

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 10, 1891.

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UNITED STATES.

Report of official experiments with the Koch "lymph" in progress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report upon the progress of the experiments with tuberculin at this hospital:

The case of lupus shows steady but slow progress toward cure. The left side of the nose has healed considerably since the last report, and new skin is forming around the margins of the ulcer. In the past two weeks the tendency to the destruction of tissue seems to have been completely arrested. The dose in this case has now reached .030 gram, and with this amount there is absolutely no general "reaction."

It has been deemed inexpedient during the past week to resume the treatment upon cases Nos. 7 and 8, their condition not being materially changed since my last report. Case No. 6 continues to show slight improvement, there being now but little cough, diminished expectoration, and a diminution of hectic symptoms. The same remarks apply to case No. 12. The improvement in case No. 1 promises at this time to be permanent. His general condition improves from week to week.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. D. GEDDINGS,

Assistant Surgeon, M.-H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL.

Reports of States, and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

FLORIDA—*Pensacola*.—Month of March, 1891. Population, 11,751. Total deaths, 16, including phthisis pulmonalis 2 and enteric fever 2.

IOWA—*Keokuk*.—Month of March, 1891. Population, 18,589. Total deaths, 23, including phthisis pulmonalis 2 and diphtheria 2.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Newton*.—Month of January, 1891. Population, 24,375. Total deaths, 28, including phthisis pulmonalis 5 and scarlet fever 1.

Month of February, 1891. Total deaths, 19, including enteric fever 1 and croup 1.

MICHIGAN.—Month of March, 1891. The secretary of the State board of health says that the month of February was the first entire month in which influenza was the most prevalent disease reported. "Influenza continued in March to be the most prevalent disease. This is regarded with alarm, because the statistics for a series of years prove that nearly every one of the most dangerous diseases in Michigan increases after influenza has increased. Under the circumstances every one should exercise extraordinary care to avoid exposures to cold," etc.

Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 214 observers indicate that measles, whooping cough, inflammation of brain, and cerebro-spinal meningitis increased, and that cholera infantum, dysentery, inflammation of bowels, diphtheria, puerperal fever, typhoid fever, erysipelas, and remittent fever decreased in prevalence.

Diphtheria was reported present during the month at 52 places, scarlet fever at 78 places, enteric fever at 17 places, and measles at 28 places.

Week ended March 28, 1891. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 46 observers indicate that puerperal fever, diphtheria, erysipelas, and inflammation of kidney increased, and that cholera morbus, whooping cough, membranous croup, cerebro-spinal meningitis, typhoid fever, and typho-malarial fever decreased in area of prevalence.

Diphtheria was reported present during the week at 14 places, scarlet fever at 36 places, enteric fever at 7 places, and measles at 52 places.

MISSOURI—*Kansas City*.—Month of February, 1891. Population, 132,416. Total deaths, 120, including phthisis pulmonalis, 24; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 2; croup, 1; and measles, 1.

OHIO.—Month of February, 1891. Reports to the State board of health from 63 cities and towns, having an aggregate population of 1,229,393, show a total of 1,579 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 189; enteric fever, 51; scarlet fever, 11; croup and diphtheria, 87; measles, 5; and whooping cough, 3.

Publications received.

Annuaire Statistique de la Ville de Paris, 1888.

Fourteenth annual report of the State board of health, New Jersey, 1890.

