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JAPAN.

Report of infectious diseases in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, August 26, 1896.

SIR: I regret my inability to forward my customary report of infectious diseases in Japan for a period later than from the 11th to the 20th of the present month, the return for which time I have the honor to inclose herewith. I would add that, since the 20th of August, there have occurred in Yokohama itself 3 cases of cholera and 3 cases of smallpox, all being still under treatment.

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

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

Locality.	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Smallpox.		Plague.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kioto Fu.....			86	11				
Osaka Fu.....			53	8				
Tokyo Fu.....	11	1	70	0	14	0		
Aichi Ken.....			451	93				
Akita Ken.....			2	1				
Awomori Ken.....			5	0				
Chiba Ken.....			58	12				
Fukui Ken.....			89	7	1	1		
Fukuoka Ken.....			139	32	3	0		
Gifu Ken.....			84	8				
Gumma Ken.....			2,473	229				
Hiogo Ken.....	1		127	25	60	27		
Ibaraki Ken.....			11	4	1	0		
Ishikawa Ken.....			27	5				
Iwate Ken.....			10	3				
Kagoshima Ken.....			315	64	6	4		
Kanagawa Ken.....			82	8				
Kochi Ken.....			74	16				
Kumamoto Ken.....			158	34	1	0		
Miyagi Ken.....					8	2		
Miyazaki Ken.....			148	25	2	1		
Nagano Ken.....			158	19				
Nagasaki Ken.....	1	1	54	13	1	0		
Nara Ken.....			25	4	3	0		
Niigata Ken.....			44	1	2	0		
Okayama Ken.....			68	19	2	0		
Saga Ken.....			6	3				
Saitama Ken.....			66	11	5	1		
Shiga Ken.....			141	30	2	1		
Shimane Ken.....			193	37				
Tokushima Ken.....			252	86	1	0		
Toyama Ken.....			8	5				
Yanaguchi Ken.....			86	21	1	0		
Yehime Ken.....					7	0		
The Hokkaido.....			1		11	2		
Taiwan (Formosa).....							7	1
Total.....	13	2	5,564	834	131	39	7	1

TURKEY.

[Report 159.]

Sanitary report from Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 4, 1896.

The sanitary official news from the different provinces of the Turkish Empire, as well as that of Persia, states that public health is good. We must not forget, though, that smallpox, as well as scarlet fever and

diphtheria, exists in different provincial cities, as I have already stated in my previous reports.

In Constantinople, besides many cases of scarlet fever, and some cases of diarrhea, on account of the hot season, I have to report the massacres which occurred on the 26th and 27th of last August, and which may be the cause of an outbreak of infectious diseases. It seems that many corpses have remained unburied, and it has been stated that wounded have been buried alive. In the yesterday's meeting of the international sanitary commission, the Russian sanitary representative has made a communication, of which I forward a copy.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

[Inclosure.]

Communication of the Russian delegate presented at a session of the superior council of health, September 22-23, 1896.

[Translated in this Bureau.]

The recent deplorable occurrences at Constantinople have had the effect of plunging many households into distress and poverty. The magnanimous character of the Sultan is sufficient guarantee of the restoration of tranquillity and the application of measures of relief, but as there have been persons killed and wounded in private houses, in which bodies have remained unburied for several days, the creation of foci is to be apprehended. The formation of a typhus focus would be a source of great danger to the population of the capital in general. It is stated that at Galata, in a house opposite the Russian monastery of St. Pantaleon, human remains and blood are to be seen. Besides this, in the cemeteries hands and feet are seen uncovered and protruding from the graves, showing that inhumation was incomplete. I therefore feel myself authorized to propose that the council should request the Imperial Government to give special attention to the public hygiene of the city by constituting a local commission charged with visiting the localities in question and ordering measures adapted to the conditions found. I propose that the council nominate two of its members and a foreign delegate to serve on the proposed commission.

Signed by the delegate of Russia:

DR. KARACONOWSKY.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended September 11, 1896. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended September 12, 1896. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended September 10, 1896. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths.

CUBA—*Habana*.—Under date of September 19, 1896, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 235 deaths in this city during the week ended September 17, 1896. Forty-one of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with 105 new cases approximately; 25 were caused by smallpox, with approximately 170 new cases; 14 were caused by enteric fever, 8 by so-called pernicious fever, 3 by paludal fever, 9 by dysentery, 10 by enteritis, 5 by pneumonia, and 30 by tuberculosis. Thirty-five of the 41 deaths from yellow fever and 87 of the new cases occurred among the soldiers in the military hospital, while the remaining 6 deaths from that disease were among civilians in the city, as also 18 new cases. All of the deaths from smallpox during the week, as well as the new cases from it, were among civilians.