

WEEKLY ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., October 12, 1888.

Abstract of Sanitary Reports received through the Department of State from foreign countries during the week ended October 12, 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 September 22 corresponded to an annual rate of 18.0 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 9,398,273. The lowest rate was recorded in Bristol, viz., 11.1, and the highest in Preston, viz., 27.8 a thousand. Small-pox caused 1 death in Hull. Diphtheria caused 2 deaths in Manchester.

London.—One thousand two hundred and ninety-eight deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 32; scarlet fever, 20; diphtheria, 24; whooping-cough, 22; enteric fever, 11; diarrhœa and dysentery, 78; simple cholera and choleraic diarrhœa, 4. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 179 deaths; different forms of violence, 69; and 9 suicides were registered. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 15.8 a thousand. In greater London 1,629 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 15.4 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included diarrhœa, 30; diphtheria, 8; whooping-cough, 7.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended September 22 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 19.2 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz., 4.8, and the highest in Armagh, viz., 46.5 a thousand. In Dublin 125 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 1; diarrhœa, 17; whooping-cough, 1; dysentery, 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week

ended September 22 corresponded to an annual rate of 17.3 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,314,274. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz., 9.8, and the highest in Paisley, viz., 27.0 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 436, including measles, 10; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 6; whooping-cough, 2; fever, 4; and diarrhœa, 29.

Netherlands.—The deaths registered in the principal cities of the Netherlands, having a population of 1,149,778 during the month of July, 1888, corresponded to an annual rate of 19.7 a thousand of the population. The lowest rates was recorded in Leeuwarden, viz., 14.5, and the highest in Hertogenbosch, viz., 25.2. The total number of deaths from all causes was 1,924, including typhus and enteric fever, 12; scarlet fever, 1; measles, 14; whooping-cough, 18; diarrhœa and dysentery, 50.

Calcutta.—Seven hundred and twenty deaths were registered during the month of July, 1888, including cholera, 54; small-pox, 2; fevers, 181; bowel complaints, 54.

Catania, Italy.—Four hundred and thirty-five deaths were registered during the month of July, 1888, including small-pox, 87; typhoid fever, 13; typhus fever, 1; other contagious diseases, 43. The sanitary condition of the city (excepting a few cases of small-pox), was good.

Hobart, Tasmania.—Sixty-one deaths were registered during the month of July, 1888, including 1 from typhoid fever,

Malta and Gozo.—Two hundred and five deaths were registered during the period from the 16th to the 31st August, 1888, including measles, 7; diphtheria, 1; continued fever, 2; and dysentery, 3.

Cardenas, Cuba.—October 5. Good health is reported in town and harbor. Low barometer and rainy weather.

Barbadoes, W. I.—September 22. There is no system of registration. Health of Island good.

Vera Cruz.—The United States consul states, under date of September 27, that "the general health of the place is good. There are no cases of yellow fever here this week. One death from small-pox on the 27th, and no other cases reported.

Bordeaux, France.—Four hundred and fifty-one deaths were registered during the month of August, 1888, including enteric fever 8; and diphtheria and croup 8.

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.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.
Paris	Sept. 22	2,260,945	838			4		13	1	12	7	6
Glasgow	Sept. 22	545,678	194					1	4			1
Warsaw	Sept. 15	444,814	248			7			13	7		
Calcutta	Aug. 25	433,219	165	12		1						
Rome	Aug. 11	300,467	190					4		3		
Edinburgh	Sept. 15	262,733	70					2				
Palermo	Sept. 15	250,000	78						5	1		
Palermo	Sept. 22	250,000	83						1	4		
Belfast	Sept. 22	227,022	87					1				
Genoa	Sept. 22	179,780	68			3	1				1	
Toronto	Sept. 29	130,000	36					1		2		
Stuttgart	Sept. 22	125,510	41							3		
Bremen	Sept. 20	122,000	42									
Havre	Sept. 15	112,074	79					14		1		
Pernambuco	Sept. 4	110,000	87			1		1	3			
Pernambuco	Sept. 11	110,000	83					1	2			
Barmen	Sept. 15	109,000	36					2		1		
Barmen	Sept. 22	109,000	29							1		
Leith	Sept. 15	74,320	22					1				
Cadiz	Sept. 15	65,028	42									
Guayaquil	Sept. 1	35,000	63			1		23				
Guayaquil	Sept. 8	35,000	65		2	9		12				
Vera Cruz	Sept. 27	23,800	19			1						
Gibraltar	Sept. 16	23,631	10							1		
Kingston, Canada	Sept. 28	15,827	79									
Kingston, Canada	Oct. 5	15,827	15									
St. Thomas	Sept. 21	15,000	40									
Cartagena, Colombia	Sept. 8	13,000	8		1							
Cartagena, Colombia	Sept. 15	13,000	14									
Laguayra	Sept. 8	7,428	4									
Laguayra	Sept. 15	7,428	12									
San Juan del Norte	Sept. 10	500										

UNITED STATES.

