

# Public Health Reports

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

VOL. XII.      WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 12, 1897.      No. 11.

## UNITED STATES.

### *Notice.*

Persons who are on the mailing list will confer a favor by reporting to the Marine-Hospital Bureau failure to receive any number of the **PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.**

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

*Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1896, to March 12, 1897.\**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Mobile .....	Dec. 28-Jan. 26....	2	.....	
Connecticut:				
New Haven .....	Feb. 17.....	1	.....	
Florida:				
Pensacola .....	Jan. 19-Feb. 20....	13	.....	
Escambia County (not including Pensacola).	Dec. 2-Jan. 19....	18	.....	
Indiana:				
Greenwood .....	Feb. 12.....	1	.....	
Washington:				
Tacoma.....	Feb. 6.....	.....	.....	
Olympia .....	Mar. 1 .....	1	.....	

\* For table of smallpox in the United States, etc., May 9, 1896, to December 29, 1896, see **PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS**, Vol. XII, No. 1.

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended March 6, 1897.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of Boston, March 8, 1897.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended March 6, 1897;  
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

<b>Date.</b>	<b>Vessel.</b>	<b>Where from.</b>	<b>No. of im- migrants.</b>
Feb. 28	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	98
Mar. 1	Steamship Brookline.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	4
Mar. 4	Steamship Catalonia.....	Liverpool, England, and Queens- town, Ireland.	105
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	60
Do....	Steamship Bonavista.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	30
Mar. 5	Steamship Cestrian.....	Liverpool, England.....	7
	<b>Total.....</b>		<b>304</b>

THOMAS F. DELHANTY,  
*Commissioner of Immigration.*

## QUARANTINE REPORTS.

## National quarantine stations.

[Vessels named only when detained or given treatment at quarantine.]

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
Brunswick, Ga.	Feb. 27	Sp. bk. Carlos F. Roses*	Feb. 17	Habana	Brunswick	Disinfected and held.	Feb. 25		3
		Sp. bk. Cabcices*	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		
		Nor. bk. Jotan*	Feb. 18	Rio	do.	do.	Feb. 26		
		Sp. bk. Gwendoline	Feb. 22	Santos	do.	do.	Feb. 27		
		Sp. bk. Sensat	Feb. 18	Cienfuegos	do.	do.	do.		
		Ital. bk. Zehlmar	Feb. 22	Santos	do.	Held for disinfection.	do.		3
Cape Fear, N. C.	do.								1
	Mar. 6								2
Delaware Breakwater, Del.	Feb. 24							No transactions.	4
Eureka, Cal.	Feb. 20							No transactions.	2
Gulf, Ship Island, Miss.	Feb. 27							No transactions.	24
Newbern, N. C.	Mar. 6							No transactions.	3
Reedy Island, Del.	Feb. 27							Smallpox on board.	11
San Diego, Cal.	Feb. 20	Sp. China	Feb. 19	Hongkong	San Francisco	Disinfected and held.	Feb. 24	do.	17
San Francisco, Cal.	Feb. 27	Sp. China	do.	do.	do.	do.	Feb. 25	do.	1
South Atlantic, Sapelo Island, Ga.	Feb. 25	Am. sc. Laura G. Anderson.	Feb. 25	Habana	Savannah	Held for disinfection.		No transactions.	
Tortugas, Key West, Fla.	Feb. 27							do.	
Washington, N. C.	Mar. 6								

\* Previously reported.

QUARANTINE REPORTS—Continued.

State and municipal quarantine stations.

[Vessels named only when detained or given treatment at quarantine.]

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
Boston, Mass.....	Feb. 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Carrabelle, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Charleston, S. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Elizabeth River, N. C.....	Mar. 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Galveston, Tex.....	Feb. 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Key West, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Newport News, Va.....	Mar. 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Newport, R. I.....	Feb. 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Providence, R. I.....	Feb. 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	Mar. 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....

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

CONNECTICUT—*Westport*.—Month of February, 1897. Estimated population, 4,000. Total deaths, 4. No deaths from contagious diseases.

FLORIDA—*Pensacola*.—Month of February, 1897. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 17, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3.

GEORGIA—*Columbus*.—Month of February, 1897. Estimated population—white, 10,276; colored, 9,027; total, 19,303. Total deaths—white, 4; colored, 11; total, 15, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MAINE—*Portland*.—Four weeks ended February 20, 1897. Estimated population, 41,500. Total deaths, 74, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 4, and croup, 1.

MARYLAND—*Cumberland*.—Month of February, 1897. Estimated population, 16,000. Total deaths, 8, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*North Attleboro*.—Month of January, 1897. Estimated population, 6,727. Total deaths, 7, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of February, 1897. Total deaths, 7, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended February 27, 1897. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 61 observers, indicate that erysipelas, remittent fever, and intermittent fever increased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present during the week at 176 places, measles at 63, diphtheria at 34, scarlet fever at 28, enteric fever at 21, and whooping cough at 14 places.

OHIO—*Toledo*.—Month of February, 1897. Estimated population, 137,780. Total deaths, 118, including phthisis pulmonalis, 10; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; croup, 3, and whooping cough, 1.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Pottsville*.—Two weeks ended February 25, 1897. Estimated population, 14,000. Total deaths, 15, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1, and diphtheria, 3.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga*.—Month of February, 1897. Estimated population—white, 27,000; colored, 13,000; total, 40,000. Deaths—white, 15; colored, 18; total, 33, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3, and enteric fever, 1.

