

# WEEKLY ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

Abstract }  
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,  
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Washington, D. C., February 10, 1887.

*Abstract of Sanitary Reports received through the Department of State from  
foreign countries during the week ended February 10, 1887.*

(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 January 22, 1887, correspond to an annual death rate of 22.8 per thousand of aggregate population. The lowest death rate was recorded in Derby, viz., 15.0, and the highest in Plymouth, viz., 33.8 per thousand. There were 1,757 deaths registered in London during the week, including 16 from scarlet fever, 13 from diphtheria, 31 from whooping-cough, 14 from enteric fever, and 13 from diarrhoea and dysentery. There were 531 deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs. Different forms of violence caused 59 deaths, and 8 suicides were registered.

*Ireland.*—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended January 22, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 29.1 per thousand of population. The lowest death rate was recorded in Galway, viz., 16.8, and the highest in Lurgan, viz., 51.3.

*Dublin.*—There were 218 deaths registered in Dublin during the week ended January 22, including 15 from zymotic diseases. In 45 instances the cause of death was uncertified, there having been no medical attendant during the last illness.

*Scotland.*—The death rate in 8 principal towns during the week ended January 22 was 23.7 per thousand of estimated population. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz., 9.7 per thousand, and the highest in Paisley, viz., 30.8 per thousand.

*Germany.*—The deaths registered in 52 cities in Germany, having an aggregate population of 6,523,266, during the week ended January 8, correspond to an annual death rate of 19.4 per thousand. The lowest rate was recorded in Mayence, viz., 9.1 per thousand, and the highest in Breslau, 34.6.

*Havana.*—There were 99 deaths registered during the week ended January 20, including 1 from yellow fever.

*Guayaquil.*—There were 79 deaths registered during the week ended January 13, including 25 from yellow fever, 3 from small-pox, and 21 from enteric fever.

*Chili and Peru.*—The United States minister at Lima, in his dispatch under date of January 5, 1887, states that prohibition is made against all ships from Chili leaving her ports after December 20; that the measure is precautionary, and the immediate provocation he understands to be the appearance of cholera in Chili, at San Felipe, which town is said to contain about 10,000 people, and is the capital of the province of Aconcagua, situated near the base of the Andes, some 38 or 40 miles north of Santiago. A telegram on the 2d instant reported as having occurred there 55 cases and 40 deaths, but on the succeeding day there were no new cases. The same telegram reported that vigorous measures had been taken, and the locality had been isolated by a sanitary cordon. A telegram received from Chili, dated the 5th instant, communicated through the Chilean legation here, (Lima,) reported that the first case of cholera occurred December 26, in the east of Aconcagua, and that the epidemic district, circumscribed to a square league, is absolutely isolated by the army in three successive lines of sanitary cordon, and it is hoped to extinguish it.

*Genoa.*—The United States consul, in his dispatch of January 13, encloses a report from Dr. Ferrara, under date of the 10th instant, from which it appears that, in 1886, two epidemics existed, one of cholera and the other of small-pox. Two years ago cholera appeared in Genoa, brought from Marseilles. In the month of June, 1886, the first suspicious case appeared, followed in a few days by other cases, which the sanitary authorities declared to be not Asiatic cholera, but Nostras, or sporadic cholera. Nevertheless, all measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease. During the year 1886 there were 700 cases declared to be Asiatic cholera, of which 500 proved fatal. The municipal authorities attended to the cleanliness of the town by having all the streets and lanes washed every night. They disinfected all the sewers, and washed the public lavatories with a solution of corrosive sublimate. Particular attention was paid to the disinfection of clothing and furniture. During the epidemic of small-pox which existed in Genoa from November, 1885, to July, 1886, there were 280 cases in the small-pox hospital, of which 47 proved fatal.

