WEEKLY ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. III. Abstract No. 43. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE, Washington, D. C., October 26, 1888.

Abstract of Sanitary Reports received through the Department of State from foreign countries during the week ended October 26, 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 October 6 corresponded to an annual rate of 18.2 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 9,398,273. The lowest rate was recorded in Nottingham, viz., 13.1, and the highest in Manchester, viz., 29.8 a thousand. Smallpox caused 1 death in Preston. Diphtheria caused 5 deaths in Manchester, 2 in Birmingham.

London.—One thousand three hundred and fifty-two deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 39; scarlet fever, 24; diphtheria, 35; whooping-cough, 5; enteric fever, 8; diarrhœa and dysentery, 72; typhus fever, 1. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 229 deaths; different forms of violence, 51; and 8 suicides were registered. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 16.5 a thousand. In greater London 1,680 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 15.9 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included diarrhœa, 23; diphtheria, 6; fever, 7; whooping-cough, 7.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended October 6 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 18.9 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Wexford, viz., 4.3, and the highest in Armagh, viz., 46.5 a thousand. In Dublin 158 deaths were registered, including measles, 2; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 2; diarrhœa, 18; whooping-cough, 7; dysentery, 1; typhus fever, 1.

Bocas del Toro.—The United States consul at Colon in his dispatch dated October 3, 1888, states that Bocas del Toro is altogether free of any epidemics.

Santiago de Cuba.—Thirteen deaths from yellow fever are reported 46 (263) for the month of August, 1888, and 17 for the first 15 days of September. Two thousand three hundred and seventy-seven deaths were registered during the year 1887, including yellow fever, 236, and smallpox, 979.

Cardenas.—Consular sanitary report of October 12, 1888, states: "Good health in town and harbor."

Vera Cruz.—The United States consul in his report for the week ended October 11, 1888, states that the city may be considered fairly healthy, as one death of yellow fever is reported 11th instant, but some of the physicians say it is not yellow fever.

Palermo.—Two deaths from small-pox are reported for the month of September, 1888.

Trapani.—One hundred and ninety-five deaths from small-pox are reported for the month of September, 1888—almost all children not vaccinated.

Guaymas, Mexico.—Consular sanitary report dated September 30, 1888, states: "No particular or epidemical sickness in consular district. Sanitary condition good."

Marseilles, France.—Eight hundred and fifteen deaths were registered during the month of September, 1888, including cholera sporadic, 1; small-pox, 4; enteric fever, 56; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria and croup, 26; and measles, 4. The consul in his report dated October 5, 1888, states that the health of the city is excellent, the average mortality for the month being 3 per diem below the normal rate—an excellent result for September.

Manila, Phillipine Islands.—The United States consul, in his dispatch dated September 12, 1888, states that "the disease which was officially declared to be cholera, and which made its appearance at the village of Taytay, 8 miles northwest of Manila, about the middle of last month, and subsequently seemed to have found a strong foothold in this city, has so far subsided that there is very little apprehension of a serious epidemic.

"Although able and experienced physicians declare unhesitatingly that the disease was Asiatic cholera in its most malignant form, the accuracy of the diagnosis is now quite generally doubted, and this doubt is very materially strengthened by the facts in the case. At no time were the authorities willing to consider the trouble epidemic, and declare the port 'dirty,' and the number of deaths did not increase with that fearful rapidity characteristic of this terrible plague.

"It now appears that just before the sickness broke out at Taytay, a large consignment of rice, which had been stored in a damp place and soured, was sold among the native shops of the village by some speculative Chinamen who had purchased it at very low rates, owing to its damaged condition. As far as is known, all who ate this rice were attacked with what was supposed to be cholera.

"The symptoms attending the first cases were undoubtedly those of ordinary cholera-morbus, but subsequent cases showed the most prominent features of Asiatic cholera. The theory that disease is produced or aggravated by the imagination, finds some support in this case. The masses, native and European, seem to live in mortal terror of cholera, which has made fearful ravages throughout these islands, and the first indication of an outbreak fills every one with fear.

"After the disease at Taytay was pronounced genuine cholera, the daily death rate increased very rapidly, and although the village was rapidly quarantined, the sickness spread to Manila, and within a week between 60 and 70 deaths occurred. As the death rate failed to show the usual rapid increase, the hope gained ground that the physicians might be mistaken, and that what was supposed to be genuine cholera might be an unusually aggravated form of cholera-morbus. At all events, the number of deaths began to decrease a few days ago, and the fear that the terrible plague of 1882 was to be repeated has now quite subsided. The total number of deaths in Manila since the disease appeared here late in August is 186.

