WEEKLY ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., April 12, 1889.

Abstract of Sanitary Reports received through the Department of State from foreign countries during the week ended April 12, 1889, *and information received through other channels.*

(Published in accordance with section 4, act approved April 29, 1878.)

England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 28 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended March 23, corresponded to an annual rate of 20.8 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 9,555,406. The lowest rate was recorded in Brighton, viz., 15.0, and the highest in Blackburn, viz., 36.1 a thousand. Diphtheria caused 2 deaths in Manchester, 5 in Salford, 2 in Birmingham, 2 in Norwich, and 3 in Bolton.

London.—One thousand five hundred and fifty-five deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 84; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 23; whooping-cough, 42; enteric fever, 4; diarrhœa and dysentery, 18. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 18.6 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 378 deaths; different forms of violence, 54; and 9 suicides were registered. In greater London 1,952 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 18.1 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included measles, 23; diphtheria, 5; and whooping-cough, 10.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate, represented by the deaths registered during the week ended March 23, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 24.7 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Newry, viz., 10.5, and the highest in Galway, viz., 43.7 a thousand. In Dublin 178 deaths were registered, including whooping-cough, 1; scarlet fever, 1; enteric fever, 2; measles, 1; and typhus, 1; diarrhœa, 1; and dysentery, 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended March 23, corresponded to an annual rate of 23.4 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,314,274. The lowest mortality

was recorded in Greenock, viz., 16.6 and the highest in Glasgow, viz., 30.0 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 599, including measles, 33; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 10; whooping-cough, 31; fever, 5; and diarrhœa, 4.

Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul.—The United States consul, under date of March 1, 1889, states that "on the 19th day of February the Brazilian steamer 'Victoria,' belonging to the National Steamer Navigation Company, plying between this city and Rio de Janeiro, entered the port of Rio Grande do Sul with 195 Spanish and Italian immigrants, many of whom were sick, and afterwards removed to the public hospital. Though at first not made known to the public, it subsequently developed that the disease from which these poor people were suffering was yellow fever.

"Within one week, up to the 28th day of February, seven deaths and nine cases under treatment were reported from the hospital.

"The steamer 'Victoria,' I am informed has a registered tonnage of 435; carried no physician or medicines aboard for the treatment of the sick, and time employed, including calls, to make a voyage from Rio de Janeiro is five days.

"The failure of the National Company to provide necessary medical aid on board its steamers, as well as over-crowding them with passengers, and the great carelessness of the health authorities here in permitting the introduction of yellow fever into the heart of the city have received scathing criticisms from the Rio Grande press.

"As the disease is at present confined to the imported cases in the hospital, I have not thought it necessary to wire the Department, as provided by the Regulations when certain diseases become epidemic."

The following has been received concerning the health of Rio de Janeiro:

CONSULATE GENERAL, U. S. A.,
Rio de Janeiro, March 7, 1889.

SIR: * * * * * *

In addition to the information given in my dispatch, No. 172, as to the health of this city, I have deemed it my duty to communicate the following: Not only is the yellow fever prevalent here to an alarming degree at this time, but there are also many fatal cases of typhus, typhoid, bilious, remittent, and other fevers. There has also appeared a new and very malignant disease which is puzzling the physicians of this city, and which, for want of a better name, they call *Accesso pernicioso* (pernicious stroke). This disease, whose action is very rapid, is supposed by some physicians to be caused by emanations from the sewerage pipes of the city. As the weather is extremely hot and very dry the supply of water is greatly diminished, and the washing of the pipes is said to be very imperfect. Of the 129 deaths reported to-day,

24 were caused by yellow fever, 13 by typhus fever, 9 by other fevers, and 33 by the new disease, *Accesso pernicioso.*

The situation grows worse every day, and will continue to do so until we have abundant rains. My official family are well again and at work.

I shall keep the Department advised if the sanitary condition does not improve.

I have, &c.,

H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Consul-General.

