

encamped at a short distance, many of whom, it is certain, had been in communication with Galea's family, lost only three individuals. I leave for future inquirers to determine whether a local cause, from which quarantine prevented all chance of escape, or contagion was here the most active agent. Similar occurrences under similar measures, in Malta and other places in the Mediterranean, between 1813 and 1816, seem to offer a ready solution of the question.

The outer cordon, consisting of 160 men of the Sicilian regiment, accommodated in seven tents and six houses, was entirely exempt, while the maritime guards (Maltese) within the village and guarding the hospital, suffered considerably. "The hospital" says Mr. Attard, "is within, and at the southern extremity of" of the village. It is large, and separated from other houses, but "badly adapted to the purpose. It contains a large ox-stable and "four rooms, two of which are dwelling-rooms, the others, a mill "and storeroom for straw, all on the ground, and deficient in light "and ventilation. I did all in my power, on account of these "objections, to prevent this building being occupied as an "hospital in the cholera of 1837." Nearly every case of plague, subsequent to the 19th March, was treated here.

In ninety-nine days, from the first to the last death, 104 died, yielding a proportion on the four-fifths of the population which suffered of 7.22 per cent., or, for the time, equal to the mortality in Zebbug. Some of the causes of this have not escaped the attention of Mr. Attard. He says, "The part that faces the north-west, which comprises about a fifth of the village, remained intact by the plague, and in fact was never in quarantine, while, in the first days of its appearance, it raged with all its force in one street which leads from Ghar Scejba to the small church of St. Antonio, and the precincts of the parish church. It was again observed, in the cholera of 1837, that in the three first days the identical houses affected in 1813 in Strada Ghar Scejba, and the localities just mentioned, yielded more cases than all the rest of the casal during the whole period of the epidemic."

"The houses at the north-west of the village are in parts more elevated than in Ghar Scejba. The houses in Caccia generally are scattered and detached, except in the quarter near the church, where they are more concentrated and closer to each other. The inhabitants of Ghar Scejba are placed in the centre of the village, at the mouth of a valley, where there is water running from several fountains and rivulets, to orchards and kitchen gardens, forming, by their refuse and sediment, pools of mud, and here and there little marshes, sufficient at times to corrupt any air. Indeed, the Government, at the beginning of summer, take means to remove the stagnant water."

On the 13th of June the remaining members of families that had been infected were removed for a time to Ramola Bay, guarded by a cordon, and made to bathe three times a day, under the superintendence of the police. The remainder of the population returned to the village, but the whole were admitted to pratique with the rest of the island on the 26th of July, and with Malta on the 8th of September. There is here, again, room to question whether the gain was equal to the sacrifice, or rather, that as in the first twelve days, this suspension of intercourse and occupation for six months might not have been with impunity altogether avoided. The arrest of the disease by removal from the locality while proving the subjection of plague to the means found beneficial in other epidemic maladies, points significantly to the propriety of of this removal, and to the cruelty of chaining a population in an unhealthy spot by quarantine.

Captain Schembri, who held the appointment of Captain of the Port of Quarantine in Malta for twenty years, and served for several years previously in the Venetian Navy, where he had frequent opportunities of meeting with plague, states, in a small pamphlet, entitled "*Ragionamento Pratico Sanatorio*," published in 1842:

"1st. That many ships loaded with, and without susceptible goods, arrived from infected places and completed their voyage and quarantine without any case of plague.

"2d. That some ships coming from the same infected places have developed the plague in a single individual, and it has not extended further.

"3d. That on some occasions the first attack was followed by others, not only during the voyage, but after arrival in port.

"4th. That in other instances the disease did not appear on the voyage, but showed itself after arrival, namely the 'Acheron' and 'Mabruca Georgiana.'

"5th. Cases of the transmission of the disease to those employed in the Lazaretto are rare, and these were attacked by having had contact (?) with the infected and *their clothes*. *There is no instance on the records of the Depurators of susceptible cargoes being attacked.*"

That the arrival of ships at Malta having cases of plague among their crews has been of frequent occurrence without any spread of the malady in consequence, is proved by the following extract from Records in the office of the Quarantine Department, showing the various Vessels with this disease on board duly depurated in the Lazaretto since the Plague of 1813.

"1819, *Maltese Bombard 'Sta. Trinita,' from Susa.*

"On the 27th of March 1819, the Maltese Bombard 'Sta. Trinita,' Francesco Azzopardi, master, arrived in Malta from

Susa, having on her way touched at Lampedosa, with five persons in crew (originally six) with a foul Bill of Health, in consequence of the plague prevailing at Susa, where from fifteen to eighteen persons died daily of that disease.