The following circular, relative to the treatment of foul ships, has been issued :

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,

Washington, D. C., October 5, 1888.

To Medical Officers of the Marine-Hospital Service,

and others whom it may concern :

In order to stimulate ship-masters to aid in securing a clean ocean-going fleet, the following regulation concerning the treatment of foul ships is hereby adopted, and will be observed at all national quarantine stations :

1. When a vessel arrives at any national quarantine station from an infected port, and requires disinfection, she will be subjected to *ordinary disinfection*, as provided in former regulations.

2. When any vessel shall arrive at a national quarantine station in such foul condition as to render her dangerous from a sanitary point of view, and is found to require cleansing and disinfection, having at any

former time within one year been subjected to ordinary disinfection, such vessel will be required to undergo *extraordinary disinfection*, which, in addition to the ordinary measures, will include holy-stoning, scraping, the taking out of rotten wood, a second disinfection, and interior repainting, all of which will be required before granting a certificate of free pratique.

JOHN B. HAMILTON,
Supervising Surgeon-General, M.-H. S.

Approved :

HUGH S. THOMPSON,
Acting Secretary.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Dr. J. Y. Porter, in charge of Government relief measures, telegraphs as follows :

October 4: "New cases to-day, 75; deaths, 1. Total cases reported, 2,970; deaths, 271. Patients, St. Luke's, 19; patients, Sand Hills, 26."

October 5: "Request approval of the following: To suspend any general disinfection until epidemic ceases; have each house where cases have occurred visited as soon as possible, and mattresses, blankets, and woolen material that can in any way serve as fomites stamped with some device to distinguish them, and at close of epidemic destroyed. Parties not able to bear the expense to be reimbursed for the same on fair valuation made by board of appraisers from Citizen's Auxiliary Association. Parties financially able to bear loss to have no reimbursement. Establish a free boiling establishment for linen and cotton goods. The city and board of health will guarantee full authority by ordinance to enter and disinfect houses and premises."

October 5: "New cases to-day, 52; deaths, 6. Total cases reported, 3,022; deaths, 277. Patients, St. Luke's, 26; patients, Sand Hills, 23."

October 6: "New cases to-day, 81; deaths, 5. Total cases reported, 3,103; deaths, 282. Patients, St. Luke's, 23; patients, Sand Hills, 25. Desire to formulate rules for the disinfection of homes and destruction of property. Cannot do so until I get fuller instructions. Will establishment for boiling infected material be authorized?"

October 7: "New cases to-day, 48; deaths, 9. Total cases reported, 3,151; deaths, 291. Patients, St. Luke's, 22; patients, Sand Hills, 25."

October 8: "New cases to-day, 50; deaths, 4. Total cases reported (corrected), 3,208; deaths, 295. Patients, St. Luke's, 21; patients, Sand Hills, 25."

October 9: "New cases to-day, 93; deaths, 4. Total cases reported (corrected), 3,319; deaths, 299. Patients, St. Luke's, 18; patients, Sand Hills, 26."

October 10: "New cases to-day, 63; deaths, 3. Total cases reported, 3,382; deaths, 302. Patients, St. Luke's, 18; patients, Sand Hills, 29."

October 12: "New cases to-day, 66; deaths, 4. Total cases reported, 3,495; deaths, 308. Patients, St. Lukes, 18; patients, Sand Hills, 33."

Camp Perry, Fla.—Surgeon W. H. H. Hutton reported as follows:

October 4: "Morning report. Present—officers, 6; guards, 11; employés, 43. Refugees arrived, 32; discharged, 2; remaining, 168; remaining, unable to leave, 65; total, 293. Fever camp, 5, all convalescent."

October 5: "Morning report. Present—officers, 6; guards, 11; employés, 43. Refugees arrived, 16; discharged, 11; remaining, 173. Destitute furnished transportation, 21 adults and 5 children."

