

# 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 19, 1897.

No. 12.

---

## UNITED STATES.

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

### *Detention of steamship Eclipse infected with smallpox.*

ANGEL ISLAND, CAL., *March 5, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the United States ship *Eclipse*, twenty-nine days from Hiogo (Kobe), Japan, in stone ballast, has been in quarantine two days, and was released to-day.

One of the crew took sick with smallpox while lying at anchor in Kobe. He was taken ashore with all his effects, and the facts noted on the bill of health.

The captain stated that, following the directions of our consul, the crew were directed to stay on board at Kobe, but that two of the men stole ashore one night for "some fun."

A week later the case of smallpox broke out in one of their innocent shipmates.

After arrival the crew were taken to the Island, where they were bathed and all their effects steamed. Several required revaccination.

The ship was given a thorough washing down throughout, including forecabin, cabin, between decks and hold, with 1,500 gallons of a 1:500 bichloride solution.

The chart room was disinfected with formaldehyde lamps.

Very respectfully,

M. J. ROSENAU,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

### *Disinfection of British steamship from Cardenas and Habana.*

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE, *March 16, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival of the British steamer *North Gwalia* from Cardenas and Habana, sugar laden. About one-half of the cargo was taken aboard at the last-named port, and had been

stored in a military hospital. The cargo was fumigated, the dunnage steamed, and the vessel released.

Very respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1896, to March 19, 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).....	Feb. 28-Mar. 6....	1	.....	
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 13, 1897.*

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of Boston, March 13, 1897.*

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended March 13, 1897; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Mar. 7	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	83
Mar. 8	Steamship Barnstable.....	Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	2
Mar. 10	Steamship Prussian.....	Glasgow, Scotland.....	1
Mar. 11	Steamship Bonavista.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	31
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	99
Mar. 13	Steamship Canada.....	Liverpool, England, and Queens- town, Ireland.	95
	Total.....		311

THOMAS F. DELHANTY,  
*Commissioner of Immigration.*

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended March 13, 1897.*

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
Port of New York, March 15, 1897.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended March 13, 1897;  
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessels.	Where from.	No. of im- migrants.
Mar. 8	Steamship St. Louis.....	Southampton . . . . .	138
Do....	Steamship Oldenburg.....	Bremen.....	131
Mar. 9	Steamship Persia.....	Hamburg.....	198
Do....	Steamship La Bretagne.....	Havre.....	237
Do....	Steamship California.....	Naples.....	517
Mar. 10	Steamship Alesia.....	Marseilles and Naples.....	433
Mar. 11	Steamship Fulda.....	Genoa and Gibraltar.....	407
Do....	Steamship Aurania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	143
Mar. 12	Steamship Kensington.....	Antwerp.....	123
Do....	Steamship Havel.....	Bremen.....	200
Mar. 13	Steamship Germanic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	220
	Total.....	.....	2,747

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

*Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the two weeks ended March 13,  
1897.*

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
Port of Philadelphia, March 13, 1897.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the two weeks ended March 13,  
1897; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of im- migrants.
Mar. 7...	Steamship Rhynland.....	Liverpool.....	24
Do....	Steamship Pennsylvania.....	Antwerp.....	106
Do....	Steamship Asturia.....	Hamburg.....	31
Mar. 9...	Steamship Bonn.....	Bremen.....	97
	Total.....	.....	258

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,  
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.....	Mar. 6	Ital. bk. Zehlmar *...	Feb. 22	Santos.....	Brunswick....	Disinfected and held.....	Mar. 4	.....	8
Cape Fear, N. C.....	Mar. 13	Nor. bk. India.....	Mar. 4	Buenos Ayres.....	.....do.....	Held for disinfection.....	.....	No transactions.....	6
Delaware Breakwater, Del.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grays Harbor, Wash.....	Mar. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	9
Gulf Ship Island, Miss.....	Mar. 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	4
Newbern, N. C.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 Chinese vaccinated and 35 pieces of baggage disinfected.	8
Port Townsend, Wash.....	Feb. 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Mar. 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reedy Island, Del.....	Mar. 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
San Diego, Cal.....	Mar. 6	Am. sc. Laura G. Anderson.	Feb. 27	Habana.....	Savannah....	Disinfected and held.....	.....	1 case smallpox at Habana.	7
South Atlantic, Sapelo Island, Ga.....	.....do.....	Sw. bk. Princess Wilhelmína. Br. bk. Sierra Morena	Mar. 3	Rio.....	.....do.....	Held for disinfection.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	Mar. 4	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
Washington, N. C.....	Mar. 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....

\* 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.	Mar. 6								14
Carrabelle, Fla.	Mar. 13								17
Charleston, S. C.	Mar. 6								5
Elizabeth River, N. C.	Mar. 13	BK. Ruthin	Mar. 2	Rio	Charleston	Disinfected and held	Mar. 3		5
Galveston, Tex.	Mar. 6								2
Newport News, Va.	Mar. 13								6
Providence, R. I.	Mar. 6							No transactions	6
	Mar. 13							do.	

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

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles*.—Month of February, 1897. Estimated population, 100,000. Total deaths, 107, including phthisis pulmonalis, 17 and enteric fever, 1.

*Sacramento*.—Month of February, 1897. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 32, including phthisis pulmonalis, 6, and measles, 3.

COLORADO—*Denver*.—Month of February, 1897. Estimated population, 160,000. Total deaths, 152, including phthisis pulmonalis, 31; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 3; croup, 2; measles, 11, and whooping cough, 2.

CONNECTICUT—*Hartford*.—Month of February, 1897. Estimated population, 72,000. Total deaths, 103, including phthisis pulmonalis, 13; croup, 3, and whooping cough, 4.

*Meriden*.—Month of February, 1897. Estimated population, 28,500. Total deaths, 32, including phthisis pulmonalis, 8, and diphtheria, 1.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore*.—Month of February, 1897. Estimated population—white, 431,054; colored, 75,344; total, 506,398. Deaths—white, 525; colored, 163; total, 688, including phthisis pulmonalis, 105; enteric fever, 8; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 16; croup, 1, and whooping cough, 1.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Brockton*.—Estimated population, 35,853. Total deaths, 22, including phthisis pulmonalis, 9; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria and croup, 6; measles, 1, and whooping cough, 1.

*Lynn*.—Month of January, 1897. Estimated population, 65,000. Total deaths, 88, including 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Newton*.—Month of February, 1897. Estimated population, 27,590. Total deaths, 34, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended March 6, 1897. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 62 observers indicate that consumption and pleuritis increased and diarrhea and erysipelas decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present during the week at 179 places, measles at 66, diphtheria at 32, scarlet fever at 30, enteric fever at 17, and whooping cough at 17 places.

*Grand Rapids*.—Month of February, 1897. Estimated population, 90,000. Total deaths, 70, including phthisis pulmonalis, 12; enteric fever, 1, and whooping cough, 2.

MINNESOTA—*Winona*.—Month of February, 1897. Estimated population, 22,000. Total deaths, 18, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1; croup, 1, and whooping cough, 1.

NEW YORK.—Month of January, 1897. Reports to the State board of health, Albany, N. Y., from 152 cities, towns, and villages, show a total of 9,587 deaths, including enteric fever, 126; scarlet fever, 76; measles, 70; whooping cough, 58; diphtheria and croup, 476, and phthisis pulmonalis, 1,051.

