

# 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., APRIL 16, 1897.

No. 16.

## UNITED STATES.

### *Smallpox in Pennsylvania.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 6, 1897.

SIR: It becomes my duty to inform you that 1 case of smallpox exists at Drifton, in the county of Luzerne, in this State, in the person of Frease Hoffman, aged 18 years. Patient came home from New York Hospital about two weeks ago, where he had been operated upon for appendicitis. Quarantine has been enforced and vaccination of those exposed.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN LEE, M. D.,  
Secretary State Board of Health.

*Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1896, to April 16, 1897.\**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Mobile.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 26....	2	.....	
	Mar. 28.....	1	.....	
Union Springs.....	Mar. 21.....	.....	1	
Connecticut:				
New Haven.....	Feb. 17.....	1	.....	
Florida:				
Pensacola.....	Jan. 19-Feb. 20....	13	.....	
	Feb. 28-Mar. 6....	1	.....	
	Mar. 27-Apr. 3....	3	.....	Varioloid.
Escambia County (not including Pensacola).....	Dec. 2-Jan. 19....	18	.....	
Illinois:				
Chicago.....	Mar. 25.....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported ; brought from Mexico.
	Mar. 27-Apr. 3....	.....	1	
Indiana:				
Greenwood.....	Feb. 12.....	1	.....	
Michigan:				
Blissfield Township.....	Mar. 27-Apr. 3....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
Pennsylvania:				
Drifton.....	Apr. 6.....	1	.....	
Washington:				
Tacoma.....	Feb. 6.....	1	.....	
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 April 10, 1897.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of Boston, April 10, 1897.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 10, 1897;  
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Apr. 4	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	226
Apr. 5	Steamship Victorian.....	Liverpool, England.....	3
Apr. 6	Steamship Barnstable.....	Jamaica.....	2
Apr. 8	Steamship Bonavista.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	82
Do.....	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	182
Apr. 9	Steamship Lincluden.....	Great River, Nicaragua.....	2
Do.....	Steamship Columbian.....	London, England.....	2
	Total.....		499

THOMAS F. DELHANTY,  
*U. S. Commissioner of Immigration.**Report of immigration at New York for the week ended April 10, 1897.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of New York, April 12, 1897.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 10, 1897;  
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Apr. 4	Steamship Paris.....	Southampton.....	188
Do.....	Steamship Alsatia.....	Naples.....	353
Do.....	Steamship Fürst Bismarck.....	Naples and Gibraltar.....	885
Do.....	Steamship Galileo.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	5
Apr. 5	Steamship La Bretagne.....	Havre.....	404
Do.....	Steamship Pennsylvania.....	Hamburg.....	799
Apr. 6	Steamship Furnessia.....	Glasgow.....	158
Apr. 7	Steamship Friesland.....	Antwerp.....	229
Do.....	Steamship Amsterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	219
Apr. 8	Steamship State of Nebraska.....	Glasgow.....	36
Apr. 9	Steamship Havel.....	Bremen.....	285
Do.....	Steamship Germanic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	374
Do.....	Steamship Zaandam.....	Amsterdam.....	98
Do.....	Steamship Donna Maria.....	Lisbon and The Azores.....	320
Apr. 10	Steamship Georgia.....	Stettin.....	128
	Total.....		4,481

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

*Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended April 10, 1897.***OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,**  
*Port of Philadelphia, April 10, 1897.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 10, 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>
Apr. 3	Steamship Switzerland.....	Antwerp.....	96
Apr. 4	Steamship Arabia.....	Hamburg.....	76
Do....	Steamship Aachen.....	Bremen.....	160
Apr. 5	Steamship Ethelwold.....	Jamaica.....	1
Apr. 7	Steamship Rhymland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	129
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>462</b>

**J. L. HUGHES,**  
*Acting U. S. Commissioner of Immigration.*

## QUARANTINE REPORTS.

## National quarantine and inspection 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.....	Apr. 3	Am. bkn. St. Lucie * Sp. ss. Guido.....	Mar. 18 Apr. 1	Port Natal via Barbados. Habana via Trinidad.	Brunswick.... do.....	Disinfected and held..... do.....	Mar. 29		4
Delaware Breakwater, Del.....	Apr. 10	Br. bkn. Effendi..... Br. bk. Craigend.....	Apr. 3 Apr. 8	Rio..... Cape Town.....	Philadelphia..... Philadelphia.....	Held for disinfection..... Held for observation.....	Apr. 9	1 death at sea, acute enteritis.	4
Eureka, Cal.....	Mar. 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	1
Gray's Harbor, Wash.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	4
Gulf Ship Island, Miss.....	Apr. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	5
Newbern, N. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	31
Port Townsend, Wash.....	Mar. 27	.....	.....	.....	Philadelphia.....	Vessel and crew disinfectd.	.....	9 cases smallpox sent to Breakwater, and 13 crew removed for observation.	20
Reedy Island, Del.....	Apr. 3	Br. ss. Delaware *.....	Mar. 26	London.....	Philadelphia.....	.....	.....	.....	4
San Diego, Cal.....	Apr. 10	.....	.....	.....	San Francisco	Steerage passengers disinfectd.	Mar. 31	.....	12
San Francisco, Cal.....	Apr. 3	Am. ss. City of Rio de Janeiro.	Mar. 30	Hongkong.....	Savannah.....	Disinfected and held.....	Mar. 29	.....	2
South Atlantic, Black-beard Island, Ga.	do.....	Sw. bk. Otogo *.....	Mar. 11	Rio.....	Waiting orders.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tortugas, Key West, Fla.	Mar. 27	Nor. bk. Rosenberg *..... Am. sc. Marjory Brown. Am. sc. Lizzie Heyer. Sw. bk. Familien Nor. bk. Homewood *.....	Mar. 23 Mar. 29 do..... Mar. 8 Mar. 31	do..... Habana..... do..... Rio..... do.....	Savannah..... Darien..... Savannah..... Pensacola.....	Held for disinfection..... do..... do..... Disinfected and held.....	Apr. 3 ..... ..... Mar. 25	1 case beriberi after arrival.	.....
Washington, N. C.....	Apr. 3	Nor. ss. Laurelwood.....	Mar. 25	Habana.....	Charlotte Harbor.	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....

