Public Health Reports

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

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UNITED STATES.

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

Smallpox in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., *April 29, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that ten days ago a case of smallpox was discovered in the person of one of the bell boys at the St. Nicholas hotel. He was immediately sent to quarantine, his quarters fumigated, and the remaining help vaccinated and kept under observation by the health authorities.

Yesterday another case was discovered in the person of a waitress. She was at once removed to quarantine, and her quarters fumigated and every precaution taken.

Respectfully, yours,

A. H. GLENNAN,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox on British steamship Delaware.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE STATION,
May 1, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have this day discharged from quarantine Allen and McAllister, the last of the smallpox cases from the British steamer *Delaware.*

Respectfully, yours,

C. P. WERTENBAKER,
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 May 7, 1897.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Mobile	Dec. 28–Jan. 26	2	.....	
	Mar. 28	1	.....	
	Apr. 17	1	.....	
Union Springs	Mar. 21	.....	1	
Connecticut:				
New Haven	Feb. 17	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.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1896, to May 7, 1897—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Florida:				
Pensacola	Jan. 19–Feb. 20	13		
	Feb. 28–Mar. 10	14		12 varioloid.
	Mar. 27–Apr. 3	3		Varioloid.
	Apr. 10–May 1	10		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	
	Apr. 10–Apr. 17	2		
Indiana:				
Greenwood	Feb. 12	1		
Massachusetts:				
New Bedford	Apr. 10–Apr. 17	1		
Michigan:				
Blissfield Township	Mar. 27–Apr. 10			Smallpox reported.
	Apr. 17–Apr. 24			Do.
Missouri:				
St. Louis	April 29	2		
New York:				
Brooklyn	Apr. 24–May 1	1		
	Mar. 1–Mar. 31		2	Do.
New York	Apr. 17–May 1		7	
Pennsylvania:				
Drifton	Apr. 6	1		
Washington:				
Tacoma	Feb. 6	1		
Olympia	Mar. 1	1		

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended May 1, 1897.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, May 1, 1897.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 1, 1897; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Apr. 25	Steamship Yarmouth	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	135
Do	Steamship Gallia	Liverpool and Queenstown	482
Apr. 26	Steamship Halifax	Halifax, Nova Scotia	89
Do	Steamship Brookline	Port Antonio, Jamaica	5
Apr. 28	Steamship Lancastrian	Liverpool, England	3
Apr. 29	Steamship Barrowmore	London, England	1
Do	Steamship Yarmouth	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	112
Do	Schooner Lawrance	Lockport, Nova Scotia	2
Do	Schooner Daniel Simmons*	Port Gilbert, Nova Scotia	1
	Total		830

*Entered at port of Gloucester.

THOMAS F. DELHANTY,
U. S. Commissioner of Immigration.

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended May 1, 1897.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, May 3, 1897.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 1, 1897; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Apr. 25	Steamship Weimar	Bremen	231
Do.....	Steamship Umbria	Liverpool and Queenstown	253
Apr. 26	Steamship Veendam	Rotterdam	76
Do.....	Steamship La Gascogne	Havre	267
Do.....	Steamship Hesperia	Naples	446
Apr. 28	Steamship P. Caland	Amsterdam	52
Do.....	Steamship Adria	Hamburg	67
Do.....	Steamship Circassia	Glasgow	154
Do.....	Steamship Berlin	Southampton	143
Do.....	Steamship Southwark	Antwerp	154
Do.....	Steamship Coleridge	Rio de Janeiro	12
Do.....	Steamship Victoria	Naples	830
Do.....	Steamship Buenos Ayrean	Glasgow	59
Apr. 29	Steamship Lahn	Bremen	99
Do.....	Steamship Servia	Liverpool and Queenstown	250
Do.....	Steamship Anchoria	Glasgow	110
Do.....	Steamship Majestic	Liverpool and Queenstown	876
Apr. 30	Steamship Spaarndam	Rotterdam	59
Do.....	Steamship H. H. Meier	Bremen	133
May 1	Steamship Aragonia	Hamburg	65
Do.....	Steamship St. Paul	Southampton	252
Do.....	Steamship Lucania	Liverpool and Queenstown	716
Do.....	Steamship La Touraine	Havre	404
	Total		5,708

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

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended May 1, 1897.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, May 1, 1897.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 1, 1897; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Apr. 25	Steamship Pennland	Liverpool and Queenstown	198
Apr. 26	Steamship Belgenland	do	167
Do.....	Steamship Mourne	London and Swansea	6
Apr. 28	Steamship Norwegian	Glasgow	2
	Total		373

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
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. 17	Nor. bk. Amicitia*	Apr. 7	Para	Brunswick	Held for disinfection	Apr. 12		2
		Swd. bk. Minuet	Apr. 13	Barbados	do	do			
	Apr. 24	Swd. bk. Minuet	do	do	do	do	Apr. 19		4
		Nor. bk. Hermod	Apr. 22	Maranham	do	do			
		Nor. bk. Saron	do	Para	do	do			
		Sp. bk. Angelita	do	Habana	do	do			
		Sp. bk. Progresso	Apr. 23	do	do	do			
Cape Fear, N. C	May 1							No transactions	
Delaware Breakwater, Del.	do								7
Eureka, Cal	Apr. 21							No transactions	
Grays Harbor, Wash	Apr. 28							do	
Gulf, Ship Island, Miss	Apr. 24	Ital. bkn. Fiducia*	Apr. 6	Rio	Mobile	Held for disinfection	Apr. 22	1 death at Rio, 1 en route, probably yellow fever.	1
		Br. ss. Planet Mercury.*	Apr. 17	do	Ship Island	Held for instructions	Apr. 18		
Newbern, N. C	do							No transactions	
Port Townsend, Wash								No report	
Reedy Island, Del	May 1								21
San Diego, Cal	Apr. 17								5
San Francisco, Cal	do								15
	Apr. 24								19
South Atlantic, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do	Br. ss. Osborne	Apr. 23	Santos	Savannah	Held for disinfection			1
Tortugas, Key West, Fla.								No report	
Washington, N. C	May 1							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.
Apalachicola, Fla.								No repor	
Boston, Mass.	May 1							do	27
Carrabelle, Fla.									
Charleston, S. C.	May 1								2
Elizabeth River, N. C.								No report	
Galveston, Tex.	May 1								4
Key West, Monroe Co., Fla.	do								6
New Bedford	do								1
Newport News, Va.	May 1							No report	4
Newport, R. I.									
Providence, R. I.	May 1								1
Savannah, Ga.	Mar. 20	Nor. Bk. Favorit	Mar. 10	Para via Barbados.	Savannah	Held for disinfection	Mar. 15		
		Nor. Bk. Gler	Mar. 16	Pernambuco via Barbados.	do	Disinfected and held.			
		Br. Bk. Varuna	Mar. 20	Montevideo	Waiting orders.	Held for observation			
	Mar. 27	Nor. Bk. Gler*	Mar. 16	Pernambuco	Savannah	Disinfected and held	Mar. 26		5
		Br. Bk. Varuna	Mar. 20	Montevideo	do	Held for observation			

* Previously reported.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended April 24, 1897. Reports to the State board of health from 61 observers indicate that phthisis pulmonalis increased and inflammation of kidney and pneumonia decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 165 places, measles at 97, scarlet fever at 26, diphtheria at 20, whooping cough at 5, and smallpox (suspected) at 1 place, Blissfield.

NEW JERSEY—*Hudson County.*—Month of February, 1897. Estimated population, 355,231. Total deaths, 512, including phthisis pulmonalis, 55; enteric fever, 7; scarlet fever, 6; measles, 1; diphtheria, 15, and whooping cough, 2.

Month of March, 1897. Total deaths, 642, including phthisis pulmonalis, 60; enteric fever, 6; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 29, and whooping cough, 3.

NEW YORK.—Month of March, 1897. Reports to the State board of health from 8 districts, including New York City, Brooklyn, and 150 other cities, towns, and villages, show a total of 11,574 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1,190; enteric fever, 83; scarlet fever, 99; diphtheria and croup, 377; measles, 113, and whooping cough, 121.

