

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VI. WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 16, 1891. No. 3.

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UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Undesirable immigrants from Mexico.

The United States sanitary inspector at El Paso, Tex., under date of January 2, 1891, writes as follows :

Referring to the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge's article on "The Restriction of Immigration," in the *North American Review*, January, 1891, in which he quotes from your report of the inefficiency of the present law ; that of fifteen insane persons and eleven idiots reported by the medical officer at New York, four of the insane and all of the idiots were permitted to land, I would respectfully call your attention to the influx of criminals, lunatics, and paupers from Mexico into the United States at this port. In justice, however, I must acknowledge that, as far as my observation goes, the most wretched immigrants swarming into the United States from Mexico through El Paso, Tex., are mostly Italians or Sicilians of the worst type. It is a notorious fact that for many years past these classes of people have been brought from their respective countries into Mexico for colonization purposes on a kind of contract to perform certain kind of labor, for which they receive hardly sufficient to buy the necessaries of life. I am reliably informed that many of these desert whenever they find an opportunity, and live off what they can beg or steal. Before the introduction of railroads connecting Mexico with the United States these quasi slaves could not think to leave the interiors of Mexico and travel probably from 1,000 to 1,200 miles, the villages and cities being hundreds of miles apart from one another.

The third-class prices on all the Mexican roads are so insignificantly little that it enables the most wretched of these undesirable people to swarm daily into the United States.

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

ALABAMA—*Mobile*.—Month of December, 1890. Population, 40,000. Total deaths, 102, including phthisis pulmonalis, 19 ; enteric fever, 1 ; and diphtheria, 1.

ILLINOIS—*Peoria*.—Month of October, 1890. Population, 40,000. Total deaths, 44, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5 ; enteric fever, 1 ; scarlet fever, 1 ; diphtheria, 10 ; croup, 2 ; and whooping cough, 1.

Month of November, 1890. Total deaths, 58, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 9; and croup, 4.

Month of December, 1890. Total deaths, 59, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 10; and croup, 4.

INDIANA—*Evansville*.—Month of December, 1890. Population, 50,600. Total deaths, 58, including phthisis pulmonalis, 7; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 5; croup, 1; and whooping-cough, 1.

IOWA—*Keokuk*.—Month of December, 1890. Population, 18,589. Total deaths, 18, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1; enteric fever, 1; and diphtheria, 3.

SOUTH CAROLINA—*Hardeeville*—*Smallpox*.—P. A. Surgeon Wasdin, at Charleston, S. C., under date of January 8, 1891, reports one case of smallpox at Hardeeville, a station on the Charleston and Savannah railroad. This case was also reported by the secretary of the State board of health, who stated that the subject was a white fireman who had been employed on a construction train building a railroad across the Savannah River.

WEST VIRGINIA—*Wheeling*—*Smallpox*.—A. A. Surgeon Ulrich, by telegram of January 13, 1891, reports a steamboatman suffering with smallpox sent to him from the steamer *Matt. F. Allen*. The case has been turned over to the health officer.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended January 3, 1891. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 58 observers, indicate that typho-malarial fever, measles, cholera infantum, diphtheria, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, inflammation of bowels, pneumonia, and erysipelas increased, and that whooping cough and inflammation of kidney decreased in area of prevalence.

Diphtheria was reported present during the week at 28 places, scarlet fever at 35 places, enteric fever at 14 places, and measles at 16 places.

Month of December, 1890. Reports from observers, compared with the preceding month, indicate that puerperal fever, cholera infantum, pleuritis, membranous croup, pneumonia, inflammation of bowels, inflammation of brain, measles and whooping cough increased, and that typhoid fever and scarlet fever decreased in prevalence.

Compared with the average for the month of December in the four years, 1886-'89, pleuritis, membranous croup, influenza, puerperal fever, cholera infantum, bronchitis, and cholera morbus were more prevalent, and measles, typho-malarial fever, whooping cough, and typhoid fever were less prevalent in December, 1890.

Including reports by regular observers and others, diphtheria was reported present in Michigan in the month of December, 1890, at 70

places, scarlet fever at 100 places, typhoid fever at 41 places, and measles at 33 places.