The Monthly Bulletin says:

Compared with the preceding month there were 500 more deaths and a death rate of 17.25 against 16.50; the infant mortality was increased by about 300, and the zymotic mortality slightly diminished. The increase in deaths appears chiefly in acute respiratory diseases. Compared with January, 1896, there were 600 fewer deaths, the death rate then having been 18.75, and both the infant and zymotic mortality are less this month than they were a year ago by between 300 and 400. Grippe has been reported as the cause of death from all parts of the State, but the mortality from it has been small as compared with that of this month in the preceding years, and it is probable that not more than 300 deaths were attributable to it. Acute respiratory diseases are reported as causing 1,750 deaths, which is less by 250 than in January, 1896 (when 500 deaths were credited to grippe); the relative mortality in urban and rural population from this cause is the same. From other local diseases the mortality was not far from the average. Consumption causes 1,050 deaths, which is below the average for this month, and 100 less than last January. Eleven per cent of all deaths were from consumption, 18.0 per cent from acute respiratory diseases, and 10.4 per cent from zymotic diseases. The highest relative mortality from acute respiratory diseases occurred in the Hudson Valley district, the next highest being in the Lake Ontario and Western district, in which latter the greatest relative zymotic mortality occurred. Diphtheria has decreased in prevalence since last month in all parts of the State, causing 476 deaths, which is below the average for January. A case of varioloid is reported February 19 from Rochester, the origin of which is not yet traced, the first case occurring outside of the Maritime district for more than a year.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**—Month of January, 1897. Reports to the State board of health from 28 towns, having an aggregate population of 149,635 (white, 87,472; colored, 62,163) show a total of 117 deaths, (white, 91; colored, 208) including phthisis pulmonalis, 33; enteric fever, 2, and diphtheria, 1.

**OHIO**—*Dayton*.—Month of February, 1897. Estimated population, 85,000. Total deaths, 88, including phthisis pulmonalis, 20; enteric fever, 1, and membranous croup, 2.

**OREGON**—*Portland*.—Month of February, 1897. Estimated population, 89,000. Total deaths, 98, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; enteric fever 3, and diphtheria, 2.

**PENNSYLVANIA**—*Pottsville*.—Two weeks ended March 11, 1897. Estimated population, 14,117. Total deaths, 15, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1, and diphtheria, 2.

*Williamsport*.—Month of January, 1897. Estimated population, 35,000. Total deaths, 16, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3, and enteric fever, 1.

Month of February, 1897. Total deaths, 19, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**TENNESSEE**—*Nashville*.—Month of February, 1897. Estimated population — white, 54,595; colored, 33,159; total, 87,754. Deaths — white, 62; colored, 81; total, 143, including phthisis pulmonalis, 16, and enteric fever, 1.

## 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.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Amesbury, Mass.	Mar. 13.	9,798	3	1								1	
Ashabula, Ohio.	do.	8,338	146	23									
Baltimore, Md.	do.	431,439	2							1	1	3	
Battle Creek, Mich.	Mar. 6.	13,197	14	2									
Binghamton, N. Y.	Mar. 13.	35,006	267	33						3	4	9	1
Boston, Mass.	do.	448,477	2										
Braddock, Pa.	Feb. 13.	8,561	4										
Do	Feb. 20.	8,561	7										
Do	Feb. 27.	8,561	6										
Do	Mar. 6.	8,561	7										
Brookton, Mass.	do.	27,294	7	1									
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mar. 13.	806,343	475	44					1	5	22	14	2
Butler, Pa.	do.	8,743	3										
Cambridge, Mass.	do.	70,028	24	7								1	
Charleston, S. C.	Feb. 27.	*54,955	†27	3									
Do	Mar. 6.	*54,955	†30	3									
Chicago, Ill.	do.	1,099,850	410	47					10			11	6
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Mar. 12.	296,908	138	26					1	1	1	1	1
Columbus, Ind.	Mar. 13.	6,719	0										
Dayton, Ohio.	Mar. 11.	61,220	17	2									
Dedham, Mass.	Mar. 6.	7,123	3										
Denver, Colo.	Feb. 27.	106,713	35	7								2	
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Mar. 6.	9,416	1										
Do	Mar. 13.	9,416	2										
Erie, Pa.	do.	40,634	15										
Everett, Mass.	Mar. 5.	11,068	4	2									
Fall River, Mass.	Mar. 13.	74,398	55	7									1
Fitchburg, Mass.	Mar. 6.	22,037	2										
Gloucester, Mass.	do.	24,651	7										
Green Bay, Wis.	Mar. 13.	9,069	0									1	
Haverhill, Mass.	do.	27,412	8	1									
Hoboken, N. J.	Mar. 6.	43,648	17										
Ironton, Ohio.	Mar. 13.	10,939	5	1									
Jersey City, N. J.	Mar. 7.	163,003	75	7									
Johnstown, Pa.	Mar. 13.	21,805	6							1	6		
Lawrence, Mass.	Mar. 6.	44,654	23										
Lowell, Mass.	Mar. 13.	77,696	42	3								1	
Lynchburg, Va.	do.	19,709	10										2
Medford, Mass.	do.	11,079	4										
Memphis, Tenn.	do.	64,495	23	3									
Milwaukee, Wis.	do.	204,468	83	7					1				
Minneapolis, Minn.	Mar. 6.	164,738	53	4					5			2	2
Do	Mar. 13.	164,738	47	2					6			1	
Mobile, Ala.	do.	31,076	18	4									
Nashville, Tenn.	Mar. 6.	76,168	6	1									
Do	Mar. 13.	76,168	27	3									
New Bedford, Mass.	do.	40,733	42	5									
Newburyport, Mass.	Mar. 6.	13,947	1						1			3	
New Haven, Conn.	Mar. 11.	81,298	21	1									
New Orleans, La.	Mar. 6.	242,039	140	22					2			1	
Newport, R. I.	Mar. 13.	19,457	6										
New York, N. Y.	do.	1,515,301	819	96									
Norristown, Pa.	Mar. 6.	19,791	2						2	13	30	9	10
Do	Mar. 13.	19,791	10										
Omaha, Nebr.	Mar. 6.	140,452	17	1									
Oneonta, N. Y.	Mar. 13.	6,272	2										1
Palmer, Mass.	do.	6,520	4	1									
Pensacola, Fla.	Mar. 6.	11,750	1										
Petersburg, Va.	Mar. 7.	22,680	2	1									
Pottstown, Pa.	Mar. 6.	13,284	3	2									
Do	Mar. 13.	13,284	6	1									
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Mar. 6.	22,206	15	1									
Providence, R. I.	Mar. 13.	132,146	49	7									
Pueblo, Colo.	Mar. 6.	24,558	3							1	2		
St. Louis, Mo.	do.	451,770	196	24					2	1			2
San Diego, Cal.	do.	16,159	3										
San Francisco, Cal.	do.	298,997	110	19						1	3		
Scranton, Pa.	do.	75,215	37	2									
Do	Mar. 13.	75,215	31	2									
Spokane, Wash.	Mar. 6.	19,922	7	1									
Virginia City, Nev.	Feb. 27.	8,511	3										
Do	Mar. 6.	8,511	2										

\* Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. † White, 6; colored, 21. ‡ White, 11 colored, 19.



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

[illegible]