The Monthly Bulletin says:

The daily average death rate of 350 in February, with a death rate of 19.00 per 1,000 population, increased to 373, the death rate being 20.50, representing an annual mortality for the State of 135,000. Compared with March, 1896, there was then a daily mortality of 358, or 15 less than this month, and a death rate of 20.00. The relative infant mortality for each of the three periods is the same, but the zymotic mortality is less, having the unusually low rate of 9.21 per cent of the total deaths. Acute respiratory diseases, on the other hand, have caused an unusually large number of deaths, 2,484, or more than one-fifth of the total mortality being from this cause. The epidemic of grippe, which began in January and prevailed mildly for that and the following month, has increased in severity in March, showing itself in the increased number of deaths above the normal from respiratory and other local diseases; and it may be estimated to have caused at least 1,500 deaths. Among local diseases there is a notably large mortality from diseases of the circulatory organs, and it is in March that their average mortality is highest. Diseases of the nervous system also cause, as is likewise usual in the spring months, a high mortality, though less than in July. Among zymotic diseases, diphtheria has the same prevalence as in last month and in March, 1896, with 370 deaths. Whooping cough and measles show a moderate increase, and are both of them generally distributed throughout the State. Scarlet fever caused but 10 deaths outside of the Maritime district. In rural parts of the State the rate of mortality to population from acute respiratory diseases was identical with that of the urban and village mortality, while that from consumption was as 15 to 19; in the entire State 22.2 and 10.2 per cent of all the deaths were from these causes respectively.

VIRGINIA—*Petersburg.*—Month of April, 1897. Estimated population, 25,000—white, 12,000; colored, 13,000. Total deaths, 55, including phthisis pulmonalis, 8; diphtheria, 1; measles, 1, and whooping cough, 3.

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.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Ashtabula, Ohio	May 1	8,338	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md	do	434,439	169	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	5	4	.....
Binghampton, N. Y	do	35,005	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass	do	448,477	261	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	15	.....	1
Bristol, R. I	do	5,478	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn, N. Y	do	806,343	389	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	21	9	.....
Bucyrus, Ohio	Apr. 24	5,974	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	May 1	5,974	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butler, Pa	Apr. 24	8,734	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	May 1	8,734	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cambridge, Mass	do	70,028	30	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Carlisle, Pa	Apr. 24	7,620	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	May 1	7,620	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C	Apr. 24	*54,955	†27	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago, Ill	do	1,099,850	425	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	14	5	6
Cincinnati, Ohio	Apr. 30	296,908	121	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio	May 1	261,353	101	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1
Columbus, Ind	do	6,719	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Council Bluffs, Iowa	Apr. 17	21,474	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Dedham, Mass	Apr. 24	7,123	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denver, Colo	Apr. 10	106,713	33	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Apr. 17	106,713	34	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Do	Apr. 24	106,713	30	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Erie, Pa	May 1	40,634	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Everett, Mass	Apr. 23	11,068	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Do	Apr. 30	11,068	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Fall River, Mass	May 1	74,398	38	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Fitchburg, Mass	Apr. 24	22,037	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gloucester, Mass	do	24,651	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	May 1	24,651	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Bay, Wis	Apr. 24	9,069	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haverhill, Mass	May 1	27,412	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Hoboken, N. J	Apr. 24	43,648	19	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Ironton, Ohio	Apr. 30	10,939	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jacksonville, Fla	Apr. 24	17,201	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Johnstown, Pa	May 1	21,805	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich	do	17,853	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence, Mass	Apr. 24	44,654	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Lebanon, Pa	May 2	14,664	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lowell, Mass	May 1	77,696	28	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lynchburg, Va	do	19,709	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McKeesport, Pa	Apr. 24	20,741	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manchester, N. H	Apr. 17	44,126	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Do	Apr. 24	44,126	15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Medford, Mass	May 1	11,079	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Memphis, Tenn	do	64,495	23	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan City, Ind	do	10,776	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middletown, N. Y	Apr. 30	11,977	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee, Wis	Apr. 24	204,468	72	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	May 1	204,468	71	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....
Minneapolis, Minn	Apr. 24	164,738	38	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2
Nashville, Tenn	do	76,168	23	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	May 1	76,168	31	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Bedford, Mass	do	40,733	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....
Newburyport, Mass	Apr. 24	13,947	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport, R. I	May 1	19,457	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York, N. Y	do	1,515,301	815	98	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	11	26	5	11
North Adams, Mass	do	16,074	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Omaha, Nebr	Apr. 17	140,452	19	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Oneonta, N. Y	May 1	6,272	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pensacola, Fla	Apr. 24	11,750	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Pa	do	1,046,964	524	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	12	20	3	7
Do	May 1	1,046,964	489	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	7	20	1	4
Pittsfield, Mass	do	17,281	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	do	22,206	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Providence, R. I	do	132,146	46	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Pueblo, Colo	Apr. 24	24,558	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reading, Pa	May 3	58,661	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah	Apr. 24	44,843	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
St. Louis, Mo	do	451,770	177	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....
Do	May 1	451,770	165	17	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1
San Diego, Cal	Apr. 24	16,159	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco, Cal	Apr. 17	298,997	114	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Estimated population, 65,165; white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. †White, 6; colored, 21.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Santa Barbara, Cal	do	5,864	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Apr. 24	5,864	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scranton, Pa.	May 1	75,212	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Spokane, Wash	Apr. 24	19,922	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Taunton, Mass.	May 1	25,448	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waltham, Mass.	do	18,707	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren, Ohio	do	5,973	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington, D. C.	Apr. 24	230,392	85	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
West Newton, Mass.	May 1	24,379	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilmington, Del.	Apr. 24	61,431	30	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	May 1	61,431	28	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Winona, Minn.	Apr. 24	18,208	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worcester, Mass.	Apr. 23	84,655	38	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Youngstown, Ohio	May 1	33,220	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended May 3, 1897.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me	43	1		.73		.13
Portland, Me	48	0		.76	1.04	
Northfield, Vt	45	1		.59	.11	
Boston, Mass	51		3	.84	.36	
Vineyard Haven, Mass	52		2	.70	.40	
Nantucket, Mass	47	1		.82		.52
Woods Hole, Mass	48	0		.84	.46	
Block Island, R. I	48	0		.84	.66	
New Haven, Conn	51	1		.84		.44
Albany, N. Y	53		1	.66	.34	
New York, N. Y	54	0		.77	.23	
Harrisburg, Pa	56	2		.94	.16	
Philadelphia, Pa	56	2		.70	.20	
New Brunswick, N. J	55		1	.75	1.05	
Atlantic City, N. J	52	2		.70	0.00	
Baltimore, Md	59	1		.80	.30	
Washington, D. C	58	0		.78		.18
Lynchburg, Va	61		1	.84	1.26	
Cape Henry, Va	60		2	.98	.12	
Norfolk, Va	61	0		.91	.19	
Charlotte, N. C	64	0		.87	.43	
Raleigh, N. C	62	2		.81	.29	
Kittyhawk, N. C	60		2	.95	.55	
Hatteras, N. C	62	2		1.05	.85	
Wilmington, N. C	66	0		.82	1.08	
Columbia, S. C	68		2	.73		.03
Charleston, S. C	69		1	.84	.56	
Augusta, Ga	69		1	.70	.30	
Savanna, Ga	70	0		.61		.01
Jacksonville, Fla	72	0		.73		.63
Jupiter, Fla	75		3	.86	3.34	
Key West, Fla	78		2	.38	.32	
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga	66		2	.84	.76	
Tampa, Fla	74		4	.42	1.38	
Pensacola, Fla	71		5	.67		.47
Mobile, Ala	71			.88		
Montgomery, Ala	70		4	1.02	1.58	
Vicksburg, Miss	70		4	1.23		.73
New Orleans, La	72		4	1.16		.66
Shreveport, La	71		5	1.09		.69
Fort Smith, Ark	66		2	1.16		.86
Little Rock, Ark	67		3	1.22		.12
Palestine, Tex	69		3	1.22		.62
Galveston, Tex	73		3	.70		.50
San Antonio, Tex	72		2	.77		.57
Corpus Christi, Tex	73		1	.50		.50
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn	66		2	1.23	.17	
Nashville, Tenn	64		4	1.06		.56
Chattanooga, Tenn	66		4	.98		.48
Knoxville, Tenn	63		1	1.02	.68	
Louisville, Ky	62		4	.95		.55
Indianapolis, Ind	58		6	.91	.29	
Cincinnati, Ohio	59		5	.77	.73	
Columbus, Ohio	57		3	.87	1.13	
Parkersburg, W. Va	58		2	.84	.66	
Pittsburg, Pa	57		1	.73	1.17	
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y	48	2		.56		.26
Rochester, N. Y	50	2		.66		.46
Buffalo, N. Y	48	3		.66		.26
Erie, Pa	50		2	.72		.02
Cleveland, Ohio	51		1	.63	.57	
Sandusky, Ohio	52		4	.66	.84	
Toledo, Ohio	53		5	.65	.65	
Detroit, Mich	52		6	.66	.64	
Lansing, Mich	54		10	.60	.60	
Port Huron, Mich	47		3	.66	1.64	
Alpena, Mich	43		5	.69	3.51	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich	43		5	.45	1.65	
Marquette, Mich	42		2	.52		.22
Green Bay, Wis	48		4	.65	.25	
Grand Haven, Mich	49		3	.66		.16
Milwaukee, Wis	48		6	.73	.67	
Chicago, Ill	49		7	.78		.68
Duluth, Minn	43	1		.66		.26