Reports from all sources show diphtheria reported at 5 places more, scarlet fever at 32 places more, typhoid fever at 9 places less, and measles at 10 places more in the month of December, 1890, than in the preceding month.

Grand Rapids.—Month of December, 1890. Population, 75,000. Total deaths, 79, including phthisis pulmonalis, 9; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 10; and croup, 2.

MINNESOTA.—Month of November, 1890. Reports to the State board of health show a total of 701 deaths in a population of 1,047,860, including enteric fever, 39; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 57; croup, 22; and measles, 2.

Winona.—Month of December, 1890. Population, 19,000. Total deaths, 25, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; diphtheria, 6; and whooping cough, 1.

NEW YORK—*Rochester.*—Month of December, 1890. Population, 138,327. Total deaths, 179, including phthisis pulmonalis, 21; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 5; and croup, 5.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Month of November, 1890. Reports to the State board of health from 12 cities and towns, having an aggregate population of 82,326, show a total of 109 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 18; enteric fever, 8; scarlet fever, 1; and diphtheria, 1.

OHIO—*Cincinnati.*—Month of December, 1890. Population, 325,000. Total deaths, 467, including phthisis pulmonalis, 59; enteric fever, 10; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 50; and croup, 8.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport.*—Month of December, 1890. Population, 20,000. Total deaths, 19, including phthisis pulmonalis 4.

TEXAS—*Smallpox—Proclamation by the governor, etc.*—Dr. E. Alexander, sanitary inspector, Marine-Hospital Service, at El Paso, transmits the following, dated January 7, 1891:

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to call your attention to the proclamation by Governor Ross of the State of Texas, saying: "I declare the State quarantined against all cities and towns with cases of smallpox."

El Paso is the only city on the Rio Grande not included in the governor's quarantine proclamation against smallpox, issued three days ago.

There is at present, to my knowledge, not one case of smallpox at Paso del Norte, Mexico, just opposite El Paso, Tex. The city contains some 10,000 inhabitants.

VIRGINIA—*Lynchburg.*—Month of December, 1890. Population, 25,000. Total deaths, 52, including 2 from diphtheria.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	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.	Jan. 10	1,657,498	744							3	16	14	15	8
Chicago, Ill.	Jan. 10	1,200,000								12	16	14	5	
Philadelphia, Pa.	Jan. 3	1,064,277	424	63						5	4	13		8
Boston, Mass.	Jan. 10	448,477	212							2	1	3	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio	Jan. 9	325,000	115	20						1	2	5		
Cleveland, Ohio	Nov. 29	262,000	55	2						2	2	2	1	
Cleveland, Ohio	Dec. 6	262,000	86	10						3	1	3		
Detroit, Mich.	Jan. 3	250,000	73								1	11		
Washington, D. C.	Jan. 3	250,000	111							1		6	1	2
Newark, N. J.	Jan. 10	193,644	94	7						1	1	5		
Rochester, N. Y.	Jan. 10	138,000	46									2		
Providence, R. I.	Jan. 10	132,043	49							2				1
Richmond, Va.	Jan. 3	100,000	39	5										
Toledo, Ohio	Jan. 9	82,652	27									2		
Nashville, Tenn.	Jan. 10	76,309	25											
Fall River, Mass.	Jan. 10	75,000	29									1	3	
Charleston, S. C.	Jan. 10	60,145	33	9						1				
Galveston, Tex.	Dec. 12	40,000	12									1		
Galveston, Tex.	Dec. 19	40,000	16	1							2	1		
Portland, Me.	Jan. 10	40,000	13							1		1		
Binghamton, N. Y.	Jan. 10	35,000	13											1
Auburn, N. Y.	Jan. 10	25,887	9											
Newton, Mass.	Jan. 3	24,375	3											
Pensacola, Fla.	Jan. 3	15,000	2											

NOTE.—The table of temperature and rainfall, week ended January 9, 1891, will be published in the following number of the ABSTRACT.

FOREIGN.

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

SPECIAL REPORTS.

*Sanitary Commission at Constantinople—Report of U. S. commissioner.*CONSTANTINOPLE, *November 24, 1890.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit Report No. 11 of the United States representative on the Sanitary Commission.

