

WEEKLY ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

Abstract }
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., March 24, 1887.

Abstract of Sanitary Reports received through the Department of State from foreign countries during the week ended March 24, 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 March 5 corresponded to an annual death rate of 21.3 per thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 9,245,099. The lowest death rate was recorded in Bolton, viz., 11.6, and the highest in Manchester, viz., 31.2 per thousand.

London.—One thousand six hundred and thirty-five deaths were registered during the week ended March 5, including 55 from measles, 9 from scarlet fever, 19 from diphtheria, 29 from whooping-cough, 5 from enteric fever, and 11 from diarrhœa and dysentery. There were 459 deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs. Different forms of violence caused 62 deaths, and 8 suicides were registered. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 20.2 per thousand. In greater London 2,015 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual death rate of 19.4 per thousand of the population. In the outer ring 23 deaths from measles were registered.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended March 5 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 25.2 per thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Kilkenny, viz., 8.5, and the highest in Sligo, viz., 43.3.

Dublin.—One hundred and ninety deaths were registered during the week ended March 5, including 7 from scarlet fever, 1 from whooping-cough, 4 from enteric fever, 1 from typhus fever; 1 from measles, and one from diarrhœa. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 62 deaths, and 1 suicide was registered. In 29 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 28.1 per thousand.

Scotland.—The death rate in 8 principal towns during the week ended March 5 was 23.6 per thousand of the aggregate population, which

is estimated at 1,299,000. The lowest mortality was recorded in Dundee, viz., 17.4, and the highest in Aberdeen, viz., 32.4 per thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 589, including 27 from measles, 19 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, and 32 from whooping-cough.

Germany.—The deaths registered in 51 cities of Germany, having an aggregate population of 6,692,237, during the week ended February 26 corresponded to an annual death rate of 26.2 per thousand. The lowest rate was recorded in München-Gladbach, viz., 16.8, and the highest in Münster, viz., 40.3.

Calcutta.—Four hundred and seventy-six deaths were registered during the two weeks ended February 5, including 19 from cholera, 141 from fevers, 95 from bowel complaints, and 43 from tetanus.

Rio Janeiro.—Four hundred and seventy-seven deaths were registered during the two weeks ended February 21, including 9 from yellow fever, 36 from small-pox, and 6 from enteric fever.

Havana.—Seven cases of yellow fever and 6 cases of small-pox were registered during the week ended March 10, but no deaths from those diseases. During the week ended March 17 there were 2 deaths registered from yellow fever and 1 from small-pox.

Buenos Ayres.—The United States consul, in his dispatch dated February 5, 1887, relative to cholera in the Argentine Republic, states that “the disease seems at last to have quite run its course. Day by day, in all the centres of population in the country, the number of new cases is becoming less, and there is now a feeling of relief that it will only be a short time before the ports of the world will once more be freely opened to clearances from Buenos Ayres. Commerce and general trade are all feeling the impulse of the improved condition of public health.” He encloses a cutting from the Buenos Ayres *Standard* of February 5, in which it is stated that “the public health is no longer a subject of great anxiety, although cholera still lingers in this city and in many other parts of the Republic. The disease is wasting away gradually, and has lost much of its epidemical force. It has disappeared from Rosario, Cordoba, and Mendoza, is gradually wearing away in Tucuman and northern provinces, and continues more or less stationary in this city and in Montevideo. Chili has also been invaded by the epidemic; the disease is raging with terrible effect in the Chilean departments of Aconcagua, Andes, and Quillota. The daily mortality in Santiago, the capital, has been and continues to be heavy. It is noteworthy that both here and in Chili the epidemic has attacked the poor class only. There is no doubt that cholera is dying out rapidly in this city, but the disease is not abandoning the country as fast as we

might wish. * * * Last month there were 596 cases of cholera in this city, of which number 336 were fatal."

Catania.—The United States consul, in his dispatch dated February 28, in confirmation of his cablegram of the same date, states that the 15 cases reported were scattered throughout the city, not being confined to any particular locality; that there was not more than 1 case in a house, with one exception, in which there were 2; that the physicians reported the disease to be without epidemic features. The prefect had already ordered that sanitary measures be at once taken, and that all be done that possibly could be to stay the disease. The city is in bad condition to withstand such a scourge. Many of the streets are without drainage, the side streets and alleys are exceedingly filthy, the poorer classes are crowded together in poorly ventilated and comfortless rooms. As the heat of summer sets in, unless the dire malady be stayed, the sacrifice to death will be fearful. The people are greatly alarmed; many of them are flying to the slopes of Etna.

