

SANITARY AND METEOROLOGICAL NOTES.

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VITAL STATISTICS

For four Weeks ending Saturday, August 13, 1887.

The deaths registered in each of the four weeks in the sixteen principal Town Districts of Ireland, alphabetically arranged, corresponded to the following annual rates per 1,000 :—

Towns	Weeks ending				Towns	Weeks ending			
	July 23.	July 30.	Aug. 6.	Aug. 13.		July 23.	July 30.	Aug. 6.	Aug. 13.
Armagh -	25·8	0·0	0·0	15·5	Limerick -	14·8	22·9	18·9	13·5
Belfast -	26·7	22·3	23·9	19·7	Lisburn -	9·7	14·5	19·3	24·2
Cork -	23·4	22·7	22·7	26·0	Londonderry	16·0	17·8	3·6	14·3
Drogheda	12·7	25·4	25·4	16·9	Lurgan -	5·1	0·0	15·4	15·4
Dublin -	29·5	29·8	29·2	30·7	Newry -	3·5	3·5	10·5	17·6
Dundalk.	13·1	8·7	13·1	13·1	Sligo -	14·4	24·1	0·0	9·6
Galway -	40·3	10·1	13·4	16·8	Waterford -	20·8	27·8	32·4	20·8
Kilkenny	25·4	59·2	12·7	29·6	Wexford -	21·4	12·8	29·9	17·1

In the week ending Saturday, July 23, the mortality in twenty-eight large English towns, including London (in which the rate was 24·5), was equal to an average annual death-rate of 22·2 per 1,000 persons living. In Glasgow the rate was 21·4; and in Edinburgh it was 18·7.

The average annual death-rate represented by the deaths registered during the week in the sixteen principal town districts of Ireland was 25·3 per 1,000 of the population.

The deaths from the principal zymotic diseases in the sixteen districts were equal to an annual rate of 5·0 per 1,000, the rates varying from 0·0 in Limerick, Newry, Drogheda, Wexford, Sligo, Lisburn, and Lurgan, to 10·3 in Armagh—the 5 deaths from all causes registered in the last-named district comprising 2 from diarrhœa. Among the 115 deaths from all causes registered in Belfast are 9 from whooping-cough and 15 from diarrhœa. The 9 deaths in Londonderry comprise 1 from typhus and 1 from diarrhœa. Among the 9 deaths in Waterford are 3 from

whooping-cough. Of the 6 deaths in Kilkenny 1 was caused by scarlatina, and the 3 deaths in Dundalk comprise 1 from the same disease.

In the Dublin Registration District the births registered during the week amounted to 202—93 boys and 109 girls—and the deaths to 202—97 males and 105 females.

The deaths represent an annual rate of mortality of 29·8 in every 1,000 of the estimated population; omitting the deaths of persons admitted into public institutions from localities outside the district, the rate was 29·5 per 1,000.

Fifty-three deaths from zymotic diseases were registered, being 5 over the number for the preceding week and 29 in excess of the average for the 29th week of the last ten years: they comprise 21 from measles (a decline of 7 as compared with the preceding week), 1 from scarlet fever (scarlatina), 3 from whooping-cough, 2 from enteric fever, 18 from diarrhœa, 3 from dysentery, &c.

Forty of the 53 deaths from zymotic diseases occurred amongst children under 5 years of age, including 19 of the deaths from measles and 14 of those from diarrhœa.

Forty cases of measles were admitted to hospital during the week, being 1 over the admissions for the preceding week; 49 measles patients were discharged, 3 died, and 107 remained under treatment on Saturday, being 12 under the number in hospital at the close of the preceding week.

Only 3 cases of scarlatina were admitted to hospital, as compared with 10 admissions in the preceding week; 6 patients were discharged during the week; and 30 remained under treatment on Saturday, being 3 under the number in hospital on Saturday, July 16.

No cases of typhus were admitted, but 8 cases of enteric fever were received, against 1 for the preceding week; 14 cases of enteric fever and 1 of typhus remained under treatment in hospital on Saturday.

Twenty-eight deaths from diseases of the respiratory system were registered, being 9 over the average for the corresponding week of the last ten years, but 7 under the number for the week ended July 16; they comprise 13 from bronchitis and 8 from pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs.