From this it may be seen that the efforts to check the spread of cholera do not appear to be altogether successful. We have information that ships from Beirut are quarantined in this port, and the country close up to Damascus is becoming infected, the disease seeming to spread both to the south and northwest of the original districts where it appeared.

I have the honor, etc.,
To the Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

SOLOMON HIRSCH.

[Inclosure.]

Sanitary Report No. 11.

On the 15th of November the sanitary council held an extraordinary meeting, in consequence of our Iradé, which means an imperial order. By this Iradé the sanitary administration is invited to take all possible measures to prevent the spread of cholera. The board of health knew of no official news to account for such an extraordinary meeting. But I must notice that at Yildez, the imperial residence, news arrives much quicker than to any administration of the empire. It seems then that the news reached there that cholera has made its appearance at Mersine, on the north of Alexandretta. In fact, on the 5th, that is to say, three days after the Iradé has been issued, the news that one case of cholera occurred at Mersine has been received by the sanitary administration.

For the fulfilling of the orders contained in the Iradé, again cordons and again quarantines have been established. They do not wish to understand that these measures are useless for preventing the spread of cholera, especially by land, and especially in a country where, with great difficulty, one finds a man unaffected by the general corruption. Mersine has been put under quarantine, and a sanitary post has been established at Behzin on the road of Koniah and Siras. I do not become weary to repeat continually that these measures are useless. If Turkey was a civilized country, well cultivated, furnished with roads for communication between the different towns and villages, I could understand the necessity of a sanitary post where travelers could be inspected, but in a country in which a traveler goes at random over mountains, hills, and valleys, irrespective of roads and paths, choosing the way he likes the best, he is not to be hindered by sanitary post, expressly when he is obliged to pay fees. Under such conditions, how is it possible to regulate the traveling, or to observe the health of the travelers? According to my opinion, the soil must be rendered refractory to the outbreak of the epidemic by clearing the towns and villages, and by their disinfection. I know by myself, by my own experience, the filthiness of those places.

To the south they have established one other quarantine at Mallak, Aban, Turbol, Nibishiti, Sergaya, Blondan, Halbourn, Sudnays, Muara, Toane, Kotoyfi, Naseie, Ontrie, Zeirond, and Dameira, on the way of Damascus. We hope, but it is a mere hope, having no security of the efficacy of these cordons, that the epidemic will not make its further appearance in the surrounding places, and it is to be feared that very probably we shall see it in Asia-Minor. I express the hope that facts will contradict me.

In the capital, smallpox is making daily its appearance in new quarters, and though we have no detailed information, we can state that perhaps in all parts of the city there are cases of this disease.

The number of deaths for the month of October amounts to 764. Of these, 37 are attributed to smallpox.

SPIRIDION C. SARITZIANO,

Sanitary Representative of the Board of Health of Washington, U. S.
NOVEMBER 25, 1890.

BRAZIL—*Ceara*.—Month of November, 1890. Population, 33,000. Total deaths, 89. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Maceio.—Month of November, 1890. Population, 17,000. Total deaths, 37. No deaths from contagious diseases.

CANADA—*Mortality in the principal cities for the month of November, 1890*.—*Montreal*: Population, 233,000. Total deaths, 257, including phthisis, 24; typhus, enteric, and continued fevers, 10; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 18; measles, 23; and whooping cough, 5. *Toronto*: Population, 178,000. Total deaths, 203, including phthisis, 19; typhus, enteric, and continued fevers, 16; scarlet fever, 2; and diphtheria, 18. *Quebec*: Population, 67,000. Total deaths, 135, including phthisis, 14; typhus, enteric, and continued fevers, 3; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 15; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 2. *Hamilton*: Population, 45,000. Total deaths, 58, including phthisis, 5; typhus, enteric, and continued fevers, 3; diphtheria, 2. *St. John, N. B.*: Population, 45,000. Total deaths, 82, including phthisis 8 and diphtheria 11. *Ottawa*: Population, 44,000. Total deaths, 54, including phthisis, 6; typhus, enteric, and continued fevers, 5; and measles, 1. *Halifax*: Population, 42,000. Total deaths, 82, including phthisis, 6; typhus, enteric, and continued fevers, 1; diphtheria, 18; and whooping cough, 1.

