

# Public Health Reports.

(Formerly "Abstract of Sanitary Reports.")

Treasury Department, United States Marine-Hospital Service. Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

VOL. XI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 17, 1896.

No. 16.

## UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

### *Monthly report of smallpox in Tennessee.*

NASHVILLE, *April 9, 1896.*

The following is a statement of the occurrence of smallpox in Tennessee for the month ended March 31: In Memphis, 19 cases—2 white and 17 colored; in Shelby County, outside of the city of Memphis, 27 cases—1 white and 26 colored; in the town of Mason, Tipton County, 15 cases, all colored; in Lauderdale County, 2 cases, colored; in Madison County, 1 case, colored. Total number of cases in the State, 64—61 colored, 3 white.

In all the above localities the health officials are prompt and vigilant. Isolation and general vaccination carried out; also humane treatment of the afflicted. At present the disease is well restricted.

Very respectfully,

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY,  
*Secretary and Executive Officer.*

### *Smallpox on steamship Crefeld.*

BALTIMORE, MD., *April 13, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the steamship *Crefeld* was released from the Baltimore quarantine, and the immigrants landed yesterday. The medical examination was carefully made, in accordance with your telegraphic instructions of the 10th inst., and the health authorities of the several States to which immigrants were destined, notified by wire.

The health commissioner, Dr. McShane, the quarantine physician, Dr. Heiskell, and Assistant Surgeon Green, assisted in making the examination of the immigrants. None were detained at the medical examination, but some were held by the commissioner of immigration for other investigation. The health authorities of the several States

were notified of the destination of immigrants, but owing to the fact that many were destined to places other than those mentioned on their papers, and many others held by the commissioner, it was not practicable to state in the telegrams the precise number destined to any given place. The messages were as follows: Immigrants of the steamship *Crefeld*, on which 1 case variola occurred, leave here to-day for places of destination. Similar notification will be sent when those detained by the commissioner are released.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. STONER,  
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

NOTE.—The North German steamship *Crefeld* arrived at Baltimore April 9, with 721 steerage passengers aboard, and, having 1 case of smallpox, was detained at the Baltimore (local) quarantine. Immediately upon arrival the patient was removed to hospital, his clothing, etc., destroyed, and thorough disinfection performed.

Surgeon Stoner was immediately directed by a telegram from this Bureau to take extra precautions in examining the immigrants on the vessel after her release from quarantine, and to note the destination of each immigrant and transmit the same by wire to the State health authorities of each State receiving them, with information that 1 case of smallpox occurred on this vessel.

*Case of smallpox on steamship Illinois.*

The steamship *Illinois*, from Antwerp, with 765 steerage passengers, arrived at Delaware Breakwater Quarantine April 8, having had 1 case of smallpox on board en route. As the steerage had been fumigated every third day and the patient's clothing disinfected, and all passengers vaccinated, the vessel was given pratique. Surgeon Purviance was notified, and made a careful examination of the vessel upon its arrival in Philadelphia, vaccinating several steerage passengers, who did not show evidence of previous successful vaccination, and telegraphing to the secretaries of State boards of health the destination of each passenger.

*One case of smallpox landed at Paducah, Ky., from steamer J. K. Speed.*

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 9, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the steamer *J. K. Speed*, New Orleans to Cincinnati, shipped a roustabout at former place who developed smallpox en route and was landed at Paducah, Ky. The *Speed* stopped at this port and at request of owners I disinfected vessel as well as possible and vaccinated officers, crew, and most of the passengers. The necessary virus was furnished by the company.

Yours, very respectfully,

W. P. MCINTOSH,  
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 10, 1896.

SIR: As previously reported by telegram, the steamer *John K. Speed*, from New Orleans, bound for this port, landed a sick negro roustabout at Paducah, Ky. The officers of the boat claim that they had no suspicion that the case was smallpox and were not even aware of the fact until several hours later when making a landing at Henderson (?), where they were informed that the case landed at Paducah was small-

pox. The boat was detained at Louisville, and Dr. McIntosh requested to make examination and vaccinate the crew. He vaccinated all of the crew he could find, but several hid away and were vaccinated here. Six of the cabin passengers left the boat and took a train to Cincinnati. The boat made two or three landings after leaving Louisville. The boat had a cargo of general merchandise and lumber. There were 26 passengers, none of whom had been exposed. Two of said passengers were vaccinated by request. There were 70, all told, in the crew, 23 of whom were vaccinated, as they showed no signs of previous vaccination. All were examined. As these roustabouts sleep on the lower deck without bedclothing, nothing was done in the way of disinfection except to wash down the decks with water. Two officers from the health office accompanied Acting Assistant Surgeon Stevenson and myself 10 miles down the river, where we met the *Speed*, and they expressed themselves as satisfied with what had been done. The boat was admitted on my certificate.

Very respectfully,

J. O. COBB,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Measures for the prevention of the spread of smallpox in Mobile.*

MOBILE, ALA., April 8, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith letter of Dr. James A. Abrahams, health officer for Mobile, in which he asks the cooperation of the United States Marine-Hospital Service in preventing the further spread of smallpox in the city by vaccinating the crews of river steamers plying between this port and Montgomery, Ala.

Last week one new case occurred in the city, and on the 6th instant another case was discovered at Venetia, 9 miles distant, on the L. & N. R. R.; both were negroes. No cases have occurred among the roustabouts, and there have been but 4 admitted to the pesthouse, yet I would respectfully recommend that authority be given to cooperate with the local board of health as requested by Dr. Abrahams, to the end that there may be the least possible increase over the present small number.  
\* \* \* At the request of their captains the crews of the U. S. revenue steamers *Seward*, *McLane*, and *Forward* have already been vaccinated.

Very respectfully,

E. K. SPRAGUE,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

[Inclosure.]

BOARD OF HEALTH, *Mobile, Ala., April 7, 1896.*

Dr. E. K. SPRAGUE,

*Assistant Surgeon, Marine-Hospital Service, Mobile, Ala.*

DEAR DOCTOR: In view of the occurrence of cases of smallpox or varioloid near Montgomery, Ala., between which point and this city steamboats are constantly plying, the board of health requests that you have the crews and all persons on board river steamers coming to this city vaccinated. It is well known to you that the crews especially of such steamers are frequently carriers of contagious and infectious diseases. This board is using every endeavor to prevent smallpox gaining a foothold in this city, and ask your cooperation to the above extent.

Trusting that you concur in the opinion of this board that such vaccination is wise, and that you will at once order same performed, I am,

Yours, respectfully,

JAS. A. ABRAHAM, M. D.,  
*Health Officer.*

*Smallpox in Pensacola, Fla.*PENSACOLA, FLA., *April 12, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to report another case of smallpox that has come under the observation of the county physician, Dr. R. W. Hargis, in a white man by the name of F. M. Reynolds, a brother of the keeper of the poorhouse. The board of health has instituted a house-to-house inspection, and also a system of free vaccination, and are doing everything in their power to prevent the spread of the disease. The case reported in my letter of the 7th died.

Respectfully, yours,

J. WHITING HARGIS,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Vessels arriving at, departing from, and remaining at United States quarantine stations.*

## BRUNSWICK QUARANTINE.

*Week ended April 4, 1896.*

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of departure.
Span. bg. Fe*.....	Mar. 24	Matanzas....	Brunswick..	Disinfected.....	Mar. 31
Nor. bk. Benguela*.....	Mar. 27	Bahia.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Apr. 2
Span. bk. Galofre.....	Mar. 30	Cienfuegos..	.....do.....	Held for disinfection.	.....
Span. bg. Margarita Simtes.....	Mar. 31	Santiago de Cuba.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....

\* Previously reported.

Five vessels inspected and passed.

*Week ended April 11, 1896.*

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of departure.
Span. bk. Galofre*.....	Mar. 30	Cienfuegos..	Brunswick..	Disinfected.....	Apr. 8
Span. bg. Margarita Simtes*....	Mar. 31	Santiago de Cuba.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Apr. 6
Span. bk. Pedro.....	Apr. 6	Habana.....	.....do.....	Held for disinfection.	.....

\* Previously reported.

Two vessels inspected and passed.

## DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

*Week ended April 11, 1896.*

Four vessels inspected and passed.