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended May 8, 1897—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn	52		2	.70		.60
La Crosse, Wis	53		3	.63		.23
Dubuque, Iowa	54		4	.73		.63
Davenport, Iowa	55		3	.80		.70
Des Moines, Iowa	56		2	.87		.57
Keokuk, Iowa	57		3	.87		.47
Springfield, Ill	58		6	1.01		.11
Cairo, Ill	63		3	.86		.66
St. Louis, Mo	61		3	.98		.98
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo	59		1	1.22	.08	
Springfield, Mo	63		5	1.21	.29	
Kansas City, Mo	60		2	.86		.86
Wichita, Kans	61		3	.66	.94	
Concordia, Kans	58		2	.66		.36
Lincoln, Nebr	57		3	.67	53.	
Omaha, Nebr	57		1	.87		.07
Sioux City, Iowa	55		3	.77		.67
Yankton, S. Dak	54			.87		
Valentine, Nebr	52			.67		
Huron, S. Dak	51	3		.70		.10
Pierre, S. Dak	53	3		.49		.49
Moorhead, Minn	47	3		.56		
Bismarck, N. Dak	49	3		.60		.60
Williston, N. Dak	49	5		.42		.32
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont	49	5		.28		.28
Helena, Mont	49	5		.28		.28
Miles City, Mont	52	6		.38		.38
Rapid City, S. Dak	49	7		.66		.66
Spokane, Wash	53		1	.32		.32
Wallawalla, Wash	59			.40		
Baker City, Oreg	49		1	.34		.34
Winnemucca, Nev	51	6		.28		.28
Salt Lake City, Utah	55	6		.46		.36
Lander, Wyo	47	7		.66		.46
Cheyenne, Wyo	47	3		.45		.25
North Platte, Nebr	54	2		.56		.56
Denver, Colo	52	6		.63		.13
Pueblo, Colo	55	3		.42		.42
Dodge City, Kans	59		3	.52	.08	
Oklahoma, Okla	65		7	.89	1.41	
Amarillo, Tex	61		3	.34	.26	
Abilene, Tex	68		4	.77		.17
Santa Fe, N. Mex	52	0		.21	.79	
El Paso, Tex	69		1	.07	.03	
Phœnix, Ariz	70	2		.07		.07
Pacific Coast:						
Tatoosh Island, Wash	48			1.31		
Port Angeles, Wash	48			.39		
Fort Canby, Wash	50		2	1.08		.68
Portland, Oreg	56		4	.60		.50
Roseburg, Oreg	55		3	.53		.43
Eureka, Cal	51		1	.77		.57
Redbluff, Cal	64	2		.42		.42
Carson City, Nev	52	2		.15		.15
Sacramento, Cal	62	0		.39		.39
San Francisco, Cal	57		3	.29		.29
Fresno, Cal	65		1	.18		.18
Los Angeles, Cal	61		1	.18		.18
San Diego, Cal	60	0		.14		.14
Yuma, Ariz	74	0		.03		.03

* 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 May 4, 1897.**

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay	Dec. 8–Dec. 15		1	
	Dec. 22–Dec. 29		1	
	Mar. 23–Mar. 30		1	
Calcutta	Nov. 14–Jan. 30		267	
	Jan. 31–Feb. 27		311	
	Feb. 28–Mar. 6		125	
	Mar. 6–Mar. 20		330	
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	
	Mar. 6–Mar. 19		1	
	Mar. 20–Mar. 26		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 *Nubia*. No cases in city.
Japan:				
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.

Brazil:				
Para	Dec. 12–Jan. 30		32	
	Jan. 31–Feb. 27		20	
	Feb. 27–Mar. 6		9	
	Mar. 13–Mar. 20		3	
	Apr. 3–Apr. 10		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–Apr. 3	85	32	
Cuba:				
Cardenas	Dec. 25–Jan. 30	84	8	
	Jan. 31–Feb. 27	38	1	
	Apr. 17–Apr. 24	3	1	
Cienfuegos	Dec. 20–Dec. 27		8	
	Dec. 28–Jan. 17		2	
	Apr. 4–Apr. 11		1	
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. 29	342	85	
Matanzas	Dec. 9–Dec. 23		8	
	Dec. 23–Jan. 27		19	
	Jan. 27–Feb. 24		4	
	Feb. 25–Mar. 31		2	
	Apr. 1–Apr. 7		1	
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	

* 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.

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Cuba*:				
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	
	Mar. 28–Apr. 17	48	6	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Dec. 18–Jan. 1	.....	9	
Haiti:				
Port au Prince	Dec. 1–Dec. 7	.....	2	
	Dec. 14	.....	.....	Yellow fever epidemic.
	Mar. 1–Mar. 8	.....	3	
Guadeloupe:				
Basse Terre	Jan. 5	1	.....	
United States of Colombia:				
Panama	Apr. 14	20	17	

PLAGUE.

Egypt:				
Suez	Mar. 31	.....	.....	One case of plague on Br. S. S. *Dilwara* from Bombay.
India:				
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	.....	1,282	Estimated deaths for this same period, 2,265.
	Mar. 9–Mar. 30	.....	1,431	Estimated deaths for this same period, 2,730.
Calcutta	Feb. 6–Feb. 13	.....	1	
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	
	Jan. 19–Jan. 27	3	.....	
	Feb. 23–Mar. 12	3	.....	
	Mar. 13–Mar. 23	4	.....	
	Mar. 24–Mar. 31	3	.....	
Russia:				
Theodosia	Mar. 31	.....	.....	One case of plague on Br. S. S. *Baldwin*.

*February 28, 1897, 300 cases of yellow fever were reported among the sick soldiers on the Island.
†Official returns show 9,118 cases and 7,602 deaths to March 12.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary reports from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *March 22, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended March 20, 1897:

There were 5 deaths from accesso pernicioso, a decrease of 1; 11 from yellow fever, an increase of 6; 15 from beriberi, an increase of 5; 1

from diphtheria, none in the foregoing week; 49 from tuberculosis, an increase of 5, and 345 from all causes, an increase of 70.

Though the few cases of zymotic diseases above-mentioned exist, we have no epidemic here at present.

Beriberi.—The deaths from this disease are on the increase, but I am informed the number of cases is not larger than in the foregoing week. They are all in the forts at the mouth of the bay, among the soldiers. I have heard of no cases among the citizens.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected or received bills of health from this office: March 15, bark *Cambrian Queen*, British, Tybee, Ga., and schooner *Grace Anderson*, American, Hampton Roads, Va. March 16, steam bark *Severn*, British, Baltimore, Md. March 18, steamship *Freshfield*, British, Hampton Roads, Va. March 19, steamship *Rodney*, British, New Orleans, La. March 20, steamship *Hevelius*, Belgian, New York, N. Y.; steamship *Planet Mercury*, Ship Island, Miss., and bark *Weiwera*, British, Pensacola, Fla.

