexandria	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 20	"Asie"	467	Do.	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 21	"Saida"	1,107	Do.	10	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 22	"Memnon"	927	Do.	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 22	"Presidente"	194	Constantinople	20	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 22	"Massilia"	1,308	Marseilles	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 23	"Rose"	295	Constantinople	20	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 23	"Tertius"	357	Do.	20	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 23	"Evangelistria"	218	Do.	20	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 25	"Paraguay"	1,210	Do.	20	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 28	"Dio Adelfi"	293	Do.	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 28	"Assyrien"	510	Alexandria	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 30	"Syria"	1,308	Marseilles	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September 1	"Delta"	1,308	Alexandria	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 3	"Robert Stevenson"	295	Constantinople	20	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 6	"Thebes"	1,732	Alexandria	10	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 6	"Shearwater"	569	Do.	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 8	"Adalia"	1,022	Do.	10	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 8	"Nyanza"	2,000	Marseilles	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 9	"Vectis"	—	Alexandria	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 10	"Asie"	477	Marseilles	10	2	One case of Diarrhoea.		—	—	—	—	—	—
" 10	"Syria"	1,308	Alexandria	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 10	"Ceylon"	1,307	Do.	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 11	"Elena"	200	Constantinople	20	1	One case of Diarrhoea.		—	—	—	—	—	—
" 11	"Adelfotis"	289	Do.	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 11	"Caradoc"	—	Do.	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 13	"Luxor"	1,212	Alexandria	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 13	"Independence"	134	Constantinople	20	1	One case of Diarrhoea.		—	—	—	—	—	—
" 16	"Massilia"	1,308	Marseilles	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 18	"Cavalier Baumgartino."	340	Constantinople	20	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 19	"Behera"	1,142	Alexandria	10	22	One case of Diarrhoea.		—	—	—	—	—	—
" 22	"Syria"	1,308	Marseilles	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 24	"Dido"	1,125	Alexandria	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 25	"Ripon"	1,308	Do.	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 27	"Majestic"	344	Do.	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 28	"Arcadia"	740	Do.	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 28	"Evangelistria"	325	Constantinople	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 29	"Giov. Avierius"	281	Do.	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 30	"Christina"	692	Alexandria	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October 1	"Poonah"	1,308	Marseilles	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 1	"Assurance"	—	Constantinople	20	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 3	"Sultanya"	177	Algiers	20	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 5	"Tanjore"	2,100	Alexandria	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 6	"Giptis"	613	Marseilles	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 7	"La Plata"	1,005	Smyrna	20	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 8	"Ripon"	1,308	Marseilles	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 8	"Junon"	649	Alexandria	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 8	"Feliz Unias"	322	Constantinople	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 10	"Isis"	1,436	Alexandria	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 11	"Mongolia"	1,946	Do.	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 13	"Amalia"	1,284	Do.	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 14	"Tanjore"	2,100	Marseilles	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 17	"Ripon"	1,308	Alexandria	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 22	"Mongolia"	1,946	Marseilles	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 26	"Junon"	649	Do.	10	8	One case of Diarrhoea.		—	—	—	—	—	—
October 27	"Assyrien"	515	Do.	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 28	"Syria"	1,308	Gibraltar	3	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 30	"Pera"	1,373	Marseilles	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November 2	"Psyche"	—	Naples	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 5	"Italian"	1,560	Alexandria	10	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



Table XXVII.—Showing the Vessels placed in Quarantine and Persons landing at the Lazzaretto at Malta, &c.—  
*continued.*

Date of Arrival.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port whence last cleared.	Number of Days detained in Quarantine.	Number of Persons detained in Quarantine.	Cases received from each Ship into the Lazzaretto.				Cases occurring in Quarantine.			
						Diarrhoea.		Cholera.		Diarrhoea.		Cholera.	
						Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1865.													
" 7	" Pera "	1,373	Alexandria	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 8	" Delta "	1,308	Marseilles	7	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 11	" Island Queen "	257	Alexandria	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 14	" Nyanra "	2,000	Marseilles	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 20	" Europa "	713	Do.	5	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 21	" Gyptis "	613	Do.	4	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 22	" Syria "	1,308	Do.	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 27	" Dido "	1,125	Alexandria	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 28	" Palestine "	936	Smyrna	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 30	" Saïda "	1,109	Alexandria	7	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 30	" Ripon "	1,308	Do.	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December 2	" Massilia "	1,308	Marseilles	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 3	" Ang. Raffaele "	46	Vietri	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 3	" Sesostris "	1,607	Alexandria	7	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 4	" Assyrien "	510	Marseilles	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 4	" Kara "	—	Constantinople	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 4	" Algerie "	429	Marseilles	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 6	" Ulisse "	32	Castellamare	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 7	" Nippon "	650	Alexandria	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 8	" Gyptis "	613	Do.	3	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 9	" Poonah "	1,308	Marseilles	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Port Department, Malta,  
25th April 1867.

(Signed) WM. HOSEASON,  
Superintendent of the Ports.

LIST of VESSELS arrived in QUARANTINE at MALTA from PORTS affected or suspected of CHOLERA (not landing Passengers) between August 1st 1865, and the date at which QUARANTINE on account of CHOLERA was finally discontinued.

Date of Arrival.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port whence cleared.	Number of Days in Quarantine.	Number of Crew.	REMARKS. Cases of Cholera or Diarrhoea which were found on board or arrived in Quarantine.
1865.						
August 1	" Pera "	1,370	Alexandria	1	128	—
" 1	" Poonah "	1,308	"	1	135	—
" 3	" Byzantine "	516	"	2	42	—
" 4	" Palestine "	936	Smyrna	1	55	—
" 4	" Irabulus Garb "	218	Alexandria	2	18	—
" 5	" Porto Salvo "	108	Constantinople	7	14	—
" 6	" Mari A. Vagliano "	298	"	7	13	—
" 6	" Benedetto "	246	"	7	11	—
" 6	" Baharia "	177	Gibraltar	18	3	—
" 7	" Arabian "	1,695	Alexandria	1	37	—
" 7	" Ida "	370	Constantinople	2	13	—
" 10	" Ant. Avierino "	219	"	7	10	—
" 11	" Sincere "	142	Alexandria	1	8	—
" 11	" Ripon "	1,308	"	1	112	—
" 11	" Gio. Batta Revello "	189	Constantinople	7	11	—
" 14	" Redar "	1,213	Alexandria	1	56	—
" 14	" Constance "	422	"	1	21	—
" 15	" Jarrow "	414	"	1	18	—
" 15	" Thessaglia "	794	Smyrna	1	39	—
" 15	" Due Parenti "	273	Constantinople	3	13	—
" 16	" Cairo "	995	"	1	30	—
" 16	" Emil "	172	Alexandria	10	8	—
" 17	" Roussan Bahri "	154	Marseilles	10	11	—
" 17	" Persian "	1,770	Alexandria	1	39	—
" 18	" Euxine "	1,165	"	1	84	—
" 18	" Aurora "	249	Smyrna	2	11	—
" 18	" Aleppo "	1,458	Constantinople	1	55	—
" 19	" Nuova Assunta "	125	Alexandria	2	9	—
" 19	" Panaja Ipapandi "	265	Constantinople	20	11	—
" 20	" Octavia "	678	Gibraltar	1	54	—
" 20	" Iede "	491	Constantinople	6	14	—
" 20	" Soufan "	184	Gibraltar	2	15	—
" 22	" Nyanza "	2,000	Alexandria	1	113	—
" 22	" Indipendente "	271	Constantinople	2	11	—
" 22	" Marigo "	149	"	4	8	—
" 22	" Delta "	1,308	Gibraltar	1	103	—
" 23	" Pera "	1,373	Alexandria	1	128	—
" 23	" Ganges "	422	Constantinople	20	13	One case of diarrhoea.
" 24	" Nil Desperandum "	291	Damietta	1	10	—



Table XXVII.—List of Vessels arrived in Quarantine at Malta from Ports affected or suspected of Cholera, &c.—*cont.*

Date of Arrival.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port whence cleared.	Number of Days in Quarantine.	Number of Crew.	REMARKS. Cases of Cholera or Diarrhoea which were found on board or arrived in Quarantine.
1865.						
August 24	"Pasqualina"	462	Constantinople	2	13	—
" 25	"Dossouk"	1,062	Alexandria	10	82	—
" 26	"Milbanke"	547	"	1	22	—
" 26	"Atlas"	1,219	Constantinople	1	57	—
" 27	"Jane Francis"	346	Damiata	2	10	—
" 28	"Efanasos"	210	Constantinople	11	12	—
" 28	"Citi"	429	"	4	12	—
" 28	"Niord"	410	"	2	14	—
" 28	"S. Gerasimo"	175	"	9	8	—
" 28	"Stefano"	311	Marseilles	8	11	—
" 31	"Massilia"	1,308	Alexandria	1	98	—
September 1	"Toronto"	350	Cyprus	3	12	—
" 2	"Demetrius"	418	Alexandria	2	21	—
" 2	"Hecla"	1,213	"	1	59	—
" 2	"Ionia"	943	"	1	32	—
" 4	"Haralumbo"	219	Constantinople	4	11	—
" 5	"Byzantin"	515	Alexandria	1	40	—
" 6	"Italian"	1,160	Constantinople	1	38	—
" 9	"Sara"	181	Marseilles	10	10	—
" 10	"Meander"	662	Alexandria	1	50	—
" 11	"Urano"	181	Constantinople	20	11	—
" 11	"Aspasia"	274	"	17	10	—
" 11	"Protis"	201	Marseilles	1	23	—
" 11	"Cleopatra"	428	Constantinople	5	13	—
" 12	"Angelica"	305	"	14	11	—
" 12	"Gabaria"	109	Gibraltar	1	10	—
" 13	"Stately"	373	Constantinople	20	13	—
" 13	"S. Elena"	179	"	20	12	—
" 14	"Dalmatian"	1,692	Alexandria	1	38	—
" 14	"Crimean"	1,002	"	1	35	—
" 14	"Mary"	172	Constantinople	1	7	—
" 15	"Montfalcon"	503	Marseilles	1	33	—
" 18	"Pandolinomas"	242	Constantinople	20	10	—
" 18	"Evangelistria"	196	"	11	11	—
" 18	"Giorgio Protos"	255	"	3	10	—
" 18	"Una"	1,006	"	1	32	—
" 18	"Melita"	853	"	1	34	—
" 19	"Milan"	736	"	1	33	—
" 21	"Junon"	649	Marseilles	1	37	—
" 21	"Poonah"	1,308	Alexandria	1	132	—
" 22	"Nyanza"	2,000	"	1	113	—
" 22	"Tiber"	980	"	1	31	—
" 23	"Birch Grove"	518	"	12	15	—
" 25	"Sahara"	1,073	"	1	36	—
" 26	"Massilia"	1,308	"	1	98	—
" 27	"Vauxhall"	153	Gibraltar	10	12	—
" 27	"Clorinda"	340	Constantinople	1	13	—
" 28	"Asia"	467	Alexandria	1	43	—
" 28	"Vederemo"	398	Constantinople	5	15	—
" 30	"Ruthinas"	626	"	2	16	—
" 30	"Ocean"	145	Gibraltar	10	9	—
" 30	"Febo"	383	Constantinople	5	15	—
October 1	"Cairo"	153	Gibraltar	1	13	—
" 1	"Palestine"	936	Smyrna	1	56	—
" 1	"Cockatrice"	—	Constantinople	20	40	—
" 1	"Marietta"	269	"	20	11	—
" 2	"Sofia"	223	"	20	10	—
" 2	"Caragia"	145	"	20	10	—
" 3	"Bolivian"	1,366	Alexandria	1	49	—
" 3	"Ismir"	—	Scio	3	164	—
" 3	"Brousse"	—	"	3	170	—
" 4	"Calpe"	1,134	Alexandria	1	31	—
" 4	"S. Tommaso"	46	Trani	20	9	—
" 4	"Ocean King"	554	Alexandria	1	23	—
" 4	"Irene"	322	Marseilles	1	11	—
" 5	"Syria"	1,308	Alexandria	1	110	—
" 5	"Armonia"	326	Smyrna	5	10	—
" 6	"Zino"	272	Constantinople	7	13	—
" 6	"N. S. del Boschetto"	168	"	16	9	—
" 7	"Agia Sofia"	977	Alexandria	1	37	—
" 7	"Adelfi Vaghiano"	268	Constantinople	15	11	—
" 7	"Bianca"	370	"	2	14	—
" 7	"Phenicien"	400	Alexandria	1	28	—
" 9	"Rimisis Panaja"	119	Constantinople	13	7	—
" 9	"Syrian"	1,014	Alexandria	1	37	—
" 11	"Tarifa"	1,458	"	1	54	—
" 11	"Arabian"	1,695	"	1	38	—
" 11	"Poonah"	1,308	"	1	135	—
" 11	"Assunta"	203	Constantinople	8	9	—
" 13	"Hector"	1,295	Alexandria	1	32	—
" 13	"Profeta Elia"	215	Constantinople	7	10	—
" 14	"California"	155	Gibraltar	10	8	—
" 14	"Irma"	168	Damiata	4	8	—
" 15	"Ellen Constance"	516	Constantinople	1	23	—
" 17	"Pera"	1,375	Alexandria	1	129	—
" 20	"Cossack"	—	Beyrout	2	275	—
" 20	"Pomona"	122	Gibraltar	10	6	—
" 22	"Ciscar"	321	Mahon	4	16	—



Table XXVII.—List of Vessels arrived in Quarantine at Malta from Ports affected or suspected of Cholera, &c.—*cont.*

Date of Arrival.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port whence cleared.	Number of Days in Quarantine.	Number of Crew.	REMARKS. Cases of Cholera or Diarrhoea which were found on board or arrived in Quarantine.
1865.						
October 22	"Phenicien"	400	Marseilles	1	29	—
" 23	"Evangelistria"	199	Constantinople	10	8	—
" 25	"Demetrius"	180	"	6	12	—
" 25	"Flora"	51	Castellamare	7	7	—
" 26	"Pelican"	—	Palermo	10	175	—
" 27	"Phoebe"	—	Messina	10	515	—
" 29	"Gamsbock"	467	Marseilles	6	14	—
November 1	"Algerie"	428	"	1	38	—
" 1	"Azropardi"	254	Constantinople	3	13	—
" 2	"Antippi"	359	"	6	11	—
" 6	"Victoria"	—	Naples	4	1,050	—
" 11	"Memnon"	927	Alexandria	1	35	—
" 12	"Junon"	649	"	2	38	—
" 13	"Danube"	942	"	1	37	—
" 14	"Ma del Carmine"	46	Castellamare	10	6	—
" 14	"San Paolo"	34	"	10	7	—
" 14	"Anna"	435	Trieste	10	14	—
" 15	"Trowbridge"	1,093	"	8	20	—
" 15	"S. Ma. di Porto Saloo"	50	Vietri	10	8	—
" 17	"Massilia"	1,308	Alexandria	1	109	—
" 17	"Delta"	1,308	"	1	103	—
" 17	"S. V. Ferreri"	65	Vietri	10	9	—
" 18	"Vasilis"	173	Marseilles	1	7	—
" 19	"Ire Sorelle"	98	Trieste	2	8	—
" 21	"Algerie"	400	Alexandria	1	37	—
" 21	"Dalmatian"	1,692	"	1	38	—
" 21	"Mentor"	499	Messina	4	19	—
" 22	"Milan"	736	Smyrna	1	31	—
" 22	"Poonah"	1,308	Alexandria	1	134	—
" 23	"Demetrius"	418	"	1	23	—
" 23	"Nyanza"	2,000	"	1	109	—
" 23	"Giovannis"	371	Torre Annunta	8	14	—
" 26	"Thebes"	1,732	Alexandria	1	42	—
" 26	"Caradoc"	—	Marseilles	4	67	—
" 27	"America"	984	Alexandria	1	65	—
" 30	"Syria"	1,308	"	1	114	—
December 3	"Arcadia"	740	"	1	36	—
" 6	"Ionia"	943	"	1	32	—
" 6	"Gedda"	185	Marseilles	10	8	—
" 6	"Attivo"	105	Trieste	10	8	—
" 7	"Immacolata"	97	Castellamare	10	9	—
" 7	"Alfa"	123	Trieste	10	7	—
" 8	"Phenicien"	400	Messina	1	29	—
" 9	"Peruvian"	1,713	Alexandria	2	52	—
" 10	"Amalia"	1,284	"	1	45	—
" 10	"S. V. Ferreri"	77	Naples	10	9	—
" 12	"Stromboli"	280	Marseilles	1	23	—
" 12	"Gio. Attilio"	79	Trieste	10	7	—
" 13	"S. Antonio"	52	Salerno	4	9	—
" 15	"N. Sa. della Prov. La"	103	Tripoli di Soria	10	8	—
" 17	"Ang. Raffaele"	69	Salerno	10	8	—
" 24	"Milano"	312	Naples	1	35	—
" 28	"Milano"	312	Messina	1	35	—

Port Department, Malta,  
April 25th, 1867.

(Signed) WM. HOSEASON,  
Superintendent of the Ports.