\* Previously reported.



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

• CALIFORNIA—*Sacramento*.—Month of March, 1897. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 44, including phthisis pulmonalis, 6; diphtheria, 1, and measles, 1.

FLORIDA—*Pensacola*.—Month of March, 1897. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 20, including 1 from enteric fever.

*Tampa*.—Month of March, 1897. Estimated population, 26,000. Total deaths, 25, including 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

INDIANA—*Evansville*.—Month of January, 1897. Estimated population, 65,000. Total deaths, 79, including phthisis pulmonalis, 8; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria 2, and measles, 2.

Month of February, 1897. Total deaths, 67, including phthisis pulmonalis, 6; measles 2, and whooping cough, 3.

Month of March, 1897. Total deaths, 62, including phthisis pulmonalis, 6; enteric fever, 1, and diphtheria, 1.

KENTUCKY—*Louisville*.—Month of March, 1897. Estimated population, 215,572. Total deaths, 329, including phthisis pulmonalis, 62; enteric fever, 5; diphtheria, 1; croup, 2, and whooping cough, 2.

LOUISIANA—*Shreveport*.—Month of March, 1897. Estimated population—white, 7,500; colored, 7,500; total, 15,000. Deaths—white, 4; colored, 11, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3, and enteric fever, 1.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Newton*.—Month of March, 1897. Estimated population, 27,590. Total deaths, 36, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3, and diphtheria, 1.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended April 3, 1897. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 59 observers indicate that intermittent fever and erysipelas increased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present during the week at 161 places, measles at 76, diphtheria at 30, scarlet fever at 5, enteric fever at 13, whooping cough at 7, and smallpox at 1 place (Blissfield Township).

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Concord*.—Month of March, 1897. Estimated population, 19,000. Total deaths, 47, including 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO—*Toledo*.—Month of March, 1897. Estimated population, 137,780. Total deaths, 152, including phthisis pulmonalis, 30; enteric fever, 2; diphtheria, 1; measles, 4; croup, 3, and whooping cough, 2.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport*.—Month of March, 1897. Estimated population, 21,500. Total deaths, 39, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; croup, 1; enteric fever, 1, and whooping cough, 2.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga*.—Month of March, 1897. Estimated population—white, 27,000; colored, 13,000; total, 40,000. Deaths—white, 18; colored, 24; total, 42, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4, and enteric fever, 2.

*Memphis*.—Month of March, 1897. Estimated population—white,

28,573; colored, 27,561; total, 56,134. Deaths—white, 37; colored, 55; total, 92, including 16 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WEST VIRGINIA—*Wheeling*.—Month of January, 1897. Estimated population, 36,000. Total deaths, 71; including phthisis pulmonalis, 9; enteric fever, 2; diphtheria, 2, and measles, 2.

Month of February, 1897. Total deaths, 68, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; measles, 2, and whooping cough, 1.

Month of March, 1897. Total deaths, 66, including phthisis pulmonalis, 8; enteric fever, 3, and measles, 4.

## MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Ashabula, Ohio.....	Apr. 10.....	8,338	0										
Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	431,439	158	16							1	6	1
Battle Creek, Mich.....	do.....	13,197	8										
Binghamton, N. Y.....	do.....	35,005	14	3									
Boston, Mass.....	do.....	448,477	260	30					4	6	9	2	1
Bristol, R. I.....	Apr. 3.....	5,478	1										
Brockton, Mass.....	do.....	27,294	8								1		
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Apr. 10.....	806,343	433	37					1	2	20	2	4
Brownsville, Tex.....	Mar. 27.....	6,134	5	1									
Do.....	Apr. 3.....	6,134	6	2									
Bucyrus, Ohio.....	do.....	5,974	3	1									
Butler, Pa.....	Apr. 10.....	8,734	2	1									
Carlisle, Pa.....	do.....	7,620											
Charleston, S. C.....	Apr. 3.....	*54,955	†26	5					1			1	
Chicago, Ill.....	do.....	1,099,350	430	45	1				7			11	8
Do.....	Apr. 10.....	1,099,350	436	58					8	3		12	5
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Apr. 9.....	296,908	99	14								3	1
Columbus, Ind.....	Apr. 10.....	6,719	0										
Columbus, Ohio.....	do.....	88,150	23	4					1				
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	Apr. 3.....	21,474	2										
Dayton, Ohio.....	Apr. 8.....	61,220	15	3									
Denver, Colo.....	Mar. 27.....	106,713	44	8					4			3	
Do.....	Apr. 3.....	106,713	32	12									
Erie, Pa.....	Apr. 3.....	40,634	14										
Do.....	Apr. 10.....	40,634	17	3					1				
Everett, Mass.....	Apr. 2.....	11,068	7	1									
Do.....	Apr. 9.....	11,068	8	1									1
Fall River, Mass.....	Apr. 10.....	74,398	32						1			1	
Fitchburg, Mass.....	Apr. 3.....	22,037	6										
Galveston, Tex.....	Jan. 1.....	29,084	19	4					1		2		
Do.....	Jan. 8.....	29,084	13	2									
Do.....	Jan. 15.....	29,084	16	1						1			
Do.....	Jan. 22.....	29,084	15	1									
Do.....	Jan. 29.....	29,084	17	1						1	1		
Do.....	Feb. 5.....	29,084	16	1									
Do.....	Feb. 12.....	29,084	12										
Do.....	Feb. 19.....	29,084	13										
Do.....	Feb. 26.....	29,084	7	1									
Do.....	Mar. 5.....	29,084	10						1				
Do.....	Mar. 12.....	29,084	14	1									
Do.....	Mar. 19.....	29,084	11	1									
Do.....	Mar. 26.....	29,084	14										
Gloucester, Mass.....	Apr. 3.....	24,651	3										
Do.....	Apr. 10.....	24,651	5										
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	Mar. 27.....	60,278	24	4							2		
Do.....	Apr. 3.....	60,278	17	2									
Do.....	Apr. 10.....	60,278	19	4					1			1	
Green Bay, Wis.....	do.....	9,069											
Haverhill, Mass.....	Apr. 10.....	27,412	17	1									
Hoboken, N. J.....	Apr. 3.....	43,648	29	2					1		2		
Ironton, Ohio.....	Apr. 10.....	10,939	7	1					3				
Jacksonville, Fla.....	do.....	17,201	11	3									
Jersey City, N. J.....	Mar. 23.....	163,003	75	3					1	1	5		1
Do.....	Apr. 4.....	163,003	82	6							4		
Johnstown, Pa.....	Apr. 10.....	21,806	8										
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	do.....	17,853	7										
Lawrence, Mass.....	Apr. 3.....	44,654	28	1					1		1		
Lowell, Mass.....	Apr. 10.....	77,696	31	2							2		
Lynchburg, Va.....	do.....	19,709	11	2									
McKeesport, Pa.....	Apr. 3.....	20,741	13										
Manchester, N. H.....	Mar. 13.....	44,126	3:	1									
Do.....	Mar. 20.....	44,126	22	2							1		
Do.....	Mar. 27.....	44,126	27	4									
Do.....	Apr. 3.....	44,126	18	3							1		
Do.....	Apr. 10.....	44,126	30	3									
Medford, Mass.....	do.....	11,079	3										
Memphis, Tenn.....	do.....	64,495	25	5									
Michigan City, Ind.....	do.....	10,776	4	2									
Middletown, N. Y.....	Apr. 7.....	11,977	6										
Milwaukee, Wis.....	Apr. 10.....	204,468	55	10					1		1		1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	Apr. 3.....	164,738	41	7									
Do.....	Apr. 10.....	164,738	44	1					10	6			

\* Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. † White, 11; colored, 15.



MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

[illegible]

## 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 April 13, 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	
	Jan. 31-Feb. 27.....		311	
Madras.....	Nov. 21-Nov. 27.....		2	
	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.....		1	
	Dec. 12-Dec. 25.....		6	
	Dec. 26-Jan. 29.....		22	
	Jan. 30-Feb. 26.....		13	
	Feb. 27-Mar. 5.....		2	
Singapore.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.....		12	
	Dec. 1-Dec. 31.....		5	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Nov. 28-Jan. 23.....		114	
	Jan. 23-Jan. 30.....	1	1	
England:				
Plymouth.....	Jan. 9.....		4	On steamship <i>Nubia</i> . No cases in city.
<b>Japan:</b>				
Tokyo.....	Dec. 4-Dec. 29.....	8	7	
	Dec. 30-Jan. 18.....	3	3	
Yokohama.....	Dec. 4-Dec. 29.....	4	3	
	Dec. 30-Jan. 18.....	2	2	

## YELLOW FEVER.

<b>Brazil:</b>				
Para.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 30.....		32	
	Jan. 31-Feb. 27.....		20	
	Feb. 27-Mar. 6.....		9	
	Mar. 13-Mar. 20.....		3	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 26.....		10	
	Dec. 26-Jan. 30.....		28	
	Feb. 13-Feb. 20.....	21	6	
	Feb. 20-Mar. 6.....		16	
	Mar. 7-Mar. 13.....	18	5	
<b>Cuba:</b>				
Cardenas.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 30.....	84	8	
	Jan. 31-Feb. 27.....	38	1	
Cienfuegos.....	Dec. 20-Dec. 27.....		8	
	Dec. 28-Jan. 17.....		2	
Habana.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 31.....	220	79	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 28.....	400	144	
	Jan. 28-Feb. 25.....	117	44	
	Feb. 25-Mar. 25.....	130	38	
	Mar. 25-Apr. 8.....	130	33	
Matanzas.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 23.....		8	
	Dec. 23-Jan. 27.....		19	
	Jan. 27-Feb. 21.....		4	
	Feb. 25-Mar. 10.....		2	
Santiago.....	Dec. 5-Dec. 26.....		17	
	Dec. 26-Jan. 30.....		16	
	Jan. 16-Jan. 30.....		5	
	Jan. 30-Feb. 27.....		6	
	Feb. 27-Mar. 27.....		3	
Sagua la Grande.....	Dec. 19-Dec. 26.....	50	5	
	Dec. 26-Jan. 9.....	65	6	
	Jan. 9-Jan. 30.....	110	12	
	Jan. 31-Feb. 27.....	35	7	
	Feb. 27-Mar. 27.....	54	17	

\* For table of cholera and yellow fever, as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service December 28, 1895-December 29, 1896, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, Vol. XII, No. 1.

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

Places.	Date	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Ecuador:</b>				
Guayaquil.....	Dec. 18-Jan. 1.....		9	
<b>Haiti:</b>				
Port au Prince.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 7.....		2	
	Dec. 14.....			Yellow fever epidemic.
	Mar. 1-Mar. 8.....		3	
<b>Guadeloupe:</b>				
Basse Terre.....	Jan. 5.....	1		

**PLAGUE.**

<b>India:</b>				
Bombay * .....	Dec. 1-Dec. 22.....	694		This is the number of deaths officially reported. The United States consul estimates the number of deaths for the same period at 2,763.
	Dec. 22-Jan. 5.....	738		Estimated deaths for this same period, 2,953.
	Jan. 5-Jan. 12.....	335		Estimated deaths for this same period, 1,388.
	Jan. 12-Jan. 19.....	470		
	Jan. 19-Jan. 26.....	443		Estimated deaths for this same period, 1,462.
	Jan. 26-Feb. 23.....	2,884		Estimated deaths for this same period, 5,845.
	Feb. 23-Mar. 9.....	1282		Estimated deaths for this same period, 2,265.
Calcutta.....	Feb. 6-Feb. 13.....	1		
Karachi.....	Jan. 11.....			Plague epidemic; 220 cases, 214 deaths to date.
<b>China:</b>				
Hongkong.....	Dec. 13-Dec. 29.....			A few cases.
<b>Japan:</b>				
Formosa.....	Nov. 6-Nov. 30.....	53	37	
	Dec. 4-Dec. 29.....		15	
	Jan. 19-Jan. 27.....	3		
	Feb. 23-Mar. 12.....	3		

\* Official returns show 9,118 cases and 7,602 deaths to March 12.