Paris.—One thousand one hundred and ninety deaths were registered during the week ended March 5, including 46 from measles, 2 from small-pox, 13 from whooping-cough, 41 from enteric fever, 3 from scarlet fever, and 44 from diphtheria.

Havre.—Seventy-five deaths were registered during the week ended March 5, including 1 from small-pox and 1 from enteric fever. Two suicides were registered.

Marseilles.—Nine hundred and seventy deaths were registered during the month of February, including 7 from whooping-cough, 12 from small-pox, 12 from enteric fever, 1 from scarlet fever, 42 from diphtheria, and 7 from measles.

Rheims.—Fifty-six deaths were registered during the week ended March 5, including 1 from small pox, 4 from whooping-cough, and 3 from diphtheria.

Nice.—One hundred and forty-nine deaths were registered during the the two weeks ended January 31, including 3 from small-pox and 1 from enteric fever.

Bordeaux.—One hundred and twenty-two deaths were registered during the week ended March 5, including 3 from enteric fever.

Rome.—One hundred and fifty-nine deaths were registered during the week ended January 22, including 5 from small-pox and 2 from diphtheria.

Leghorn.—Sixty-nine deaths were registered during the week ended March 6, including 1 from enteric fever and 1 from scarlet fever.

Kingston, Jamaica.—One hundred and twenty-three deaths were registered during the month of February, 1887, including 22 from small-pox and 1 from diphtheria.

Bristol.—Eighty deaths were registered during the week ended March 5, including 2 from scarlet fever and 2 from diphtheria.

Trieste.—One hundred and seventeen deaths were registered during the week ended February 19, including 4 from diphtheria.

Munich.—One hundred and twenty-seven deaths were registered during the week ended February 26, including 1 from enteric fever, 1 from scarlet fever, and 4 from diphtheria.

Amsterdam.—One hundred and ninety-nine deaths were registered during the week ended February 26, including 1 from typhus fever, 1 from enteric fever, and 4 from diphtheria.

Bremen.—Fifty-four deaths were registered during the week ended February 26, including 2 from diphtheria.

Stuttgart.—Fifty-four deaths were registered during the week ended February 26, including 3 from diphtheria.

Leipsic.—Seventy-one deaths were registered during the week ended March 5, including 1 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, and 2 from enteric fever. Three suicides were registered.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—						
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Small-pox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Calcutta.....	January 29.....	433, 219	236	9						
Calcutta.....	February 5.....	433, 219	240	10						
Rio Janeiro.....	February 14.....	275, 000	229		4	22		2		
Rio Janeiro.....	February 21.....	275, 000	248		5	14		4		
Paris.....	March 5.....	2, 260, 045	1, 190			2		41	3	44
Havre.....	March 5.....	112, 074	75			1		1		
Rheims.....	March 5.....	97, 903	56			1				3
Bordeaux.....	March 5.....	240, 582	122					3		
Rome.....	January 22.....	364, 511	159			5				2
Leghorn.....	March 6.....	101, 172	69					1	1	
Bristol.....	March 5.....	223, 695	80						2	2
Trieste.....	February 19.....	150, 157	117							4
Munich.....	February 26.....	269, 000	127					1	1	4
Amsterdam.....	February 26.....	370, 969	199				1	1		4
Bremen.....	February 26.....	119, 000	54							2
Stuttgart.....	February 26.....	125, 510	54							3
Stuttgart.....	March 5.....	125, 510	44							
Leipsic.....	March 5.....	170, 000	71					2	1	5
Mannheim.....	February 19.....	65, 000	18							
Mayence.....	February 26.....	65, 701	31							
Laguayra.....	March 5.....	7, 428	6							
Cape Haytien.....	March 5.....	10, 000	5							
Gibraltar.....	February 27.....	23, 631	10							
Curacao.....	March 5.....	25, 000	5							
Toronto.....	March 12.....	120, 000	20							

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