RETURN of the VESSELS, CREWS, and PASSENGERS arriving in QUARANTINE from places infected with CHOLERA from 1st January to 31st December 1866.

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	From whence.	Number of Days in "Quarantine."	Number of Crew.	Passengers Landed in the "Lazzaretto."		REMARKS. Cases of Cholera or Diarrhoea, &c.
						Number.	Days in "Quarantine."	
1866.								
March 13 -	"Milo" - - -	637	Alexandria - -	2	23	—	—	—
" 15 -	"Dido" - - -	1,125	" - - -	1	32	11	5	—
July 3 -	"Ghizek" - -	84	Liverpool - -	3	13	—	—	—
" 3 -	"Lacoima" - -	782	" - - -	2	35	—	—	—
" 5 -	"Atfith" - -	84	" - - -	1	13	—	—	—
" 20 -	"Euxene" - -	613	Marseilles - -	4	39	3	15	—
" 22 -	"Pera" - - -	1,373	" - - -	1	121	6	15	—
" 25 -	"Demetrius" -	418	Liverpool - -	1	23	—	—	—
" 26 -	"Peppina" - -	114	Marseilles - -	15	8	—	—	—
" 28 -	"Imperatore Dionelezano."	242	Liverpool - -	8	10	—	—	—
" 29 -	"Tanjore" - -	2,100	Southampton -	1	124	4	15	—
" 29 -	"Suez" - - -	337	Liverpool - -	7	12	—	—	—
" 30 -	"Nyanza" - -	2,000	Marseilles - -	1	114	—	—	—



Table XXVII.—Return of the Vessels, Crews, and Passengers arriving in Quarantine, &amp;c.—continued.

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	From whence.	Number of Days in "Quarantine."	Number of Crew.	Passengers Landed in the "Lazaretto."		REMARKS. Cases of Cholera or Diarrhoea, &c.
						Number.	Days in "Quarantine."	
August	1 - "Behera"	1,142	Alexandria	1	39	—	—	
"	1 - "Egyptian"	1,689	Liverpool	2	38	—	—	
"	1 - "Pera"	1,373	Alexandria	1	124	—	—	
"	3 - "Tiber"	980	Cardiff	1	30	—	—	
"	3 - "Margaret"	314	Sunderland	2	11	—	—	
"	4 - "Isis"	1,436	Liverpool	1	43	—	—	
"	5 - "Adalia"	1,026	"	1	34	—	—	
"	5 - "Robin Hood"	26	Gibraltar	2	7	—	—	
"	5 - "Poonah"	1,308	Southampton	2	125	—	—	
"	6 - "Hellenis"	603	London	3	27	—	—	
"	7 - "Delta"	1,308	Marseilles	1	109	—	—	
"	8 - "Atlas"	1,219	Liverpool	1	57	1	19	One case of diarrhoea.
"	8 - "Asia"	923	Cardiff	5	40	—	—	
"	10 - "Erme"	296	Liverpool	1	10	—	—	
"	11 - "Trontex"	538	"	6	30	2	9	
"	12 - "Hector"	1,295	Sunderland	8	32	—	—	
"	12 - "Gustav Pastor"	484	Antwerp	15	22	—	—	
"	12 - "Fanny Lambert"	536	Cardiff	6	21	—	—	
"	13 - "Syria"	1,308	Southampton	1	109	1	15	
"	13 - "Viesus"	205	Bouc	15	8	—	—	
"	14 - "Lybia"	1,044	Constantinople	3	34	—	—	
"	14 - "Ceylon"	1,308	Marseilles	2	121	5	15	
"	15 - "Delta"	1,308	Alexandria	2	109	1	8	
"	16 - "Poonah"	1,308	"	1	125	2	7	
"	16 - "Livonia"	872	Constantinople	4	27	—	—	
"	18 - "Lady Derby"	436	"	1	17	—	—	
"	18 - "Thessalia"	794	Liverpool	2	36	—	—	
"	18 - "Tachta"	139	"	4	11	—	—	
"	18 - "B.L. No. 675"	135	Algiers	15	12	—	—	
"	20 - "Sabaina"	643	Falmouth	6	24	—	—	
"	20 - "China"	1,340	Southampton	3	123	5	15	
"	21 - "Syria"	1,308	Alexandria	2	109	—	—	
"	21 - "Theban"	436	Glasgow	3	20	—	—	
"	21 - "Euxene"	613	Marseilles	1	38	3	15	
"	21 - "Danube"	994	Liverpool	4	29	—	—	
"	21 - "Agia Sofia"	977	"	4	39	—	—	
"	21 - "Saida"	1,109	"	2	38	—	—	
"	22 - "West of England"	490	Cardiff	1	22	—	—	
"	22 - "Grecian"	1,555	Liverpool	4	38	—	—	
"	23 - "Tanjore"	2,100	Marseilles	2	124	—	—	
"	23 - "Ceylon"	1,308	Alexandria	2	121	—	—	
"	23 - "Cosmoundouros"	764	Constantinople	4	31	14	5	
"	23 - "Kadi Keni"	160	Plymouth	3	19	—	—	
"	23 - "Arcadia"	740	Liverpool	2	38	—	—	
"	24 - "Corinthia"	413	New Port	8	13	—	—	
"	24 - "Eden"	343	Sunderland	2	10	—	—	
"	24 - "Onward"	161	New Port	15	8	—	—	
"	25 - "Divina Providenza"	55	Castellamare di Napoli.	15	7	—	—	
"	25 - "Zealous"	292	Cardiff	13	10	—	—	
"	25 - "Evangelistria"	424	Newcastle	4	12	—	—	
"	26 - "Bernia Carboga"	268	Liverpool	15	10	—	—	
"	27 - "Tasso"	598	Alexandria	1	21	—	—	
"	28 - "Parana"	1,096	Constantinople	2	35	9	5	
"	28 - "Ottavia"	369	Cardiff	15	14	—	—	
"	28 - "Dalmatian"	1,692	Smymna	2	38	14	3	
"	28 - "Odessa"	1,457	London	3	53	—	—	
"	29 - "Surat"	1,528	Southampton	2	138	10	15	
"	29 - "Palestine"	936	Liverpool	1	54	—	—	
"	29 - "Garibaldi"	489	Swansea	15	14	—	—	
"	29 - "China"	1,340	Alexandria	1	123	8	7	
"	29 - "Industry"	211	Cardiff	11	9	—	—	
"	29 - "Amine Couvrie"	356	Shields	9	12	—	—	
"	30 - "Rosetta"	747	Liverpool	1	30	—	—	
"	30 - "Tanjore"	2,100	Alexandria	2	124	—	—	
"	31 - "Catarina"	233	Constantinople	2	9	—	—	
September	1 - "Poonah"	1,308	Marseilles	1	125	1	15	
"	1 - "Paraguay"	1,210	London	5	35	—	—	
"	1 - "Mansour"	—	Alexandria	3	330	—	—	
"	2 - "Tyne Queen"	539	Sulina	2	27	—	—	
"	2 - "Egyptian"	374	Marseilles	1	34	2	15	
"	2 - "Mancolia"	427	Carlisle	2	14	—	—	
"	3 - "Phaician"	436	Glasgow and Tunis	1	20	3	15	
"	4 - "Aspirant"	361	Shields	3	12	—	—	
"	4 - "Pomona"	112	Vlaardingen	1	7	—	—	
"	4 - "Cometa Donati"	58	Bona	15	7	29	15	
"	5 - "John Fenwick"	575	Taganrog	2	22	—	—	
"	5 - "Sesostris"	1,607	Liverpool	1	42	—	—	
"	5 - "Massilia"	1,308	Southampton	1	106	6	15	
"	5 - "S. Paolo"	37	Castellamare	15	8	—	—	
"	5 - "Despina"	85	Constantinople	5	6	—	—	
"	5 - "Laconia"	782	Liverpool	3	40	—	—	
"	5 - "Milan"	736	"	3	30	—	—	
"	6 - "Cairo"	995	"	3	32	—	—	
"	7 - "Fre Fratelli"	184	Genoa	2	9	1	13	
"	7 - "Syria"	1,308	Marseilles	1	109	5	15	



Table XXVII.—Return of the Vessels, Crews, and Passengers arriving in Quarantine, &amp;c.—continued.

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	From whence.	Number of Days in "Quarantine."	Number of Crew.	Passengers Landed in the "Lazaretto."		REMARKS. Cases of Cholera or Diarrhoea, &c.
						Number.	Days in "Quarantine."	
1866.								
September 8 -	"Byzantine" -	514	Marseilles -	15	39	—	—	
" 8 -	"Peppina" -	294	Genoa -	—	11	—	—	Refused admittance into harbour, having a case of cholera on board. Only supplied with provisions, and proceeded on her voyage.
" 8 -	"Miceli" -	137	Constantinople -	5	9	—	—	
" 10 -	"Surat" -	1,528	Alexandria -	1	132	—	—	
" 10 -	"Assunta" -	563	Odessa -	5	18	—	—	
" 11 -	"Poonah" -	1,308	Alexandria -	1	125	—	—	
" 11 -	"Azzopardi" -	254	Marseilles -	15	11	—	—	
" 11 -	"S. Nicola" -	404	Constantinople -	5	13	—	—	
" 12 -	"Egyptian" -	1,689	Smyrna -	1	38	9	5	
" 12 -	"Adela" -	227	London -	15	10	—	—	
" 12 -	"Sefora" -	266	Cardiff -	15	12	—	—	
" 12 -	"Fieres" -	352	" -	15	13	—	—	
" 12 -	"Virginia" -	97	Bona -	15	7	57	15	
" 13 -	"Ann Mills" -	335	Cardiff -	15	11	—	—	
" 13 -	"Camilla" -	324	" -	14	13	—	—	
" 13 -	"Speculator" -	364	Shields -	14	12	—	—	
" 13 -	"Arianna" -	353	Cardiff -	15	15	—	—	
" 13 -	"Orion" -	380	Sunderland -	14	13	—	—	
" 13 -	"Shamrock" -	335	Cardiff -	15	13	—	—	
" 13 -	"Positivo" -	398	Constantinople -	5	10	—	—	
" 13 -	"Tamar" -	453	Newcastle -	2	13	—	—	
" 13 -	"Phalia" -	299	Cardiff -	14	9	—	—	
" 14 -	"Pera" -	1,373	Southampton -	1	124	4	15	
" 14 -	"Earl Powis" -	239	Naples -	15	10	—	—	
" 14 -	"Elise" -	76	Oran -	15	7	—	—	
" 14 -	"Florence Pope" -	207	Newport -	13	8	—	—	
" 14 -	"Day" -	315	Swansea -	15	10	—	—	
" 14 -	"China" -	1,340	Marseilles -	1	123	15	15	
" 15 -	"Ada" -	275	Constantinople -	5	10	—	—	
" 15 -	"Bebera" -	1,142	Liverpool -	3	38	1	14	
" 15 -	"Syria" -	1,308	Alexandria -	1	109	—	—	
" 15 -	"Massilia" -	1,308	" -	2	106	—	—	
" 15 -	"Emmanuele" -	1,084	Cardiff -	6	21	6	14	
" 16 -	"Aspasia" -	275	Constantinople -	5	10	—	—	
" 18 -	"Saïda" -	1,109	Alexandria -	1	38	—	—	
" 18 -	"Atlas" -	1,219	Smyrna -	1	56	—	—	
" 18 -	"Battista" -	45	Naples -	—	6	—	—	Refused admittance into harbour, having a case of cholera on board. Only supplied with provisions, and proceeded on her voyage.
" 18 -	"Mercurio" -	185	Genoa -	2	9	3	13	
" 18 -	"Stella" -	314	Constantinople -	4	15	—	—	
" 18 -	"Conte Serra" -	228	" -	5	12	—	—	
" 19 -	"Febo" -	383	" -	5	14	—	—	
" 19 -	"Barbarossa" -	370	Cardiff -	15	13	—	—	
" 19 -	"Dapello" -	300	Constantinople -	4	12	—	—	
" 19 -	"Emmanuele" -	226	" -	5	9	—	—	
" 19 -	"Meeting" -	447	" -	4	15	—	—	
" 19 -	"Gelsomina" -	131	Newcastle -	7	9	—	—	
" 19 -	"Remo" -	275	Swansea -	15	11	—	—	
" 20 -	"Resistance" -	—	Castellamare -	3	457	—	—	
" 19 -	"Algeria" -	52	Cagliari -	4	6	—	—	
" 20 -	"Corriere" -	140	" -	4	12	—	—	
" 20 -	"Syrian" -	1,014	Liverpool -	2	38	1	15	
" 20 -	"Ceylon" -	1,308	Southampton -	2	123	13	15	
" 21 -	"Christina" -	692	Liverpool -	1	32	—	—	
" 21 -	"Thebes" -	1,667	" -	1	42	—	—	
" 21 -	"Protis" -	205	Marseilles -	2	23	27	7	
" 21 -	"Imonia" -	165	Constantinople -	5	7	—	—	
" 21 -	"Chiaïma" -	136	Tollonica -	7	9	—	—	
" 22 -	"Surat" -	1,528	Marseilles -	1	139	5	15	
" 23 -	"Pera" -	1,373	Alexandria -	2	125	3	17	
" 24 -	"China" -	1,340	" -	1	123	—	—	
" 24 -	"Crimea" -	196	Constantinople -	5	8	—	—	
" 24 -	"Gyptis" -	613	Marseilles -	2	37	—	—	
" 25 -	"Etna" -	346	Syracuse -	2	32	47	15	
" 25 -	"Una" -	1,006	Smyrna -	2	34	10	15	
" 26 -	"Thessalia" -	794	" -	3	36	3	15	
" 26 -	"Guiseppina" -	45	Orrechio di Porco -	15	6	—	—	
" 26 -	"Lazareff" -	1,427	London -	2	45	—	—	
" 26 -	"Carmine" -	384	Constantinople -	5	14	—	—	
" 26 -	"Agia Sofia" -	977	Alexandria -	5	39	39	15	
" 27 -	"Brenda" -	601	London -	3	30	—	—	
" 27 -	"S. Natale" -	26	Trapani -	2	6	—	—	
" 27 -	"Angelico" -	159	Constantinople -	5	7	—	—	
" 28 -	"Concezione" -	38	Sidero -	7	10	—	—	
" 29 -	"Hector" -	1,295	Constantinople -	2	32	—	—	
" 29 -	"Giorgio" -	220	" -	5	9	—	—	
" 29 -	"Ceylon" -	1,308	Alexandria -	1	123	—	—	



Table XXVII.—Return of the Vessels, Crews, and Passengers arriving in Quarantine, &c.—*continued*.