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended March 8, 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.....	26	2		1.01	.25	
Portland, Me.....	28	1		.77	.55	
Northfield, Vt.....	22	0		.52	.25	
Boston, Mass.....	32	3		.98		.58
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	34	4		1.04		.37
Nantucket, Mass.....	33	5		.77	.05	
Woods Hole, Mass.....	35	0		1.02		.24
Block Island, R. I.....	33	3		.96		.58
New Haven, Conn.....	32	5		.98		.30
Albany, N. Y.....	30	1		.63		.12
New York, N. Y.....	35	2		.91		.49
Harrisburg, Pa.....	34	3		.77	.05	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	37	4		.77		.56
New Brunswick, N. J.....	32	8		.92		.48
Atlantic City, N. J.....	36	4		.87		.74
Baltimore, Md.....	40	1		.97		.63
Washington, D. C.....	39	5		.94		.47
Lynchburg, Va.....	44	4		.84		.22
Cape Henry, Va.....	44	7		1.10		.11
Norfolk, Va.....	45	5		1.03		.15
Charlotte, N. C.....	49	2		1.12	.48	
Raleigh, N. C.....	47	5		1.23	.02	
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	47			1.07		
Hatteras, N. C.....	48	5		1.32		.49
Wilmington, N. C.....	52	5		.91		.68
Columbia, S. C.....	52	5		1.12		.77
Charleston, S. C.....	55	5		.86		.55
Augusta, Ga.....	54	6		1.21		.82
Savannah, Ga.....	57	6		.84		.83
Jacksonville, Fla.....	61	7		.78		.78
Jupiter, Fla.....	69	6		.54	2.83	
Key West, Fla.....	72	4		.28		.18
<b>Gulf States:</b>						
Atlanta, Ga.....	49	7		1.44	.74	
Tampa, Fla.....	66	7		.74		.11
Pensacola, Fla.....	59	7		1.25		.11
Mobile, Ala.....	58	7		1.58	.22	
Montgomery, Ala.....	56	8		1.48	3.57	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	57	9		1.37	.73	
New Orleans, La.....	61	8		1.19		.65
Shreveport, La.....	56	8		1.05	.06	
Fort Smith, Ark.....	48	5		.73	.23	
Little Rock, Ark.....	51	5		1.22	.36	
Palestine, Tex.....	57	10		.87	.04	
Galveston, Tex.....	61	4		.70	1.57	
San Antonio, Tex.....	60	11		.42		.29
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	62	8		.43		.39
<b>Ohio Valley and Tennessee:</b>						
Memphis, Tenn.....	50	5		1.33	.20	
Nashville, Tenn.....	47	7		1.26		.03
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	48	7		1.40	1.58	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	46	8		1.26	1.57	
Louisville, Ky.....	43	3		.94	1.88	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	36	4		.84	2.84	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	40	4		.77	5.01	
Columbus, Ohio.....	38	5		.73	2.74	
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	39	7		.70	.74	
Pittsburg, Pa.....	37	7		.63	.54	
<b>Lake Region:</b>						
Oswego, N. Y.....	27	3		.63	.10	
Rochester, N. Y.....	28	4		.69		.17
Buffalo, N. Y.....	27	5		.63	.00	
Erie, Pa.....	31	4		.72	.08	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	31	5		.63	.40	
Sandusky, Ohio.....	32	3		.60	.56	
Toledo, Ohio.....	32	2		.49	.54	
Detroit, Mich.....	31		1	.56	.20	
Lansing, Mich.....	28		2	.56	.40	
Port Huron, Mich.....	26	0		.63		.22
Alpena, Mich.....	21	0		.49	.04	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	17		5	.26	.68	
Marquette, Mich.....	19		2	.42	1.53	
Green Bay, Wis.....	21		3	.49	.26	

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

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended March 8, 1897—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.....	28		1	.49	.61	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	27		1	.56	1.23	
Chicago, Ill.....	32		2	.49	.07	
Duluth, Minn.....	19		7	.35		.08
<b>Upper Mississippi Valley:</b>						
St. Paul, Minn.....	23		7	.28	.30	
La Crosse, Wis.....	26		7	.31		.10
Dubuque, Iowa.....	28		4	.49	.86	
Davenport, Iowa.....	30		1	.42		.07
Des Moines, Iowa.....	30		1	.28	.35	
Keokuk, Iowa.....	33	0		.49	.56	
Springfield, Ill.....	36		1	.65	1.60	
Calro, Ill.....	44	5		.85	1.33	
St. Louis, Mo.....	40	2		.77	3.54	
<b>Missouri Valley:</b>						
Columbia, Mo.....	38	2		.63	1.67	
Springfield, Mo.....	42	2		.82	1.48	
Kansas City, Mo.....	38	0		.49	.31	
Wichita, Kans.....	42	1		.42	.25	
Concordia, Kans.....	35	0		.35		.33
Lincoln, Nebr.....	32		4	.28	.15	
Omaha, Nebr.....	32		5	.28		.12
Sioux City, Iowa.....	28		7	.28	.11	
Yankton, S. Dak.....	27		6	.21	.25	
Valentine, Nebr.....	29		5	.28		.14
Huron, S. Dak.....	22		10	.14	.09	
Pierre, S. Dak.....	24		9	.14	.37	
Moorhead, Minn.....	14		3	.21	.49	
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	18		12	.21	.48	
Williston, N. Dak.....	18		17	.07	.78	
<b>Rocky Mountain Region:</b>						
Butte, Mont.....	24		22	.07	.27	
Helena, Mont.....	30		21	.14	.95	
Miles City, Mont.....	25		18	.07	.29	
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	27		11	.21		.04
Spokane, Wash.....	36		4	.37		.22
Wallawalla, Wash.....	42		4	.35		.09
Baker City, Oreg.....	31	0		.47	.07	
Winnemucca, Nev.....	38		6	.21		.12
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	39		5	.42	.59	
Lander, Wyo.....	29			.28		
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	32		3	.14	.00	
North Platte, Nebr.....	33		2	.14		.12
Denver, Colo.....	37		1	.17		.17
Pueblo, Colo.....	39	3		.07		.06
Dodge City, Kans.....	39	3		.21		.20
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	46	2		.56	.70	
Amarillo, Tex.....	42	4		.03	.07	
Abilene, Tex.....	53	3		.26	.05	
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	37	2		.15	.56	
El Paso, Tex.....	54	2		.14		.14
Phoenix, Ariz.....	58		5	.14	.25	
<b>Pacific Coast:</b>						
Port Angeles, Wash.....	40		2	.49		.19
Fort Canby, Wash.....	45		3	1.47		.70
Astoria, Oreg.....	45		3	1.64		.48
Portland, Oreg.....	46		6	1.42		1.16
Roseburg, Oreg.....	47		6	.94	.04	
Eureka, Cal.....	48			1.47		
Red Bluff, Cal.....	53		7	.82		.14
Carson City, Nev.....	40		8	.35	.76	
Sacramento, Cal.....	54		7	.70	.16	
San Francisco, Cal.....	54		6	.77	1.75	
Fresno, Cal.....	53		3	.28	.24	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	56		5	.77	.58	
San Diego, Cal.....	56			.45		
Yuma, Ariz.....	63		7	.07	.37	

\*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 16, 1897.\**

## CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>India:</b>				
Bombay.....	Dec. 8-Dec. 15.....	.....	1	
	Dec. 22-Dec. 29.....	.....	1	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 14-Jan. 30.....	.....	267	
Madras.....	Nov. 21-Nov. 27.....	.....	2	
	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.....	.....	1	
	Dec. 12-Dec. 25.....	.....	6	
	Dec. 26-Jan. 29.....	.....	22	
	Jan. 30-Feb. 5.....	.....	3	
Singapore.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.....	.....	12	
	Dec. 1-Dec. 31.....	.....	5	
<b>Ceylon:</b>				
Colombo.....	Nov. 28-Jan. 9.....	.....	106	
<b>England:</b>				
Plymouth.....	Jan. 9.....	.....	4	On steamship <i>Nubia</i> . No cases in city.
<b>Japan:</b>				
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.

<b>Brazil:</b>				
Para.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 2.....	.....	9	
	Jan. 31-Feb. 27.....	.....	20	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 26.....	.....	10	
	Dec. 26-Jan. 9.....	.....	7	
	Jan. 9-Jan. 30.....	.....	21	
<b>Cuba:</b>				
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.....	180	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. 27.....	18	7	
	Feb. 27-Mar. 6.....	11	3	
<b>Ecuador:</b>				
Guayaquil.....	Dec. 18-Dec. 25.....	.....	9	
<b>Haiti:</b>				
Port au Prince.....	Dec. 14.....	.....	.....	Yellow fever epidemic.
<b>Guadeloupe:</b>				
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. 9...	.....	1,261	Estimated deaths for this same period, 3,023.
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 14, 1897.]

FRANCE.—By decree of the President of the Republic, February 9, the decree of January 19 and 27 is amended to prohibit the importation and transportation of goods from Bombay, Karachi, or other infected ports, arriving at Mediterranean seaports. Importation of goods not mentioned in the decree of January 19, arriving by way of the Atlantic Ocean, is allowed only after disinfection. Passengers arriving from plague-infected localities are allowed to land only at Panillac, St. Nazaire, Havre, and Dunkirk, and then only after they have remained under observation for eight days in the first two ports named and for four days in the last named, and after their baggage and effects have been disinfected.

BELGIUM.—According to advices of February 11, the health commission for the Scheldt has ordered the following measures to be put in force at the station of Doel for all vessels arriving from infected ports:

1. Thorough disinfection of the ship.
2. Emptying of bilge water and renewing of drinking water supply.
3. Verification of the passenger list and the inventory of the cargo; also, oversight of all persons on board.

If it shall be ascertained that, of the passengers shipped at the port of departure, none are remaining on board, the certificate must show that the said passengers were not landed on account of contagious or epidemic disease.

