

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., FEBRUARY 12, 1897. No. 7.

UNITED STATES.

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

*Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1896, to February 9, 1897.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Mobile	Dec. 28-Jan. 28....	2	.....
Florida:				
Pensacola	Jan. 19-Jan. 29....	6	.....
Escambia County (not including Pensacola).	Dec. 2-Jan. 19....	18	.....

* 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 February 6, 1897.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, February 6, 1897.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 6, 1897 also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 31	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	31
Feb. 2	Steamship Banan	St. Lucia, West Indies.....	1
Feb. 4	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	24
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	62
Do....	Steamship Barnstable	Jamaica.....	1
Jan. 5	Steamship Canada.....	Liverpool, England, and Queens- town, Ireland.	54
	Total.....	.....	173

THOMAS F. DELHANTY,
Commissioner of Immigration.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of Im- migrants.
Jan. 31	Steamship Umbria	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	98
Do....	Steamship St. Paul.....	Southampton	76
Feb. 1	Steamship Corian	Glasgow	16
Do....	Steamship Werkendam	Rotterdam.....	86
Do....	Steamship La Bretagne	Havre.....	159
Do....	Steamship Marsala.....	Hamburg.....	104
Do....	Steamship Veendam	Rotterdam.....	70
Feb. 2	Steamship Armenia.....	Hamburg.....	81
Feb. 3	Steamship Kensington.....	Antwerp.....	138
Do....	Steamship Donna Maria.....	Lisbon and the Azores	60
Do....	Steamship Circassia.....	Glasgow	12
Do....	Steamship H. H. Meier.....	Bremen	65
Feb. 4	Steamship Majestic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown	120
Feb. 5	Steamship Schiedam.....	Amsterdam	30
Do....	Steamship Fulda.....	Genoa and Gibraltar	216
Do....	Steamship Hovelius.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	19
Feb. 6	Steamship Italia.....	Naples, etc.....	154
Do....	Steamship Aller.....	Bremen	131
Total.....			1,635

Dr. J. H. SENNER,
*Commissioner of Immigration.**Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the two weeks ended February 6,
1897.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, February 6, 1897.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the two weeks ended February 6,
1897; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of Im- migrants.
Jan. 27...	Steamship Carthagénian.....	Liverpool	5
Jan. 30...	Steamship Indiana.....	Liverpool.....	12
Feb. 1...	Steamship Rhymland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	35
Do....	Steamship Adria.....	Stettin.....	37
Do....	Steamship Missouri.....	London and Swansea.....	1
Total.....			90

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner of Immigration.

QUARANTINE REPORTS.

National quarantine stations.

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

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
Brunswick, Ga.....	Jan. 30	Am. bk. Lottie Moore*	Jan. 23	Santos via Barbados.	Brunswick....	Disinfected and held.....	Jan. 27	.....	1
		Sp. bk. Jamie Mir*	do.....	Para.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....
		Br. bkn. Flora*	do.....	Parahyba.....	do.....	Held for disinfection.....	do.....	.....	.....
		Am. bg. Irene.....	Jan. 25	Bahia.....	St. Simons.....	Disinfected and held.....	Jan. 30	.....	.....
		Nor. bk. Mercur.....	Jan. 30	Para.....	Brunswick.....	Held for disinfection.....	.....	.....	7
Delaware Breakwater, Del.	Feb. 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eureka, Cal.....	Jan. 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gulf, Ship Island, Miss..	Jan. 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Greys Harbor, Wash....	Jan. 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Newbern, N. C.....	Jan. 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Townsend, Wash...	Jan. 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Jan. 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	6
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 pieces of Chinese baggage disinfected.....	5
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 pieces of Chinese baggage disinfected.....	4
San Diego, Cal.....	Jan. 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
San Francisco, Cal.....	Jan. 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
	Jan. 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
South Atlantic, Blackbeard Island, Ga.....	do.....	Nor. bk. Ferdn.*	Jan. 20	Rio.....	Savannah.....	Disinfected and held.....	Jan. 30	.....	8
Southport, N. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington, N. C.....	Feb. 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....

* Previously reported.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

ALABAMA—Mobile.—Month of November, 1896. Estimated population, 37,817. Total deaths, 73, including phthisis pulmonalis, 13; enteric fever, 3; diphtheria, 1, and croup, 2.

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

FLORIDA.—Month of September, 1896. Reports to the State board of health from 45 counties, having an aggregate population of 391,418, show a total of 298 deaths, including smallpox, 6; enteric fever, 14; phthisis pulmonalis, 16; croup, 1; measles, 2, and whooping cough, 1.

Month of October, 1896. Total deaths, 304, including smallpox, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 27; enteric fever, 18; measles, 1, and whooping cough, 3.

Pensacola.—Month of January, 1897. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 29, including 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GEORGIA—Columbus.—Month of January, 1897. Estimated population—white, 10,276; colored, 9,027; total, 19,303. Deaths—white, 7; colored, 11; total 18, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1, and croup, 1.

KENTUCKY—Louisville.—Month of January, 1897. Estimated population, 211,100. Total deaths, 261, including phthisis pulmonalis, 29; enteric fever, 7; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 2, and croup, 3.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended January 30, 1897. Reports to the State board of health from 62 observers indicate that erysipelas decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present during the week at 176 places, measles at 49, diphtheria at 47, scarlet fever at 29, enteric fever at 24, and whooping cough at 18 places.

OHIO—Dayton.—Month of January, 1897. Estimated population, 85,000. Total deaths, 88, including phthisis pulmonalis, 15; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 6; scarlet fever, 1, and whooping cough, 1.