*Mayence.*—The United States commercial agent at Mayence, in his dispatch of January 8, encloses a communication from the Hessian government, in which it is stated that, in the cases of diarrhœa accompanied with vomiting, which appeared in the communes of Gonsenheim and Finthen, near Mayence, in the months of September and October, 1886, regarded as cases of native cholera, and first brought to official notice

in the second half of the month of October, it was possible in but one instance in the examination of a dead body, and once in a case ending in convalescence, to prove, microscopically and bacteriologically, the presence of Koch's bacilli. The medical authorities are not ready to say, at least as regards the majority of the cases which occurred, that it was Asiatic cholera. The post-mortem examination, on the 27th of October, of the last victim did not in itself justify a diagnosis of Asiatic cholera. The result of a microscopical and bacteriological examination of the contents of the intestines, October 29, by experts, established the presence of Koch's bacilli, and thereby a diagnosis of Asiatic cholera was justified. On the 29th of October, in the case of a person sick with simple diarrhoea, the presence of Koch's bacilli in the evacuations was established. In Gonsenheim, (3,229 inhabitants,) during the time from September 17 to October 13, there were 9 persons taken sick with symptoms of diarrhoea combined with vomiting, of whom 6 died. In Finthen, (2,365 inhabitants,) from September 25 to October 27, there were 10 persons taken sick, of whom 8 died. The duration of the sickness varied. In a few cases, with a rapid course ending fatally, the symptoms lasted only seven to twelve hours. On the average, the length of sickness noted was one and one-half to two days.

*San Juan del Norte.*—There were 5 cases of small-pox registered during the three weeks ended January 3.

*Rheims.*—There were 52 deaths registered during the week ended January 22, including 1 from small-pox, 2 from diphtheria, 3 from scarlet fever, and 2 from whooping-cough. Scarlet fever prevails.

*Leghorn.*—There were 56 deaths registered during the week ended January 23, including 1 from enteric fever. There were 2 cases of small-pox reported, but no deaths from that disease.

*Toronto.*—There were 25 deaths registered during the week ended January 29, including 1 from diphtheria.

*St. Thomas.*—There were 8 deaths registered during the week ended January 21, including 1 from leprosy and 1 from small-pox.

*Bordeaux.*—There were 152 deaths registered during the week ended January 8, including 3 from enteric fever.

*Rotterdam.*—There were 110 deaths registered during the week ended January 15, including 4 from scarlet fever.

*Trieste.*—There were 111 deaths registered during the week ended January 15, including 1 from enteric fever, 1 from scarlet fever, and 1 from diphtheria.

*Glasgow.*—There were 279 deaths registered during the week ended January 22, including 9 from scarlet fever and 8 from diphtheria.

*Leipsic.*—There were 57 deaths registered during the week ended January 22, including 7 from diphtheria.

*Munich.*—There were 103 deaths registered during the week ended January 15, including 3 from scarlet fever and 3 from diphtheria.

*Edinburgh.*—There were 103 deaths registered during the week ended January 15, including 2 from scarlet fever.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Estimated population.	Week ended.	Total deaths from all causes.	Annual rate of mortality per 1,000.
Havana.....	208,000	January 20.....	99	24.8
Guayaquil.....	35,000	January 13.....	79	117.6
Rheims.....	98,083	January 22.....	52	27.6
Leghorn.....	94,423	January 23.....	56	30.9
Toronto.....	120,000	January 29.....	25	10.8
St. Thomas.....	15,000	January 21.....	8	27.8
Three Rivers.....	10,000	January 29.....	4	20.8
Matamoras.....	12,000	January 22.....	8	34.7
Acapulco.....	4,200	January 23.....	5	61.9
Pernambuco.....	111,000	January 5.....	49	23.0
Cadiz.....	65,028	January 15.....	66	52.9
Stuttgart.....	125,510	January 22.....	33	13.7
Frankfort.....	155,000	January 15.....	42	14.1
Mayence.....	59,119	January 15.....	25	22.0
Bremen.....	119,000	January 15.....	36	15.7
Leith.....	72,297	January 15.....	25	18.0
Bordeaux.....	221,305	January 8.....	152	35.8
Rotterdam.....	190,522	January 15.....	110	30.1
Trieste.....	150,157	January 15.....	111	38.5
Amsterdam.....	372,325	January 15.....	163	22.8
Glasgow.....	545,678	January 22.....	279	26.6
Leipsic.....	170,000	January 22.....	57	17.4
Munich.....	262,000	January 15.....	103	20.5
Edinburgh.....	258,629	January 15.....	103	20.7

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