

WEEKLY ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

Abstract }
No. 54. }

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., March 10, 1887.

Abstract of Sanitary Reports received through the Department of State from foreign countries during the week ended March 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 February 19 corresponded to an annual death rate of 21.1 per thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 9,245,099. The lowest death rate was recorded in Derby, viz., 17.2, and the highest in Preston, viz., 29.6 per thousand.

There were 129,746 deaths registered in England and Wales during the quarter ended December 31, 1886, corresponding to an annual rate of mortality of 18.5 per thousand.

London.—One thousand five hundred and sixty deaths were registered during the week ended February 19, including 35 from measles, 13 from scarlet fever, 15 from diphtheria, 41 from whooping-cough, 6 from enteric fever, and 14 from diarrhoea and dysentery. There were 392 deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs. Different forms of violence caused 66 deaths. In greater London 1,981 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual death rate of 19.1 per thousand of population.

There were 82,257 deaths registered during the year 1886, corresponding to an annual death rate of 19.8 per thousand inhabitants.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended February 19 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 31.2 per thousand of population. The lowest rate was recorded in Kilkenny, viz., 8.5, and the highest in Limerick, viz., 37.8 per thousand.

During the week ended February 12 the deaths registered corresponded to an annual rate of 25.2 per thousand. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo and Lisburne, viz., 4.8 per thousand, and the highest in Drogheda, viz., 46.5 per thousand.

Dublin.—Two hundred and thirty-nine deaths were registered during the week ended February 19, including 15 from zymotic diseases. In 33 instances the cause of death was uncertified, there having been no medical attendant during the last illness. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 35.3 per thousand.

During the week ended February 12 there were 185 deaths, including 18 from zymotic diseases. In 23 instances the cause of death was uncertified, there having been no medical attendant during the last illness. The annual death rate from all causes was 27.3 per thousand.

Nine thousand four hundred and ninety-one deaths were registered in the Dublin registration districts during the year 1886, corresponding to an annual death rate of 26.9 per thousand of population, as against an average of 29.5 per thousand for the preceding ten years. In the year 1885 the death rate was 28.4 per thousand. No deaths from small-pox were registered during the year 1886, nor were there any cases of the disease treated in the Dublin hospitals. Two deaths in the second quarter of 1885 are the only cases of small-pox recorded in the districts since the month of May, 1881.

Scotland.—The death rate in 8 principal towns during the week ended February 19 was 24.3 per thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 1,283,977. The lowest mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz., 13.7 per thousand, and the highest in Paisley, viz., 28.2 per thousand. The deaths of 18,288 persons were registered in Scotland during the quarter ended December 31, 1886, corresponding to an annual death rate of 184 for every ten thousand of the estimated population, or 18.4 per thousand.

Germany.—The deaths registered in 50 cities of Germany, having an aggregate population of 6,661,838, during the week ended February 5 corresponded to an annual death rate of 24.2 per thousand. The lowest rate was recorded in Mayence, viz., 11.1, and the highest in Posen, viz., 35.3 per thousand.

Calcutta.—Five hundred and nine deaths were registered during the two weeks ended January 15, including 38 from cholera, 141 from fevers, 84 from bowel complaints, 50 from tetanus, and 31 from asthma.

Para.—Ninety-five deaths were registered for the two weeks ended February 13, including 6 from yellow fever and 1 from typhus fever.

Havana.—One hundred and two deaths were registered during the week ended February 24, including 2 from yellow fever. Four cases of small-pox were reported, but no deaths.

Bahia.—Two cases of yellow fever from on board ship were reported during the week ended February 5. They were isolated at once.

Santiago de Cuba.—The United States consul, in his report for the month of January, states that, notwithstanding press reports to the contrary, the port has been unusually healthy. Only 1 death from yellow fever was recorded during the month, and only 2 deaths occurred in the military hospital, outside the town limits.

Catania.—The United States consul, under date of February 28, reports, by cablegram, "Cholera, Catania: 15 cases, 9 deaths."

Buenos Ayres.—The United States consul, in his dispatch dated January 7, 1887, states that "cholera still exists in this city, but that it makes but little progress in assuming an epidemic form. The average number of cases per day since my last dispatch (December 6) has not exceeded 22. The greatest number of reported cases in one day occurred on the 30th ultimo, when the number reached 57, since which time it has steadily declined, and on yesterday the number was only 11 in the city, with its population of 400,000 souls." He encloses a clipping from the *Buenos Ayres Standard*, from which it is learned that during the months of November and December there were 871 cases of cholera, and 474 deaths from that disease. The consul also states that "the disease has scarcely made its appearance except in closely packed tenement-houses (conventillos) of the lower classes and in the suburbs, which are without pipe and hydrant water. In the interior of the Argentine Republic, however, the disease has assumed the proportions of an epidemic. In Rosario, during the last month, the daily number of cases averaged 60 to 100, while about 70 per cent. were fatal. In Mendoza the development of the disease has been most remarkable, and the population of that city of 20,000 has been almost decimated; and in the country districts the disease was equally fatal. In Tucuman the number of cases has on some days been as high as 500, of which about one-half proved fatal. Indeed, the panic at one time was so great that it was not possible to obtain the requisite assistance to bury the dead. In nearly all the other interior cities the disease has been very virulent and fatal, but, not confining itself to centres of population, it has ravaged entire provinces, and farmers (estancieros) and camp men have in great numbers succumbed to it. I am happy to say that with medical assistance, disinfectants, medicines, and a large supply of good nurses, the disease seems to have greatly abated during the last two weeks, and the hope is entertained that it will soon have run its course."