In the week ending Saturday, July 30, the mortality in twenty-eight large English towns, including London (in which the rate was 24·8), was equal to an average annual death-rate of 23·2 per 1,000 persons living. In Glasgow the rate was 18·3; and in Edinburgh it was 19·9.

The average annual death-rate in the sixteen principal town districts of Ireland was 24·6 per 1,000 of the population.

The deaths from the principal zymotic diseases in the sixteen districts were equal to an annual rate of 5·0 per 1,000, the rates varying from 0·0

in Limerick, Galway, Newry, Wexford, Lisburn, Lurgan, and Armagh, to 12·7 in Kilkenny—the 14 deaths from all causes registered in the last-named district comprise 2 from simple continued fever and 1 from diarrhœa. Among the 96 deaths from all causes registered in Belfast are 2 from typhus, 10 from whooping-cough, 2 from simple continued fever, and 10 from diarrhœa; and among the 35 deaths in Cork are 1 from typhus and 2 from diarrhœa. Of the 10 deaths in Londonderry 1 was caused by small-pox; and the 2 deaths in Dundalk comprise 1 from enteric fever.

In the Dublin Registration District the births registered during the week amounted to 180—94 boys and 86 girls—and the deaths to 209—105 males and 104 females.

The deaths represent an annual rate of mortality of 30·9 in every 1,000 of the estimated population; omitting the deaths of persons admitted into public institutions from localities outside the district, the rate was 29·8 per 1,000.

Fifty-six deaths from zymotic diseases were registered, being 3 over the number for the preceding week and 35 in excess of the average for the 30th week of the last ten years; they comprise 22 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever (scarlatina), 1 from typhus, 3 from whooping-cough, 3 from diphtheria, 1 from cerebro-spinal fever, 2 from enteric fever, 16 from diarrhœa, 1 from erysipelas, &c.

Forty-one of the 56 deaths from zymotic diseases occurred amongst children under 5 years of age, including 21 of the deaths from measles and 14 of those from diarrhœa.

Thirty-two cases of measles were admitted to hospital during the week, being 8 under the admissions for the preceding week; 48 measles patients were discharged, 5 died, and 86 remained under treatment on Saturday, being 21 under the number in hospital at the close of the preceding week.

Eight cases of scarlatina were admitted to hospital, as compared with 3 admissions in the preceding week; 7 patients were discharged during the week, 1 died, and 30 remained under treatment on Saturday, being equal to the number in hospital on Saturday, July 23.

Three cases of enteric fever were received into hospital against 8 for the preceding week; 3 patients were discharged, and 14 remained under treatment on Saturday, being equal to the number at the close of the preceding week. No case of typhus was under treatment in hospital at the close of the week.

Sixteen deaths from diseases of the respiratory system were registered, being 4 under the average for the corresponding week of the last ten years, and 12 under the number for the week ended July 23; they comprise 8 from bronchitis and 7 from pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs.

In the week ending Saturday, August 6, the mortality in twenty-eight large English towns, including London (in which the rate was 21·7), was equal to an average annual death-rate of 22·9 per 1,000 persons living. In Glasgow the rate was 16·4; and in Edinburgh it was 17·5.

The annual average death-rate represented by the deaths registered last week in the sixteen principal town districts of Ireland was 24·0 per 1,000 of the population.

The deaths from the principal zymotic diseases in the sixteen districts were equal to an annual rate of 5·5 per 1,000, the rates varying from 0·0 in ten of the districts to 6·7 in Belfast—the 103 deaths from all causes registered in that district comprising 1 from measles, 3 from typhus, 3 from whooping-cough, 1 from enteric fever, and 21 from diarrhœa. Among the 35 deaths in Cork are 1 from typhus, and 3 from diarrhœa.

In the Dublin Registration District the births registered during the week amounted to 191—87 boys and 104 girls—and the deaths to 200—107 males and 93 females.

The deaths represent an annual rate of mortality of 29·5 in every 1,000 of the estimated population; omitting the deaths of persons admitted into public institutions from localities outside the district, the rate was 29·2 per 1,000.

Fifty-seven deaths from zymotic diseases were registered, being 1 over the number for the preceding week, and 31 in excess of the average for the 31st week of the last ten years; they comprise 16 from measles, 4 from scarlet fever (scarlatina), 3 from whooping-cough, 1 from diphtheria, 2 from enteric fever, 28 from diarrhœa, 1 from dysentery, 1 from erysipelas, &c.