*Knoxville*.—Month of February, 1897. Estimated population—white, 35,000; colored, 10,000; total, 45,000. Deaths—white, 28; colored, 19; total, 47, including phthisis pulmonalis, 11, and measles, 3.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee*.—Month of January, 1897. Estimated population, 275,000. Total deaths, 368, including phthisis pulmonalis, 25; enteric fever, 6; diphtheria, 18; measles, 15; croup, 6, and whooping cough, 1.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Phtisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Altoona, Pa.	Feb. 27	30,337	11													
Amesbury, Mass.	Mar. 6	9,798	2													
Ashtabula, Ohio	do.	8,338	6													
Baltimore, Md.	do.	434,439	201	30							2	7				
Battle Creek, Mich.	Feb. 27	13,197	2													
Binghamton, N. Y.	Mar. 6	35,005	11													
Boston, Mass.	do.	448,477	250	33						3	3	13	1	1		
Bridgeport, Conn.	do.	48,866								1						
Bristol, R. I.	Feb. 27	7,382	3													
Brookton, Mass.	do.	27,294	11	2						1						
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mar. 6	806,343	413	47						3	9	12	1	7		
Brownsville, Tex.	Feb. 13	6,134	5	3												
Do	Feb. 20	6,134	5													
Do	Feb. 27	6,134	4													1
Bucyrus, Ohio.	do.	5,974	2													
Butler, Pa.	Mar. 6	8,734	4													
Cambridge, Mass.	do.	70,028	26							1						
Carlisle, Pa.	do.	7,620	4									1				
Charleston, S. C.	Feb. 20	* 54,955	† 33	5						2						
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Mar. 5	296,908	103	15						1		1				
Columbus, Ind.	Mar. 6	6,719	1													
Columbus, Ohio.	do.	88,150	29	10												
Dayton, Ohio.	Mar. 4	61,220	15	5												
Dedham, Mass.	Feb. 13	7,123	8													
Do	Feb. 20	7,123	6									2				
Do	Feb. 27	7,123	4													
Dunkirk, N. Y.	do.	9,416	2	1												
Erie, Pa.	Mar. 6	40,634	18	7							1					
Everett, Mass.	Feb. 26	11,068	8								1	1				
Fall River, Mass.	Mar. 6	74,398	49	3												
Gloucester, Mass.	Feb. 13	24,651	9													
Do	Feb. 20	24,651	3													
Do	Feb. 27	24,651	9	1								1				
Grand Rapids, Mich.	do.	60,278	21	2												
Do	Mar. 6	60,278	23	2												
Haverhill, Mass.	do.	27,412	11	3						1						
Hoboken, N. J.	Feb. 27	43,648	30	1							1	1				
Ironton, Ohio.	Mar. 6	10,939	8													1
Jacksonville, Fla.	Feb. 27	17,201	11									1				
Do	Mar. 6	17,201	12	1												
Jersey City, N. J.	Feb. 28	163,003	73	8							1	1				
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Mar. 6	17,853	9													
Lawrence, Mass.	Feb. 20	44,654	19								1					
Lowell, Mass.	Mar. 6	77,696	38	5												
Lynchburg, Va.	do.	19,709	4							1						
McKeesport, Pa.	Feb. 27	20,741	8													
Do	Mar. 6	20,741	11	1								1				
Manchester, N. H.	do.	44,126	23	4								2				
Massillon, Ohio	Feb. 20	10,092	4	1								1				
Do	Feb. 27	10,092	4	1												
Medford, Mass.	Mar. 6	11,079	1													
Memphis, Tenn.	do.	64,495	14	2												
Michigan City, Ind.	Feb. 28	10,776	4								1					
Middletown, Ohio.	Feb. 20	7,681	4													
Do	Feb. 27	7,681	4													
Do	Feb. 27	7,681	0													
Milwaukee, Wis.	Mar. 6	204,468	98	6												
Minneapolis, Minn.	Feb. 27	164,738	39	3						3		4	3			
Mobile, Ala.	do.	31,076	17	4												
Nashville, Tenn.	do.	76,188	47	5												
New Bedford, Mass.	do.	40,733	32	1												1
Newburyport, Mass.	Feb. 27	13,947	3													
New Brighton, N. Y.	Feb. 20	16,423	7													
Do	Feb. 27	16,423	6	2								1				
New Orleans, La.	do.	243,039	119	21						1		2				
Newport, R. I.	Mar. 6	19,457	7													
New York, N. Y.	do.	1,515,301	824	98						3	10	28	10	12		
North Adams, Mass.	do.	16,074	15	2												
Omaha, Nebr.	Feb. 27	140,452	13									1				
Oneonta, N. Y.	do.	6,272	4													
Palmer, Mass.	Mar. 6	6,520	2													
Petersburg, Va.	Feb. 28	22,680	14	2												
Philadelphia, Pa.	Mar. 6	1,046,964	537	69						5	13	22	2	9		

\* Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. † White, 10; colored, 23.



Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended March 1, 1897.

[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.....	24		6	.98		.34
Portland, Me.....	26		5	.83		.07
Northfield, Vt.....	19		6	.49		.03
Boston, Mass.....	30		3	.92		.20
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	33		2	.84		.33
Nantucket, Mass.....	32		2	.74		.28
Woods Hole, Mass.....	31		3	.96		.50
Block Island, R. I.....	33		3	1.04		.58
New Haven, Conn.....	30		2	.99		.55
Albany, N. Y.....	28		4	.63		.71
New York, N. Y.....	34		4	.91		.37
Harrisburg, Pa.....	34		4	.71		.39
Philadelphia, Pa.....	36		4	.77		.03
New Brunswick, N. J.....	33		3	1.06		1.02
Atlantic City, N. J.....	35		2	.84		.16
Baltimore, Md.....	39		5	.92		.17
Washington, D. C.....	42		4	.86		.26
Lynchburg, Va.....	38		3	.84	.72	
Cape Henry, Va.....	44		4	.98		.02
Norfolk, Va.....	45		3	.98		
Charlotte, N. C.....	48		4	1.12		.88
Raleigh, N. C.....	46		2	1.11		.55
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	47		4	.98		.88
Hatteras, N. C.....	48		2	1.18	.35	
Wilmington, N. C.....	52		3	.85	.87	
Columbia, S. C.....	52		3	1.12	.94	
Charleston, S. C.....	55		3	.84	1.52	
Augusta, Ga.....	54		6	1.04	1.21	
Savannah, Ga.....	57		5	.78	2.05	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	61		5	.83	.45	
Jupiter, Fla.....	63	2		.62	.50	
Key West, Fla.....	72	1		.35		.33
<b>Gulf States:</b>						
Atlanta, Ga.....	48		7	1.23		.23
Tampa, Fla.....	66		1	.77		.74
Pensacola, Fla.....	58		8	1.10		.42
Mobile, Ala.....	57		8	1.30		.34
Montgomery, Ala.....	55		9	1.36		.55
Vicksburg, Miss.....	56		7	1.31		1.16
New Orleans, La.....	60		7	1.17		.87
Shreveport, La.....	55		4	1.04		1.04
Fort Smith, Ark.....	46		2	.85		.79
Little Rock, Ark.....	49		6	1.29		1.20
Palestine, Tex.....	56		3	.84		.84
Galveston, Tex.....	60		3	.70		.70
San Antonio, Tex.....	59	1		.48		.48
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	61	1		.51		.51
<b>Ohio Valley and Tennessee:</b>						
Memphis, Tenn.....	48		8	1.33		1.31
Nashville, Tenn.....	45		8	1.32		1.32
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	47		7	1.40		.52
Knoxville, Tenn.....	46		7	1.32		.61
Louisville, Ky.....	41		9	1.04		1.00
Indianapolis, Ind.....	35		10	.90		.90
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	39		9	.84		.82
Columbus, Ohio.....	34		7	.85		.82
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	39		8	.75		.49
Pittsburg, Pa.....	36		7	.69		.16
<b>Lake Region:</b>						
Oswego, N. Y.....	26		6	.63		.30
Rochester, N. Y.....	26		7	.64		.21
Buffalo, N. Y.....	26		6	.66		.25
Erie, Pa.....	30		9	.80		.72
Cleveland, Ohio.....	30		7	.69		.53
Sandusky, Ohio.....	30		6	.72		.55
Toledo, Ohio.....	30		9	.49		.29
Detroit, Mich.....	29		10	.56		.52
Lansing, Mich.....	28		10	.56		.53
Port Huron, Mich.....	24		6	.63		.50
Alpena, Mich.....	19		8	.49		.43
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	15		12	.28	.11	
Marquette, Mich.....	18		13	.42		.24
Green Bay, Wis.....	20		12	.49		.47