VIRGINIA—Richmond.—Month of January, 1897. Estimated population, 103,560. Total deaths, 130, including phthisis pulmonalis, 9; diphtheria, 1, and whooping cough, 1.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Phthisis pul- monalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Amesbury, Mass.	Feb. 6.	9,798	1	1									
Ashtabula, Ohio	do.	8,338	1										
Baltimore, Md.	do.	434,439	206	29						2		7	1
Battle Creek, Mich.	Jan. 30.	13,197	5	1									
Binghamton, N. Y.	Feb. 6.	35,005	13	2									
Boston, Mass.	do.	448,477	244	30					3	5	23	1	1
Braddock, Pa.	Jan. 30.	8,561	7						1				
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Feb. 6.	806,343	384	42					1	4	17	5	5
Brownsville, Tex.	Jan. 23.	6,134	2										
Do	Jan. 30.	6,134	5	1									
Butler, Pa.	Feb. 7.	8,734	4										
Cambridge, Mass.	Feb. 6.	70,028	37	7					1	1	3		
Charleston, S. C.	Jan. 23.	* 54,955	† 36	3					1				1
Do	Jan. 30.	* 54,955	† 23	3									
Chicago, Ill.	do.	1,099,850	480	41					4	2	18	5	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	Feb. 5.	296,908	118	15					2		2		
Cleveland, Ohio	Feb. 6.	261,353	102	2					1		2		
Columbus, Ohio	do.	88,150	26	1					1				
Concord, N. H.	do.	17,044	9										
Dayton, Ohio	Feb. 4.	61,220	18	6									
Dedham, Mass.	Jan. 30.	7,123	2										
Dunkirk, N. Y.	do.	9,416	7										
Do	Feb. 6.	9,416	2	1									
Emporia, Kans.	Jan. 30.	7,551	2	1									
Erie, Pa.	do.	40,634	19	4					1				
Do	Feb. 6.	40,634	14						1			1	
Everett, Mass.	Jan. 29.	11,068	4									2	
Fall River, Mass.	Feb. 6.	74,398	37	5					1				
Do	do.	74,398	37										
Fitchburg, Mass.	Jan. 20.	22,037	6	1									
Flint, Mich.	Jan. 30.	9,803	2	1									
Gloucester, Mass.	do.	24,651	3										
Grand Rapids, Mich.	do.	60,278	23	5					1				
Haverhill, Mass.	Feb. 6.	27,412	14	1				1					
Hoboken, N. J.	Jan. 30.	43,648	31	1							2		
Ironton, Ohio	Feb. 6.	10,939	1										
Jacksonville, Fla.	do.	17,201	15	1									
Jersey City, N. J.	Jan. 24.	163,003	50	8							2	1	
Do	Jan. 31.	163,003	59	8					1			1	3
Johnstown, Pa.	Jan. 30.	21,805	8										
Do	Feb. 6.	21,805	5						1				
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Jan. 30.	17,853	6										
Lowell, Mass.	Feb. 6.	77,696	40	5							2		
Lynchburg, Va.	do.	19,709	7	1									
McKeesport, Pa.	Jan. 30.	20,741	11										
Manchester, N. H.	do.	44,126	34	2									
Massillon, Ohio	Jan. 16.	10,092	3	1									
Do	Jan. 23.	10,092	3										
Do	Jan. 30.	10,092	1										
Medford, Mass.	Feb. 6.	11,079	9										
Melrose, Mass.	Jan. 30.	8,519	1										
Memphis, Tenn.	do.	64,495	4										
Do	Feb. 6.	64,495	3										
Michigan City, Ind.	do.	10,776	3	2									1
Middletown, Ohio	Jan. 16.	7,681	3										
Do	Jan. 23.	7,681	1										
Do	Jan. 30.	7,681	0										
Milwaukee, Wis.	Feb. 6.	204,468	84	6									
Minneapolis, Minn.	Jan. 30.	164,738	43	1							4	4	2
Mobile, Ala.	Feb. 6.	31,076	23	4									1
Nashville, Tenn.	do.	76,168	35	2					1				
New Bedford, Mass.	do.	40,733	21	2									
Newburyport, Mass.	Jan. 30.	13,947	4										
New Haven, Conn.	Feb. 4.	81,298	35	5							3		
New Orleans, La.	Jan. 30.	242,039	164	24					2		2		
Newport, R. I.	Feb. 6.	19,457	6										
New York, N. Y.	do.	1,515,301	741	106									
Norristown, Pa.	do.	19,791	13						2	7	31	5	5
North Adams, Mass.	do.	16,074	9	1									2
Palmer, Mass.	do.	6,520	0										
Pensacola, Fla.	Jan. 31.	11,750	11	3		7							

* Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. † White, 17; colored, 19. ‡ White, 10; colored, 13.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

[illegible]

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

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	* Excess.	* Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	19	1		.91		.09
Portland, Me.....	20	2		.84	.02	
Northfield, Vt.....	14	2		.62	.42	
Boston, Mass.....	23	2		.91	.57	
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	34		7	.77	.28	
Nantucket, Mass.....	31		4	.77	.24	
Woods Hole, Mass.....	29		4	.91	.31	
Block Island, R. I.....	31		6	.99	.17	
New Haven, Conn.....	27		4	.98	1.02	
Albany, N. Y.....	24		6	.70	.27	
New York, N. Y.....	31		9	.98	.02	
Harrisburg, Pa.....	31		13	.78		.72
Philadelphia, Pa.....	34		12	.77		.11
New Brunswick, N. J.....	31		11	1.12		.47
Atlantic City, N. J.....	33		12	.84	.04	
Baltimore, Md.....	35		14	.78		.38
Washington, D. C.....	24		14	.84		.32
Lynchburg, Va.....	41		19	.92	.07	
Cape Henry, Va.....	42	15		.92		.56
Norfolk, Va.....	42		15	.91		.38
Charlotte, N. C.....	44		19	1.19		.48
Raleigh, N. C.....	43		18	.88	.04	
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	44		10	1.07		.61
Hatteras, N. C.....	47		14	1.25	.14	
Wilmington, N. C.....	49		16	.90		.56
Columbia, S. C.....	48		18	.92		.64
Charleston, S. C.....	52		15	.90	.32	
Augusta, Ga.....	50		18	1.04		.07
Savannah, Ga.....	54		17	.77	1.23	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	58			.77		
Jupiter, Fla.....	67		7	.76	7.05	
Key West, Fla.....	71		6	.44	3.33	
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	47		24	1.46		.32
Tampa, Fla.....	61		10	.61	1.18	
Pensacola, Fla.....	55		20	1.04		.74
Mobile, Ala.....	53		19	1.12		.20
Montgomery, Ala.....	51		21	1.27		.58
Vicksburg, Miss.....	49		19	1.19	.37	
New Orleans, La.....	56		21	1.19		.47
Shreveport, La.....	47		19	.99		.28
Fort Smith, Ark.....	39		13	.68		.67
Little Rock, Ark.....	43		17	1.20		1.20
Palestine, Tex.....	48		19	.92	.50	
Galveston, Tex.....	55		20	.80	.45	
San Antonio, Tex.....	54		19	.43	.44	
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	57		21	.71	.75	
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	41		18	1.26	.38	
Nashville, Tenn.....	40		21	1.26		.02
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	45		22	1.48	.82	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	41		20	1.33		.31
Louisville, Ky.....	35		20	.99		.36
Indianapolis, Ind.....	29		18	.76		.38
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	34		21	.84		.21
Columbus, Ohio.....	30		18	.85		.60
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	35		22	.73		.34
Pittsburg, Pa.....	32		18	.71		.54
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	22		6	.64	.07	
Rochester, N. Y.....	23		6	.70		.21
Buffalo, N. Y.....	23		5	.71	.07	
Erie, Pa.....	27			.78		
Cleveland, Ohio.....	27		15	.63		.40
Sandusky, Ohio.....	27		15	.55		.45
Toledo, Ohio.....	26		16	.49		.33
Detroit, Mich.....	25		14	.48		.32
Lansing, Mich.....	22		10	.44		.38
Port Huron, Mich.....	21		7	.50		.31
Alpena, Mich.....	15	3		.56		.26
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	12	4		.35		.30
Marquette, Mich.....	13			.43		
Green Bay, Wis.....	13	1		.57		.56