Forty-six of the 57 deaths from zymotic diseases occurred amongst children under 5 years of age, including all the deaths from measles and 23 of those from diarrhœa.

Twenty-one cases of measles were admitted to hospital, being 11 under the admissions for the preceding week; 29 measles patients were discharged, 3 died, and 75 remained under treatment on Saturday, being 11 under the number in hospital at the close of the preceding week.

Three cases of scarlatina were admitted to hospital, compared with 8 admissions in the preceding week; 13 patients were discharged, 1 died, and 19 remained under treatment on Saturday, being 11 under the number in hospital on Saturday, July 30.

Six cases of enteric fever were received into hospital, against 3 in the preceding week; 3 patients were discharged, 1 died, and 16 remained under treatment on Saturday, being 2 over the number in hospital at the close of the preceding week.

There were no cases of typhus in hospital at the close of the preceding week, but 5 typhus patients were admitted during this week.

Seventeen deaths from diseases of the respiratory system were registered, being 2 under the average for the corresponding week of the last ten years, but 1 over the number for the week ended July 30; they comprise 6 from bronchitis and 6 from pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs.

In the week ending Saturday, August 13, the mortality in twenty-eight large English towns, including London (in which the rate was 23·3), was equal to an average annual death-rate of 23·7 per 1,000 persons living. In Glasgow the rate was 18·5; and in Edinburgh it was 19·6.

The average annual death-rate in the sixteen principal town districts of Ireland was 24·1 per 1,000 of the population.

The deaths from the principal zymotic diseases in the sixteen districts were equal to an annual rate of 5·8 per 1,000, the rates varying from 0·0 in Londonderry, Galway, Dundalk, Sligo, Lurgan, and Armagh, to 9·7 in Lisburn—the 5 deaths from all causes registered in the last-named district comprise 1 from scarlatina, and 1 from enteric fever. Among the 85 deaths from all causes registered in Belfast, are—1 from scarlatina, 1 from typhus, 3 from whooping-cough, 1 from diphtheria, 1 from simple continued fever, and 16 from diarrhœa. The 40 deaths in Cork comprise 1 from measles, 2 from typhus, and 2 from diarrhœa. Of the 10 deaths in Limerick, 1 resulted from typhus, and 1 from diarrhœa; and of the 7 deaths in Kilkenny, 1 was caused by scarlatina, and 1 by diarrhœa. The 4 deaths in Drogheda comprise 1 from scarlatina.

In the Dublin Registration District the births registered during the week amounted to 163—73 boys and 90 girls—and the deaths to 213—105 males and 108 females.

The deaths represent an annual rate of mortality of 31·5 in every 1,000 of the estimated population; omitting the deaths of persons admitted into public institutions from localities outside the district, the rate was 30·7 per 1,000.

Sixty-two deaths from zymotic diseases were registered, being 5 over the number for the preceding week and 36 in excess of the average for the 32nd week of the last ten years: they comprise 27 from measles (an increase of 11 as compared with the preceding week), 6 from whooping-cough, 2 from enteric fever, 22 from diarrhœa, 1 from dysentery, &c.

Forty-nine of the 62 deaths from zymotic diseases occurred amongst children under 5 years of age, including 25 of the deaths from measles and 15 of those from diarrhœa.

Twenty-two cases of measles were admitted to hospital during the week, being 1 over the admissions for the preceding week: 31 measles patients were discharged, 5 died, and 61 remained under treatment on Saturday, being 14 under the number in hospital at the close of the preceding week.

There were 7 cases of scarlatina admitted to hospital as compared with 3 admissions in the preceding week: 6 patients were discharged and 20 remained under treatment on Saturday, being 1 over the number in hospital on Saturday, August 6.

No cases of typhus were admitted; 5 cases of enteric fever were received against 6 for the preceding week; 17 cases of enteric fever, and 5 of typhus remained under treatment in hospital on Saturday.

Twenty-six deaths from diseases of the respiratory system were registered, being 4 over the average for the corresponding week of the last ten years, and 9 above the number for the week ended August 6: they comprise 16 from bronchitis and 5 from pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs.

VITAL STATISTICS

For four Weeks ending Saturday, September 10, 1887.