Respectfully, yours,

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, *March 29, 1897*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended March 27, 1897:

There were 10 deaths from accesso pernicioso, an increase of 5; 8 from yellow fever, a decrease of 3; 9 from beriberi, a decrease of 6; 4 from enteric fever, a decrease of 2; 40 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 9; none from diphtheria, 1 in the foregoing week, and 292 from all causes, a decrease of 53.

Yellow fever.—This disease is gradually declining.

Beriberi.—Is also on the decline, and still is confined to the troops in the forts at the mouth of the bay.

I am happy to state that there is little to complain of in the health of the port.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected or received bills of health from this office: March 23, bark *Conductor*, British, for Brunswick, Ga. March 24, bark *D. Pedro II.* American, for Baltimore, Md., and steamship *Pandora*, Austro-Hungarian, for New York. March 26, steamship *Kaffir Prince*, British, for New York; steamship *Caledonia*, British, for Galveston, Tex., and steamship *Polana*, British, for New Orleans, La. March 27, steamship *Sirius*, British, for New York, N. Y.

Respectfully, yours,

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, *April 5, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended April 3, 1897:

There were six deaths from accesso pernicioso, a decrease of 4; 8 from yellow fever, the same as in the foregoing week; 12 from beriberi, an increase of 3; 50 from tuberculosis, an increase of 10; and 334 from all causes, an increase of 42.

The health of the town continues good for the season, and the authorities do not recognize the existence of any epidemic whatever.

Since last report the following-named ships have been visited or received bills of health from this office: March 30, steamship *Bencroy*, British, for Tampa, Fla. March 31, steamship *Hillcrag*, British, for

Norfolk, Va., and steamship *Etona*, British, from Buenos Ayres to New York, N. Y. April 2, steamship *Delecarlia*, German, from Santos for New York, N. Y. April 3, bark *Servia*, Portuguese, for Brunswick, Ga.

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

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

May 1: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended April 29 there were in that city 17 deaths from yellow fever, with 70 new cases, and 130 new cases of smallpox, with 17 deaths.

April 2?: The United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended April 24 there were in that city 3 new cases and 1 death from yellow fever, and 23 cases and 10 deaths from smallpox.

April 23: The United States consul at Matanzas reports that during the week ended April 21 there were in that city 7 deaths from smallpox.

April 19: The United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports that during the week ended April 17 there were 19 cases and 4 deaths from yellow fever.

April 24: The United States sanitary inspector at Santiago reports that during the two weeks ended April 24 there were no cases and no deaths from fever, and 1 death from smallpox.

Sanitary report from Habana.

HABANA, CUBA, *May 1, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that smallpox continues to slowly decrease in the city and suburbs, there having been only 17 deaths from it during the past seven days.

Yellow fever does not increase as yet, and is almost entirely confined to Spanish soldiers in the military hospitals.

Mortuary report.—During the week ended April 29 there were 233 deaths in all in this city, 17 of which were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 70 new cases; 17 were caused by smallpox with 130 new cases approximately; 5 were caused by enteric fever, 7 by so-called pernicious fever, 19 by dysentery, 22 by enteritis, 2 by diphtheria, 1 by measles, 3 by pneumonia, and 39 by tuberculosis.

Sixteen of the deaths during the week from yellow fever occurred among Spanish soldiers in the military hospitals, and the remaining 1 was a civilian living in the city. All of the 17 deaths from smallpox were among civilians. The weather still remains pleasant, favorable to good health.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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

Sanitary reports from Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *April 17, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended Saturday, April 17: There were 62 deaths noted for this period; of these, 15 from dysentery, 12 from enteritis, acute and chronic; 4 from remittent fever, 1 from pernicious remittent fever, 3 from tuberculosis, 1 from smallpox; the rest from common diseases.

The general health has somewhat ameliorated owing to the heavy falls of rain experienced lately, which have cleaned the streets and carried all the garbage accumulated during the summer months into the sea. There are some cases of smallpox, but so far they seem mild in character.

The attached clipping is from the Liberal, the official organ of the liberal party, published in Madrid. In its issue of March 21 it says:

From the sanitary statistical report sent by General Losada (surgeon-general of the army) to the minister of war, there were, on February 28, 16,000 sick soldiers in the hospitals of the Island of Cuba. Of these, 10,000 were from common diseases, 4,000 malarial cases, and about 300 from yellow fever.

Respectfully,

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

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *April 24, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that 62 deaths have been recorded this week. Of these, 12 were from dysentery, 5 from tuberculosis, 6 from diarrhea, 2 from remittent, and 4 from pernicious fevers, the rest from common diseases of noncontagious character. There are some cases of smallpox in the town just now and a great many children with varicella. Dysentery has decreased somewhat and there are no cases of yellow fever at present.

Respectfully,

DR. H. S. CAMINERO,
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 30, 1897.

BOMBAY, *April 1, 1897.*

SIR: As will be noted, the mortality of the past week is about stationary. With the return of population into the city in many localities where the plague was supposed to be thoroughly stamped out by disinfectants and lime washing and no case had been reported for a long time, fresh cases are again of daily occurrence. During the last few weeks a large number of servants at the European bungalows have been attacked, where, if anywhere, the most favorable conditions are present as regards sanitary, clean buildings, with ample supply of light and air. There are now forty-one hospitals established for the treatment of plague cases, one of which, the plague ward of St. George's Hospital, is exclusively for Europeans. The pestilence is epidemic in Western India from 15° to 28° north latitude and extending from the coast 150 miles into the interior.

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	1,141

Total number of deaths for corresponding week last year	594
Mean of corresponding week 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	869
Average per day from plague	124
Number of deaths from plague officially reported for week	496
Average per day	71
Probable average number of deaths per day from plague reported as having died of other diseases	53
	124
Officially reported death rate for the last week per 1,000	70.87
Same for corresponding week last year	35.81
Mean for corresponding week previous five years	32.90
Number of births reported last week	89
Number of births for corresponding week last year	234
Mean number for corresponding week previous five years	240

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

ITALY.

International Sanitary Conference.

ROME, ITALY, *March 29, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose my report dealing with the general features and conclusions of the International Sanitary Conference recently held at Venice.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WALLACE S. JONES,
Consul-General of the United States at Rome, Diplomatic Representative on the part of the United States to the International Sanitary Conference at Venice.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE HELD AT VENICE (FEBRUARY 16 TO MARCH 19, 1897).

Venice made her first commercial ventures in the East, and in consequence was soon visited by the pest. From the year 900 to 1500 she experienced 63 epidemics. This little republic was the first to introduce a sanitary system. In 1341 she created health inspectors, a sanitary bureau, and a lazaretto, which served as models to the rest of Europe. It seems but fitting, therefore, that an international sanitary conference, called to devise means to prevent the pest from reaching Europe should choose this city for its sittings.

The first international sanitary conference was held in Paris in 1851; the second in 1859. The object of this conference was to revise the proceedings of the first, but its labors were interrupted by the breaking out of the war between Austria and Italy. Subsequent international sanitary conferences were held in Constantinople in 1866; Vienna, 1874; Washington, 1881; Rome, 1885; Venice, 1892; Dresden, 1893; Paris, 1894. Only the decisions of the last three international conferences have been carried out.

The convention of the Venice conference of 1892 was the first international agreement ever ratified by the Great Powers. This was due, probably, to the fact that prior to 1892 the resolutions were based on quarantine detention, i. e., after a voyage it was deemed necessary to quarantine ships with clean bills of health, without a single suspicious case on board; this regulation being based on the theory that a case of sickness might yet break out. For over fifty years Great Britain has been opposed to quarantine measures and has never been willing to enter into an international agreement upon this basis.

The Venice conference of 1892 was held to devise means for keeping the cholera out of Europe by preventing it from passing the Suez Canal. The representatives of the Powers in drawing up their measures substituted, from a medical standpoint, the sanitary condition of the vessel in the place of the sanitary condition of the port of departure, abolishing long and vexatious quarantines for ships carrying out their regulations, thus replacing the old system of quarantines by one of inspection and disinfection (étuves). Thanks to this conference, the sanitary council of Alexandria was empowered to enforce the above measures, and was so reorganized as to give Europe satisfactory guarantees of its efficiency, both in its composition and workings.