October 6: "Morning report. Present, officers, 6; guards, 11; employés, 43. Refugees arrived, 8; departed, 28; remaining, 156. Fever camp, 5; all well."

October 6: "Received five hundred dollars from Louisville Courier-Journal for distribution among destitute people in camp."

October 7: "Morning report. Present, officers, 6; guards, 11; employés, 42. Refugees arrived, 21; discharged, 4; remaining, 173. Fever camp, 3 convalescent; 2 new cases this morning."

October 8: "Morning report. Present, officers, 6; guards, 11; employés, 42. Refugees discharged, 23; remaining, 150. Fever camp, 5."

October 8: "Just received from Mayor Hewitt check for \$1,500 on account of Brewers' Exchange."

October 9: "Morning report. Present, officers, 6; guards, 11; employés, 42. Befugees arrived, 16; discharged, 17; remaining, 149. Fever camp, 6."

October 12: "Morning report. Present, officers, 5; guards, 11; employés, 42. Refugees arrived, 15; discharged, 35; remaining, 140. Fever camp, 6."

October 13: "Morning report. Present, officers, 5; guards, 11; employés, 42. Refugees arrived, 7; discharged, 21; remaining, 136. Fever camp, 6."

Fernandina, Fla.—Surgeon Ross, U. S. Navy, telegraphed as follows:

October 5: "Report for twenty-four hours ending 6 P. M., new cases, 17; deaths, none; under treatment, 28."

October 5: "Much more sickness here, principally among negroes, than is thought or reported. Howard Association has no more means than necessary for care of sick and needy. Number of latter large and increasing. Many infected houses and much infected bedding here which should be fumigated, disinfected, and some destroyed. Will

you furnish means for fumigation, disinfection, and compensation for articles destroyed, thereby greatly diminishing danger of trouble in future, especially next year."

This request was approved under certain restrictions.

October 8: "For twenty-four hours ending at 6 P. M., new cases, 23; deaths, none."

Surgeon Ross has been authorized to have a small house built on Tiger Island, near the entrance to the harbor, for the accommodation of crews of incoming ships while such ships are being overhauled and loaded in the city.

St. Augustine, Fla.—Dr. J. F. Hartigan, United States Sanitary Inspector, telegraphs as follows:

October 9: "Have been investigating here two days. Place healthy. Palatka to-morrow. Will report on so-called dengue."

Palatka, Fla., October 11.—"Am at Palatka to-day. Place healthy. Leave for Seville to-morrow."

Green Cove Springs, Fla.—The following telegram has been received from Assistant Surgeon William Martin, U. S. Navy:

October 11: "During past two months twelve cases have occurred here and surrounding country, whose history warrants classification mild type yellow fever. One now under treatment convalescent. Typical case found last Sunday three miles in country, now convalescent. No deaths. Suggest employment of Dr. Merrill as sanitary inspector, six barrels of sulphur forwarded immediately, and employment of guards for isolation when necessary. Do not anticipate spread. Sanitary condition very good."

Tampa, Fla.—Sanitary Inspector M. B. Harrison, telegraphs:

October 13: "For week ending October 7, 1888, there were six new cases yellow fever at Palmetto. Total, 66; deaths, 1."

Jackson, Miss.—Dr. Wirt Johnston, Secretary State board of health, telegraphed:

October 4: "Situation unchanged this 6 P. M. Total cases to date, 14; deaths, 5."

October 5: "Situation unchanged this 6 P. M. Total cases to date, 14; deaths 5."

October 6: "Situation unchanged this 6 P. M. Total cases to date, 14; deaths, 5. Will not report again until a change, unless desired."

New York, N. Y.—The following letters have been received:

HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
President's Office, New York, October 3, 1888.

SIR: In reply to your letter of September 27, I have pleasure in sending you the clinical history of the case of the late Prof. Proctor.

I do not think it would be proper for me to express an individual opinion as to whether or not the case was one of yellow fever. I can only say that I was warranted in so considering it by the concurrent opinions on which the action of this Department was based. Among those acquainted with the facts and qualified judgment, I am not aware that any difference of opinion exists as to the nature of Professor Proctor's disease. As bearing upon the subject of your official inquiry I deem it proper to say that Professor Proctor stated that refugees from infected districts had arrived at Oak Lawn before he left. Mr. Geo. Wilson, a neighbor and friend, who brought Mrs. Proctor to New York, denies the correctness of Professor Proctor's statement on this point, concerning which we have no other evidence. The Professor could not remember the names of the railroads over which he traveled from Oak Lawn to this city.