The deaths registered in each of the four weeks in the sixteen principal Town Districts of Ireland, alphabetically arranged, corresponded to the following annual rates per 1,000 :—

TOWNS	Weeks ending				TOWNS	Weeks ending			
	Aug. 20	Aug. 27	Sept. 3	Sept. 10		Aug. 20	Aug. 27	Sept. 3	Sept. 10
Armagh -	5·2	5·2	15·5	10·3	Limerick -	17·5	12·1	16·2	16·2
Belfast -	20·7	26·7	21·8	20·4	Lisburn -	19·3	4·8	19·3	14·5
Cork -	18·8	17·5	27·9	26·6	Londonderry	26·7	14·3	12·5	14·3
Drogheda	16·9	21·1	16·9	12·7	Lurgan -	5·1	35·9	10·3	20·5
Dublin -	35·0	28·8	36·8	27·5	Newry -	7·0	17·6	14·0	10·5
Dundalk -	26·2	13·1	4·4	21·8	Sligo -	19·2	14·4	33·7	19·2
Galway -	33·6	20·2	40·3	40·3	Waterford -	25·5	6·9	25·5	41·7
Kilkenny	33·8	12·7	25·4	8·5	Wexford -	42·8	42·8	21·4	21·4

In the week ending Saturday, August 20, the mortality in twenty-eight large English towns, including London (in which the rate was 21·2), was equal to an average annual death-rate of 23·3 per 1,000 persons living. In Glasgow the rate was 19·4; and in Edinburgh it was 16·9.

The average annual death-rate represented by the deaths registered during the week in the sixteen principal town districts of Ireland was 26·7 per 1,000 of the population.

The deaths from the principal zymotic diseases in the sixteen districts

were equal to an annual rate of 7·3 per 1,000, the rates varying from 0·0 in Londonderry, Newry, Drogheda, Sligo, Lurgan, and Armagh, to 17·1 in Wexford—the 10 deaths from all causes registered in the last-named district comprising 1 from typhus, 2 from whooping-cough, and 1 from diarrhœa. Among the 89 deaths from all causes registered in Belfast are 1 from measles, 7 from whooping-cough, 1 from diphtheria, 1 from simple continued fever, 1 from enteric fever, and 12 from diarrhœa; and among the 29 deaths in Cork are 6 from diarrhœa. The 13 deaths in Limerick comprise 2 from measles; and of the 11 deaths in Waterford 3 were from whooping-cough, and 1 from diarrhœa. Of the 10 deaths in Galway 1 was caused by typhus; and 1 of 8 deaths in Kilkenny resulted from scarlatina.

In the Dublin Registration District the births registered during the week amounted to 156—86 boys and 70 girls—and the deaths to 240—130 males and 110 females.

The deaths represent an annual rate of mortality of 35·4 in every 1,000 of the estimated population; omitting the deaths of persons admitted into public institutions from localities outside the district, the rate was 35·0 per 1,000.

Seventy-nine deaths from zymotic diseases were registered, being 17 over the number for the preceding week and 49 in excess of the average for the 33rd week of the last ten years; they consist of 27 from measles, 3 from scarlatina, 5 from whooping-cough, 4 from enteric fever, 37 from diarrhœa, 2 from dysentery, and 1 from erysipelas.

Sixty-five of the 79 deaths from zymotic diseases occurred amongst children under 5 years of age, including 26 of the deaths from measles and 29 of those from diarrhœa.

Nineteen cases of measles were admitted to hospital during the week, being 3 under the admissions for the preceding week; 22 measles patients were discharged, 3 died, and 55 remained under treatment on Saturday, being 6 under the number in hospital at the close of the preceding week.

Fifteen cases of scarlatina were admitted to hospital as compared with 7 admissions in the preceding week; 5 patients were discharged, and 30 remained under treatment on Saturday, being 10 over the number in hospital on Saturday, August 13.

One case of typhus was admitted; 6 cases of enteric fever were received against 5 for the preceding week; 2 were discharged, and 1 died. Twenty cases of enteric fever and 6 of typhus remained under treatment in hospital on Saturday.

Twenty deaths from diseases of the respiratory system were registered, being equal to the average for the corresponding week of the last ten years, but 6 below the number for the week ended August 13; they comprise 12 from bronchitis and 6 from pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs.

In the week ending Saturday, August 27, the mortality in twenty-eight large English towns, including London (in which the rate was 18·5), was equal to an average annual death-rate of 20·8 per 1,000 persons living. In Glasgow the rate was 18·2; and in Edinburgh it was 18·3.