*Current quarantine measures.*

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, March 25, 1897.]

**RUSSIA.**—By imperial order of March 3 the following measures, recommended by the plague commission, are put in force :

1. Quarantine stations shall be established at Fedarosia, Kertsch, Baku, and Astrachan; quarantine agencies at Odessa, Sebastopol, Nowarostisk, Batum, and Poti, and observation stations at those ports at which there are no quarantine establishments in operation.

2. Vessels arriving from an infected port shall, by direction of the commission, be sent to a port which has a quarantine establishment. They shall there undergo ten days' quarantine of observation, during which time the persons on board shall be confined, as far as possible, to the vessel.

At a previous meeting the commission made the following recommendations :

1. Medical observation stations shall be established at every open customs port, with the object (a) to have supervision of all persons crossing the frontier of the Empire; (b) to detain, isolate, and treat all cases of plague, real or suspected; (c) to disinfect the baggage of the persons detained, and also merchandise.

2. The personnel of the observation station shall consist of at least one physician, a financial manager, one surgeon, one female medical assistant, a sister of charity, a female attendant, and a cook.

3. The physician shall be in charge of the station. The entire medical personnel and the employees shall be under his direction.

4. The finances of the station shall be under the direction of the local customs officer, or of an official designated by him.

5. The financial manager shall carry out the directions given him by the physician in charge.

6. On the appearance of plague in vicinity of the station a second special physician shall be called to the assistance of the physician in charge. A sufficient number of men shall be detailed from the frontier guards to watch the place in which the sick are isolated and to render any military aid that may be required.

7. Accommodations shall be provided by the erection of tents or wooden barracks (a) for all travellers arriving from the interior of the country; (b) for the sick, with a number of beds for plague patients; (c) for suspicious cases; (d) for physicians and surgeons; (e) for the female assistants; (f) for the nurses; (g) for the cook; (h) for the disinfecting apparatus and material.

8. The observation station shall be provided with all means and appliances necessary for the care of the sick.

9. Persons detained at the observation station shall be supplied with lodgings, food, medicines, and if necessary, with hospital clothing and body linen.

10. The local police authorities are required to give all necessary assistance to the officers in charge of the station.

11. The funds for the maintenance of the service at the station shall be handled by the financial manager, who shall keep an account of all expenditures made. The medical officer in charge shall certify to the necessity for the several outlays.

**TURKEY.**—The International Sanitary Council at its session of March 2, resolved that vessels from Hindustan and Beloochistan, bound for any port of the Black Sea, and which have not quarantined at a Turkish or other lazaretto, shall not be allowed to pass the Dardanelles in quarantine, but shall quarantine at Klazomen.

**BRITISH EAST INDIES.**—On February 3 the following requirements were put in force at Karachi for arrivals from Bombay :

Vessels which are not suspicious and which carry an approved physician shall be allowed free pratique. Vessels which are not suspicious, but which carry no physician, shall undergo eight days' quarantine.

The sick and those who have come in contact with the sick on board infected or suspected vessels shall be isolated for a period the duration of which shall be at the discretion of the sanitary authorities. Other passengers and the luggage and cargo shall be landed under the prescribed sanitary provisions. After disinfection the vessel shall

receive free pratique. These regulations shall apply to vessels which have not sailed from Bombay, but have held communication with vessels from that port.

The Government of Bombay has, furthermore, ordered that persons from Bombay and Karachi who shall land at Aden shall be subject to ten days' quarantine, dating from the time of their departure from Bombay.

By proclamation of the Government, dated February 16, all persons living in the Presidency of Bombay or in Sino, or temporarily residing in either locality, who intend making the pilgrimage and have come to Bombay or to Sino for that purpose, are forbidden to take ship for the Hedjaz from any British port. Persons temporarily sojourning in Bombay or Sino shall be under sanitary supervision, and at the conclusion of their stay shall be returned to their homes at the expense of the state.

**HAMBURG.**—The senate, under date of March 3, made proclamation to the effect that the prohibition against certain merchandise from ports declared to be infected with plague applies to such merchandise arriving from European seaports, and that exceptions can be made only by authority of the imperial chancellor. The Hamburg authorities are also informed that vessels from European ports shall be subject to strict observation.

**FRANCE.**—By decree of the President of the Republic dated March 9 the regulations previously formulated are amended as follows:

Article 1. Until further notice importation into France and Algeria is prohibited for rags and woolen articles (carpets excepted), wash clothing in use or not in use, portions of clothing, personal clothing in use or not in use, bedding in use or not in use, manufactured leather, fresh skins, fresh animal refuse, claws, and hoofs, whether such articles come directly or indirectly from a port in which plague is declared present.

Art. 2. Transportation of articles mentioned in article 1 through France or Algeria is prohibited if said articles must be unshipped or handled.

Art. 3. The prohibition against bed clothing and body linen is removed when such articles are carried by the passengers for their own personal use. Said articles may be admitted after disinfection.

Art. 4. Old or new carpets may be admitted into France or Algeria only after disinfection.

Art. 5. From the date of the publication of this decree vessels which arrive from a plague-infected port or which carry carpets which have come, directly or indirectly, from a plague-infected port, shall be admitted only to the following-named ports in France or Algeria: Marseilles, Algiers, Panillac, St. Nazaire, Havre, and Dunkirk.

Art. 6. Coolies who carry any of the articles named in articles 1 and 4, and who came from a port of the Indian Ocean, from Markat, or from ports of the Persian Gulf as far as Cape Comorin, must carry a visé from a French consul.

Art. 7. The decrees of February 19 and 27 are hereby suspended.

#### CUBA.

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

April 10: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended April 8 there were in that city 20 deaths from yellow fever, with 80 new cases, and 230 new cases of smallpox, with 28 deaths.