The Dresden conference of 1893 devised international measures of prophylaxy to be applied the moment cholera reached Europe, and laid the basis of an international bond of union in sanitary matters, by establishing the principle of notification of the existence of a cholera focus.

The conference of Paris, 1894, met to devise means for confining cholera to its place of origin, India, and the far East. The annual pilgrimage of thousands of Mussulmans to Mecca is the great source of danger to Europe. Cholera is endemic in India, and whenever it has appeared in Europe it has invariably been imported from the East. Fully one-third of the pilgrims are indigent, and beggars furnish the principal food for epidemics. This conference, therefore, prescribed prophylactic measures applicable to pilgrims going to the Hedjaz and measures of surveillance in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf.

Upon the initiative of Austria-Hungary, the International Sanitary Conference that has just adjourned, met in Venice, February 16, to devise means for preventing the bubonic pest, now prevaling in India, from reaching Europe. There were present diplomatic and technical delegates representing each of the Powers of Europe, the United States, Persia, and Egypt. Morocco alone, by some oversight not being represented. Austria-Hungary was represented by 10 delegates; Belgium by 2, Bulgaria by 1, Denmark by 1, Egypt by 2, France by 4, Germany by 3, Great Britain by 6, Greece by 1, Holland by 2, Italy by 5, Luxembourg by 1, Montenegro by 1, Persia by 1, Portugal by 3, Roumania by 2, Russia by 4, Servia by 1, Sweden and Norway by 3, Switzerland by 2, Turkey by 3, and United States by 2, each delegation having but one vote.

The conference was at once organized and elected for its president Count Bonin-Longare, under secretary for foreign affairs for Italy, and diplomatic delegate, and appointed six secretaries.

President Bonin welcomed the delegates in the name of the King of Italy, and returned thanks to the Austro-Hungarian Government, which had taken the initiative in suggesting that the conference should meet in Venice. He said that the problem now to be solved by the conference was simpler than those proposed to previous conferences, it being no longer necessary to discuss theories at large, from which to select rules for an international sanitary code, but to apply to the special danger now threatening us the principles already established by previous conferences, adapting them to the particular requirements of the present sanitary situation; and furthermore, thanks to the improvement in prophylactic systems, the conflict that had always existed between the commercial interests and the requirements for the public health was no longer so sharply defined, but that it might, with reason, be hoped that an unanimous agreement on all points would be happily reached.

Count Lützow, diplomatic delegate of Austria-Hungary, in reply, said the conference had been called to amplify the work that had been begun at Venice in 1892, continued at Dresden in 1893. and again taken up at Paris. The first step to be taken was to ascertain if the measures that had been adopted against the invasion of the cholera were equally well suited to keep out the Asiatic plague. He then offered a draft of a programme to be presented to the International Sanitary Conference to be held at Venice, February 16, 1897, and prepared by the Austro-Hungarian delegation to serve as a basis for the deliberations of said conference. The president then read the programme, which is as follows:

First.—Particular aspects of the plague, as disclosed by the most recent investigations taken in relation to: (*a*) Its places of origin; (*b*) Its propagation by land and sea; (*c*) Its incubatory period. Application of the results of this investigation to paragraphs I to IV and VII of the Dresden convention.

Second.—Measures to be taken for preventing an invasion of the malady:

(1) From the countries where it originates—(*a*) by maritime traffic with infected ports to the ports of arrival; (*b*) by pilgrimage to Mecca and Mesopotamia; (*c*) by the establishment of an intelligence department and sanitary ports under European management—reorganization of the sanitary council of Teheran.

(2) As regards maritime traffic with infected ports—(*a*) at departure of vessels carrying passengers, of vessels carrying freight, of vessels carrying pilgrims, of other vessels;

(*b*) in transit of vessels carrying passengers, of vessels carrying freight, of vessels carrying pilgrims, of other vessels.

Examination of the expediency of revising the sanitary regulations relating to intermediate ports at the arrival of vessels carrying passengers, of vessels carrying freight, of vessels carrying pilgrims, of other vessels.

In regard to the advisability of modifying paragraph VIII of the Dresden convention and making changes in the regulations of the Venice convention relating to transit in quarantine. The conference will also discuss the necessity of obtaining the sanction and ratification of the Paris convention by all the Powers that took part in that conference.

Third.—Measures to be taken in case the plague makes its appearance in Europe.

Eventual application or modification of the decisions of the Dresden conference.

QUESTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED.

I. Is a pandemic propagation of the plague to be feared and what would lead to its occurrence?

Measures to be taken in countries in which it prevails.

II. What primary measures are necessary to prevent the spreading of the plague in Asiatic countries where it chiefly prevails?

(*a*) At the ports, so far as exercising sanitary surveillance not only over vessels arriving but also over vessels departing?

(*b*) Is it necessary to take special measures for the surveillance and even the stoppage of caravans coming from infected or uninfected countries during the course of an epidemic of the plague in adjoining countries? What measures should be taken in regard to pilgrimages and the transportation of corpses from holy places in Armenia, Persia, and Mesopotamia? What measures are necessary for the establishment of an international intelligence department and the organization of international sanitary supervision in Persia?

Measures to be taken during the voyage.

III. Are the precautionary measures regarding traffic, adopted by the Venice conference of 1892, sufficient, or should they be modified, and in what way?

Measures relative to pilgrims going to Mecca.

IV. Are the measures regarding pilgrimages to Mecca, proposed by the conferences of Paris and Venice, sufficient to ward off danger from plague, or should they be made more stringent?

Measures at the European ports of arrival and at the land frontiers.

V. In regard to the sanitary service at ports of arrival in Europe and along the land frontiers, are the measures adopted by the Dresden conference applicable to plague, and, if not, what additional or modified arrangements should be made? What is the incubation period of the pest? How long should sanitary surveillance last?

This important and comprehensive programme, in the main, was accepted for discussion by the members of the conference, and led to lengthy debates; the members showed a conciliatory spirit, and did their utmost to further the interests of the several nations.

The rules and regulations of the Dresden conference of 1893 were adopted—the meetings to be held with closed doors, the deliberations to be carried on in French.

At the second meeting, Ambassador Barriére, French delegate, said the pilgrimage to Mecca was the chief cause of the evil, and he hoped that the Powers, with Mussulman subjects, would prohibit, for this year, said pilgrimage; that the French Government had already taken the strongest measures in this connection, adding that the fundamental principle of the prophylaxy of to-day was to raise as few barriers to the transportation of passengers and freight as possible compatible with the preservation of the public health. He formulated the work before the conference as follows:

"Ratification and application of the Paris convention of 1894: Adaptation of this instrument and of the conventions of Venice and Dresden in keeping out the pest."

The Russian delegate announced that his Government had not only prohibited the pligrimage of its Mussulman subjects to Mecca for this year, but also the pilgrimage of its Christian subjects to Palestine.

The British delegation announced that Her Majesty's Government had prohibited the pilgrimage from India for this year.

The Persian delegate announced that his Government had forbidden, for this year, the pilgrimage to Meched.

The Egyptian Government has taken the following steps concerning the pilgrimage to Mecca:

(1) The inhabitants of Egypt have been notified that in case the plague should break out at Mecca no Egyptian pilgrim would be allowed to return home until the scourge had entirely disappeared in the province of Hedjaz.

(2) Orders have been given to all harbor masters and officers, charged with the inspection of passports, to allow only such persons to go as shall be possessed of sufficient means for the journey both going and returning, and for a sojourn of at least six months in the Hedjaz.

The Turkish delegation announced that it would be impossible for its Government to prohibit the pilgrimage to Mecca, it being one of the five tenets of the Mohammedan religion, but that moral suasion would be brought to bear in order to discourage the pilgrimage.

The Roumanian delegation announced that their Government had advised its Mohammedan subjects against the pilgrimage and had prescribed severe sanitary measures to be taken upon the return of pilgrims from Mecca.

The British delegation announced that their Government had consented to ratify the Paris convention with the following reservations:

1. (Paragraph 5 of Part A of Annex I of the convention.) Pilgrims from India shall not be required to show that they possess sufficient means to make the pilgrimage, both going and returning, and to support themselves during their stay in Mecca, unless in certain localities circumstances should make it necessary.