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	From whence.	Number of Days in "Quarantine."	Number of Crew.	Passengers Landed in the "Lazaretto."		REMARKS. Cases of Cholera or Diarrhoea, &c.
						Number.	Days in "Quarantine."	
1866.								
September 29	"Goffredo"	304	Constantinople	5	13	1	5	
" 29	"Delta"	1,308	Southampton	1	108	16	15	
" 29	"Santo Padre"	24	Trapani	14	7	—	—	
" 29	"Surat"	1,528	Alexandria	2	132	—	—	
" 29	"Cruiser"	—	Portsmouth	15	175	—	—	
" 29	"Fortunata"	102	Tunis	10	11	—	—	
" 30	"Agia Matronia"	230	Constantinople	5	9	—	—	
" 30	"Callispe"	234	"	5	10	—	—	
" 30	"George Mills"	332	Cardiff	15	11	—	—	
" 30	"Addolorata"	32	Catona	7	12	—	—	
" 30	"S.M. di P.S."	52	Vietri	8	7	—	—	
" 30	"Iris"	916	Alexandria	2	34	7	15	
October 1	"Massilia"	1,308	Marseilles	1	106	11	14	
" 1	"L'Asie"	477	"	8	39	1	15	
" 1	"Sultan Orkham"	—	Greenock	2	160	—	—	
" 1	"Fanny Lambert"	536	Constantinople	2	21	—	—	
" 2	"Milan"	736	Smyrna	1	31	3	8	
" 2	"Mary Ann Webb"	333	Cardiff	15	14	—	—	
" 2	"Sahara"	1,073	Liverpool	1	36	—	—	
" 2	"Francesco Luca"	324	Constantinople	1	15	—	—	
" 2	"Cephalonia"	318	"	5	13	—	—	
" 3	"Asia"	923	Odessa	2	39	—	—	
" 3	"Sidon"	1,267	Liverpool	4	55	—	—	
" 3	"Euphemia Fullerton."	165	Licata	15	9	—	—	
" 3	"Regina Vittoria"	97	Constantinople	5	10	—	—	
" 3	"Sovrano"	296	"	5	14	—	—	
" 3	"Urano"	180	"	5	10	—	—	
" 4	"Veloce"	14	Perranova	3	8	4	19	
" 4	"Leonida"	17	Pozzallo	4	7	—	—	
" 4	"Chevalier Rose"	107	Tunis	6	5	7	10	
" 4	"Stella"	10	Marsamemi	21	6	—	—	
" 5	"Due Maine"	163	Constantinople	5	9	—	—	
" 5	"M. di P.S."	39	Pozzallo	8	8	—	—	
" 6	"Addolorata"	12	Terranova	7	6	—	—	
" 6	"Emmanuela"	14	"	6	5	—	—	
" 6	"Atlantic"	1,111	Liverpool	1	35	—	—	
" 6	"Ripon"	1,308	Southampton	1	110	11	15	
" 6	"S. S. Crocifisso"	27	Terranova	6	6	—	—	
" 6	"S. Maria"	15	Mazzara	7	5	—	—	
" 6	"Vincenzino"	22	Girgenti	7	5	1	15	
" 6	"Aggregatina"	17	Pantalleria	13	6	—	—	
" 6	"Rosina"	19	Girgenti	7	8	—	—	
" 6	"S. Catello"	17	Siculiana	7	6	—	—	
" 6	"Immacolata"	15	Scoglietti	7	8	—	—	
" 6	"S. Liberata"	18	"	7	9	—	—	
" 6	"S. Alberto"	19	Trapani	15	5	—	—	
" 6	"Flora"	51	Castellamare	15	7	—	—	
" 6	"Speranza"	270	Cardiff	5	10	—	—	
" 6	"Nina"	80	Riposto	3	10	—	—	
" 6	"Madella Consolazione."	32	Girgenti	7	6	—	—	
" 6	"Aurora"	18	Scoglietti	6	5	—	—	
" 6	"Carmela"	100	Tunis	10	9	—	—	
" 6	"Peppino Liardo"	24	Terranova	4	5	—	—	
" 7	"Semiramis"	330	Newport	15	11	—	—	
" 7	"Maria Carmela"	81	Catania	21	7	—	—	
" 7	"Immacolata"	33	Licata	6	7	—	—	
" 7	"Onwards"	188	Girgenti	21	9	—	—	
" 7	"S. Giuseppe"	29	Messina	21	9	—	—	
" 7	"Norfolk Hero"	157	Smyrna	5	7	—	—	
" 7	"Angelina"	40	Trapani	21	7	—	—	
" 7	"Grecian"	1,555	Smyrna	2	38	—	—	
" 7	"Pera"	1,373	Marseilles	1	125	14	15	
" 7	"S. Giuseppe"	31	Trapani	21	7	—	—	
" 7	"S. Giuseppe"	35	Catona	12	10	—	—	
" 8	"Addolorata"	23	Pozzallo	6	8	—	—	
" 7	"Lady Pirie"	359	Constantinople	15	11	—	—	
" 7	"Porto Salvo"	308	"	5	14	—	—	
" 7	"S. M. di P. S."	39	Cotrone	15	11	—	—	
" 8	"Fortunata"	33	Scoglietti	5	7	1	17	
" 8	"Nuovo Giacinto"	39	Pozzallo	12	8	—	—	
" 7	"S. Gaetano"	8	Augusta	7	8	—	—	
" 7	"M. del Soccorso"	8	Sciacca	14	5	—	—	
" 7	"S. Giuseppe"	26	Pozzallo	8	8	—	—	
" 8	"Union"	80	Plymouth	4	12	—	—	
" 8	"Arabian"	1,695	Alexandria	2	40	1	15	
" 8	"S. Giovanni"	25	Trapani	21	6	—	—	
" 9	"Demetrius"	418	Liverpool	1	26	—	—	
" 9	"Napoli"	303	Syracuse	1	36	—	—	
" 9	"Tertius"	357	Constantinople	5	13	—	—	
" 9	"Agricola"	278	"	5	10	—	—	
" 9	"Junon"	649	Marseilles	3	38	3	15	
" 9	"Delta"	1,308	Alexandria	1	108	5	15	
" 9	"Mary"	210	Constantinople	5	10	—	—	
" 9	"Bechir"	—	Tunis	5	83	—	—	



Table XXVII.—Return of the Vessels, Crews, and Passengers arriving in Quarantine, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	From whence.	Number of Days in "Quarantine."	Number of Crew.	Passengers Landed in the "Lazaretto,"		REMARKS. Cases of Cholera or Diarrhoea, &c.
						Number.	Days in "Quarantine."	
1866.								
October 9 -	"Massilia" -	1,308	Alexandria -	2	105	6	15	
" 9 -	"Gustave Pastor" -	612	Constantinople -	2	22	—	—	
" 10 -	"S. Filomena" -	295	" " -	9	13	—	—	
" 10 -	"Giovanni Avicino" -	281	" " -	5	12	—	—	
" 10 -	"Giovanna" -	169	Dardanelis -	2	8	—	—	
" 10 -	"Sesostri" -	1,607	Alexandria -	2	44	1	15	
" 10 -	"Roma" -	508	Tunis -	3	20	13	10	
" 11 -	"Behera" -	1,142	Alexandria -	1	38	—	—	
" 11 -	"Sicilian" -	1,014	Liverpool -	1	38	—	—	
" 11 -	"S. Antonio di Padova" -	38	Siderus -	7	11	—	—	
" 11 -	"Reshid" -	132	Constantinople -	15	10	—	—	
" 11 -	"Orontes" -	538	Liverpool -	1	30	—	—	
" 12 -	"William III." -	533	Texel -	2	26	—	—	
" 12 -	"Pennsylvania" -	—	Belfast -	4	97	—	—	
" 12 -	"Enrichetta" -	278	Constantinople -	5	12	24th Regiment	15	
" 13 -	"La Luna" -	88	Castellamare -	15	8	—	—	
" 13 -	"Tanjore" -	2,100	Southampton -	1	122	24	15	
" 13 -	"Cerere" -	269	Constantinople -	4	13	—	—	
" 13 -	"Giuseppe Sgiuppa" -	542	" " -	2	16	—	—	
" 13 -	"Gyptis" -	613	Alexandria -	2	37	9	15	
" 14 -	"S. Maria" -	19	Palermo -	21	6	—	—	
" 14 -	"Mari Valians" -	298	Constantinople -	5	12	—	—	
" 15 -	"Ceylon" -	1,365	Marseilles -	1	123	17	15	
" 15 -	"O'Spiros" -	188	Constantinople -	13	9	—	—	
" 15 -	"La Dacia" -	173	Follonica -	7	10	—	—	
" 15 -	"Assidua" -	484	Constantinople -	5	14	—	—	
" 15 -	"Ornarodd" -	250	" " -	9	9	—	—	
" 15 -	"Lybia" -	1,044	Liverpool -	1	34	—	—	
" 15 -	"Laconia" -	782	Smyrna -	3	37	19	5	
" 15 -	"Oliva" -	53	Tunis -	10	6	—	—	
" 16 -	"Leone" -	367	Syracuse -	1	37	5	21	
" 16 -	"Marietta" -	347	Constantinople -	12	11	—	—	
" 16 -	"Rebah" -	56	Leghorn -	7	9	—	—	
" 16 -	"Isis" -	1,436	Cardiff -	1	44	1	12	
" 16 -	"Giuseppa" -	19	Mazzara -	15	7	—	—	
" 16 -	"Hellenis" -	503	London -	2	28	21	12	
" 17 -	"Lema" -	670	Constantinople -	2	23	—	—	
" 17 -	"Pera" -	1,373	Alexandria -	2	125	—	—	
" 17 -	"Nachimoff" -	1,563	London -	3	50	—	—	
" 17 -	"Pallio" -	149	Constantinople -	5	7	—	—	
" 17 -	"Ma. del Carmine" -	38	Bagnara -	7	8	—	—	
" 17 -	"S. Helena" -	15	" " -	7	8	—	—	
" 17 -	"Fascolo" -	486	Constantinople -	5	14	—	—	
" 17 -	"Calatafini" -	44	Syracuse -	21	7	—	—	
" 17 -	"Roberto" -	29	Pizzallo -	9	8	—	—	
" 17 -	"Ma. della Libera" -	42	Syracuse -	15	8	—	—	
" 17 -	"Porto Salvo" -	96	" " -	15	8	—	—	
" 17 -	"Sveti Vid" -	501	Constantinople -	5	14	—	—	
" 17 -	"S. Michele" -	65	" " -	11	6	—	—	
" 17 -	"Ripon" -	1,308	Alexandria -	1	110	—	—	
" 18 -	"Peppino Liardo" -	23	Avola -	4	5	—	—	
" 18 -	"Egyptien" -	374	Marseilles -	1	35	4	15	
" 18 -	"Possochoff" -	452	London -	3	25	—	—	
" 18 -	"S. Liberata" -	24	Terranova -	4	6	—	—	
" 18 -	"Ma. d'Alemagna" -	18	" " -	21	6	—	—	
" 18 -	"Eva" -	92	Follonica -	7	6	—	—	
" 18 -	"Emmanuele" -	27	Catona -	7	8	—	—	
" 18 -	"Chevalier Rose" -	107	Tunis -	13	15	15	3	
" 19 -	"Animedel Pur- gatorio" -	63	Salerno -	15	7	—	—	
" 19 -	"Arcadia" -	740	Liverpool -	3	38	8	16	
" 19 -	"Persian" -	1,671	Alexandria -	2	39	—	—	
" 20 -	"Marietta" -	29	Trapani -	11	8	—	—	
" 20 -	"Cannella Angiolini" -	30	Terranova -	6	6	—	—	
" 20 -	"Hydra" -	—	Capo Passaro -	6	105	—	—	
" 20 -	"Mansour" -	—	Tunis -	5	74	—	—	
" 20 -	"Ma. delle Grazie" -	33	Catona -	7	10	—	—	
" 20 -	"Ninetta" -	26	Trapani -	11	5	—	—	
" 20 -	"Evangelistria" -	247	Constantinople -	5	10	—	—	
" 20 -	"S. Francesco" -	75	Galipoli -	15	8	—	—	
" 20 -	"Salem" -	35	Alexandria -	10	8	—	—	
" 20 -	"Aurora" -	17	Scoglietti -	6	6	—	—	
" 20 -	"Christina" -	692	Alexandria -	2	32	—	—	
" 20 -	"Taxiarchi" -	111	Constantinople -	10	7	—	—	
" 21 -	"Sacra Sposa" -	29	Catona -	7	8	—	—	
" 21 -	"Olympus" -	1,219	Trieste -	3	57	—	—	
" 21 -	"Patriarche" -	166	Oran -	15	9	—	—	
" 21 -	"Marietta" -	218	Constantinople -	5	11	—	—	
" 21 -	"Gottoms, M." -	509	" " -	5	14	—	—	
" 21 -	"Syria" -	1,308	Southampton -	2	111	2	10	
" 21 -	"Salomon" -	78	London -	6	15	—	—	
" 22 -	"Ma. di Lisse" -	16	Scoglietti -	21	8	—	—	
" 22 -	"Ma. di Loreto" -	20	" " -	21	8	—	—	
" 22 -	"Gianima" -	13	" " -	21	9	—	—	



Table XXVII.—Return of the Vessels, Crews, and Passengers arriving in Quarantine, &amp;c.—continued.

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	From whence.	Number of Days in "Quarantine."	Number of Crew.	Passengers Landed in the "Lazaretto."		REMARKS. Cases of Cholera or Diarrhoea, &c.
						Number.	Days in "Quarantine."	
1866.								
October 22	" Fortunato "	33	Scogliette	7	6	—	—	—
" 22	" Nicola "	257	Constantinople	5	9	—	—	—
" 22	" S. Feo. di Paola "	33	Scilla	7	9	—	—	—
" 22	" S. M. di P. S. "	26	S. Lucido	7	8	—	—	—
" 22	" Frederico B. "	268	Constantinople	2	14	—	—	—
" 22	" Fausta "	142	"	6	7	—	—	—
" 22	" S. Feo. di Paola "	26	S. Lucido	7	5	—	—	—
" 22	" Giovanni "	467	Cette	4	13	—	—	—
" 22	" Luisa "	59	Amantea	7	9	—	—	—
" 22	" S. Vincenzo "	65	Castellamare	15	10	—	—	—
" 22	" Morocco "	1,267	Alexandria	3	57	—	—	—
" 22	" S. Filomena "	11	Paola	7	7	—	—	—
" 23	" Salvatore "	38	Catania	21	9	—	—	—
" 23	" Napoli "	303	Syracuse	1	35	—	—	—
" 23	" Delta "	1,308	Marseilles	1	107	6	15	—
" 24	" Orixia "	345	Constantinople	4	11	—	—	—
" 24	" Maria "	19	Pozzallo	6	7	—	—	—
" 24	" Addolorata "	23	"	6	7	—	—	—
" 24	" S. Martino "	11	Sampieri	8	6	—	—	—
" 24	" Alessio "	107	S. Jean d'Acre	2	8	—	—	—
" 25	" Ceylon "	1,365	Alexandria	1	123	—	—	—
" 25	" Tanjore "	2,100	"	1	125	5	10	—
" 25	" Angeliki "	304	Constantinople	3	10	—	—	—
" 26	" Issignur "	161	Alexandria	10	10	—	—	—
" 26	" Ticonderoga "	—	"	1	230	—	—	—
" 26	" Salvara "	1,073	"	2	36	—	—	—
" 26	" Danube "	942	Liverpool	3	34	—	—	—
" 27	" Jaffaria "	—	Southampton	2	54	—	—	—
" 27	" Thebes "	1,667	Alexandria	3	43	1	10	—
" 28	" China "	1,340	Southampton	2	124	6	10	—
" 29	" Adalia "	1,022	Liverpool	1	33	—	—	—
" 29	" Ponsonby "	135	Talamone	7	9	—	—	—
" 29	" Atlas "	672	Constantinople	1	25	—	—	—
" 29	" Peppino Liardo "	23	Avola	9	5	—	—	—
" 30	" Rosetta "	681	Cardiff	1	28	—	—	—
" 30	" Ma. delle Grazie "	27	Terranova	6	7	—	—	—
" 30	" Immacolata "	34	Marsala	21	9	—	—	—
" 30	" Diligente "	121	Cette	11	6	—	—	—
" 30	" Napoli "	303	Syracuse	1	34	2	21	—
" 30	" Horoscope "	108	Nice	11	7	—	—	—
" 30	" S. Alberto "	18	Bona	3	5	—	—	—
" 30	" Spirito Santo "	96	"	11	10	—	—	—
" 30	" N. Siga. di Loreto "	65	Girgenti	21	6	—	—	—
" 30	" S. S. Crocifisso "	52	Pozzallo	19	9	—	—	—
" 30	" S. Giovanni "	21	"	5	8	—	—	—
" 30	" Sarah Ann "	276	Shoreham	5	10	—	—	—
" 30	" Demetrius "	418	Alexandria	2	23	—	—	—
" 30	" Cosmopolita "	148	Swansea	10	9	—	—	—
" 30	" Tesco "	168	Marseilles	15	10	—	—	—
" 30	" Ripon "	1,308	"	2	110	19	10	—
" 31	" Nicolino "	291	"	14	11	—	—	—
" 31	" Molly Boun "	155	Girgenti	4	7	—	—	—
" 31	" Roberto "	29	Pozzallo	6	9	—	—	—
" 31	" S. Barbara "	16	Mazara	8	5	—	—	—
" 31	" Parana "	1,025	London	4	36	2	10	—
" 31	" Milan "	736	Liverpool	1	29	2	10	—
November 1	" Atlantic "	1,111	Alexandria	1	36	1	8	—
October 31	" Angiolina "	36	Marsala	7	6	—	—	—
" 31	" Immacolata "	43	Girgenti	7	7	—	—	—
" 31	" Angelo Custode "	14	Terranova	4	6	—	—	—
" 31	" S. S. Crocifisso "	20	"	4	7	—	—	—
" 31	" S. Catello "	19	Girgenti	7	6	—	—	—
" 31	" Rosina "	19	"	7	6	—	—	—
" 31	" Ma. del Carmine "	14	"	7	4	—	—	—
" 31	" S. Antonio "	14	Terranova	4	6	—	—	—
November 1	" Ma. della Consolazione "	31	Girgenti	6	6	—	—	—
" 1	" Anna "	33	"	9	7	—	—	—
" 1	" L'Asie "	477	Alexandria	2	40	36	7	—
" 1	" Atlas "	1,219	Liverpool	3	55	—	—	—
" 1	" Clemence "	120	Mustgamene	9	7	—	—	—
" 1	" S. Antonio "	33	Catanzaro	7	8	—	—	—
" 2	" Ma. delle Grazie "	31	Syracuse	21	6	—	—	—
" 2	" Ma. del Carmine "	45	Puzzuoli	15	8	—	—	—
" 2	" Ceres "	—	Liverpool	9	19	—	—	—
" 2	" Delta "	1,308	Alexandria	1	107	—	—	—
" 2	" Syria "	1,308	"	1	111	—	—	—
" 2	" Salvatore "	34	Gallipoli	7	11	—	—	—
" 2	" Luisella Romano "	38	Messina	20	6	—	—	—
" 2	" S. Feo. di Paolo "	22	Augusta	21	8	—	—	—
" 2	" Helga "	160	Constantinople	3	8	—	—	—
" 2	" Dominico "	28	Syracuse	21	7	—	—	—
" 2	" Cattolica "	31	Catona	7	11	—	—	—
" 3	" Ma. delle Grazie "	15	Scogliette	5	8	—	—	—
" 3	" S. Vittorio "	29	Augusta	21	9	—	—	—
" 3	" Italian "	1,500	Alexandria	1	37	—	—	—