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

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

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Grand Haven, Mich.....	23		6	.56	.11	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	23		11	.48		.27
Chicago, Ill.....	26		16	.50		.39
Duluth, Minn.....	9	0		.21		.08
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	11		5	.21		.14
La Crosse, Wis.....	14		9	.27		.27
Dubuque, Iowa.....	17		10	.35		.22
Davenport, Iowa.....	21		11	.35		.33
Des Moines, Iowa.....	18		6	.28		.27
Keokuk, Iowa.....	23		12	.42		.42
Springfield, Ill.....	28		17	.61		.42
Cairo, Ill.....	36		17	.92	.25	
St. Louis, Mo.....	33		17	.57		.43
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	31		15	.46		.42
Springfield, Mo.....	32		14	.68		.63
Kansas City, Mo.....	27		10	.28		.08
Wichita, Kans.....	31		10	.28		.25
Concordia, Kans.....	23		5	.21		.18
Lincoln, Nebr.....	18		3	.22		.21
Omaha, Nebr.....	18		4	.14		.09
Sioux City, Iowa.....	16		9	.14		.14
Yankton, S. Dak.....	14		6	.14		.14
Valentine, Nebr.....	17		6	.14		.14
Huron, S. Dak.....	7		6	.14		.14
Pierre, S. Dak.....	9		3	.07		.06
Moorhead, Minn.....	1	5		.20		.20
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	4		5	.08		.08
Williston, N. Dak.....	3		2	.14		.14
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	9		14	.18		.17
Helena, Mont.....	17		10	.27		.27
Miles City, Mont.....	12		10	.14		.14
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	19		7	.13		.13
Spokane, Wash.....	24			.56		
Wallawalla, Wash.....	31		10	.48		.19
Baker City, Oreg.....	22	3		.42		.07
Winnemucca, Nev.....	29	7		.22	.46	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	29		1	.28	.01	
Lander, Wyo.....	17		5	.14		.14
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	25		9	.13		.13
North Platte, Nebr.....	21		3	.07		.07
Denver, Colo.....	29		11	.07		.02
Pueblo, Colo.....	30		14	.07		.03
Dodge City, Kans.....	27		4	.14		.12
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	35		12	.35		.21
Amarillo, Tex.....	33		12	.27		.16
Abilene, Tex.....	44		18	.22		.06
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	30		4	.14	.15	
El Paso, Tex.....	47		5	.08		.06
Phoenix, Ariz.....	51	2		.14		.06
Pacific Coast:						
Port Angeles, Wash.....	35	1		1.00		.95
Fort Canby, Wash.....	41		1	1.69		.25
Astoria, Oreg.....	43		4	1.89		.32
Portland, Oreg.....	38		4	1.54		.64
Roseburg, Oreg.....	41	2		1.33	.01	
Eureka, Cal.....	46			1.76		
Red Bluff, Cal.....	47	0		.98	2.71	
Carson City, Nev.....	32	4		.48	.91	
Sacramento, Cal.....	47	3		.84	3.14	
San Francisco, Cal.....	51	1		1.05	2.35	
Fresno, Cal.....	47	4		.28	1.88	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	54			.71		
San Diego, Cal.....	54			.49		
Yuma, Ariz.....	56	3		.14		.09

*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 February 9, 1897.**

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 8-Dec. 15.....	.....	1	
	Dec. 22-Dec. 29.....	.....	1	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 26.....	.....	141	
Madras.....	Nov. 21-Nov. 27.....	.....	2	
	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.....	.....	1	
	Dec. 12-Dec. 25.....	.....	6	
Singapore.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.....	.....	12	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 26.....	.....	61	
England:				
Plymouth.....	Jan. 9.....	.....	4	On steamship <i>Nubia</i> . No cases in city.
Japan:				
Tokyo.....	Dec. 4-Dec. 29.....	8	2	
	Dec. 30-Jan. 8.....	2	2	
Yokohama.....	Dec. 4-Dec. 29.....	4	1	
	Dec. 30-Jan. 8.....	1	1	

YELLOW FEVER.

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

PLAGUE.

India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 22.....	.....	558	This is the number of deaths officially reported. The United States consul estimates the number of deaths for the same period at 2,648.
	Dec. 22-Jan. 5.....	.....	738	Estimated deaths for this same period, 3,238.

* 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, and plague, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued. Karachi.....				Jan. 11. Plague epidemic; 220 cases, 214 deaths to date.
China: Hongkong.....	Dec. 13-Dec. 29...			A few cases.
Japan: Formosa.....	Dec. 4-Dec. 29...		15	

Current quarantine measures.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, January 20, 1897.]

CHOLERA.

NORWAY.—By order of December 30, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Morocco are declared free from cholera.

PLAGUE.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—By circular of the imperial chancellor of January 8 and 12, the governments of the Hanseatic states are directed to pay special attention to vessels arriving from Bombay and other British ports.

ITALY.—In No. 4 of the maritime sanitary regulations of December 29, the following measures are enjoined :

Article 1. In the case of all vessels arriving from ports beyond Bab-el-Mandeb, before free pratique is allowed, all persons on board must be subjected to medical inspection and their persons and personal and household effects must be disinfected, unless these shall be found to be in sanitary condition.

Vessels are to be distinguished as follows :

I. Vessels having a physician and a disinfecting apparatus on board shall be admitted to free pratique if the ship's doctor can certify—

(a) That the vessel has on board no personal or household effects which have not been washed and disinfected, the said washing and disinfecting having been performed on board.

(b) That neither at the time of departure, nor during the voyage, has any case of declared or suspected bubonic plague occurred.

II. Vessels having on board physician and disinfecting chamber which have had, at time of departure or during the voyage, cases of bubonic plague on board, shall be admitted to free pratique if, since the date of the death or the complete recovery of the patients, nine full days have elapsed, and if the ship's doctor shall affirm on oath that the personal belongings of the patients, as well as of the attendants on the sick, or articles that have come in contact with said persons and patients, and also the places in which the sick have been cared for, have been disinfected.