Eighteenth annual report of the city of Cleveland, 1890.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1880.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Variella.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
New York, N. Y.*	Apr. 4	1,513,501	1,100	137						8	25	35	22	13
Philadelphia, Pa.	Mar. 28	1,046,984	504	64						28	5	7	1	4
Philadelphia, Pa.	Apr. 4	1,046,984	460	43						43	5	16		2
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Apr. 4	806,343	492	43							11	7	6	6
Boston, Mass.	Apr. 4	448,477	197	31						3	1	1	1	
San Francisco, Cal.	Mar. 28	298,997	114	28						1		13		1
Cincinnati, Ohio	Apr. 3	296,908	142	14						7	2	7		
Cincinnati, Ohio	Mar. 21	261,546	86	9						1	1	1		1
Cleveland, Ohio	Mar. 28	261,546	91	9						4	1	5	2	3
Detroit, Mich.	Apr. 4	205,689	80	2								4	1	
Minneapolis, Minn.	Apr. 4	164,738	60							1				
Louisville, Ky.	Apr. 4	161,005	60	7										
Rochester, N. Y.	Apr. 4	138,327	52											
Providence, R. I.	Apr. 4	132,043	45									1		2
Toledo, Ohio	Apr. 3	82,652	30	6										
Richmond, Va.	Mar. 28	80,838	47	7						1			1	
Richmond, Va.	Apr. 4	80,838	29	1								1		1
Nashville, Tenn.	Apr. 4	76,309	45											
Fall River, Mass.	Apr. 4	74,398	31											1
Charleston, S. C.	Mar. 28	54,592	33	2										
Portland, Me.	Apr. 4	36,608	11	3						1				1
Binghamton, N. Y.	Apr. 4	35,093	15	1										
Galveston, Tex.	Mar. 20	29,118	8											
Galveston, Tex.	Mar. 27	29,118	12	1								1		
Auburn, N. Y.	Apr. 4	25,887	8	1										
Newton, Mass.	Mar. 21	24,357	11	3										
San Diego, Cal.	Mar. 28	16,153	3											
Rock Island, Ill.	Mar. 22	13,596	3											
Rock Island, Ill.	Mar. 29	13,596	3											
Pensacola, Fla.	Mar. 28	11,751	3											
Lynn, Mass.	Mar. 28		22	1										
Lynn, Mass.	Apr. 4		15	4										

* Forty-eight deaths were reported from influenza during the week.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended April 3, 1891.

[Received from War Department, Signal Office.]

Locality.	Mean temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.....	33	10		.91		.62
Portland, Me.....	36			.70		.10
Boston, Mass.....	39			.95		
Block Island, R. I.....	39			.75		.50
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	39	14		.63	.50	
New York, N. Y.....	43			.88	.40	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	45		14	.70	.30	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	42		14	.84	.70	
Baltimore, Md.....	47		28	.81	1.80	
Washington, D. C.....	47		26	.88	1.59	
Lynchburg, Va.....	50		42	.84	1.13	
Norfolk, Va.....	51		28	1.02	.40	
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	55		14	.95	.30	
Wilmington, N. C.....	57		14	.88	.50	
Charleston, S. C.....	61		14	.94	.20	
Augusta, Ga.....	60		28	1.03	.10	
Savannah, Ga.....	62		25	.87	.93	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	65		14	.70		.40
Key West, Fla.....	74			.21		.20
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	57		28	1.08	1.20	
Pensacola, Fla.....	64		14	1.10		.70
Mobile, Ala.....	63		14	1.53		.90
Montgomery, Ala.....	61		14	1.33	.40	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	62		14	1.50		.60
New Orleans, La.....	66		14	1.30		1.30
Shreveport, La.....	63		14	1.21		.70
Fort Smith, Ark.....	57		28	.93	1.10	
Little Rock, Ark.....	58		28	1.06		
Palestine, Tex.....	63		14	.91		.70
Galveston, Tex.....	65		14	.70		.70
San Antonio, Tex.....	67		14	.72		.70
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	68			.29		.30
Brownsville, Tex.....	71			.28		.20
Rio Grande City, Tex.....	73			.28		.30
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	57		14	1.29	.40	
Nashville, Tenn.....	54		42	1.15		
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	56		28	1.24	.40	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	54		28	1.26		.10
Louisville, Ky.....	51		28	.98	.90	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	45		14	.84	1.30	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	48		14	.77	.60	
Columbus, Ohio.....	44			.67	.60	
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	45			.70	.10	
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	35		28	.54		.20
Rochester, N. Y.....	36		28	.67	.30	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	35		42	.56		.10
Erie, Pa.....	38		42	.60	.90	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	39		14	.60	.60	
Sandusky, Ohio.....	40		14	.56	.20	
Toledo, Ohio.....	40		14	.43	.60	
Detroit, Mich.....	39		14	.49	.60	
Port Huron, Mich.....	34		28	.60	.30	
Alpena, Mich.....	30		42	.49	.60	
Marquette, Mich.....	29		28	.38	1.70	
Grand Haven, Mich.....	37			.56	.60	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	36		14	.63	.40	
Chicago, Ill.....	38			.66	.30	
Duluth, Minn.....	31			.38	.30	
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	37		14	.45		
La Crosse, Wis.....	39		14	.42	.30	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	41		14	.56		.10
Davenport, Iowa.....	42		14	.53		.30
Des Moines, Iowa.....	43		40	.42		.30
Keokuk, Iowa.....	45		28	.49		.20
Springfield, Ill.....	46		14	.49		.10
Cairo, Ill.....	53		14	.87	.30	
St. Louis, Mo.....	50		28	.73		.4

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended April 3, 1891—Continued.

