

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 29, 1891.

No. 22.

[Published at the Marine-Hospital Bureau in accordance with act of Congress of April 29, 1878.]

UNITED STATES.

Final report of official experiments with the "Koch lymph" or tuberculin.

SIR: As regards the official tests of Koch's lymph, conducted at Washington, D. C., I have to state that the results at which I have arrived in the treatment of this series of cases of tubercle of the lung, complicated in three instances with tubercle of the larynx, are as follows:

Total number of cases treated, 12. Apparently cured, 2 or 16.666 per cent.; much improved, 1 or 8.333 per cent.; improved, 1 or 8.333 per cent.; no improvement, 2 or 16.666 per cent.; worse under treatment, 4 or 33.333 per cent.; deaths, 2 or 16.666 per cent.

And, further, I desire to formulate and put upon record as my opinion certain conclusions to which I am led by the observation of these cases while under treatment, and a study of the figures which represent the results:

First. That the tuberculin, or Koch's remedy for tuberculosis, is a potent remedy, and one which should be administered with caution and under close and careful observation. It is therefore a remedy not fitted for use by the general practitioner, but should only be used in institutions where its effects can be closely and constantly watched.

Second. That in the limited number of cases which come under observation, in the incipient stages of the disease, it is beneficial, provided that the disease is not extensive, that softening and breaking down of tissue has not taken place, or the patient's vital forces exhausted by long continued hectic, or by disturbances of digestion and the alimentary canal.

Third. That its results in tubercle of the larynx are very variable, and its use liable to produce the most distressing and alarming symptoms.

Fourth. That in cases where softening has taken place, or the patient is exhausted by any or all of the causes named in conclusion No. 2, a fatal issue is hastened more or less rapidly by the exhibition of the remedy.

Fifth. That in the hemorrhagic cases the use of tuberculin is prejudicial, and certainly productive of harm, and that most rapidly and violently.

It therefore seems to me that the remedy is of limited applicability, and while the future may have for it an important sphere within the limits which I have endeavored to formulate above, its general results are disappointing both to physician and patient.

On May 5, the case of lupus which had been under treatment since

February 13 left hospital of his own accord, feeling obliged to return to his home in Cincinnati, Ohio, where the treatment with tuberculin will be continued by Surgeon W. H. Long, M.-H. S.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. D. GEDDINGS,

Assistant Surgeon, M.-H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL.

Case of lupus under treatment with tuberculin.

Surgeon W. H. Long, United States Marine-Hospital Service, Cincinnati, under date of May 22, reports that the case of lupus transferred to his care May 5 from Providence Hospital, Washington, has not improved, although the treatment with tuberculin has been continued. Additional destruction has taken place upon the nose and upper lip.

Louisiana State Board of Health—Appointment of medical officer at Port Limon, Costa Rica.

The Bureau having received a communication from a private correspondent regarding health reports from Port Limon, the letter was forwarded to Dr. S. R. Olliphant, president of the Louisiana State board of health, who writes in reply as follows:

While much credence can not be placed in the information furnished, the informant having recently appeared in person before the Louisiana State board of health acknowledging that he knew nothing about the health affairs of Port Limon since his departure from there in 1888, still this office has determined to have, as it had last year, a medical officer at Port Limon during the present quarantine season, so as to be thoroughly informed of the health status of that port and surrounding country.

This medical officer, Dr. B. F. Taylor, will leave for his destination on the steamship *Foxhall* Thursday, May 20, and I will be pleased to furnish your Department with any information you may desire regarding the health of Port Limon, as soon as this officer makes his report.

Insane in the United States.

Bulletin No. 62, issued May 9, 1891, by the Superintendent of the United States Census, contains the following statement:

The total number of insane persons treated in both public and private institutions during the year 1889 was 97,535, while during the year 1881 there were 56,205 treated, showing an increase in the nine years of 41,330, or 73.53 per cent. This percentage of increase, when compared with the percentage of increase of population in the last decade, namely, 24.86, does not indicate an increase in the proportion of insane persons to population, but rather a great increase in the amount of asylum accommodation provided and a willingness on the part of the public to make full use of all the facilities thus provided. The figures for the actual number of insane in the United States can not be deter-

mined until the work of eliminating all duplicate reports of cases has been completed.