III. Vessels having a physician on board, but no disinfecting apparatus, and on board of which no declared or suspected case of plague has occurred, either at the time of departure or in transit, shall be admitted to free pratique on sworn statement of the physician that no personal or household effect had been brought on board which had not been previously washed and disinfected.

IV. Vessels which have no physician or disinfecting apparatus, but on which no declared nor suspected case of plague has occurred, either at the time of departure or in transit, shall be admitted to free pratique after official inspection, disinfection, and other suitable measures have been complied with for the complete sanitation of the vessel.

V. Vessels which have a physician, but no disinfecting apparatus on board, and on which at time of departure or in transit cases of bubonic plague have occurred, may be admitted to free pratique if at least fourteen full days have elapsed since the recovery

of the cases, and if the ship's surgeon shall certify on oath that chemical disinfection both local and of personal effects, has been performed as prescribed in article 2.

Art. 2. Vessels having no physician on board, and no disinfecting apparatus, and on which the above regulations have been complied with, and on which before the expiration of the required fourteen days cases of bubonic plague declare themselves, shall be sent to a sanitary station of the Kingdom (Asinara, Poneglia, Augusta) in order to secure complete disinfection and sanitation.

Art. 3. Vessels which have cases of bubonic plague on board, either during the voyage or before the expiration of the nine days, are all, without exception, to be remanded to one of the sanitary stations named, that measures may be taken, by direction of the minister of the interior, as each case shall arise.

Art. 4. Vessels from ports beyond the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb are forbidden to carry raw, fresh, or dried hides, wool, hair, animals, or parts of animals, and any and all kinds of rags.

Art. 5. In the case of cotton bales or similar wares which have not been disinfected, the sanitary authorities may prohibit their unloading, and may notify by telegraph the prefects of the several provinces to which the same are destined.

MALTA.—By order of the local government dated December 24, the quarantine measures in force against arrivals from Bombay are made to apply to arrivals from all Indian ports. Persons suspect who have shipped from said ports and from Candia must repair to lazaretto, and there be subject to seven days' observation.

Cholera and plague.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, January 20, 1897.]

CHOLERA.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Cholera broke out en route among the troops and lascars on the transport ship *Nubia*, arrived at Plymouth from Calcutta on January 9. Up to January 10, 3 deaths were reported.

CALCUTTA.—From December 6 to 12, 1896, there were 29 cholera deaths.

PLAGUE.

CALCUTTA.—According to advices of December 12, the health authorities declare that the suspicious cases observed there and in the suburbs of Howrah are not plague, and that Calcutta is free from plague. This declaration is based on the investigations of Dr. Cunningham.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary reports from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *January 4, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended January 2, 1897:

There were 16 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 12; 2 from yellow fever, a decrease of 3; 3 from smallpox, an increase of 2; 7 from beriberi and 1 from measles, none in the foregoing week; 63 from tuberculosis, an increase of 16; none from enteric fever, 2 in the foregoing week, and 322 from all causes, an increase of 47.

Yellow fever.—It looks as if we are to have no epidemic of this disease this year, or, at any rate, a very moderate one. Up to date there have been few or no cases except in the slums and foulest part of the population.

Annual report.—Certain information which I need for this report I can only obtain through the health authorities, and as soon as they can furnish me with it I will send the report.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected or received bills of health from this office: December 29, bark *C. Southard Hulbert*, American, for Barbados, West Indies, and bark *Auriga*, British, for Sapelo Sound, Georgia. December 31, barkentine *Glad Tidings*, American, for Baltimore; steamship *Galileo*, Belgian, for New York, N. Y.; and bark *Baltimore*, American, for Baltimore, Md. January 4, 1897, ship *Glama*, Portuguese, for New Orleans, La.

Respectfully, yours,

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, *January 11, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended January 9, 1897:

There were 13 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 3; 5 from yellow fever, an increase of 3; 1 from smallpox, a decrease of 2; 4 from beriberi, a decrease of 3; 2 from enteric fever and 1 from diphtheria, none in the foregoing week; none from measles, 1 in the foregoing week; 46 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 17, and 275 from all causes, a decrease of 47.

The almost daily afternoon showers, and some days almost floods, keep down the temperature at night, though the thermometer rises high enough in the day, and to this daily break in the temperature I attribute the good state of the health of the town as far as yellow fever is concerned.

On the whole, it is rare to have so healthy a time in January.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected or received bills of health from this office: January 4, steamship *Lassell*, British, for New York, and schooner *Mabel Jordan*, American, for Barbados, West Indies. January 8, bark *Dort*, Norwegian, for Ship Island, Mississippi; steamship *Golden Cross*, British, for Pensacola, Fla., and bark *Wandering Jew*, American, for Barbados, West Indies. January 9, steamship *Dalecarlia*, German, for New York, N. Y., and steamship *Kafir Prince*, British, for New York, N. Y.

Respectfully, yours,

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

Sanitary report of Rio de Janeiro for the year 1896.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *January 11, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report on the health of Rio de Janeiro for the year 1896:

Yellow fever.—As compared with foregoing years, the epidemic of this disease was not very great, though considerably more extensive than in the previous year of 1895. There were reported 3,789 cases, of which 2,909 proved fatal, being 76.8 per cent. This great percentage of deaths would naturally be much lowered if all the truth were known, for many physicians do not report all their cases—only the fatal ones—or call the disease by some other name, such as *accessio pernicioso* or gastric fever, whilst on the contrary it must be admitted that some cases reported as yellow fever prove in the end to be some other disease. Besides, the removal of the greater part of these sick to the hospitals in an advanced stage of the attack is too often necessarily fatal, though

the slums from which many are taken might be more so. The rate per 1,000 of the deaths from this disease was 4.48—not excessive for the largest intertropical town subject to its ravages.

Smallpox.—This disease continued throughout the year, though but few cases occurred after January, due, I take it, to the energetic service of the sanitary officers, who have much to contend with; more, perhaps, than in most other large towns because of the ignorant opposition of the classes most attacked, many of them being newly arrived immigrants, and of the wretched habitations in which exist the poorest classes. In this disease the mortality was also excessive, being 40.6 per cent.

Accesso pernicioso.—Many cases of this so-called disease continue to be reported, and as yellow fever increases and becomes better recognized, the cases diminish in proportion. As I once before stated, I think that all of these cases that are not concentrated malarial attacks, are yellow fever.

Enteric fever.—There were 272 fatal cases of this disease during the year, about an average, though largely in excess of the year 1895. I have never known the disease to assume an epidemic form here, though there are usually from 20 to 25 deaths from it every month. The water furnished to the town is badly filtered, if at all, and the meat, too often if not in an incipient stage of putrefaction, is certainly stale. These may be the causes.