The average annual death-rate in the sixteen principal town districts of Ireland was 24·1 per 1,000 of the population.

The deaths from the principal zymotic diseases in the sixteen districts were equal to an annual rate of 5·3 per 1,000, the rates varying from 0·0 in Londonderry, Waterford, Galway, Kilkenny, Lisburn, Lurgan, and Armagh, to 21·4 in Wexford—the 10 deaths from all causes registered in the last-named district include 5 from diarrhœa, which constitute the mortality from zymotic disease. Among the 115 deaths from all causes registered in Belfast are—1 from measles, 1 from scarlatina, 11 from whooping-cough, 2 from enteric fever, and 11 from diarrhœa. The 27 deaths in Cork include 7 from diarrhœa.

In the Dublin Registration District the births registered during the week amounted to 180—91 boys and 89 girls—and the deaths to 198—97 males and 101 females.

The deaths represent an annual rate of mortality of 29·2 in every 1,000 of the estimated population; omitting the deaths of persons admitted into public institutions from localities outside the district, the rate was 28·8 per 1,000.

Fifty-two deaths from zymotic diseases were registered, being 27 under the number for the preceding week, but 21 in excess of the average for the 34th week of the last ten years. They comprise 13 from measles (a decline of 14 as compared with the preceding week), 26 from diarrhœa, 4 from dysentery, 3 from enteric fever, 1 from whooping-cough, &c.

Thirty-six of the 52 deaths from zymotic diseases occurred amongst children under 5 years of age, including 11 of the deaths from measles and 20 of those from diarrhœa.

Twenty-eight cases of measles were admitted to hospital during the week, being 9 under the admissions for the preceding week; 19 patients were discharged, 1 died, and 63 remained under treatment on Saturday, being 8 over the number in hospital at the close of the preceding week.

There were 5 cases of scarlatina admitted to hospital as compared with 15 admissions in the preceding week; 3 patients were discharged, 1 died, and 31 remained under treatment on Saturday, being 1 over the number in hospital on Saturday, August 20.

Three cases of typhus were admitted, being 2 in excess of the admissions for the previous week; 6 cases of enteric fever were received, being equal to the number for the previous week. Nine cases of typhus and 23 of enteric fever remained under treatment in hospital on Saturday.

Twenty-four deaths from diseases of the respiratory system were registered, being 5 over the average for the corresponding week of the last ten years, and 4 over the number for the week ended August 20. They comprise 18 from bronchitis, 2 from pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs, &c.

In the week ending Saturday, September 3, the mortality in twenty-eight large English towns, including London (in which the rate was 16·6), was equal to an average annual death-rate of 18·9 per 1,000 persons living. In Glasgow the rate was 19·2; and in Edinburgh it was 17·5.

The annual average death-rate represented by the deaths registered last week in the sixteen principal town districts of Ireland was 27·9 per 1,000 of the population.

The deaths from the principal zymotic diseases in the sixteen districts were equal to an annual rate of 5·9 per 1,000, the rates varying from 0·0 in Limerick, Drogheda, Dundalk, Sligo, Lisburn, Lurgan, and Armagh, to 9·5 in Dublin. Among the 94 deaths from all causes registered in Belfast are 10 from diarrhœa, 5 from whooping-cough, 3 from typhus, and 1 from enteric fever. The 43 deaths in Cork comprise 2 from measles, and 4 from diarrhœa. The 7 deaths in Londonderry comprise 1 from small-pox. Among the 11 deaths in Waterford are 1 from typhus, 1 from whooping-cough, and 2 from diarrhœa; and the 5 deaths in Wexford comprise 1 from whooping-cough, and 1 from diarrhœa.

In the Dublin Registration District the births registered during the week amounted to 208—121 boys and 87 girls—and the deaths to 254—116 males and 138 females.

The deaths represent an annual rate of mortality of 37·5 in every 1,000 of the estimated population; omitting the deaths of persons admitted into public institutions from localities outside the district, the rate was 36·8 per 1,000.

Seventy-two deaths from zymotic diseases were registered, being 20 over the number for the preceding week, and 37 over the average for the 35th week of the last ten years. They comprise 23 from measles (an increase of 10 as compared with the number for the preceding week, but 4 under the number for the week ended August 20), 2 from scarlet fever (scarlatina), 1 from typhus, 4 from whooping-cough, 1 from ill-defined fever, 3 from enteric fever, 31 from diarrhœa, &c.

