

WEEKLY ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. II. { Abstract }
 { No. 86. }

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., October 21, 1887.

Abstract of Sanitary Reports received through the Department of State from foreign countries during the week ended October 21, 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 October 1 corresponded to an annual rate of 17.5 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 9,244,099. The lowest rate was recorded in Brighton, viz., 12.8, and the highest in Preston, viz., 31.6 a thousand. Small-pox caused 10 deaths in Sheffield and 1 in Bristol.

London.—One thousand two hundred and forty-four deaths were registered during the week ended October 1, including 21 from measles, 38 from scarlet fever, 20 from diphtheria, 34 from whooping-cough, 12 from enteric fever, and 43 from diarrhœa and dysentery. There were 219 deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs. Different forms of violence caused 46 deaths, and 6 suicides were registered. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 15.4 a thousand. In greater London 1,571 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 15.1 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" 11 deaths from diphtheria and 9 from measles were registered.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended October 1 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 24.7 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Lurgan, viz., 0.0, and the highest in Sligo, viz., 43.3 a thousand.

Dublin.—Two hundred and nine deaths were registered during the week ended October 1, including 13 from measles, 3 from whooping-cough, 1 from scarlet fever, 1 from enteric fever, 18 from diarrhœa, and 1 from dysentery. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 22 deaths. Two accidental deaths were registered, and in 34 instances the causes of death were uncertified. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 30.9 a thousand.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended October 1 corresponded to an annual rate of 17.7 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,299,000. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz., 3.2, and the highest in Paisley, viz., 24.8 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 442, including 2 from measles, 12 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 23 from whooping-cough, 11 from fever, and 17 from diarrhoea.

Germany.—The deaths registered in 52 cities of Germany, having an aggregate population of 6,821,222, during the week ended September 24 corresponded to an annual rate of 20.9 a thousand. The lowest rate was recorded in Stuttgart, viz., 10.7, and the highest in Aachen, viz., 30.0.

Nice.—Two hundred and seven deaths were registered during the month of August, 1887, including 13 from small-pox and 5 from enteric fever.

Marseilles.—The United States consul, in his dispatch under date of October 6, 1887, relative to the arrival of the steamer "Alesia," at New York, on the 23d of September, with several cases of cholera on board, and to the American newspaper reports that the disease was brought from Marseilles, states that "the 'Alesia' left this port (Marseilles) on the 30th of August last, in perfect sanitary condition, and without a single passenger of any class on board. All the emigrants and other passengers among whom the cholera broke out during the voyage to New York were taken on board at Naples, where the steamer arrived on the 1st of September. The cholera now at the quarantine station in New York bay is an offshoot from the epidemic which is raging in Sicily, and more or less generally throughout southern Italy."

The consul reports for the month of September, 1887, 8 deaths from sporadic cholera.

Rome.—The United States consul, in his dispatch dated September 26, 1887, relating to the sanitary condition of various portions of Italy, states that "cholera has prevailed in certain parts of Sicily since the early spring. With the beginning of summer the disease appeared at some southern places on the main-land, also in the environs of Naples, and finally in that city early in August. Up to the present time neither the government nor other authorities give any information, statements, or bulletins concerning it, with the exception of in Sicily, from whence the associated press of Italy, under government surveillance, telegraphs daily showings for the chief cities of Sicily. Besides these chief cities—Palermo, Messina, and Catania—I have the best rea-

sons for believing that many scattered cases of cholera are now occurring daily, not only in Sicily, but in many ports and places in the southern and central portions of the main-land, notably south of a line drawn from the Mediterranean opposite Rome across to Ancona, on the Adriatic. The various Mediterranean countries have now in force quarantines against Italy, extending from 5 to 21 days for vessels from any port of Italy whatsoever. The sanitary measures of the Italian Government and local authorities are energetically enforced, and are deserving of every praise.