Beriberi.—This disease appears to have become endemic in Rio de Janeiro, though most of the cases are amongst the army and navy people, and are usually at once removed to the beriberi hospital, and for this reason it has never extended much amongst the people at large.

Tuberculosis still continues to make its usual ravages, there having been an increase of 223 deaths over the number in 1895. Whilst the attention and energies of the sanitary officials are directed to other diseases, this one appears to attract little notice, and I know of no particular efforts made to control it; hence its continuation. There are street cars in every conceivable direction in this town and the people overheat themselves with walking, hail a car, get in, open all their clothes, and catch the current of air created by the motion, become chilled, and get what is commonly called “a bad cold,” which, being neglected, leaves them in prime condition to receive the germs of tuberculosis. Many cases commence in this way. As compared with yellow fever this year, the percentage is nearly the same.

Malaria.—The remarks under tuberculosis can be applied to this disease, as the conditions are identical. It is to be hoped that in the near future the attention of the health authorities will be especially directed to these two diseases, as their united victims far exceed those from yellow fever and smallpox combined.

Cholera.—This disease did not make its appearance during the year 1896.

Measles, scarlatina, diphtheria, influenza, and whooping cough.—These diseases only appear sporadically, and, with the exception of the last two, are very fatal.

Sanitary congress.—During the year there was a congress held here, under the direction of the Vice-President of the Republic, composed of the most eminent sanitary, scientific, and political lights of the country. The great question of improved sanitation for this town and port was ably debated for some weeks under the light of every information possible on the subject, and whilst every evil requiring redress was recognized and the ways for improvement pointed out, I do not think much

will be done soon, because of the large sum necessary for a thorough sanitation and the wide difference of opinion as to the mode of proceeding on the subject.

It would appear that as it is impossible to do all for want of means, that the work should be done every year, as far as circumstances would allow, so that in the future a decidedly great improvement might be expected, but the well-understood efforts necessary for this appear to be paralyzed by the overwhelming whole that is necessary. It should be said that to the intelligent, able, and untiring efforts of the sanitary chiefs is entirely due such improvements as we have.

Table.—Annexed will be found tables of the deaths and births during the year. That of the births is not very perfect, for, though the demographer, Dr. Buhões Cavalho, is gradually improving this department, full reports can not yet be obtained.

Respectfully, yours,

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

Deaths in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in the year 1896.

Months.	Acesso pernicioso.	Yellow fever.		Small-pox.		Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Cholera.	Enteric fever.	Beriberi.	Whooping cough.	Tuberculosis.	Malaria.	Influenza.	Other diseases.	Total from all causes.
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.												
January	100	705	524	188	130	.....	.....	1	.....	49	29	3	227	315	...	797	2,175
February	152	914	724	73	36	1	.....	.....	.....	36	32	2	228	427	...	799	2,437
March	206	1,350	998	51	18	5	1	.....	.....	63	30	4	233	518	...	836	3,063
April	83	531	441	20	9	1	.....	1	.....	36	40	2	216	275	1	998	2,108
May	32	153	133	22	5	.....	.....	1	.....	16	43	3	170	186	...	810	1,524
June	47	30	37	33	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	36	1	198	107	1	736	1,190
July	23	23	19	44	10	1	.....	1	.....	12	9	1	235	86	...	970	1,367
August	22	16	9	44	9	.....	1	.....	.....	10	9	1	214	85	2	728	1,090
September	16	5	4	46	9	2	.....	.....	.....	11	9	2	185	58	1	724	1,021
October	24	22	4	71	15	2	.....	.....	.....	9	6	...	251	76	...	874	1,261
November	21	10	9	44	9	.....	.....	1	.....	6	13	1	223	71	...	732	1,086
December	55	30	7	37	8	3	.....	.....	.....	10	26	...	251	140	...	787	1,287
Total, 1896.....	781	3,789	2,909	673	271	15	2	5	.....	272	282	20	2,631	2,294	5	10,117	19,604
Total, 1895.....	607	.....	818	.....	1,612	55	4	27	187	96	127	25	2,408	1,683	3	10,146	17,798
Increase.....	174	.....	2,091	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176	155	...	228	611	2	.....	1,806
Decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,341	40	2	22	187	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	29	.....

Mortality for the year 1896, per 1,000, 30.16; mortality for the year 1895, per 1,000, 29.65; mortality from yellow fever, per 1,000, 4.48; mortality from smallpox, per 1,000, 0.42; mortality from tuberculosis, per 1,000, 4.06; mortality from malaria, per 1,000, 3.53; percentage of deaths to cases in yellow fever, 76.8; percentage of deaths to cases in smallpox, 40.6.

Births in Rio de Janeiro, legitimate, illegitimate, and including race, in 1896.

Months.	Legitimate.			Illegitimate.			Total births.	Race.								Still births.
								Whites.		Mixed.		Colored.		Total reported.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
January	400	278	778	110	119	229	1,007	289	272	35	36	4	12	648	122	
February	425	408	833	141	152	293	1,126	299	289	48	54	10	17	717	111	
March	471	503	974	155	168	323	1,297	382	410	57	67	24	16	956	118	
April	442	455	897	146	119	265	1,162	291	261	48	50	15	14	679	96	
May	465	443	908	144	126	270	1,178	329	307	76	66	18	18	814	88	
June	433	421	854	126	130	256	1,110	376	387	82	70	9	14	938	73	
July	473	434	907	163	154	317	1,224	423	396	73	68	22	15	997	75	
August	458	414	872	145	119	264	1,136	433	391	57	60	16	11	968	74	
September	437	394	831	128	130	258	1,089	418	394	71	60	16	17	976	74	
October	392	388	780	114	139	253	1,033	406	379	59	69	16	8	937	94	
November	372	396	768	113	97	210	978	366	363	63	61	17	15	885	71	
December	398	401	799	120	101	221	1,020	370	361	75	66	18	12	902	106	
Totals	5,166	5,035	10,201	1,605	1,554	3,159	13,360	4,382	4,210	744	727	185	169	10,417	1,107	

Total of living births, 13,360; total of still births, 1,107; total of births reported, 14,467.
Rate per 1,000 of births, 22.25; rate per 1,000 of legitimate births, excluding still births, 15.69; rate per 1,000 of illegitimate births, excluding still births, 4.86; proportion of legitimate to illegitimate births, 31 per cent.

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports 70 new cases and 24 deaths from yellow fever and 164 deaths from smallpox during the week ended February 4.

The United States consul at Santiago de Cuba reports that during the two weeks ended January 30 there were 5 deaths from yellow fever.