"The master of the Bombard on his arrival deposed on oath, 'That on the 20th of March he sailed from Susa bound to Malta, and that on the 19th of March, the day previous to his departure, the boy, Michele Casalotto, was taken ill with head-ache, debility and fever; the master gave him some physic, and two days afterwards the boy commenced vomiting without any delirium, but on the 22d of March, a few hours after their arrival at Lampedosa, he died.'

"The master further deposed that during the boy's illness, he was several times examined to ascertain if any external marks of plague appeared on him, but none were visible; after his death, however, they observed from six to eight petechiæ scattered about the belly and thighs.

"The Bombard was laden with oil and soap.

List of Persons forming the original crew of the Maltese Bombard 'Sta Trinita,' with the dates of Sickness, and Death of those who were attacked by the Plague, as well as of those who recovered, or who had not contracted the contagion.

Names of the Crew.	Days on which		Remarks.
	Were Attacked	Died.	
Francesco Azzopardi, master	—	—	
Michele Casalotto, boy - -	—	—	Died during the voyage.
Vincenzo Majoli - - -	3 April	8 April	Bubo on the right groin.
Guiseppo Rizzo - - -	4 "	4 "	" left groin.
Fortunato Zarb - - -	4 "	Cured -	" "
Michele Lubrano - - -	4 "	Cured -	Tumour on the shoulder.

"The Health Guardian who was embarked on board the said Bombard on the 1st of April, and the two persons who nursed and attended the sick persons sent to the Lazaretto (all from pratique) were not attacked.

"1821. *Maltese Brig 'Costanza,' from Alexandria.*

"On the 21st of March 1821, the Maltese brig 'Costanza,' Giovanni Luppini, Master, arrived from Alexandria, with a foul Bill of Health, with fourteen persons in crew and eight passengers (but sailed originally with fifteen in crew and ten passengers), bound for Malta.

"The master of the brig on his arrival deposed on oath, 'That on the 28th of February he sailed from Alexandria, and that on the 27th, the day previous to his departure, received on board ten passengers, eight in good health and the other two, Guiseppa Sevasta and her daughter Rosolia, were of sickly

' appearance. The master observed on the day of their departure that they both had a diarrhoea, and suffered much from sea sickness; that Guiseppa Sevasta got worse, and on the 2nd of March died. The master together with the crew and passengers examined if any external marks of plague appeared on her, but none were discovered. On the 16th of March, Rosolia Sevasta died also, and on examination no marks of plague were visible on her body.'

"Amongst the crew, during the voyage, Francesco Mangion suffered much from sea sickness, and rejected every nourishment he took; on the 17th of March he became feverish and delirious with abundant evacuations, and at midnight he died.

"As the corpse of Mangion was still on board, the master of the brig was ordered to land the same in the Lazaretto, and when inspected by the Quarantine physician, several petechiæ were visible.

List of the several Individuals, forming the Crew and Passengers as originally started from Alexandria.

Names of the Crew and Passengers.	Days on which		Remarks.
	Were Attacked	Died.	
1. Giovanni Luppini, master	—	—	
2. Stefano Giove - -	—	—	
3. Guiseppo Vella - -	—	—	
4. Guglielmo Spartaro - -	—	—	
5. Francesco Mangion - -	—	—	Died during the voyage.
6. Giacinto Manuch - -	22 March	25 March	Petechia.
7. Michele Bartolo - -	27 "	30 "	Bubo in the right groin.
8. Salvatore Spiteri - -	—	31 "	" "
9. Guiseppo Inguanes - -	28 March	1 April	" "
10. Salvatore Iberese - -	—	Cured	Swelling in the glands.
11. Lorenzo Attard - -	29 March	2 April	Carbuncle on the shoulder.
12. Guiseppo Vella (2) - -	30 "	1 "	" "
13. Salvatore Frigieri - -	31 "	3 "	Bubo on the right groin.
14. Vincenzo Mangion - -	1 April	4 "	Bubo and a carbuncle on the shoulder.
15. Fortunato Borg - -	5 "	7 "	Petechia.
<i>Names of the Passengers.</i>			
1. Francesco Stabile - -	—	—	
2. Michele Trombetta - -	—	—	
3. Guiseppo Cutajar - -	—	—	
4. Guiseppo Camilleri - -	—	—	
5. Guiseppa Sevasta - -	—	—	} Died during the voyage.
6. Rosolia Sevasta - -	—	—	
7. Catarina Viaggio - -	1 April	Cured	Tumour on her neck.
8. Maria Antonia Rosso - -	—	7 April	Carbuncle on the right shoulder.
9. Giovanni Viaggio - -	5 April	26 "	Bubo on the left arm.
*10. Ignazio Rosso - -	13 "	16 "	Bubo on the right groin.