April 7: The United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended April 3 there were in that city no new cases and no deaths from yellow fever, and 85 cases and 25 deaths from smallpox.

#### *Sanitary report from Habana.*

HABANA, CUBA, April 10, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that yellow fever is slowly increasing here, particularly among Spanish soldiers. Although smallpox has diminished very much, there were a few more deaths from it

last week than the week before (28 against 21), and nearly all of them among poor country people, a large proportion being unprotected negroes and mulattoes driven into the city by the exigencies of the war.

*Mortuary report.*—During the week ended April 8 there were 270 deaths in all in the city, 20 of which were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 80 new cases; 28 were caused by smallpox, with approximately 230 new cases; 11 were caused by enteric fever, 6 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by paludal fever, 25 by dysentery, 25 by enteritis, 2 by diphtheria, 1 by glanders, 4 by pneumonia, and 32 by tuberculosis. Seventeen of the deaths caused by yellow fever during the week were among Spanish soldiers in the military hospitals, and the remaining 3 were among civilians. Twenty-six of the deaths from smallpox were among civilians and 2 were among Spanish soldiers.

The weather continues fine and not particularly warm.

Very respectfully,

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

#### BRAZIL.

##### *Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro.*

RIO DE JANEIRO, *March 15, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended March 13, 1897. There were 6 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 2; 5 from yellow fever, a decrease of 2; 10 from beriberi, a decrease of 1; 44 from tuberculosis, an increase of 11, and 295 from all causes, an increase of 19. In all the infectious diseases there was a decrease in the number of deaths, but the total from all causes shows an increase of 19, due to the great number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, caused, perhaps, by the sudden changes in temperature, and the excessively moist atmosphere.

*Yellow fever.*—This disease need cause no more apprehension, as the time for an epidemic has passed.

*Smallpox.*—Only an occasional case occurs.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected or received bills of health from this office: March 9, steamship *Sydenham*, British, for Ship Island, Miss. March 11, steamship *Rosemorran*, British, for Hampton Roads, Va. March 12, steamship *Ethelreda*, British, for Baltimore, Md.; steamship *Salerno*, German, for New York, N. Y., and steamship *Lord Kelvin*, British, for Mobile, Ala. March 13, steamship *Galileo*, Belgian, for New York, N. Y., and steamship *Mexican Prince*, British, Santos to New York, N. Y. March 15, steamship *Lundy*, British, for Fernandina, Fla.; steamship *County Down*, British, for Pensacola, Fla., and steamship *Corrientes*, French, for New Orleans, from Santos.

Respectfully, yours,

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

#### INDIA.

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

BOMBAY, *March 12, 1897.*

SIR: The constantly decreasing mortality from week to week leads all to hope that we have seen the worst of the plague in Bombay. It is to

be noted, however, that the infected area is extending in the interior, and that the virulence of the disease shows no signs of abating. Plague committees, with plenary powers, are being created for all municipalities infected, on the same lines as the one at Bombay. All European governments now have bacteriological experts here or on the way. It is stated that the United States Government is sending a plague commission. There is certainly a great opportunity here to study the pathology and bacteriology of the plague, and the authorities give every facility to foreign medical visitors. Latest official returns show from Bombay a total to date of 9,118 cases, and 7,602 deaths. The truth would be nearer 25,000 deaths.

Population according to census of 1891.....	821, 764
Present population, for the purpose of this report, estimated one-half the above.....	410, 882
Total number of deaths reported for the week.....	1, 326
Total for corresponding week last year.....	564
Mean of corresponding weeks, previous five years.....	544
Allowing that one-half the population has left the city, the proportionate number of deaths, based on the mean of previous five years, would be.....	272
Number of deaths last week that may be attributed to plague.....	1, 054
Average per day from plague.....	151
Number of deaths from plague officially reported for week.....	590
<hr/>	
Average per day.....	84
Probable average number of deaths per day from plague reported as having died of other diseases.....	67
<hr/>	
Officially reported death rate for last week per 1,000 .....	151
Same for corresponding week last year .....	82. 95
Mean for corresponding week previous five years.....	34. 04
Number of births reported last week.....	32. 90
Number of births for corresponding week last year.....	109
Mean number for corresponding week previous five years.....	283
	284

C. F. MEYER,  
*United States Vice-Consul.*

[Inclosure.]

#### RULES UNDER ACT III OF 1897.

Whereas certain parts of the Presidency of Bombay are visited by or threatened with an outbreak of a dangerous epidemic disease, namely bubonic plague, and whereas the Governor of Bombay in council is of opinion that the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force are insufficient for the purpose of preventing the spread thereof in parts other than the city of Bombay, pursuant to the provisions of section 2, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, and in exercise of the powers in this behalf conferred by the governor general in council under section 2, sub-section (3), of the same act, the Governor of Bombay in council is pleased to empower the officers hereinbelow mentioned to take the measures hereinafter specified to prevent the spread of bubonic plague, and is further pleased to prescribe the temporary regulations hereinafter set forth to be observed by the public and all persons concerned.

1. In every local area where there is danger of plague the district magistrate, subject to the general instructions of the commissioner, may appoint special officers, either by name or by virtue of office, to devise and carry out, under the district magistrate's general directions, all measures necessary to prevent the spread of the plague.

2. The special officers appointed for any local area under these rules may be known as plague authorities and may be selected from the following :

- (1) Assistant collectors within their charges.
- (2) Mámlatdars, Mukhtiárkars, Mahálkaris and Head Kárkúns within their charges.
- (3) Municipal commissioners within municipal limits.

- (4) Health officers of municipalities within municipal limits.
- (5) Secretaries of municipalities within municipal limits.
- (6) All medical officers holding Her Majesty's commission.
- (7) Medical officers in charge of government or state-aided medical institutions.
- (8) Any medical officer employed by a municipality not lower in grade than a hospital assistant and such officers on pension.
- (9) Police officers not lower in grade than a chief constable.
- (10) Station masters for their stations.
- (11) Customs officers not lower in grade than a sarkarkún for the bandars under their charge.
- (12) Any other officers or persons specially selected by government or by the commissioner of the division, or in sind by the commissioner in sind.