Respectfully,

(Signed):

JAMES C. BAYLES,
President.

Clinical history of the case of Richard A. Proctor.

Richard A. Proctor, aged 53 years, was taken sick, according to his statement, Friday, September 7, 1888, with several slight chills. On this date he was at his home in Oak Lawn, Fla. Saturday, September 8, he started for New York city by railroad, arriving at the Westminster Hotel, Irving Place and Sixteenth street, Monday, September 10. From the initiatory chills until he was seen by Dr. George W. Conant of New York at 8 a. m. Tuesday, September 11, he stated that he "felt mean," and was feverish continually; also that he had vomited several times on Sunday while in sleeping-car en route from Florida. During the evening of Monday, September 10, he was found by one of the porters attached to the Westminster Hotel, asleep on a hall floor. Thinking him intoxicated, the porter roused and accompanied him to his room, placing him on the bed in his clothes, where he remained until the following morning, when he was seen by Dr. Conant at 8 a. m.

Dr. Conant found him in a semi-conscious condition, pulse, 130; temperature, 100½ in mouth. He complained of slight headache, nausea, and uneasy feeling in back. He stated also that he had been subject to attacks of malaria, and believed from experience that he was suffering from such an attack.

At 10 a. m., same day, Dr. Conant notified the Division of Contagious Diseases of the Health Department, and at 11 a. m. Dr. Cyrus Edson, of the Health Department, saw him with Dr. Conant. He was still in semi-conscious condition, but when roused, talked and answered questions rationally. His skin was hot and dry. Temperature, 103; pulse, 136, and weak; respirations, 22.

He complained of nausea, and vomited food and drink given him. His eyes were injected and glistening. Conjunctivæ jaundiced, skin slightly so, facies anxious. Percussion and palpitation showed small liver and normal spleen. No abdominal tenderness, and no ileo-cæcal gurgle. On being requested to do so, he passed about 6 ounces of dark urine, which was found to contain blood, hyaline and granular casts, and about 15 per cent. per volume of albumen.

At 3.15 p. m. same day he was seen by Drs. A. Jacobi and Conant. ~~His mental condition was then better,~~ temperature 101½, pulse 104 and

very weak, threatening syncope. The second sound of the heart was faintly audible over sternum, but could not be heard elsewhere over the chest walls. A specimen of urine passed at this time was examined, and found to contain hyaline casts and $\frac{8}{100}$ per cent. per volume albumen.

At 5 p. m. his temperature, taken by Dr. B. McCann, of health department, who remained with him as nurse, was found to be normal.

At 9 p. m. he was again seen by Doctors Jacobi and Conant. His condition was much improved. Temperature normal, pulse 88, and stronger. He was very talkative; spoke of his family, &c. He complained of acidity of stomach, and said if he could only get rid of it he would feel well.

At 12.45 a. m., September 12, he was removed by Dr. Edson with great care on cot to ambulance, to Willard-Parker Hospital. At time of removal his condition was still better, pulse strong. He protested against being carried, and declared that it was ridiculous to carry him, as he felt perfectly strong and well, and would walk back in the morning. He was accompanied in ambulance by Dr. Edson, and talked freely during the ride.

At the hospital he was placed in a private room, and expressed himself pleased with the change from the hotel. His pulse was then 112, and strong. He passed a comfortable night with Dr. Priest, house physician, and a nurse in attendance.

At 11 a. m., September 12, he was seen by Drs Jacobi, Edson, and Priest. He was comatose, and had been so since 6 a. m. Skin covered with perspiration, slightly more jaundiced than on preceding day, temperature 103½, pulse 136, respiration, 25; some pulmonary oedema; pupils dilated slightly, and responded sluggishly to light. His urine was drawn by means of catheter, and was found to contain a marked trace of albumen. His condition continued same until 7.15 p. m., when he suddenly vomited about a pint of characteristic coffee-grounds matter, and died in three minutes thereafter.

Dr. Priest reported that the last attack of vomiting was projectile, and that a tonic convulsion of the muscles of the face, neck, and upper extremities occurred at the moment of dissolution.