Declaration to the health officials must state that no suspicious or forbidden goods are on board.

In order that these measures may be carried out the vessel shall be detained a sufficient length of time at the station.

Vessels may be exempted from detention if they can show that they carry no suspicious or infected goods, and if a statement to this effect

has been made by the receiver of the cargo to the health commission previous to their arrival, and if furthermore they can produce a duplicate certificate from the health authorities of one port which is free from all or any contagious disease, stating:

a. That disinfection measures, similar to those prescribed under numbers 1 and 2, already quoted, have been applied.

b. That the personnel of the vessel has been free from suspicious disease during the entire voyage, providing this has covered at least twelve days from the last infected port.

Importation of the following-named goods is hereby prohibited:

1. Green, salted or soaked hides, fresh skins, fresh animal refuse, claws and hoofs.

2. Personal wash, clothing, articles of bedding for daily use.

3. Old and new carpets, old and new woolen and silk articles.

4. Peacock feathers, and all small articles capable of conveying disease germs.

5. Flasks containing perfume and liquor carried as personal effects.

6. All kinds of rags not mechanically compressed and secured only with hoops.

7. Collections of raw wool, cotton, and jute not mechanically compressed and secured with hoops.

Articles coming under numbers 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 may be admitted after disinfection at the station of Doel.

The following-named articles are allowed transportation:

1. Raw wool mechanically compressed and put up in bales secured with hoops.

2. All rags mechanically compressed and put up in bales secured with hoops.

The sanitary officers may require the bales to be sprinkled superficially with some disinfecting solution before unloading.

Suspected or forbidden goods coming from a clean port are to be treated according to the statement made at their port of origin.

RUSSIA.—By imperial order of January 23 a commission for precautions against plague has been named. Three commissioners are appointed, with full powers, to act at the places designated by the commission. The customs department has notified customs officers to transmit any information received concerning plague directly to the commission at its rooms in the palace of His Highness Prince Alexander Petrowitsch, at St. Petersburg.

On receipt of news that any Hindoo has died in Kandahar of plague, a cordon of troops shall be formed on the frontier of Afghanistan, leaving only one point of ingress for travelers and goods at Tachtabasar, where a medical observation station shall also be established. Thorough observation of the Afghan-Bucharian frontier is also ordered.

The commission for the prevention of the introduction and spread of plague, at its session of January 24 and 28, confirmed the regulations of 1893 and 1894 for the protection of the seaboard from invasion by plague, and added the following-named measures:

1. Medical experts to be sent to India to study plague at its place of origin and strongest development.

2. The pilgrimage of Russian Mohammedans to Mecca and the holy places of the Shiite sect, also the pilgrimage of Christians to their sacred places, to be forbidden for this year.

3. The preparation of a sufficient quantity of plague serum to be ordered from Dr. Yersin.

4. The sending of certain persons, physicians, officers, and civil authorities to the

places designated by the commission as points of greatest danger to secure the carrying out of the measures prescribed by the commission.

5. All reliable information with regard to the spread of the plague epidemic to be published in the Government Gazette; also reports of the proceedings of the commission and the measures taken by it.

ROUMANIA.—Since February 4 the importation of soiled waste paper and old newspapers that have been handled is prohibited.

TURKEY.—At the session of the International Council of Health, February 9, it was resolved to institute stricter measures at the Persian Gulf ports. Work on certain buildings in process of construction at Faô shall be suspended until the results of the conference of Venice shall be known. The transportation of bodies from Persia to Nedjeff shall be prohibited. The ten days' quarantine for Indian and Persian arrivals at Basra was increased to fifteen days. The same quarantine measures were ordered for arrivals from Beloochistan.

SIAM.—According to advices of January 9, the Government has ordered medical inspection of all vessels arriving from Bombay. By order of the resident German minister, all vessels arriving under the German flag, from Bombay, are subject to this requirement, unless they have quarantined at some intermediate port.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—According to advices of January 12, steamers arriving from India are subject to medical inspection at the ports of Lamoo and Bombassa, and in case of plague having occurred on board, communication with the mainland is prohibited. In the case of vessels having a physician on board, medical inspection shall be replaced by formal and personal declaration of the physician.

#### YELLOW FEVER.

DANISH ANTILLES.—According to advices of February 9, quarantine of five days is again ordered for arrivals from the Island of Guadeloupe.

#### *Cholera and plague.*

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, February 14, 1897.]

#### PLAGUE.

BRITISH EAST INDIES.—According to advices of January 29 there is no diminution of the epidemic of plague. The epidemic has lately shown a disposition to diffuse itself in the interior of India. The natives are leaving Karachi in great numbers. In Poona the number of cases has lately increased considerably. Cases are reported from Agra and the Punjab. Calcutta remains free from plague.

Calcutta.—From October 10 to 16 there were 26 cholera deaths.

#### BARBADOS.

#### *Quarantine regulations against yellow fever.*

BARBADOS, March 1, 1897.

In consequence of the prevalence of yellow fever at Para, that place has been declared infected within the provisions of the quarantine act of this island. Quarantine is also in force here against Rio Janeiro,

Santos, Pernambuco, Curaçoa, and Martinique. The public health of this island is excellent.

Yours, etc.,

JAS. SANDERSON.  
*Clerk, Quarantine Board.*

BRAZIL.

*Yellow fever in Bahia during 1896.*

BAHIA, BRAZIL, *January 25, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of cases of yellow fever and deaths occurring therefrom during the year 1896, at this place :

Month.	Cases.	Deaths.	Month.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....	0	0	August.....	5	5
February.....	19	6	September.....	7	3
March.....	13	8	October.....	3	0
April.....	19	11	November.....	4	3
May.....	12	5	December.....	6	2
June.....	11	6			
July.....	5	2	Total .....	104	51

I can not get total deaths from other diseases.

I am, sir, etc.,

R. P. McDANIEL,  
*United States Consul.*

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,  
*Washington, D. C.*

CUBA.

*Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.*

Under date of March 13 the United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the two weeks ended March 11 there were in that city 10 deaths from yellow fever and 800 new cases of smallpox, with 83 deaths.

Under date of March 9 the United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended March 6 there were in that city no new cases and no deaths from yellow fever.

Under date of March 6 the United States sanitary inspector at Santiago reports that during the week ended March 6 there was 1 death from yellow fever.

Under date of March 8 the United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports that during the week ended March 6 there were 11 cases and 3 deaths from yellow fever.

HABANA, CUBA, *March 10, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there were during the twenty-eight days of February 1,371 deaths in this city, 43 of which were caused by yellow fever, 581 by smallpox, 35 by enteric fever, 24 by so-called pernicious fever, 3 by paludal fever, 66 by dysentery, 66 by enteritis, 2 by diphtheria, 5 by measles, 3 by glanders, 35 by pneumonia, and 89 by tuberculosis.

Very respectfully,

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



HABANA, CUBA, *March 13, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the number of deaths from smallpox during the past week has been one-third less than in the previous one. It is claimed, and doubtless with reason, that very much has been done for over a month past in the way of vaccination and revaccination. A small number of deaths from yellow fever continues to be reported among Spanish soldiers in the military hospitals.

*Mortuary report:* During the week ended March 11 there were 294 deaths in this city, 10 of which were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 30 new cases; 83 were caused by smallpox, with 800 new cases approximately; 5 were caused by enteric fever, 3 by pernicious fever, 2 by diphtheria, 12 by dysentery, 19 by enteritis, 4 by pneumonia, and 16 by tuberculosis. The 10 deaths during the week from yellow fever occurred among Spanish soldiers in the military hospitals, and 2 of the deaths from smallpox. All the remaining 81 deaths from smallpox were among civilians. The weather is beautiful and dry, but rather warm.

Very respectfully,

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

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *March 6, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that 60 deaths have been reported this week, of which 1 was from yellow fever, 12 from tuberculosis, 7 from remittent fever, 5 from pernicious fever, 24 from enteritis; the rest from common diseases. As I informed you before, we have no regular troops stationed here at present, all garrison duty being performed by native soldiers (volunteers), and that accounts for the lack of yellow-fever patients. Diarrhea is the prevailing disease at present and is owing to the want of water, the supply being inadequate to the wants of the population, as it is dealt by turn to the different districts into which the town is divided. Tuberculosis is also causing many deaths among the poorer classes. Anemia reigns supreme from the want of proper food. Beef is 30 and 40 cents a pound, beefsteak 60 and 75 cents, vegetables very scarce, and imported red beans and rice are the only available food for the general public.