3. At any railway station or bandar, to which no medical officer has been or may be specially appointed for inspection duty under rules sanctioned by government concerning the inspection of travelers by rail or boat, any plague authority who may be present on duty, if he reasonably believes or suspects that any person alighting or disembarking from a train or boat is suffering from bubonic plague, may detain any such person for the purpose of medical examination, and shall (if he be not himself a medical officer authorized under these rules) without delay give information of the detention to the nearest medical officer so authorized. Any station master at a railway station where no medical officer has been posted on inspection duty may forward to the nearest station at which such a medical officer is posted any person who is or is suspected by him to be suffering from the plague.

4. At any place specially appointed by the district magistrate or by any officer empowered by him on this behalf, and situate on a road leading into a town or village, any plague authority on duty or other officer or person specially authorized in this behalf by the district magistrate, may detain, for the purpose of medical examination, any person whom he reasonably believes or suspects to be suffering from the plague, and shall (if he be not himself a medical officer authorized under these rules), give information of the detention to the nearest medical officer so authorized.

5. In any town or village or other area to which this rule shall be applied by the district magistrate, an occupant of a house or building or the principal surviving member of a family shall give immediate information to the nearest plague authority of any sickness or death, due or likely to be due to plague, in such house or building or amongst the members of such family. If the case of sickness or death occur within municipal limits, such person shall also give immediate information thereof in every instance to the municipal secretary. Such plague authority (if he be not himself a medical officer) shall without delay send word to the nearest medical officer belonging to any of the classes (6), (7), and (8) mentioned in rule 2, and such medical officer, whether appointed a plague authority for the locality or not, shall be bound to come to the place indicated.

6. Immediately on receiving information under rules 3, 4, or 5, the plague authority shall go to the place indicated, and if the place be a house or dwelling place, and if the occupants thereof do not (on his demand) allow him to enter and give him reasonable facilities for ascertaining whether any of the inmates are suffering from the plague, such authority is empowered to enter into such house or any part thereof by force, and to detain, for the purpose of medical examination, any person found therein to be suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from the plague.

7. Every medical officer appointed under these rules as a plague authority is empowered to examine all persons whom he discovers or about whom he receives information under the provisions of rules Nos. 3, 4, 5, or 6, and to detain and segregate persons suffering or suspected by him to be suffering from the plague, in such places as may be appointed by the district magistrate or officer specially deputed by him in this behalf for the accommodation of such persons respectively. For the purpose of segregating people, the district magistrate or officer specially authorized by him in this behalf may take possession of and occupy any vacant ground or building, such compensation being afterwards made to the owner or occupier thereof as may be fixed by a panch as provided in rule 13.

8. If a plague authority, who is specially appointed in this behalf by the district magistrate, has reason to believe that any building intended or used as a dwelling is or has been occupied by a sufferer from the plague, or if it appears to him that any such building is in such an insanitary condition as to be unfit for human habitation, he may prohibit by a written order the further use of such building as a dwelling house.

When any such prohibition has been made, no owner or occupier of such building shall use or suffer the same to be used for human habitation until the said officer gives him written permission in this behalf.



For the purpose of enforcing this regulation, the said officer may, if necessary, forcibly remove or cause to be removed any person from such building.

9. If it shall appear to a plague authority of the description stated in rule 8 that any building used as a dwelling is so overcrowded as to endanger the health of the inmates thereof, he may, by written order, require the owner or occupier of the building, within a period to be fixed by the said authority, to abate the overcrowding thereof by reducing the numbers of inmates thereof.

For the purpose of enforcing this regulation, the said authority may, if necessary, at the expiration of the time prescribed in the written order, forcibly remove or cause to be removed such and so many of the inmates of the building as shall seem to him to be proper.

10. In the case of any building ordered to be vacated under rules 8 and 9, and in the case of any other building or enclosure which may appear to him to be in a filthy or insanitary condition, a plague authority of the description stated in rule 8 may require the owner or occupier to carry out, or in his default may of his own motion carry out, such measures as may seem necessary to him for the purpose of cleansing or disinfecting such building or premises, and for the purpose of such cleansing or disinfecting may, if necessary, forcibly break open and enter any such building or part of such building or premises, and may remove and disinfect or destroy any goods, clothes, or other articles found therein.

11. Such plague authority as aforesaid is empowered, with the consent of any first-class magistrate having jurisdiction in the locality, to remove or burn any huts or erections in which a case of plague has occurred or which are likely from their insanitary surroundings or conditions to give rise to the disease.

12. The district magistrate is empowered to make regulations, when he deems it necessary, for enforcing burial in certain places or at a certain depth and for requiring that quick-lime be placed with the corpse; and may prohibit the burial or burning of corpses of persons reasonably supposed to have died of the plague in or upon ground other than that specially assigned by him for such purposes.

13. Before the destruction of property of any kind under rule 10 or 11 the value of it shall be assessed by a panch of three persons including the president, who shall be an officer (other than a plague authority) appointed by the district magistrate by name or by virtue of office and by general or special order. The president shall appoint the two other members. Subject to the sanction of the district magistrate or of any officer specially empowered by him in this behalf, not being lower in grade than a first-class magistrate, the award of the panch shall be final and conclusive.

14. The police shall act under the orders given by any duly appointed plague officer with regard—

(a) To compelling persons to submit to such regulations as may be made or approved by the medical officers appointed for any locality under these rules for the purpose of inspection, detention and segregation of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague, and

(b) To carrying out the provisions of rules 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

15. The district magistrates are to do their utmost, both personally and through others, to make it generally understood that these rules are absolutely necessary for the public safety, and to see that no needless inconvenience is caused to any one, that examinations, etc., are carried out with as much regard as possible to sex and the customs of the country, and that everything is done to meet the wishes of the patients so far as is compatible with the public safety.