“During the last four years Italy has suffered so much from cholera and from quarantines, both foreign and domestic, that the present action of the government in withholding information relating to certain parts of the kingdom may be attributed to a desire to carry out the results of experience, and not to any lack of good faith. But at the same time it is true that as regards information relating to the disease on the main-land, no facilities are given for arriving at the truth. * * * There is now a quarantine observation of 2 days for detached soldiers on furloughs coming north of the line of railway between Rome and Ancona. Otherwise there are no restrictions in Italy on commerce or travel by land or sea, except the prohibitory measures against old rags, already reported to the Department. Vessels communicate freely between the infected and non-infected ports of the kingdom. As concerns the United States, besides sailing-vessels, there are at present three separate lines of steamers running between Palermo and Naples and New York. These steamers, as a rule, make the round of the chief ports of Sicily—say Messina, Catania, and Palermo—then proceed to Naples, whence they depart for the United States. In addition to cargo, nearly all carry emigrants or third-class passengers, recruited in Sicily and in southern parts of the main-land.”

Palermo.—The United States consul, in his dispatch dated September 19, 1887, states that “the number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week ended the 18th instant amounted to 48 and 35, respectively, the same being a decrease of 38 cases and 12 deaths compared with the preceding week.”

Under date of September 26, the consul reports that there were 54 cases and 24 deaths from cholera in Palermo during the 7 days ended the 25th instant, the same being an increase of 6 cases and a diminution of 11 deaths compared with the preceding week.

Florence.—The United States consul, in his dispatch dated October 4, 1887, states that “while the authorities do their utmost to keep secret all cases of cholera occurring there, and the health officer con-

tinues to grant clean bills of health to vessels leaving that port, cases of cholera are being daily declared by the municipal doctors."

Athens.—The United States consul, in his dispatch dated September 24, 1887, reports that the Greek Government has issued decrees of quarantine against all arrivals from the following-named ports:

A. A strict quarantine of 11 days on all arrivals from Cagliari, in Sardinia.

B. A quarantine of observation of 5 days on arrivals from other Sardinian ports.

C. A quarantine of observation on arrivals from the eastern coast of the Italian Peninsula, from Manfredonia to the Austro-Hungarian frontier.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—						
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Small-pox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Paris.....	October 1.....	2,260,045	808			6		26	2	15
Glasgow.....	October 1.....	545,678	172					5	4	3
Warsaw.....	September 24.....	439,174	236			32			3	5
Amsterdam.....	October 1.....	378,686	143					2		6
Palermo.....	October 2.....	250,000	108	12			1	3	1	
Belfast.....	October 1.....	224,422	95				2	4	2	
Havana.....	October 6.....	208,000	171		10	56		3		
Genoa.....	October 1.....	179,520	75			7	1			
Leipsic.....	October 1.....	170,000	61							4
Martinique.....	September 24.....	165,000			2					
Trieste.....	September 24.....	150,157	92			3			5	3
Stuttgart.....	October 1.....	125,510	39							3
Toronto.....	October 8.....	120,000	16					1		
Pernambuco.....	September 20.....	111,000	52				2			
Rheims.....	October 1.....	97,903	45					1		
Mayence.....	September 24.....	65,701	25				1		1	
Guayaquil.....	September 29.....	30,000	72			12				

UNITED STATES.

New York Quarantine—Cholera.—The following report, under date of the 19th instant, has been received from Dr. Wm. M. Smith, health officer of the port:

"One case has developed among them since the night of the 7th instant. This case, a child, had been closely isolated, with its grandmother as attendant, for two or three days before the characteristic symptoms appeared. The child and attendant were sent to hospital without exposure of any other person. This child was thus closely quarantined on account of several other members of the family having the disease. The patients, seven in number, now in hospital from the 'Alesia,' are all convalescent."

Tampa, Fla.—Yellow fever.—Deputy Collector Spencer reports under date of October 21, 1887, as follows: "From best data, 150 cases reported, 25 deaths. Two deaths, 5 new cases since report." The construction of a temporary hospital building has been authorized by this Bureau, and acclimated nurses have been employed to aid the local authorities.

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