Locality.	Mean temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	51		35	.77		.60
Kansas City, Mo.....	48		42	.59	.10	
Concordia, Kans.....	46		56	.65	1.30	
Omaha, Nebr.....	44		42	.58		.40
Valentine, Nebr.....	40		28	.31	.70	
Huron, S. D.....	37		42	.24	.70	
Sully, Fort, S. D.....	39		28	.26	.20	
Extreme Northwest:						
Moorhead, Minn.....	30	16		.31	.30	
Bismarck, N. D.....	33		14	.37		.30
Buford, Fort, N. D.....	34			.17		.20
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Assiniboine, Fort, Mont.....	38		42	.14		.10
Helena, Mont.....	40		56	.17		
Custer, Fort, Mont.....	41		44	.17		.21
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	46		80	.52	.70	
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	39		70	.52	.40	
North Platte, Nebr.....	43		28	.18	1.00	
Denver, Colo.....	44		112	.40	2.30	
Montrose, Colo.....	45		84	.24	.10	
Pueblo, Colo.....	46		56	.30	.10	
Dodge City, Kans.....	49		28	.21		.10
Sill, Fort, Ind, T.....	58		28	.51		.50
Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	44		70	.21		.20
Pacific Coast:						
Olympia, Wash.....	47		70	.89		.80
Portland, Oreg.....	51		28	.97		.70
Roseburg, Oreg.....	51		28	.67		.60
Red Bluff, Cal.....	58		7	.67		.67
Sacramento, Cal.....	58		2	.70		.70
San Francisco, Cal.....	55			.67		.60
Los Angeles, Cal.....	59			.49		.50
San Diego, Cal.....	58			.21		.30
Yuma, Ariz.....	68		28			

FOREIGN.

(Reports received through the Department of State and other channels.)

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Report from Berlin upon the action of the Koch lymph.

P. A. Surgeon J. J. Kinyoun, U. S. M.-H. S., transmits the following from Berlin, dated March 21, 1891:

At present I am still engaged in the study of the chemical products of the tubercle bacillus and its influence upon tissue.

The large number of cultures of the tubercle bacillus which were made some time ago are progressing in not so satisfactory manner as could be desired; only a part of them at present show any growth, and the experiment in part has had to be repeated. At present everything presages a successful termination. The great obstacle attending the growth of the tubercle bacillus is in not yet finding a suitable medium to grow it upon. I learn on every hand, even from the highest authority in such matters, that enormous numbers of cultures have to be prepared in order to obtain sufficient for analysis, etc. At least twenty-five days will yet have to elapse before the cultures will be ready for manipulation.

Hueppe and Zoll have made another communication, in which they give their resumé of the preparation of a lymph, which gives the same reactions in infected animals as that of Doctor Koch's. Weyl has, of course, sounded the keynote, which makes its preparation not so difficult as was first supposed.

I am making comparative experiments on animals with the Koch lymph for the purpose of determining its action on healthy and morbid tissues, and the exact influence exerted by the cells on the tubercle bacillus.

The treatment of cases suffering from tubercle of the lung is still being carried out in the leading hospitals, although fewer in number than at first. The cases now under treatment show proportionately better results than at the beginning of the year, which I think is due wholly to the fact that more careful examinations of the cases are made, and only those selected that are in the first stage. Virchow in his arraignment of the treatment really had a salutary effect, and, in the reaction which followed, limited the treatment to institutions where patients could be better observed than in private practice; also it brought about what I have always contended for since seeing the first cases under treatment, a careful physical examination of each case, which I regret to say was not the rule.

A varied amount of work is now being carried on in questions concerning immunity, which is available for my course of instruction.

The recent epidemic of cholera in Syria—Notes and statistics.