Fifty of the deaths from zymotic diseases, including 18 of the deaths from measles and 25 of those from diarrhœa, occurred among children under 5 years of age.

The number of cases of measles admitted to hospital during the week was 15, being 13 below the admissions for the preceding week, and 22 under the number for the week ended August 20—30 measles patients were discharged during the week, 3 died, and 45 remained under treat-

ment on Saturday, being 18 under the number in hospital at the close of the preceding week.

Eleven cases of scarlatina were admitted, being 6 over the admissions for the preceding week, but 4 under the number for the week ended August 20; 7 patients were discharged during the week, 1 died, and 34 remained under treatment on Saturday, being 3 over the number in hospital on Saturday, August 27.

Eight cases of typhus and 4 of enteric fever were admitted, against 3 cases of the former and 6 of the latter disease admitted during the preceding week; 13 cases of typhus and 23 of enteric fever remained under treatment in hospital on Saturday.

Twenty-seven deaths from diseases of the respiratory system were registered, being 6 in excess of the average for the corresponding week of the last ten years, and 3 over the number for the week ended Saturday, August 27.

In the week ending Saturday, September 10, the mortality in twenty-eight large English towns, including London (in which the rate was 16·7), was equal to an average annual death-rate of 18·8 per 1,000 persons living. In Glasgow the rate was 19·3; and in Edinburgh it was 18·7.

The average annual death-rate in the sixteen principal town districts of Ireland was 23·8 per 1,000 of the population.

The deaths from the principal zymotic diseases in the sixteen districts were equal to an annual rate of 7·1 per 1,000, the rates varying from 0·0 in Kilkenny, Wexford, and Sligo, to 20·8 in Waterford—the 18 deaths from all causes registered in the last-named district comprising 4 from diarrhoea, 1 from typhus, and 2 each from whooping-cough and diphtheria. Among the 88 deaths from all causes registered in Belfast are 16 from diarrhoea, 4 from whooping-cough, and 1 each from scarlatina, simple fever, and enteric fever. The 41 deaths in Cork comprise 1 from measles, 1 from whooping-cough, and 5 from diarrhoea. Among the 8 deaths in Londonderry are—1 from small-pox, 1 from enteric fever, and 1 from diarrhoea. The 12 deaths in Galway comprise 2 from typhus.

In the Dublin Registration District the births registered during the week amounted to 156—81 boys and 75 girls—and the deaths to 189—98 males and 91 females.

The deaths represent an annual rate of mortality of 27·9 in every 1,000 of the estimated population; omitting the deaths of persons admitted into public institutions from localities outside the district, the rate was 27·5 per 1,000.

Seventy-three deaths from zymotic diseases were registered during the week, being 1 over the number for the preceding week, and 36 in excess of the average for the 36th week of the last ten years; they comprise 17 from measles (a decline of 6 as compared with the number for the

preceding week), 4 from scarlet fever (scarlatina), 2 from typhus, 3 from whooping-cough, 5 from enteric fever, 34 from diarrhœa, 2 from dysentery, 3 from erysipelas, &c.

Forty-two of the deaths from zymotic diseases (including 15 of the deaths from measles and 19 of those from diarrhœa) occurred among children under 5 years of age.

Thirteen cases of measles were admitted to hospital, being 2 under the admissions for the preceding week; 22 measles patients were discharged during the week, 3 died, and 33 remained under treatment on Saturday, being 12 under the number in hospital on Saturday, September 3.

Seventeen cases of scarlatina were admitted, against 11 in the preceding week; 3 patients were discharged, 3 died, and 45 remained under treatment on Saturday, being 11 over the number in hospital at the close of the preceding week.

Four cases of typhus and 2 of enteric fever were admitted; in the preceding week 8 cases of the former and 4 of the latter disease were admitted. Thirteen cases of typhus and 24 of enteric fever remained under treatment in hospital on Saturday. A case of small-pox is reported to have been admitted to hospital during this week.

The number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory system registered is 17, being 4 below the average for the corresponding week of the last ten years, and 10 under the number for the week ended September 3; the 17 deaths comprise 7 from bronchitis and 6 from pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs.

METEOROLOGY.