Hon. G. L. RIVES,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Uruguay, Montevideo.—Three hundred and eighty-six deaths were registered during the month of January, 1889, including 3 from small-pox and 16 from typhus and enteric fever. The sanitary condition of the city is good. "Strict quarantine is enforced against Rio de Janeiro on account of yellow fever, which keeps this city in constant dread."

Cuba, Havana.—The U. S. sanitary inspector reports there were 515 deaths in that city during the month of March, 19 of which were from yellow fever, 10 from enteric fever, 25 from so-called pernicious fever, 3 from paludal fever, 2 from diphtheria, 6 from croup, 2 from glanders, and 1 from hydrophobia.

There were 4 deaths from yellow fever during the week ended March 29.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Small-pox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.
Paris	Mar. 23	2,260,945	1,160	.....	.....	6	.....	9	3	45	46	5
Glasgow	Mar. 23	547,678	305	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	7	.....	.....
Warsaw	Mar. 16	444,814	234	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....
Amsterdam	Mar. 23	399,051	174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Copenhagen	Mar. 16	307,000	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	12	18	.....	.....
Rio de Janerio	Mar. 3	300,000	491	.....	107	6	41	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palermo	Mar. 23	250,000	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Munich	Feb. 23	281,000	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	12	.....	.....
Munich	Mar. 2	281,000	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	4	.....	.....
Munich	Mar. 9	281,000	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	.....
Belfast	Mar. 23	229,622	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Trieste	Mar. 16	154,500	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Stuttgart	Mar. 23	125,510	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Havre	Mar. 16	112,074	63	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leghorn	Mar. 24	102,893	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mayence	Mar. 16	65,802	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merida	Mar. 7	47,448	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merida	Mar. 15	47,448	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar	Mar. 17	23,631	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Laguayra	Mar. 23	7,428	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is the statement of the condition of the U. S. Quarantine Service at the present time:

Quarantine Station, Delaware Breakwater, Lewes, Del.

A bill is pending in the Delaware Legislature conveying site to the United States. The site had been previously deeded to the War Department, but is said to have reverted to the State by reason of failure to comply with the provisions of the act. Hospital facilities, though limited, are already provided and a steam boarding vessel will be chartered for service at the opening of the quarantine season May 1. A regular inspection of vessels is maintained at this station.

A new steam-tug with disinfecting machinery is in course of construction. A new warehouse and other buildings are also contemplated but cannot be begun until after the Legislature of Delaware has passed the desired act ceding jurisdiction over the site.

Cape Charles Quarantine Station, Fisherman's Island, Virginia.

A decree of court has been finally obtained authorizing the sale by the heirs to the estate of Fisherman's Island. The decree has been referred to the Attorney-General by the Secretary of the Treasury, with a request to perfect the title and secure the property. A fumigating steamer and a boarding steamer will be furnished. The construction of wharf, hospital, buildings, and officers' quarters must await the purchase of site.

The quarantine is at present in active operation under management of medical officers of the service, with limited facilities upon Fisherman's Island, now under rental, and with a steam boarding-vessel owned by the service.

South Atlantic Quarantine Station, Blackbeard Island, Sapelo Sound, Georgia.

Plans for boat-house, wharf, and store-house finished. Advertisement is being made for proposals to perform the work of construction.

A fumigating steamer will be furnished as soon as practicable, and until this is done the usual method of fumigating with sulphur will be employed. A temporary hospital and other buildings are being erected under the superintendence of the medical officer in charge.

Key West Quarantine, Dry Tortugas, Florida.

The board appointed, under provision of the act of Congress, approved August 2, 1888, to select a site for the quarantine station at or near Key West, chose the following keys situated among the Dry Tortugas sixty miles from Key West, viz., Garden, Bird, and Loggerhead Keys.

The War Department has transferred the custody of these keys to the Treasury Department.

The lazaretto and the bacteriological laboratory for investigation of yellow fever will be upon Bird Key.

The warehouse, detention buildings, quarters, &c., will be upon

Garden Key. Fort Jefferson, on Garden Key, will be utilized in the quarantine establishment.

A protest has been filed by the Light-House Department, to which answer has been made, and Loggerhead Key will be retained by the Light-House Board.

