

# WEEKLY ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,  
Washington, D. C., March 2, 1888.

*Abstract of Sanitary Reports received through the Department of State from foreign countries during the week ended March 2, 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 February 11 corresponded to an annual rate of 22.2 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 9,398,273. The lowest rate was recorded in Brighton, viz., 15.2, and the highest in Preston, viz., 36.4 a thousand. Small-pox caused 31 deaths in Sheffield, 1 in Bristol, 1 in Leeds, 2 in Oldham, and 1 in Nottingham.

*London.*—One thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight deaths were registered during the week, including 15 from measles; scarlet fever, 36; diphtheria, 40; whooping-cough, 154; enteric fever, 12; and diarrhoea and dysentery, 12. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 504 deaths; different forms of violence, 58; and 4 suicides were registered. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 22.4 a thousand. In greater London 2,361 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 22.3 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" 12 deaths from diphtheria; whooping-cough, 48; and scarlet fever, 6, were registered.

*Ireland.*—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended February 11 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 29.6 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Kilkenny, viz., 8.5, and the highest in Lurgan, viz., 71.8 a thousand. In Dublin 202 deaths were registered, including 1 from measles; whooping-cough, 9; scarlet fever, 6; enteric fever, 2; diarrhoea, 2; and dysentery, 1.

The deaths registered in Ireland during the quarter ended December 31, 1887, corresponded to an annual rate of 17.5 a thousand.

*Scotland.*—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended February 11 corresponded to an annual rate of 22.5 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,299,000. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz., 14.4, and the highest in Aberdeen, viz., 27.5 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 568, including 13 from measles; diphtheria, 8; scarlet fever, 8; whooping-cough, 24; fever, 2; and diarrhœa, 7.

During the quarter ended December 31, 1887, the deaths registered corresponded to an annual rate of 18.8 a thousand of the estimated population.

*Buenos Ayres.*—The United States minister, in his dispatch dated January 12, 1888, states that cholera has appeared at Salta. "In the past three days there have been 20 cases and 7 deaths. The government has sent a number of physicians there with a full supply of medicines. Salta is a city of 40,000 inhabitants, located near the 24th parallel, 10 degrees north of Buenos Ayres, and not far from Bolivia. It is a beautiful place, 3,780 feet above the sea-level, and at times inundated by the Arias and Silleta rivers, which is always followed by malarial fevers. It is regarded very unhealthy generally."

*Callao.*—The United States consul, in his dispatch dated January 25, 1888, states that "the latest cholera reports from Chili show a falling off of the disease at Santiago, and a slight increase at Valparaiso and the southern ports. The most unfavorable statement refers to the appearance of two cases of the epidemic at the city of La Serena, a short distance inland from Coquimbo to the northward of Valparaiso. This is the only indication of a deviation in the course of the disease, which had been proceeding steadily in a southwardly direction. Here the interdiction of all vessels from Chilian ports is still vigorously maintained, and last week a British man-of-war, the 'Hyacinth,' from Arica, was refused admittance, although official interference was resorted to. Steamers arriving from Panama, and touching at Guayaquil, are subject to five days quarantine of observation, owing to the appearance of yellow fever at the last-named port. The public health of Lima and Callao continues to be satisfactory, and no cases of cholera or yellow fever have made their appearance on the Peruvian coast."

*Santiago de Cuba.*—The sanitary inspector reports, for the week ended February 18, 3 cases of yellow fever at the military hospital. In the country there are still some cases of small-pox, but they are of a mild character, and are rapidly getting well. The city, he reports, has

never shown a better sanitary condition than it has done for the last two or three weeks.

*Havana.*—One death from yellow fever and 27 from small-pox are reported for the week ended February 18, 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.
Paris.....	February 11...	2,260,945	1,131			13		9	6	52
Glasgow.....	February 11...	545,678	243						6	3
Warsaw.....	February 4.....	439,174	194			7			1	3
Calcutta.....	January 7.....	433,219	307	19						2
Calcutta.....	January 14.....	433,219	285	32						
Amsterdam.....	February 4.....	389,916	182					2		3
Munich.....	January 28.....	275,000	137					1	2	5
Bristol.....	February 11.....	226,510	77						1	1
Belfast.....	February 11.....	224,422	142					1		1
Genoa.....	February 11.....	179,370	110			8				2
Leipsic.....	February 11.....	170,000	67						3	2
Trieste.....	February 11.....	154,500	128			5		2	1	5
Toronto.....	February 18.....	130,000	25							6
Stuttgart.....	February 11.....	125,510	48						1	2
Bremen.....	February 4.....	122,000	44					1		1
Havre.....	February 11.....	112,074	101			6		1		
Barmen.....	February 11.....	109,000	42				1			
Leghorn.....	February 12.....	101,444	65						1	
Merida.....	February 22.....	48,711	36					1		
Cienfuegos.....	February 13.....	35,464	40			30				
Cienfuegos.....	February 20.....	35,464	56			42				
Guayaquil.....	January 21.....	30,000	69	2		10		25		
Guayaquil.....	January 28.....	30,000	65	3		21		17		
Sagua La Grande.....	February 11.....	15,605	13			4				

## UNITED STATES.

*Vineyard Haven, Mass.*—The captain and some of the crew of small-pox infected vessels recently quarantined at Boston had previously been ashore at Vineyard Haven. A supply of vaccine virus has been furnished the medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service for use at that port.

*Red Wing, Minn.*—The secretary of the State Board of Health, in a communication relative to newspaper reports of "winter cholera," states that there is "no occasion for alarm. There are lots of diarrhoea and cases of cholera-morbus in Minneapolis. A systematic inquiry is now being made, in co-operation with the local board of health."

*San Francisco, Cal.*—*Small-pox epidemic.*—The following are copies of official telegrams relating thereto:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 25, 1888.

Surgeon H. W. SAWTELLE,

*Marine-Hospital Service, San Francisco, Cal.:*

Applications are being received for aid in small-pox epidemic. Call upon board of health and ascertain what is required.

HAMILTON, *Surgeon-General.*

WASHINGTON, *February 25, 1888.*

SECRETARY STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,  
*Sacramento, Cal. :*

Applications are being received for governmental aid in small-pox epidemic. What do you require?

HAMILTON, *Surgeon-General.*

SACRAMENTO, CAL., *February 25, 1888.*

Small-pox is scattered throughout this State. Suppose other States want the frontier guarded to keep it [small-pox] from getting out by rail.

G. G. TYRRELL,  
*Secretary California State Board.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *February 28, 1888.*

San Francisco Board of Health has informed me that no governmental aid is required on account of small-pox epidemic here.

SAWTELLE, *Surgeon, M.-H. S.*

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