CUBA—*Havana*.—The sanitary inspector sends the following report for the month of December, 1890:

Total number of deaths, 547, including yellow fever, 12; enteric fever, 5; bilious fever, 2; so-called pernicious fever, 8; paludal fever, 1; smallpox, 1; diphtheria and croup, 13; and measles, 2.

Only two of the deaths by yellow fever occurred in the military hospital, while the remaining ten were in civil hospitals and unsanitary parts of the city.

The weather during nearly the whole month has been dry, cool, and pleasant.

FRANCE—*Rheims*.—Month of November, 1890. Population, 97,903. Total deaths, 185, including phthisis pulmonalis, 27; enteric fever, 6; diphtheria and croup, 5; and whooping cough, 1.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 28 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended December 27 corresponded to an annual rate of 27.8 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 9,715,559. The lowest rate was recorded in Hull, viz, 16.6, and the highest in Preston, viz, 44.6 a thousand. Diphtheria caused 5 deaths in Manchester, 8 in Portsmouth, and 2 each in Norwich and Birmingham.

London.—Two thousand two hundred and thirty-one deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 84; scarlet fever, 14; diphtheria, 31; whooping cough, 46; enteric fever, 9; and diarrhœa and dysentery, 15. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 26.6 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 806 deaths. In greater London 2,795 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 25.3 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included measles, 24; whooping cough, 15; and diphtheria, 6.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate, represented by the deaths registered during the week ended December 27, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 24.3 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 4.4, and the highest in Dublin, viz, 30.6 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 212 deaths were registered, including typhus, 1; enteric fever, 4; influenza, 1; and whooping cough 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in eight principal towns during the week ended December 27 corresponded to an annual rate of 24.6 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,345,563. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 16.6, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 29.1 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 637, including measles, 19; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 9; whooping cough, 22; fever, 7; and diarrhœa, 8.

INDIA—*Calcutta—Cholera*.—The consul-general, under date of December 3, 1890, reports 11 deaths from cholera. Total deaths, 230.

ITALY—*Milan*.—Month of November, 1890. Population, 399,081. Total deaths, 797, including smallpox, 1; enteric fever, 25; scarlet fever, 1; and diphtheria, 25.

NETHERLANDS.—Month of October, 1890. Reports from the 12 principal cities, having an aggregate population of 928,905, show a total of 2,095 deaths, including typhus and enteric fevers, 18; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 23; croup, 30; measles, 47; and whooping cough, 29.

Abstract of foreign medical opinions and investigations regarding the Koch lymph.

GERMANY—*Berlin*.—At a meeting of the Berlin Society of Medicine, December 17, 1890, Professor Virchow exhibited photographs of bacilli derived from patients treated by the Koch method. The morphologic conditions of these bacilli were in no respect modified.

Doctor Fräntzel reported 15 patients treated for laryngeal and pharyngeal tuberculosis, 10 for pulmonary tuberculosis, and 8 for lupus. In all these cases the bacilli of the sputum showed morphologic modification and in all the period of reaction was followed by elimination of the tuberculous tissue. He asserted two conditions to be essential as proof of complete cure: 1. That the sputum should be free of bacilli. 2. That the patient should cease to react after the injection of a sufficiently strong dose. In all cases observed by him the symptoms were ameliorated. Doctors Fräntzel and Rünkewitz affirm that the infiltrated parts, in lupus, once mortified under the influence of Koch's lymph, are easily eliminated, while with pulmonary tuberculosis the tuberculous tissue of the lungs remains in caseous masses until thrown off by expectoration. The bacilli contained in the mortified tissue retain their vitality and may at any moment re-infect the patient. Doctor Senator, professor of internal medicine to the medical faculty of Berlin, affirms, as the result of his observations, that the duration, intensity, and promptness of the general reaction do not correspond with the intensity and extent of the tuberculous process, and that the reaction is frequently accompanied by a loss to the organism, the loss being evidenced by diminished weight. On November 29, 1890, Dr. Max. Joseph presented a case of leprosy before the Berlin Society of Medicine. At that time the patient exhibited all the characteristics of leprosy without cutaneous ulceration. On December 8 Doctor Joseph again presented his patient under the influence of the lymph. His face was covered with small, thickly-scattered scabs, showing that local reaction had occurred. This fact is of importance as showing the diagnostic value of the lymph.