* See further notice of these cases, page 73.

"The brig 'Costanza' was laden with beans.

"The crew and passengers were landed at the Lazaretto, and three persons attended on them.)

"On the 28th of March a Health Guardian and four sailors were embarked from pratique on board the said brig 'Costanza,' for deparating the ship and landing the cargo in the Lazaretto stores. One of the sailors, Pietro Briffa, on the 2d of April was attacked and cured, the said Pietro Briffa during the plague in Malta in 1813 had also been attacked. Another of the said four sailors, Vincenzo Debono, who was also attacked, had a bubo in his right thigh, and was also cured."

"1828. Russian Frigate 'Castor,' from Armiro.

"On the 13th of June 1828, the Russian Frigate 'Castor,' under the command of Captain Sittin, with 281 persons in crew, arrived at Malta from Armiro, from which place she sailed on the 21st of May direct for Malta.

"The captain and the physician deposed that the frigate 'Castor' left Malta in pratique on the 30th of April last, having 285 persons in crew for Navarin and Madone for the purpose of cruising there. On the 3d of May she was in company with other Russian ships of war which had captured a Turkish corvette which sailed from Madone for Alexandria on the 2d of May, having on board 600 individuals including the crew, invalids, sick, and wounded from Ibrahim Pasha's army.

"The captured corvette was manned by fifteen sailors from the 'Castor,' and by portions of the crews of other ships of war which were in company with the 'Castor,' and 200 individuals out of the 600 who were originally on board, were taken on board the 'Castor,' and on the 11th of May were all landed on the coast of Morea; the 'Castor' then received back the fifteen sailors from the captured Turkish corvette.

"The 'Castor' on the 17th of May arrived at Armiro for a supply of fresh water, and on that day a sailor was taken ill with a violent headache, vomiting and delirium. On the 18th of May another sailor was also taken ill with similar symptoms, which circumstance caused some alarm to the physician. On the 19th of May, the sailor who was taken ill on the 17th died, and the corpse having been inspected, nothing external was visible indicating plague. On the 20th, the other sailor who was taken ill on the 18th died, and after inspection no marks of plague on his body were visible. A third sailor was attacked with similar symptoms of malady on the 20th of May.

"On the 21st the 'Castor' took again her position, and on the 24th the sailor who was reported sick on the 20th of May died, without having on his body any mark indicating plague.

"On the 2d of June, whilst cruising, a fourth sailor was taken ill, and besides the general symptoms of the malady, which had been observed on the three other sailors, this one had a swelling under the right arm, and on the 9th of June he died. In consequence of which the physician made his official report to the captain, stating that he considered the malady which had prevailed on board to be a contagious pestilential disease. The commander made his report instantly to the senior officer, who commanded the 'Ezechielle,' and received orders to proceed to Malta and place himself under the sanitary regulations of that Lazaretto for the safety of the crew and for the duly deparating the frigate 'Castor' under his command.

"It is not known whether the sailors attacked had formed part of the prize crew on board the corvette or not.

"No new cases of plague occurred on board or at the Lazaretto during the Castor's quarantine."

(Four guardians were embarked.)

"1835. Russian Brig 'Sophia Elena,' from Alexandria.

"On the 2d of May 1835, the Russian Brig 'Sophia Elena,' Demetrio Fiorio, master, arrived from Alexandria with a foul Bill of Health, bound for Leghorn, with thirteen persons in crew, originally fifteen in number.

"The master of the 'Sophia Elena' deposed on oath 'That he sailed from Alexandria on the 18th of April for Leghorn; that whilst at Alexandria on the 11th of April, one of the four sailors whom he had there embarked fell overboard into the sea, and on the same day he was taken ill with a pain in his chest; that the master having administered to him some physic, and by applying leeches, the man felt himself better, and continued in a convalescent state until the day of his departure from Alexandria, the 18th of April, but on the following day he got worse, and about midnight died. On the following morning the corpse was examined, but no external marks of plague appeared, and both the corpse and clothes were thrown overboard.