TABLE XXVII.—Return of the Vessels, Crews, and Passengers arriving in Quarantine, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	From whence.	Number of Days in "Quarantine."	Number of Crew.	Passengers Landed in the "Lazzaretto."		REMARKS. Cases of Cholera or Diarrhoea, &c.
						Number.	Days in "Quarantine."	
1866.								
November 3 -	" Caroline "	891	Constantinople	3	34	—	—	—
" 3 -	" S. S. Crocifisso "	27	Terranova	4	7	—	—	—
" 3 -	" Corecra "	627	London	6	36	1	6	—
" 3 -	" Thessalia "	794	Liverpool	3	37	1	9	—
" 4 -	" S. Liberata "	18	Scoglietti	5	9	—	—	—
" 4 -	" Maraition "	1,213	Alexandria	2	57	2	5	—
" 4 -	" Admiral Blake "	146	Milford	5	7	—	—	—
" 5 -	" Rhone "	943	Cardiff	1	31	—	—	—
" 4 -	" Consolazione "	14	Terranova	3	7	—	—	—
" 4 -	" Emmanuela "	16	"	3	6	—	—	—
" 4 -	" Veloce "	18	"	4	6	—	—	—
" 4 -	" Caroline "	179	Dahouet	5	8	—	—	—
" 5 -	" Redentore "	17	Girgenti	4	6	—	—	—
" 5 -	" Gela "	15	Terranova	2	6	—	—	—
" 5 -	" Immacolata "	15	Scoglietti	21	8	—	—	—
" 5 -	" Giuseppina "	32	Pantalleria	5	7	—	—	—
" 5 -	" S. Paolo "	29	"	5	8	—	—	—
" 5 -	" Ma. del Carmine "	45	Girgenti	4	8	—	—	—
" 5 -	" S. Vinzo. Ferreri "	25	"	21	7	—	—	—
" 5 -	" Dunholme "	359	Cardiff	5	11	—	—	—
" 5 -	" Celsus "	298	Milford	5	10	—	—	—
" 5 -	" Ma. Addolorata "	54	Girgenti	21	8	—	—	—
" 5 -	" General Chasse "	541	Milford	5	17	—	—	—
" 5 -	" Ma. del Soccorso "	8	Scicca	2	5	—	—	—
" 5 -	" Patriot "	186	Follonica	7	7	—	—	—
" 5 -	" Poomah "	1,308	Southampton	2	126	6	5	—
" 6 -	" Komiloff "	343	London	1	36	—	—	—
" 6 -	" Ellettrico "	1,267	Syracuse	1	57	5	21	—
" 6 -	" Antonino "	66	Marsala	21	8	3	10	—
" 6 -	" Agnes "	199	London	10	8	—	—	—
" 6 -	" S. Giovanni "	49	Trapani	4	6	—	—	—
" 6 -	" Donna Maria "	131	Swansea	5	7	—	—	—
" 6 -	" Salvatore "	18	Terranova	3	6	—	—	—
" 7 -	" China "	1,340	Alexandria	1	124	2	5	—
" 7 -	" Egyptian "	347	"	2	36	33	5	—
" 7 -	" G. M. G. "	39	Trapani	3	7	—	—	—
" 7 -	" Megara "	—	Devonport	5	168	—	—	—
" 7 -	" Emmanuele "	13	Terranova	2	5	—	—	—
" 7 -	" S. Liberata "	24	"	7	6	—	—	—
" 7 -	" Isis "	1,400	Alexandria	1	43	—	—	—
" 7 -	" Ripon "	1,308	"	1	110	4	5	—
" 7 -	" Tanjore "	2,100	Marseilles	2	123	10	6	—
" 8 -	" Euxene "	613	"	2	39	9	5	—
" 8 -	" Admiral Kanaris "	764	Constantinople	2	25	9	5	—
" 8 -	" Arcadia "	740	Alexandria	2	38	—	—	—
" 8 -	" Lybia "	1,044	"	1	34	—	—	—
" 8 -	" Crimean "	1,002	Cardiff	4	33	—	—	—
" 7 -	" Fortunato "	38	Trapani	11	6	—	—	—
" 7 -	" Ma. di Trapani "	20	Terranova	21	6	—	—	—
" 7 -	" S. M. di P. S. "	38	Pozzallo	4	9	—	—	—
" 7 -	" Leonilda "	17	"	8	8	—	—	—
" 7 -	" Addolorata "	23	"	11	9	—	—	—
" 7 -	" Linda Florida "	363	Liverpool	10	12	—	—	—
" 7 -	" S. S. Annunziata "	35	Paola	7	8	—	—	—
" 7 -	" Addolorata "	12	Scoglietti	7	6	—	—	—
" 7 -	" Ma. delle Grazie "	11	Aci Renle	2	6	—	—	—
" 7 -	" S. Vincenzo "	47	Castellamare	15	8	—	—	—
" 7 -	" S. Giovanni "	21	Pozzallo	8	8	—	—	—
" 7 -	" S. Antonio "	26	S. Lucido	7	11	—	—	—
" 7 -	" S. Gio. Batt. "	41	Paola	7	12	—	—	—
" 8 -	" Brothers "	292	Sunderland	5	9	—	—	—
" 8 -	" Estra "	99	Gallipoli	5	5	—	—	—
" 8 -	" Saida "	1,109	Liverpool	2	33	—	—	—
" 11 -	" Jane Frances "	346	London	7	10	—	—	—
" 11 -	" Concetta Immacolata "	17	Scoglietti	13	9	—	—	—
" 12 -	" S. Alberto "	18	Girgenti	12	6	—	—	—
" 12 -	" Agia Sofia "	977	Liverpool	2	39	—	—	—
" 12 -	" Confidence "	279	Newport	5	9	—	—	—
" 12 -	" Vittoria "	68	Marsala	21	8	—	—	—
" 12 -	" G. M. G. "	43	S. Lucido	7	9	—	—	—
" 12 -	" S. Elena "	15	Borgnara	7	8	—	—	—
" 12 -	" Catarina "	62	Marsala	21	10	—	—	—
" 12 -	" Ma. della Cava "	72	"	21	10	—	—	—
" 12 -	" Crimea "	42	Syracuse	21	7	—	—	—
" 12 -	" S. Giuseppe "	42	Marsala	21	7	—	—	—
" 12 -	" Filippini "	222	Marseilles	3	9	—	—	—
" 12 -	" Lady Briggs "	85	Marsala	21	9	—	—	—
" 12 -	" Ma. delle Grazie "	30	Paola	7	8	—	—	—
" 12 -	" S. Paolo "	37	Castellamare	15	7	—	—	—
" 12 -	" Tour "	267	Newcastle	5	19	—	—	—
" 13 -	" Dalmatian "	1,599	Alexandria	1	38	—	—	—
" 13 -	" G. M. G. "	42	Trapani	5	7	—	—	—
" 13 -	" Archimede "	151	Syracuse	1	28	11	21	—
" 13 -	" Maria Costanza "	122	S. Stefano	7	7	—	—	—
" 13 -	" Massilia "	1,308	Southampton	2	108	5	5	—



TABLE XXVII.—Return of the Vessels, Crews, and Passengers arriving in Quarantine, &amp;c.—continued.

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	From whence.	Number of Days in "Quarantine."	Number of Crew.	Passengers Landed in the "Lazzaretto."		REMARKS. Cases of Cholera or Diarrhoea, &c.
						Number.	Days in "Quarantine."	
1865.								
November 14 -	"L'Asie" -	477	Marseilles -	1	39	2	5	
" 14 -	"Immacolata" -	34	Licata -	10	7	—	—	
" 14 -	"Libico" -	41	Marsala -	20	6	—	—	
" 14 -	"Syria" -	1,308	Marseilles -	2	111	11	5	
" 14 -	"Osiris" -	916	Liverpool -	2	34	—	—	
" 14 -	"Concetta" -	27	Licata -	10	7	1	12	
" 14 -	"Prospero Primo" -	169	Palamone -	7	8	—	—	
" 15 -	"Venetian" -	1,025	Liverpool -	1	37	—	—	
" 15 -	"S. Bartolo" -	10	Lampedusa -	2	4	—	—	
" 15 -	"Mozart" -	261	Liverpool -	10	10	—	—	
" 15 -	"Tanjore" -	2,100	Alexandria -	2	127	4	5	
" 16 -	"Blitz" -	—	Algiers -	5	63	—	—	
" 17 -	"Angelo Raffaele" -	48	Vietri -	8	8	—	—	
" 17 -	"Memnon" -	927	Cardiff -	1	33	—	—	
" 17 -	"Eugenio" -	29	Girgenti -	7	6	—	—	
" 18 -	"Giacomo" -	146	Enos -	10	10	—	—	
" 18 -	"Tripoli" -	1,401	Naples -	1	56	—	—	
" 19 -	"Psyche" -	—	Alexandria -	5	65	—	—	
" 19 -	"Marietta" -	38	Naples -	8	7	—	—	
" 19 -	"S. Catello" -	19	Girgenti -	13	7	—	—	
" 19 -	"Vincenzino" -	21	" -	5	5	—	—	
" 20 -	"Ma. Crocifissa" -	52	Pozzallo -	5	9	—	—	
" 20 -	"Ma. della Conso- lazione." -	31	Girgenti -	12	6	1	10	
" 20 -	"Angiolina" -	36	" -	12	6	—	—	
" 21 -	"Arabian" -	1,650	Liverpool -	3	39	—	—	
" 21 -	"Adalia" -	1,022	Alexandria -	1	23	—	—	
" 21 -	"Archimede" -	151	Syracuse -	1	28	3	21	
" 22 -	"Armonia" -	36	Girgenti -	11	7	—	—	
" 22 -	"S. Giovanni" -	20	Pozzallo -	10	8	—	—	
" 22 -	"Peppino Liardo" -	23	Terranova -	3	5	1	18	
" 22 -	"S. Pietro" -	67	Syracuse -	13	10	—	—	
" 22 -	"Sesostria" -	1,564	Liverpool -	2	44	—	—	
" 22 -	"Rosetta" -	681	Alexandria -	2	29	—	—	
" 22 -	"Providenza" -	24	Girgenti -	15	6	—	—	
" 22 -	"S. Barbara" -	16	Mazzara -	21	5	—	—	
" 22 -	"Addolorata" -	12	Scoglietti -	3	6	—	—	
" 23 -	"Zaira" -	28	Pozzallo -	9	7	—	—	
" 23 -	"S. Giovanni" -	14	" -	9	7	—	—	
" 23 -	"Giosia" -	17	Mazzara -	21	8	—	—	
" 23 -	"Roma" -	15	Scoglietti -	9	6	—	—	
" 23 -	"Massilia" -	1,308	Alexandria -	1	107	6	5	
" 23 -	"Syria" -	1,308	" -	1	111	—	—	
" 23 -	"Idea" -	70	S. Vincenzo -	5	7	—	—	
" 23 -	"Milan" -	736	Alexandria -	1	39	—	—	
" 23 -	"Prudhoe Castle" -	553	Constantinople -	2	22	—	—	
" 23 -	"John Middleton" -	525	" -	2	21	—	—	
" 23 -	"Behera" -	1,142	Liverpool -	2	33	—	—	
" 24 -	"Podesta" -	300	Constantinople -	10	12	—	—	
" 24 -	"S. Pietro Paolo" -	16	Augusta -	21	11	—	—	
" 25 -	"T. J. Gates" -	202	Constantinople -	10	10	—	—	
" 25 -	"Roberto" -	29	Pozzallo -	7	8	—	—	
" 25 -	"Chiarina" -	136	Castiglione -	5	9	—	—	
" 25 -	"Argo" -	532	Liverpool -	8	17	—	—	
" 25 -	"Marguerite" -	188	Syracuse -	21	9	—	—	
" 25 -	"Ma. della Cava" -	22	Paulallera -	21	7	—	—	
" 25 -	"S. Vinzo, Ferreri" -	18	" -	11	6	—	—	
" 25 -	"Egyptien" -	1,640	Alexandria -	2	38	—	—	
" 25 -	"Thessalia" -	794	" -	2	35	—	—	
" 26 -	"Tonia" -	943	" -	3	33	—	—	
" 26 -	"Orontes" -	538	" -	2	30	—	—	
" 27 -	"Napoli" -	313	Syracuse -	2	35	—	—	
" 27 -	"Vigilant" -	222	Girgenti -	6	10	—	—	
" 27 -	"Alexandria" -	239	Constantinople -	5	9	1	8	
" 28 -	"Una" -	1,006	London -	5	33	—	—	
" 28 -	"Ma. del Carmine" -	45	Girgenti -	5	8	—	—	
" 28 -	"Rodenton" -	17	Sciacca -	8	5	—	—	
" 29 -	"Syrian" -	1,014	Liverpool -	1	37	—	—	
" 29 -	"Palestine" -	937	" -	3	53	9	5	
" 29 -	"Gedda" -	185	Constantinople -	10	8	—	—	
" 29 -	"Poonah" -	1,308	Alexandria -	1	126	—	—	
" 30 -	"Danube" -	942	Smyrna -	2	34	14	5	
December 1 -	"Euxene" -	613	Alexandria -	1	40	66	5	
" 1 -	"Ernest Merk" -	1,228	" -	2	29	—	—	
" 1 -	"Kedar" -	1,212	" -	2	53	—	—	
" 1 -	"Anna Howitz" -	340	Constantinople -	7	13	—	—	
" 1 -	"Pera" -	1,373	Alexandria -	1	121	2	5	
" 1 -	"China" -	1,340	" -	1	124	—	—	
" 2 -	"Rhone" -	943	" -	1	31	—	—	
" 2 -	"Florida" -	1,451	" -	2	37	—	—	
" 2 -	"S. Nicola" -	30	Castellamare -	5	8	—	—	
" 2 -	"Crimean" -	1,002	Alexandria -	2	23	—	—	
" 2 -	"S. Giuseppe" -	26	Pozzallo -	1	8	—	—	
" 3 -	"Heaton Hall" -	516	Constantinople -	2	20	—	—	
" 3 -	"S. Filomena" -	46	Paola -	5	10	—	—	
" 3 -	"Rosina" -	49	Riposto -	21	10	—	—	



TABLE XXVII.—Return of the Vessels, Crews, and Passengers arriving in Quarantine, &amp;c.—continued.