The following report, dated February 23, 1891, has been received from Mr. Erhard Bissinger, United States consul at Beirut, Syria:

The cholera that lately ravaged Syria appears to have been more widespread and fatal in the vilayet (province) of Aleppo than in the

other three infected vilayets of Syria, namely: Adana, Beirut, and Syria proper. Mount Lebanon escaped entirely, and the vilayets of Beirut and Syria were only partially infected. Of the principal cities in the former, only Tripoli and vicinity suffered severe loss, and in the latter the dreaded epidemic was mainly confined to Homs and Hamath. Damascus and Beirut city have thus far been spared.

No official cholera statistics have been published, but an American physician residing in Aintab, aided by some of his colleagues, has made the following—

Estimates of fatal cases of cholera in the vilayet of Aleppo.

Cities.	Popula- tion.	Deaths.	Percent- age.
Aintab.....	60,000	350	.6
Aleppo.....	120,000	3,000	2.5
Antioch.....	20,000	2,700	13.5
Birijik.....	15,000	500	3.3
Killis.....	20,000	1,200	6
Marash.....	30,000	1,500	5

Aintab and Aleppo appear from this exhibit to have suffered least. The difference between these and other cities is largely attributed to prophylactic measures, such as the drinking of boiled water, etc., which was generally observed in Aintab, thanks to the timely counsels of practicing American physicians there, whereas in Antioch, Killis, Marash, etc., alcoholics were generally resorted to as a prophylactic.

Quite different results appear to have been obtained from the same treatment, due doubtless to the comparative care with which all details and minutiae were carried out. As an instance it may be cited that out of 560 cases treated by an American physician only 33 proved fatal, or a little less than 6 per cent., while the loss to native doctors with the identical treatment was from 20 to 25 per cent. The remedy used in both cases was composed of the following ingredients: 2 grains of opium, 2 grains of gum camphor, 3 to 6 grains of calomel, 15 grains of sugar of milk, the whole very thoroughly triturated and administered in a teaspoonful of water every one to three hours according to the severity of the symptoms.

Calomel appeared to have been the most important part of the medication and alcoholics the least efficient. In cases where vomiting was so severe as to interfere with medication by the mouth, rectal medication was resorted to.

A strict milk diet of from three to five days, and restriction of water to teaspoonful doses as long as tendency to vomit continued, was a very essential part of the treatment.

No reliable data respecting mode of treatment has as yet been procurable from the infected districts in the Adana, Beirut, and Syria vilayets; should any facts of interest or importance come to light, they will in due time form the subject of another brief report.

BRAZIL—Para—Yellow fever and leprosy.—The following has been received from the United States consul under date of February 28, 1891, addressed to the Assistant Secretary of State:

Attached herewith is my health report for the month of February, just ended, showing an increase in the death rate of 35 per cent. as compared with previous month.

The deaths reported from yellow fever have increased gradually but steadily each month.

Your attention is called to the facts about leprosy.

These figures are from the official records and can not be disputed ; probably 25 per cent. might be added to the death rate, by reason of those too poor for regular burial, or whose deaths may occur outside of the city proper.

The U. S. and B. M. S. S. Co. are interested, I believe, in the large hotel at Barbadoes, which they extensively advertise as a famous health resort, and for this reason are desirous of having clean bills of health from this port, the latest before touching at Barbadoes.

As you well know, this island is the most thickly populated on the earth's surface, and though a British colony, quite a number of American invalids spend their winter at the hotel.

I have understood privately that the U. S. and B. M. S. S. *Alliancia*, which sailed from this port on December 26, 1890, buried at sea a girl who died aboard from yellow fever soon after leaving the port, yet their officials felt aggrieved that I did not issue them a clean bills of health.

Mr. W. Brambeer, one of the prominent foreign merchants, died on last Friday morning, and I attended his funeral in the same afternoon. I learn that the body was exhumed on Sunday following, and placed in a half wooden and half metallic case, to be sent to New York by the next American steamer. I am asked to issue a consular certificate in this case, and in the absence of any precedent or law, I will, if called upon, state the facts without opinion or comment. The cause of death is not stated as yellow fever, and I am not sure what it was, but it is patent to all that this body should not be put aboard an American vessel at this port at this season.