HABANA, CUBA, *February 6, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that smallpox has again increased considerably, and that the number of deaths from it during the last seven days reached the startling figure of 164, about one-half of the deaths here from all diseases put together and more than any week since this epidemic commenced. I can not believe that very much vaccination is being performed in proportion to the large number requiring it, although the daily papers are now talking of its having become obligatory, etc. Yellow fever has not diminished among the Spanish troops in the military hospitals; in fact, there have been 24 deaths from it during this week, against 19 during the previous one.

Mortuary report.—During the month of January there were 1,514 deaths in all in this city, 152 of which were caused by yellow fever, 57 by smallpox, 49 by enteric fever, 26 by so-called pernicious fever, 19 by paludal fever, 1 by bilious fever, 83 by dysentery, 79 by enteritis, 6 by diphtheria, 3 by the grippe, 30 by pneumonia, and 182 by tuberculosis. During the week ended February 4 there were 389 deaths in all, 24 of which were caused by yellow fever, with 70 new cases approximately; 164 were caused by smallpox, with 1,430 new cases approximately; 8 were caused by enteric fever, 3 by pernicious fever, 19 by dysentery, 17 by enteritis, 5 by pneumonia, and 46 by tuberculosis. All of the 24

deaths during the week from yellow fever occurred among the Spanish soldiers in the military hospitals of the city, and 5 of the deaths from smallpox, while the remaining 159 deaths from smallpox were among civilians, and all over the city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *December 26, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended December 26:

There have been 54 deaths reported, of which 5 were from yellow fever, 1 from typhoid, 3 from pernicious, 4 from remittent, 2 from dysentery, 6 from tuberculosis, 9 from enteritis; the rest from common diseases of a noncontagious character.

Yellow fever prevails to a large extent in the neighboring villages where there are permanent garrisons. At Daiquiri, a mining district, there is about 1 death daily.

Malarial fevers of bad type (typhoid) are very common, and cause many deaths. Dysentery still prevails, more or less, and diarrhea, especially in children, is very frequent.

Respectfully,

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

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *January 27, 1897.*

SIR: I beg to inform you that the mortality of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended January 23 has been 72. Of these, 2 were from yellow fever, 1 from typhoid, 5 from dysentery, 6 from pernicious fever, 12 from enteritis, 8 from tuberculosis, and the rest from common affections of noncontagious character. We have had no cases of smallpox in town, but it is reigning epidemically at several places only a few miles distant from this city, and are, of course, liable to have fresh invasions at any time, especially as no precautions whatever are taken to prevent the spreading of the disease.

There are some cases of yellow fever at the military hospital, and malarial fevers are very common. Some dysentery still prevails.

I beg to inform you that I have this day received twenty-five phials containing antileprosy serum, and am about to commence the treatment of this terrible disease, the affection being common here. Whatever results I shall obtain, I shall give prompt notice of to your Department. I owe to Mr. Joaquin Miranda, the consul from Venezuela, the serum and instructions for its application as it is practiced with good results in South America.

Respectfully, yours,

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

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *January 30, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there were 62 deaths during the week ended January 30. Of these, 3 were from yellow fever, 1 from typhoid fever, 6 from remittent fever, 5 from pernicious fever, 8 from tuberculosis, 4 from dysentery, 12 from enteritis, and the rest from common diseases of noncontagious character. The sanitary condition of the city is not very healthy. The absence of rain and the high temperature of the last few days have made the streets so dusty

that it is almost impossible to go about, and catarrh, bronchitis, and croup in children are becoming very frequent.

Respectfully,

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

Report on the unsanitary condition of Santiago—Mortality statistics for 1896.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, January 2, 1897.

SIR: On entering upon a new year, I thought I would send you a general report on Santiago de Cuba for the year just expired, giving you as accurate information as can be possibly obtained in a city where no accurate statistical returns are kept. * * *

Santiago de Cuba, the city of Diego Velasques, and one of the oldest of the American Continent, is built on a succession of low and high hills, which gives it a very picturesque appearance when looked at from the bay, on the shores of which it lies. The number of inhabitants according to the census of 1895, published in the Official Bulletin of February 4, 1895, is 59,614, a little more than half being whites, and the rest colored, coolies, Chinese, etc. Owing to the number of male inhabitants gone to the insurgent army and the hundreds of families gone abroad, I estimate the population to be about 40,000.

Intended by nature to be one of the healthiest cities in the world on account of its climate and location, Santiago has become, through the absence of hygienic measures and total disregard for the laws of health, one of the most dangerous localities to reside in, especially for unacclimated foreigners. The city has no sewerage, and the garbage and refuse matter from the houses are thrown on the empty lots or dumped in the suburbs, there to rot and breed the poisonous malaria or the deadly yellow fever. The poor employ a cheaper way of getting rid of their house refuse, and that is by dumping it into the streets, which, as a rule, are unpaved, and as the rainy season is long and the showers of rain heavy, the water carries away the soil, leaving large holes filled with stagnant water and all sorts of vegetable and animal matter. Dead animals will rot in the public thoroughfares, and no one takes the trouble of burying or destroying them, and no one pays but passing attention to the horrible stench that infects the air.

No person who has visited this city will find this picture overdrawn nor the veracity of my statements questioned. In addition to this, sum up the state of war, with its accompanying horrors of want, poverty, and agglomeration of the poor inhabitants from the rural districts fleeing to the city for protection, and no one will wonder at the excessive mortality of the year 1896.

Yellow fever, smallpox, dysentery, and malaria of the worst type have prevailed to a more or less extent during the whole of the past year.

The total number of deaths, copied from the register's office, reach the enormous figure of 4,066—1,882 more than in the year 1895. Of these, 2,589 were males and 1,477 females, making the number for every 1,000 inhabitants 101, or thereabout, in a population estimated at about 40,000.

The great disparity resulting between the males and females is owing to the number of soldiers who died at the military hospital.

Two hundred and eight vessels were visited, and their crews, aggregating 6,134 men, examined; 149 bills of health and 59 supplemental bills of health were issued. The crews of several vessels were vaccinated.

In conclusion, I will state that the United States consul and vice-consul have always aided me in my work, and have always backed me in every case that my authority has been disputed by captains or consignees of vessels.

Respectfully,

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

ENGLAND.

Report on the cases of cholera on the steamship Nubia.