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	From whence.	Number of Days in "Quarantine."	Number of Crew.	Passengers Landed in the "Lazaretto."		REMARKS. Cases of Cholera or Diarrhoea, &c.
						Number.	Days in "Quarantine."	
1866.								
December 3 -	"Heath Park" -	390	Palermo -	21	12	—	—	—
" 3 -	"Giacomina" -	63	Trani -	5	10	—	—	—
" 3 -	"Fortunata" -	33	Scoglietti -	11	7	—	—	—
" 3 -	"S. Gio. Batta" -	11	Syracuse -	21	7	—	—	—
" 3 -	"Calatafini" -	44	" -	11	7	—	—	—
" 4 -	"Europa" -	1,208	Liverpool -	1	66	—	—	—
" 4 -	"Archimede" -	151	Syracuse -	1	26	—	—	—
" 4 -	"Caradoc" -	—	Constantinople -	—	67	—	—	—
" 4 -	"L'Asie" -	477	Alexandria -	2	40	14	5	—
" 5 -	"Laconia" -	782	Liverpool -	1	37	2	5	—
" 5 -	"Leonilda" -	17	Pozzallo -	4	7	—	—	—
" 5 -	"Peppino Liardo" -	23	Avola -	21	6	—	—	—
" 5 -	"Ma. delle Grazie" -	15	Scoglietti -	21	9	—	—	—
" 5 -	"Wignacourt" -	324	Alexandria -	5	14	—	—	—
" 5 -	"Thebes" -	1,667	Liverpool -	1	39	—	—	—
" 5 -	"Carlotta P." -	333	Constantinople -	5	9	—	—	—
" 5 -	"Saida" -	1,109	Alexandria -	2	33	—	—	—
" 6 -	"Tripoli" -	1,401	" -	1	56	—	—	—
" 6 -	"Sahara" -	1,073	Liverpool -	2	33	—	—	—
" 7 -	"Despatch" -	147	Alexandria -	5	11	—	—	—
" 7 -	"Agatina" -	62	Riposto -	21	9	—	—	—
" 7 -	"Maria Teresa" -	59	" -	21	10	—	—	—
" 7 -	"Nina" -	80	" -	21	9	—	—	—
" 7 -	"S. S. Crocifisso" -	35	" -	15	8	—	—	—
" 7 -	"Cognate Apap" -	575	Constantinople -	5	17	—	—	—
" 7 -	"Ceylon" -	1,308	Alexandria -	2	122	4	5	—
" 7 -	"Francesco Paolo" -	56	Riposto -	19	8	—	—	—
" 7 -	"Addolorata" -	23	Pozzallo -	7	9	—	—	—
" 7 -	"Immacolata Con- cezione." -	13	Terranova -	21	5	—	—	—
" 7 -	"Ma. del Soccorso" -	8	Girgenti -	15	5	—	—	—
" 7 -	"Maria" -	18	Pozzallo -	7	7	—	—	—
" 7 -	"S. S. Crocifisso" -	15	Scoglietti -	21	5	—	—	—
" 7 -	"S. S. Annunziata" -	14	Terranova -	21	5	—	—	—
" 7 -	"Ma. d'Alemagna" -	16	" -	15	6	3	8	—
" 7 -	"Consolazione" -	14	" -	2	7	—	—	—
" 7 -	"S. Antonio" -	14	" -	19	6	—	—	—
" 7 -	"S. S. Crocifisso" -	27	" -	15	6	—	—	—
" 8 -	"Veloce" -	17	" -	14	7	—	—	—
" 8 -	"Concetta" -	27	Licata -	14	7	—	—	—
" 8 -	"Ma. Crocifissa" -	52	Pozzallo -	6	9	—	—	—
" 8 -	"Atlas" -	1,219	Smyrna -	2	53	—	—	—
" 9 -	"Massilia" -	1,308	Alexandria -	1	107	4	5	—
" 9 -	"Valletta" -	42	Riposto -	27	8	—	—	—
" 9 -	"Ma. di Liese" -	16	Scoglietti -	20	7	—	—	—
" 9 -	"S. Liberata" -	18	" -	20	8	—	—	—
" 9 -	"Giannina" -	13	" -	20	9	—	—	—
" 9 -	"Ursola" -	12	Gallico -	5	6	—	—	—
" 9 -	"Ma. delle Grazie" -	43	Paola -	5	10	—	—	—
" 9 -	"Giuseppe" -	18	Trapani -	16	6	—	—	—
" 9 -	"S. Cistello" -	19	Girgenti -	13	6	—	—	—
" 9 -	"G. M. G." -	31	Trapani -	14	7	—	—	—
" 9 -	"S. Padre" -	24	" -	13	6	—	—	—
" 9 -	"Marietta" -	29	Castellamare -	5	7	—	—	—
" 9 -	"Aurora" -	66	Scoglietti -	6	8	—	—	—
" 10 -	"Concetta Imma- colata." -	17	Marsamena -	19	9	—	—	—
" 10 -	"Salvatore" -	34	Reggio -	5	8	—	—	—
" 10 -	"Memnon" -	927	Alexandria -	1	33	—	—	—
" 10 -	"Venetian" -	1,025	" -	1	37	—	—	—
" 11 -	"Marsala" -	250	Syracuse -	1	32	—	—	—
" 10 -	"Superba" -	19	Mazzara -	19	8	—	—	—
" 10 -	"Immacolata Con- cezione." -	12	Catona -	5	6	—	—	—
" 10 -	"Costantino" -	403	Messina -	19	14	—	—	—
" 10 -	"Ma. del Carmine" -	15	Gallico -	5	8	—	—	—
" 10 -	"S. Angelo" -	32	Mazzara -	19	9	—	—	—
" 10 -	"S. Elena" -	15	Bagnara -	5	8	—	—	—
" 10 -	"G. M. G." -	17	Favignana -	14	6	—	—	—
" 10 -	"Grazia" -	72	Marsala -	19	9	—	—	—
" 10 -	"Annita Garibaldi" -	25	" -	19	6	—	—	—
" 10 -	"Fortuna" -	33	" -	19	7	—	—	—
" 10 -	"Ma. del Soccorso" -	24	" -	19	7	—	—	—
" 10 -	"Agnes" -	199	Licata -	19	8	—	—	—
" 10 -	"Vigna" -	70	Marsala -	19	9	—	—	—
" 10 -	"Diego" -	13	Favignana -	14	5	—	—	—
" 10 -	"S. Gio. Batta" -	41	Paola -	5	12	—	—	—
" 11 -	"S. Bartolo" -	10	Avola -	2	4	—	—	—
" 11 -	"Nuovo Giacinto" -	39	Pozzallo -	11	10	—	—	—
" 11 -	"S. Giovanni" -	14	" -	6	8	—	—	—
" 11 -	"Fratelli Flori" -	414	Constantinople -	5	15	—	—	—
" 11 -	"Redentore" -	17	Sciacca -	11	8	—	—	—
" 12 -	"S. Alfonso" -	10	" -	10	6	—	—	—
" 12 -	"Pyrus" -	318	Constantinople -	5	12	—	—	—
" 12 -	"Chiavari" -	489	" -	5	14	—	—	—
" 12 -	"Brodrone" -	414	" -	5	16	—	—	—



TABLE XXVII.—Return of the Vessels, Crews, and Passengers arriving in Quarantine, &c.—*continued*.

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	From whence.	Number of Days in "Quarantine."	Number of Crew.	Passengers Landed in the "Lazzaretto."		REMARKS. Cases of Cholera or Diarrhoea, &c.
						Number.	Days in "Quarantine."	
1866.								
December 12 -	"Agia Sofia"	977	Smyrna - - -	2	40	—	—	—
" 12 -	"Ma. delle Grazie"	11	Catona - - -	5	6	—	—	—
" 13 -	"William Cory"	1,323	Alexandria - - -	1	28	—	—	—
" 13 -	"S. Fco. di Paola"	21	Sciaccia - - -	16	5	—	—	—
" 13 -	"Teresa"	52	Riposto - - -	16	9	—	—	—
" 14 -	"Consolazione"	32	Girgenti - - -	8	7	—	—	—
" 14 -	"Montezuma"	619	London - - -	5	31	—	—	—
" 15 -	"Sappho"	895	Alexandria - - -	2	25	—	—	—
" 15 -	"Theban"	436	" - - -	2	20	—	—	—
" 15 -	"Delta"	1,308	" - - -	2	110	—	—	—
" 15 -	"Italian"	1,500	Liverpool - - -	3	39	1	5	—
" 16 -	"Atlantic"	1,111	" - - -	1	34	—	—	—
" 16 -	"Poonah"	1,308	Alexandria - - -	2	126	6	2	—
" 18 -	"Corriere Siciliano"	248	Syracuse - - -	4	30	11	11	—
" 18 -	"Ma. del Carmine"	28	Bagnara - - -	5	9	—	—	—
" 18 -	"La Luna" [-	136	Messina - - -	3	10	—	—	—
" 18 -	"S. Antonio"	52	Salerno - - -	5	7	—	—	—
" 20 -	"Arcadia"	740	Liverpool - - -	5	38	—	—	—
" 20 -	"Isis"	1,400	" - - -	3	43	4	5	—
" 20 -	"S. Gio. Batta"	287	Salonique - - -	10	10	—	—	—
" 19 -	"Casimiro C."	412	Constantinople - - -	2	13	—	—	—
" 20 -	"Admiral Blake"	146	Enos - - -	10	7	—	—	—
" 21 -	"Stromboli"	619	Liverpool - - -	2	38	1	5	—
" 21 -	"S. Giovanni"	20	Pozzallo - - -	4	9	—	—	—
" 21 -	"Marietta"	154	Enos - - -	10	9	—	—	—
" 22 -	"Hydra"	—	Augusta - - -	21	106	—	—	—
" 22 -	"Immacolata"	15	Scoglietti - - -	7	8	—	—	—
" 22 -	"Ma. di Loreto"	20	" - - -	7	8	—	—	—
" 22 -	"Demetrius"	418	Liverpool - - -	1	23	—	—	—
" 23 -	"Olga"	238	Salonique - - -	10	12	—	—	—
" 24 -	"Duero"	204	Girgenti - - -	3	32	—	—	—
" 24 -	"S. Maria"	15	Trapani - - -	7	5	—	—	—
" 24 -	"Giasone"	127	Venice - - -	5	8	—	—	—
" 24 -	"S. Francesco"	75	Gallipoli - - -	15	8	—	—	—
" 24 -	"Due Fratelli"	81	Syracuse - - -	7	7	—	—	—
" 24 -	"Tre Fratelli"	50	Trapani - - -	7	7	—	—	—
" 25 -	"Etna"	346	Syracuse - - -	1	36	2	7	—
" 25 -	"S. Giuseppe Trovato."	42	Pozzallo - - -	7	9	—	—	—
" 25 -	"S. Francesco di Sales."	29	Messina - - -	7	8	—	—	—
" 25 -	"Due Cugini"	29	Riposto - - -	7	6	—	—	—
" 25 -	"G. M. G."	37	S. Lucido - - -	5	10	—	—	—
" 26 -	"S. Pietro"	76	Riposto - - -	7	11	—	—	—
" 26 -	"Peppino Sebastianello."	33	" - - -	7	8	—	—	—
" 26 -	"Concordia"	47	" - - -	7	9	—	—	—
" 27 -	"Milan"	736	Liverpool - - -	3	30	—	—	—
" 27 -	"S. Giovanni"	14	Pozzallo - - -	7	6	—	—	—
" 28 -	"S. S. Crocifisso"	20	Terranova - - -	7	7	—	—	—
" 28 -	"Ma. d'Alemagna"	16	" - - -	7	5	—	—	—
" 28 -	"Addolorata"	12	" - - -	7	6	—	—	—
" 28 -	"Angiolina"	15	" - - -	7	6	—	—	—
" 28 -	"S. Antonio"	33	Catanzaro - - -	5	8	—	—	—
" 28 -	"Assunta"	60	Riposto - - -	7	9	—	—	—
" 28 -	"S. Ma. di P. S."	39	Cotrone - - -	5	11	—	—	—
" 29 -	"Florence"	747	Liverpool - - -	2	22	—	—	—
" 29 -	"S. Vinzo. Ferreri"	18	Pantalleria - - -	7	6	—	—	—
" 29 -	"Bella Rosa"	78	Riposto - - -	3	10	—	—	—
" 29 -	"Oroates"	538	Liverpool - - -	2	11	—	—	—
" 31 -	"Nuovo Giacinto"	39	Pozzallo - - -	4	9	—	—	—

Port Department, Malta,  
8th June 1867.

WM. HOSEASON,  
Superintendent of the Ports.



TABLE XXVII.—*Number of the Female Clergy and I am not sure in the same.*

Year	Number of the Female Clergy	Number of the I am not sure in the same
1840	10	10
1841	10	10
1842	10	10
1843	10	10
1844	10	10
1845	10	10
1846	10	10
1847	10	10
1848	10	10
1849	10	10
1850	10	10
1851	10	10
1852	10	10
1853	10	10
1854	10	10
1855	10	10
1856	10	10
1857	10	10
1858	10	10
1859	10	10
1860	10	10
1861	10	10
1862	10	10
1863	10	10
1864	10	10
1865	10	10
1866	10	10
1867	10	10
1868	10	10
1869	10	10
1870	10	10
1871	10	10
1872	10	10
1873	10	10
1874	10	10
1875	10	10
1876	10	10
1877	10	10
1878	10	10
1879	10	10
1880	10	10
1881	10	10
1882	10	10
1883	10	10
1884	10	10
1885	10	10
1886	10	10
1887	10	10
1888	10	10
1889	10	10
1890	10	10
1891	10	10
1892	10	10
1893	10	10
1894	10	10
1895	10	10
1896	10	10
1897	10	10
1898	10	10
1899	10	10
1900	10	10

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# Plan of VALLETTA AND ITS ENVIRONS

SHOWING THE LOCALITIES OF CASES OF CHOLERA  
AMONG THE MILITARY AND CIVIL POPULATION  
DURING THE FIRST MONTH OF THE  
EPIDEMIC OF 1865.  
30<sup>th</sup> JUNE 1865 TO 30<sup>th</sup> JULY, INCLUSIVE.



## EARLIER CASES OF CHOLERA ARRANGED ACCORDING TO DATE.

CASES	DATES
1	20th
2	21st
3	22nd
4	23rd
5	24th
6	25th
7	26th
8 to 12	27th
13	28th
14	29th
15	30th
16 to 19	1st
20	2nd
21 & 22	3rd
23 & 24	4th
25 & 26	5th
27 & 28	6th
29 & 30	7th
31 to 34	8th
35 to 41	9th
42 to 53	10th
54 to 66	11th
67 to 75	12th
76 & 77	13th
78 to 99	14th

## CASES IN THE SERIES WHICH TOOK PLACE OUTSIDE THE GARRISON

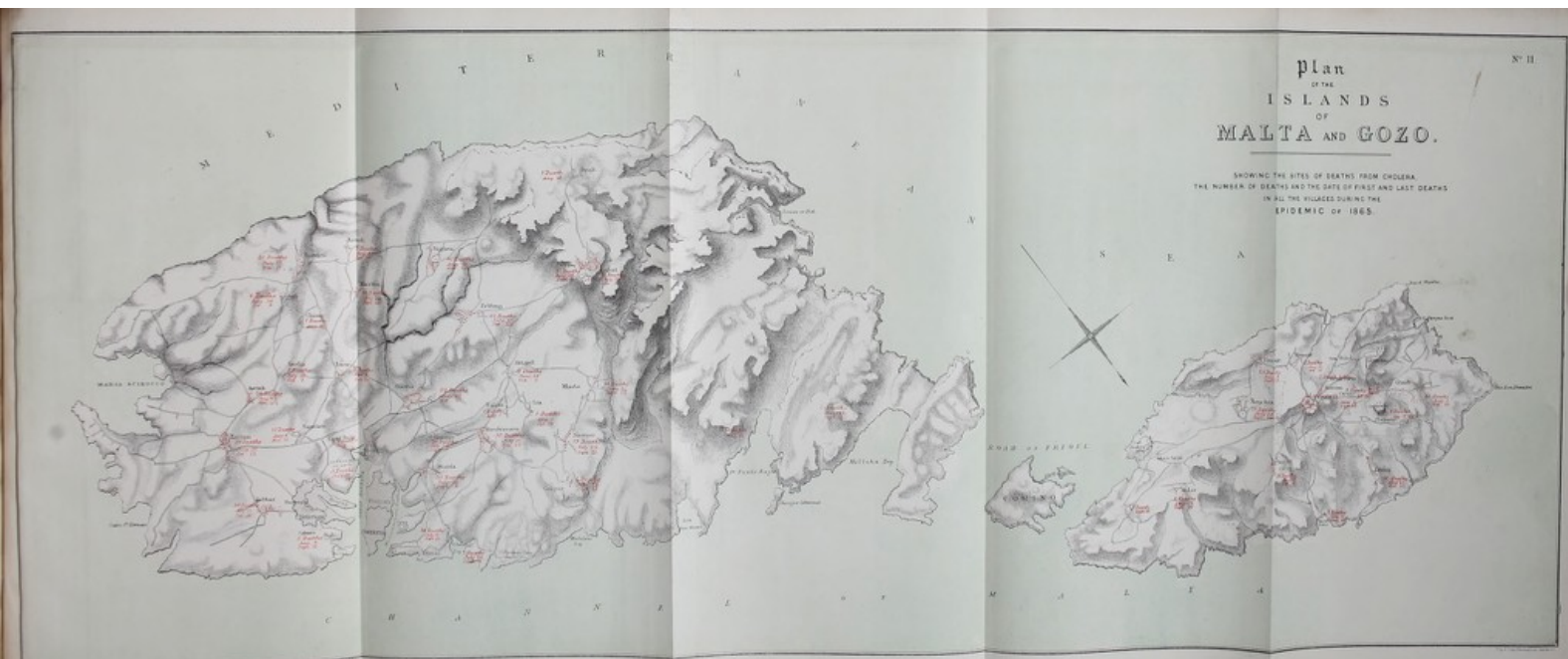
Case 2 at Alford	35 Miles
49 at Rabble	6
75 at Birkenshaw	2
85 at Rabble	6