In 1889 there were 38 private institutions in the United States for the treatment of insane, 25 located in the North Atlantic States, 12 in the North Central States, and 1 in the South Atlantic States.

In the table following, giving the number of insane in each geographical division, the population of each division, and the ratio of insane to each 1,000 inhabitants, the number treated in private institutions is necessarily excluded, as the public institutions would naturally receive the State residential patients, who are more or less indigent, while the higher financial class would as naturally be drawn from all sections of the country into the private institutions, which are located in the northern belt of States. The ratio to each 1,000 inhabitants of the whole United States of the insane in public institutions is 1.46, and, including both public and private institutions, 1.56.

Geographical divisions.	Number of insane.	Population.	Ratio to each 1,000 inhabitants.
North Atlantic division	36,595	17,401,545	2.10
South Atlantic division	11,288	8,857,920	1.27
North Central division	28,690	22,362,279	1.28
South Central division	7,759	10,972,893	0.71
Western division	6,820	3,027,613	2.25

Of the 6,820 given above as the number of insane in the western division, 4,598, or 67.42 per cent., are in public institutions in California, leaving but 2,222, or 32.58 per cent., for the remaining States composing the western division.

PENSACOLA—*Florida*—*Yellow fever on steamship Gustaf Oscar while at sea.*—The following telegram, dated May 22, 1891, has been received:

German ship *Gustaf Oscar* off bar; fifty-two days from Rio. Ten cases and 4 deaths from yellow fever en route; last death April 12. Refused pratique and directed her to Chandeleur Island.

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

MICHIGAN.—Week ended May 16, 1891. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 71 observers, indicate that puerperal fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, inflammation of kidney, inflammation of brain, cholera infantum, pleuritis, neuralgia, and dysentery increased and that typho-malarial and erysipelas decreased in area of prevalence. Diphtheria was reported present during the week at 17 places, scarlet fever at 28 places, enteric fever at 10 places, and measles at 46 places.

Detroit.—Month of April, 1891. Population, 220,000. Total deaths, 374, including phthisis pulmonalis, 29; enteric fever, 1; influenza, 14; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 19; measles, 3; and whooping-cough, 1.

MINNESOTA.—Month of February, 1891. Reports to the State board of health show a total of 905 deaths in a population of 1,301,826, including enteric fever, 28; diphtheria, 45; croup, 20; and measles, 17.

MISSOURI—*Kansas City*.—Month of March, 1891. Population, 132,716. Total deaths, 148, including phthisis pulmonalis, 17; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 3; influenza, 5; diphtheria, 1; and croup, 2.

Month of April, 1891. Total deaths, 171, including phthisis pulmonalis, 25; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; influenza, 13; and diphtheria, 1.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Manchester*.—Month of April, 1891. Population, 44,126. Total deaths, 57, including phthisis pulmonalis, 9; influenza, 2; enteric fever, 1; and croup, 1.

NEW YORK—*Buffalo*.—Month of April, 1891. Population, 255,664. Total deaths, 738, including phthisis pulmonalis, 63; influenza, 33; diphtheria, 10; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 2; measles, 2; croup, 9; and whooping cough, 2.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Williamsport*.—Month of April, 1891. Population, 27,132. Total deaths, 24, including enteric fever 1 and diphtheria 4.

RHODE ISLAND.—Month of April, 1891. Reports to the State board of health from cities and towns representing an aggregate population of 280,503, show a total of 388 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 56; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 2; influenza, 10; diphtheria, 6; croup, 3; and whooping cough, 6.