"On the 25th of April, whilst in the vicinity of Candia, another sailor was ill with pain in his chest, extreme debility, and spitting of blood, and continued daily getting worse until the 28th, on which day he died. On examination of the corpse several blue spots were observed on it.

"On the 1st of May, being near Girgenti, a third sailor was taken ill with violent headache, and a general debility, and remained in that state until ten o'clock A.M. of the following day, 2d of May, and just when the 'Sophia Elena' was about entering the Quarantine Harbour of Malta, he expired.

"On the 2d of May a fourth sailor was taken ill with the same symptoms as the others, with the addition of cold shivering, and that the rest enjoyed good health on board."

"(The sick were landed at the Lazaretto, and attended by two persons, and five guardians were put on board the vessel.)"

"The cargo of the brig 'Sophia Elena,' chiefly consisted in bales with cotton and linen, and other non-susceptible goods."

List of the Crew as originally started from Alexandria, with the cases of Sickness, Deaths, &c.

Names of Crew.	Days on which		Remarks.
	Were taken ill.	Died.	
Demetrio Fiorio, master . . .	—	—	} Died during the Voyage. Carbuncle and Petechia. Petechia. Petechia and Carbuncle. " " " General Symptoms. Bubo and Petechia. Carbuncle and Petechia.
Angelo Vreto, mate . . .	—	—	
Angostino Fiore . . .	—	—	
Teodoro Cavalla . . .	—	—	
Costantino Cumpi . . .	—	—	
Giovanni Hadajena, boy . . .	—	—	
Michele Giusleve . . .	—	—	
Vittono Stellato . . .	—	—	
Domenico Pagano . . .	1 May	2 May	
Matteo Supana . . .	2 "	5 "	
Taftuh Maxinem . . .	17 "	27 "	
Francesco Danesi . . .	18 "	20 "	
Antonio Garibaldi . . .	18 "	Cured	
Antonio Catani . . .	20 "	23 May	
Michele Sulcremo, boy . . .	22 "	23 "	

"1837. Ottoman Paranza 'Mishud,' from Tripoli.

"On the 22d of February 1837, the Ottoman Paranza 'Mishud,' Klifa Brigeri, master, arrived from Tripoli with a foul Bill of Health, having six persons in crew, and fifty-two passengers, bound for Malta.

"The master of the Paranza deposed on oath, 'That he left Tripoli on the 15th of February, and that during the voyage, one of the passengers was taken ill, and was kept apart in a small boat on deck.

"That the above Paranza had no kind of susceptible goods on board."

"The passenger Enerico Borg, was instantly landed in the Lazaretto, when a Health Guardian from pratique was ordered to attend him with due precautions.

"Upon inquiry, it was ascertained that Enerico Borg was taken ill on the day of his departure from Tripoli, and when he was inspected in the Lazaretto by the Quarantine Physician, two bubos were clearly visible on the groin, which some days afterwards opened, and the man was cured."

(One guardian was put on board the vessel.)

"1837. Ottoman Bombard 'Sada,' from Tripoli.

"On the 23d of February 1837, the Ottoman Bombard 'Sada,' Mustafa Cantargi, master, arrived from Tripoli with eleven persons in crew, and twenty-one passengers (originally started from Tripoli with twenty-two passengers, Hadji) with a foul Bill of Health, bound to Malta.

"The master deposed on oath, 'That he sailed from Tripoli on the 10th of February, and that one of the passengers during the voyage fell overboard, and was drowned.

"The sick were landed at the Lazaretto, and attended by two pilgrims of the party, one guardian was put on board the vessel.

"That the Bombard was laden with susceptible goods and about fifty salms beans, for Malta."

Number of the Persons.	Days on which		Remarks.
	Were taken ill.	Died.	
One Hadji . . .	25 Feb.	27 Feb.	A bubo.
One . . .	27 "	27 "	Petechiæ.
One of the Crew . . .	8 March	10 March	Two buboes.

"1837. Tunisian Xebeck 'Mishoud,' from Tripoli.

"On the 2d of March 1837, the Tunisian Xebeck 'Mishoud,' Rages Homor, master, arrived from Tripoli with a foul Bill of Health, having ten persons in crew and thirty passengers; one of the passengers and one of the crew sick.

"The master deposed on oath, 'That he sailed from Tripoli on the 26th of February, bound for Malta, and that during the voyage two persons were taken ill.