The steamship *Finance*, of same line, on her last trip to New York, January 7, took away from Para about twenty gypsies who had come to Para as contract immigrants, and not being able to support themselves, went about the streets with performing monkeys, bears, etc., and if it were probable to carry contagious diseases at this season to our country no more capable means of communication could be found.

The mortality of the city of Para for the month of February, 1891.—Yellow fever, 14; American typhus, 6; billious fever, 2; pernicious fever, 2; remittent billious fever, 1; icteric typhus, 1; icteric fever, 1; intermittent fever, 3; malarial fever, 4; malarial cachexy, 7; hepatitis, 6; fevers (unclassified), 17; tuberculosis, 18; enteritis, 17; tetanus, 16; still born, or dying at birth, 16; heart affections, 12; leprosy, 3; beri-beri, 8; syphilitic rheumatism, 1; syphilitic cachexy, 1; other diseases, 49; total, 205.

Ceara.—Month of January, 1891. Population, 35,065. Total deaths, 123. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Maceio.—Month of January, 1891. Population, 17,000. Total deaths, 42.

Month of February, 1891. Total deaths, 45.

Parimaribo.—Month of February, 1891. Population, 28,221. Total deaths, 86, including 1 from typhus fever.

Rio de Janeiro—*Yellow fever, etc.*—Week ended February 21, 1891. Population, 450,000. Total deaths, 419, including fever, 103; smallpox, 11; enteric fever, 7; phthisis pulmonalis, 29; pernicious fever, 12; and measles, 1.

The United States consul writes as follows:

Yellow fever is steadily increasing as the hot season advances, and, while it is not so rife as in 1889, it is bad enough to render necessary a careful examination into the condition of every vessel arriving at United States ports from this place.

CEYLON—*Colombo*—*Smallpox.*—Week ended February 22, 1891. The United States consul reports 88 cases of smallpox and 19 deaths therefrom.

GALLE—*Cholera.*—The United States consul at Colombo also reports 5 cases of cholera and 3 deaths at the town of Galle during the week ended February 22, 1891.

CUBA—*Havana.*—The United States sanitary inspector sends the following weekly report, dated March 28, 1891:

Week ended March 26, 1891. Total deaths, 132, including yellow fever, 3 (6 new cases); enteric fever, 4; so-called pernicious fever, 2; croup, 8; and glanders, 1.

EGYPT.—Week ended March 5, 1891. The towns in upper and lower Egypt, including Gizeh and the Suez Canal, show a total of 836 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 54; enteric fever, 27; smallpox, 2; diphtheria and croup, 3; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 10.

FRANCE—*Nantes.*—Month of January, 1891. Population, 127,482. Total deaths, 383, including phthisis pulmonalis, 43; enteric fever, 21; typhus fever, 3; diphtheria, 2; measles, 25; and whooping cough, 4.

Month of February, 1891. Total deaths, 276, including phthisis pulmonalis, 33; enteric fever, 23; diphtheria, 2; typhus fever, 2; measles, 6; and whooping cough, 2.

Rheims.—Month of February, 1891. Population, 97,903. Total deaths, 196, including phthisis pulmonalis, 17; diphtheria and croup, 5; and enteric fever, 3.

GERMANY—*Swinemünde*—*Vessel bound for the United States leaving foreign port without taking bill of health.*—The United States consul at Stettin, under date of March 14, 1891, reports that the steamship *Hecla* of the Thingvalla line of steamers has left the port of Swinemünde for New York without taking a bill of health.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 28 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended March 21 corresponded to an annual rate of 21.9 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,010,426. The lowest rate was recorded

in Derby, viz, 12.6, and the highest in Blackburn, viz, 36.0 a thousand. Diphtheria caused 5 deaths in Manchester, 3 in Salford, 2 in Liverpool, and 2 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

London.—One thousand seven hundred and fifty-one deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 44; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 33; whooping cough, 48; enteric fever, 13; and diarrhoea and dysentery, 15. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 20.3 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 556 deaths. In greater London 2,199 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 19.5 a thousand of the population. In the “outer ring” the deaths included whooping cough 13; diphtheria 7; measles, 9.