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



Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended March 1, 1897—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>Lake Region—Continued.</b>						
Grand Haven, Mich.....	26		7	.52		.20
Milwaukee, Wis.....	25		9	.49		.18
Chicago, Ill.....	30		10	.55		.36
Duluth, Minn.....	17		14	.29		.06
<b>Upper Mississippi Valley:</b>						
St. Paul, Minn.....	20		18	.28		.26
La Crosse, Wis.....	23		17	.28		.26
Dubuque, Iowa.....	26		12	.43		.41
Davenport, Iowa.....	28		9	.42		.40
Des Moines, Iowa.....	27		12	.34		.31
Keokuk, Iowa.....	31		8	.46		.45
Springfield, Ill.....	34		9	.79		.75
Cairo, Ill.....	42		9	.97		.78
St. Louis, Mo.....	39		8	.77		.58
<b>Missouri Valley:</b>						
Columbia, Mo.....	37		6	.69		.53
Springfield, Mo.....	40		6	.90		.30
Kansas City, Mo.....	36		8	.49		.47
Wichita, Kans.....	40		6	.36		.35
Concordia, Kans.....	33		5	.29		.29
Lincoln, Nebr.....	29			.34		
Omaha, Nebr.....	29		12	.22		.21
Sioux City, Iowa.....	24		13	.21		.21
Yankton, S. Dak.....	24		12	.21		.19
Valentine, Nebr.....	27		11	.22		.08
Huron, S. Dak.....	19			.15		
Pierre, S. Dak.....	21		14	.14		.06
Moorhead, Minn.....	11		18	.21		.15
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	15		17	.16		.12
Williston, N. Dak.....	15		17	.07	.25	
<b>Rocky Mountain Region:</b>						
Havre, Mont.....	21		10	.11	.10	
Helena, Mont.....	27		2	.14	.24	
Miles City, Mont.....	21		9	.08	.18	
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	25		8	.21	.13	
Spokane, Wash.....	33	8		.48		.30
Walla Walla, Wash.....	39	4		.34		.32
Baker City, Oreg.....	28	2		.48		.47
Winnemucca, Nev.....	36		3	.21		.20
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	37		6	.36		.36
Lander, Wyo.....	26			.22		
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	30		6	.14		.14
North Platte, Nebr.....	30		4	.14		.14
Denver, Colo.....	35		4	.14		.09
Pueblo, Colo.....	37		2	.13		.11
Dodge City, Kans.....	36		3	.21		.18
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	44		3	.41		.37
Amarillo, Tex.....	37	0		.16	.18	
Abilene, Tex.....	51		2	.34		.34
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	35		2	.21		.21
El Paso, Tex.....	53		3	.08		.08
Phoenix, Ariz.....	56		1	.18		.18
<b>Pacific Coast:</b>						
Port Angeles, Wash.....	38			.59		
Fort Canby, Wash.....	43	2		1.53		.67
Astoria, Oreg.....	43			1.76		
Portland, Oreg.....	44	0		1.49		1.10
Roseburg, Oreg.....	45		1	1.06		.09
Eureka, Cal.....	47			1.47		
Red Bluff, Cal.....	51	0		.85	.05	
Carson City, Nev.....	38		14	.35		.33
Sacramento, Cal.....	52		1	.76		.72
San Francisco, Cal.....	53		1	.77		.39
Fresno, Cal.....	52	1		.33		.18
Los Angeles, Cal.....	56	2		.77		.47
San Diego, Cal.....	56			.55		
Yuma, Ariz.....	61		1	.08		.08

\*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, yellow fever, and plague as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1896, to March 9, 1897.\**

## CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 8-Dec. 15.....	1	1	
	Dec. 22-Dec. 29.....	1	1	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 14-Jan. 23.....	235	2	
Madras.....	Nov. 21-Nov. 27.....	2	1	
	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.....	1	6	
	Dec. 12-Dec. 25.....	6	22	
	Dec. 26-Jan. 29.....	22	12	
Singapore.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.....	12	5	
	Dec. 1-Dec. 31.....	5		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Nov. 28-Jan. 9.....	106		
England:				
Plymouth.....	Jan. 9.....		4	On steamship <i>Nubia</i> . No cases in city.
Japan:				
Tokyo.....	Dec. 4-Dec. 29.....	8	2	
	Dec. 30-Jan. 18.....	3	3	
Yokohama.....	Dec. 4-Dec. 29.....	4	1	
	Dec. 30-Jan. 18.....	2	2	

## YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Para.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 2.....		9	
	Jan. 31-Feb. 20.....		14	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 26.....		10	
	Dec. 26-Jan. 9.....		7	
	Jan. 9-Jan. 30.....		21	
Cuba:				
Cardenas.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 23.....	64	6	
	Jan. 23-Jan. 30.....	20		
	Jan. 31-Feb. 27.....	23	1	
Cienfuegos.....	Dec. 20-Dec. 27.....		8	
	Dec. 28-Jan. 17.....		2	
Habana.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 31.....	90	33	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 14.....	270	96	
	Jan. 14-Jan. 28.....	130	48	
	Feb. 4-Feb. 25.....	47	20	
	Feb. 25-Mar. 6.....	40	11	
Matanzas.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 23.....		8	
	Dec. 23-Jan. 27.....		19	
	Jan. 27-Feb. 24.....		4	
Santiago.....	Dec. 5-Dec. 12.....		6	
	Dec. 19-Jan. 16.....		16	
	Jan. 16-Jan. 30.....		5	
	Jan. 30-Feb. 20.....		5	
Sagua la Grande.....	Dec. 19-Dec. 26.....	50	5	
	Dec. 26-Jan. 9.....	65	6	
	Jan. 9-Jan. 23.....	38	5	
	Jan. 23-Jan. 30.....	7	1	
	Jan. 31-Feb. 13.....		3	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Dec. 18-Dec. 25.....		9	
Haiti:				
Port au Prince.....	Dec. 14.....			Yellow fever epidemic.
Guadeloupe:				
Basse Terre.....	Jan. 5.....	1		

\* For table of cholera and yellow fever, as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service December 26, 1895-December 29, 1896, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, Vol. XII, No. 1.

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

## PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 22.....		558	This is the number of deaths officially reported. The United States consul estimates the number of deaths for the same period at 2,648.
	Dec. 22-Jan. 5.....		738	Estimated deaths for this same period, 3,238.
	Jan. 5-Jan. 12.....		335	Estimated deaths for this same period, 1,388.
	Jan. 12-Jan. 19.....		470	
	Jan. 19-Jan. 26.....		446	Estimated deaths for this same period, 1,462.
	Jan. 26-Feb. 2.....		516	Estimated deaths for this same period, 1,382.
Karachi.....	Jan. 11.....			Plague epidemic; 220 cases, 214 deaths to date.
China:				
Hongkong.....	Dec. 13-Dec. 29.....			A few cases.
Japan:				
Formosa.....	Nov. 6-Nov. 30.....	53	37	
	Dec. 4-Dec. 29.....		15	

*Current quarantine measures.*

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, February 17, 1897.]

## PLAGUE.

**GERMAN EMPIRE.**—The commission appointed to the East Indies to study plague will start during the course of the present week, proceeding to Bombay by way of Brindisé. It consists of medical counselor and professor, Dr. Gaffky, Dr. Pfeiffer, of the Royal Prussian Institute for Infectious Diseases, Berlin; Dr. Dieudonné, of the Royal Sanitary Bureau, and Dr. Sticker, of Giessen. It will be joined by Dr. Robert Koch so soon as he shall have concluded his labors in the investigation of cattle plague undertaken at the request of the authorities of Cape Colony.