"That the cargo consisted part in susceptible goods, and part not.

"The physician of the Quarantine department having visited the two persons reported sick, no marks of plague appeared on them, although the passenger was in his last moments, and in the course of the evening died. When inspected again in the morning, the symptoms appeared clearly on the body."

Names of Passengers.	Days on which		Remarks.
	Were attacked.	Died.	
Antonio Buccagnano . . .	2 March	2 March	Carbuncle on the shoulder.
One of the Crew . . .	2 March	Cured	Bubo on the left groin.

"Two of the crew of the above-mentioned 'Xebeck' attended and nursed their fellow sailor in free communication with him, and remained in perfect good health."

(One guardian placed on board.)

"1840. H.M. Steamer 'Acheron' from Alexandria.

"On the 27th of April 1840, Her Majesty's Steamer 'Acheron,' Lieutenant Kennedy, commander, arrived from Alexandria with a foul Bill of Health, in seven days, with forty-eight persons in crew and eighteen passengers; having brought the mails, several parcels and letters, and two horses; all well on board.

"On the 29th, early in the morning, the health guard, who was put on board the 'Acheron' on the day of her arrival, reported to the captain of the Lazaretto that one of the crew (a boy) during the night, at about nine p.m., died, and that one of the stewards was seriously ill.

"The commander received directions to land in the Lazaretto both the corpse and the sick steward, and having been duly examined by the Quarantine physician, evident symptoms of plague were observed on them.

Names of Persons.	Days on which		Remarks.
	Were attacked.	Died.	
William Martingall, boy .	27 April	28 April	Bubo and petechiæ.
Wm. Humphrey, steward.	27 "	2 May .	{ Bubo on the arm-pit and on the neck.

"The two persons who attended and nursed them remained quite well.

"The first case appeared in the cabin boy, William Martingale, fourteen years of age, on the 26th, while the vessel was at sea. This boy had free communication with the shore, and accompanied some Arab boys to the country on the 20th of April, the day previous to the steam vessel leaving Egypt. This case terminated fatally in forty hours from seizure, and the dead body was placed in the Lazaretto on the morning of the 28th of April, that the nature of the disease, which was then considered doubtful, might be determined.

"The steward also sickened on the 26th, he was removed into the Lazaretto, at the same time with the body of the boy.

"The assistant-surgeon was about this time (2d May) attacked with fever, and it was feared he had been infected, but it proved otherwise."

The above is in substance the observations made by Dr. Mahony, then P.M.O., in his annual reports of those years. He offers nothing regarding the ship "Mabruca" with which we are not already acquainted.

"1841. Her Majesty's Frigate 'Castor,' from Kaiffa.

"On the 9th of March, 1841, Her Majesty's frigate, 'Castor,' Edward Patey, Esq., commanding, arrived from Kaiffa in fifteen days, having had several cases of plague on board, as detailed in the following medical report:—

1841. A REPORT of Cases of Plague which have occurred on board Her Majesty's ship "Castor," between the 22d of February and the 9th of March 1841.

			Date of Death.
February 22.	John Barey . .	Boy	February 24.
" 22.	John Treliver . .	. . . . .	" 25.
" 22.	Thomas Chaplin . .	Convalescent.	" 24.
" 22.	Edward Efks . .	Boy	" 26.
" 23.	John Roberts . .	. . . . .	" 26.
" 23.	Henry Boyd, boy . .	Convalescent.	March 2.
" 23.	George Campbell . .	. . . . .
" 23.	Stewart Robertson . .	Convalescent.	
" 23.	James Knight . .	. . . . .	February 26.
" 23.	William Powell . .	. . . . .	" 27.
" 25.	Thomas Cork . .	Convalescent.	
" 25.	Joseph Lambert . .	Boy	March 7.
" 27.	John Crawfield . .	. . . . .	" 8.
Total number of cases			13
No. of Deaths			9
Convalescent			4

Remarks.

"Of the above cases those of Thomas Chaplin and John Crawfield, for reasons hereafter stated, may be considered doubtful.

"John Barey was embarked on board H.M.S. 'Castor' on Saturday, the 20th of February, and was taken ill on the 22d with symptoms of fever, on the 23d it was discovered that he had a bubo in the right groin.

