

# WEEKLY ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,  
Washington, D. C., April 6, 1888.

*Abstract of Sanitary Reports received through the Department of State from foreign countries during the week ended April 6, 1888, 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 March 17 corresponded to an annual rate of 20.3 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 9,398,273. The lowest rate was recorded in Leicester, viz., 12.8, and the highest in Blackburn, viz., 31.6 a thousand. Small-pox caused 18 deaths in Sheffield, 2 in Bristol, 2 in Manchester, and 2 in Huddersfield.

*London.*—One thousand six hundred and four deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 22; scarlet fever, 25; diphtheria, 22; whooping-cough, 92; enteric fever, 10; typhus, 1; diarrhoea and dysentery, 10. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 458 deaths; and different forms of violence, 59. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 19.5 a thousand. In greater London 2,031 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 19.2 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" 30 deaths from whooping-cough, 7 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, and 6 from measles were registered.

*Ireland.*—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended March 17 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 29.4 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Newry, viz., 10.5, and the highest in Londonderry, viz., 46.4 a thousand. In Dublin 196 deaths were registered, including 1 from diphtheria; measles, 5; scarlet fever, 3; typhus, 3; and enteric fever, 4.

*Scotland.*—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended March 17 corresponded to an annual rate of 21.0 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,299,000. The lowest mortality

was recorded in Greenock, viz., 10.1, and the highest in Glasgow, viz., 26.9 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 531, including 9 from measles; diphtheria, 5; scarlet fever, 3; whooping-cough, 16; fever, 5; and diarrhœa, 9. The death rate during the week ended March 10 was 24.2.

*Montevideo.*—Eight hundred and eighteen deaths were registered during the two months ended January 31, 1888, including 40 from small-pox and 20 from enteric and typhus fever.

*Callao.*—The United States consul, in his dispatch dated March 3, 1888, states that “from the last report of Doctor Matto, the medical representative of the Government of Peru in Chili, it would appear that the ravages of the cholera in that republic are nearly concluded. Under date of the 1st instant, Doctor Matto reports by cable: ‘Have returned from the south. Cholera declining. Has disappeared at Concepcion, Angol, Angeles, Chillan, Parral, and San Fernando. Cases still at Loto and Coronel. None at Talcahuano. At La Serena (to the north), Santiago, and Valparaiso, decreasing.’ The condition of the public health at this port and Lima continues to be satisfactory.”

*Santiago de Cuba.*—The sanitary inspector reports for the week ended March 24 one death from small-pox at the military hospital, and several cases of varioloid in the town.

*Havana.*—Three deaths from yellow fever and 14 from small-pox are reported for the week ended March 24, 1888.

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.
Glasgow.....	March 17.....	545,678	272						1	5
Warsaw.....	March 10.....	439,174	201						2	4
Calcutta.....	February 18...	433,219	252	50		4				
Rome.....	February 11...	382,973	242			4		3		1
Copenhagen.....	February 28...	300,000	130						5	7
Copenhagen.....	March 6.....	300,000	135					1	6	4
Munich.....	March 3.....	275,000	154						1	6
Edinburgh.....	March 10.....	262,733	95					1	1	1
Palermo.....	March 17.....	250,000	125				2		3	2
Belfast.....	March 17.....	227,022	137					1	2	1
Genoa.....	March 17.....	179,337	108			6				3
Leipsic.....	March 17.....	170,000	69							7
Trieste.....	March 10.....	154,500	120			1				1
Toronto.....	March 24.....	130,000	38							4
Toronto.....	March 31.....	130,000	18					1		
Bremen.....	March 15.....	122,000	37							
Havre.....	March 10.....	112,074	110			3		2		1
Havre.....	March 17.....	112,074	104			7		1	1	2
Barmen.....	March 17.....	109,000	42							3
Leith.....	March 10.....	74,320	26						1	1
Mayence.....	March 3.....	65,701	36						1	1
Cienfuegos.....	March 19.....	40,573	38			23				
Sagua la Grande.....	March 17.....	15,605	11			6				

## UNITED STATES.

*Ship Island.*—The Secretary of the Treasury has approved the recommendation of the board designated under the act of Congress dated March 5, 1888, that the national quarantine station on Ship Island be removed to North Chandeleur Island, in the Gulf of Mexico.