Sunderland.—Two weeks ended March 7, 1891. Population, 138,859. Total deaths, 146, including scarlet fever 1 and diphtheria 1.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate, represented by the deaths registered during the week ended March 21, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 26.0 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Kilkenny, viz, 8.5, and the highest in Lurgan, viz, 46.2 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 192 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 14; and whooping cough, 5.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in eight principal towns during the week ended March 21 corresponded to an annual rate of 25.9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,345,563. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 15.5, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 32.2 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 676, including measles, 24; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 3; whooping cough, 32; fever, 4; and diarrhoea, 5.

INDIA—Singapore.—Month of January, 1891. Total deaths, 507, including cholera 1 and fever 156.

ITALY—Milan.—Month of February, 1891. Population, 399,081. Total deaths, 1,123, including smallpox, 1; enteric fever, 10; and diphtheria, 29.

SPAIN—Barcelona.—Month of February, 1891. Population, 272,000. Total deaths, 876, including smallpox, 16; enteric fever, 16; diphtheria, 44; and measles, 33.

SWITZERLAND.—Week ended February 28, 1891. Reports from 15 cities and towns of Switzerland, having an aggregate population of 503,503, show a total of 265 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 29; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria and croup, 9; measles, 6; and whooping cough, 4.

Zurich.—Month of February, 1891. Population, 91,323. Total deaths, 181, including phthisis pulmonalis, 20; cholera, 1; typhus fever, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
London.....	Mar. 14.....	5,877,390	2,262					9	11	28	36	69
Paris.....	Mar. 14.....	2,260,945	1,264			2		11	6	34	24	12
Paris.....	Mar. 21.....	2,260,945	1,198					16		33	15	15
Vienna.....	Mar. 7.....	1,368,156	707			17		1	7	37	13	3
Vienna.....	Mar. 14.....	1,368,156	700			9				24	16	4
Liverpool.....	Mar. 14.....	620,443	266				1	1	4	1		
Hamburg.....	Mar. 7.....	570,534	247				3	1	5			
Glasgow.....	Mar. 14.....	545,678	321				3		31	42		
Buda Pesth.....	Mar. 19.....	507,000					13		3	4		
Brussels.....	Mar. 7.....	469,459	322			8		12				
Brussels.....	Mar. 14.....	469,459	256			13		7		2		
Amsterdam.....	Mar. 14.....	417,542	248				1	2		4		
Rome.....	Feb. 14.....	417,392	234					6		2	4	1
Rome.....	Feb. 28.....	417,392	335					1		5	14	
Lyons.....	Mar. 14.....	401,930	242					1		7		
Leipzig.....	Mar. 14.....	360,671	145					1		5		
Leipzig.....	Mar. 21.....	360,671	108							8		
Munich.....	Mar. 7.....	348,000	177						2	7		
Munich.....	Mar. 14.....	348,000	212							15		
Copenhagen.....	Mar. 7.....	312,387	133						2	8		
Copenhagen.....	Mar. 14.....	312,387	150							13		
Odessa.....	Mar. 7.....	295,000	139					1	3	1		
Cologne.....	Mar. 7.....	281,699	165						3	4	4	1
Dresden.....	Mar. 7.....	276,085	114					3	4	1		
Dresden.....	Mar. 14.....	276,085	108					2		1		
Barcelona.....	Mar. 13.....	272,000	208			8		5		8		
Barcelona.....	Mar. 20.....	272,000	226			10		6		11		
Palermo.....	Mar. 7.....	250,000	157					1				
Palermo.....	Mar. 14.....	250,000	131					3		2		
Antwerp.....	Mar. 14.....	238,788	96					4				
Bristol.....	Mar. 21.....	235,171	92					2	4	1		
Belfast.....	Mar. 14.....	234,822	144				1	3				
Rotterdam.....	Mar. 14.....	209,137	137									
Rotterdam.....	Mar. 21.....	209,137	89									
Pernambuco.....	Feb. 17.....	200,000	65			4						
Pernambuco.....	Feb. 24.....	200,000	56			5						
Prague.....	Mar. 14.....	183,085	150					4	2	2		
Genoa.....	Feb. 28.....	180,585	121				3		1	2		
Genoa.....	Mar. 14.....	180,585	119				3			1		
Genoa.....	Mar. 21.....	180,585	112				3		1	1		
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Mar. 7.....	179,850	77							1	7	
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Mar. 14.....	179,850	80								10	
Hanover.....	Mar. 7.....	168,500	78									
Hanover.....	Mar. 14.....	168,500	67				1					
Konigsberg.....	Mar. 15.....	161,200	60					1	1	4		
Trieste.....	Mar. 7.....	158,054	101					1				
Trieste.....	Mar. 14.....	158,054	101							5		
Ghent.....	Mar. 14.....	152,395	90			1					4	
Christiania.....	Mar. 14.....	150,444	61						1	2		
Nuremberg.....	Feb. 28.....	142,523	68						1	6		
Nuremberg.....	Mar. 7.....	142,523	77						1	2		
Stuttgart.....	Mar. 14.....	139,659	39							3		
Stuttgart.....	Mar. 21.....	139,659	52							7		
Funchal.....	Mar. 7.....	133,250	24					1				
Funchal.....	Mar. 14.....	133,250	14			4						
Bremen.....	Mar. 7.....	125,000	42							2		
Bremen.....	Mar. 14.....	125,000	52					1		2		
Cardiff.....	Feb. 28.....	121,477	56									
Cardiff.....	Mar. 7.....	121,477	77					1				
Cardiff.....	Mar. 14.....	121,477	64					1				
Cardiff.....	Mar. 21.....	121,477	60					1		1		
Danzig.....	Mar. 14.....	119,000	63						1	3		
Stettin.....	Mar. 14.....	116,000	59							3		
Havre.....	Mar. 14.....	112,074	72									
Catania.....	Mar. 8.....	110,000	83						2			
Catania.....	Mar. 15.....	110,000	64					1	1	1		
Crefeld.....	Mar. 21.....	108,000	72									
Gothenburg.....	Mar. 7.....	106,246	32						1			
Gothenburg.....	Mar. 14.....	106,246	44									
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	Mar. 8.....	103,879	57									
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	Mar. 15.....	103,879	46									
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	Mar. 22.....	103,879	68				1					