## GULF QUARANTINE.

*Week ended April 4, 1896.*

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of departure.
Nor. bk. Assyria*.....	Mar. 23	Rio de Janeiro.	Mobile.....	Disinfected.....	April 4

\* Previously reported.

Four vessels inspected and passed.

## KEY WEST QUARANTINE.

*Week ended April 4, 1896.*

One vessel inspected and passed.

## PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

*Week ended April 4, 1896.*

Four vessels inspected and passed.

## REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE.

*Week ended April 11, 1896.*

Eighteen vessels inspected and passed.

## SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

*Week ended April 4, 1896.*

Four vessels inspected and passed.

## SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

*Week ended April 11, 1896.*

Two vessels inspected and passed.

## SOUTHPORT QUARANTINE.

*Week ended April 11, 1896.*

Two vessels inspected and passed.

*Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1895, to April 13, 1896.*

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Mobile .....	Mar. 11-Mar. 13....	2		
	Mar. 28-Apr. 4....	1		
Arizona:				
Hirshaw .....	Feb. 17 .....	10		
Nogales .....	Jan. 6-Feb. 3....	3		
Arkansas:				
Crittenden County .....	Jan. 19 .....	24	5	
Faulkner County .....	Jan. 4-Feb. 8....	27	4	
Monroe County .....	To Feb. 8 .....	43		
Jacksonport .....	Mar. 17 .....	4		
Lee County .....	To Feb. 8 .....	12	3	
St. Francis County .....	.....do .....	16	6	
Pulaski County .....	.....do .....	4		
Widener .....	Jan. 4 .....	1		
Surrounded Hill .....	.....do .....	1		
Fort Smith .....	Mar. 28-Apr. 4....	1	1	
Connecticut:				
Middletown .....	Feb. 11 .....	1		
New Haven .....	Feb. 8 .....	1		
Florida:				
Pensacola .....	Mar. 18-Apr. 7....	2	1	
Illinois:				
Cairo .....	Jan. 14-Feb. 15....	15	2	
Du Quoin, Perry County .....	Feb. 24 .....	8		
Indiana:				
Seymour .....	Jan. 29 .....	1		
Kentucky:				
Louisville .....	Mar. 9-Apr. 4....	2		
Paducah .....	Mar. 24-Mar. 31....	1		
	Apr. 9 .....	1		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans .....	Dec. 21-Dec. 28....	10	2	
	Dec. 28-Jan. 25....	26	7	
	Jan. 25-Feb. 22....	36	13	
	Feb. 22-Feb. 29....	53	2	
	Feb. 29-Mar. 31....	334	83	
	Mar. 28-Apr. 4....	85	21	
Shreveport .....	Feb. 26-Mar. 20....	16	1	
	Mar. 21-Mar. 28....	1		
	Mar. 28-Apr. 4....	16	2	

*Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1895, to April 13, 1896—Continued.*

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Maryland:				
Baltimore .....	Mar. 7-Mar. 14.....	1		
Michigan:				
Detroit .....	Dec. 14-Dec. 21.....			Smallpox reported.
	Dec. 21-Dec. 28.....	3	1	
	Dec. 28-Feb. 15.....	8	2	
	Feb. 22-Feb. 29.....	3	3	
	Mar. 1-Mar. 21.....	2	1	
Bay City .....	Mar. 7-Mar. 21.....			Do.
Inlay Township .....	.....do.....			Do.
Ionia Township .....	.....do.....			Do.
Greenbush Township .....	Feb. 15-Feb. 22.....			Do.
Rochester .....	Dec. 14-Dec. 21.....			Do.
Saginaw .....	Feb. 1-Mar. 21.....			Do.
Marine City .....	Mar. 7-Mar. 21.....			Do.
Riga Township .....	Feb. 1-Feb. 29.....			Do.
Missouri:				
Birds Point .....	Jan. 14.....			Do.
St. Louis .....	Jan. 21.....	1		
	Mar. 7-Mar. 14.....	1		
Lone Jack .....	Mar. 11.....	2		
New Madrid County .....	Mar. 11.....	37	8	
Nevada .....	Mar. 11.....	1		
Pleasant Hills .....	Mar. 11.....	33	4	
New Jersey:				
Newark .....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31.....		1	
New York:				
Brooklyn .....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31.....	2	1	
Rye .....	Feb. 1-Feb. 29.....	1	1	
Ohio:				
Dayton .....	Feb. 27-Mar. 12.....		4	
	Mar. 19-Mar. 26.....	4		
Martins Ferry .....	Dec. 1-Dec. 28.....	139	3	
Pennsylvania:				
Knoxville .....	Dec. 17.....	1		
Brookville .....	Feb. 18.....	1		
Finleyville .....	Feb. 11.....	1		
Gilberton .....	Feb. 13.....	1		
Maltby .....	Feb. 17.....	1		
Tennessee:				
Fayette County .....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31.....	1		
	Feb. 1-Feb. 29.....	3	1	
Obion County .....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31.....	3		
	Feb. 1-Feb. 29.....	3		
Memphis .....	Dec. 15-Dec. 31.....	17		
	Jan. 1-Jan. 31.....	21		
	Feb. 1-Feb. 29.....	19		
	Mar. 1-Mar. 31.....	19		
	Mar. 28-Apr. 11.....	7		
Shelby County .....	Dec. 15-Dec. 31.....	9		
	Jan. 1-Jan. 31.....	35		
	Feb. 1-Feb. 29.....	58	5	
Alamo .....	Dec. 15-Dec. 31.....	6		
Tipton County .....	Feb. 1-Feb. 29.....	27		
Texas:				
Center .....	Mar. 13.....	1		
Orange .....	Mar. 18.....	1		
El Paso .....	Mar. 4.....	1		
Galveston .....	April 10.....	1		
Houston .....	Feb. 1-Feb. 8.....	1		
Sherman .....	Apr. 2.....	1		
Smith County .....	Apr. 2.....	10	1	
Stevensville .....	Mar. 10.....	1		
Washington:				
Port Townsend Quarantine .....	Feb. 18-Feb. 26.....	3		
Wisconsin:				
Mukwonago .....	Feb. 6.....	1		
Waukesha .....	Feb. 6-Mar. 10.....	4		
Wausau .....	Dec. 28.....	1		

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended April 11, 1896.*

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of Boston, April 12, 1896.*

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 11, 1896 ;  
 also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants from Russia.	No. of immigrants.
1896.				
Apr. 5	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia .....		223
Apr. 7	Schooner Georgia B.....	St. John, New Brunswick.....		1
Do....	Steamship Roman .....	Liverpool, England.....		1
Do....	Steamship Catalonia.....	do.....		487
Do....	do.....	Queenstown, Ireland.....		
Do....	Schooner Cepola.....	Port Medway, Nova Scotia.....	5	
Do....	Steamship Brookline.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	1	
Apr. 8	Steamship Lancastrian.....	Liverpool, England.....	2	
Do....	Steamship Sarmatian.....	Glasgow, Scotland.....		168
Do....	do.....	Londonderry, Ireland.....		
Do....	do.....	Galway, Ireland.....		
Apr. 9	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....		195
Do....	Schooner Vesta Pearl.....	Annapolis, Nova Scotia.....	1	
Do....	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....		113
Do....	Steamship Pontiac.....	Catania, Italy.....	3	
Apr. 10	Schooner Jessemine.....	Liverpool, Nova Scotia.....	1	
Apr. 11	Schooner F. Richard.....	Metighan, Nova Scotia.....		1
	Total.....			1,202

THOMAS F. DELHANTY,  
*Commissioner of Immigration.*

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended April 11, 1896.*

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of New York, April 13, 1896.*

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 11,  
 1896 ; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants from Russia.	No. of immigrants.
1896.				
Apr. 5	Steamship Caledonia.....	Naples.....		479
Apr. 6	Steamship La Bourgogne.....	Havre.....	1	581
Do....	Steamship Fürst Bismarck.....	Naples and Genoa.....		880
Apr. 7	Steamship Spaarndam.....	Rotterdam.....	63	511
Do....	Steamship Furnessia.....	Glasgow.....	12	405
Do....	Steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II.....	Genoa and Gibraltar.....		797
Apr. 8	Steamship Friesland.....	Antwerp.....	11	365
Do....	Steamship Prussia.....	Hamburg.....	586	911
Apr. 9	Steamship Schiedam.....	Amsterdam.....	34	100
Do....	Steamship Lahn.....	Bremen.....	7	217
Apr. 10	Steamship Germanic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....		456
Do....	Steamship Halle.....	Bremen.....	338	828
Apr. 11	Steamship Phoenicia.....	Hamburg.....	212	370
Do....	Steamship New York.....	Southampton.....	4	209
	Total.....		1,268	7,109

Dr. J. H. SENNER,  
*Commissioner of Immigration.*

*Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended April 11, 1896.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of Philadelphia, April 11, 1896.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 11, 1896; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants from Russia.	No. of immigrants.
1896.				
Apr. 7	Steamship Waesland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	14	220
Apr. 10	Steamship Illinois.....	Antwerp .....	47	758
	Total .....	.....	61	978

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,  
*Commissioner of Immigration.**Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.*

CALIFORNIA—*Sacramento*.—Month of March, 1896. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 38, including phthisis pulmonalis, 9, and diphtheria, 1.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport*.—Month of March, 1896. Estimated population, 58,860. Total deaths, 107, including phthisis pulmonalis, 14; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 5; croup, 2, and measles, 1.