*Abstract of Observations made in the City of Dublin, Lat. 53° 20' N.,
Long. 6° 15' W., for the Month of August, 1887.*

Mean Height of Barometer,	-	-	-	29.973 inches.
Maximal Height of Barometer (on 2nd, at 9 p.m.)				30.382 „
Minimal Height of Barometer (on 30th, at 9 p.m.)	-			29.295 „
Mean Dry-bulb Temperature,	-			59.7°.
Mean Wet-bulb Temperature,	-	-		55.6°.
Mean Dew-point Temperature	-	-		52.1°.
Mean Elastic Force (Tension) of Aqueous Vapour,	-			.391 inch.
Mean Humidity,	-	-	-	76.4 per cent.
Highest Temperature in Shade (on 8th),	-			78.9°.
Lowest Temperature in Shade (on 14th),	-			42.3°.
Lowest Temperature on Grass (Radiation) (on 14th),				38.3°.
Mean Amount of Cloud,	-	-	-	51.8 per cent.
Rainfall (on 16 days),	-	-	-	1.520 inches.
Greatest Daily Rainfall (on 17th),				.350 inch.
General Directions of Wind,	-	-	-	N., S., N.W.

Remarks.

The change towards less settled weather noticed in July continued through August, which proved to be rather cool, very breezy, and showery. At first, indeed, conditions were settled and the weather was dry and warm, but after the 11th rain fell in larger or smaller quantity on 14 days, and high winds from opposite quarters—chiefly from N. or S.—prevailed. In the middle of the month violent electrical disturbances occurred—particularly in England.

In Dublin the mean temperature ($60\cdot3^{\circ}$) was slightly above the average ($59\cdot9^{\circ}$); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were $59\cdot7^{\circ}$. In the twenty-two years ending with 1886, August was coldest in 1881 (M. T. = $57\cdot0^{\circ}$) and warmest in 1871 (M. T. = $62\cdot0^{\circ}$). In 1885, the M. T. was only $57\cdot1^{\circ}$; in the year 1879 (the cold year) it was $57\cdot7^{\circ}$.

The mean height of the barometer was $29\cdot973$ inches, or $0\cdot069$ inch above the average value for August—namely, $29\cdot904$ inches. The mercury marked $30\cdot382$ inches at 9 p.m. of the 2nd, and fell to $29\cdot295$ inches at 9 p.m. of the 30th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, $1\cdot087$ inches—that is, a little less than an inch and one-tenth. The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was $59\cdot7^{\circ}$, or $3\cdot7^{\circ}$ below the value for July, 1887; that calculated by Kaemt's formula—viz., $\text{min.} + (\text{max.} - \text{min.} \times \cdot 41) = \text{Mean Temp.}$ —from the means of the daily maxima and minima was $59\cdot0^{\circ}$, or $0\cdot1^{\circ}$ above the average mean temperature for August, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive ($58\cdot9^{\circ}$). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was $60\cdot3^{\circ}$, compared with a twenty years' average of $59\cdot9^{\circ}$. On the 8th the thermometer in the screen rose to $78\cdot9^{\circ}$ —wind W.; on the 14th the temperature fell to $42\cdot3^{\circ}$ —wind N. The minimum on the grass was $38\cdot3^{\circ}$ on the latter date. The rainfall was $1\cdot520$ inches, distributed over 16 days. The average rainfall for August in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive, was $2\cdot877$ inches, and the average number of rainy days was 15·5. The rainfall, therefore, was again below the average, whereas the rainy days were about equal in number to it. In 1874 the rainfall in August was very large— $4\cdot946$ inches on 18 days—and in 1868, $4\cdot745$ inches fell on only 13 days. On the other hand, in 1884, only $\cdot777$ inch was measured on 8 days.

Solar halos appeared on the 4th, 15th and 16th. Lunar rainbows were seen at intervals on the evening of the 30th. High winds were noted on as many as 9 days, but did not attain the force of a gale on any one occasion. The atmosphere was foggy on the 3rd. Thunder was heard on the 17th; lightning was seen on the 16th, 17th and 19th. Hail fell in heavy showers on the 17th and 19th. Temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on 10 days—or 7 fewer than in July.

During the week ending Saturday, 6th, an anticyclone, or area of high atmospherical pressure, passed slowly eastwards across the British Islands. The winds were at first north-westerly, and the weather was chiefly fine and dry, except in the far North. On Wednesday, the 3rd, the centre of the system lay completely over the United Kingdom, and the weather improved still further, with a rise of temperature as the southerly winds on the western side of the anticyclone spread over the country. On Friday, the 5th, a depression appeared off the N.W. of Ireland, where cloud increased and a heavy rainfall at last set in, amounting to 2 inches at Belmullet. In Dublin the sky looked very unsettled on the morning of the 6th, but only a shower fell, and the evening proved brilliant.