The royal chancellor has ordered, under date of February 13, that all arrivals from Asia which left their port of destination prior to February 12, shall be admitted, with certain exceptions. These are such vessels as have cleared from the plague-infected ports of Bombay, Kurrachee, Hongkong, Canton, Swaton, Amoy, Makao, and the Island of Formosa, and ports which, for any reason, are considered suspicious. Exceptions may be made among arrivals from said ports according to circumstances. Previous disinfection must have been performed.

**Hamburg.**—Under date of February 12, the Senate orders sanitary police control of vessels arriving from Persian ports, from any port on the mainland of Northern India, Formosa, Hongkong, Makao, and any port of China south of the thirtieth degree of latitude. The said control shall be exercised in the port of Cuxhaven.

**AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.**—By order of the minister of commerce of January 22, the same laws were put in force with regard to importations from Asia into Hungary as were prescribed January 24 for other ports of the Austrian Empire.

**NORWAY.**—By royal order of February 1, ports of Arabia, Persia, and Northern India, also Formosa and the Pescadores Islands, are declared infected. The quarantine laws of July 12, 1848, are put in force.

**TURKEY.**—The International Council of Health resolved, under date of February 2, to send special physicians for sanitary service to the Persian seaports of Muhammera, Bender, Bouchir, and Bender Abbas, and to the Arabian ports of Kuweit, Katif, and Katar. A war vessel should be sent to each port at which this sanitary service is established.

Sanitary officers were ordered, February 3, to enforce, as regards arrivals from India, the provisions of the circular letter of December 7, 1892, covering the importation of skins and other animal refuse, and the provisions of the cholera regulations of 1867 in regard to merchandise.

**EGYPT.**—The postal authorities have, by advice of the International Sanitary Council, forbidden the entry of postal packages from plague-infected ports. The International Council has appointed a commission of physicians to examine the quarantine appliances now in use, and to make recommendations as to new measures. A second commission is charged with drawing up new pilgrim regulations. The minister of the interior is charged with seeing that the pilgrims returning to Egypt arrive only at certain times and on special vessels.

**BRITISH EAST INDIES.**—By order of the chief commissioner of Burmah and the government of Madras, quarantine regulations are put in force at the ports of Rangun and Madras against Kurrachee. These regulations are the same as were ordered at Aden, Perim, the Somali coast, and Calcutta. The authorities at Rangun are allowed to give free pratique after favorable inspection. Free pratique is given when the vessel has undergone eight days' quarantine at Colombo or some other English port. In case such quarantine has not been undergone the authorities must require eight days' quarantine. If plague cases have appeared on board, fifteen days' quarantine must be required.

#### CUBA.

##### *Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.*

Under dates of February 27 and March 6 the United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the two weeks ended March 4 there were in that city 5 deaths from yellow fever and 2,110 new cases of smallpox, with 238 deaths.

Under date of February 26 the United States consul at Matanzas reports 1 death from yellow fever during the week ended February 24.

Under date of March 2 the United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended February 27 there were in that city 5 cases and no deaths from yellow fever.

Under dates of February 20 and 27 the United States sanitary inspector at Santiago reports that during the two weeks ended February 27 there were 3 deaths from yellow fever.

#### HABANA, CUBA, March 6, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the number of deaths from both smallpox and yellow fever has increased to some extent during the last week, as may be seen in the following mortuary report:

During the week ended March 4 there were 337 deaths in all in this city, 11 of which were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 40 new cases; 124 were caused by smallpox, with approximately 1,120 new cases; 4 were caused by enteric fever, 4 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by paludal fever, 18 by dysentery, 15 by enteritis, 1 by glanders, 9 by pneumonia, and 22 by tuberculosis.

Ten of the deaths during the week by yellow fever occurred among Spanish soldiers in the military hospitals, and 1 was a civilian in the city; 11 of the deaths from smallpox were among Spanish soldiers, while the remaining 113 were civilians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. BURGESS,  
*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *February 27, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the mortality for the city of Santiago de Cuba has been 63 this week, 22 more than last week, and that the sanitary condition is not as good as it was. Dysentery is prevailing to a great extent among all classes, the deaths from it reaching up to 27. Tuberculosis caused 6 deaths; yellow fever, 1; diarrhea, 16; and malarial fevers, 3; the remaining deaths were from common diseases.

We are now suffering from the effects of the terrible drought so common at this season of the year. Water is scarce and sometimes not fit for use. Pits and wells have been opened in different parts of the town, but I can't say that the water is potable. Clouds of dust sweep our streets, making it dangerous for the air passages, and catarrhs are as a consequence very common.

Respectfully,

DR. HENRY S. CAMINERO,  
*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

GERMANY.

*Precautions taken against the introduction of plague from India.*

HAMBURG, *February 11, 1897.*

SIR: For the information of the Marine-Hospital Service, I have the honor to herewith transmit the translation of an imperial decree, dated the 8th instant, and containing precautionary measures against the introduction of plague into Germany.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. BURKE,  
*Vice and Acting Consul.*

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY of State.

[Inclosure.]

We, Wilhelm, by the Grace of God, German Emperor, King of Prussia, etc., decree in the name of the Empire, with the consent of the Federal Council, the following:

I.

In order to prevent the introduction of plague, the importation by sea from Persia, the continent of British India, Formosa, Hongkong, Makao, and China, south of the thirtieth degree of latitude, of the following articles is forbidden until further notice: Linen, old and used articles of clothing, used bedding, rags of all kinds, carpets, human hair, untanned hides and skins, unmanufactured hair and bristles, wool, claws, and hoofs.

## II.

The prohibition of Paragraph I does not apply to linen, clothing, bedding, and carpets which travelers carry with them for their use. However, the permission for entry of the same can be made dependent on previous disinfection.

## III.

The chancellor is empowered to permit exceptions from the prohibitive measure with the provision that the necessary precautionary measures be taken.

This decree goes into force on the day of its publication.

Witness our signature and imperial seal. Given, Berlin in the palace, February 8, 1897.

(Signed)  
(Countersigned)

WILHELM.  
PRINCE VON HOHENLOHE.

## GIBRALTAR AND MOROCCO.

*English quarantine at Tangier and Gibraltar.*

TANGIER, *February 9, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to say that at a meeting of the foreign representatives a few days since, it was decided that the same quarantine regulations, relative to vessels from India for Tangier or any other port in Morocco, should prevail as are in force at Gibraltar. These regulations are very strict, both for passengers and cargo. No vessel coming from India is allowed to enter the harbor or communicate at Gibraltar. The same for Tangier. Vessels having cholera not permitted to enter the harbor, but may coal outside. Vessels with pilgrims from the East not allowed to enter the harbor of Gibraltar. The same regulation was adopted here.

Passengers from an Indian port not allowed to land if they have been in India thirty days previously. Cotton, seed, rags, soiled wearing apparel, bedding, hides, feathers, etc., not allowed to land.

The representatives also sent to the Sultan a letter requesting him to prohibit pilgrims going to Mecca this year. As yet no reply has been received from the Sultan regarding the matter.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

D. N. BURKE,  
*U. S. Consul-General.*

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

## INDIA.

*Plague in Bombay.*

BOMBAY, *February 4, 1897.*

SIR: The exodus still continues, although at a diminished rate. I still base the following calculation on a present population of one half that of the census of 1891, but I am satisfied that more than half the inhabitants have left the city. The record of births for the week seems to bear me out in this statement. The births reported are 85 for the week, against 273 for the corresponding week last year, and a mean number of 313 for the corresponding week for the preceding five years. This would indicate a loss of more than two-thirds of the population. There is no real improvement to report in the progress of the epidemic.