Gulf Quarantine, Chandeleur Island, Miss., (formerly at Ship Island).

The new buildings on Chandeleur Island have been completed, and the station was formally occupied March 17th, a transfer of all serviceable property having been made from Ship Island.

The captain of the revenue cutter Seward has been instructed to burn the abandoned yellow fever hospital on Ship Island, and all condemned property.

Plans for a fumigating vessel for this station have been approved, the contract awarded, and the vessel is in process of construction.

San Diego, Cal.

The War Department has declined to cede the site selected by the special board convened for that purpose.

There being no other available site at or near this station, the erection of buildings is at present impracticable. An inspection service, however, will be maintained during the quarantine season.

San Francisco, Cal.

The board appointed to select a site for a quarantine station in San Francisco Bay, recommended a tract of land, some ten acres in extent, in Hospital Cove, on Angel Island. The War Department has given jurisdiction over said portion of Angel Island, and detailed two officers to form, with an officer of the Marine-Hospital Service, a board for determining the boundary line, which has been accomplished. The Supervising Architect of the Treasury has begun plans for detention barracks, hospital buildings, and quarters. The hospital buildings will be similar to those erected on Chandeleur Island, but, in addition, provision will be made for the detention of emigrants. Advertisement for proposals for construction of the entire work will be received within three or four weeks.

Port Townsend, Wash. Ter.

The site for a quarantine station, selected by the commission appointed for that purpose, is a piece of land with a frontage of three-fourths of a mile on Squim Bay, in the Straits of Fuca. The location being upon a military reservation, the transfer of authority to the Treasury Department is still pending, but in the meantime numerous protests on the part of citizens have been received declaring the location to be undesirable, and it will, therefore, be necessary to change it. Pending settlement regarding site, an inspection service will be maintained at this station.

Fumigating Steamers.

Messrs. Pusey & Jones, of Wilmington, Del., are under contract to complete three fumigating steamers for use at the several quarantine stations. Additional steamers are advertised for, to be constructed and used on the Pacific coast.

REPORT OF BOARD OF OFFICERS DETAILED TO ESTABLISH THE BOUNDARY LINE OF THE QUARANTINE-RESERVATION ON ANGEL ISLAND, SAN FRANCISCO BAY.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
533 *Kearny Street, San Francisco, Cal., March* 26, 1889.

SIR: The following report is respectfully submitted, in regard to fixing the limits of the quarantine-ground authorized to be transferred to the Treasury Department, by the War Department letter of December 22, 1888, and directed by Special Orders No. 11, Adjutant General's Office, current series, paragraph 13.

A tracing is inclosed, showing the courses and distances bounding the area recommended for transfer. This area is determined by surrendering all ground in Hospital Cove available for building, and a strip a chain wide, more or less, along either shore, extending to the northern limits of the cove, reserving a practicable location for a piece of road, passing in rear of the tract, to replace the intercepted portion.

By including the shores of the cove in the surrendered tract, the quarantine authorities are given control of the whole shore-line of Hospital Cove.

An old building belonging to the Quartermaster's Department stands on the tract. It is not practicable to move the building as a whole to another part of the island, and the building is not worth removal even if this course were practicable. It, therefore, falls to the quarantine authorities, and may be useful as quarters for attendants or boatmen. Its value is estimated at about $800.

The following is a description of the tract, to be read in connection with the tracing:

Commencing at a point at the southeastern end of the cove, near high-water mark (the point bearing N. 13° W., and distant 4.62 chains from a center of a fresh-water spring), called point 1 on chart; running thence S. 21¾° E., 8.50 chains, to point 2; thence S. 68¼° W., 4.00 chains, to point 3; thence N. 88½° W., 1.62 chains, to point 4; thence N. 74° W., 1.84 chains, to point 5; thence N. 51° W., 7.30 chains, to point 6. Thence from point 6 to point 1, to circumscribe the available tract, on the following courses and distances: N. 66° E., 1.09 chains to point 7; thence N. 73¼° E., 3.46 chains to point 8; thence N. 61¼° E., 5.98 chains, to point 1, the place of beginning, all courses being magnectic.