The medical officer in charge of the United States quarantine station at Ship Island reports that the Norwegian barkentine "Professor Lintner," from Port de France, Martinique, arrived at Pascagoula, Miss., and was sent to the quarantine station at Ship Island on the 30th ultimo, with two cases of small-pox on board. The sick have been removed to hospital, and the crew vaccinated. The vessel has been fumigated and cleansed, and is now undergoing quarantine.

*Louisiana.*—The following resolutions have been adopted by the State board of health:

*Be it resolved by the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, That its secretary be instructed to respectfully request the governor of the State to issue his proclamation of quarantine in accordance with the following recommendations: Such quarantine to go into effect from and after the 20th day of April, 1888, simply for inspection and fumigation—this to remain in force until the 1st day of June, unless changed by direction of this board; from and after that time all vessels subject to quarantine treatment shall be detained for observation, as hereinafter provided:*

All vessels arriving at the several quarantine stations in the State, together with their crews, passengers, and their cargoes, shall be subjected to inspection by the quarantine officers at the said stations.

All vessels, together with their cargoes, crews, passengers, and baggage, arriving at the Mississippi quarantine station from intertropical American and West Indian ports shall be subjected to thorough maritime sanitation, according to the following schedule:

First class.—Vessels arriving from non-infected ports.

Second class.—Vessels arriving from suspected ports.

Third class.—Vessels arriving from ports known to be infected.

Fourth class.—Vessels which, without regard to port of departure, are infected—that is to say, vessels which have yellow fever, cholera, or other contagious or infectious diseases on board at time of arrival, or have had same on voyage.

Vessels of the first class to be subjected to necessary maritime sanitation at the upper quarantine station, without detention of either vessels or persons longer than may be necessary to place such vessels in perfect sanitary condition.

Vessels engaged in the tropical fruit trade and coming from known non-infected localities, and whose sanitary condition and health record are satisfactory, may be allowed to pass the quarantine station after inspection, subject, however, to such sanitary treatment and other measures as the board of health may prescribe.

Vessels of the second and third classes to undergo the same conditions, together with detention for observation for a period of five full days from hour of arrival in quarantine.

Vessels of the fourth class to be remanded to the lower quarantine station, there to undergo sanitation and detention of vessels and persons such length of time as the board of health may order.

The five days' detention, as above provided, shall apply to all ports of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, exception being made in regard to vessels coming from ports south of the equator, whose period of detention shall be three days from time of disinfection.

All vessels arriving from Mediterranean or other ports known or suspected to be infected with cholera, or which may hereafter become infected, shall be subjected to maritime sanitation and such detention as the board of health may determine.

Vessels arriving from the above-named ports and places, and belonging to the second, third, or fourth class, as set forth in the foregoing schedule, shall not be allowed to pass the Rigolets or Atchafalaya quarantine stations, or other state quarantine stations which may hereafter be established, without having undergone a period of detention of forty days and thorough cleansing and disinfection.

*New York.*—The medical officer in charge of the Marine-Hospital Service reports that a seaman sick with small-pox from the steamship "City of Augusta," a vessel plying between New York and Savannah, applied for hospital treatment on the 2d instant, and that he was transferred in the quarantine boat to the detention hospital, East River. The fore-castle of the vessel has been thoroughly fumigated, the old bedding burned, sixteen of the crew have been vaccinated, and precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease on shore.

*San Francisco.*—The secretary of the health department reports, under date of March 27, 1888, that "there have been 21 cases of small-pox here during this month, and 4 deaths. No cases have been reported since the 21st instant."

By order of the Supervising Surgeon-General:

GEO. W. STONER,  
*Surgeon, Marine-Hospital Service.*