The reports published in the daily papers indicate an increase in mortality within the past few days.

Total number of deaths reported for week.....	1,645
Total number of deaths for corresponding week previous year.....	551
Mean number of deaths for corresponding week in preceding five years.....	526
Proportionate number of deaths for past week based on record of preceding five years.....	263
The excess of mortality which may be attributed to deaths from plague is.....	1,382
Average per day—deaths from plague.....	197
Number of deaths from bubonic fever (plague) officially reported for week.....	516
Average per day.....	74

S. COMFORT,  
*United States Consul.*

JAPAN.

*Reports on smallpox in Japan.*

HIOGO, JAPAN, *January 21, 1897.*

SIR: Confirming my dispatch No. 86, dated November 21, 1896, advising the Department of State of the prevalence of smallpox at Hiogo (Kobe) in epidemic form, I sincerely regret having to advise the Department of State that since the day of dating of the dispatch above referred to, the number of cases reported to me by the sanitary authorities of the prefecture as having been treated in the city of Hiogo (Kobe) are 870, of which 465 proved fatal. The number of cases reported in the several subdivisions of the kew or prefecture, exclusive of the city above referred to, exceed by some 40 the above-stated number.

Smallpox appeared in Osaka, 18 miles distant from Hiogo (Kobe), on the 6th ultimo, and since that date the number of cases reported has been 1,257, of which 421 proved fatal. In order to show the progress of the disease in Osaka, since its outbreak in epidemic form, a copy of the weekly returns received at this consulate from the sanitary authorities is herewith transmitted, marked "Inclosure 1."

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

JOHN CONNELLY,  
*United States Consul.*

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

*Copy of smallpox statistics received at the United States consulate at Hiogo (Kobe), Japan, from the sanitary authorities at Osaka, Japan.*

Date.	New cases.	Deaths.
Reported up to December 6, 1896.....	91	10
December 7-13, inclusive.....	71	27
December 14-20, inclusive.....	94	13
December 21-27, inclusive.....	185	43
December 28, 1896, to January 3, 1897, inclusive.....	147	72
January 4-10, inclusive.....	183	67
January 11-17, inclusive.....	486	189
Total to date.....	1,257	421

KANAGAWA, JAPAN, *February 3, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward for the information of the Department a clipping taken from "The Japan Daily Mail" of the 29th of January, 1897, giving statistics of the present smallpox epidemic.

I have every reason to believe that these figures have been obtained from official sources and from a summary of official reports. \* \* \*

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

N. W. McIVOR,  
United States Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

The epidemic of smallpox has certainly assumed serious dimensions. From the 1st of this month until the 22d, the number of cases reported from all parts of the Empire totalled 5,711, and the number of deaths was 1,600. The Nichi Nichi, from which we take these figures, says that no signs of the disease abating are yet apparent. In Tokyo, from the 24th instant to the 26th, there were 204 new cases. The following list shows the various cities and prefectures in which more than a hundred seizures took place between the 1st and the 22d instant, as well as the total deaths in each instance :

*Number of cases between January 1 and January 22.*

Place.	No. of cases.	Deaths.	Place.	No. of cases.	Deaths.
Tokyo.....	1,967	500	Fukuoka.....	183	55
Osaka.....	1,121	429	Okinawa.....	169	79
Higo.....	411	177	Tokushima.....	149	26
Saitama.....	285	49	Wakayama.....	130	29
Chiba.....	280	48			

Cases are also reported from Ibaraki, Kyoto, Kanagawa, and so forth, but as they do not aggregate 100 in any instance, they are excluded from the above table.

SWEDEN.

*Precautions taken to prevent the introduction of plague from India.*

CHRISTIANIA, February 10, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit you herewith inclosed two copies of a printed circular relating to quarantine against the oriental plague, together with a translation of same.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GERHARD GADE,  
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

A royal decree of the 1st instant has been promulgated, of the following contents:

In pursuance of paragraph 2 of the law on quarantine of July 12, 1848, it is hereby ordered that the ports in Arabia, Persia, India, besides Formosa and the Pescadores in East Asia shall, until further advice, be considered infected by the oriental plague, and the regulations relating to quarantine against the plague and contained in said law shall immediately go into effect.

The foregoing is hereby communicated to all concerned.

In connection with the above communication, notice is hereby given that discharging quarantine is at present established only at the quarantine establishment of Christiansand pursuant to paragraph 8 of the quarantine law of July 12, 1848, and to paragraph 11 of the regulations of quarantine, dated February 10, 1849.

CHRISTIANIA, February 5, 1897.

F. HAGERUP.  
L. ESMARCH.



[Inclosure—Translated in this Bureau.]

[Cipher telegram of his excellency the Turkish minister at Teheran to his excellency the minister of the Sanitary Department.]

*Reply.*

FEBRUARY 6, 1897.

The minister of foreign affairs to His Majesty the Shah informs me that quarantine will be enforced at Bouchir, Bender Abbas, and Lindgha, and that vessels rejected at Bassorah shall not be received in Persian ports. The assertion made by His Excellency with regard to the absolute lack of funds deserves no credence.

[Telegram of Dr. Campasampiero, delegate of the Ottoman Empire at Teheran.]

TEHERAN, February 7.

The sanitary council considers it of urgent importance to close the frontiers of Afghanistan and Beloochistan, with the exception of the routes by Herat, Meched, Handahar, Berdjorm, and Beloochistan Bampour, where three posts of observation, with physicians, shall operate. Insist with the Persian authorities on prompt action.

[Communication of the English Ambassador to His Excellency Tewfik Pacha.]

JANUARY 26, 1897.

Lord Salisbury informs his excellency the ambassador that the proposition relative to sanitary measures to be taken at Aden to divert the progress of the epidemic has just been submitted to the minister for India and Cammera, and that his lordship hopes soon to be able to give instructions in this respect.

The teskeré of the grand vizier, read at a session of the council of health, February 2, 1897, transmits to the sanitary department a report of Brig. Gen. Bonkowski Pacha, Inspector in Chief of Public Hygiene, stating the necessity for rigorous measures for protecting the vilayet of Bassorah, which is not provided with adequate means of defense, against plague from India. Bonkowski Pacha recalls that in a previous report submitted to His Majesty he requested that military physicians, detailed from the army corps at Bagdad, should be sent at once to Bassorah.

The means of defense are not as complete in this locality as in the Red Sea ports, which are possessed of lazarettos constructed on the most scientific principles. Recently the Vali of Bassorah, in his telegraphic reply of January 30, 1897, stated that there was only one physician at Bassorah proper, and that the rest of the vilayet was entirely without medical service. The physician at Bassorah and the sanitary inspector of Bagdad, now at Bassorah, have the entire medical care of the vilayet, which is very large in extent. The vilayet of Bassorah affords the first point of ingress to the Empire for the importation of diseases coming from a distance. Its protection is therefore a matter of the greatest importance. It is advisable to hasten the departure of military physicians from Bagdad for Bassorah, and at the same time to send soldiers in sufficient numbers to guard the sanitary stations. Bonkowski Pacha concludes by complaining that his previous report, submitted to His Majesty and discussed in the Council of the Ministers, was not presented to the council on account of its having been received after the meeting of the council.