Rome.—One hundred and seventy-nine deaths were registered during the week ended January 8, including 11 from small-pox, 1 from enteric fever, and 2 from diphtheria.

Warsaw.—Two hundred and two deaths were registered during the week ended February 12, including 9 from small-pox.

San Juan del Norte.—Two cases of small-pox were reported during the week ended January 10.

Amsterdam.—One hundred and seventy-one deaths were registered during the week ended February 19, including 2 from scarlet fever and 6 from diphtheria.

Copenhagen.—One hundred and thirty-three deaths were registered during the week ended February 8, including 1 from enteric fever and 5 from diphtheria.

Mayence.—Fourteen deaths were registered during the week ended February 5, including 1 from typhus fever and 1 from diphtheria.

Palermo.—One hundred and sixteen deaths were registered during the week ended February 19, including 3 from enteric fever, 3 from scarlet fever, and 9 from diphtheria.

Léipsic.—Seventy-nine deaths were registered during the week ended February 19, including 3 from diphtheria, 7 from dysentery, and 2 suicides.

Stuttgart.—Thirty-two deaths were registered during the week ended February 19, including 1 from typhus fever and 2 from diphtheria.

Trieste.—Ninety-eight deaths were registered during the week ended February 12, including 2 from diphtheria.

Munich.—One hundred and forty-one deaths were registered during the week ended February 12, including 4 from diphtheria.

Edinburgh.—One hundred and seven deaths were registered during the week ended February 12, including 1 from enteric fever, 7 from scarlet fever, and 3 from diphtheria.

Glasgow.—Two hundred and seventy-two deaths were registered during the week ended February 19, including 5 from scarlet fever and 3 from diphtheria.

Toronto.—Twenty-one deaths were registered during the week ended February 26, including 1 from enteric fever and 1 from diphtheria.

Honolulu.—Seventy-two deaths were registered during the month of January, including 11 from "fever," 2 from enteric fever, and 1 from leprosy. The deaths from all causes were equal to an annual rate of 39.2 per thousand of population.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Estimated population.	Week ended.	Total deaths from all causes.	Annual rate of mortality per 1,000.
Calcutta.....	433, 219	January 8.....	261	31. 4
Calcutta.....	433, 219	January 15.....	248	29. 8
Para.....	70, 000	February 6.....	44	32. 7
Para.....	70, 000	February 13.....	51	37. 9
Havana.....	208, 000	February 24.....	102	25. 5
Rome.....	364, 511	January 8.....	179	25. 6
Warsaw.....	431, 572	February 12.....	202	24. 4
Amsterdam.....	378, 969	February 19.....	171	23. 5
Copenhagen.....	289, 000	February 8.....	133	23. 9
Mayence.....	65, 701	February 5.....	14	11. 1
Palermo.....	250, 000	February 19.....	116	24. 1
Leipsic.....	170, 000	February 19.....	79	24. 2
Stuttgart.....	125, 510	February 19.....	32	13. 2
Trieste.....	150, 157	February 12.....	98	34. 0
Munich.....	269, 000	February 12.....	141	27. 3
Edinburgh.....	258, 629	February 12.....	107	21. 5
Glasgow.....	545, 678	February 19.....	272	25. 9
Toronto.....	120, 000	February 26.....	21	9. 1
Cadiz.....	65, 028	February 12.....	34	27. 2
Matamoras.....	12, 000	February 19.....	6	26. 0
Leith.....	72, 297	February 12.....	20	14. 4
Belfast.....	224, 422	February 19.....	133	30. 9
Bremen.....	119, 000	February 12.....	43	18. 8
Mannheim.....	65, 000	February 5.....	19	15. 2
Bristol.....	223, 695	February 12.....	94	21. 9
Gibraltar.....	23, 731	February 13.....	22	48. 3
Laguayra.....	7, 428	February 19.....	6	40. 7
Acapulco.....	4, 200	February 14.....	2	24. 7
Rheims.....	97, 903	February 19.....	38	20. 2
Havre.....	112, 074	February 19.....	65	30. 2
Vera Cruz.....	23, 800	February 24.....	20	43. 8
Pernambuco.....	111, 000	February 9.....	57	26. 7
Leghorn.....	101, 172	February 20.....	60	30. 9
Kingston, Canada.....	15, 109	March 4.....	1	3. 4

Published by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury :

JOHN B. HAMILTON,

Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service.