A case 475 took place in the open street at Hermon  
Cases are shown thus \*

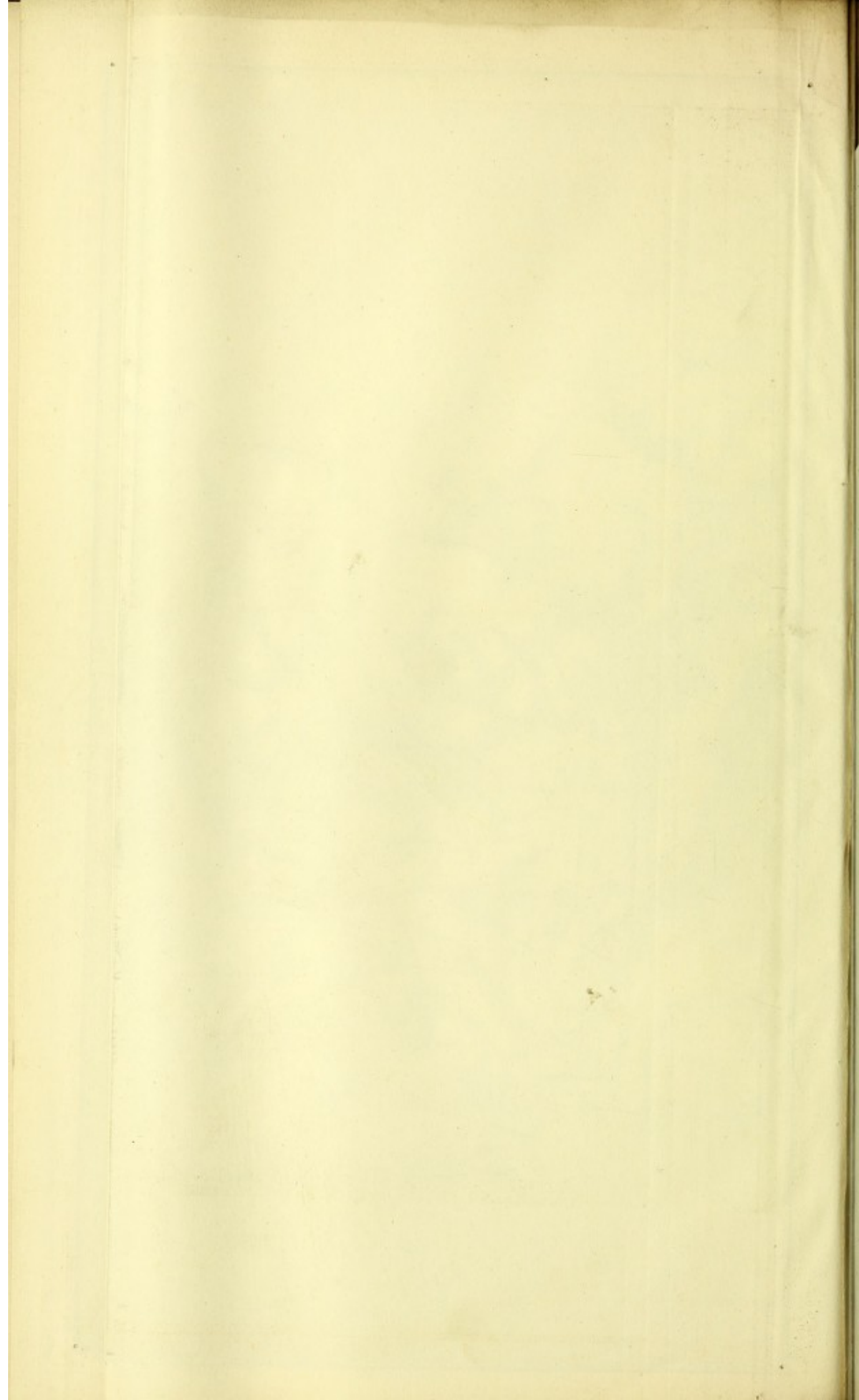


















Plan of  
W. A. L. F. L. F.  
ITS ENVIRONMENT  
The following is a list of the  
places where the  
W. A. L. F. L. F. is  
active in the  
United States



CASES OF PLAGUE

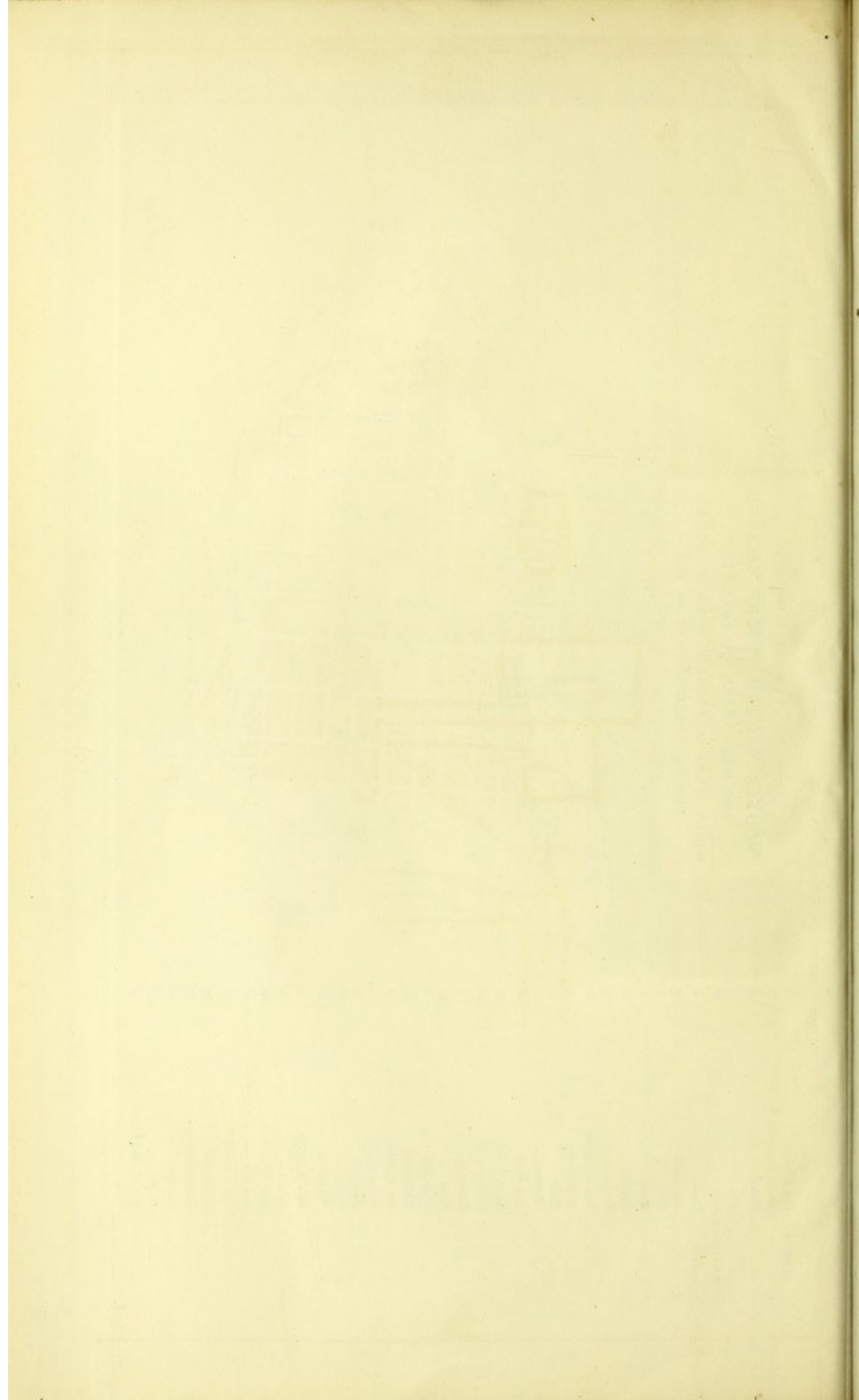
STRADA	Del Gesù	3
—	Marianuscello	31
—	Ponente	8
—	San Patrizio	6
MANDERACCIO		99
STRADA	Zacca	6
—	San Carlo	16
—	Toro	7
—	Forni	6
—	Stritta	25
—	Fonlana	35
—	San Giuseppe	55
—	Allesandro	6
—	Reale	51
—	Mervanti	15
—	San Paolo	60
—	San Troia	86
—	Saluto	55
—	Levante	4
—	Pozza	52
—	Irlandese	6
—	Britannica	30
—	San Giovanni	12
—	Santa Lucia	11
—	Teatro	8
—	Vescovo	37
—	Cristoforo	11
—	San Michele	4
—	Agula	2
—	San Domenico	64
—	San Anna	25
—	San Nicola	117
—	Ospedale	84
—	Tramontana	30
—	Scaloni	17
—	Fosse	2
—	Santa Barbara	2

HOUSES GROUND FLOORS, CELLARS  
AND MEZZANINI IN VALLETTA  
WHICH WERE ATTACKED WITH PLAGUE  
DURING THE EPIDEMIC OF 1813



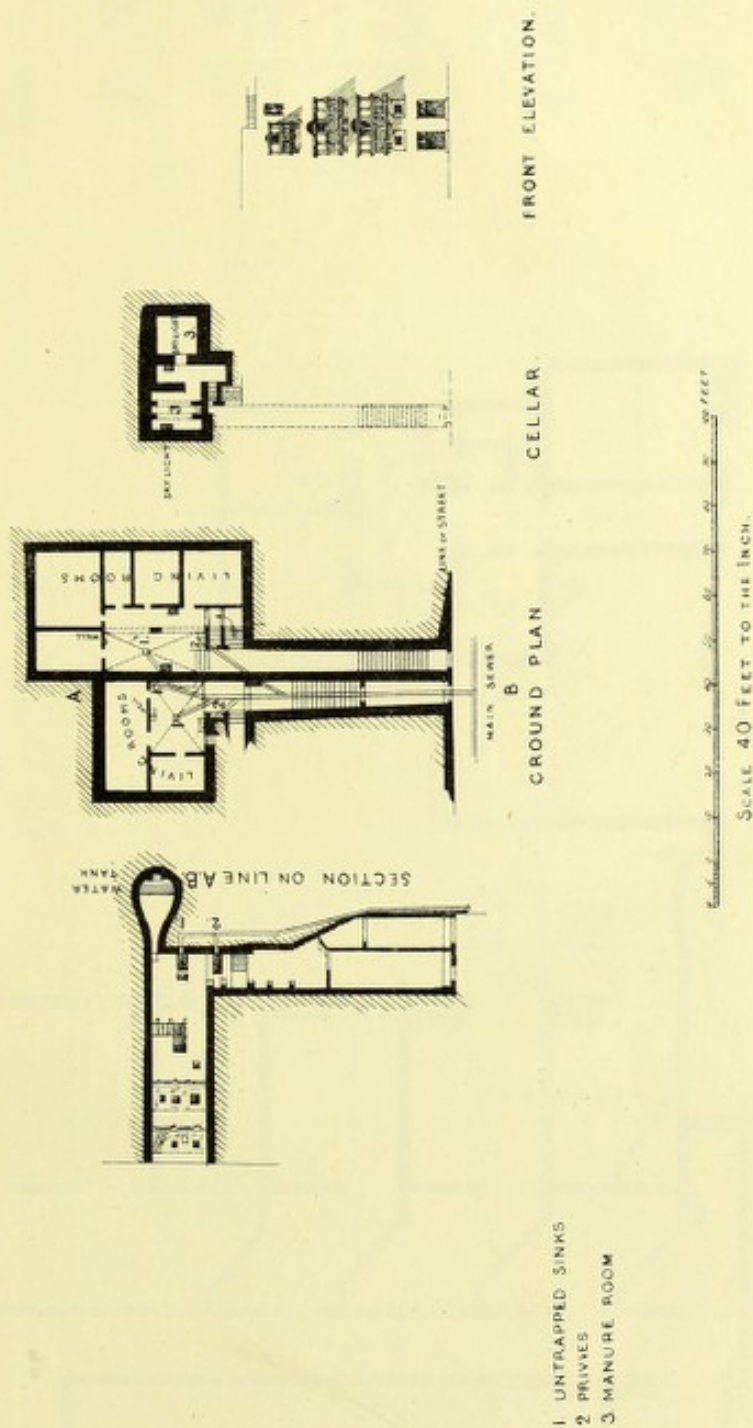
The affected Dwellings are marked  
by black dots.



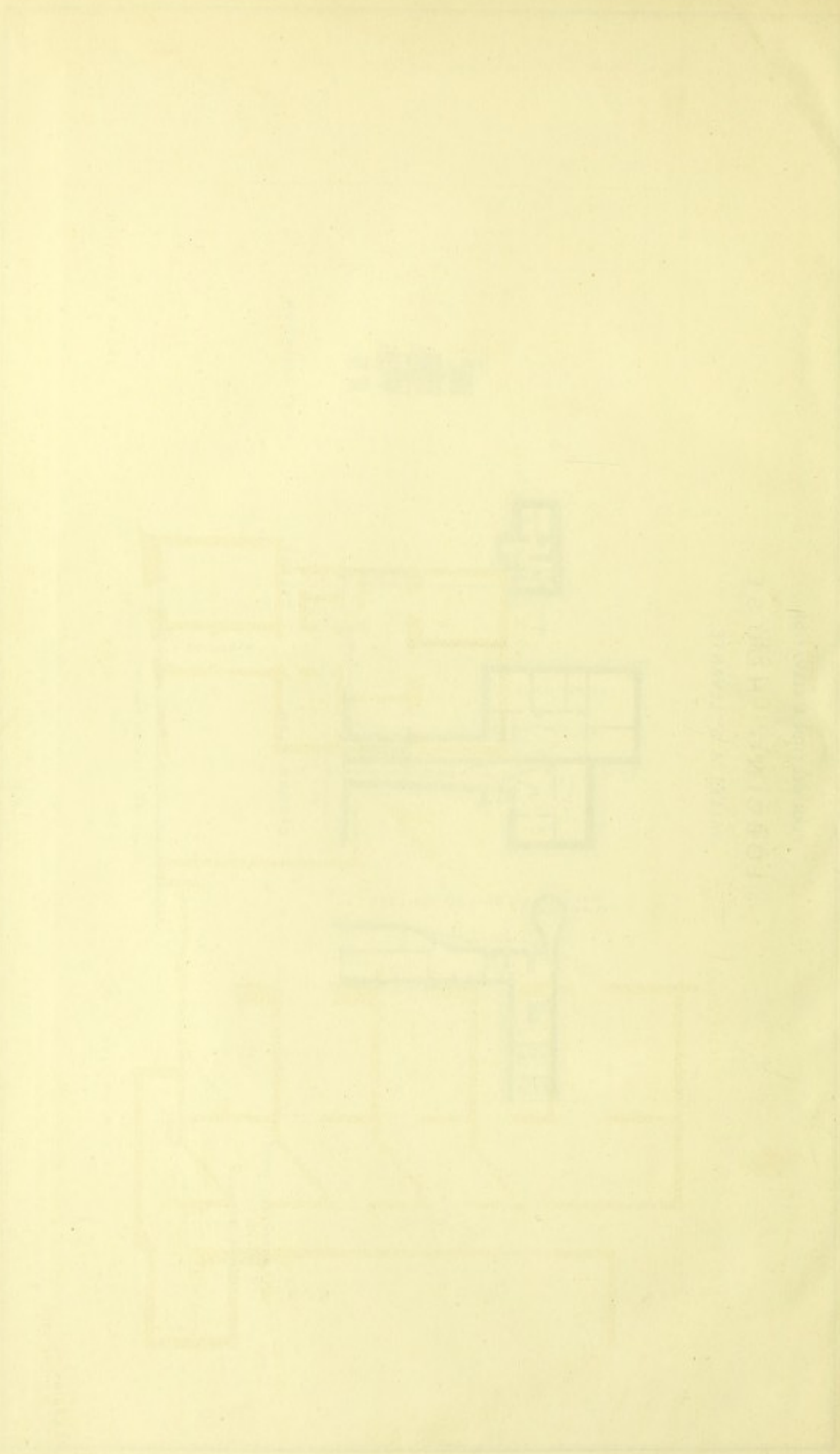




PLAN SECTION & ELEVATION  
OF A  
LODGING HOUSE  
VALLETTA S<sup>DA</sup> LEVANTE







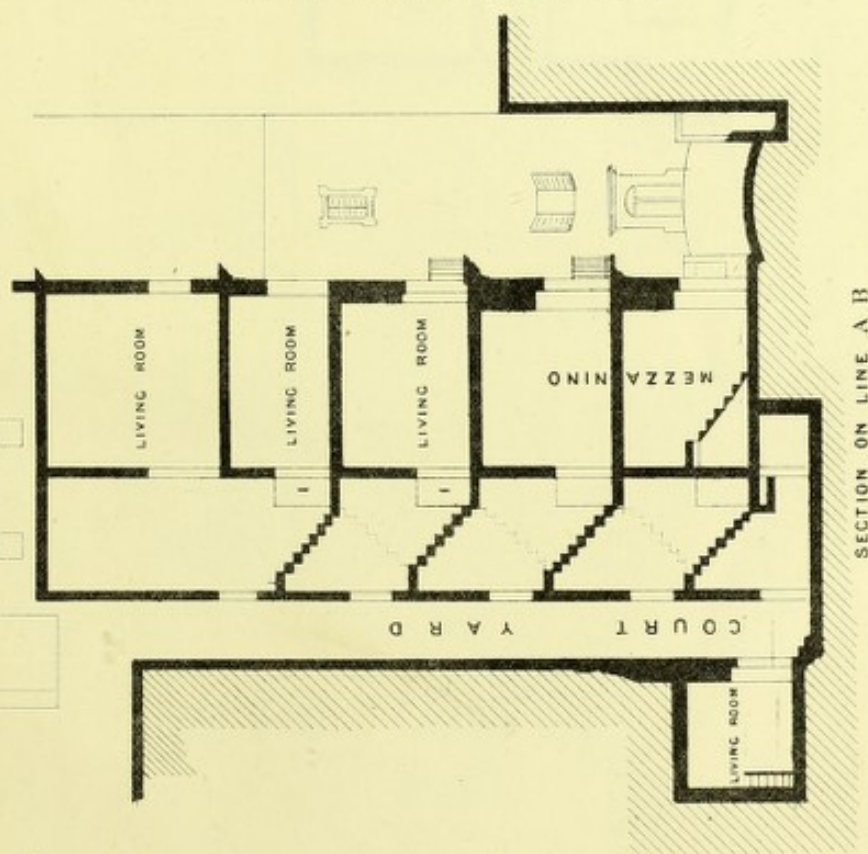
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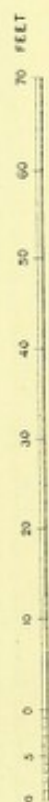
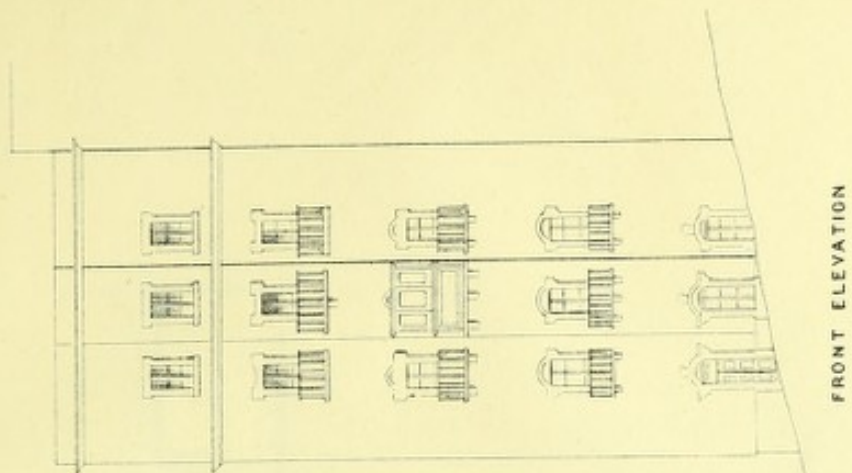
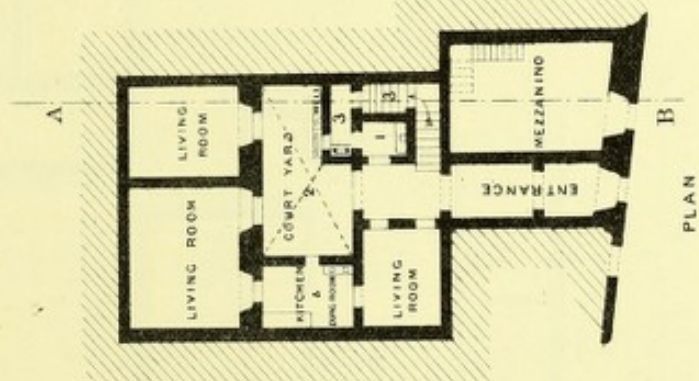
PLAN ELEVATION & SECTION  
OF A