Respectfully,

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

FRANCE.

*Quarantine measures against plague.*

FRENCH EMBASSY, *Washington, March 11, 1897.*

In connection with my communication of February 26 last, I have the honor to advise you of the new measures that have just been adopted by the Government of the Republic with a view to preventing the diffusion of the plague germs by the importation into France of objects shipped from countries already invaded by the scourge.

By a decree of February 9 the entry by the ports of the Mediterranean of merchandise coming directly or indirectly from an infected port is strictly prohibited. The merchandise, the admission of which into France is not prohibited by the decree of January 19 (mentioned in my last note), shall be allowed entry in the ports of the Atlantic Ocean and of the British Channel after having been submitted to disinfection.

According to the provisions of article 2 of the same decree passengers coming from ports known to be infected are not allowed to enter France except by Panillac, St. Nazaire, Havre, and Dunkirk; they shall undergo examination for a period of eight days in the first two ports and four days in the two other; their baggage will also be disinfected.

Accept, etc.,  
Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

PATENOTRE.

#### INDIA.

*Plague in Bombay—Remarks on the official summary of deaths and births in the city of Bombay for the week ended February 9, 1897.*

BOMBAY, February 12, 1897.

SIR: The total number of deaths reported has increased from 1,645 for the previous week to 1,911 this week, and the population has been further reduced in consequence of the exodus which still continues. Business of all kinds has gone from bad to worse, and the situation is very serious in all its aspects.

Population according to census of 1891.....	821, 764
Present population, for the purpose of this report, estimated at one-half the above .....	410, 882
Total number of deaths reported for the week.....	1, 911
Total number of deaths for corresponding week last year.....	514
Mean of the corresponding week previous five years .....	540
Allowing that one-half the population has left the city, the proportionate number of deaths based on the mean of the previous five years would be.....	270
Number of deaths last week that may be attributed to plague.....	1, 641
Average per day from plague.....	234
Number of deaths from plague officially reported for week.....	745
Average per day.....	107
Probable average number of deaths per day from plague reported as having died of other diseases.....	127
Total per day.....	234
Officially reported death rate for last week per 1,000.....	119. 65
Officially reported death rate for corresponding week last year.....	30. 94
Mean number of deaths reported for corresponding week previous five years...	32. 65
Actual death rate per 1,000 last week, based on one-half population as per last census .....	239. 30
Number of births reported last week.....	98
Number of births reported for corresponding week last year.....	266
Mean number of births reported for corresponding week previous five years...	294

S. COMFORT,  
United States Consul.

#### JAPAN.

*Smallpox at Hiogo and Osaka.*

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 the 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 ken 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 have 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, etc.,

JAMES F. CONNELLY,  
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

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

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

*Infectious diseases in 1896.*

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *February 15, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith a preliminary report of infectious disease in Japan during 1896, which, though incomplete in some respects, affords, on the whole, a fair idea of the sanitary conditions of the past year.

With the exception of some seventy cases of cholera, most of which occurred in the neighborhood of Tokyo and Yokohama, and nearly half in the month of January, no infectious disease of importance was reported until May, when began a severe and widespread epidemic of relapsing fever. This, a new disease in Japan, was undoubtedly imported from the seat of the late war in Manchuria. The outbreak continued until September, and the mortality was for this disease, at least in certain districts, very great; although, as the Government has not as yet furnished any statistical reports on the subject, I am unable to give any details with regard to it. The regulations for dealing with the better known infectious diseases were quickly applied in the case of relapsing fever, and, apparently, with beneficial results.

In June, smallpox of an exceptionally virulent and fatal type appeared in the ken of Hiogo, the occurrence of this disease in summer being hitherto almost unknown in this country. The unusual mortality of the malady, in the prefecture named, may, perhaps, have been due to the exceedingly bad sanitary condition of the district, resulting from extensive floods early in the year; the people being in abject poverty, badly fed, crowded in such houses as were not destroyed, and all drainage of the soil, natural or artificial, seriously disturbed. Variola remained almost strictly localized in Hiogo Ken

until the beginning of cold weather, when it broke out in the cities of Tokyo and Osaka violently, and, more or less, excepting a few provinces only, throughout the whole country. The epidemic is still in progress, and is the most severe that has been known for many years. It is my opinion that the present revival of smallpox is chiefly to be ascribed to a deterioration of the virus used for vaccination during late years under a mistaken system, which transferred the vaccine establishments from the sanitary department of the Government to private hands, an error now repaired.

In August began a very severe and general epidemic of the dysentery which has for some years occurred annually to a greater or less extent. This continuing during the months of August, September, October, and November, only entirely disappeared at the end of the year, after spreading over nearly the whole empire and causing the death of some 18,000 people.

Plague, to an unknown but probably rather limited extent, was present in Formosa throughout the summer and autumn, and its importation to Japan proper, either from that island or from China, was only prevented by a most rigorous employment of sanitary precautions.

The deaths from infectious diseases during 1896 have not been reported with invariable regularity, as regards certain localities. I am, however, from all the material at my disposal, enabled to give the approximate death rate for the three diseases of which returns exist, as follows. Cholera, 42.2 per cent; dysentery, 26.7 per cent; smallpox, 45 per cent.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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

[Inclosure.]

*Preliminary report of infectious diseases in Japan during 1896.*

Cholera—cases, 344; deaths, 92. Dysentery—cases, 68,368; deaths, 17,921. Smallpox—cases, 5,537; deaths, 1,824.

*Infectious diseases in districts of principal ports, June to December, 1896.*

Places.	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Smallpox.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Tokyo.....	166	(*)	1,293	(*)	1,484	(*)
Kanagawa Ken.....	29	19	1,019	220	82	10
Hiogo Ken.....	3	(*)	1,796	522	1,214	721
Nagasaki Ken.....	1	1	274	74	8	3

\* No report.

JAPAN.

*Report of infectious diseases.*

YOKOHAMA, February 24, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith my regular report of infectious diseases in Japan for period February 5 to February 22, inclusive.

I regret to say that the returns show that the smallpox epidemic as regards the country at large is still increasing and invading new terri-

tory. On the other hand there is a decided diminution in the daily number of cases in the ports of Kobe and Yokohama, which more immediately concern us. This is shown for the latter place in the accompanying special report.

I would call your attention to the occurrence of 2 cases of plague in Formosa. There is much reason to fear that this disease is lying perdu in the island, where all conditions highly favor its development, ready to break out epidemically with the return of warmer weather. Should such outbreak occur the Japanese, all things considered, will be very fortunate if they succeed in barring its entrance to the ports of Japan proper.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,**  
*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Report of smallpox in Japan from February 5 to February 22, 1897.*

Locality.	Smallpox.		Locality.	Smallpox.	
	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.
Kioto Fu.....	85	24	Nagano Ken.....	42	4
Osaka Fu.....	2,331	972	Nagasaki Ken.....	4	3
Tokyo Fu.....	1,741	250	Nara Ken.....	34	10
Aichi Ken.....	26	1	Niigata Ken.....		
Akita Ken.....			Oita Ken.....	63	16
Awomori Ken.....	3	1	Okayama Ken.....	127	19
Chiba Ken.....	564	102	Okinawa Ken.....	30	21
Fukui Ken.....	31	8	Saga Ken.....	13	3
Fukuoka Ken.....	166	58	Saitama Ken.....	799	136
Fukushima Ken.....	39	4	Shizuoka Ken.....	45	12
Gifu Ken.....	14	3	Shiga Ken.....	25	7
Gumma Ken.....	20	3	Shimane Ken.....	1	1
Hiogo Ken.....	179	69	Tochigi Ken.....		
Hiroshima Ken.....	60	24	Tokushima Ken.....	89	35
Ibaraki Ken.....	288	49	Tottori Ken.....	12	2
Ishikawa Ken.....	6	1	Toyama Ken.....	45	8
Iwate Ken.....	2	2	Wakayama Ken.....		
Kagawa Ken.....	18	7	Yamagata Ken.....	2	
Kagoshima Ken.....	17	4	Yamaguchi Ken.....	50	5
Kanagawa Ken (Yokohama).....	254	63	Yamanashi Ken.....	29	1
Kochi Ken.....	60	8	Yehime Ken.....	30	5
Kumamoto Ken.....	2	3	The Hokkaido.....	34	17
Miyagi Ken.....	187	50	Taiwan (Formosa).....		
Miyazaki Ken.....	45	3			
Miye Ken.....	58	12	Totals.....	8,676	2,026

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

[Inclosure No. 2.]