TENNESSEE.—Month of April, 1891. Reports to the State board of health indicate that the principal prevailing diseases during the month, named in the order of their greater prevalence, were pneumonia, malarial fevers, consumption, bronchitis, catarrhs, diarrhoea, dysentery, and rheumatism. Influenza was reported in 12 counties, enteric fever in 11 counties, measles in 8 counties, whooping cough in 7 counties, scarlet fever in 5 counties, meningitis in 4 counties, diphtheria in 2 counties, croup in 1 county, and chickenpox in 1 county.

Publications received.

The sixth annual report of the board of health of the city of Hartford, Conn.

Fifth annual report of the board of health of the city of Keokuk, Iowa.

Report of the board of health of the city of Reading, Pa.

Report on the practical studies of vaccination, by Dr. Paul Lalagade, published by the Society of Sciences, Arts, and Literature of Tarn.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Pneumonia.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicella.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
New York, N. Y.	May 23	1,515,801	777	108					4	29	8	19	10
Brooklyn, N. Y.	May 23	806,343	335	42					1	13	21	13	1
Boston, Mass.	May 23	448,477	217	30					2	1	6	1	1
Baltimore, Md.	May 23	434,439	198	22					3		6		3
San Francisco, Cal.	May 16	298,997	112	12					4	1	4		
Cincinnati, Ohio.	May 22	296,908	129	18					5		3		1
Cleveland, Ohio.	May 9	261,353	109	10					3	2	5		
Washington, D. C.	May 16	230,392	90	11								1	2
Detroit, Mich.	May 23	205,876	71	4							5		
Minneapolis, Minn.	May 23	164,738	43						1		1		
Louisville, Ky.	May 23	161,129	69										
Rochester, N. Y.	May 23	133,896	48	3					3		2		
Kansas City, Mo.	May 23	132,716	25	2									
Providence, R. I.	May 23	132,146	51						1				
Indianapolis, Ind.	May 23	105,436	39	4							3		
Toledo, Ohio.	May 22	81,434	24								1		
Richmond, Va.	May 16	81,388	44	6					1				1
Nashville, Tenn.	May 23	76,168	29									1	1
Lynn, Mass.	May 16	55,727	19	2									
Portland, Me.	May 23	36,425	14									1	
Binghamton, N. Y.	May 23	35,005	15	1					2				
Yonkers, N. Y.	May 16	32,033	10	1									
Yonkers, N. Y.	May 23	32,033	15								1	1	1
Mobile, Ala.	May 23	31,076	14	4					1				
Altoona, Pa.	Apr. 4	30,337	19						1				
Altoona, Pa.	Apr. 11	30,337	7										
Altoona, Pa.	Apr. 18	30,337	14										
Altoona, Pa.	Apr. 25	30,337	19										
Galveston, Tex.	May 1	29,084	20	1								1	
Galveston, Tex.	May 8	29,084	13	2									
San Diego, Cal.	May 16	16,159	3										
Rock Island, Ill.	May 10	13,634	2										
Rock Island, Ill.	May 17	13,634	2							1			
Pensacola, Fla.	May 16	11,750	4	1					2				