[Letter of the Turkish vice-consul at Kurrachee, read at a sitting of the superior council of health February 2, 1897.]

In his report dated January 16, 1897, the vice-consul of Turkey at Kurrachee informed the Government that the indifference of England in the matter of quarantine was the cause of the spread of plague from Bombay to Kurrachee, where it daily increases, and has caused many deaths and a general flight of the population. Arabian sailing vessels, which arrive at this port from Bassorah and Katif, loaded with dates, horses, and other products, do not return directly to their ports of departure, but touch at Mohammara and Muscat, and pass themselves for arrivals from Obenadir. They are not subject to tax at the ports of the vilayet of Bassorah. In the two months during which the consul has been at his post, more than a hundred such sailing vessels have left Kurrachee for Bassorah, at which port, however, no trace of their route could be found. If the council of health does not adopt immediate measures in this emergency, the propagation of the epidemic throughout the Empire by means of these sailing vessels is much to be feared. The English Government furnishes no official information, either at Bombay or Kurrachee, with regard to the epidemic, and as the journals published at Kurrachee in English and in Scind have received strict instructions, the council finds it impossible to state the number of deaths.

[Communication from the English delegate read at the session of the Council, February 2, 1897.]

Lord Salisbury telegraphs to Sir Peter Currie, January 28, that the Government of India proposed to forbid the embarkation of pilgrims for the Hedjaz from Bombay and Kurrachee after February 1.

Another telegram from Lord Salisbury addressed to Sir Peter Currie on the same date states that in view of the approaching meeting of the Conference of Venice, charged with considering measures to be taken against the propagation of the plague now prevailing in Bombay and Kurrachee, the Government of Her Britannic Majesty can not pronounce on the request expressed, January 19, by the superior council of health and communicated by the Sublime Porte to the embassy of Her Britannic Majesty on the 22d of the same month.

(Signed)

E. D. DICKSON,  
*Delegate of England.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, *February 2, 1897.*

Teskeré of the grand vizier, read at a session of the superior council of health, informs the Imperial Department of Health that by decision of the Council of Ministers sanctioned by an imperial irade, Dr. Cozzonis Effendi, Inspector-General, Vitalis Effendi, Inspector of the Administration of Health, and Colonel Mahmoud Bey, Inspector of Studies at the Imperial School of Medicine, have been appointed delegates of the Imperial Government at the conference which met January 28, 1897, at Venice to deliberate on measures to be taken with regard to the epidemic of plague now prevailing in India. These delegates will receive each 20,000 piastres for their traveling expenses and their sojourn at Venice. The necessary communications have been made to the Seraskerat and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Finance has been invited to remit the required funds without delay. His Highness also transmits a copy of instructions, prepared by the Administration of Health and approved by the Sublime Porte, to be delivered to the delegates of the Imperial Government, and invites the Department of Health to take the necessary steps without delay, in accordance with the imperial irade.

[Circular telegram to health offices, dated February 27, 1897.]

By decision of the superior council of health, the ten days' quarantine imposed on arrivals from India is extended to fifteen days. The prohibitive measure declared against vessels having had on board during the voyage cases of declared or suspected plague, is continued. In cases in which plague showed itself among passengers or crew after the arrival of the vessel at the lazaretto of Bassorah, vessel and passengers shall be subjected to a quarantine of twenty days from the date of the last cases reported, with strict disinfection of clothing, effects, and baggage of passengers and crew. The vessel shall be disinfected and the drinking water supply renewed. The bilge water shall be emptied after having been previously disinfected. Vessels in this category shall have the option of returning in contumacy, with the passengers they carry, to their port of departure.

The same quarantine period and the same strict measures shall be applied to vessels arriving from ports on the littoral of Beloochistan as far as the frontier of Persia.

The prohibitive measures against the Shüte pilgrims and the transportation of corpses from India is maintained and extended to apply to pilgrims and corpses arriving from the littoral of Beloochistan.

The entry of corpses into Turkey is also prohibited from the Persian littoral of the Persian Gulf and from points on the Persian land frontier from the mouth of the Chat-el-Arab to Bayazid, inclusive.

(Signed.)

AHMED MIDHAT,  
*Vice-President of the Council.*

[Telegram of Dr. Lubicz, Sanitary Inspector at Bassorah.]

BASSORAH, *February 6.*

Indian woman mentioned died last night. No characteristic sign at post-mortem except petechia on thorax, forearm, and legs. Health of other passengers at the lazaretto satisfactory.

BASSORAH, *February 6.*

Referring to telegrams 3 and 4, pratique has been refused to steamer *Khandallah*. This vessel and her Hindoo passengers preferred to leave Bassorah in contumacy, the pilgrimage being forbidden. Other passengers per *Khandallah*, 17 in all, being natives of Bassorah, performed their quarantine of ten days from date of last suspicious death. Health at quarantine satisfactory.

## BASSORAH, February 8.

*Khandallah* and her passengers left in contumacy with the Indian mail. Bedclothing and other effects of the deceased passengers were burned immediately after the death of the said passengers. Minute attention was given to the passengers by the *Khandallah* who remained at the lazaretto. Telegraph if the twenty days' quarantine ordered should count from the last death or from the date of entry of the *Khandallah* at Bassorah. Authority requested to employ a special physician at the lazaretto. Present force not sufficient for the complicated requirements of the station.

[Telegram of Dr. Lubicz, Sanitary Inspector at Bassorah.]

## BASSORAH, February 7.

In spite of best efforts to put an end to infractions of regulations against Mohamara, prohibition remains a dead letter. Number of deck passengers by Tigris River boats and those arriving by sail vessels on the Euphrates increases. These arrivals are all from the littoral of the Persian Gulf, consequently all suspect. Corpses arrive at this place clandestinely, evidently for purpose of conveyance to Kerbela and Nedjeff. As a prudential measure, please authorize the interdiction of pilgrimage for arrivals from Bassorah as the only practicable measure, easy of execution, for eliminating the danger of carrying the epidemic into the interior of Mesopotamia.

[Telegram of Dr. Camposampiero, delegate of the Ottoman Empire at Teheran.]

## TEHERAN, February 7.

Sanitary council of Teheran considers it of urgent necessity to close frontiers of Afghanistan and Beloochistan, except the routes of Herat, Meched, Kandahar, Berdjonne, and Beloochistan Bampour, at which places posts of observation with physicians shall be in operation. Insist with the Persian authorities on prompt execution. Deliberation at the session of the superior council of health, January 28, 1897, following the communication of the teskeré of the grand vizier, January 23, 1897.

The superior council of health expresses its gratitude to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan for the care and assistance given by him to the efforts made by the council to prevent the spread of the epidemic.

The superior council of health, in order to utilize the means placed at their disposal, proposes the following resolutions:

There shall be instituted at Bassorah a sanitary commission, under the presidency of the Vali, assisted by Sanitary Inspector Dr. Lubicz, who, as technical adviser, shall transmit to this commission the decision of the superior council of health with regard to the sanitary defences of the Empire. The president of the medical mission sent to Constantinople shall also have part in this commission which shall decide on the detail of military and civil physicians placed at its disposal for the different sanitary posts of the interior, and shall have charge of the application of prophylactic measures, according to instructions communicated by the superior council of health.