LODGING HOUSE

VALLETTA S<sup>DA</sup> SAN PATRIZIO

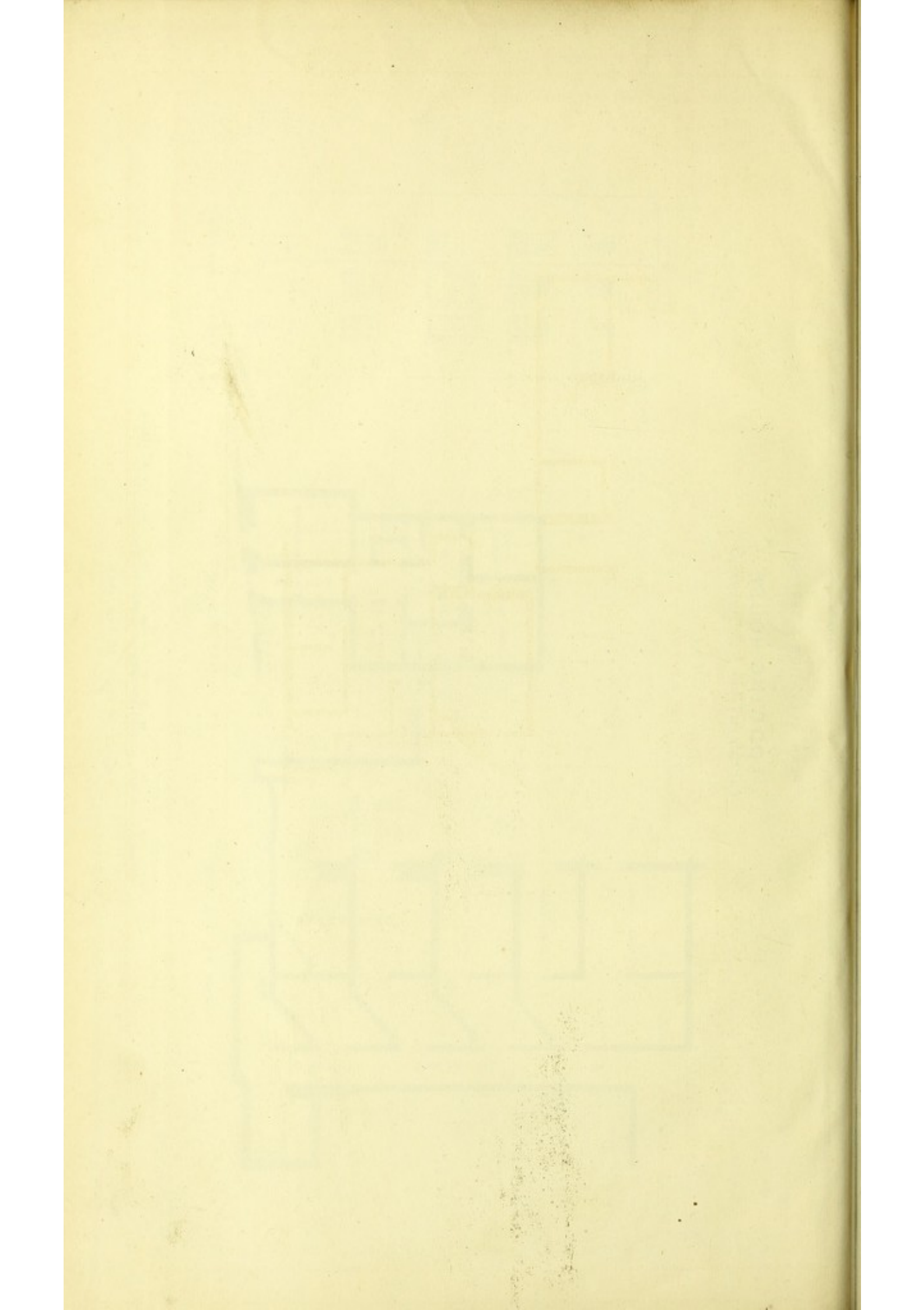


- 1 PRIVY
- 2 SINK
- 3 MANURE ROOM



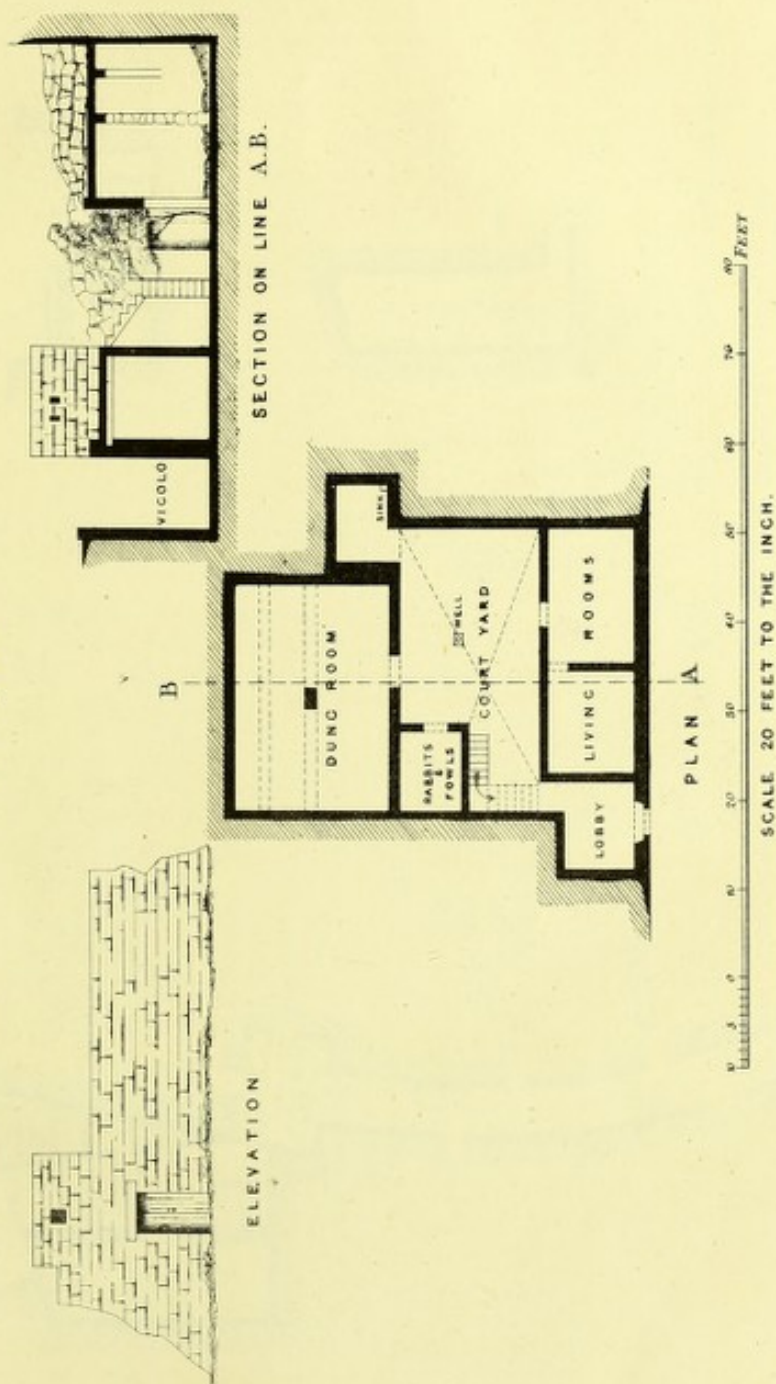
SCALE 20 FEET TO THE INCH



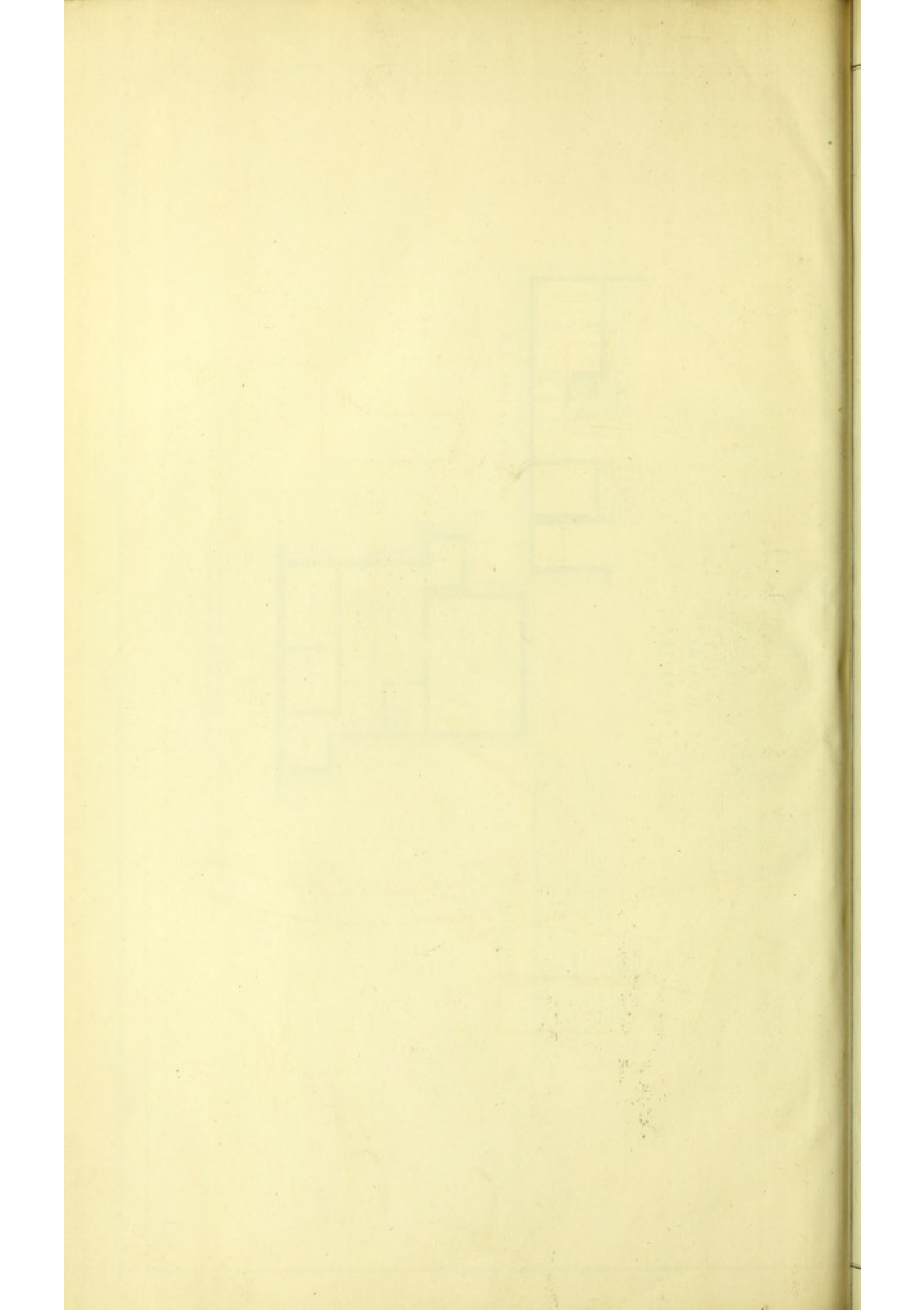




PLAN SECTION & ELEVATION  
OF  
HOUSE  
AT ZEITUN.

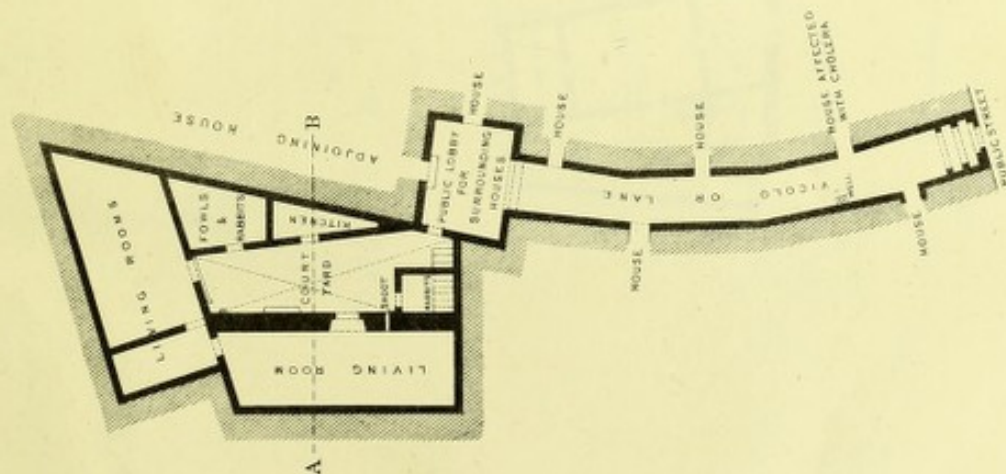




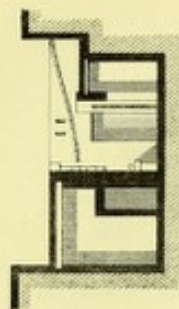




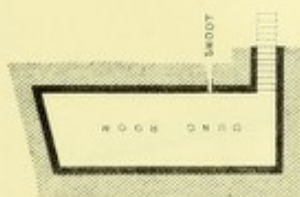
VILLAGE HOUSE  
AT  
CASAL ZEITUN.



SECTION ON LINE AB.