This area contains 6.52 acres.

Thence for additional area to command the water-front on either side of Hospital Cove, as shown on accompanying chart, in light yellow, as follows:

Beginning at point 1, and following the line of the bluffs as near as practicable, parallel to the high-water line, N. 43° E., 3.00 chains, to a point; thence N. 25° E., 2.50 chains, to a point; thence N. 13° W., 3.00 chains, to a point; thence N. 55° W., 3.00 chains, to a point; thence N. 5.00 chains, to a point; thence N. 52° W., about 3.50 chains, to the end of the point at high-water mark.

Likewise from point 6 in the same manner, following the line of bluffs, N. 72° W., 3.00 chains, to a point; thence N. 38° W., about 9 chains, to the end of the point at high-water mark.

For this area of water-front, 3.64 acres are estimated additionally, making the total area of the reserve 6.52+3.64=10.16 acres, or say 10 acres, more or less.

The corners are marked by substantial posts, easily recognizable, which fact seems to make it unnecessary to determine the variation of the compass, involving delay.

The new road leads over the hills, passing the southern end of the tract, rising on a grade of 1 in 17 to an elevation of 100 feet above high water, then falling to connect with the old road, on a grade of 1 in 13.

Length of road, about 1,500 feet (1,452 feet); amount of excavation necessary, 3,158 cubic yards; cost, about $800.00.

Respectfully submitted,

G. H. MENDELL,
Colonel, Corps of Engineers.
D. F. CALLINAN,
Captain, 1st Infantry.
HENRY W. SAWTELLE,
Surgeon United States Marine-Hospital Service.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF PALMETTO, FLA.

TAMPA, FLA., *April* 2, 1889.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, I have inspected the village of Palmetto, Fla. This is a recent settlement, situated on the north bank of the Manatee River, 5 miles from its mouth, and about 45 miles south of Tampa. It has a population of about 250, and covers an area of one-half mile square. The stores and dwellings are scattered along the river bank at considerable distance from each other and are mostly built on piles on account of tidal overflow. This, as well as the other river towns, are in daily communication with Tampa by steamer from Port Tampa. The soil is sandy and known as "scrub land," covered with stunted oak, pine, and dense growth of palmetto, and has but a slight elevation from the shore line. There are small areas of salt marsh and a creek lying to the northwest of the hamlet and contiguous to the cemetery, which is just in the rear of the village. The general sanitary condition of this place is poor, and during the rainy season is more or less inundated, there being but imperfect natural drainage, and a few feet below the surface a "hardpan" is found, composed of sand-stone, through which water percolates slowly. At the time of my inspection the health of the community was good—there being no sickness of any kind. Since the occurrence of the last case of yellow fever, which was a fatal one, November 23, 1888, the residents destroyed all bedding used by the sick, and houses were fumigated. I was informed by some of the residents that the sanitary board of the village contemplated opening a deep trench around their cemetery into a small creek that flows into the river, and which borders the grave yard at a distance of about 25 feet. An inspection of this burial-plot revealed the fact that the bodies (the eleven deaths from yellow fever during the summer and winter) were only interred from 3 to 3½ feet below the surface, the graves, at the time of interment, being filled with water, the coffins were submerged by heavy weights. If this drain had been dug, the fluids from these decaying bodies might have contaminated the creek and the river. From some of these small mounds of shifting sand heaped over these