Dr. Lubicz shall continue to direct the sanitary service of the Turco-Persian littoral and frontier. He shall be assisted by Dr. Malakis, sanitary physician of Bassorah, by a physician detailed for service at the lazaretto, and by Inspector Geronamakias, who shall be sent to Bassorah at an early date. The service of guarding the Arabian coast of the Persian Gulf shall be organized and directed by Dr. Cabbeiu Izzeddin, assisted by Dr. Ahmed Emine. Dr. Cabbeiu Izzeddin shall be aided by the naval and military forces on his own requisition. The service of observation of the Persian littoral shall be entrusted to Dr. Campo Sampiero, assisted by Dr. Tzelépis, appointed to this office by special mission.

[Telegram of Drs. Duca and Vaume, dated at Camaran, February 8, 1897.]

The pilgrims and crew of the steamer *King Arthur*: Health good. The report of Dr. Cabbien Izzeddin states that the isolated patient is convalescing from a long febrile affection. His ganglionic condition remains stationary. May the vessel be sent on, the sick person being detained? Reply urgent.

[Telegram of Drs. Duca and Vaume, dated at Camaran, February 8, 1897.]

Steamer *Naseri* arrived from Bombay January 25 with 528 pilgrims. No deaths during the ten days of the voyage. During the fourteen days of detention at the lazaretto perfect health and no death. Dr. Moschides yesterday examined the ganglionic system of the men comprising the crew and found one sailor lymphatic, with small ganglion in the left armpit, movable and not painful, dating back to his childhood. The departure of the vessel, which should take place to-morrow, is deferred. The sailor has been dis-

embarked. Orders awaited. The patient on the *King Arthur* is progressing toward recovery, but the ganglions remain in a stationary condition.

[Telegram of the sanitary office of Bagdad, dated February 28, 1897.]

Steamer *Pomba* arrived at Bassorah from Bombay with 66 passengers. Health good.

[Telegram of Dr. Lubicz, dated Bassorah, February 10, 1897.]

Health of the passengers of the *Khandallah* remains satisfactory.

[Telegram of Dr. Campsampiero, dated Teheran, February 10, 1897.]

Persian Government orders closure of the frontiers of Afghanistan and Beloochistan until installation of the posts of observation indicated in my dispatch of the 17th instant.

[Telegram of Dr. Xanthopoulides, dated from Djeddah, February 19, 1897.]

Dr. Assyr states that public health at Beni-Cheir has been perfect for a long time past.

[Telegram of the ambassador of Turkey at London, dated January 28, 1897.]

Indian department declares that the Government of India has decided as a sanitary measure that until further orders the ports of Bombay and Kurrachee shall cease to be ports of departure for pilgrim vessels, and that this fact has been extensively published throughout India.

[Telegram of Dr. Campasampiero, Ottoman sanitary delegate at Teheran, dated February 1, 1897.]

Bubonic plague announced at Djewadir, maritime port of Beloochistan.

[Circular telegram to health offices, dated February 3, 1897.]

By decision of the superior council of health, the serious attention of sanitary offices is drawn to the strict application to arrivals from India of circular No. 805, of December 7, 1892, with regard to the importation into the Empire of skins and other animal refuse, together with the requirements of the regulations against cholera, 1867, relative to merchandise.

(Signed)

Dr. COZZONIS,  
*Inspector-General.*

#### TURKEY.

*Sanitary report of Constantinople and official decisions concerning precautionary measures taken to prevent the introduction of plague from India.*

[Report 169.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *February 17, 1897.*

SIR: In Constantinople public health is rather good. The number of deaths registered during the week ended the 15th instant is 264. There were 7 deaths from smallpox, 6 from diphtheria, 5 from typhoid fever, 3 from scarlet fever, and 1 from measles.

The sanitary news from the Turkish provinces is good. I do not include in the provinces the island of Crete, where, according to the sanitary official news, there exists a strong epidemic of smallpox, namely, at Rethymo.

I have the honor to forward to the Department a copy of different documents concerning the decisions taken by the Ottoman sanitary authorities, and the official news about plague.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

## STATISTICAL REPORTS.

**BERMUDA.**—Two weeks ended February 19, 1897. Estimated population, 15,013. No deaths.

**CANADA—Ontario—Hamilton.**—Month of February, 1897. Estimated population, 50,000. Total deaths, 50, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3, and diphtheria, 1.

**CUBA—Manzanillo.**—Two weeks ended February 15, 1897. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 47, including 4 from typhus fever.

**GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.**—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended February 20 correspond to an annual rate of 18.8 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,992,524. The highest rate was recorded in Preston, viz, 25.8, and the lowest in West Ham, viz, 13.7 a thousand.

*London.*—One thousand five hundred and twenty-four deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 1; measles, 8; scarlet fever, 11; diphtheria, 40; whooping cough, 43; enteric fever, 6, and diarrhea and dysentery, 13. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 17.8 a thousand. In greater London 1,969 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.3 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 8 from diphtheria, 1 from measles, 12 from whooping cough, and 3 from scarlet fever.

*Ireland.*—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended February 20 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 35.1 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Kilkenny, viz, 14.2, and the highest in Portadown, viz, 80.4 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 291 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 5; measles, 43; whooping cough, 16; 3 from enteric fever, and 2 from typhus.

**JAMAICA—Kingston.**—Month of January, 1897. Estimated population, 34,314. Total deaths, 135, including phthisis pulmonalis, 15; diphtheria, 1, and whooping cough, 9.

**NOVA SCOTIA—Windsor.**—Month of February, 1897. Estimated population, 3,000. Total deaths, 7. No deaths from contagious disease.

**SPAIN—Barcelona.**—Month of January, 1897. Estimated population, 440,000. Total deaths, 942, including smallpox, 31; diphtheria, 51; enteric fever, 29; phthisis pulmonalis, 117, and measles, 17.