*Hartford*.—Month of March, 1896. Estimated population, 62,000. Total deaths, 115, including phthisis pulmonalis, 10; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 3; measles, 21, and whooping cough, 2.

FLORIDA.—Month of January, 1896. Reports to the State board of health from 45 counties, including the cities of Key West, Jacksonville, Pensacola, and Tampa, having an aggregate population of 391,322, show a total of 264 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 45; enteric fever, 2; croup, 2, and whooping cough, 1.

KENTUCKY—*Louisville*.—Month of March, 1896. Estimated population, 211,100. Total deaths, 308, including phthisis pulmonalis, 38; enteric fever, 5; diphtheria, 2, and whooping cough, 1.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Brockton*.—Month of March, 1896. Estimated population, 33,165. Total deaths, 33, including phthisis pulmonalis, 6; diphtheria and croup, 1, and scarlet fever, 1.

*Malden*.—Month of March, 1896. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 37, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1, and croup, 1.

*Newton*.—Month of March, 1896. Estimated population, 27,500. Total deaths, 39, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; enteric fever, 1, and diphtheria, 2.

NEW YORK.—Month of February, 1896. Reports to the State board of health from 8 districts, including New York City, Brooklyn, and 153 other cities, towns, and villages, show a total of 9,825 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1,084; enteric fever, 121; scarlet fever, 110; diphtheria and croup, 444; measles, 192, and whooping cough, 52.



The Monthly Bulletin says:

There was an average daily mortality during the month of 338, against 328 in January, and an estimated death rate per 1,000 population of 18.75, against 18.50. In February, 1895, the daily mortality was 384, and the death rate 21.55. The relative infant mortality and the relative zymotic mortality were both the same as in January, but higher than in the corresponding month of 1895. The average mortality under the age of 5 years for the past ten years has been 31 per cent of all the deaths, against 30 this month, and the zymotic mortality 13.27 per cent against 12.91 this month. The actual number of deaths reported from cerebro-spinal fever, typhoid fever, and whooping cough is a little less than in January, while those from diphtheria are much less (440 against 530), while from other zymotic diseases there is no material variation. The only disease of this class which shows a materially greater mortality than in February of last year is measles, which continues its increased prevalence in the eastern part of the State. Scarlet fever has been reported from 51 localities, against 46 in January; diphtheria from 31, the same as in January and December; typhoid fever from 28, against 21 in January and 34 in December, the largest distribution being in the Hudson Valley district. One case of smallpox, which has since proved fatal, has been reported from Rye. Consumption caused a small relative increase of mortality over January (11.75 per cent, against 11.28), as did also acute respiratory diseases (20.50 per cent, against 19.80), but from these latter there were 500 fewer deaths than in February, 1895, when an epidemic of grippe was at its height; the present epidemic of that disease continues, as noted last month, exceedingly mild, and may be estimated to have caused not to exceed 500 deaths. There are indications of the continued prevalence of jaundice, as noted in January.

**OHIO**—*Dayton*.—Month of March, 1896. Estimated population, 85,000. Total deaths, 82, including smallpox, 4; phthisis pulmonalis, 13; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 2, and croup, 1.

*Toledo*.—Month of March, 1896. Estimated population, 122,760. Total deaths, 122, including phthisis pulmonalis, 7; enteric fever, 2, and diphtheria, 1.

**PENNSYLVANIA**—*Harrisburg*.—Month of March, 1896. Estimated population, 50,000. Total deaths, 64, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; enteric fever, 2, and diphtheria, 3.

**RHODE ISLAND**—*Newport*.—Month of March, 1896. Estimated population, 21,500. Total deaths, 29, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2, and diphtheria, 1.

**TENNESSEE**—*Knoxville*.—Month of March, 1896. Estimated population, 42,704. Total deaths, 70, including phthisis pulmonalis, 8; enteric fever, 4; croup, 1, and whooping cough, 1.

*Memphis*.—Month of March, 1896. Estimated population, white, 28,064; colored, 27,859; total, 55,923. Deaths, white, 51; colored, 44; total, 95, including phthisis pulmonalis, 18, and enteric fever, 1.

**WEST VIRGINIA**—*Wheeling*.—Quarter ended March 31, 1896. Estimated population, 38,000. Total deaths, 119, including phthisis pulmonalis, 12; diphtheria, 2; croup, 2; enteric fever, 4, and scarlet fever, 1.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Annual Report of the Board of Health of the Town of Watertown, Mass., year ended January 31, 1896.

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Gloucester, Mass. 1895.

Annual Report of the Board of Health of Utica, N. Y. 1895.

Mouvement Général du Pèlerinage du Hédjaz par les ports de la Mer Rouge. 1894-95.

## MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	Apr. 11.....	8,338	2						1	1		
Auburn, N. Y.....	Apr. 4.....	25,858	12	1						3		
Baltimore, Md.....	Apr. 11.....	434,439	191	19					3			
Belleville, Ill.....	Apr. 4.....	15,361	4									
Bennington, Vt.....	Apr. 11.....	6,391	3									
Binghamton, N. Y.....	do.....	35,005	9	3								
Boston, Mass.....	do.....	448,477	202	26					2	2	8	
Braddock, Pa.....	Mar. 28.....	8,561	11						1			
Do.....	Apr. 4.....	8,561	7									
Bridgeport, Conn.....	Apr. 11.....	48,866	23	2					1			
Bristol, Conn.....	do.....	7,382	6									
Bristol, R. I.....	do.....	5,478	2									
Brockton, Mass.....	Apr. 4.....	27,294	10									
Brookline, Mass.....	do.....	12,103	5	1								
Do.....	Apr. 11.....	12,103	3							2		
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	do.....	806,343	401	46						5	18	9
Bucyrus, Ohio.....	Apr. 4.....	5,974	3	1					1			
Butler, Pa.....	Apr. 11.....	8,734	1									
Cambridge, Mass.....	do.....	70,028	22	2							1	
Charleston, S. C.....	Apr. 4.....	*54,955	†35	5					1			1
Chester, Pa.....	Feb. 1.....	20,226	5									
Do.....	Feb. 8.....	20,226	13									
Do.....	Feb. 15.....	20,226	11									
Do.....	Feb. 22.....	20,226	13									
Do.....	Feb. 28.....	20,226	14									
Do.....	Mar. 7.....	20,226	9									
Do.....	Mar. 14.....	20,226	12									
Do.....	Mar. 21.....	20,226	20									
Do.....	Mar. 28.....	20,226	9									
Do.....	Apr. 4.....	20,226	18									
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Apr. 10.....	296,908	142	24					5		3	9
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Apr. 11.....	261,353	99	9					5			
Columbus, Ind.....	do.....	6,719	2	2								1
Columbus, Ohio.....	Apr. 10.....	88,150	33	5							1	
Cortland, N. Y.....	Mar. 7.....	8,590	1									
Do.....	Mar. 14.....	8,590	2	1								
Do.....	Mar. 21.....	8,590	1									
Do.....	Mar. 28.....	8,590	2									
Do.....	Apr. 4.....	8,590	4									
Do.....	Apr. 11.....	8,590	1									
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	Apr. 4.....	21,474	4	1								
Dayton, Ohio.....	Apr. 2.....	61,220	15	2								
Do.....	Apr. 9.....	61,220	23	3							3	
Dedham, Mass.....	Apr. 4.....	7,123	4									
Do.....	Apr. 11.....	7,123	1									
Denver, Colo.....	Apr. 4.....	106,713	33	9						1		
Detroit, Mich.....	Apr. 11.....	205,876	96	4							3	
El Paso, Tex.....	Apr. 4.....	10,338	4									
Everett, Mass.....	Mar. 28.....	11,068	6	1								
Do.....	Apr. 4.....	11,068	4	1								
Fall River, Mass.....	Apr. 11.....	74,398	42	6						1		1
Fitchburg, Mass.....	do.....	22,037	7	1								
Flint, Mich.....	do.....	9,803	4									
Fort Smith, Ark.....	Feb. 22.....	11,311	2	1								
Do.....	Feb. 29.....	11,311	2									
Do.....	Mar. 7.....	11,311	4	1								
Do.....	Mar. 14.....	11,311	7									
Do.....	Mar. 21.....	11,311	1									
Do.....	Mar. 28.....	11,311	2									
Do.....	Apr. 4.....	11,311	3			1						
Fort Worth, Tex.....	do.....	23,076	6	1								1
Haverhill, Mass.....	Apr. 11.....	27,412	13									
Hoboken, N. J.....	Apr. 4.....	43,648	29	9						1	3	
Hornellsville, N. Y.....	do.....	10,996	2									
Do.....	Apr. 11.....	10,996	4	1								
Houston, Tex.....	do.....	27,557	9									
Ironton, Ohio.....	do.....	10,939	2									
Jacksonville, Fla.....	Apr. 4.....	17,201	9	1								
Do.....	Apr. 11.....	17,201	10	3								
Jersey City, N. J.....	Apr. 5.....	163,003	82	4					1	3	3	
Lawrence, Mass.....	Apr. 4.....	44,654	22									1
Leominster, Mass.....	Apr. 11.....	7,269	1									

