

WEEKLY ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. II. { Abstract }
 { No. 77. }

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., August 18, 1887.

Abstract of Sanitary Reports received through the Department of State from foreign countries during the week ended August 18, 1887, and information received through other channels.

(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 July 30 corresponded to an annual rate of 23.2 per thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 9,245,099. The lowest rate was recorded in Huddersfield, viz., 12.7, and the highest in Preston, viz., 30.1 per thousand. Small-pox caused 1 death in Sheffield.

One hundred and twenty-eight thousand four hundred and thirty-six deaths were registered in England and Wales (population, 28,247,151) during the quarter ended June 30, 1887, including 6,144 from measles, 2,986 from whooping-cough, 1,632 from diarrhœa, 1,354 from scarlet fever, 1,066 from fever, 786 from diphtheria, and 47 from small-pox, corresponding to an annual rate of 18.2 per thousand.

London.—Two thousand and seven deaths were registered during the week ended July 30, including 62 from measles, 20 from scarlet fever, 20 from diphtheria, 92 from whooping-cough, 9 from enteric fever, 517 from diarrhœa and dysentery, and 9 from cholera and choleraic diarrhœa. There were 169 deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs. Different forms of violence caused 55 deaths, and 9 suicides were registered. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 24.8 per thousand. In greater London 2,420 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 23.3 per thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" 109 deaths from diarrhœa and 8 from whooping-cough were registered.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 30 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 24.6 per thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Lurgan, viz., 0.0, and the highest in Kilkenny, viz., 59.2 per thousand.

Dublin.—Two hundred and nine deaths were registered during the week ended July 30, including 22 from measles, 3 from whooping-cough,

2 from scarlet fever, 1 from typhus, 2 from enteric fever, 1 from cerebro-spinal fever, and 16 from diarrhœa. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 16 deaths. Five accidental deaths were registered, and in 24 instances the causes of death were uncertified. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 30.9 per thousand.

Two thousand five hundred and twenty-nine deaths were registered in the Dublin registration district (population, 353,082) during the quarter ended July 2, 1887, corresponding to an annual rate of 28.7 per thousand.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 30 corresponded to an annual rate of 19.9 per thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,299,000. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz., 6.5, and the highest in Leith, viz., 28.1 per thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 497, including 4 from measles, 12 from scarlet fever, 4 from fever, 3 from diphtheria, 41 from whooping-cough, and 39 from diarrhœa.

Germany.—The deaths registered in 52 cities of Germany, having an aggregate population of 6,821,222, during the week ended July 23 corresponded to an annual rate of 24.1 per thousand. The lowest rate was recorded in Kassel, viz., 14.2, and the highest in Aachen and München, viz., 38.4.

Nice.—One hundred and eighteen deaths were registered during the first 15 days of July, 1887, including 5 from small-pox.

Palermo.—The United States consul, in his dispatch dated August 1, 1887, states that “during the week just closed only 12 cases and 6 deaths from cholera have been reported in the journals. * * * No public official reports have been made thus far, * * * but it is known that many more cases and deaths have occurred than those reported in the journals, a larger number, indeed, having come under my own observation. In view of the temper and character of the people, the authorities naturally desire to keep the matter quiet as long as possible. A few ‘demonstrations’ have been held and the municipality threatened because of its having temporarily discontinued the free distribution of rice. Upon the occasion of former threatened epidemics in Palermo, Sicily has been practically quarantined and shut out from all other ports of Italy, thus ruining trade for months. This year, however, she is fortunate in having a Palermitan in the cabinet at Rome, * * * to whom she is indebted for perfect freedom to enter Italian ports thus far; after inspection, disinfection, &c.”

Copenhagen.—The United States minister, in his dispatch under date

of July 29, 1887, states that a quarantine order has been issued by the Danish Government July 18, 1887. "According to this order, the provisions of the quarantine law of March 31, 1885, are to be enforced in regard to ships coming from Sicily or Italian continental ports between the Capes St. Maria and Spartivento, and the importation of rags, &c., from these ports is prohibited. The provisions of paragraph 1, section 2, of the quarantine law of July 2, 1880, are to be enforced regarding the following places: Italian continental ports on the coast between Cape Spartivento and the French boundary, Trieste, Tunis, Egyptian ports, Red Sea ports, Fez, Mequinez and Dar el Beida in Morocco, Rio de Janeiro, and Havana. The importation of rags, hides, &c., from the following places is still forbidden: Chili, Sicily, Paraguay and Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, Austrian-Hungarian ports, and Italian continental ports between Cape St. Maria and Cape Spartivento. The importation of rags, &c., is still prohibited from Rio de Janeiro and Havana, and special attention is to be paid to the cleansing, under official inspection, of the effects of travellers brought from these places."

Havana.—The United States sanitary inspector reports that, owing to the prevalence of small-pox in Cuba, he vaccinates all persons leaving the city who have not had small-pox or been protected by vaccination. All passengers and their baggage are carefully inspected before leaving Havana. Forty-five deaths from small-pox and 18 from yellow fever were registered during the week ended August 6, 1887.

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	July 30.....	2,260,045	866			13		22	4	20
Glasgow.....	July 30.....	524,039	184						9	2
Warsaw.....	July 23.....	439,174	241			16				
Calcutta.....	June 25.....	433,219	134	3				1		
Calcutta.....	July 2.....	433,219	160	9						
Amsterdam.....	July 30.....	378,686	137				1	1		
Rome.....	June 18.....	369,214	180			3		3	1	2
Munich.....	July 23.....	269,000	201						4	1
Palermo.....	July 30.....	250,000	117	6				4	8	2
Belfast.....	July 30.....	224,422	96				2			
Genoa.....	July 30.....	179,339	100							1
Leipsic.....	July 30.....	170,000	80							4
Trieste.....	July 23.....	150,157	104			5			9	2
Bremen.....	July 23.....	119,000	42							1
Havre.....	July 30.....	112,074	78			2		11		
Mayence.....	July 23.....	65,701	28				1			
Merida.....	August 2.....	50,000	45	1						
Guayaquil.....	July 21.....	35,000	43			12				
Guayaquil.....	July 23.....	35,000	48			6				
Iquique.....	June 25.....	16,000	12			1				

UNITED STATES.

Cape Charles Quarantine Station, Virginia, (Passed Assistant Surgeon F. M. Urquhart, M.-H. S., in charge.)—The British steamship "Elginshire," from Matanzas, an infected port, arrived August 14, and is now undergoing a quarantine of observation.

Egmont Key, Florida, (refuge station.)—The sanitary inspector (Dr. E. Hebersmth) reports 2 cases of yellow fever among refugees landed August 12; now convalescent.

Key West, Fla.—*Yellow fever.*—The medical officer in charge of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service reports 252 cases and 52 deaths to date.

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