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended May 22, 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.....	48		0	.98		.20
Portland, Me.....	55		28	.77	1.57	
Boston, Mass.....	57	14		.84	.25	
Block Island, R. I.....	53		0	.87		.47
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	61		28	.70	.51	
New York, N. Y.....	61		0	.67	.57	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	63		0	.66		.27
Atlantic City, N. J.....	58	14		.58	.62	
Baltimore, Md.....	65		0	.82		.35
Washington, D. C.....	65		0	.87		.77
Lynchburg, Va.....	67		14	.84		.46
Norfolk, Va.....	67		0	.91		.76
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	70		14	1.00		.80
Wilmington, N. C.....	71		14	1.02		1.01
Charleston, S. C.....	74		14	.92		.60
Augusta, Ga.....	74		28	.77		.73
Savannah, Ga.....	74		28	.58		.52
Jacksonville, Fla.....	76		14	1.02		.97
Key West, Fla.....	80		28	.84		.84
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	70		14	.91	.08	
Pensacola, Fla.....	75		14	.75		.45
Mobile, Ala.....	75		14	1.01		.95
Montgomery, Ala.....	74		14	.92	.54	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	74		0	1.05		.89
New Orleans, La.....	76		18	1.19		1.19
Shreveport, La.....	75		14	.98		.44
Fort Smith, Ark.....	70	14		.98		.36
Little Rock, Ark.....	71		0	1.26		.76
Palestine, Tex.....	73		0	1.53		1.35
Galveston, Tex.....	77		0	.99		.99
San Antonio, Tex.....	76		0	.76		.54
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	76		14	.85		.85
Brownsville, Tex.....	78		0	.84		.40
Rio Grande City, Tex.....	81		14	.70		.70
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	71	14		.86		.76
Nashville, Tenn.....	69		0	.77		.26
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	69		14	.98		.58
Knoxville, Tenn.....	67		14	.84		.76
Louisville, Ky.....	67		0	.84		.20
Indianapolis, Ind.....	65		0	.94	.12	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	66		14	.79		.53
Columbus, Ohio.....	63		14	1.12	.26	
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	64		14	.77	.53	
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	55		14	.58		.01
Rochester, N. Y.....	57		14	.71		.67
Buffalo, N. Y.....	55		14	.71		.31
Erie, Pa.....	57		9	.81		.61
Cleveland, Ohio.....	58		14	.77	.85	
Sandusky, Ohio.....	60		0	.78	.04	
Toledo, Ohio.....	60		14	.77		.61
Detroit, Mich.....	59		14	.81		.13
Port Huron, Mich.....	53		0	.77	.89	
Alpena, Mich.....	50		10	.80		.74
Marquette, Mich.....	49		0	.69		.60
Grand Haven, Mich.....	55		14	.79	.25	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	55		14	.77	.47	
Chicago, Ill.....	58		28	.85	.53	
Duluth, Minn.....	49		14	.86	1.26	
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	58	14		.73		.49
La Crosse, Wis.....	59		0	.73		.59
Dubuque, Iowa.....	60		0	.93	.91	
Davenport, Iowa.....	61		14	1.05	.59	
Des Moines, Iowa.....	62		28	1.15	2.04	
Keokuk, Iowa.....	63		0	.91	.79	
Springfield, Ill.....	68		0	1.19		.45
Cairo, Ill.....	68	9		.86		.48
St. Louis, Mo.....	67		0	.92		.48

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended May 22, 1891—Continued.

Locality.	Mean temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	68		28	1.47		.57
Kansas City, Mo.....	65		28	.94	2.40	
Concordia, Kans.....	63		28	.98	2.04	
Omaha, Nebr.....	63		28	1.05	1.48	
Valentine, Nebr.....	58		14	.89		.27
Huron, S. D.....	56		0	.77		.61
Sully, Fort, S. D.....	58		0	.52		.20
Extreme Northwest:						
Moorhead, Minn.....	54	14		.56	.04	
Bismarck, N. D.....	55		0	.56	.60	
Buford, Fort, N. D.....	55	12		.43		.37
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Assiniboine, Fort, Mont.....	54		0	.31	.37	
Helena, Mont.....	54		0	.31		.07
Custer, Fort, Mont.....	56		0	.49		.30
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	60		14	.38		0.00
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	52		42	.49	.99	
North Platte, Nebr.....	59		28	.70	.72	
Denver, Colo.....	57		56	.64	1.76	
Montrose, Colo.....	58		28	.11	.21	
Pueblo, Colo.....	60		42	.28	.94	
Dodge City, Kans.....	64		28	.86	1.34	
Sill, Fort, Ind. T.....	70		14	.98	1.04	
Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	57		28	.21	.50	
Pacific Coast:						
Olympia, Wash.....	55	14		.49		.49
Portland, Oreg.....	66		0	.55		.50
Roseburg, Oreg.....	58		0	.35		.40
Red Bluff, Cal.....	69	28		.21		.21
Sacramento, Cal.....	65		14	.14		.14
San Francisco, Cal.....	58		14	.14		.14
Los Angeles, Cal.....	64		28	.07	.21	
San Diego, Cal.....	62		0	.07	.25	
Yuma, Ariz.....	79		36	.00		0.00

FOREIGN.

