

WEEKLY ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

Abstract }
No. 59. }

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
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Abstract of Sanitary Reports received through the Department of State from foreign countries during the week ended April 14, 1887.

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England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 28 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended March 26 corresponded to an annual death rate of 23.5 per thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 9,245,099. The lowest death rate was recorded in Derby, viz., 16.1, and the highest in Manchester, viz., 35.4 per thousand. One death from small-pox was registered in Portsmouth, 1 in Manchester, 1 in Blackburn, and 2 in Cardiff.

London.—One thousand seven hundred and twenty deaths were registered during the week ended March 26, including 1 from small-pox, 77 from measles, 14 from scarlet fever, 13 from diphtheria, 42 from whooping-cough, 9 from enteric fever, and 9 from diarrhœa and dysentery. There were 509 deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs. Different forms of violence caused 63 deaths. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 21.3 per thousand. In greater London 2,156 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual death rate of 20.8 per thousand of the population. In the outer ring 29 deaths from measles and 10 from diphtheria were registered.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended March 26 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 28.4 per thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Wexford, viz., 17.1, and the highest in Drogheda, viz., 42.3.

Dublin.—Two hundred and twelve deaths were registered during the week ended March 26, including 4 from measles, 7 from scarlet fever, 3 from whooping-cough, 1 from cerebro-spinal fever, and 3 from enteric fever. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 53 deaths. In 35 in-

stances the causes of death were uncertified. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 31.3 per thousand.

Scotland.—The death rate in 8 principal towns during the week ended March 26 was 25.9 per thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 1,299,000. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz., 10.8, and the highest in Aberdeen, viz., 36.8 per thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 646, including 55 from measles, 18 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 31 from whooping-cough, and 14 from diarrhoea.

Germany.—The deaths registered in 52 cities of Germany, having an aggregate population of 6,763,937, during the week ended March 12 corresponded to an annual death rate of 25.5 per thousand. The lowest rate was recorded in Carlsruhe, viz., 14.4, and the highest in Augsburg, viz., 39.4 per thousand. During the week ended March 19 the deaths registered corresponded to an annual rate of 25.2. The lowest rate was recorded in Görlitz, viz., 14.5, and the highest in Augsburg, viz., 41.7 per thousand.

Catania.—Twenty-one cases of cholera and 11 deaths from that disease were registered during the week ended March 19. The consul states that “nearly all who can get away from the city have gone to the slopes of Etna and elsewhere. The city is almost deserted. Business is paralyzed, the poor are suffering, not being able to get work. There is no doubt but there have been more cases and deaths than reported. The people have a terror of the Lazeretto. Hence, when a friend or relative is attacked, often they do not report the case, and the sufferer does not have the advantage of good treatment. * * * Good water is now conducted into the city in closed conduits. The wells have been closed. It is hoped that this may improve the public health.”

Havana.—Five hundred and forty deaths were registered during the month of March, including 8 from yellow fever, 6 from enteric fever, 1 from bilious fever, 3 from pernicious fever, 2 from small-pox, and 6 from diphtheria. Yellow fever caused 4 deaths during the week ended April 7.

Maracaibo.—The United States consul, in his dispatch dated March 7, in relation to the subject of inoculation as a preventive of yellow fever, briefly mentioned in Abstract No. 51, enclosed copies of letters from the Venezuelan consul at Cucuta, Colombia, and from Dr. Bustamente, of the same city, from which it is learned that “Dr. Urricoechea, surgeon of the frontier battalion, inoculated, by way of experiment, and with good results, 5 of his soldiers. Twenty minutes after the operation the temperature gradually ascended to 40° C., accompanied

with all the symptoms of yellow fever. This lasted 40 hours, at the expiration of which had disappeared the fever and all attendant symptoms. This operation was effected in a place called Moras, 3 leagues from Cucuta, and where a body of troops is stationed, who have not come to this city for fear of the fever. At present the inoculated soldiers are here, exposed to the action of the focus of infection. As in Moras, no case of the epidemic has as yet presented itself." Dr. Bustamente, in his letter, states that "as my labors in the field of inoculation as a preventive of yellow fever are only, it may be said, mere experiments, which, although they may satisfy me with a well-founded hope of successful and complete result, cannot be of genuine utility until the best and most efficacious method is decided upon. I am thinking, however, of making an abstract of my observations, together with the method pursued, the results obtained, and everything that may be useful in the premises. For the present I will confine myself to the statement that in more than 40 persons whom I have inoculated, a fever, with many of the characteristic symptoms of yellow fever, has presented itself; this fever, developed by inoculation, varying several tenths of a degree, and in some cases ascending to 41° C., but never presenting the most grave symptoms of yellow fever. The result of my observations permits me to state positively that the fever produced by inoculation is attended with no danger, and it is safe to inoculate, as I have already done, from children of two years of age to the oldest individuals. Many of the persons inoculated have come to this city, and in no case has the yellow fever attacked them, which gives me hope of a final result completely satisfactory. The municipality, assisted by the merchants, sent to Mexico, January 10, a commission composed of 2 physicians, in order to study the inoculation of the fever."

Paris.—One thousand three hundred and fifty-six deaths were registered during the week ended March 26, including 62 from measles, 5 from small-pox, 13 from whooping-cough, 44 from enteric fever, 3 from scarlet fever, and 31 from diphtheria.

Warsaw.—Two hundred and thirty-one deaths were registered during the week ended March 19, including 5 from small-pox.

Trieste.—Ninety-eight deaths were registered during the week ended March 12, including 1 from enteric fever, 1 from scarlet fever, and 2 from diphtheria. Two cases of small-pox were registered, but no deaths from that disease.

Havre.—Sixty-four deaths were registered during the week ended March 26, including 1 from small-pox, 1 from enteric fever, 3 from diphtheria, and 1 homicide.

Palermo.—One hundred and ten deaths were registered during the week ended March 26, including 1 from enteric fever, 4 from scarlet fever, and 8 from diphtheria.

Genoa.—One hundred and twenty-seven deaths were registered during the week ended March 26, including 3 from small-pox and 2 from enteric fever.

Amsterdam.—Two hundred and twenty-eight deaths were registered during the week ended March 26, including 1 from enteric fever and 3 from diphtheria.

Copenhagen.—One hundred and fifteen deaths were registered during the week ended March 22, including 8 from diphtheria.

Toronto.—Thirty deaths were registered during the week ended April 2, including 2 from enteric fever and 2 from diphtheria.

Three Rivers.—Seven deaths were reported during the week ended April 9, including 1 from diphtheria.

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.
Paris	March 26.....	2,260,045	1,356	.....	.....	5	...	44	3	31
Warsaw	March 19.....	431,572	230	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Havre	March 26.....	112,074	64	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Trieste	March 12.....	150,157	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Palermo	March 26.....	250,000	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	8
Genoa.....	March 26.....	179,382	127	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....
Amsterdam	March 26.....	378,690	228	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Copenhagen	March 22.....	289,000	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	8
Toronto	April 2.....	120,000	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Three Rivers.....	April 9.....	10,000	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Leghorn.....	March 27.....	101,172	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pernambuco.....	March 15.....	111,000	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cadiz	March 26.....	65,028	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar.....	March 20.....	23,631	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matamoras.....	April 2.....	12,000	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acapulco.....	March 27.....	4,000	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laguayra.....	March 26.....	7,428	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rotterdam.....	March 26.....	190,521	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Thomas.....	March 18.....	15,000	12
Curaçoa.....	March 26.....	25,000	11
Kingston, Canada.....	April 8.....	15,109

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