16. Within a municipal district the expenses of carrying into effect any of the measures hereby authorized for cleaning or disinfecting any building, or destroying any hut or other property shall, in the first instance, if no other funds have been made specially available for the purpose, be defrayed out of municipal funds, but shall be recoverable from the owner or occupier of such building or hut under the ordinary provisions of Bombay Act VI of 1873 in the same manner, in all respects, as if the work had been carried out under the provisions of section 77 of the said act.

17. Disobedience to any orders issued by a plague officer under these rules will subject the offender to a prosecution under section 188, Indian penal code.

18. The provisions of this notification are not intended to, and shall not, operate to limit in any way the powers which either the district magistrate, or within a municipal district, the municipality may possess independently of the powers hereby conferred.

By order.

J. DEC. ATKINS,  
Secretary to Government.

## MEXICO.

*Sanitary regulations in Mexico.*

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1897.

SIR: By direction of the Secretary of State, I have the honor to inclose herewith, for the information of the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, copy of an extract from the message of President Diaz, sent to the Congress of Mexico on the 1st instant, in regard to sanitary precautions taken by that Republic.

Respectfully, yours,

W. W. ROCKHILL,  
*Assistant Secretary of State.*

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure.—Extract from message of President Diaz to the Mexican Congress, April 1, 1897.]

*Measures taken to prevent disease.*

Owing to the alarm occasioned by the occurrence at Culiacan, Manzanillo, and Acapulco, of some cases of a disease which it was feared was yellow fever, a delegate of the board of health was instructed to make a study of this disease. His report was that it was nothing but an aggravated form of malaria. A similar report was made by another delegate of the board of health, and by a physician of this capital, with respect to a disease which appeared later on at Chilpancingo, and which was also suspected to be yellow fever.

It is gratifying to inform Congress that since the date of my last message not a single case of yellow fever has occurred in any part of the Republic.

The Executive has taken all the necessary measures to protect the capital from an invasion of smallpox, which, unfortunately, has prevailed in an epidemic form for some months past in the neighborhood of Puebla and Tlaxcala. With this end in view, special pains were taken to administer vaccination to all the inhabitants of the federal district. The soldiers composing the garrison were all ordered to be vaccinated, and foreign residents were urged to be vaccinated or revaccinated without loss of time.

In the period of twenty-four years and seven months comprised between the 1st of June, 1872, and December 31, 1896, vaccination has been administered in the offices of the board of health at this capital to 376,050 persons. As a proof of the beneficial effects of this preventive, I may state that the mortality in this city from smallpox last year amounted only to 76 persons, chiefly adults, and most of them foreigners who had neglected to be vaccinated.

Notwithstanding that British India is far removed from this country and that there are no direct relations between the countries, the Executive has taken care to keep informed as to the progress of the bubonic plague there, in order, if necessary, to take steps to prevent the remote chance of the disease spreading to this country.

On previous occasions I have informed the Chamber of the part taken by members of the board of health and by Mexican physicians in general in the labors of the American Association of Public Health. In the month of September last the annual sessions of the association in question were held in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., and Mexico was represented by 23 physicians, one of whom, the president of the board of health, was honored with the distinction of presiding at the sessions.

It is a pleasure to me to inform you that work has been commenced on the sanitation of the capital. The first large receptacle for the discharge of the proposed sewerage system is already under construction and work is soon to be undertaken on the erection of the pumps for flushing the sewers.

## STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*Brisbane*.—Month of January, 1897. Estimated population, 56,075. Total deaths, 71, including phthisis pulmonalis, 10; enteric fever, 2; diphtheria, 1, and whooping cough, 1.

BERMUDA.—Two weeks ended April 2, 1897. Estimated population, 15,013. Total deaths, 3. No deaths from contagious diseases.

**BRAZIL—Ceara.**—Month of January, 1897. Estimated population, 44,000. Total deaths, 135, including 1 from whooping cough.

Month of February, 1897. Total deaths, 151. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

**CANADA—Ontario—Hamilton.**—Month of March, 1897. Estimated population, 50,000. Total deaths, 66, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4, and scarlet fever, 1.

**CHILE—Antofagasta.**—Month of February, 1897. Estimated population, 14,000. Total deaths, 36, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**FRANCE—Nice.**—Month of February, 1897. Estimated population, 108,227. Total deaths, 231, including phthisis pulmonalis, 15; measles, 7, and whooping cough, 2.

*St. Etienne.*—Two weeks ended March 20, 1897. Estimated population, 135,784. Total deaths, 113, including diphtheria, 1, and whooping cough, 5.

**GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.**—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended March 27 correspond to an annual rate of 18.7 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,992,524. The highest rate was recorded in Salford, viz, 24.2, and the lowest in Croydon, viz, 12.9 a thousand.

*London.*—One thousand five hundred and thirty-four deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 16; scarlet fever, 13; diphtheria, 43; whooping cough, 43; enteric fever, 12, and diarrhea and dysentery, 13. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 17.9 a thousand. In greater London 1,968 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.3 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 9 from measles, 5 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, and 12 from whooping cough.

*Ireland.*—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended March 27 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 30.1 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Queenstown, viz, 11.5, and the highest in Armagh, viz, 56.1 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 242 deaths were registered, including smallpox, 1, scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 19; 1 from typhus fever, 37 from measles, and 1 from diphtheria.

*Scotland.*—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended March 27 correspond to an annual rate of 22.6 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,549,907. The lowest mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz, 16.1, and the highest in Perth, viz, 30.7 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 673, including scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 3; measles, 36, and whooping cough, 33.