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

AUSTRALIA—*Brisbane*.—Month of January, 1891. Population, 73,649. Total deaths, 124, including enteric fever, 8; scarlet fever, 9; and diphtheria, 2.

Month of February, 1891. Total deaths, 113, including enteric fever 2 and scarlet fever 2.

BRAZIL—*Rio de Janeiro*.—*Yellow fever*.—The United States sanitary inspector reports 260 deaths from yellow fever during the week ended April 4, 1891, with no decided change in the epidemic. The American steamship *Vigilancia*, for New York, was inspected April 3 and sailed on the 4th. No sickness on board. Vessel in good condition.

Para.—Month of April, 1891. Total number of deaths, 208, including fevers, 51 (of which 26 were yellow fever); tetanus, 6; beri-beri, 13; and tuberculosis, 23.

CUBA—*Havana*.—The United States sanitary inspector sends the following weekly report, dated May 16, 1891:

There were 118 deaths in this city during the week ended on the 15th instant. Three of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, 5 by enteric fever, 1 by so-called pernicious fever, and 5 by smallpox.

EGYPT.—Week ended April 23, 1891. The towns in upper and lower Egypt, including Gizeh and the Suez Canal, show a total of 1,026 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 60; enteric fever, 55; diphtheria and croup, 3; measles, 10; whooping cough, 10; and smallpox, 1.

FRANCE—*Rheims*.—Month of March, 1891. Population, 104,639. Total deaths, 233; including phthisis pulmonalis, 28; enteric fever, 3; and diphtheria and croup, 6.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 28 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended May 9 corresponded to an annual rate of 28.9 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 9,715,559. The lowest rate was recorded in Bristol, viz, 18.0, and the highest in Sheffield, viz, 59.3 a thousand.

London.—Two thousand and sixty-nine deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 38; scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 24; whooping cough, 74; enteric fever, 13; and diarrhœa and dysentery, 17. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 24.0 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 584 deaths. In greater London 2,523 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 22.4 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included measles, 10; whooping cough, 18; and diphtheria, 9.

Sunderland.—Two weeks ended April 18, 1891. Population, 138,859. Total deaths, 134, including scarlet fever 1 and enteric fever 1.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate, represented by the deaths registered during the week ended May 9, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 27.2 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Armagh, viz, 15.5, and the highest in Lisburn, viz, 43.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 179 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 1 and whooping cough 4.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in eight principal towns during the week ended May 9 corresponded to an annual rate of 23.9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,345,563. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 12.3, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 31.5 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 625, including measles, 22; scarlet fever, 11; diphtheria, 3; whooping cough, 25; fever, 5; and diarrhœa, 6.

MAURITIUS—*Introduction of smallpox from Delagoa Bay, South Africa, by the steamer Pongola*.—Under date of April 6, 1891, the United States consul at Port Louis, on the island of Mauritius, writes as follows:

I have the honor to inform you that smallpox exists in this island, having been introduced here from Delagoa Bay, South Africa, by the British steamer *Pongola*.

There are a few cases only, and the authorities are doing their utmost to prevent the disease from becoming epidemic, and it is generally believed they will succeed.

NEW ZEALAND.—Month of February, 1891. Reports to the registrar-general from the four principal towns, having an aggregate population of 106,325, show a total of 119 deaths, including enteric fever, 8; diphtheria, 1; and whooping cough, 2.

SPAIN—*Seville*.—Through the State Department, the United States consular agent reports that he has no data from which he can furnish reports of deaths from yellow fever, cholera, or smallpox during the week ended April 30, 1891.

SWITZERLAND—*Lucerne*.—Month of April, 1891. Population, 20,800. Total deaths, 35, including scarlet fever 2.