recent graves a distinct odor of putrifaction was emitted, and I advised those in charge to have a thick layer of lime spread over each grave and over this 3 feet of sand compactly thrown. Just previous to my inspection, an application had been made to have one of these bodies disinterred for removal to some northern town, but the local authorities absolutely prohibited any such action. As to the origin of the late epidemic, during which there occurred 85 cases (1 being an Indian), and 11 deaths, the intelligent members of the community trace its introduction from Manatee, through some wearing appared of Mr. Cooper, which had been brought over in a trunk from the room of the house in which Mrs. Clark died. The wife of Mr. Cooper nursed Mrs. Clark during her illness, and on returning home to Palmetto was taken sick within ten days after unpacking the trunk of clothing brought from Manatee. All the members of the Cooper family subsequently had the fever. It is claimed by the oldest inhabitants that these towns along the Manatee River are virtually below the frost line, as they state that the tenderest plants thrive during the entire winter season in the open air, and ice is seldom seen along the river. The extreme mildness of the winters, in this latitude, certainly renders these points more likely than many others in the state where the fever has prevailed in an epidemic form, to retain the infection in a latent condition ready to be revivified and made active by the advent of a high temperature. There are typhoid types of fever prevalent here during the dry season, due, no doubt, to the water supply, which is obtained from wells at a depth of 5 to 10 feet. I think it wise that these points along the river be closely scrutinized on the advent of summer, as all the conditions, as far as I can judge, exist to favor a recurrence of the disease, and that these places are more liable to the introduction of this disease from Havana, as they are frequently visited by the fishing smacks and fruiters plying their trade along the Gulf coast.

Very Respectfully,

J. L. POSEY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector.

To Surgeon-General HAMILTON,
United States Marine-Hospital Service.

SANITARY INSPECTION, MANATEE, FLA.

TAMPA, FLA., *April* 2, 1889.

SIR: In obedience to your telegraphic orders, I have inspected the town of Manatee, Fla., situated on the Manatee River (south bank), five miles from its mouth. The town is sparsely settled, and has a population of less than 300. The site of this town is low, flat, pine woods, with dense undergrowth of palmetto and scrub oak, bounded on east and west by two sluggish creeks which partially drain it and the adjacent country. The soil is sandy with a substratum of phosphatic sandstone, and during the rainy season is more or less inundated. The water supply is obtained from surface wells, 10 to 12 feet deep, and cisterns, and no systematic disposal of excreta. A stroll through the village revealed a very imperfect sanitary condition, and the lack of even adequate surface drainage must tend to render the locality unhealthy. There is daily communication with Tampa and other towns on the river by steamer from Port Tampa, and weekly with Mobile, Ala. At the date of my inspection there was only one case of sick-

ness in the town, which I visited, a lady, Mrs. McNiel, a patient of Dr. Pelot, who kindly invited me to see her. The disease from which she is suffering is a malarial remittent with typhoid symptoms. Since the close of the epidemic, there has been no destruction of infected bedding or fumigation of houses practiced here. Mayor J. Gates informed me that the premises where the fever had prevailed had been partially cleansed, and the fœcal accumulations disinfected by the residents. Beyond this, no measures have been taken with a view of preventing a recurrence of the fever; and as there has not been at any time during the winter a temperature low enough to destroy the infectious material, which it is presumable remains in the houses where the disease occurred, it is not improbable that there may be, during the coming summer, a fresh outbreak of the specific poison which has thus far lain dormant. From the statement of Dr. J. C. Pelot, of Manatee, there were, during the prevalence of the epidemic, about 140 cases of fever on the south side of the river. Dr. Pelot has taken the position that the disease was dengue, with the exception of the case of Mrs. Clark, who died on July 20, 1888. Whether his view of the matter is tenable, I do not propose to discuss; but the fact that the death rate was remarkably low is only an indication of the mildness of the type, but does not alter the true nature of the disease, which certainly was yellow fever, in the opinion of Drs. Wall and Murray, who are both eminently qualified to diagnose this disease, and with whom I fully concur. Some few cases occurred at Braidentown, about a mile distant from Manatee, but there was at the time of my visit no sickness in the village. The location of the cemetery at Manatee, which is virtually in the midst of the dwellings, is, owing to the porous nature of the soil, well calculated to be productive of a typhoid type of fevers, as the well-water is obtained at a depth of a few feet from the surface, and must necessarily become contaminated with organic matter. There seems to exist a laxity and indifference in regard to such simple sanitary precautions as the nature of the soil would indicate as essential in so many of the small towns of Florida, that it is a matter of surprise to me that the inhabitants enjoy such a marked immunity from fevers. The origin of the fever at this point has been traced to the introduction of clothing from Tampa, and its subsequent spread covers a period of many months.