"The port is now considered comparatively clean."

Cities.		popula-	from	Deaths from—									
	Week ended. Estimated pop		Total deaths f all causes.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Small-pox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping- cough.	
Paris	Oct. 6	2,260,945	846			2		8	3	24	9	4	
Glasgow	Oct. 6	545,678	181			-		2	, Ŭ	3		1	
Calcutta	Sept. 1	433, 219	168	10				-		Ŭ			
Calcutta	Sept. 8	433, 219	174	8						·····			
Amsterdam	Oct. 6	389, 916	153					1		1			
Munich	Sept. 22	275,000	164					<u> </u>	3	$\hat{2}$			
Belfast	Oct. 6	227,022	70							ī			
Bristol	Sept. 29	226, 510	66						1	$\hat{2}$	1		
Bristol	Oct. 6	226, 510	61						1	-			
Genoa	Oct. 6	179, 797	102				6		1	1	1		
Trieste	Sept. 29	154,500	71			4	U U			-			
Stuttgart	Oct. 6	125, 510	$5\hat{2}$										
Bremen	Sept. 29	122,000	52					1			1		
Havre	Sept. 29	112,074	77			1		7		2	1		
Barmen	Sept. 29	109,000	28			^		1 '		Ĩ	1		
Leghorn	Sept. 30	101,854	40							1 1	l		
Cadiz	Sept. 29	65,028	42								1		
Cadiz	Oct. 6	65,028	45		1			1		1	1		
Carthagena	Sept. 29	13,000											
Vera Cruz	Oct. 11	23,800	18		1			l			1		
Gibraltar	Sept. 30	23,631	- 10		1			1			l		
Kingston, Canada	Oct. 12	17, 300.	8		·· ···						1		
Antigua	Oct. 7	15,847	7										
Aungua	000. 1	10,011	'			1		1			1		

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

UNITED STATES.

Barton, Fla.—Dr. J. F. Hartigan reported, under date of October 20, 1888, as follows:

I arrived at DeLand on the 14th of October, and in compliance with your instructions have the honor to report as follows :

DeLand, the county seat, is situated near the geographical center of Volusia County, on a pine ridge 50 feet above the level of St. John's River, its nearest water-course, and 5 miles distant from the same. It is 25 miles from the ocean. Like many other Florida towns of advantageous situation, its development has been rapid and recent. Two years ago a disastrous fire occurred, which destroyed a majority of the business houses, but within a few months the burnt portion was rebuilt with brick buildings. Orange culture is the principal industry.

The town is about three miles from the main line of the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad, with which it is connected by a branch line. Another road is being constructed to extend to the Blue Springs, Orange City and Atlantic. The spirit of progress has struck this place in other ways. With a population of only 2,000, the town has an electric light company, an ice factory, a model dairy, and the De-Land University, organized under special charter.

Filtered cistern water is mainly used for cooking and drinking purposes; surface wells are also pretty general, but during a drouth many who use them are attacked with dysentery. Mild cases of typhoid are also observed at such times, especially where there is carelessness in depositing slops and garbage. Efforts have been made to furnish the town with artesian water. About five hundred feet have been bored, and water found, but there is not enough pressure to bring it to the surface. Work is at present suspended, but it will soon be resumed with steam-power, when it is thought the necessary supply can be obtained.

The night-soil is carted off a mile from town to a low place, disinfected and dumped, then covered over with sand.

No burial permits are required. The number of deaths from May to October could not be ascertained, but it is safe to say they were below the average. There are two cemeteries—one, 11 miles; the other, 3 miles from town.

Mayor-F. S. Goodrich.

Health Officer-Dr. R. H. Gillen.

Tampa, Fla.—Dr. J. P. Wall, president board of health, in his report dated October 17, 1888, states that "during the week ended to-day I have seen 2 cases of yellow fever-both mild-and 2 have been reported, * * * No new cases since making a total of 4 cases for the week. * * * Sunday, the 14th instant. I do not think that there is much more material here for the fever, and as there are very few refugees to * * * return I hope that the fever is about done. The fever here has been of a remarkably mild type this season, not over 20 cases hav-* * * ing albuminous urine, and only 5 deaths, as already reported. Judging by the coolness of the weather this month, I think that we

will likely have a pretty cool winter as compared with last; and if the fever does not hybernate in some obscure village again where its presence is denied, I think that we will get rid of it."