2. (Article 13 of the rules forming Section B of Annex I.) The minimum space to be reserved between decks for each pilgrim shall be 16 English square feet; that is, about 1½ square meters.

3. (Annex III, sanitary regulations and sanitary stations of the Persian Gulf.) The stipulation relative to the Persian Gulf shall not be applicable to the British and Indian Governments or to British or Indian vessels.

The Turkish Government announced its adhesion to the Paris convention, with certain reservations.

The delegate from Sweden and Norway announced the ratification of the Paris convention by his Government.

This (Paris) convention has not yet been ratified by Roumania, Portugal, and Switzerland.

The Austrian delegation announced the arrival in India of a scientific expedition sent out by their Government to study the pest, and added that a supply of pest serum could be had from the hospitals in Vienna.

The German delegation announced that their Government had organized a medical expedition to go to India to study the character and nature of the plague, the expedition to be composed of Professor Dr. Gaffky and Professors Pfeiffer, Dieudonné, and Sticker. This mission will not only visit Bombay, but also the infected localities in the interior; returning it will inspect the sanitary conditions of the Persian Gulf and visit the sanitary stations of the Red Sea and of the Suez Canal.

The Russian delegation announced that their Government had just sent Prof. N. Wyssokowitsch and Drs. Redrow and Labohtny to India, that they may make a scientific study of the pest.

Two general committees were formed to carry on the work of the conference in "adopting the Paris convention of 1894 and the Venice and Dresden conventions for keeping the pest out of Europe."

(1) The technical committee composed of the scientific and medical delegates.

(2) The committee on ways and means composed of the diplomatic delegates, to whom the findings of the technical committee were to be submitted.

The general technical committee took up the programme suggested by the Austro-Hungarian delegation. The questions to be discussed were: (1) Scientific questions; (2) practical questions.

The general technical committee devoted itself to the scientific questions, and it was divided into two subcommittees.

First, subcommittee to establish "measures to be taken outside of Europe," namely, in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf; second, subcommittee to establish measures to be taken in Europe.

The first subcommitte approved of applying the measures adopted against cholera by the Venice conference of 1893, with certain modifications that were found necessary for keeping the bubonic pest out of Europe.

The second subcommittee also approved of adopting the measures of the Dresden conference of 1893 against the spreading of cholera in Europe with certain modifications judged necessary to the excluding of the pest from Europe.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Geddings, in his report to the Surgeon-General of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, will fully discuss these measures.

Professor Von Ermengen, one of the most eminent living bacteriologists, after a thorough discussion of the etiology of the pest had been gone into, reported the findings of the general committee. Thanks to the recent triumph of microbiology, the nature and true cause of the pest are no longer mysteries. It is universally admitted that it is of microbic origin and due to the bacillus discovered in Hongkong in 1894 by Kitasato and Yersin. But although the discovery of the specific germ of the malady throws a very bright light on its etiology, many problems nevertheless still remain to be solved.

The learned specialists, recently sent to Bombay by their respective governments, will doubtless, ere long, enlighten us on many questions of the highest importance.

This committee carefully abstained from founding its conclusions on hypotheses or experiments that could not be substantiated.

What is the origin, and in what manner is the pest germ propagated? What morbid secretions should be considered contagious and for how long a time? The committee was of the opinion that the specific microbe exists in several morbid secretions, namely, in the pus of the buboes and anthrax, in the feces and sputa, and in the blood. The bodies of those dying of the pest contain innumerable germs.

Not only sick persons spread the disease, but animals also contribute to the spreading thereof, as has been observed during the recent epidemic in India and China.

The susceptivity of rats, mice, and small rodents is well known. They die in great numbers in pest-stricken districts, sometimes even before the epidemic makes its appearance. Their dead bodies have been found in great numbers in dwellings where fatal cases have occurred. This fact deserves our serious attention. Not only do these animals introduce and propagate the contagion in towns, but they are liable to take it on board vessels and thus carry the scourge to distant countries. Strenuous efforts, therefore, should be made to destroy these vermin; and all articles and merchandise soiled by their excrements and dead bodies should be considered as dangerous.

According to some students dogs, hogs, oxen, sheep, goats, etc., are attacked by the pest. It is still doubtful whether birds, pigeons, fowls suffer from this disease. Yersin's experiments show that mosquitoes and insects can convey the germ.

As a precautionary measure the governments of Europe decided to prohibit the importation of green hides and of diverse animal products. The committee was of the opinion that this measure up to date is only founded on hypothetical premises.

One of the most interesting facts that epidemiological science owes to recent researches is the discovery of the existence of the contagious principle in the soil of thickly settled localities. This discovery explains local telluric conditions long since noticed, and also why the pest spreads slowly, whereas cholera spreads rapidly along lines of communication, especially water routes.

When the microbe is removed from soil saturated with the filth from dwellings, it seems to lose its virulency as a saprophyte. Hence we may doubt whether bales of merchandise that have been lying on wharves at a distance from infected quarters should be considered dangerous or even suspicious.

The only soil in which the pest bacillus has been found is the soil of unfloored huts and houses. In huts occupied by persons stricken with the pest, the bacillus has been found at a depth of from four to five centimeters. This soil bacillus is but slightly virulent.

It has not been proved that running water has helped to disseminate the germ. The committee nevertheless deemed it prudent to recommend that a strict watch be held over all drinking water, as certain experiments show that the bacillus lives fourteen days in water.

And lastly, experiments both old and new, prove that the generating principle of the pest, when exposed to the air, soon loses its morbific activity. Hence, the pest is not transmitted by atmospheric currents to a long distance, and is only contagious within a limited radius. The pest germ offers but a slight resistance to desiccation and to germicides in general.

The committee next took up the important question as to what merchandise should be considered as most likely to convey the germ of the pest. Wearing apparel belonging to the pest-stricken or brought from an infected locality was declared highly dangerous, especially if packed without regard to its having a free circulation of air.

The following is a list of articles declared dangerous by the committee: Underwear, clothing, bedding having been in use, rags from contaminated countries or districts, including rags in bales bound with iron ties, hoofs, wool, bristles, hair of all kinds, fresh skins and untanned leather, bags and carpets having been in use.

The following articles were declared not to be dangerous: Green plants, fresh and dried fruit, grain, jute, cotton, silk.

To apply prophylactic measures to advantage it was first necessary to determine the period of incubation of the pest. The committee, in fixing the period of surveillance at ten days, did not intend to establish in a positive and scientific manner the maximum number of days during which the disease may exist in a latent state, but that isolation for that period was advisable.

The committee, while expressing the hope that the serotherapy of the pest might give results similar to those supplied by other serums, was unwilling, at the present stage of our knowledge, to formally recommend preventive injections of antipest serum.

The committee, in prescribing the modifications in the methods of disinfection adopted up to date, took the measures against cholera framed by the first Venice conference for the basis of their discussions.

Synopsis of measures to be taken outside of Europe.

The conference has decreed that the international sanitary stations on the island of Camaran and at the Springs of Moses in the Red Sea shall be enlarged, said stations being under the jurisdiction of the Alexandria sanitary council. It further ordered that sanitary stations shall be established on the Straits of Ormus, at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, and at Bassorah, at the head of the Gulf, these stations being under the supervision of the sanitary council of Constantinople.

The funds necessary to create and keep up these stations are raised by a small toll collected from each shipload of pilgrims, said toll being added to the price of each pilgrim's ticket. A small percentage of the light-house dues in the canal, collected by the Egyptian Government, is also added to the fund.

The ships navigating the Red Sea and Persian Gulf are classified as follows:

Ships indemne, i. e., ships declared free from suspicion by medical authority; suspected ships, i. e., ships on board of which there has been one or more cases of pest, either at the port of departure or during the voyage, but without a new case for twelve days; and infected ships, i. e., ships having the pest on board, or that have had cases of pest within twelve days.

Indemne ships shall have immediate free pratique whatever be the nature of their bills of health. These ships shall be permitted to pass through the Suez Canal in quarantine and will enter the Mediterranean and complete their ten days of observation during their voyage before reaching their port of destination.