PLYMOUTH, *January 25, 1897.*

SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 12th instant, having reference to the cases of cholera on board the steamship *Nubia*, which vessel arrived off this port on the 9th instant, and when hailed by the tender reported cholera on board; the tender immediately returned and took off the port medical officer. Two deaths had occurred on the voyage and were buried at sea, 2 more died off here, and the vessel steamed out to sea on two successive occasions to bury them, the cases being confined to the troops on board. Rigid isolation was enforced (the customary anchorage of these vessels is 2 miles from the town), complete disinfection instituted, the medical officer of the local government board in London brought down, suspicious cases of diarrhea removed to the floating hospital, and every possible precaution adopted. Neither passengers nor crew showed the slightest symptoms of disease and the port was in no way affected. Had it been, I should have promptly communicated with you. I inclose copy of a certificate which the medical officer of health of the port of Plymouth sent to each consulate and also copy of our health report for the week in which the deaths on board the *Nubia* occurred, from which you will observe that we had a clean bill of health here; in fact, we have never had the slightest feeling of anxiety on the score of infection. I understand that the press all over the world has grossly exaggerated the facts and produced a scare of which we, in Plymouth, felt nothing.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. FOX,
United States Consul.

[Inclosure—Copy.]

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,
Plymouth, January 14, 1897.

I hereby certify that the health of the port of Plymouth is good. No case of infection has arisen on land, nor is there any probability of an outbreak occurring. The convalescent and suspicious cases of diarrhea removed from the steamship *Nubia* are absolutely isolated in a floating hospital. All articles of clothing, bedding, etc., are being disinfected by the most efficient system known, viz, high pressure steam. Information shall be furnished of any extension of disease.

F. M. WILLIAMS,
Medical Officer of Health, Port of Plymouth.

GIBRALTAR.

Quarantine notice.

GIBRALTAR, *January 21, 1897.*

The board of health at a meeting this day decided as follows:

"All vessels arriving at Gibraltar from ports in India shall be inspected by the port surgeon. Vessels with foul bills of health shall

not be admitted to pratique until the completion of fourteen days from date of departure, and vessels with clean bills of health shall be admitted subject to medical inspection."

By order.

JOHN C. KING,
Secretary to the Board of Health.

INDIA.

Reports on the plague in Bombay.

[Remarks on the mortality returns of the city of Bombay for the week ended December 29, 1896.]

BOMBAY, *December 31, 1896.*

SIR: The native population is still fleeing from the city by all available routes at a rate of perhaps from 8,000 to 10,000 per day, and I believe the estimate that 250,000 have gone away is much below the actual number. There is no other cause of mortality in Bombay that can account for the great increase in the number of deaths but plague.

Population last census (1891).....	821, 764
Number of deaths corresponding week previous year.....	482
Number of deaths corresponding week preceding five years.....	469
Estimate 250,000 have left the city (a low estimate), leaving present population..	571, 764
On this basis the number of deaths, at rate of previous five years, would have been.....	326
Total number of deaths reported for week.....	1, 853
Deduct as above	326
Number of deaths for week that may be attributed to plague.....	1, 527
Average per day.....	218
Number of deaths by plague officially reported for the week.....	390
Average per day officially reported.....	56
Estimated number of deaths from plague per day in excess of those officially reported.....	162

S. COMFORT,
United States Consul.

BOMBAY, *January 9, 1897.*

SIR: The panic among the native population has rather increased than abated during the past week, and all available means of transportation out of the city are taxed to their utmost.

For the previous three weeks I have used the same figures for the present population, allowing that 250,000 had left the city. This has been much below the actual number, especially for the later periods reported on. Actual statistics of the exodus are not obtainable, but I was informed yesterday, on what I regard as good authority, that 380,000 people have left the city up to this time. Being desirous, however, of not overstating the matter, I have, in the above estimates, taken the number as 346,764, and leaving the present population 475,000, which I am satisfied is a conservative estimate.

A comparison of the mortality for the week under report with that of the previous week, taking as a basis a loss in population during the week of 40,000, which is not too much, will show that the total mortality rate has remained almost exactly the same as for the previous week; thus, 515,000 : 475,000 :: 1,853 : 1,710, which seems to indicate that while there has been no improvement, the epidemic has not increased any during the past week.

Population last census (1891).....	821,764
Number of deaths corresponding week previous year.....	542
Mean of corresponding weeks preceding five years.....	494
Estimated present population (this is allowing that 346,764 persons have left the city).....	475,000
On this basis the number of deaths, at rate of previous five years, should have been.....	285
Total number of deaths reported for week ended December 29, 1896, from all causes	1,853
Total number of deaths reported for week ended January 5, 1897, from all causes	1,711
Decrease in number of deaths from previous week.....	142
Average decrease per day.....	20
Total number of deaths from plague officially reported for week.....	348
Average per day.....	50
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Estimated actual number of deaths from plague for the week—	
Total number of deaths as above.....	1,711
Deduct proportionate number on estimated present population based on the mortality of the previous five years.....	285
	<hr/>
Number of deaths for week that may be attributed to plague.....	1,426
Average per day.....	204

S. COMFORT,
United States Consul.

WEST INDIES.

One case of yellow fever at Basse Terre, West Indies.

GUADELOUPE, WEST INDIES, *January 9, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to report 1 death from yellow fever at Basse Terre, on January 5. Other cases are reported, but lack official confirmation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB E. DART,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended January 29, 1897. Estimated population, 1,472. Total deaths, 2. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended January 29, 1897. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Four weeks ended January 28, 1897. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths.

BRAZIL—*Ceara.*—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 46,000. Total deaths, 101. The deaths from contagious diseases are not reported.

CANADA—*Ontario—Hamilton.*—Month of January, 1897. Estimated population, 50,000. Total deaths, 59, including 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

FRANCE—*Nice.*—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 108,227. Total deaths, 216, including phthisis pulmonalis, 16; enteric fever, 1; smallpox, 22; diphtheria, 1, and whooping cough, 1.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended January 23 correspond to an annual rate of 19.7 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,992,524. The highest rate was recorded in Liverpool, viz, 29.2, and the lowest in Croydon, viz, 12.0 a thousand.

London.—One thousand five hundred and forty-seven deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 1; measles, 14; scarlet fever, 14; diphtheria, 63; whooping cough, 41; enteric fever, 7, and diarrhea and dysentery, 16. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 18.1 a thousand. In greater London 1,969 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.2 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 10 from diphtheria, 6 from measles, 12 from whooping cough, and 6 from scarlet fever.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended January 23 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 35.8 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Carrickfergus, viz, 11.7, and the highest in Portadown, viz, 49.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 294 deaths were registered, including scarlet fever, 4; measles, 15; whooping cough, 23; 2 from enteric fever, 1 from typhus, and 1 from diphtheria.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended January 23, correspond to an annual rate of 24.6 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,549,907. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 15.3, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 28.9 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 733, including scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 8; measles, 36, and whooping cough, 26.