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—CONTINUED.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Leghorn	Mar. 15	103,854	65						1				
Leghorn	Mar. 22	103,854	66					1					
Zurich	Mar. 14	91,323	29				3		1		9	6	4
Mannheim	Mar. 14	80,000	31								2		
Trapani	Mar. 7	43,095	8										
Trapani	Mar. 14	43,095	9										
Marsala	Mar. 6	40,131	14								1		
Marsala	Mar. 14	40,131	32										
Schiedam	Mar. 14	25,400	11										
Schiedam	Mar. 21	25,400	13										
Cardenas	Mar. 29	25,000	9				1						
Curacoa	Mar. 21	25,000	4										
Gibraltar	Mar. 8	23,981	12										
Gibraltar	Mar. 15	23,981	8										
Vera Cruz	Mar. 19	23,800	30		1								
Girgenti	Mar. 7	23,547	13										
Girgenti	Mar. 14	23,547	14										
Licata	Mar. 7	19,000	10						1				
Licata	Mar. 14	19,000	9					1			2		
Kingston, Can	Mar. 27	18,284	5										
Matamoras	Mar. 21	16,000	20			1	1						
Rio Grande do Sul	Feb. 14	16,000	21					1					
Antigua	Mar. 7	15,847	11										
Antigua	Mar. 14	15,847	17										
Antigua	Mar. 21	15,847	19										
Dunfermline	Feb. 28	15,839	12										
Hamilton, Bermuda	Apr. 2	15,700	2										
Sagua la Grande	Mar. 20	15,605	11										
Sagua la Grande	Mar. 28	15,605	8										
Flushing	Mar. 14	13,200	4										
Flushing	Mar. 21	13,200	6										
Queenstown	Mar. 14	10,340	2										
Queenstown	Mar. 21	10,340	4										
Tuxpan	Mar. 14	9,000	7										
Tuxpan	Mar. 21	9,000	5										1
Chatham	Mar. 28	8,730	4										
La Guayra	Mar. 14	7,641	6										
Sarnia	Mar. 28	6,200	2										
Santiago	Feb. 7	4,500	3										
Santiago	Feb. 14	4,500	5										
Santiago	Feb. 28	4,500	3										
Coaticook	Mar. 28	3,800	2										

OFFICIAL :

JOHN B. HAMILTON,
Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service.