\* Estimated population, white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. Total, 65,165. † White, 16; colored, 19.

## MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Lowell, Mass.	Apr. 11.	77,696	40	5												
Ludington, Mich.	do.	7,517	4													
Lynchburg, Va.	do.	19,709	6													
McKeesport, Pa.	Apr. 4.	20,741	11													
Manchester, N. H.	do.	44,126	19													
Do	Apr. 11.	44,126	23													
Marinette, Wis.	Apr. 4.	11,523	5								1		1			
Medford, Mass.	Apr. 11.	11,079	7	1												2
Melrose, Mass.	Apr. 4.	8,519	1													
Memphis, Tenn.	do.	64,495	24	3												1
Do	Apr. 11.	64,495	28	8												1
Middletown, Ohio.	Apr. 4.	7,681	0													
Millville, N. J.	Apr. 10.	10,002	7	1												
Millwaukee, Wis.	Apr. 11.	204,468	81	5							2		2			
Mobile, Ala.	Apr. 12.	31,076	13	2												
Nashville, Tenn.	Apr. 11.	76,168	53	6											5	1
New Bedford, Mass.	do.	40,733	19								1		1	1		
New Brighton, N. Y.	Apr. 4.	16,423	7	1												
Newburyport, Mass.	do.	13,947	9												1	
New Haven, Conn.	Apr. 9.	81,298	27	3									2			
New Orleans, La.	Apr. 4.	242,039	161	16		21					6					
Newport, R. I.	Apr. 11.	19,457	11													
New York, N. Y.	do.	1,515,301	943	109								7	30	28	12	
Norristown, Pa.	do.	19,791	4	1												
North Adams, Mass.	do.	16,074	13	2												
Northampton, Mass.	Mar. 28.	14,990	5	1												
Do	Apr. 4.	14,990	5													1
Omaha, Nebr.	do.	140,452	14	1												
Oneonta, N. Y.	Apr. 10.	6,272	2													
Ottumwa, Iowa	Apr. 4.	14,001	4													
Pensacola, Fla.	Apr. 11.	11,750	2													
Petersburg, Va.	Apr. 7.	22,680	5													
Philadelphia, Pa.	Apr. 4.	1,046,964	429	48							5	1	15	13	2	
Pittsfield, Mass.	Apr. 11.	17,281	7	1												
Plainfield, N. J.	Apr. 4.	11,267	8													
Do	Apr. 11.	11,267	6											1		
Portland, Me.	Apr. 4.	36,425	19	1									1			
Do	Apr. 11.	36,425	15	1												
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	do.	22,206	18	2											2	1
Providence, R. I.	do.	132,146	45	5											1	
Pueblo, Colo.	Apr. 4.	24,558	12	4							1					
Racine, Wis.	Apr. 11.	21,014	8													
Reading, Pa.	Apr. 13.	58,661	19	1								1				
Richmond, Va.	Apr. 11.	81,388	30	4												
St. Louis, Mo.	do.	451,770	201	21							1			6	1	1
Salt Lake City, Utah.	Apr. 4.	44,843	10													
San Diego, Cal.	do.	16,159	4													
San Francisco, Cal.	do.	298,997	108	16							1		1			2
Santa Barbara, Cal.	do.	5,864	3													
Scranton, Pa.	do.	75,215	28													
Do	Apr. 11.	75,215	36	3							1		1			
Seattle, Wash.	Mar. 28.	42,837	4													
Do	Apr. 4.	42,837	6	1												
Shreveport, La.	do.	11,979	6												1	
Do	Apr. 11.	11,979	4													
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	Apr. 4.	10,177	4	1												
Somerville, Mass.	Apr. 11.	40,152	11	2							1		1			
Spokane, Wash.	Apr. 4.	19,922	5													
Springfield, Mass.	Apr. 11.	44,179	23	6							1				1	
Sterling, Ill.	Apr. 4.	5,824	0													
Superior, Wis.	do.	11,983	4													
Taunton, Mass.	Apr. 11.	25,448	13										1			
Tiffin, Ohio	do.	10,801	2	2										1		
Utica, N. Y.	do.	44,007	33	3									1	1		
Warren, Ohio	Apr. 4.	5,973	0													
Do	Apr. 11.	5,973	0													
Wilmington, Del.	do.	61,431	23	1										1		
Winona, Minn.	Apr. 4.	18,208	8													
Worcester, Mass.	Apr. 3.	84,655	38	6												
Yonkers, N. Y.	Apr. 10.	32,033	19	2							1			1		
Youngstown, Ohio.	Apr. 11.	33,220	5	1												