Suspected ships having a physician and a disinfecting apparatus (étuve) shall be allowed to pass through the canal in quarantine. Suspected ships having neither a doctor nor an étuve shall be detained at the Springs of Moses until the soiled underwear and other articles susceptible of contamination are disinfected.

Infected ships having neither doctor nor étuve shall be detained at the Springs of Moses. The ships shall be thoroughly disinfected, the passengers shall land and all their wearing apparel shall be disinfected. The passengers must remain ten days at the Springs of Moses—when the cases of pest are of several days standing the duration of isolation shall be shortened. The length of time of their detention shall depend upon the date of the appearance of the last case, never longer than ten days. Infected ships having a doctor and an étuve shall be stopped at the Springs of Moses. The physician shall declare under oath the passengers that are attacked by pest, and they shall be landed and isolated; the soiled wearing apparel of the other passengers and crew shall be disinfected on the ship. The part of the ship that has been occupied by the sick shall be completely disinfected. After disinfection of the ship she shall be allowed to proceed in quarantine, provided it shall have left at the sanitary station its sick and such persons as were brought in contact with them.

Rigorous measures have been adopted for maintaining the best possible hygienic and sanitary conditions on board pilgrim ships and for preventing all danger of the spreading of the pest These measures include the steps to be taken before departure, during the voyage, and in case of illness or death among the pilgrims. Such captains as do not carry out the regulations as above laid down shall incur severe penalties.

Synopsis of measures to be taken in Europe.

The government of a country in which the pest has appeared shall immediately notify all other governments.

The importation of the following articles from an infected district may be prohibited:

(1) Wearing apparel and bedding that have been in use; (2) rags, when packed and shipped in bales; (3) sacks and carpets that have been in use; (4) hides, green and untanned; (5) hoops, bristles, raw silk, and wool; (6) hair of all kinds.

The disinfection of soiled linen, clothing, and furniture from an infected district shall be obligatory.

The local sanitary authorities shall decide as to merchandise to be disinfected. Merchandise shall not be held in quarantine at the frontier. Total prohibition or disinfection are the only measures admissible.

Letters, papers, and books shall not be subjected to any restriction or disinfection whatever.

Railway passenger coaches, postal and baggage cars shall not be detained at the frontier. Only the car in which a case of pest has been found shall be detained, and then only long enough for its disinfection Passengers shall be subjected to a medical visit. The several governments reserve the right to take special measures concerning certain classes of persons, such as gypsies, vagabonds, emigrants, and such persons as travel or cross the frontiers in bands.

Sanitary measures are to be carried out in Europe in accordance with the sanitary policy of each nation. Land quarantines are abolished, only such persons as show symptoms of pest can be detained, but each country reserves the right to close its frontiers against suspected persons or persons stricken by the pest.

Ships plying between European ports are also classified into indemne, suspected, and infected.

Indemne ships shall be given immediate free pratique, whatever the nature of their bill of health.

Suspected ships shall be subjected to the following measures: Medical inspection. Disinfection of wearing apparel and soiled clothes of passengers and crew. The bilge water, after it has been disinfected, shall be changed and a supply of good drinking water shall be taken on board. Such parts of the ship as shall have been used by pest-stricken patients shall be disinfected.

Infected ships shall be subjected to the following measures: The sick shall be immediately landed and isolated. All the ship's passengers shall be landed and put under surveillance for a shorter or longer period, according to the sanitary condition of the ship and the date of the development of the last case of pest, but not exceeding ten days. (By observation is meant the isolation of the passengers, either on shipboard or in a lazaretto, before they are given free pratique. By surveillance is meant that the passengers to whom immediate free pratique is given are entitled to select their own places of residence whilst subject to medical inspection.) Bilge water, after being disinfected, shall be changed and a fresh supply of drinking water shall be taken on board. Disinfection of such parts of ship as shall have been used by pest-stricken patients.

Special measures may be prescribed for ships carrying emigrants or for ships presenting bad hygienic conditions.

Merchandise transported by sea is treated in the same manner as merchandise transported by land in regard to disinfection.

Ships refusing to submit to the measures prescribed by the port authorities shall be free to go out to sea. They may be allowed to discharge their cargo after taking the necessary precautions, namely: (1) Isolation of the ship, crew, and passengers; (2) changing of bilge water after it has been disinfected; (3) taking on a fresh supply of drinking water.

To show how the authorities in India are dealing with the pest the following dispatch, read at conference February 19 by British delegate, from Governor of Bombay to Secretary of State for India, is here reproduced:

"Under Epidemic Diseases Act Government has empowered municipal commissioner, of his own authority and without reference to the magistrate, (1) to prohibit use of dwellings unfit for habitation; (2) to require vacation of buildings and premises for cleansing and disinfecting; (3) to require abatement of overcrowding; (4) to forcibly enter deserted buildings and cleanse and disinfect them; (5) to remove earth floors; (6) to cut off water connections; (7) to demolish whole or part of buildings unfit for habitation or dangerous to health; (8) to destroy infected bedding and clothing. Arrangements have been made for emptying all out-going trains at stations outside of Bombay and for strict medical inspection of all passengers."

THE CONVENTION.

The convention reads as follows:

"Their Majesties, etc., etc., etc., having decided to establish by conference the measures to be taken for keeping out the pest and for preventing it from spreading, and the measures of sanitary surveillance to be taken to that end, in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, have named as their plenipotentiaries," [here follow the names]

"Who, after communicating to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following measures applicable to districts infected by pest, as well as to all manner of communication therewith.

"I. They adopt the measures named and prescribed in the Réglement Sanitaire Général for keeping out the pest and for preventing its spreading, annexed to the present convention, which shall have the same force as if it were incorporated herein.

"II. The proper authorities of Morocco shall be urged to carry out measures similar to those prescribed in the above-mentioned réglement in the ports of that country.

"III. Countries that have not taken part in this conference or those that have not signed this convention, may accede thereto in the usual manner.

"Notice of adhesion shall be given to the Italian Government, through diplomatic channels, and it shall notify the other signatory governments.

"IV. The present convention shall remain in force for the space of five years from the date of the ratifications thereof. It shall, by tacit consent, be renewed every five years, unless, six months prior to the expiration of said period of five years, one of the high contracting parties shall have signified its intention to arrest the operation thereof.

"In case one of the Powers shall give notice of its intention to withdraw from this convention, said withdrawal shall effect that Power alone.

"V. The high contracting parties reserve the right of proposing through diplomatic channels, such modifications as they may deem it necessary to make to this convention or to its annexes.

"The present convention shall be ratified; the ratifications thereof shall be deposited at Rome as soon as possible after it shall have been signed, and within a year at latest from the date of the signing.

"In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention and have thereto affixed their seals.

"Done at Venice, the 19th day of March, 1897."

The following-named Powers signed without reserve: Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Luxembourg, Montenegro, and Roumania.

The Powers that signed ad referendum were: Greece, Persia, Portugal, Servia, Spain, and Turkey.

The German representative signed with reserves as to certain measures to be taken in Europe.

The Swiss representative signed for the measures to be taken in Europe.

The representatives of Denmark, Sweden and Norway, and United States accepted the convention ad referendum.

Summing up the decisions of the conference, there seems to be but little danger of the pest reaching Europe this year—

First. Because the pest is only slightly contagious or infectious, but is due to local telluric conditions, and improved hygienic and social conditions throughout Europe make it difficult for the pest to get a foothold on this continent.

Second. Because it is not transmitted by the atmosphere or by running water.

Third. Because the Great Powers have done all that it was possible to do to discourage the Mussulman pilgrimage to Mecca.

Fourth. Because the sanitary measures prescribed for the surveillance of the Red Sea and Persian Gulf will be faithfully carried out.

WALLACE S. JONES,
Consul-General of the United States at Rome, Diplomatic Representative on the part of the United States to the International Sanitary Conference at Venice.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Rome, Italy, March 29, 1897.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended April 22, 1897. Population, 1,472. No deaths.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended April 24, 1897. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended April 8, 1897. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths.

Two weeks ended April 22, 1897. No deaths.

Inagua.—Month ended March 31, 1897. Estimated population, 1,200. No deaths.