**SWITZERLAND—Lucerne.**—Month of January, 1897. Estimated population, 23,500. Total deaths, 44, including 1 from diphtheria.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Aix la Chapelle.....	Feb. 13.....	112, 147	48							1		1
Alexandria.....	Feb. 4.....	231, 396	176								2	
Amapala.....	Feb. 6.....	1, 500	0			2						
Do.....	Feb. 13.....	1, 500	0									
Amherstburg.....	Feb. 27.....	2, 300	0									
Amsterdam.....	Feb. 13.....	494, 365	153							4		3
Do.....	Feb. 20.....	494, 365	167					1				
Belfast.....	Feb. 13.....	277, 354	211					7	4	1	9	6
Belize.....	Feb. 27.....	13, 000	4									
Belleville.....	Mar. 1.....	10, 459	3									
Birmingham.....	Feb. 13.....	505, 772	217					2	2	4	1	8
Bluefields.....	Jan. 30.....	3, 000	1									
Do.....	Feb. 6.....	3, 000	0									
Do.....	Feb. 13.....	3, 000	2									
Do.....	Feb. 20.....	3, 000	0									
Bombay.....	Feb. 2.....	821, 764	*1, 645								14	
Bradford.....	Feb. 13.....	221, 610	82			3		1			1	1
Bristol.....	do.....	232, 242	105							1		10
Brussels.....	Feb. 6.....	507, 985	162					2	1		2	
Do.....	Feb. 13.....	507, 985	195					2		1	4	
Budapest.....	Feb. 12.....	500, 000				3			3	2	3	
Cairo.....	Feb. 4.....	374, 838	322			1				1		1
Calcutta.....	Jan. 3.....	681, 560	473	42	14							2
Catania.....	Feb. 9.....	120, 000	64						1	1		
Do.....	Feb. 16.....	120, 000	56			2				1		
Champerico.....	Jan. 31.....	931	0					1				1
Christiania.....	Feb. 13.....	182, 856	75									
Cologne.....	do.....	331, 381	124					2		3		3
Copenhagen.....	Feb. 6.....	333, 714	138						1	1	1	1
Do.....	Feb. 13.....	333, 714	127						1	3	3	1
Corunna.....	Feb. 6.....	32, 113	34					2				
Do.....	Feb. 13.....	32, 113	28		1			1		1		
Crefeld.....	do.....	108, 500	37									
Dresden.....	Feb. 6.....	348, 400	122						3	2	1	
Do.....	Feb. 13.....	348, 400	112						2	2		
Dublin.....	do.....	350, 000	276		1	2			2		26	25
Dundes.....	do.....	154, 118	75					1	1			1
Dusseldorf.....	do.....	183, 579	60							4	1	
Edinburgh.....	do.....	292, 364	139					1	4	2		9
Fushing.....	do.....	17, 193	7									
Do.....	Feb. 20.....	17, 193	7									
Frankfort on the Main.....	Feb. 13.....	236, 000	76									
Ghent.....	Feb. 6.....	157, 214	56									
Do.....	Feb. 13.....	157, 214	62						1	2		
Do.....	Feb. 20.....	157, 214	60									
Gibraltar.....	Feb. 14.....	25, 800	11									
Girgenti.....	Feb. 13.....	21, 219	13							1		
Glasgow.....	do.....	714, 919	458					4	3	3	23	27
Gothenburg.....	Jan. 30.....	114, 527	53							1		6
Do.....	Feb. 6.....	114, 527	40					1	1	1	3	5
Do.....	Feb. 13.....	114, 527	61					1		3		12
Halifax.....	Feb. 27.....	38, 700	18									
Hamburg.....	Feb. 20.....	641, 780	221						1	3		1
Hanover.....	Dec. 19.....	215, 000	60									
Honolulu.....	Jan. 9.....	28, 061	11									
Konigsberg.....	Feb. 20.....	171, 640							1			
Leeds.....	do.....	402, 449	157						3			1
Leghorn.....	Feb. 13.....	103, 755	41								3	
Leith.....	do.....	75, 186	41									
Licata.....	do.....	20, 000	13					2				
Liege.....	do.....	163, 107	51									1
Do.....	Feb. 20.....	163, 107	44									
Liverpool.....	Feb. 13.....	644, 129	312					2	1	3	4	5
Livingston.....	Feb. 20.....	2, 000	0									
London, Canada.....	Feb. 27.....	34, 865	6									
London, England.....	Feb. 13.....	6, 291, 677	2, 067		2					1		60
Madras.....	Jan. 29.....	452, 518	304	1		3		10	21	48	24	
Madrid.....	Feb. 17.....	482, 816	307			2		6	2	1	1	3
Manchester.....	Feb. 13.....	536, 426	238					2		2	3	5
Mannheim.....	do.....	91, 115	22							1		
Do.....	Feb. 20.....	91, 115	38					1			3	
Maracaibo.....	Feb. 6.....	50, 000	8									
Do.....	Feb. 13.....	50, 000	10									

\* Plague 516.

## MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Matamoras.....	Feb. 26.....	12,000	7										
Mayence.....	Feb. 20.....	74,917	27										
Messina.....	Feb. 13.....	107,000	27										
Do.....	Feb. 20.....	107,000	26										
Moscow.....	Feb. 13.....	800,000	592			1	5						
Munich.....	Feb. 6.....	418,000	191					1					
Do.....	Feb. 13.....	418,000	153						9	19	12	1	1
Naples.....	Feb. 6.....	542,396	267					10			1	1	1
Do.....	Feb. 20.....	542,396	221			1					2	2	1
Newcastle on Tyne.....	Feb. 6.....	212,223	61					1			3	2	1
Do.....	Feb. 13.....	212,223	69					1		1		1	1
Nuremberg.....	Feb. 6.....	170,932	66								8	1	1
Odessa.....	do.....	353,000	158			3		3	10	2	2	2	1
Do.....	Feb. 13.....	353,000	190			11		2	1	3			
Palermo.....	Feb. 14.....	273,000	117							4			
Paris.....	Feb. 13.....	2,511,953	925					5	1	10	24	6	8
Plymouth.....	Feb. 20.....	89,686	37								6		
Port Antonio.....	Feb. 13.....	(*)	0										
Prague.....	do.....	197,634	130					2			5		
Puerto Barrios.....	Feb. 20.....	(*)	2										
Puerto Cortes.....	Feb. 24.....	2,000	0										
Quebec.....	do.....	70,000	.....								1		
Queenstown.....	Jan. 30.....	15,000	3										
Do.....	Feb. 6.....	15,000	4										
Do.....	Feb. 13.....	15,000	3										
Rheims.....	do.....	108,943	52							3			
Rio Grande do Sul.....	Dec. 5.....	20,000	10										
Do.....	Dec. 12.....	20,000	13			2							
Do.....	Dec. 19.....	20,000	15			2							
Do.....	Dec. 26.....	20,000	10			1							
Rotterdam.....	Feb. 13.....	286,104	127							6	2		
Do.....	Feb. 20.....	286,104	100							3	1		
St. Stephen.....	Feb. 27.....	3,000	0										
St. Petersburg.....	Feb. 6.....	1,013,000	644			1		28	12	33	12	3	3
Do.....	Feb. 13.....	1,013,000	604			4	1	23	14	29	14	3	3
San Juan del Norte.....	Feb. 13.....	1,280	0										
Do.....	Feb. 20.....	1,280	1										
St. Thomas.....	Feb. 5.....	12,019	3										
San Pedro Sul, Honduras.....	Feb. 20.....	3,860	0										
Schiedam.....	Feb. 13.....	26,627	10										
Do.....	Feb. 20.....	26,627	9										
Sheffield.....	Feb. 13.....	351,400	123						3				
Do.....	Feb. 20.....	351,400	104					2	3	1	1	3	
Sonneberg.....	Feb. 6.....	12,150	0										
Stettin.....	do.....	160,000	62						1				
Do.....	Feb. 13.....	160,000	65						1				
Stockholm.....	Feb. 6.....	267,100	77						2				
Do.....	Feb. 13.....	267,100	105								1		
Stuttgart.....	Feb. 18.....	158,378	33						2				
Sunderland.....	Feb. 13.....	142,107	58								1		2
Tegucigalpa.....	do.....	12,000	10										
Trapani.....	do.....	39,095	13										
Trieste.....	do.....	158,314	106			1		2	1	3	2		
Tuxpan.....	do.....	10,280	7										
Venice.....	do.....	163,254	80							1			
Vera Cruz.....	Feb. 25.....	30,000	42			1							
Warsaw.....	Feb. 6.....	553,643	257			10	1	1	5	6	1	6	
Yarmouth.....	do.....	6,500	2										
Yokohama.....	Jan. 14.....	170,252	.....			3		1		5			
Do.....	Jan. 21.....	170,252	.....			4		1					
Do.....	Jan. 28.....	170,252	.....			10				3			
Zurich.....	Feb. 13.....	153,000	52				1						

\* Population not reported.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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