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended April 6, 1896.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	* Excess.	* Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>Atlantic Coast:</b>						
Eastport, Me.....	34		0	.84		.45
Portland, Me.....	37		3	.70	.40	
Northfield, Vt.....	33		3	.49		.19
Boston, Mass.....	40		2	.84		.24
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	42		2	.82		.22
Nantucket, Mass.....	38		2	.84		.54
Woods Hole, Mass.....	39		3	1.05		.55
Block Island, R. I.....	40		2	.84		.24
New Haven, Conn.....	41		3	.85		.55
Albany, N. Y.....	40		4	.56		.36
New York, N. Y.....	44		6	.84		.24
Harrisburg, Pa.....	44		4	.78		.48
Philadelphia, Pa.....	47		5	.71		.31
New Brunswick, N. J.....	45		5	.74		.44
Atlantic City, N. J.....	43			.84		
Baltimore, Md.....	48		4	.85	.05	
Washington, D. C.....	48		4	.84		.23
Lynchburg, Va.....	51		3	.77		.18
Cape Henry, Va.....	50		2	1.11		.21
Norfolk, Va.....	52		2	.98		.18
Charlotte, N. C.....	56		0	.91		.11
Raleigh, N. C.....	53	1		.66	.14	
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	52		2	1.13	.47	
Hatteras, N. C.....	54		4	1.19		1.09
Wilmington, N. C.....	58		0	.75		.55
Columbia, S. C.....	59	3		.75		.15
Charleston, S. C.....	61		0	.84		.64
Augusta, Ga.....	61	1		.88	.02	
Savannah, Ga.....	63	1		.84		.64
Jacksonville, Fla.....	66		2	.71		.61
Jupiter, Fla.....	72		4	.49		.49
Key West, Fla.....	74		0	.23		.23
<b>Gulf States:</b>						
Atlanta, Ga.....	57	1		.95		.65
Tampa, Fla.....	69		3	.54		.54
Pensacola, Fla.....	65		3	.96		.46
Mobile, Ala.....	64		2	1.42		1.12
Montgomery, Ala.....	62		0	1.25	.55	
Meridian, Miss.....	61		0	1.18		.38
Vicksburg, Miss.....	63	1		1.40		1.00
New Orleans, La.....	67		1	1.26		1.26
Shreveport, La.....	64		2	1.13		1.08
Fort Smith, Ark.....	58		2	1.00		.60
Little Rock, Ark.....	59		1	1.01		.01
Palestine, Tex.....	64		6	.97		.77
Galveston, Tex.....	67		5	.63		.63
San Antonio, Tex.....	67		5	.62	1.58	
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	67		3	.35		.15
<b>Ohio Valley and Tennessee:</b>						
Memphis, Tenn.....	58		0	1.32	.42	
Nashville, Tenn.....	55		3	1.12	1.08	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	57		3	1.19	.01	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	54		2	1.19	2:11	
Louisville, Ky.....	52		2	1.04		.94
Indianapolis, Ind.....	47		1	.84		.84
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	49		1	.70		.70
Columbus, Ohio.....	45		3	.70		.70
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	47		3	.77		.57
Pittsburg, Pa.....	46		6	.63	.07	
<b>Lake Region:</b>						
Oswego, N. Y.....	36		6	.50	.10	
Rochester, N. Y.....	37		3	.57		.47
Buffalo, N. Y.....	36		4	.56		.46
Erie, Pa.....	39		3	.56		.46
Cleveland, Ohio.....	40		2	.54		.14
Sandusky, Ohio.....	41		3	.56		.56
Toledo, Ohio.....	41		5	.49		.49
Detroit, Mich.....	40		4	.49		.49
Lansing, Mich.....	38		4	.51		.51
Port Huron, Mich.....	35		3	.49		.39
Alpena, Mich.....	31		3	.42		.02
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	31		7	.35		.05
Marquette, Mich.....	30		4	.42	.08	
Green Bay, Wis.....	35		3	.49		.29

\*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended April 6, 1896—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	* Excess.	* Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>Lake Region—Continued.</b>						
Grand Haven, Mich.....	38		4	.56		.46
Milwaukee, Wis.....	38		4	.62		.52
Chicago, Ill.....	41		3	.69		.69
Duluth, Minn.....	32		6	.48	.12	
<b>Upper Mississippi Valley:</b>						
St. Paul, Minn.....	39		11	.46	1.34	
La Crosse, Wis.....	40		8	.43		.33
Dubuque, Iowa.....	42		4	.62		.42
Davenport, Iowa.....	43		1	.56		.56
Des Moines, Iowa.....	44		4	.48		.48
Keokuk, Iowa.....	46		2	.59		.39
Springfield, Ill.....	47		1	.74		.74
Cairo, Ill.....	54		2	.91	.49	
St. Louis, Mo.....	52		0	.84		.84
<b>Missouri Valley:</b>						
Columbia, Mo.....	51		1	.86		.56
Springfield, Mo.....	52		2	.77		.27
Kansas City, Mo.....	49		1	.57		.37
Wichita, Kans.....	51		1	.49		.49
Concordia, Kans.....	47	1		.42		.42
Lincoln, Nebr.....	46		4	.37		.17
Omaha, Nebr.....	45		1	.57		.57
Sioux City, Iowa.....	42		6	.52		.42
Yankton, S. Dak.....	41		5	.58		.28
Valentine, Nebr.....	41			.57		
Huron, S. Dak.....	39		3	.61		.51
Pierre, S. Dak.....	40		2	.37		.37
Moorhead, Minn.....	32		2	.39		.39
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	35		1	.42		.42
Williston, N. Dak.....	36		0	.20		.20
<b>Rocky Mountain Region:</b>						
Havre, Mont.....	39		3	.20		.10
Helena, Mont.....	41		1	.21		.21
Miles City, Mont.....	40		2	.21		.21
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	40		2	.41		.41
Spokane, Wash.....	46		2	.28		.08
Wallawalla, Wash.....	51		3	.42		.22
Baker City, Oreg.....	40		0	.28		.18
Winnemucca, Nev.....	45		5	.21		.11
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	47		1	.50		.30
Lander, Wyo.....	38		2	.41		.01
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	40		6	.27	.23	
North Platte, Nebr.....	44		4	.37		.27
Denver, Colo.....	45		7	.34	.46	
Pueblo, Colo.....	47		5	.21		.01
Dodge City, Kans.....	50		2	.28		.28
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	57		3	.67		.67
Abilene, Tex.....	61		5	.45		.45
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	45		5	.14		.14
El Paso, Tex.....	61		1	.06		.06
Phoenix, Ariz.....	65		1	.07		.07
<b>Pacific Coast:</b>						
Tatoosh Island, Wash.....	46		0	1.96		.76
Port Angeles, Wash.....	44		2	.49		.49
Fort Canby, Wash.....	48		2	1.34		.74
Astoria, Oreg.....	50		2	1.26		.66
Portland, Oreg.....	51		3	.93		.63
Roseburg, Oreg.....	51		5	.63		.23
Eureka, Cal.....	49	1		1.28		.28
Red Bluff, Cal.....	58		2	.60		.30
Carson City, Nev.....	46		2	.22		.02
Sacramento, Cal.....	58		2	.60	1.00	
San Francisco, Cal.....	55		1	.57	.83	
Fresno, Cal.....	59		1	.41		.41
Los Angeles, Cal.....	59	1		.48		.48
San Diego, Cal.....	58		0	.21		.21
Yuma, Ariz.....	68		4	.06		.06

\* The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

## FOREIGN.

[Reports received from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

*Cholera and yellow fever as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1895, to April 6, 1896.*

## CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Argentine Republic:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Dec. 21-Dec. 28.....	3		
Austria-Hungary.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 2.....	43	25	} From outbreak (August 23, 1895) to date 453 cases, 296 deaths.
	Dec. 10-Dec. 30.....	21	11	
	Dec. 31-Jan. 27.....	16	11	
Egypt:*				
Ahmadiéh.....	Nov. 6-Nov. 12.....	25	22	
Ahu-el-Chekuk.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 4.....	2	1	
Alexandria.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 31.....		1	
	Jan. 4.....	1		
	Jan. 11-Jan. 22.....	14	11	
	Jan. 24-Jan. 29.....	7	6	
	Feb. 1-Feb. 25.....		38	
	Feb. 26-Mar. 4.....		6	
Arnie.....	Jan. 12-Jan. 14.....	7	2	
	Jan. 25.....		1	
Ayat.....	Jan. 15.....	1	1	
Bigalat.....	Nov. 4-Nov. 13.....	7	7	
Bossat.....	Jan. 6-Jan. 9.....	2		
Bousrate.....	Nov. 4-Nov. 22.....	36	35	
Borachia.....	Nov. 20-Dec. 17.....	22	34	
	Jan. 2.....	2	2	
Cairo.....	Dec. 7-Dec. 11.....	1	2	
	Jan. 10-Jan. 11.....	1	1	
Charkieh.....	Dec. 30-Dec. 31.....	2	2	
	Jan. 11-Jan. 13.....	1	1	
Damietta.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 23.....	86	79	
El Daraksa.....	Nov. 7-Nov. 14.....	2	1	
El Kurdi.....	Nov. 4-Nov. 11.....	7	7	
	Dec. 29.....	1	1	
Ezbet el Berg.....	Nov. 7-Nov. 25.....	32	25	
Ezbet Khalafala Pacha.....	Nov. 7-Nov. 13.....	5	2	
Farascor.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 22.....	48	39	
	Dec. 29-Jan. 7.....	2	2	
Hehya.....	Dec. 8-Dec. 13.....		1	
Kafr el Battekh.....	Dec. 6-Dec. 24.....	22	17	
Kafr el Zoonar.....	Nov. 16-Nov. 20.....	4	2	
Kafr Galailah.....	Dec. 19-Dec. 24.....	6	5	
Kolonghil.....	Nov. 6-Nov. 9.....	1	1	
Mansurah.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 17.....	1	1	
	Dec. 29-Jan. 1.....	2	2	
Matarieh.....	Nov. 4-Nov. 22.....	20	20	
	Dec. 8.....	1	1	
Menzaleh.....	Nov. 4-Nov. 16.....	35	41	
Mit Chaddad.....	Jan. 7.....	1		
Salamann.....	Nov. 8-Nov. 18.....	10	8	
San el Hagar.....	Jan. 2-Jan. 3.....	1	1	
Sawalem.....	Jan. 9-Jan. 27.....	1	1	
	Jan. 30.....	1	1	
Zarka.....	Dec. 6-Dec. 24.....	8	4	
	Dec. 29-Jan. 8.....	6	4	
Zagazig.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 18.....	6	4	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 11.....	3	3	
	Jan. 23-Jan. 25.....	2	2	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 24.....		15	
	Jan. 14-Feb. 4.....		8	
	Feb. 18-Feb. 25.....		1	
	Mar. 3-Mar. 10.....		4	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 28.....		332	
	Dec. 28-Jan. 4.....		41	
	Jan. 4-Jan. 31.....		165	
	Feb. 1-Feb. 29.....		200	
	Mar. 1-Mar. 7.....		122	