"Treliver, Chaplin, and Efks were taken ill on shore on the same date with similar symptoms of fever, and embarked before there was any suspicion of the nature of the disease. On the 24th it was discovered that Treliver and Efks had each a bubo in the groin; Chaplin has never shown any other symptoms than those of mild gastric fever; but as a doubt many times existed, his case has been classed with the disease then prevailing. On the 23d, Roberts, Boyd, Robertson, and Campbell, were sent on

board, the three former having been seized the previous night, and Campbell the same morning. Knight and Powell were taken ill the same afternoon on board; all the ship's boys having been by this time embarked. Roberts never exhibited any other symptoms than those of malignant fever; all the others taken ill on the same date, displayed glandular swellings in the groins and axilla. Cork and Lambert were taken ill on board; the former had a tumour in one of the cervical glands, which has since suppurated. Lambert had one of the submaxillary glands affected, which terminated in sloughing; he had to all appearance subdued the original disease, but was carried off by the diseased state of the tongue and fauces, and the viscid secretions therefrom having produced sudden suffocation.

"Crawfield's case, at any other time, could not have excited any suspicion, but in the present instance, occurring under doubtful circumstances, has been classed with the other fatal cases. The symptoms had the greatest resemblance to delirium tremens, and indeed were treated as such.

"It will be observed that only one of the 'Castor's' crew has been attacked, and he was one of the several artificers who were quartered on shore with the 'Zebra's' men, and exposed to the same poison; and that the disease has hitherto happily been confined to those originally exposed to the contagion.

"No cases of plague had been known to have existed at Kaiffa, but cases had occurred at Acre; at which place a party of the 'Zebra's' crew had been stationed until the 12th of February, on which date, it has been since ascertained, that one of their number had died under very suspicious circumstances. The boys Barey and Lambert attended the diseased during their illness.

"The town of Kaiffa afforded ample space for the propagation of fever; and it is possible that the present disease may have had a local origin; but for the simultaneous occurrence of buboes in the greatest number of the cases, it was impossible to come to any other conclusion than that this was plague.

H.M.S. Castor,
9th March 1841.

(Signed) HUGH JAMESON,
Surgeon.

"The sick were freely handled by four medical officers attached to both ships, and twelve sailors, without any precaution against contagion.

"(The sick were landed at the Lazaretto, with twelve attendants from the ship, and one guardian was put on board. The 'Castor's' crew consisted of 305 men, and there were eighty-seven men on board belonging to the 'Zebra'.)"

"On the 26th of May 1841, the Ottoman brig 'Mabruca,' Rajes Omor Tituan, master, arrived from Alexandria with a foul Bill of Health, with fifteen persons in crew and 180 passengers, Hadjis.

"The master of the brig 'Mabruca' deposed on oath, 'That on the 8th of May, he sailed from Alexandria direct for Malta; that nine days after his departure one of the passengers died, and the corpse, without being examined, along with the clothes he had on, were thrown into the sea, but that the remaining clothes which belonged to him were consigned to his son, who was on board. That no other person was either sick, or had died during the voyage until he was in sight of Malta, when a Hadji and two Hadjias were reported sick; he further deposed that one of the Hadjias had been brought to bed of a boy.

"That the ship was in ballast."

"(The sick were removed to the Lazaretto, and one guardian was put on board the vessel. Before the 'Spoglio' two boatmen and four guardians were put over the parties landed, but the sick were nursed by three of their own people.)"

List of Persons who were attacked by the Plague on board the said Ottoman Brig "Mabruca" and whilst in the "Lazaretto."

Names of Persons.	Days on which		Remarks.
	Were attacked.	Died.	
Hadja Fatima	26 May	28 May	{ Without external symptoms.
Had Inhamet Bin Ahmel	27 "	29 "	Bubo on the left groin.
Hadja Aishia	28 "	28 "	{ Without external symptoms.
Had Ahmet	28 "	28 "	{ Without external symptoms.
Had Kasan	28 "	Cured	Bubo under the shoulder.
Had Bin Serti, sailor	28 "	29 May	
Had Hallet	29 "	29 "	{ Two "buboes under" the shoulder.
Hasan, sailor	4 June	6 June	Bubo on the groin.
Habdalla, sailor	6 "	Cured	Bubo under the shoulder.
Had Imhamet	6 "	8 June	Without external marks.
Hurschi, the master's son.	8 "	11 "	Bubo on the groin.
Inhamet Bin Ibrahim	8 "	Cured	Bubo on the shoulder.
Giovanni Cauchi, a Maltese boatman, who was put in quarantine from pratique with the Hadji on the 28th of May	7 "	11 June	{ Bubo on the groin, and carbuncle on his back.