St. Augustine, Fla.—Dr. B. F. Fox telegraphed as follows, October 18: "I have thoroughly inspected St. Augustine. No yellow fever; no suspicious case. Will wait orders."

Bartow, Fla.—Dr. J. F. Hartigan telegraphs as follows, October 20: "Just arrived here; have investigated Orlando and Kissimmee; both healthy. Will mail report to-morrow."

October 22: "Bartow healthy; will be at Fort Meade Wednesday." Palatka, Fla.—Surgeon W. H. H. Hutton telegraphs as follows:

October 23: "Three cases and 1 death reported at Enterprise, opposite Sanford. Have instructed Carlisle, secretary board of health, to isolate cases. Will send Posey there to-morrow."

Palmetto, Fla.-Dr. M. B. Harrison telegraphs as follows:

October 23: "For 8 days ending 6 p. m. Monday, October 22, there were at Palmetto new cases of yellow fever, 3; deaths, none. Total number cases to date, 79. At Manatee, new cases, 1; deaths, none. Total number cases to date, 41.

Gainesville, Fla.—Assistant Surgeon Martin telegraphs as follows : October 20: "Two new cases (colored)."

October 21: "One new case, D. Silghman (white)."

October 23: "One new case, Doctor N. D. Phillips."

Camp Perry, Fla.—Surgeon W. H. H. Hutton telegraphs as follows:
October 19: "Morning report. Present: Officers, 6; guards, 11; refugees arrived, 7; discharged, 15; remaining, 82; employés, 44. Fever camp, 5. Dr. Posey instructed to fumigate and disinfect Callahan."

October 20: "Morning report. Present: Officers, 6; guards, 11; refugees arrived, 23; employés, 43; discharged, 11; remaining, 94. Fever camp, 6."

October 20: "To-day completes two months at Camp Perry; 810 refugees from infected points have been received; 721 have been discharged; 25 cases of fever developed; 1 death September 9; not a case contracted in camp. Our 60 unacclimated employés, 5 of whom have been two months in fever camp, not a single case of fever of any kind among them. Not a known case of fever reported from the 721 cases discharged and scattered to all parts of the country. In view of these facts, how any sanitarians can consider Camp Perry as an infected place is incomprehensible. Doctors Faget and Posey, of New Orleans, Guitéras, and Geddings give this their emphatic indorsement."

October 21: "Morning report. Present: Officers, 6; guards, 11; em-

ployés, 37; refugees arrived, 15; discharged, 5; remaining, 104. Fever camp, 6."

October 22: "Morning report. Present: Officers, 6; guards, 11; employés, 37; refugees arrived, 7; discharged 6; remaining, 105. Fever camp, 2 sick; 6 convalescent."

October 23: "Morning report. Present: Officers, 6; guards, 11; employés, 35; refugees arrived, 11; discharged, 9; remaining, 107. Fever camp, sick, 2; convalescent, 6."

Cotober 24: "Morning report. Present: Officers, 6; guards, 11; employés, 35; refugees arrived, 32; discharged, 8; remaining, 131. Fever camp, 5; sick, 2; convalescent, 3."

Jacksonville, Fla.-Dr. J. Y. Porter telegraphs as follows:

October 20: "New cases to-day, 50; death, 1; total cases reported, 3,769; deaths, 327. Patients, St. Lukes, 12; patients, Sand Hills, 20. Legal authorities of city and county request the aid of the Government to prevent refugees returning, and by formal resolution this evening relinquished to me, as your agent, all their rights in premises, and ample power to use measures to keep people out. Accordingly I have put on an armed mounted cordon on county roads, and will notify railroad companies. Request confirmation of my action."

October 21: "New cases to-day, 27; deaths, 4; total cases reported, 3,796; deaths, 331. Patients, St. Lukes, 13; Sand Hills, 20."

October 22: "New cases to-day, 43; deaths, 1; total cases reported, 3,839; deaths, 332. Patients, St. Lukes, 10; Sand Hills, 20."

October 23: "New cases to day, 33; death, 1; total cases reported,

3,872; deaths, 333. Patients, St. Lukes, 9; patients, Sand Hills, 17." Fernandina, Fla.—Dr. Ross telegraphs as follows:

October 24: "Report for 24 hours ending 6 p. m: Ten new cases, two white; one death, Victoria Cumlandu (white), aged 10."