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Very respectfully,

J. L. POSEY, M. D.,
U. S. Sanitary Inspector, Marine-Hospital Service.

To Surgeon-General HAMILTON,
United States Marine-Hospital Service.

Michigan.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from forty-five observers in different parts of the State, indicate that for the week ended April 6, 1889, "rheumatism, erysipelas, consumption of lungs, intermittent fever, remittent fever, and neuralgia, increased, and that pleuritis and puerperal fever decreased in area of prevalence." Diphtheria was reported during the first ten days of April at ten cities and townships in the State.

California, Los Angeles.—Month of March, 1889: Estimated popula-

tion, 80,000. Total deaths, 51, including diphtheria, 3; membranous croup, 1; typhoid fever, 1.

California, Sacramento.—Month of March, 1889: Estimated population, 35,000. Total deaths, 29.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Small-pox.	Varioloid.	Varicella.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.
New York, N. Y.	Apr. 6	1,560,836	862	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	71	48	13	19
Philadelphia, Pa.	Apr. 6	1,040,245	372	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	16	1	1
Chicago, Ill	Apr. 6	830,000	291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	22	15	1
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Apr. 6	821,525	347	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	23	8	5
Cincinnati, Ohio	Apr. 6	255,139	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....
Baltimore, Md	Apr. 6	500,343	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Saint Louis, Mo.	Mar. 30	440,000	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	3
Detroit, Mich.	Mar. 30	250,000	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Apr. 6	230,000	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	2	2
Cleveland, Ohio	Mar. 2	235,000	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....
Cleveland, Ohio	Mar. 9	235,000	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1
Cleveland, Ohio	Mar. 16	235,000	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....
Louisville, Ky.	Mar. 30	227,000	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	6
Washington, D. C.	Mar. 30	225,000	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2
Washington, D. C.	Apr. 6	225,000	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	3
New Orleans, La.	Mar. 30	254,000	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	Mar. 30	210,000	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	Apr. 6	210,000	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis, Minn.	Mar. 30	200,000	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....
Newark, N. J.	Apr. 2	181,351	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....
Newark, N. J.	Apr. 9	181,351	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	7	.....	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	Mar. 30	180,000	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Providence, R. I.	Apr. 6	127,000	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1
Rochester, N. Y.	Apr. 6	120,000	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1
Richmond, Va.	Mar. 30	100,000	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond, Va.	Apr. 8	100,000	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Denver, Colo.	Apr. 5	100,000	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Toledo, Ohio	Apr. 5	80,000	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Camden, N. J.	Mar. 14	70,000	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden, N. J.	Mar. 21	70,000	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden, N. J.	Mar. 28	70,000	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	Apr. 6	65,153	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fall River, Mass.	Apr. 6	65,000	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.	Mar. 30	60,145	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.	Apr. 6	60,145	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lynn, Mass	Apr. 6	50,000	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland, Me.	Apr. 5	42,000	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manchester, N. H.	Mar. 30	32,630	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
East Saginaw, Mich.	Apr. 6	40,000	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galveston, Tex.	Mar. 22	40,000	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galveston, Tex.	Mar. 29	40,000	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	Mar. 30	35,000	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Davenport, Iowa	Mar. 30	33,715	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Davenport, Iowa	Apr. 6	33,715	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Altoona, Pa	Mar. 30	30,000	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Altoona, Pa	Apr. 6	30,000	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Auburn, N. Y.	Mar. 30	26,000	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Auburn, N. Y.	Apr. 6	26,000	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haverhill, Mass.	Mar. 31	25,000	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haverhill, Mass.	Apr. 6	25,000	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport, R. I.	Mar. 28	22,000	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Newport, R. I.	Apr. 4	22,000	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Newton, Mass.	Apr. 6	21,553	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keokuk, Iowa	Mar. 30	16,000	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keokuk, Iowa	Apr. 6	16,000	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pensacola, Fla.	Mar. 30	15,000	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pensacola, Fla.	Apr. 6	15,000	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

JOHN B. HAMILTON,

Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service.