"On the 24th of June 1841, the Austrian brig 'Nazaret,' Deodato Vucassovich, master, arrived from Alexandria with a foul Bill of Health, having nine persons in crew and ninety-seven passengers, Hadjis.

"The master of the brig 'Nazaret' deposed on oath, 'That he left Alexandria on the 3d inst., with his present crew and 105 passengers, in ballast, and came direct to Malta to perform his quarantine, and then proceeded to Tangier, for which place he was bound.

"That during his voyage eight Hadjis died, and their bodies having been examined, no marks of plague had been discovered on any one of them, and that the bodies were thrown overboard the day of their death, and that the casualties had taken place as follows, viz. :—

" A Hadji died on the 5th June	A Hadji died on the 15th June
" " " 8th "	" " " 20th "
" A Hadjia died on the 10th "	A Hadjia died on the 20th "
" " " 14th "	" " " 23d "
Eight individuals.	

List of Persons who were attacked by the Plague whilst in the Quarantine Harbour, from the Austrian Brig "Nazaret."

Names of Persons.	Days on which		Remarks.
	Were Attacked.	Died.	
Hag Imhamet Bin Semil -	1 July	2 July	Bubo under the shoulder.
Giovanni Petronio, sailor -	2 "	6 "	" "
Health Guard, Vincenzo Bartolo, put in quarantine on the 28th with the Hadji - - - -	4 "	Cured	Besides the general symptoms, a swelling under the shoulder.

(One guardian, Alessandro Merini, was put on board. Bartolo was one of the guardians placed over the passengers landed in the Lazaretto.)

Ottoman Brig 'Mabruka,' Georgiana,' from Alexandria.

"On the 8th of July, 1841, the Ottoman brig 'Mabruka' 'Giorgiana,' Imhammet Hadded, master, arrived from Alexandria in thirty-seven days, with a foul Bill of Health, with fifteen persons in crew and seventy-two Hadjis, laden with about 200 bales of linen and flax, 900 ardep of beans, and other articles, bound for Malta.

"The master deposed 'That good health was enjoyed on board during the whole of the voyage.'

Names of Persons.	Days on which		Remarks.
	Fell Sick.	Died.	
Had Mustafa - - -	8 July	13 July	Dysentery.
Saha, sailor - - -	13 "	18 "	Inflammation of the brain.
Had Hali Bin Illifa - -	13 "	21 "	" " bowels.
Had Hascal, sailor - -	24 "	25 "	Pestilential bubo.

A true Extract.

(Signed) E. BONAVIA,

Superintendent of Quarantine and Mar. Police.

In addition to these declared plague ships, 3,199 vessels have arrived within the same period from suspected ports with foul bills of health.

It appears from the above records, that since 1813, plague has been imported into Malta twelve times, without any extension of it to the population; and there is nothing to shew that on those occasions quarantine was more rigorous than in 1813. The health guardian who was embarked on board the "Sta. Trinita," and the two persons who attended and nursed the sick (all from pratique) were not attacked. In the "Costanza," of five persons (from pratique) who were put on board for depurating the ship and landing the cargo, two were attacked, but recovered. On board the "Mishoud" two of the crew, who nursed and attended their fellow sailor, in free communication with him, remained in perfect health. In the cases from the "Acheron" a similar impunity is noted—but the health guardian placed over the passengers from the brig "Nazaret," in the Lazaretto, where there were ninety-seven Hadjis, (or pilgrims,) did not escape an attack supposed by Dr. Gravagna to be "a slight case of plague."

The attack of one of two boatmen, who were sent, from pratique, to attend to the wants of the 180 Hadjis, disembarked from the brig "Mabruca" in May 1841, was considered by Dr. Gravagna, principal physician of quarantine, as conclusive of the transmission of the disease by contact. This man, Giovanni Cauchi, was put in quarantine with the Hadjis on the 28th of May, and with eight others assisted them, and was in communication with them in the Lazaretto from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. of that day, but it does not appear that he ever was on board the brig, or in contact with the sick. I have taken much pains to ascertain every circumstance connected with this case. Antonio Chevalier, a