Jacksonville, Fla.—Dr. J. Y. Porter telegraphs as follows:

October 24: "New cases, 31; deaths, 4; total cases, 3,903; deaths, 337. Patients, St. Lukes, 10; patients, Sand Hills, 16."

Doctor Wylle in Sanford writes, "Yellow fever in Enterprise, Fla. Eight cases now, 2 deaths lately. Orange county has cordon of 30 men."

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MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.		oula-	rom	Deaths from-											
	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Small-por.	Varioloid.	Varicella.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measleg.	Whooping- couch.	
New York, N. Y	Oct. 20	1,539,908	661				~~~			12	16	18	9	12	
Brooklyn, N. Y	Oct. 13	805,855	284							18	7	8	1	12	
Chicago, Ill	Oct. 20	800,000	233							0	1 .	0	l	°	
Baltimore, Md	Oct. 20	431.879	139							4	1	8		3	
Boston, Mass	Oct. 20	415,000	103							11	î	111		i	
San Francisco, Cal	Oct. 12	300,000	100					•••••		3	l	2			
New Orleans, La	Oct. 13	248,000	122							ĭ		10		-	
Cleveland, Ohio	Oct. 6	227,861	76							-		4			
Louisville, Ky	Oct. 20	200,000	58					•••••		7		2			
Milwaukee, Wis	Qct. 20	195,000	55							2	8	Ĩ	1		
Kansas City, Mo	Oct. 20	180,000								Ĩ		1 î			
Newark, N. J	Oct. 16	174,954	76							6		8			
Rochester, N. Y	Oct. 20	120,000								ĭ		0			
Detroit, Mich	Oct. 20	116, 340	78							4		8		1	
Richmond, Va	Oct. 20	100,000	42		•••••					ī			l	1 1	
Denver, Colo	Oct. 19	96,000			•••••					9	1				
New Haven, Conn	Oct. 20	82,000	51	•••••						1	1	3	1		
Toledo, Ohio	Oct. 19	80,000	8						•••••	î.				[
Nashville, Tenn	Oct. 20	65, 153								i		1	1		
Fall River, Mass	Oct. 20	65,000	22					•••••	•••••	1	1	-	l		
Evansville, Ind	Oct. 20	53,000										1			
Savannah, Ga	Oct. 9	52,827	30									-		1	
Lynn, Mass	Oct. 20	50,000	12									•••••		1	
Manchester, N. H	Oct. 13	41,000	13				•••••					3			
Galveston, Tex	Oct. 12	40,000	15	•••••	•••••										
Mobile, Ala	Oct. 20	40,000	12									•••••			
Portland, Me	Oct. 20	40,000	14							1	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	
Wheeling, W. Va.	Oct. 20	35,000	10						••••••;	1		•••••	•••••	•••••	
East Saginaw, Mich	Oct. 20	33,000	14							-		1	•••••		
Burlington, Iowa	Oct. 17	30,166	6									2	•••••	•••••	
New Albany, Ind	Oct. 20	30,000	4						•••••		•••••	-		•••••	
Altoona, Pa	Oct. 13	29,546			•••••	•••••		•••••	•••••	2				•••••	
New Bedford, Mass	Oct. 20	26,845	17				•••••	•••••	•••••	ĩ	1	1		•••••	
Auburn, N.Y	Oct. 20	26,000	10					•••••	•••••	- 1	-	- 1	•••••	•••••	
Haverhill, Mass	Oct. 20	25,000	8						•••••				•••••	•••••	
Jackson, Mich	Oct. 20	23,000	6			•••••	····· ·		•••••	1	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	
Poughkeepsie, N.Y	Oct. 19	22,000	8		•••••		••••• •		•••••			i	•••••	•••••	
Newton, Mass	Oct. 13	21,105	8		•••••					2		i	•••••	•••••	
Newton, Mass	Oct. 20	21,105	3	•••••	•••••				•••••	Z		-		•••••	
Newport, R. I	Oct. 11	20,466	8	•••••	•••••		•••••		•••••		•••••		•••••	•••••	
Newport, R. I	Oct. 19	20,400	8	••••• •	•••••		····· ·				•••••	•••••		•••••	
Pensacola, Fla	Oct. 20	20,400	6	····· ·		•••••	····· ·		·····		•••••	•••••		•••••	
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By order of the Supervising Surgeon-General.

GEO. PURVIANCE, Surgeon, Marine-Hospital Service.