\* To date of December 18, 1895, 1,056 cases of cholera, with 874 deaths, have been reported throughout Egypt.

*Cholera and yellow fever, etc.—Continued.*

## CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan:				
Yokohama .....	Nov. 8-Nov. 15...	1	1	
Chiba Ken .....	Jan. 6-Jan. 25...	20	13	
	Jan. 24-Feb. 16...	23	16	
Ibaraki Ken .....	Jan. 24-Feb. 3...	3		
	Feb. 12-Feb. 15...		2	
Fukuoka Ken .....	Feb. 29...	1		
Morocco:				
Casa Blanca .....	Jan. 11...			Cholera reported.
Mazagan .....	Jan. 11...			Do.
Stellen .....	Dec. 15...		13	
Russia:				
Kiev (government) .....	Oct. 13-Nov. 11...	156	64	
	Nov. 11-Dec. 21...	52	24	
	Dec. 22-Jan. 11...	10	5	
	Jan. 12-Jan. 25...	12	14	
Orlov .....	Nov. 3-Dec. 7...	17	6	
Orel (government) .....	Nov. 3-Dec. 7...	17	6	
St. Petersburg .....	Nov. 16-Dec. 1...	85	31	Cholera.
	Dec. 1-Dec. 28...	275	178	Do.
	Dec. 28-Jan. 11...	79	43	
	Jan. 25-Feb. 15...	15	13	
	Feb. 22-Mar. 7...		2	
St. Petersburg (government) .....	Nov. 17-Dec. 7...	21		
	Dec. 8-Dec. 28...	27	11	
	Dec. 29-Jan. 11...	8	8	
	Jan. 12-Jan. 25...	3		
	Feb. 1-Feb. 8...	2		
Volhynia (government) .....	Oct. 13-Nov. 10...	2,297	952	
	Nov. 10-Nov. 30...	609	294	
	Dec. 1-Dec. 14...	104	55	
	Dec. 14-Dec. 28...	24	12	
	Dec. 29-Jan. 11...		1	
Turkey:				
Constantinople .....	Dec. 17-Jan. 15...	3	3	Reports dated January 21, 1896, state "about 1 death per week."
Brena .....	Jan. 17...			Cholera reported.
Bitlis and Seert .....	Jan. 15-Jan. 20...	11	7	
Diarbekir .....	Jan. 16...			Cholera reported in 3 localities.
Gazran .....	Dec. 21-Jan. 14...	67	42	

## YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Ceara .....	Nov. 30 .....	1	1	
	Dec. 24-Dec. 31...		4	
Rio de Janeiro .....	Nov. 9-Nov. 30...		43	
	Dec. 1-Dec. 28...		136	
	Dec. 28-Jan. 11...		190	
	Jan. 11-Feb. 1...		382	
	Feb. 1-Feb. 8...		111	
	Feb. 8-Feb. 29...		594	
Pernambuco .....	Nov. 1-Nov. 15...	8		
	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	5	3	
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos .....	Dec. 8-Dec. 22...		2	
	Dec. 29-Jan. 19...		5	
	Feb. 16-Feb. 23...		1	
Habana .....	Nov. 28-Dec. 19...	40	14	
	Dec. 26-Jan. 2...	7	3	In military hospital.
	Jan. 2-Mar. 28...	40	14	
Santiago .....	Dec. 7-Dec. 21...		29	
	Dec. 21-Dec. 28...		12	
	Dec. 28-Jan. 4...		15	
	Jan. 4-Feb. 15...		47	
	Feb. 22-Feb. 29...		15	
	Mar. 1-Mar. 28...		15	
Sagua la Grande .....	Dec. 1-Dec. 21...	43	3	
	Dec. 25-Jan. 25...	31	6	
	Feb. 1-Feb. 15...	8		
	Mar. 13-Mar. 20...	5		
Mexico:				
Tuxpan .....	Jan. 11-Jan. 25...		4	
Puerto Rico:				
San Juan .....	Nov. 29-Dec. 20...	63	23	
	Dec. 20-Jan. 17...	104	21	



*Cholera notes.*

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, March 25, 1896.]

RUSSIA.—According to advices from the medical department no new cases have been reported since February 24. Russia may therefore be considered free from cholera.

EGYPT.—Advices from Alexandria state that from March 7 to the present date 1 case has been reported every two days.

EAST INDIES—*Calcutta*.—From February 9 to 15 there were 63 cholera deaths.

*Current quarantine measures.*

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, March 25, 1896.]

## CHOLERA.

SWEDEN.—By order of the college of commerce of March 10, the city of St. Petersburg and the governments of St. Petersburg, Kiew, and Volhynia, also Vladivostok, in East Siberia, and Galicia are declared clean.

TURKEY.—Arrivals from Alexandria have been subject since March 10 to only twenty-four hours' quarantine, with medical inspection and disinfection. Arrivals from other Egyptian Mediterranean seaports are subjected only to medical inspection in the first port at which they touch which is provided with a sanitary physician.

## YELLOW FEVER.

PORTUGAL.—By ministerial proclamation the port of Buenos Ayres is declared infected and all other ports on the La Plata are declared suspect.

## BRAZIL.

*Sanitary reports of Rio de Janeiro.*

RIO DE JANEIRO, *March 3, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended February 29, 1896.

There were 50 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 7; 199 from yellow fever, an increase of 4; 7 from smallpox, an increase of 1; 8 from beriberi, an increase of 4; 9 from enteric fever, a decrease of 2; 58 from tuberculosis, an increase of 4; and none from whooping cough, 1 in the foregoing week. There were 643 deaths from all causes, the same as in the previous week.

*Yellow fever*.—There was an increase of only 4 in the number of deaths from this cause, but an increase of 80 in the number of cases reported, so that the disease is decidedly on the increase, though at this advanced stage of the season we may soon look for a favorable change. Although the temperature has been comparatively low, due to the almost daily rains, we have had the increase above stated, which I can only attribute to the insane orgies of the carnival, which preceded the unfavorable change. The compact crowds in all the principal streets of individuals heavily clothed and masked, exposed to sun and rain, in numerous

cases with uncovered heads, can only produce disease in the hottest season of the year and during the reign of epidemic disease in a tropical town. Indeed, the authorities are well aware of this fact, and have tried to remove such a serious cause of deaths, but in vain; the populace will have the festa, and that is all.

*Smallpox*.—This disease is very slowly finishing, but it is unusual to have any but sporadic cases at this time of the year. The most ignorant classes avoid all sanitary rules as much as possible; hence the disease extends itself. Only a few days ago a Portuguese, who keeps a small and dirty restaurant for the laboring classes, nearly in front of my residence, was heavily fined and forced to remove and his house thoroughly disinfected because he had had a case of smallpox in a small, dark room adjoining his shop, hidden from the authorities, and from whom the contagion extended to others. I cite this fact as one of many.