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.
Vienna.....	Apr. 25....	1,368,156	725			19		2	3	15	16	3
Hamburg.....	Apr. 25....	570,534	273					2		4		
Buda Pesth.....	Apr. 30....	507,000					3	5	7			
Buda Pesth.....	May 7....	507,000					1		3	8		
Brussels.....	May 2....	469,459	200		25			3				
Warsaw.....	Apr. 25....	465,272	207			3		5	1	9		
Rio de Janeiro.....	Apr. 4....	450,000	615	260				10				1
Lyons.....	May 2....	401,930	167		8			1		5		
Leipzig.....	May 2....	362,555	118					3		4		
Leipzig.....	May 9....	362,555	135					2		7		
Cologne.....	May 2....	283,031	132						2	3	1	1
Barcelona.....	May 8....	272,000	179					6		6		
Palermo.....	May 2....	250,000	79			4				2		
Rotterdam.....	May 9....	201,858	85							1		
Prague.....	May 2....	182,530	148					3		5		
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	May 2....	179,850	72						1	6		
Konigsberg.....	May 3....	161,149	53						3	4		
Trieste.....	May 1....	158,054	91					2	1	3		
Venice.....	Apr. 11....	158,019	101					1	4			
Venice.....	May 2....	158,019	76						3			
Ghent.....	May 2....	152,395	84							1		
Nuremberg.....	Apr. 25....	142,523	77					2	1	2		
Stuttgart.....	May 9....	139,659	52							4		
Funchal.....	May 2....	133,250	14									
Elberfeld.....	May 2....	128,530	52							1	1	2
Bremen.....	May 2....	125,000	41									
Cardiff.....	Apr. 25....	121,477	59							3		
Cardiff.....	May 2....	121,477	52					1	7			
Danzig.....	May 2....	120,459	62							4		
Barmen.....	Apr. 25....	116,248	48							3		
Stettin.....	May 2....	116,000	55							5		
Havre.....	May 2....	112,074	56					1				
Catania.....	May 3....	110,000	67					1	2			
Gothenburg.....	May 2....	106,246	53						1			
Rheims.....	May 2....	104,639	51					1		2		
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	May 3....	104,446	40									
Leghorn.....	Apr. 26....	103,762	59						1	1		
Leghorn.....	May 3....	103,762	62						2			
Zurich.....	May 2....	91,323	24						2	5	11	1
Mannheim.....	May 2....	80,000	43							2		
Mayence.....	May 2....	73,271	21							2		
Cadiz.....	Apr. 25....	61,708	36			3						
Trapani.....	May 2....	43,095	12									
Cienfuegos.....	May 17....	41,647	12									
Marsala.....	May 2....	40,131	23					1		1		
Gibraltar.....	May 3....	35,755	11									
Schiedam.....	May 9....	25,437	8									
Girgenti.....	May 2....	23,547	9									
Licata.....	May 2....	20,000	13									
Victoria.....	May 9....	20,000	6						3	2		
Rio Grande do Sul.....	Mar. 21....	16,000	22					2				
Antigua.....	Apr. 11....	15,847	11									
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	May 14....	15,740	1									
Sagua la Grande.....	May 16....	15,605	7									
Flushing.....	May 9....	13,200	7									
Guelph.....	May 17....	10,173	3									
Chatham.....	May 16....	8,730	2									
Sarnia.....	May 9....	6,200	1									
Sarnia.....	May 16....	6,200	1									
St. Helena.....	Mar. 21....	5,000	2									
Coaticook.....	May 9....	3,800	2									
Coaticook.....	May 20....	3,800	2									
Green Turtle Bay.....	May 6....	3,600	1									
Livingston, Guatemala.....	May 12....	3,000	2									
Prescott.....	May 14....	2,988	4									
Amherstburg.....	May 14....	2,260	7									
Puntarenas.....	Apr. 25....	2,200	4									

OFFICIAL :

JOHN B. HAMILTON,

Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service.