health guardian, and the surviving boatman, Philippo Felice Saliba, who were with Cauchi, both state that 150 of the Hadjis were put into a large room, and the remainder into a smaller one adjoining the Lazaretto, on the morning of the 28th, and were there till the following morning—that the windows of the former room are about twelve feet from the floor—that the same night, about nine o'clock, Cauchi and his fellow boatman, entered the rooms where the Hadjis were, for the purpose of searching for two missing keys, and remained about ten minutes questioning them concerning these keys—and that two days afterwards these two men were employed for about an hour in sweeping the rooms after they had been vacated by the Hadjis, but before they were fumigated. Gabriel Cauchi, father of the deceased Giovanni Cauchi, confirms this statement, Admitting Cauchi contracted this disease from an atmosphere polluted by 177 filthy beings* shut up in close rooms for twenty-four hours, previous to the Spoglio, in consequence of greater constitutional susceptibility than his companion, who was exposed under similar conditions, this is no proof of a specific cause. Seven others in communication with the Hadjis in the open air, encountered such exposure with entire impunity.

The first report of Dr. Gravagna on this case is as follows:—"8th June 1841, morning. Yesterday a boatman, named Giovanni Cauchi, showed me a boil on the back which has this morning burst; the *boil* does not appear of a *pestilential kind*, but this morning he is feverish and had some vomiting. 9th. Is worse this morning. 10th. Had an exacerbation of fever last evening, accompanied with delirium. This morning there appears to be a remission, but he walks with difficulty and staggers. The *boil* reported on the 7th (8th?) is discoloured, brown and flat; besides he feels a pain in the left arm-pit, though no swelling is yet visible. All these symptoms, together with a fever of a serious and malignant character, induce me greatly to suspect that the disease must be regarded as plague. 11th. Is dying. 12th. The boatman, Giovanni Cauchi, aged 24, of Valetta, died this morning at four o'clock, presenting on his body a bubo in the arm-pit and a carbuncle of the same character of the carbuncle of plague." The above details show that Dr. Gravagna had no grounds (the after-alleged source of the disease is not specified) for his final conclusion, except the aggravation of the disease. No written report is made on the 7th, when the doctor first saw Cauchi. He calls the *boil* not pestilential, and remains apparently without suspicion till the 10th, notwithstanding that all the

* The dress of the Hadjis, a sort of a loose toga, consisting of a thin woollen stuff, is rarely changed or washed from the time they leave their country till they return to it.

symptoms were daily increasing. Similar cases occur in Malta; and to show this more clearly, I may refer to six cases, reported about the same time, which were more or less connected with the same ship (the "Mabruca," or, perhaps, the same *season*. The first was Antonio Mifsud, the guardian over the pilgrims and crew. On the 13th of June, he presented "an inflamed boil" which had "neither the form nor appearance of pestilential carbuncle," without fever. The second was Gabriel Cauchi, father of the boatman, who on the 14th of June, had three "small boils" on the superior and anterior part of the left thigh, without fever, and presented "no suspicious appearance of plague." The third was one of the crew employed as a depurator in the Lazaretto on the susceptible cargo. On the 25th of July he presented "two small boils" on the right leg, with "pain of head and febrile heat." In consequence, it would appear of this last symptom, Dr. Gravagna suspends all judgment, and states "at present I am unable to offer any opinion." Three more of the crew similarly employed were attacked with fever, two synocha, and one bilious, without external eruption. All these six cases rapidly recovered. No further suspicion or allusion to their origin appears.

Here then the absence of fever in the two first cases determines the diagnosis; the external disease, considered the *sine qua non* proof of pestilence, being disregarded; the presence of fever in the third, in conjunction with external disease of no greater severity, renders the case doubtful and requiring further observation; while fever places the three last cases in a totally different category. It is pretty evident from this, that Dr. Gravagna rested his conclusion on Cauchi's case, chiefly on the degree of disease, the evidence of exposure to the alleged cause in all the other cases being equally admissible. But there were no circumstances in one more than in another of them to justify the suspicion of transmitted disease, all being within the precincts of the Lazaretto, which was not the only place in Malta remarkable this year for extraordinary sickness. According to the same register, there were 119 cases of fever among the shipping, of which eighteen died. Ninety of the former and ten of the latter were either under the disease, on, or attacked after, arrival in Malta. The number of cases is treble that of any other year, except 1840, (also remarkable for plague ships), in which there were seventy-one attacks, and eighteen deaths in the shipping. Moreover, the number of fatal cases of dysentery in those ships co-existing with cases of fever, as well as the unusually frequent use by Dr. Gravagna of the terms, bilious remittent, bilio-gastric, icterodes, and nervous fever, declare the presence of more energetic causes for the occurrences, than any proved communication in the Lazaretto with cases of plague. I would ask on what grounds the other cases are excluded from the