The following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health from this office since last report: February 25, American bark *Taira Topen*, for Barbados, West Indies; February 27, British steamship *Grecian Prince*, for New York from Santos; February 28, Portuguese bark *Intius*, for Pensacola, Fla.; February 29, Belgian steamship *Hevelius*, for New York, and the American bark *Amy*, for Baltimore, Md.; March 2, American barkentine *White Wings*, for Barbados, West Indies.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,  
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *March 10, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the report for the week ended March 7, 1896:

There were 43 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 7; 237 from yellow fever, an increase of 38; 4 from smallpox, a decrease of 3; 8 from beriberi, the same as in the foregoing week; 16 from enteric fever, an increase of 7; 58 from tuberculosis, the same as in the foregoing week, and 1 each from whooping cough and measles. From all causes there were 700 deaths, an increase of 57.

*Smallpox*.—This disease is gradually becoming less, and promises soon to be extinguished.

*Yellow fever*.—I believe we may consider this disease at its height, and may hope for a decrease soon. One case has appeared in St. Paulo, and several at various points in the interior. \* \* \*

Since last report the following-named ship has been inspected and received bill of health from this office: March 7, steamship *Bielo*, British, for New York.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,  
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

JAPAN.

*Report on bubonic plague.*

YOKOHAMA, *March 24, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following information with regard to the plague at Hongkong, which, of course, you may have directly from that port, but which, as it is from sources of undoubted reliability and is confirmed by private communications, I think it well to send you, for the reasons which I have before given.

The reports received by the Japanese foreign office state that from January 5, the date of the outbreak, to March 16 there have been 234 cases, with a mortality of 204, and at the same time call attention to the malignancy of the disease, a remark scarcely requisite in view of the reported death rate.

At a meeting of the central board of health, held at Tokyo on the 19th instant, it was decided that the most rigid inspection shall be carried out in the case of all vessels coming from Hongkong, and that in case any infection is found or suspected, strict quarantine shall be enforced for not less than seven days, with disinfection of ship, crew, passengers, and cargo.

No cases of cholera have occurred in this Empire since the date of my last report, March 15.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,  
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

#### TURKEY.

*Concerning the general movement of the last pilgrimage in the Hedjaz.*

[Report No. 149.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 26, 1896.

I have the honor to forward to the Department a copy, printed in French, of the general movement of the last pilgrimage, 1894-95, in the Hedjaz, or the Holy Land of the Islam. I think it necessary to accompany it by some details which I consider interesting.

By a telegram under date of the 23d of April, 1895, it was announced that a cholera death had occurred in Mecca, a pilgrim among those who arrived from Singapore on board the English steamship *Stentor*. According to the board's papers of the above-mentioned steamship *Stentor*, no illness on board had occurred during her voyage from Singapore to Jeddah, including the five days' quarantine at Camaran. The epidemic on which we lay stress was rather light, and though, as above-mentioned, on the 23d of April, the largest number of cholera deaths (27) occurred on the 30th of the same month. Cholera broke out among the pilgrims who composed the caravan, which from Mecca goes to Medina. This caravan was composed of 12,000 camels and 25,000 pilgrims, 4,000 of whom fell victims of the scourge. In the village of Rebuk alone, there occurred 500 deaths. Rebuk is a village four days' distant from Mecca.

In the beginning of the journey death immediately followed the attack, but, as is well known, traveling is the best way to get rid of cholera. When the above-mentioned caravan arrived at Medina, as well as when it came back to Mecca, cholera had already disappeared and the pilgrims were quite free of the scourge. There is no doubt that the sanitary improvements performed in the Hedjaz—of however little importance—have contributed to check the spread of the epidemic. Not a single case of cholera has been observed in Yeddah.

The number of pilgrims landed in the Holy Land at the last pilgrimage was 60,000, and 60,000 or 70,000 more have to be added who had reached the holy cities through the desert. If we compare the number of pilgrims who visit the Hedjaz every year we will see that this number becomes, every year, larger. This augmentation is due to the great

facilities of communication. Pilgrims of the interior of India can reach the coast very easily by railroad, and the steamship companies facilitate very much their transportation. But, if there exist great facilities by which Indian, or Javanese, or Chinese pilgrims can reach the Holy Land, this security and well-being, as well as the comfort, are far from existing in the Hedjaz. I fear, though, that when security and comfort exist in the latter place the number of pilgrims will decrease. When Christian pilgrims were going in large numbers to Palestine, security and comfort were unknown in the latter place. Now that a Christian pilgrim can be sure that nobody will disturb him and that he can have comfort, Christian pilgrimage is not worth mentioning.

From 1870 to 1874 there was an average of 38,378 pilgrims per year; from 1875 to 1879 there were 38,029; from 1880 to 1884 the number of pilgrims was 41,775; from 1885 to 1889 their number was 47,019, and from 1890 to 1894 it was 57,819. We do not know if the number of pilgrims reaching the Holy Land through the desert is also increasing.

In the places from which the largest number of pilgrims came cholera is endemic, and the conditions of health, education, and lack of cleanliness of these men contribute to the spread of the disease. Indians, for instance, are thin and lean, and when they walk they resemble rather walking shadows. They are very far from being clean, they are very miserably dressed, and their clothes exceedingly dirty. Rarely will you meet among them a man well built. I may say that without the X rays you can see very easily the bones of their skeletons. They are very miserably fed, and the great majority of them are beggars. They never pay their own teskeré, or sanitary pass, the price of which is 10 piasters (nearly 10 cents). The great majority of pilgrims are Indians, and it is among them that cholera breaks out very often.

The Malays, Afghans, Persians, and those coming from Central Asia are certainly stronger than the Indians; their constitutions are better, but their cleanliness does not differ considerably. The percentage of poor is nearly the same. About 50 per cent of them can not pay their teskeré. During their travel they are crowded on board the ships, the pilgrim ships' agents embarking always a larger number than that allowed by the law. The English steamship *Devonhurst*, for instance, had 66 pilgrims more than the number registered at the port of her departure. The English steamship *Saladin* had 71 pilgrims more. There were 1,082 pilgrims on board the steamship *Jubeda*, instead of 1,059, as registered. There were 647, instead of 630, on board the steamship *Mobile*; 784, instead of 749, on board the steamship *Husseim*; 261, instead of 257, on board the *Eleaface*, and 727, instead of 711, on board the steamship *Naseri*.

Besides being crowded on board the steamship, there is something to say about the price that the pilgrims have to pay for their voyage. There is a difference between the price which they pay coming to the Hedjaz and that going back home. They pay, for instance, from Batavia to Jeddah 18 thalers, but from Jeddah to Batavia 26 thalers. There are many poor pilgrims who can not pay their passage at the end of the pilgrimage. They ought to go back gratuitously. There is a way to exploit these poor victims of their faith. There is the firm Seyed Omar Elsagoff, the agent of which pays the passage of the above-mentioned poor pilgrims, and the latter have to return the amount with the interest by laboring on the arable lands of the above-mentioned firm in the states of the Sultan of Johore (south of Malacca). The poor pilgrims have to toil for a long time until they get the necessary money to pay their debt. It is stated that English and Dutch authorities try to interfere

in the bargains among steamship agencies and pilgrims in order to prevent the above-mentioned kind of slavery.

Let me give some details of the way that the pilgrims are treated at the port of Jeddah. The poor pilgrim on his arrival at Jeddah is at the mercy of the sambookjis and mutavifs. The sambookji is the owner of the sambook (boat) by which he has to land the pilgrims, and the mutavif is the guide of the latter through the Holy Land. Before the mooring of the steamship carrying the pilgrims the sambookji is already on board the steamer, and he gets hold of the pilgrim's baggage in order to get hold of the pilgrim himself. He throws the pilgrim's baggage overboard into the sambook, and it is not rare to see this baggage floating on the sea.

It is not possible to give a description of the terrible looks of the sambookjis when they deal with the pilgrims. The noise and bluster is above all description. The pilgrim is a victim of the terrible-looking man, who acts without conscience or control of law. He stops the sambook midway between the steamer and the shore, in order to extort money by means of screams, threats, and very often blows. The sambook is so much overcrowded that very often at low tide she strands, and the poor pilgrims are obliged to stay for hours and hours under the burning sun or in the rain. Fancy the condition of these wretched men, the victims of their faith and at that moment the victims of these pirates whom they call sambookji. We must not forget that very often the sea is rough and the sambook is liable to capsize.