**NOVA SCOTIA—Windsor.**—Month of March, 1897. Estimated population, 3,000. Total deaths, 4, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

## 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.
Acapulco.....	Mar. 27.....	5,000	6									
Aix la Chappelle.....	Mar. 13.....	112,265	43							1		1
Do.....	Mar. 27.....	112,265	57							2		1
Alexandria.....	Mar. 11.....	231,396	156							1	3	
Amapala.....	Mar. 20.....	1,500	0									
Amherstburg.....	Apr. 3.....	2,300	1									
Amsterdam.....	Mar. 27.....	494,990	169					1		4		
Antofagasta.....	Feb. 28.....	14,000	11									
Belize.....	Apr. 1.....	13,000	4									
Belleville.....	Mar. 5.....	10,459	2									
Bergen.....	Mar. 17.....	57,800	29					1				2
Birmingham.....	Mar. 27.....	505,772	189					2	3	3	3	6
Bluefields.....	do.....	3,000	0									
Bombay.....	Mar. 9.....	821,764	*1,326			3					8	
Bradford.....	Mar. 20.....	221,610	87							3		
Bristol.....	do.....	232,242	78									4
Brussels.....	do.....	507,985	154					4				
Budapest.....	Mar. 26.....	640,000					1		4	1	2	
Cairo.....	Mar. 11.....	374,838	301			5				3	4	1
Calcutta.....	Feb. 27.....	681,560	502	101		6				1	3	3
Catania.....	Mar. 23.....	120,600	63				1				4	
Chatham.....	Apr. 5.....	9,052	5									
Cienfuegos.....	Mar. 28.....	24,030	27			1						
Do.....	Apr. 4.....	24,030	29							1	2	
Cognac.....	Mar. 27.....	21,000	7									
Cologne.....	Mar. 13.....	331,884	126							1		
Do.....	Mar. 20.....	331,884	132							2		3
Colombo.....	Mar. 6.....	127,836	86					1				
Corunna.....	Mar. 13.....	32,113	31			1					2	
Do.....	Mar. 20.....	32,113	26			1		2			1	
Do.....	Mar. 27.....	32,113	23			1						
Dresden.....	Mar. 13.....	349,200	156					4		1		2
Do.....	Mar. 20.....	349,200	165					1	2	4		1
Dusseldorf.....	Mar. 13.....	183,579	70							2		1
Do.....	Mar. 20.....	183,579						1	2	1		
Flushing.....	Mar. 27.....	17,193	3									
Frankfort on the Main.....	do.....	236,000	81							1		2
Genoa.....	do.....	211,690	131									
Ghent.....	Mar. 20.....	159,218	74					1				
Do.....	Mar. 27.....	159,218	60							1		
Gibraltar.....	Mar. 21.....	28,800	10									
Girgenti.....	Mar. 20.....	24,428	8									
Gothenburg.....	do.....	115,896	63					1			2	6
Guayaquil.....	Mar. 26.....	50,000	91			2						
Halifax.....	Apr. 3.....	38,700	11									
Hamburg.....	Mar. 27.....	641,780	197						1	3		
Honolulu.....	Mar. 13.....	30,000	10									
Kingston.....	Apr. 9.....	18,040	3									
Konigsberg.....	Mar. 27.....	171,700							2		1	
Leeds.....	do.....	402,449	132					1	2	2	4	1
Leghorn.....	do.....	103,755	56									
Licata.....	Mar. 20.....	20,000	11					1	2			
Liege.....	Mar. 27.....	163,107	57									2
London, Canada.....	Apr. 3.....	34,855	12							1		
Madras.....	Mar. 5.....	452,518	286	2		4					14	
Madrid.....	Mar. 24.....	482,816	319			2		10		1	11	
Magdeburg.....	Feb. 13.....	217,426	79						1			
Do.....	Feb. 20.....	217,426	75							1		1
Do.....	Feb. 27.....	217,426	90							2		
Maracaibo.....	Mar. 13.....	50,000	8									
Do.....	Mar. 20.....	50,000	13									
Do.....	Mar. 27.....	50,000	10									
Matamoros.....	Mar. 26.....	19,000	7									
Do.....	Apr. 2.....	19,000	6									
Melbourne.....	Jan. 23.....	450,000						4				
Do.....	Jan. 30.....	450,000						2		2		
Do.....	Feb. 6.....	450,000						4	2			
Messina.....	Mar. 27.....	107,000	29									
Montevideo.....	Mar. 6.....	215,061	62					1				
Moscow.....	Mar. 20.....	800,000	546					1	4	13	21	19
Munich.....	do.....	418,000	205						2	2	3	1
Nuremberg.....	Mar. 6.....	170,932	70							2		2
Do.....	Mar. 13.....	170,932	88								11	

\* Five hundred and ninety deaths from plague.

## 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.
Odessa .....	Mar. 20.....	353,000	147	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Palermo .....	do.....	273,000	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2
Para .....	Mar. 20.....	140,000	44	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paris .....	do.....	2,511,955	957	.....	.....	2	.....	5	2	8	21	11
Plymouth .....	Mar. 27.....	89,686	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prague .....	Mar. 20.....	197,634	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	3	1
Puerto Cortes .....	Mar. 31.....	2,000	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec .....	Apr. 3.....	70,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Queensdown .....	Mar. 20.....	15,000	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 27.....	15,000	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rotterdam .....	do.....	286,910	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sagua la Grande .....	do.....	17,536	30	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....
St. Georges .....	Apr. 3.....	2,150	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Petersburg .....	Mar. 20.....	1,013,000	655	.....	.....	2	.....	18	18	38	19	3
St. Stephens .....	Apr. 3.....	3,000	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Thomas .....	Mar. 12.....	12,019	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 19.....	12,019	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schiedam .....	Mar. 27.....	26,627	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheffield .....	do.....	351,954	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	2	1
Sonneberg .....	Mar. 13.....	12,150	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southampton .....	do.....	98,002	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Do.....	Mar. 20.....	98,002	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5
Stettin .....	do.....	140,000	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Stockholm .....	do.....	267,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....
Stuttgart .....	Mar. 18.....	158,378	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 25.....	158,378	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Tegucigalpa .....	Mar. 20.....	12,000	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trapani .....	do.....	43,095	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trieste .....	Mar. 13.....	158,314	98	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....
Do.....	Mar. 20.....	158,314	108	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....
Tuxpan .....	do.....	10,280	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venice .....	Mar. 13.....	163,960	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 20.....	163,960	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warsaw .....	do.....	553,643	215	.....	.....	3	1	.....	3	4	.....	.....
Yarmouth .....	Apr. 3.....	6,500	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zurich .....	Mar. 6.....	153,000	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 13.....	153,000	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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