*Report of smallpox in Yokohama and suburbs, February 5 to February 22, 1897.*

Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
February 5.....	16	3	February 15.....	38	6
February 6.....	18	1	February 16.....	15	2
February 7.....	17	1	February 17.....	10	6
February 8.....	19	2	February 18.....	16	3
February 9.....	13	11	February 19.....	8	4
February 10.....	10	2	February 20.....	3	1
February 11.....	12	1	February 21.....	3	1
February 12.....	34	9	February 22.....	8	6
February 13.....	8	2			
February 14.....	6	2	Totals.....	254	63

## MEXICO.

*Investigation of suspected yellow fever on Pacific coast.*

MEXICAN LEGATION,  
Washington, February 17, 1897.

MR. SECRETARY: I have the honor to inform you that the Mexican board of health, having seen in the weekly publications issued by the Marine-Hospital Service of the United States the report that yellow fever prevailed at several places along the Pacific coast of Mexico, which information was communicated by the United States consuls at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Culiacan, appointed a commission of experts to examine the suspected cases which had occurred at Chilpancingo, and from the report prepared by Dr. Demetrio Mejia, one of the commissioners as above, it appears that the cases inquired into were not yellow fever.

Therefore the Government of Mexico recommends me to forward you the subjoined copy of the report presented on the 13th of December, 1896, by the said Dr. Mejia, for the information of the Marine-Hospital Service.

Be pleased to accept, Mr. Secretary, the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

MEXICO, December 13, 1896.

SIR: I beg you to be kind enough to inform the president and the members constituting your honorable board that yesterday, the 12th of December, I reached this city via F. C. I. O., having carried to completion the delicate commission with which your board intrusted me.

Permit me to briefly report herewith to your board the result of the commission which took me to the city of Chilpancingo de los Bravos.

It was clearly evident that the sickness prevailing in that city, which from August last to the present time has had the appearance of an epidemic, is a paludal manifestation which can be classified with certainty under the name of "remittent bilious fever," showing clearly two clinical stages—the one mild, the other serious—the mild form being very common, since numerous cases prevail even to the present time; the serious form, fortunately, in a very much less degree. In order to make the truth of the diagnosis clearer, there are observed among the mild forms typical cases—classically typical—of the commonest forms of paludism, which are daily and third-day intermittent, and also others of a truly remittent mild form, which yield to the influence of quinine in a few days, but which does not prevent those who have suffered from the disease from having renewed attacks, the disease being then liable to reappear in serious form even when it may have existed for a month or more, in one or another form, in the same individual.

This fact which we have conscientiously verified in the city, acquires great importance from being used as a factor in the establishment of truth; and I may direct attention to it because it is well known that yellow fever never attacks an individual a second time; the sick ones may relapse, while convalescent, and suffer a repetition of the illness which is but a relapse; but, the convalescence ended, a new attack is never seen. I am certain there is not on record a single case of that kind in science; but, even though some one might cite such an instance, I should venture to doubt it because of the testimony of the most distinguished Mexican physicians who became old in the practice of medicine at one of the most noted places for yellow fever in the world, viz, the port of Vera Cruz; and these physicians to whom I refer are Drs. Mendizabel, Heras, Hanemann, Garmendia, Pombo, etc. My own observation on the many trips which I have made to Vera Cruz has led me to the same conclusion.

By themselves, the mild forms are so readily distinguished there is no reason for any confusion. The serious forms which, as already stated, are fortunately comparatively few, show symptoms of some confusion, except upon careful comparison with yellow

fever. This is not strange when we read, by an author of note, the following observation: "Remittent and continuous fever is an affection particularly common to the tropical zone, and is not observed in the temperate, except in violent attacks of malaria. Sometimes intermittent fever is transformed insensibly to remittent, or even to continuous. The predominating symptoms are ordinarily gastric troubles and swelling (enlargement) of the spleen, sometimes also of the liver. At others icteric disturbances, with vomiting hemorrhages, are so pronounced and noticeable that one might believe it yellow fever. Again there are symptoms of dysentery, which are in the first period, or also a state of typhus." (Dr. Hermann Eichhorts, *Traite de Pathologie interne et de Therapeutique*, etc., last edition, in which are found described or named already the hematozoa of Laveran.)

It is exactly this which has prevailed in Chilpancingo city, which by our own observation and with an excellent barometer we have found at the height of 1,259 meters above the level of the sea, the observation being taken in the principal plaza of the city.

These serious forms, as I have said, frequently exhibit among their symptoms the vomiting of blood, dregs of coffee, similar to yellow fever cases; but in all those examined by us the vomiting was essentially bilious, of a thick, colloidal bile, since it adhered to the side of the vessel in which it was contained; most frequently, perhaps, mixed with red blood, but on other less frequent occasions exhibiting an appearance of the sediment of coffee; but always, without fail, containing bile in more or less quantity.

Another point of analogy with yellow fever might be found in the anuria, and in the presence of a proportionate small amount of albumin in the urine. Nevertheless, even from cases bearing more of a resemblance to the fever cited, the real symptom, rightly valued, of the swelling of the spleen never failed, as also pain in the bones, especially of the last cervical and principal dorsal vertebrae. Pale earthy hue resembling the sub-icteric at times very appreciable. Common duration of fatal cases from two to four days. At the autopsy it was not possible to find an appreciable hepatic lesion, such as is found in yellow fever, nor any sign of fatty degeneration. The spleen, on the contrary, even in the less noticeable cases, never ceased to exhibit a sensible increase in its weight and size, as also a steel-gray coloration. (Autopsy undertaken by the official delegate of the board, Dr. Iglesias, before Drs. Urrutia, Viramontes, and Sr. Luis Galan, director of the hospital.)

In the numerous clinical observations which we collected, making a careful percussion of the spleen, as already shown, it was invariably found with decided increase of size. As may be judged by the above explanation on the clinical observation for exhibiting in the clearest manner the paludic nature of the trouble, we could have concluded our work with this result, but we did not wish to pass over the bacteriologic proof, because that being admitted without controversy throughout the scientific world it should crown our work with its presence, stamping with the most complete veracity and confirmation the judgment emitted, that the disease now prevailing in Chilpancingo is an epidemic of malaria.

From the moment in which, thanks to the activity and efficacy of your board, we had at our disposal the magnificent Reichert microscope, No. 13,431, Dr. Don Antonio Loeza, a skillful physician through having studied many years with Dr. Terres on paludal bacteriologic questions, assisted by Dr. Don Profrío Beristain and accompanied by Dr. Iglesias, passed from house to house to observe the sick, having requested that a complete list of the persons attacked be prepared, a list which the prefect or civil chief arranged, according to the directions of Dr. Aureliano Urrutia and of Sr. Luis Galan, director of the hospital. There were observed from Sunday afternoon and all day Monday, the 7th, to the present, 14 persons, 4 with the serious form, of such a grave character that 2 of them died some hours later. In this group of observations 13 exhibited the *plasmodium malariae*.

Dr. Loeza had me observe on the field of the microscope the various preparations, noting at once that in one of these the hematozoon was lacking, although it was perceptible in the rest. Inquiring the reason of that exception, we found out that the individual to whom the blood belonged, was an alcoholic diarrheic, with pulmonary trouble, who figured in the list of the persons suffering from the epidemic, perhaps through an unintentional error of the physician who handed the note to the prefect. That fact was in every way sufficiently conclusive as contrary proof. It was no less due to the circumstance that the person who, though intelligent, is absolutely ignorant of medicine, had observed the microscopic preparations. Said person described in untechnical terms the observation, saying that: "Among many round bodies resembling beans floating in a clear liquid, I observed some little transparent globes with blackish points, some movable, others immovable, in their interior parts; and they resembled small granulations of black dust."