Once the pilgrims are landed, there is the mutavif, who clings to them and is the intermediate agent between the pilgrims and the persons who deal with them. If the description they make of the mutavif is true he is worse than the sambookji. He tries at every step to rob his victim and after his death he inherits his possessions. The sanitary authorities try to control them, and it must be stated that last year the control and survey of the authorities having been more stringent, the unlawful trade has been somewhat abated; but the mutavifs, in order to be revenged, have excited the Bedouins against the sanitary authorities and against the non-Moslem. The latter are the sanitary physicians and the foreign consuls. As a consequence of the above-mentioned incitement of the Bedouins the criminal attempt against the consuls of Russia and France resulted. They were shot and wounded on the 30th of May, 1895. Besides that, the above-mentioned Bedouins have destroyed the disinfecting furnace, which had just been built. The most astonishing thing is that the local authorities of Mecca, the muhtessib, for instance (governor of the town), has assisted and incited the above-mentioned troubles and misdeeds. I do not think it necessary to report that, though the central Government in Constantinople has ordered the spending of some money for sanitary improvement of Mecca, the local authorities of Mecca not only have not spent it, but they have behaved as rebels. I must state, however, that the Imperial Government has dismissed the above-mentioned muhtessib and another governor has been appointed in his place.

It is known that two years ago the number of cholera deaths in the Hedjaz during the pilgrimage was about half of the total number of pilgrims who entered the Hedjaz by sea. The total number was 94,963 pilgrims, and the number of cholera deaths was 40,991. (See my report, No. 87, of the 31st of December, 1893.) At the last pilgrimage the number of cholera deaths was 5,000. The epidemic of smallpox, on the contrary, has caused a very large number of deaths, as well as the epidemic of dysentery. It is stated that more than 15,000 deaths have

been attributed to smallpox. It is not possible to give exactly the number of deaths, as it is impossible to know exactly the number of pilgrims. We know the number of pilgrims who arrive by sea, because each of them has to pay a teskeré, or fee; but who can state their number when they arrive through the desert?

I have, in my previous reports on the pilgrimage, given a description of the sanitary condition of Jeddah, as well as that of the holy cities.

The sanitary news from Camaran, as well as from the Hedjaz, is good. The pilgrims are arriving in good health, the number already arrived, up to the 15th instant, being 27,991.

Cholera in Egypt is abating. Since the 1st of last February no cholera case has been registered in the interior of Egypt. From the 12th instant up to the 20th of the same month no case has been registered in Alexandria. On the 21st instant 1 cholera death was registered. Since the latter date public health is good. The pilgrims who go to the Hedjaz from Suez are submitted to ten days' quarantine. At the sitting of the international sanitary commission of the 24th instant it was decided to submit these pilgrims to only five days' quarantine.

From the other provinces of the Turkish Empire sanitary news is good. In Constantinople the epidemic of influenza is abating. During the month of February last 1,428 deaths were registered, from which 8 died from smallpox.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

#### STATISTICAL REPORTS.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Ayres*.—Month of January, 1896. Estimated population, 680,400. Total deaths, 1,296, including smallpox, 33; enteric fever, 26; scarlet fever, 47; diphtheria, 30; measles, 3, and whooping cough, 19.

BERMUDA.—Week ended April 3, 1896. Estimated population, 15,013. No deaths.

CUBA—*Habana*.—Under date of April 11, 1896, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 146 deaths in this city during the week ended April 9, 1896. Two of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, 2 by enteric fever, 6 by pernicious fever, 1 by diphtheria, 2 by dysentery, 13 by enteritis, 5 by smallpox, 1 by glanders, 5 by pneumonia, and 5 by the grippé. The 2 deaths by yellow fever during the week occurred in the military hospital.

FRANCE—*Nice*.—Month of February, 1896. Estimated population, 78,482. Total deaths, 199, including phthisis pulmonalis, 19, and enteric fever, 1.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended March 28 correspond to an annual rate of 18.8 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,860,971. The lowest rate was recorded in Brighton, viz, 11.7, and the highest in Manchester, viz, 26.1 a thousand.

INDIA—*Singapore*.—Month of January, 1896. Estimated population, 56,000. Total deaths, 819, including 115 from beriberi.

[illegible]

## MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Dundee	Mar. 28.	161,620	43								
Dusseldorf	Mar. 21.	175,861	56							2	
Edinburgh	Mar. 28.	276,514	93					1	1		
Flushing	do.	16,200	11								
Frankfort on the Main	do.	228,750	70						1		
Genoa	do.	182,639	99							3	1
Ghent	do.	157,214	61								
Girgenti	Mar. 21.	24,428	11							1	
Glasgow	Mar. 28.	705,052	282		1			2	6		6
Gothenburg	Mar. 21.	111,234	36						1	1	
Guayaquil	Mar. 27.	50,000	51		4			26			
Halifax	Apr. 4.	38,700	21								
Kehl	Mar. 14.	141,272	64						1	3	1
Do	Mar. 21.	141,272	57							3	
Kingston, Canada	Apr. 10.	17,955	4								
Leeds	Mar. 28.	395,546	136					1		2	3
Leighorn	do.	103,434	32								
Leith	do.	74,110	26							1	
Licata	Mar. 21.	20,000	11								
Liège	Mar. 28.	160,848	38						1		
Liverpool	do.	641,063	289						2	2	10
London, Canada	Apr. 4.	35,000	6								
London, England	Mar. 21.	6,150,500	2,042					16	22	60	165
Lyons	Mar. 21.	483,077	182						1	2	4
Madras	Mar. 6.	452,518	245								13
Do	Mar. 13.	452,518	300								23
Madrid	Mar. 17.	482,816	350		6			5		7	6
Do	Mar. 24.	482,816	352		6	6			2	2	12
Magdeburg	Feb. 15.	214,871	88							3	3
Do	Feb. 22.	214,871	94							5	1
Mannheim	Mar. 21.	88,400	37					1		2	
Maracaibo	do.	42,000	19								
Matamoras	Apr. 3.	8,000	7								
Messina	Mar. 28.	107,000	25								
Montevideo	Feb. 22.	215,061	74							1	
Do	Feb. 29.	215,061	49								
Do	Mar. 7.	215,061	46					2			
Moscow	Mar. 14.	800,000	513		1	6			8	8	8
Naples	Mar. 16.	570,000			2			1			
Do	Mar. 23.	570,000	150		3			2			
Newcastle on Tyne	Mar. 28.	212,223	87						1		6
Nuremberg	Mar. 14.	162,380	63							4	
Odessa	Mar. 21.	253,000	156		4	1			1		1
Palermo	do.	273,000	126						1	4	
Paris	do.	2,424,705	972		1			9	3	6	13
Do	Mar. 28.	2,424,705	951					4	6	12	31
Plymouth	do.	86,781	56								
Prague	Mar. 21.	198,017	143					1	1		5
Puerto Cortez	Apr. 1.	1,856	0								
Rheims	Mar. 21.	105,408	41							2	2
Rio de Janeiro	Feb. 29.	650,000	643		199	7		9			
Do	Mar. 7.	650,000	700		237	4		16			1
Rotterdam	Mar. 28.	276,338	121						1		1
Sagua la Grande	Mar. 27.	17,536	18					1			
St. Stephens	Apr. 4.	3,000	2								
San Juan del Norte	Mar. 28.	1,280	0								
Schiedam	do.	25,533	10								
Sheffield	do.	347,359	142					4	2	2	3
Southampton	Mar. 21.	94,093	29							1	
South Shields	Mar. 28.	92,773	23								
Stettin	Mar. 21.	140,000	60						1		
Stockholm	do.	259,304	88						3	1	
Stuttgart	Mar. 26.	158,378	45								
Sunderland	Mar. 28.	140,386	60					2			10
Trieste	Mar. 21.	158,314	93					1	5	1	
Trapani	do.	43,095	13								
Tuxpan	do.	10,280	7		1						
Venice	do.	161,636	107					3		2	5
Vera Cruz	Apr. 2.	27,065	25								
Zurich	Mar. 21.	140,000	41								1

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

WALTER WYMAN,  
Supervising Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.