CYRUS EDSON, M. D.,

Chief Inspector, Division of Contagious Diseases.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK,
President's Office, New York, October 9, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with your request of October 5, I have the honor to inclose a copy of the autopsy in the case of Prof. Proctor.

The report giving full details of the examination of the organs has not yet been received.

Respectfully,

(Signed):

J. C. BAYLES,
President.

Report of Necropsy.

NEW YORK, September 16, 1888.

In accordance with your request, an autopsy on the body of Prof. R. A. Proctor was made by us at 2.30 p. m. to-day, at North Brother's Island, and we submit the following preliminary report;

Decomposition was so far advanced that it was impossible to arrive at a definite conclusion as to the cause of death.

The organs presented no evidence whatsoever of pernicious remittent fever, or other form of malarial disease, such as, even in the condition of decomposition presented by the body, would ordinarily be apparent.

The only positive change due to disease which could be made out was in the kidneys, which showed the appearance of old, though not advanced, disease.

The alterations produced in the body by yellow fever are usually of such character as to be nearly or completely obliterated by advanced decomposition.

We are, therefore, only able to say in this connection that there was no other evident cause of death, and nothing which would be incompatible with death from that disease. The final conclusion as to the cause of death must, therefore, in our opinion, be largely based upon the clinical history.

(Signed) :

T. MITCHELL PRUDEN, M. D.,
HERMANN M. BIGGS, M. D.,

Pathologists to the Health Department of New York City.

Hon. JAMES C. BAYLES,

President of the Health Department, New York City.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Small-pox.	Varioloid.	Varicella.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.
New York, N. Y.....	Oct. 6.....	1,538,164	621			1				12	10	15	9	16
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Oct. 6.....	1,016,758	344							13	7	5		3
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Oct. 6.....	805,855	307							5	4	8		5
Chicago, Ill.....	Oct. 6.....	800,000	286							13	6	16		4
Baltimore, Md.....	Oct. 6.....	431,879	158							7		4		5
Boston, Mass.....	Oct. 6.....	415,000	20							10		9	1	
San Francisco, Cal.....	Sept. 28.....	330,000	94							5		1		
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Oct. 6.....	255,139	107							2		1		
New Orleans, La.....	Sept. 29.....	248,000	113							2		6		
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	Oct. 6.....	230,000	82							6	1	4		3
Washington, D. C.....	Sept. 29.....	225,000	92							7		2		4
Washington, D. C.....	Oct. 6.....	225,000	96							4		1		5
Milwaukee, Wis.....	Oct. 6.....	195,000	68								2			
Kansas City, Mo.....	Sept. 29.....	180,000	44							4		1		
Kansas City, Mo.....	Oct. 6.....	180,000	45							8		2		
Rochester, N. Y.....	Oct. 6.....	120,000	39							1		1		
Detroit, Mich.....	Oct. 6.....	116,340	78							4	1	6		1
Richmond, Va.....	Oct. 6.....	100,000	49									5		1
Denver, Colo.....	Oct. 5.....	96,000	37							5		2		
Columbus, Ohio.....	Oct. 6.....	93,000	20							4		2		
Toledo, Ohio.....	Oct. 5.....	80,000	6											
Evansville, Ind.....	Oct. 6.....	53,000	15							1				
Nashville, Tenn.....	Oct. 6.....	65,153	24							1		1		
Fall River, Mass.....	Oct. 6.....	65,000	28							5	1	1		
Charleston, S. C.....	Oct. 6.....	60,145	44							1		1		
Lynn, Mass.....	Oct. 6.....	50,000	17							2				
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	Sept. 29.....	45,000	3											
Portland, Me.....	Oct. 6.....	40,000	14											
Manchester, N. H.....	Sept. 29.....	41,000	14							1		1		
Burlington, Iowa.....	Sept. 26.....	30,166	6											
Davenport, Iowa.....	Oct. 6.....	30,084	8									7		
New Albany, Ind.....	Oct. 6.....	30,000	4											
Altoona, Pa.....	Sept. 29.....	29,546	4											
New Bedford, Mass.....	Oct. 6.....	26,845	16											
Haverhill, Mass.....	Oct. 6.....	25,000	10											
Jackson, Mich.....	Oct. 6.....	22,500	4											
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	Oct. 5.....	22,000	9									1		
Newton, Mass.....	Oct. 6.....	21,105	8											
Newport, R. I.....	Oct. 4.....	20,466	7											
Pensacola, Fla.....	Oct. 6.....	15,000	5											

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