This person was the priest, Don. José Hernandez, who arrived casually to confess one

of the sick. Yet in the afternoon and the day following it was possible to take new observations always with the same result.

I must state that even when the greater part of the observed sick had been treated with quinine, this was administered in insufficient doses, a fact which compares perfectly with the persistency of the parasite, furnishing at the same time the most important technical indication to increase the dose, since 2 grams are not sufficient in serious cases to overcome the disease. Speaking with learned doctors of the Island of Cuba, they directed my attention to the fact that on several occasions they have observed similar epidemics of malaria, for which quinine in doses of one or two grams was insufficient, it being necessary, in order to overcome the disease, to increase the quantity to 6 and 8 grams, introducing a large part of the quinine in the subcutaneous way. As is seen, the matter was fully determined with clinical proofs, by post-mortem observation, or autopsy; but finally and principally by bacteriologic proofs.

On several occasions I talked with Dr. Urrutia, informing him of the above results. On Tuesday, the 4th of the present month, at noon, I saw him for the last time. I persisted in my explanation of the clearness of the observations as evidence; besides, he was summoned expressly in order that he might see the microscopic preparations. No proof was lacking, even for the most exacting; nevertheless, I have to state that on the same day the prefect showed me two death certificates, signed by Dr. Urrutia, in which is set forth as cause of death the disease of yellow fever.

Our commission was, nevertheless, concluded. We had fulfilled our duty. Notwithstanding this, we did not wish to leave unstudied the reason or cause of the existing epidemic. With that object in view and distributing the work, we visited the hospital, the slaughterhouse, the pantheon, the jail, the market, and many of the houses of the city. One by one the reservoirs of water which supply the inhabitants were examined. These reservoirs are small wells or artificial, open depositories at a very short distance from the river (a meter or a meter and a half). Their depth is not more than 50 centimeters. We are careful to set forth in the report the great importance of these depositories in the spreading of the present epidemic since they constitute from the bad quality of the water one of the principal existing causes of the prevailing epidemic. We obtained facts from the oldest and most reputable citizens in regard to epidemics which had existed before. We arranged mortality statistics for five years, tracing the corresponding curve and separating with colored lines the mortality of the men from that of the women. With all these data, and with the meteorologic history of the present year, we believe we have found sufficient facts to disclose the cause of the existing epidemic. Of all this I will give a detailed account in the report which I intend to submit to your board, requesting you to concede to me a few days to complete it since the accumulation of such varied information, as also its arrangement, required all our time, it not being possible while yet in the city of Chilpancingo to conclude it. I collected suitable documents, notes, and observations to finish it in this city.

We had already defined briefly the disease and its cause as known to our judgment. It was still necessary to indicate some hygienic measures, the most essential at least. To such end, together with the official delegate of the board, Dr. Iglesias and our companions, Drs. Beristain and Loaeza, who, on my account, kindly followed me to that city, we meditated and discussed, as I stated before, the most practicable measures, and from this we determined upon a short series of sanitary measures, already arranged, which we made known to the physicians and persons who act in such capacity in the city of Chilpancingo, pointing out to them clearly that we would not order said measures printed unless each might possess at will, freely, the ability to add, suppress, or modify all that might be judged best. Thus we joined with Drs. Leopoldo Viarmontes, Aureliano, Urrutia, Mr. Louis Galan, and Mr. Galan Morlet.

Careful discussion was given to the consideration of each of the measures and, this ended, all the persons above named expressed perfect agreement, not considering it necessary to shorten, add to, or modify any of our statements.

Therefore we met at the State government printing office, and of the proof sheets some copies were secured which we forwarded at once to Chilapa to Governor Don Antonio Mercenario, impressing upon him the importance of putting into effect as soon as possible the measures suggested. \* \* \*

Concluding, the commission was occupied with and believes it has reached results in the following three points:

1. Differential diagnosis of the disease prevailing in Chilpancingo, with an epidemic appearance.
2. Causes which originated said epidemic.
3. Hygienic measures which must be taken to prevent the spreading of the disease and to extinguish it, and to avoid in future, as far as possible, a repetition of this and other epidemics. \* \* \*

Professor Dr. DEMETRIO MEJIA.

To the SECRETARY OF THE SUPERIOR BOARD OF HEALTH.



## STATISTICAL REPORTS.

**AUSTRALIA—*Sydney*.**—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 408,500. Total deaths, 574, including enteric fever, 16; scarlet fever, 1, and diphtheria, 4.

**BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.**—Two weeks ended February 26, 1897. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths.

***Governors Harbor*.**—Two weeks ended February 27, 1897. Estimated population, 1,500. One death. No death from contagious disease.

***Green Turtle Cay—Abaco*.**—Two weeks ended February 25, 1897. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths.

**BERMUDA.**—Week ended February 26, 1897. Estimated population, 15,013. No deaths.

**CHILE—*Antofagasta*.**—Month of January, 1897. Estimated population, 14,000. Total deaths, 50, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4, and enteric fever, 1.

***Valparaiso*.**—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 122,447. Total deaths, 471. Deaths from contagious diseases not reported.

**FRANCE—*Nice*.**—Month of January, 1897. Estimated population, 108,227. Total deaths, 249, including phthisis pulmonalis, 25; enteric fever, 2; diphtheria and croup, 2; measles, 20, and whooping cough, 2.

**GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.**—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended February 27 correspond to an annual rate of 19.4 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,992,524. The highest rate was recorded in Norwich, viz, 24.1, and the lowest in Huddersfield, viz, 12.8 a thousand.

***London*.**—One thousand six hundred and twenty-seven deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 1; measles, 14; scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria, 62; whooping cough, 42; enteric fever, 10, and diarrhea and dysentery, 17. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 19.0 a thousand. In greater London 2,061 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.1 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 7 from diphtheria, 5 from measles, 20 from whooping cough, and 3 from scarlet fever.

***Ireland*.**—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended February 27 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 31.5 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Queenstown, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Newtownards, viz, 51.0 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 252 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 3; scarlet fever, 2; measles, 34; whooping cough, 12; and 2 from enteric fever.

***Scotland*.**—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended February 20 correspond to an annual rate of 25.5 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,549,907. The lowest mortality was recorded in Edinburgh, viz, 19.9, and the highest in Perth, viz,

30.7 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 761, including scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 2; measles, 42, and whooping cough, 45.

The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended February 27 correspond to an annual rate of 25.4 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,549,907. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 12.4, and the highest in Perth, viz, 30.7 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 756, including smallpox, 1; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 5; measles, 30, and whooping cough, 32.

SYRIA—*Alexandretta*.—Month of January, 1897. Estimated population, 5,500. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from enteric fever.

*Aleppo*.—Month of January, 1897. Estimated population, 105,653. Total number of deaths not reported. Three deaths from smallpox.

WEST INDIES—*St. Thomas*.—Year of 1896. Estimated population, 12,019. Total deaths, 352, including 56 from phthisis pulmonalis, and 1 from leprosy.