At a meeting of eighteen army physicians December 8, 1890, Doctor Bergmann presented several patients whom he declared cured. One was a case of lupus, in which scab, granulation, and cutaneous nodules had entirely disappeared. The cured parts were covered with smooth, soft skin.

AUSTRIA—*Vienna*.—The commission, composed of Professors Weichselbaum and Drasche, sent by the sanitary council to Berlin to study the Koch method, reported that the general reaction provoked by the Koch liquid presented certain deviations from the type described by Koch. With regard to the curative properties of the lymph, the commission reported cases of lupus treated during a period of from four to six weeks, but no case of complete cure. In any event, the Koch method produces, as stated by the commission, a modification of tuberculous tissue, which may be considered as the initial point of cure.

A case of death resulting from injection of the Koch liquid is reported from Innsbruck. The case was that of a young girl affected with lupus. Death resulted from paralysis of the heart, thirty-eight hours after inoculation with 2 milligrams. Five other patients inoculated with the same liquid are doing well.

Buda-Pesth.—On November 6, 1890, experiments in the Koch method of treatment were begun at the Rochus Hospital, by hospital

director, Prof. Kolomon Müller. Four patients were inoculated for pulmonary tuberculosis, 3 for lupus, and 3 for tuberculous cutaneous affections. The results are not known.

FRANCE.—On November 29, 1890, Doctor Cornil began experiments at the Laennec Hospital, Paris, with injections of from 1 to 3 milligrams of Koch's lymph. On the following day he lectured on the 4 patients inoculated by him for different forms of cutaneous tuberculosis, terminating the series of lectures thus initiated on December 21. The results of his experiments showed that in articular tuberculosis repeated injections aggravated rather than ameliorated the symptoms; that in laryngeal tuberculosis good results might be obtained if care were taken not to induce such an enlargement as to necessitate tracheotomy, and that in pulmonary tuberculosis the treatment was in most cases dangerous.

The results obtained at the St. Louis Hospital, Paris, from treatment practiced under direction of Doctor Péan, were inconclusive. The death of one patient from collapse, some hours after injection, was evidently due to the effects of inoculation.

At a meeting of the Hospital Medical Society, December 5, Doctor Ferrand stated his opinion that the action of the Koch lymph was analogous to that of a muscular poison, inducing a paralysis of the vaso-motor muscular fiber. Doctor Debove asserted that the Koch discovery was chiefly valuable as opening a new era in the history of curative methods. Its effects were at present in the experimental phase.

ITALY—*Rome*.—A rigid and impartial investigation of the effect of the Koch lymph on cutaneous affections has been made by the Roman medical faculty. Professor Bacelli reports 30 tuberculous patients on whom inoculation was practiced, 27 being affected with pulmonary tuberculosis, and 3 with lupus. In the latter cases he asserts the results to be indisputably good. With regard to the former, results varied. Doctor Bacelli has practiced intra-veinous injection and considers its effects preferable to those obtained from the hypodermic method. The action is quicker and is exercised more directly on the blood.

DENMARK—*Copenhagen*.—Doctor Salomonsen, professor of bacteriology to the medical faculty of Copenhagen, who was sent by the Danish Government to Berlin to investigate the Koch treatment of tuberculosis, reports that the lymph has great diagnostic value. With regard to its curative properties, he thinks it too soon to pronounce definitely, but is of the opinion that the Koch lymph will ultimately make it possible to control the tuberculous process. Doctor Halsund stated on his return from Berlin that he had not seen a single case of lupus in which a cure could be verified.