GUIANA—*Demerara.*—Four weeks ended December 26, 1896. Estimated population, 53,176. Total deaths, 138. Deaths from contagious diseases not reported.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Aix la Chapelle.....	Jan. 16.....	112, 043	48									
Alexandria.....	Dec. 2.....	231, 396	199									
Amherstburg.....	Jan. 30.....	2, 300	0			1		1		9	2	
Amsterdam.....	do.....	493, 429	176					1	1	4	1	4
Belize.....	Jan. 29.....	13, 000	5									
Belleville.....	Feb. 1.....	10, 459	5									
Birmingham.....	Jan. 23.....	505, 772	210					2	1	6	2	12
Bluefields.....	do.....	3, 000	1									
Bologna.....	do.....	148, 224	85							1		
Bombay.....	Jan. 5.....	821, 764	*1, 711		2			2			13	
Bordeaux.....	Dec. 26.....	260, 000	101									
Do.....	Jan. 2.....	260, 000	136					2				
Do.....	Jan. 9.....	260, 000	120									
Do.....	Jan. 16.....	260, 000	130					2			2	
Do.....	Jan. 23.....	260, 000	128					4			1	
Brussels.....	Jan. 16.....	507, 985	137				2	2		2	3	
Budapest.....	Jan. 22.....	540, 000					2		1	6	5	1
Cairo.....	Dec. 2.....	374, 838	378							7	2	2
Calcutta.....	Dec. 26.....	681, 561	529	29		2						
Catania.....	Jan. 19.....	120, 000	74				1			1		
Chatham.....	Feb. 1.....	9, 052	2									
Christiania.....	Jan. 23.....	182, 856	66					2				2
Cognac.....	Jan. 16.....	21, 000	6									
Cologne.....	do.....	330, 843	107							2		2
Colombo.....	Dec. 26.....	130, 000	140	5								
Corunna.....	Jan. 9.....	32, 113	42					1				
Do.....	Jan. 16.....	32, 113	26			1						
Do.....	Jan. 23.....	32, 113	23									
Dublin.....	Jan. 16.....	350, 000	233				2		4		5	27
Copenhagen.....	do.....	333, 714	123					1		3	6	
Dresden.....	Dec. 26.....	346, 620	132					2	2	2	1	
Do.....	Jan. 2.....	346, 620	129					3				1
Do.....	Jan. 9.....	346, 620	125					2	1			1
Do.....	Jan. 16.....	346, 620	122					1	4			2
Dusseldorf.....	do.....	183, 529	82						1	8	2	
Flushing.....	Jan. 23.....	17, 139	6									
Frankfort on the Main.....	do.....	236, 000	64									2
Ghent.....	do.....	157, 214	65					1				
Gibraltar.....	Jan. 17.....	25, 800	5							1		
Do.....	Jan. 24.....	25, 800	10									
Girgenti.....	Jan. 16.....	24, 428	14							1		
Gothenburg.....	do.....	115, 896	46					1		2	4	7
Halifax.....	Jan. 30.....	38, 700	28							1		
Hamburg.....	Jan. 23.....	641, 780	203					2		5		2
Hanover.....	Nov. 14.....	526, 212	67									
Do.....	Nov. 21.....	526, 212	76					1				
Do.....	Nov. 28.....	526, 212	67									
Kingston, Canada.....	Feb. 5.....	18, 037	5									
Konigsberg.....	Jan. 23.....	171, 700							2	1		
Leeds.....	do.....	402, 449	160									
Leghorn.....	Jan. 16.....	103, 507	39									
Do.....	Jan. 23.....	103, 507	37									
Licata.....	Jan. 16.....	20, 000	19				1	4				
Liege.....	do.....	163, 107	43								1	
Do.....	Jan. 23.....	163, 107	45									
Livingston.....	do.....	2, 000	1									
London, Canada.....	Jan. 30.....	34, 855	8									
Madras.....	Dec. 18.....	452, 518	332	2							3	
Do.....	Dec. 25.....	452, 518	349	4								
Madrid.....	Jan. 20.....	482, 886	362			17	9		1	2	1	
Magdeburg.....	Dec. 12.....	216, 817	86							5		
Do.....	Dec. 19.....	216, 817	77							3	2	2
Mannheim.....	Jan. 16.....	92, 500	36							2	1	
Maracaibo.....	Jan. 9.....	50, 000	12									
Do.....	Jan. 16.....	50, 000	10									
Do.....	Jan. 23.....	50, 000	20									
Matamoras.....	Jan. 29.....	12, 000	6									
Mayence.....	Jan. 23.....	74, 917	26									
Messina.....	do.....	107, 000	59					2				
Montevideo.....	Jan. 2.....	215, 061	52						1			
Moscow.....	Jan. 16.....	800, 000	529			2	5	1	8	11	16	3
Munich.....	do.....	418, 000	192						2	2	2	2

* 348 deaths from plague.

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.	Whooping cough.
Naples.....	Jan. 9....	542, 816	160	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 16....	542, 816	182	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	1	.....
Nuremburg.....	Jan. 9....	170, 932	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6
Odesa.....	Jan. 16....	363, 000	188	.....	.....	5	1	5	.....	3	3
Palermo.....	do.....	278, 000	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Plymouth.....	Jan. 23....	89, 686	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Prague.....	Jan. 16....	197, 634	144	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	9	.....
Puerto Cortes.....	Jan. 27....	2, 000	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	Jan. 30....	70, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Rheims.....	Jan. 23....	108, 943	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Rio de Janeiro.....	Jan. 2....	650, 000	322	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Do.....	Jan. 9....	650, 000	275	.....	5	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Rotterdam.....	Jan. 23....	286, 104	133	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1
St. Georges.....	do.....	2, 150	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 30....	2, 150	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Petersburg.....	Jan. 16....	1, 013, 000	598	.....	.....	2	.....	24	12	26	6
St. Stephens.....	Jan. 30....	3, 000	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
San Juan del Norte.....	Jan. 16....	1, 280	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Pedro.....	Jan. 23....	3, 800	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schiedam.....	Jan. 30....	26, 233	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheffield.....	Jan. 23....	351, 007	143	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	1	.....
Sonneberg.....	Jan. 2....	12, 150	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 9....	12, 150	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Do.....	Jan. 16....	12, 150	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stettin.....	do.....	140, 000	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Stockholm.....	Jan. 19....	267, 100	93	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....
Stuttgart.....	Jan. 21....	158, 378	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tegucigalpa.....	Jan. 16....	12, 000	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trapani.....	do.....	43, 095	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trieste.....	do.....	158, 314	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4
Tuxpan.....	do.....	10, 280	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venice.....	do.....	163, 299	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Vera Cruz.....	Jan. 23....	30, 000	36	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warsaw.....	Jan. 16....	535, 643	243	.....	3	4	.....	8	5	.....	7
Yarmouth.....	Jan. 30....	6, 500	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yokohama.....	Dec. 31....	170, 252	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Zurich.....	Jan. 16....	153, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

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