## 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. 20.....	112, 188	31								1	1
Alexandria.....	Feb. 11.....	231, 396	158					1		1	1	
Amherstburg.....	Mar. 6.....	2, 300	3									
Amsterdam.....	Feb. 27.....	494, 365	161							2		5
Antofagasta.....	Jan. 31.....	14, 000	10					1				3
Belfast.....	Feb. 20.....	277, 354					1				1	2
Do.....	Feb. 27.....	277, 354	13					6	1	1	3	1
Belleville.....	Mar. 7.....	10, 459	4									
Belize.....	Mar. 5.....	13, 000	5									
Bergen.....	Feb. 10.....	57, 800	32							1	1	
Do.....	Feb. 17.....	57, 800	20						1		2	
Birmingham.....	Feb. 20.....	505, 772	204					1	2	1	1	1
Do.....	Feb. 27.....	505, 772	183					5	2	4	3	14
Bluefields.....	do.....	3, 000	1									
Bologne.....	Feb. 20.....	148, 224	78							1		
Bombay.....	Feb. 9.....	821, 764	1, 911			2		1			16	
Bradford.....	Feb. 20.....	221, 610	82					1			8	1
Do.....	Feb. 27.....	221, 610	73							1	8	1
Bristol.....	Feb. 20.....	232, 242	78							2		5
Do.....	Feb. 27.....	232, 242	103						2			7
Brussels.....	Feb. 20.....	507, 985	182							1		
Budapest.....	Feb. 19.....	560, 000					2		4	5	3	
Cairo.....	Feb. 11.....	374, 838	355				1	2		1		
Calcutta.....	Jan. 30.....	681, 560	434	32		2					3	2
Callao.....	Jan. 31.....	25, 000	26			1						
Do.....	Feb. 7.....	25, 000	18			22	2	7			3	
Cardenas.....	Feb. 27.....	23, 517	90									
Cardiff.....	Feb. 13.....	170, 063	41							1	1	1
Do.....	Feb. 20.....	170, 063	54							2	3	1
Do.....	Feb. 27.....	170, 063	46							1	1	1
Catania.....	Feb. 23.....	120, 000	73									
Champerico.....	Feb. 7.....	931	0									
Chatham.....	Mar. 8.....	9, 052	1									
Christiania.....	Feb. 20.....	182, 856	54					1				3
Do.....	Feb. 27.....	182, 856	77						1	2		1
Cienfuegos.....	Feb. 28.....	24, 030	29			1				1		
Do.....	Mar. 7.....	24, 030	27			1						
Cognac.....	Feb. 20.....	21, 000	8									
Cologne.....	do.....	331, 884	115							4		1
Copenhagen.....	do.....	333, 714	141					1		2	2	2
Dresden.....	do.....	348, 400	123						1	3		4
Dublin.....	do.....	350, 000	291				2	3	5	1	43	16
Do.....	Feb. 27.....	350, 000	252					2	2	3	34	12
Dundee.....	Feb. 20.....	163, 090	68									
Dusseldorf.....	do.....	183, 579	61									
Edinburgh.....	do.....	292, 364	112						1	2	2	8
Do.....	Feb. 27.....	292, 364	142						1	1	5	4
Erzeroum.....	Feb. 6.....	60, 000				1						
Do.....	Feb. 13.....	60, 000				1						
Flushing.....	Feb. 27.....	17, 193	3									
Frankfort on the Main.....	Feb. 20.....	236, 000	81									2
Do.....	Feb. 27.....	236, 000	76									
Genoa.....	Feb. 21.....	211, 770	128			1				2	3	
Ghent.....	Feb. 27.....	159, 218	60									1
Gibraltar.....	Feb. 21.....	25, 800	18									
Do.....	Feb. 28.....	25, 800	9									
Girgenti.....	Feb. 20.....	24, 428	14									
Glasgow.....	do.....	714, 919	404					3	2	1	38	33
Do.....	Feb. 27.....	714, 919	395						4	2	24	19
Gothenburg.....	Feb. 13.....	115, 896	61					1				
Guayaquil.....	Feb. 12.....	50, 000	105			1			1	3		12
Do.....	Feb. 27.....	50, 000	101									
Halifax.....	Mar. 6.....	38, 700	19									
Hamburg.....	Feb. 27.....	641, 780	225							2		
Kingston.....	Mar. 5.....	18, 037	12									
Do.....	Mar. 12.....	18, 037	7									
Leeds.....	Feb. 27.....	402, 449	163					3	2		3	2
Leghorn.....	Feb. 20.....	103, 755	43							1		
Do.....	Feb. 27.....	103, 755	45									
Leith.....	Feb. 20.....	75, 186	34									
Do.....	Feb. 27.....	75, 186	18			1						
Licata.....	Feb. 20.....	20, 000	14				1	1				
Liege.....	Feb. 27.....	163, 107	39									
Liverpool.....	Feb. 20.....	644, 129	291				1	2	6	1	5	3
Do.....	Feb. 27.....	644, 129	295					1	1	1	3	7

## 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.
Livingston.....	Feb. 27.....	2,000	1								
London, Canada.....	Mar. 7.....	34,855	13							1	
London, England.....	Feb. 20.....	6,291,677	1,969		1				14	48	9
Do.....	Feb. 27.....	6,291,677	2,061		1			13	13	69	19
Madras.....	Feb. 5.....	452,518	324	3		4					16
Madrid.....	Feb. 24.....	482,816	330		4		10		1	4	3
Manchester.....	Feb. 20.....	536,426	222				1	3	1		1
Do.....	Feb. 27.....	536,426	213				1	1	1		4
Maracaibo.....	Feb. 20.....	50,000	10								
Matamoras.....	Mar. 5.....	12,000	6								
Matanzas.....	Feb. 24.....	62,000	94	1				2			10
Montecristi, Dominican Re- public.....	Mar. 6.....	3,000	0								
Montevideo.....	Jan. 30.....	245,973	65					1			
Moscow.....	Feb. 20.....	800,000	570		1	2			15	8	12
Munich.....	do.....	418,000	194						1	3	6
Newcastle on Tyne.....	do.....	212,223	88								3
Do.....	Feb. 27.....	212,223	79								3
Nuremberg.....	Feb. 13.....	170,932	68							1	11
Odessa.....	Feb. 20.....	353,000	174			9		1	7	2	
Palermo.....	do.....	273,000	125							3	
Para.....	Feb. 13.....	140,000	39		7						
Do.....	Feb. 20.....	140,000	41		5						
Do.....	Feb. 27.....	140,000	39		6						
Paris.....	Feb. 20.....	2,511,953	909		1		1	1	5	16	6
Plymouth.....	Feb. 27.....	89,686	40					1		1	9
Port Antonio.....	Feb. 20.....	(*)	1						1		
Prague.....	do.....	197,634	140						2		2
Puerto Barrios.....	Feb. 27.....	(*)	1								4
Puerto Cortes.....	Mar. 2.....	1,876	0								
Quebec.....	Mar. 6.....	70,000							4	2	
Queenstown.....	Feb. 20.....	15,000	3								
Do.....	Feb. 27.....	15,000	3								
Rheims.....	Feb. 20.....	108,943	52					1			1
Do.....	Feb. 27.....	108,943	39								
Rio Grande do Sul.....	Jan. 2.....	20,000	12								
Do.....	Jan. 9.....	20,000	8		1						
Do.....	Jan. 16.....	20,000	10								
Do.....	Jan. 23.....	20,000	12		1						
Do.....	Jan. 30.....	20,000	9		1						
Rome.....	Jan. 23.....	476,917	173					1			1
Do.....	Jan. 30.....	476,917	182					3			1
Rotterdam.....	Feb. 21.....	286,104	106						4		
Sagua la Grande.....	Feb. 27.....	17,537	27		2						
St. Georges.....	do.....	2,150	1								
St. Petersburg.....	Feb. 20.....	1,013,000	619		2		14	33	24	24	2
St. Stephens.....	Mar. 6.....	3,000	3								
St. Thomas.....	Feb. 19.....	12,019	14								
Sanchez.....	Feb. 27.....	1,000	0								
San Pedro.....	do.....	3,800	0								
Sheffield.....	do.....	351,615	130					2	4	2	1
Southampton.....	Feb. 6.....	98,002	37							1	1
Do.....	Feb. 13.....	98,002	48						1		3
Do.....	Feb. 20.....	98,002	35								5
Do.....	Feb. 27.....	98,002	21					1			1
South Shields.....	Feb. 6.....	95,798	34							1	
Do.....	Feb. 13.....	95,798	21						4		
Stockholm.....	Feb. 20.....	267,100	81					1			
Stuttgart.....	Feb. 25.....	158,378	50								
Tegucigalpa.....	Feb. 20.....	12,000	5								
Trapani.....	do.....	43,095	15								
Venice.....	do.....	163,960	65					2			
Vera Cruz.....	Mar. 4.....	30,000	21								
Warsaw.....	Feb. 13.....	553,643	275		3		3	9			4
Do.....	Feb. 20.....	553,643	245		4	1		5	5		2
Yarmouth.....	do.....	6,500	1								
Zurich.....	Feb. 20.....	153,000	46						1	1	1

\* Population not reported.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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