ENGLAND—*London*.—On December 1, 1890, Doctors Heron and Cheyne, who introduced the Koch lymph into England, held a meeting at the London City Hospital, at which about 200 physicians were present. The results reported from 6 cases confirmed the claims advanced for his remedy by Koch. In cases of long standing only a temporary amelioration was to be hoped for. Nothing definite could be asserted as to future immunity. On November 30 Sir Morell MacKenzie inoculated 3 patients at the hospital for disease of the larynx. He is of opinion that lupus and tuberculosis present such marked clinical differences that the cure of one can not be inferred from that of the other. On December 8, at a demonstration of experiments made at King's College Hospital, Doctor Watson Cheyne formulated a hypothesis of the action of the remedy. This is that the bacilli produce certain chemical substances,

which, combining with the remedy circulating in the blood, form new compounds that determine necrosis of the tissues.

In the *British Medical Journal* for January 3, Mr. Cheyne published a chromo-lithograph of the appearances of a patient suffering from facial lupus. The representations showed the ulceration nearly healed after three weeks' trial.

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	Dec. 6	800,120	362			2			3	11	6	8	
Hamburg	Dec. 6	570,534	259					2	4	4	6		
Glasgow	Dec. 20	545,678	249					1	7	5			
Brussels	Dec. 13	469,459	194			2		1					
Warsaw	Dec. 13	455,852	204					3	10	17			
Rio de Janeiro	Dec. 6	450,000	208			6						1	
Rome	Dec. 20	417,392	156					3		12		1	1
Lyon	Dec. 13	401,930	185					1		7		1	
Munich	Oct. 13	345,000	163							9			
Odessa	Dec. 6	276,300	130						8	3			3
Barcelona	Dec. 19	272,000	194			1		14		8			
Dresden	Dec. 13	269,000	70						2	1			
Palermo	Dec. 13	250,000	149					3		1			
Antwerp	Dec. 20	232,418	126					1		2			
Rotterdam	Dec. 20	203,472	146										
Pernambuco	Dec. 2	200,000	69			12							
Prague	Dec. 13	188,992	108			3				2	4		
Frankfort-on-the-Main	Dec. 13	179,850	42						1	8			
Hanover	Dec. 13	163,000	63							6			
Konigsberg	Dec. 14	161,200								3			
Trieste	Dec. 13	158,064	66					2		5			
Ghent	Dec. 13	152,395	83									1	
Christiania	Dec. 6	143,300	57						2	4			
Nuremberg	Dec. 6	142,403	57						1	5			
Stuttgart	Dec. 20	139,659	39							6			
Bremen	Dec. 13	124,940	40										
Danzig	Dec. 13	119,000	56					2		3			
Stettin	Dec. 13	116,000	51					1		3			
Aix-la-Chapelle	Dec. 14	111,109	51										
Crefeld	Dec. 20	108,000	73										
Gothenburg	Dec. 13	100,622	100						4				
Rheims	Dec. 20	97,903	58							2			
Rheims	Dec. 27	97,903	40						1	2			
Zurich	Dec. 13	91,323	28					3		13		1	2
Mannheim	Dec. 13	80,000	35						1	2			
Mayence	Dec. 13	73,271	14							2			
Jerez de la Frontera	Dec. 13	61,708	48			7							
Cadiz	Dec. 6	57,157	49							4			
Trapani	Dec. 13	43,095	6										
Cienfuegos	Dec. 28	41,191	15			2							
Marsala	Dec. 13	40,131	15					1		2			
Cape Town	Dec. 2	36,000	34					2		1			
Schiedam	Dec. 20	25,600	10										
Cardenas	Dec. 28	25,600	12										
Curaçoa	Dec. 27	25,000	5										
Gibraltar	Dec. 14	23,681	9						1				
Girgenti	Dec. 13	23,547	12							1			
Licata	Dec. 13	19,000	7										
Matamoras	Dec. 27	16,000	9										
Rio Grande do Sul	Nov. 15	16,000	9										
Rio Grande do Sul	Nov. 22	16,000	20										
Flushing	Dec. 20	13,200	7										
Guelph	Jan. 4	10,173	2						1				
Chatham, Ont.	Dec. 27	8,730	3										
Chatham, Ont.	Jan. 3	8,730	5										
La Guayra	Dec. 20	7,428	2										
La Guayra	Dec. 27	7,428	2										
Port Sarnia	Dec. 27	6,200	2						1				
Port Sarnia	Jan. 3	6,200	2										
Coaticook	Dec. 27	3,800	1										
Prescott	Dec. 25	2,988	1										

OFFICIAL :

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