The earlier part of the second week (7th–13th inclusive), was characterised by very fine warm weather, except in the extreme N. and N.W., where showers and squalls prevailed. Towards the close of the period, however, a change took place, and on Friday or Saturday rain was experienced in most parts of the kingdom. At the beginning of the week, the barometer stood high in the S of Ireland and of England, while depressions travelled eastward across Scotland, the North Sea, and Scandinavia. The prevailing winds were therefore W. to N.W., and they blew strongly in the N., lightly in the S. Monday, the 8th, was the hottest day of the summer in Dublin—the thermometer rising to 78·9° in the screen. On this day it rose to 85° in London and at Cambridge. The air also was very dry in Dublin, the relative humidity at 5 10 p.m. was only 30 per cent. On the 9th, the wind veered towards N., and a great reduction of temperature occurred. This culminated on the 14th, when even in Dublin the thermometer in the screen sank to 42·3°. The cold weather was at first unaccompanied by rain, but on Friday and Saturday, the 12th and 13th, showers fell at frequent intervals.

In the course of the week ending Saturday, the 20th, the weather over Western Europe fell into a very unsettled state. Temperature was low for the time of year. Rain fell generally, and in some places heavily, while thunderstorms of unusual severity occurred over England. The thunderstorm depressions of this period passed with their centres across England in an easterly or north-easterly direction. In Ireland, therefore, the wind was chiefly N. or N.E. Heavy thunder and hail showers occurred in Dublin and its vicinity on the 17th and 19th. On the evening of the former day an exceptionally violent thunderstorm passed over London—at Brixton the accompanying rainfall amounted to 2 inches.

During the greater part of the fourth week (21st–27th), fair dry weather prevailed in Great Britain, but in Ireland it was showery or rainy, with warm and squally S. or S.W. winds. Temperature was rather low at the beginning of this period, but afterwards rose steadily. On Thursday and Friday, the 25th and 26th, maxima exceeding 80°

were recorded in many parts of Great Britain. The highest temperature on the 25th in Dublin was 73·7°.

The last few days of the month were unsettled generally, showers and local thunderstorms being reported from all districts. On the 30th and 31st, moderate to fresh gales from S.W. occurred in the Irish Sea, the Bristol and English Channels.

The close of August witnessed the termination of the protracted drought for which the spring and summer of 1887 will long be memorable. From January 1st, up to and including August 31st, rain fell in Dublin to the amount of only 9·455 inches on but 96 days.

PERISCOPE.

ELEPHANTIASIS INDUCED BY POSTURE.

DR. E. D. MAPOTHER, Consulting Surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin, read the following paper in the Section of Pathology at the annual meeting of the British Medical Association held at Dublin, August, 1887:—"A lady, now aged eighty, has had, owing to rheumatic gout, her hips and knees so stiffened in the flexed position, that for the last seven years she has permanently kept the sitting posture. Lying on the back on a bed or on the side in a hammock became unendurable from the tenderness of the vertebral spines and shoulder prominences. The legs being thus constantly dependent, gradually developed every condition of elephantiasis. The left now measures 20½ inches, the right 17, just above the ankle fissure, which is the fittest standard point for measurement. They both show the raspberry surface of the enlarged papillæ, the soddened cuticle, especially between the toes, while in some spots a likeness to the epidermis in ichthyosis appears. A few ulcers keep open, and from them there frequently is lymphorrhœa, and occasionally a discharge of blackish matter. She is quite unable to lift either limb, owing to its weight and the weakness of degenerated muscle. About thrice yearly, but without regular periodicity, shivering, extensive redness over the legs, and hard tender streaks along the lymph vessels towards the saphenic opening have occurred, but there never has been any affection of the lymph glands. It may be noted that blockage of these paths in the ham and in the groin should respectively lead to swelling on the outer and the inner sides of the leg, but this limitation has never been observed even temporarily in the course of the disease. She has always lived with good hygienic surroundings. As factors in the production of the above case, I would rank: 1st. Posture—the lymph had to rise vertically, and the entirely inactive muscles did not compress the vessels which contained it. It therefore exuded, and