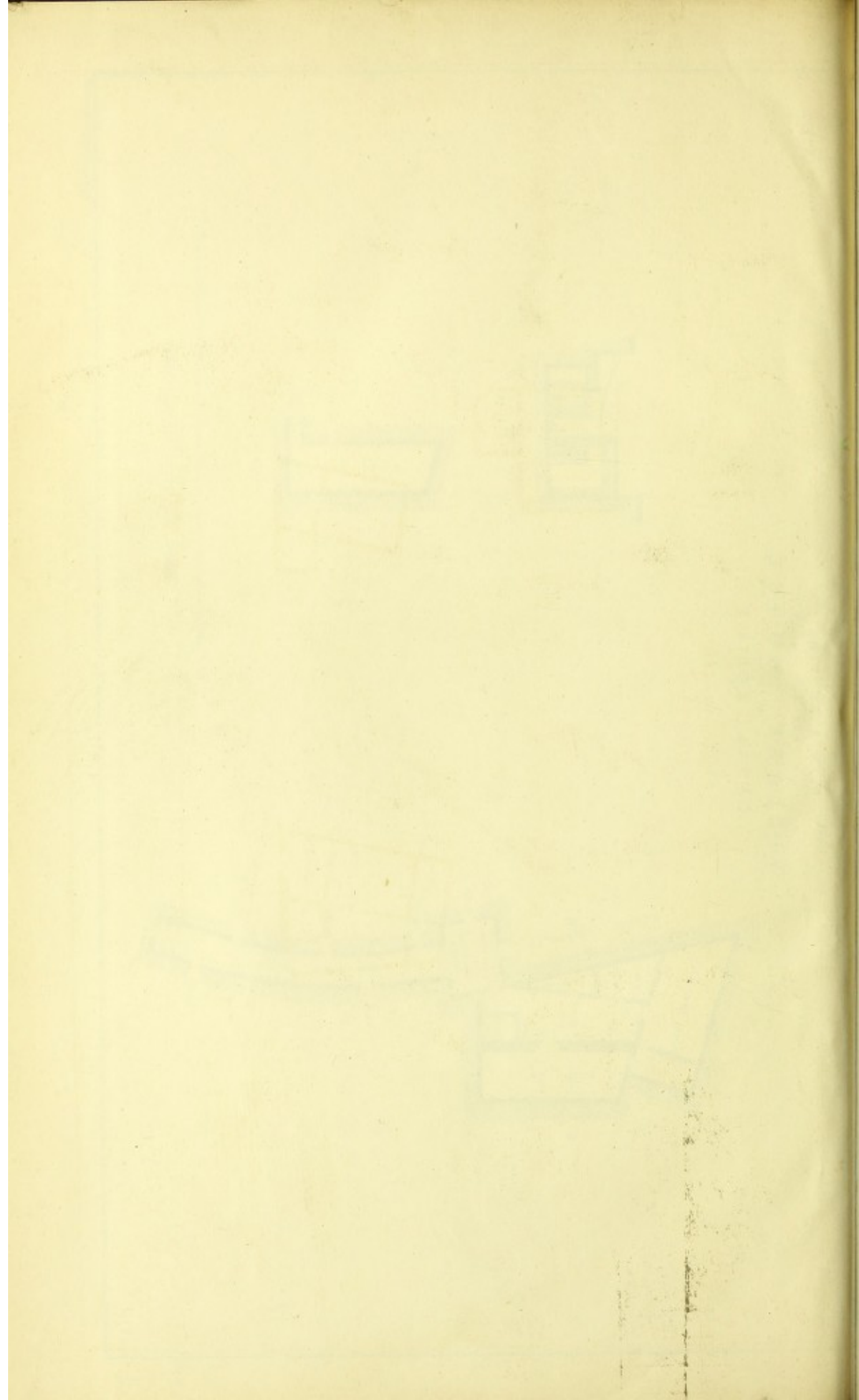
CELLAR



A vertical ruler scale with markings every 10 feet, labeled from 0 to 70. The word "feet" is written vertically at the top right of the scale.

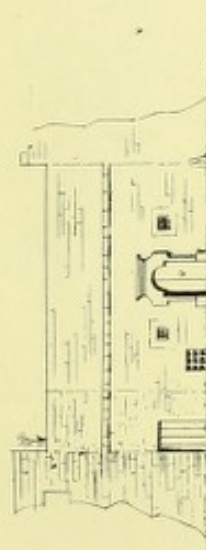
SCALE 20 FEET TO THE INCH.



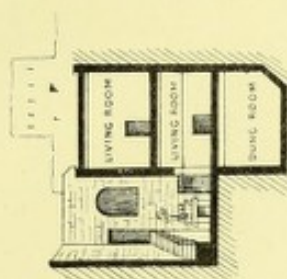




PLAN ELEVATION & SECTION.  
OF A  
VILLAGE HOUSE  
AT CASAL ZEBBUG.



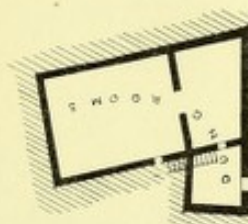
ELEVATION.



SECTION ON LINE A.B.



GROUND PLAN.

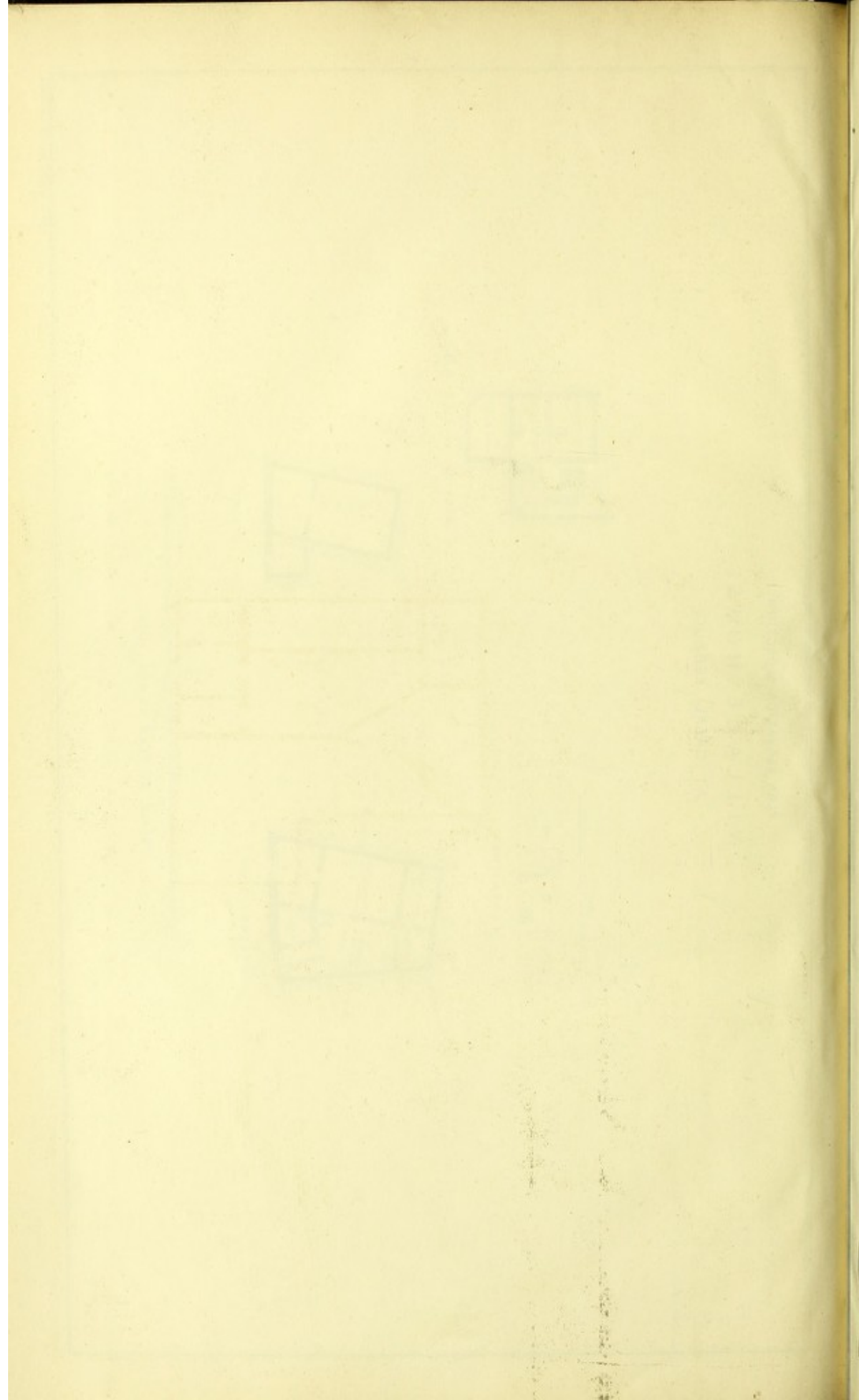


CELLAR



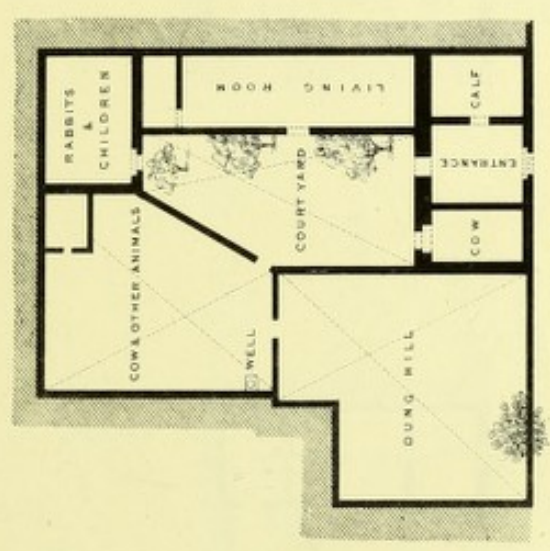
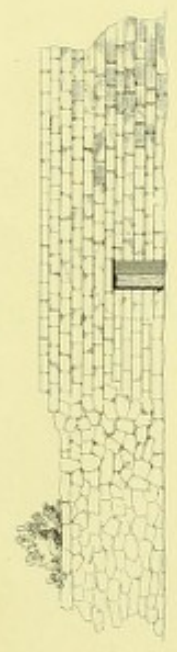
SCALE 20 FEET TO THE INCH.







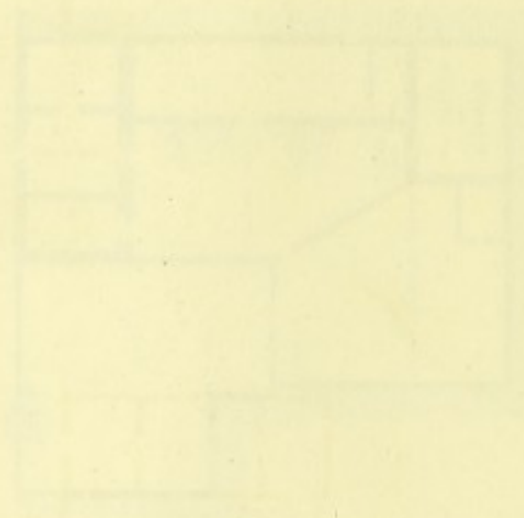
PLAN & ELEVATION  
OF A  
VILLAGE HOUSE  
AT  
CASAL ZEBBUG.



10 20 30 40 50 60 70 FEET

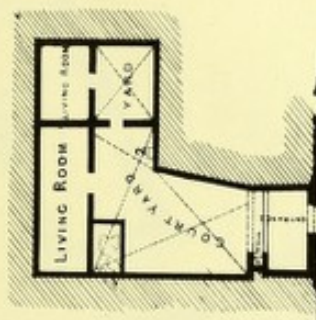
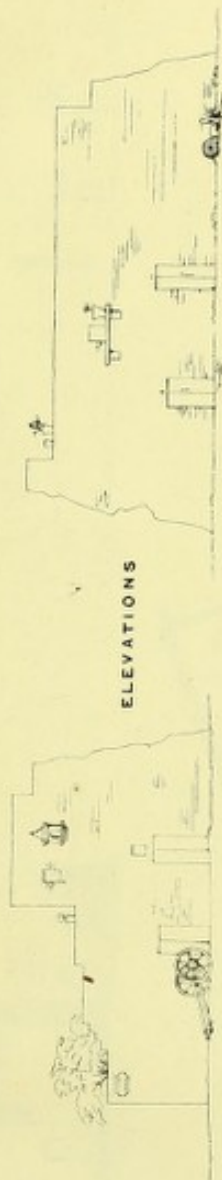
SCALE 20 FEET TO THE INCH



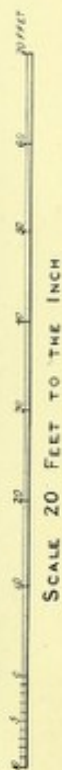




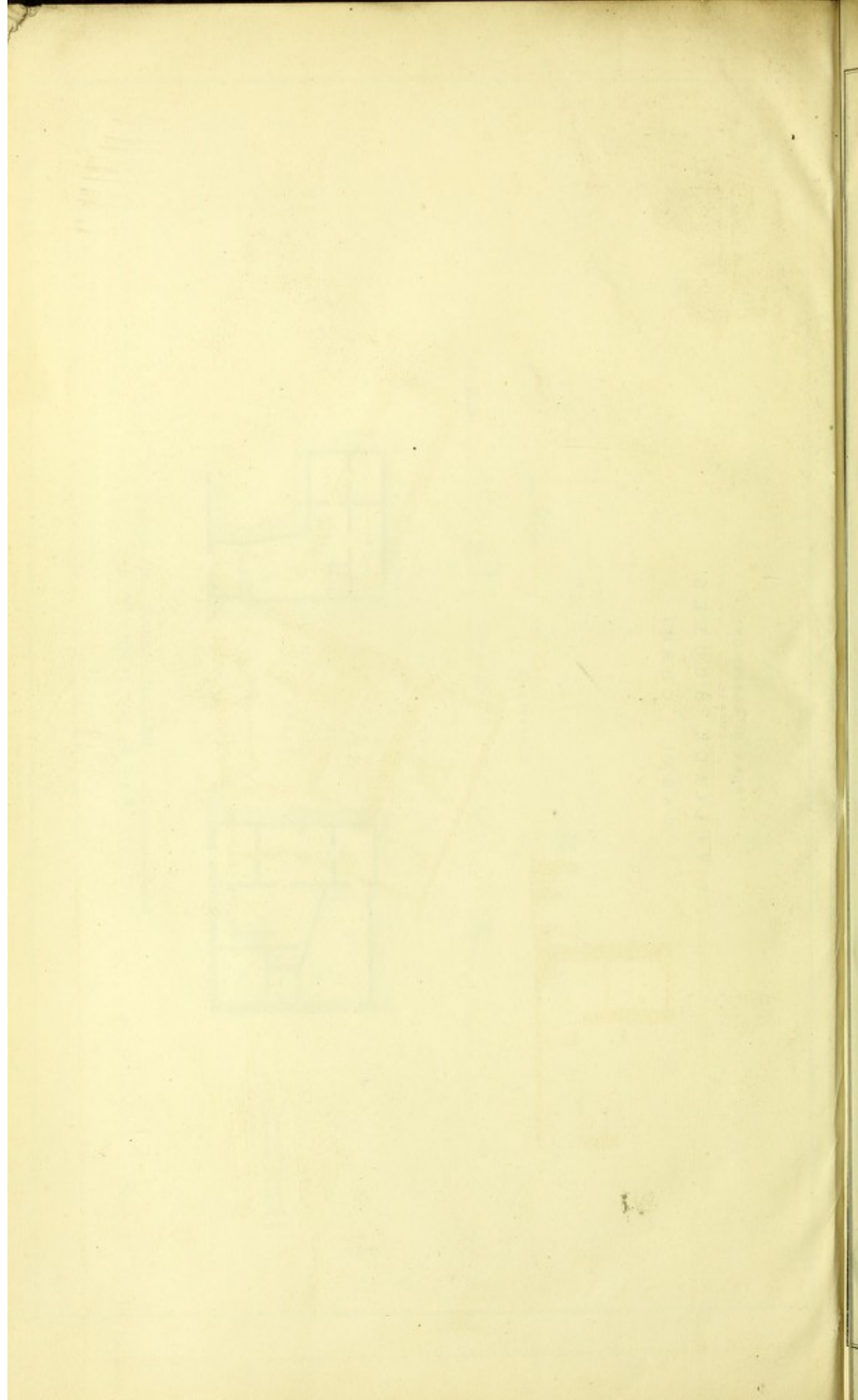
PLAN & ELEVATION  
OF TWO  
VILLAGE HOUSES  
AT  
CASAL CURMI



1. UNTRAPPED SINK.  
2. PRIVY & MANURE ROOM.





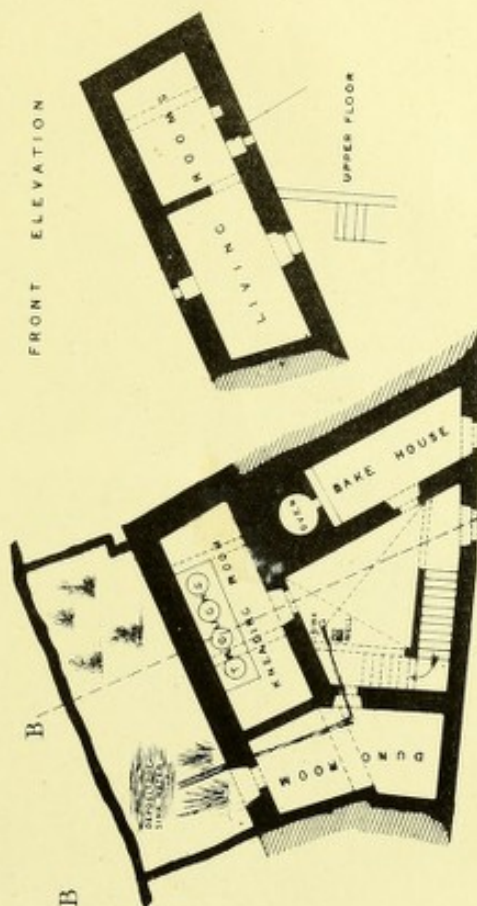




PLAN ELEVATION & SECTION  
OF A  
VILLAGE HOUSE  
AT "XEUCHIA" GOZO.



SECTION ON LINE A B



FRONT ELEVATION