CUBA—*Manzanillo.*—Two weeks ended March 31, 1897. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 43, including enteric fever 4, and scarlet fever, 1.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended April 17 correspond to an annual rate of 17.9 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,992,524. The highest rate was recorded in Salford, viz, 28.1, and the lowest in Croydon, viz, 9.5 a thousand.

London.—One thousand four hundred and eighteen deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 27; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 30; whooping cough, 43; enteric fever, 2, and diarrhea and dysentery, 9. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.6 a thousand. In greater London 1,852 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 15.4 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 7 from diphtheria, 6 from measles, 20 from whooping cough, and 6 from scarlet fever.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended April 17 correspond to an annual rate of 22.3 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,549,907. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 18.0, and the highest in Perth, viz, 26.0 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 665, including scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 6; measles, 39, and whooping cough, 39.

INDIA—*Singapore.*—Month of February, 1897. Population, 56,000. Total deaths, 588, including phthisis pulmonalis, 64, and beriberi, 100.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Aix la Chapelle	Apr. 10	112,357	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Amsterdam	Apr. 17	495,589	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	5
Belfast	Apr. 3	281,431	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	1	5	9
Do	Apr. 10	281,431	155	.....	.....	.....	1	10	2	1	7	5
Do	Apr. 17	281,431	146	.....	....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	8	6
Belize	Apr. 22	13,000	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belleville	Apr. 26	10,459	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bergen	Apr. 7	57,800	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Bermuda	Apr. 16	15,013	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birmingham	Apr. 10	505,772	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	6
Do	Apr. 17	505,773	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	3
Bluefields	Apr. 10	3,000	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bologna	do	150,646	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	Mar. 30	821,764	*1141	1	.....	2	.....	...	.....	.....	14	.....
Bradford	Apr. 3	221,610	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Do	Apr. 10	221,610	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Do	Apr. 17	221,610	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Bremen	Apr. 10	142,500	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	...	.....
Bristol	Apr. 3	232,242	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	1	.....	5
Do	Apr. 10	232,242	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7
Do	Apr. 17	232,242	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3
Brussels	Apr. 10	509,985	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	1

*Plague, 496.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Budapest	Apr. 16	640,000					1		2	4	7	4
Calcutta	Mar. 20	681,560	622	164		8				4		
Callao	Apr. 4	20,000	24									
Cardenas	Apr. 17	23,517	84			10		32				
Do	Apr. 24	23,517	62		1	10	1	22				
Cardiff	Apr. 10	170,063	54						1	5	2	1
Catania	Apr. 13	120,000	61									
Chatham	Apr. 26	9,052	5									
Christiana	Apr. 3	182,856	52									
Do	Apr. 10	182,856	53								1	1
Cienfuegos	Apr. 18	24,030	27								1	
Cognac	Apr. 10	21,000	8									
Cologne	do	332,910	105					1		6		2
Copenhagen	do	333,714	123								1	
Corunna	Apr. 3	32,113	19								1	
Do	Apr. 10	32,113	27			1						
Do	Apr. 17	32,113	26									
Dresden	Apr. 3	349,200	155					1	1	3		1
Do	Apr. 10	350,100	147						2	4		1
Dublin	do	350,000	241				1		3	2	25	9
Do	Apr. 17	350,000	189				1	1	2	2	15	14
Dundee	Apr. 10	163,090	81									1
Do	Apr. 17	163,090	61					1				1
Dusseldorf	Apr. 10	183,579	63							2		1
Edinburgh	do	292,364	150					1		2	18	8
Do	Apr. 17	292,364	146						2	4	15	7
Frankfort on the Main	do	238,000	86					1		2		
Gibraltar	Apr. 11	25,800	9								1	
Girgenti	Apr. 10	24,428	11									
Glasgow	do	714,919	347				1		1	2	10	26
Glasgow	Apr. 17	714,919	307						1	1	19	22
Gothenburg	Apr. 3	115,896	58							2		8
Do	Apr. 10	115,896	58					1			1	4
Halifax	Apr. 24	38,700	16							1		
Hamburg	Apr. 10	641,780	199							4		2
Do	Apr. 17	641,780	245						1	6		1
Kingston	Apr. 30	18,040	10									
Leeds	Apr. 17	402,449	176						1	1	2	
Leghorn	do	103,755	36									
Leith	Apr. 10	75,186	30						1		2	2
Do	Apr. 17	75,186	26									4
Licata	Apr. 10	20,000	10				4					
Liege	Apr. 17	163,107	60									1
Liverpool	Apr. 10	644,129	285				1	4	2	1	5	5
Do	Apr. 17	644,129	278					2	5		11	8
London, Canada	Apr. 24	34,855	8									
Madras	Mar. 26	452,518	335	2		5					8	
Madrid	Apr. 14	482,816	247			5		4		6	12	
Magdeburg	Mar. 20	217,428	82						1	4		
Manchester	Apr. 10	536,426	271					1	1		14	6
Do	Apr. 17	536,426	236							2	10	10
Manheim	Apr. 10	101,500	44							2		
Do	Apr. 17	101,500	37							1		
Matamoras	Apr. 23	12,000	4									
Matanzas	Apr. 14	62,000	87			3		3			10	
Do	Apr. 21	62,000	108			7		3		2	12	
Mayence	Apr. 10	74,917	26									
Messina	Apr. 17	107,000	22					4				
Montevideo	Mar. 26	215,061	66					2				
Moscow	Apr. 10	800,000	490				3		9	14	14	2
Munich	Apr. 3	418,000	204							1	1	2
Do	Apr. 10	418,000	224							4	2	2
Newcastle on Tyne	Apr. 3	212,223	79					1			5	2
Do	Apr. 10	212,223	69								4	
Odessa	do	353,000	144			3			2	3		1
Palermo	do	273,000	123							1		
Para	do	140,000	48		3							
Paris	do	2,511,955	981					4		11	38	5
Do	Apr. 17	2,511,955	1,002			1		9	2	7	45	16
Pernambuco	Feb. 6	200,000	82			12		1			1	
Do	Feb. 13	200,000	86			15						
Do	Feb. 20	200,000	113			7						
Do	Feb. 27	200,000	105			8						
Plymouth	Apr. 17	89,686	34							1		1

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Prague	Apr. 10	197,634	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	4
Puerto Barrios	Apr. 17	2,000	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	Apr. 24	70,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Rio de Janeiro	Mar. 20	679,000	345	.....	11	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....
Do	Mar. 27	679,000	292	.....	8	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Apr. 3	679,000	334	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rome	Feb. 6	476,917	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....
Do	Feb. 20	476,917	181	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Do	Feb. 27	476,917	171	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Do	Mar. 6	476,917	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....
Rotterdam	Apr. 19	286,910	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Sagua la Grande	Apr. 2	17,536	25	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Apr. 10	17,536	27	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Petersburg	do	1,013,000	580	.....	.....	2	.....	23	9	28	26	5
St. Stephens, New Brunswick	Apr. 24	3,000	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Thomas	Mar. 26	12,019	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Apr. 2	12,019	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schiedam	Apr. 17	26,627	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheffield	Apr. 10	352,174	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....
Southampton	Apr. 17	89,002	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3
South Shields	Mar. 27	95,798	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Do	Apr. 3	95,798	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Do	Apr. 10	95,798	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Apr. 17	95,798	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Stettin	Apr. 10	160,000	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Stockholm	do	267,100	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Stuttgart	Apr. 15	158,378	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sunderland	Apr. 10	142,107	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Swansea	Jan. 2	98,500	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4
Do	Jan. 9	98,500	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Do	Jan. 16	98,500	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Do	Jan. 30	98,500	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Do	Feb. 6	98,500	*40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Do	Feb. 13	98,500	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Do	Feb. 20	98,500	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Do	Feb. 27	98,500	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Do	Mar. 6	98,500	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Do	Mar. 13	98,500	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Do	Mar. 20	98,500	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Do	Mar. 27	98,500	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Trieste	Apr. 10	158,314	66	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....
Venice	do	163,852	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Vera Cruz	Apr. 22	30,000	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zurich	Apr. 20	153,000	56	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1

*Plague, 1.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Supervising Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.