

WEEKLY ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., November 9, 1888.

Abstract of Sanitary Reports received through the Department of State from foreign countries during the week ended November 9, 1888, and information received through other channels.

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England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 28 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended October 20 corresponded to an annual rate of 21.0 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 9,398,273. The lowest rate was recorded in Leicester, viz., 16.0, and the highest in Blackburn, viz., 29.8 a thousand. Diphtheria caused 6 deaths in Manchester.

London.—One thousand six hundred and forty-one deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 80; scarlet fever, 33; diphtheria, 36; whooping-cough, 12; enteric fever, 19; diarrhœa and dysentery, 42. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 20.0 a thousand. In greater London 2,004 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 18.9 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included diarrhœa, 10; diphtheria, 8; measles, 5; whooping-cough, 5.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended October 20 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 23.3 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Lurgan, viz., 5.1, and the highest in Limerick, viz., 32.4 a thousand. In Dublin 164 deaths were registered, including measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1; diarrhœa, 5; whooping-cough, 6; diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 6; typhus, 1; and dysentery, 2.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended October 20 corresponded to an annual rate of 20.4 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,314,274. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz., 12.6, and the highest in Paisley, viz., 43.8 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 517, including measles, 24; scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria, 8; whooping-cough, 16; fever, 7; and diarrhœa, 27.

Gibraltar.—The secretary of the board of health reports under date of October 13, as follows :

At a meeting of the board of health this day, it was decided that vessels arriving at this port, with pilgrims on board, should be refused admission to pratique.

Catania, Italy.—Three hundred and seventy-five deaths are reported for the month of August, 1888, including small-pox, 120, and enteric fever, 17.

Martinique.—The United States consul in his dispatch dated October 17, 1888, states "that in the fortnight preceding this date there have been 11 cases of small-pox, and 4 deaths from the same disease.

"Some sporadic cases of yellow fever have manifested themselves here, but I can not give reliable particulars as the Government seems reluctant to furnish any information on the subject."

In a dispatch of same date the consul states that "in the *Moniteur* it is officially announced that a quarantine of twenty-three days, time of voyage included, has been imposed by Martinique against Florida."

Callao.—United States consular report for week ended October 6, states : "Measles still epidemic; mortality amongst children."

Demerara.—The United States consul in his report dated September 30, states that "there have been no infectious or contagious diseases reported within this consular district during the past month."

San Juan, P. R.—The United States consul reports as follows :

Week ended October 6, yellow fever 2 cases; week ended October 13, yellow fever 1 case; week ended October 19, yellow fever 1 case.

"At Ponce there has been a good deal of small-pox—not officially reported."

Havana.—Four hundred and sixty-eight deaths were registered during the month of October, 1888, including yellow fever, 48; enteric fever, 9; pernicious fever, 19.

Eighteen of the deaths from yellow fever occurred in the military hospital.

The sanitary inspector, Dr. D. M. Burgess, states that—

Two or three American vessels have had the misfortune, after entering the port and anchoring in the bay, to become surrounded by infected vessels, fresh in their pollution after discharging at infected wharves for many days, and have consequently been invaded by yellow fever. Conspicuously the ship "Portland Lloyds" and bark "Nereid."

Small-pox, which for over 15 months reigned here in an active epidemic form, seems to have nearly or quite disappeared for the present, from Havana, its suburbs, and the province of that name, as there has not been a death from it for the last 50 days or more; however, in some of the outlying towns, as Matanzas, Guines, and Manzanillo it still exists.

The weather still continues hot and no decided "norther" has refreshed us as yet this season.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Small-pox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whoop- ing- cough.
Glasgow	Oct. 20.....	545,678	215					5	6	3		
Warsaw	Oct. 13.....	444,814	259			8			15	10		
Calcutta	Sept. 15.....	433,219	174	7		2				3		
Amsterdam	Oct. 20.....	389,916	143					3		3		
Rome.....	Sept. 1.....	300,467	139					3		1		
Rome.....	Sept. 8.....	300,467	149					8		1		
Munich.....	Oct. 6.....	275,000	168						1	4		
Munich.....	Oct. 13.....	275,000	154					1	3	4		
Belfast	Oct. 20.....	227,022	97				2	4	2			
Bristol	Oct. 20.....	226,510	82					1				
Trieste	Oct. 13.....	154,500	62			7				3		
Toronto	Oct. 27.....	130,000	28						1	2		
Stuttgart	Oct. 20.....	125,510	34						1	1		
Bremen	Oct. 13.....	122,000	40						1		1	
Havre	Oct. 13.....	112,074	80			2	14		1			
Mayence	Oct. 13.....	65,802	27						2			
Curacao	Oct. 13.....	25,000	5									
Vera Cruz	Oct. 25.....	23,800	24			2						
Gibraltar	Oct. 14.....	23,631	13									

UNITED STATES.

San Francisco, Cal.—The secretary of the board of health reports eight cases of small-pox for the week ended October 26, 1888. Six of these cases were discovered in the city and county hospital. The patients were immediately removed to the small-pox hospital, and the ward vacated and fumigated, and the inmates vaccinated.

Tampa, Fla.—Dr. J. P. Wall, president board of health, reported under date of October 31, 1888, as follows: "For the week ending to-day there have been about 12 new cases of the fever, generally of a mild type. Seven of these cases I have seen, and the other 5 I know of from hearsay, but have little doubt of their character. No deaths. The patient with the parotid abscess is recovering, though not able to leave bed yet, four weeks from beginning of illness.

"Plant City continues free from fever, though the cordon had better be continued for a while longer. No yellow fever in the county outside of Tampa."

Uptonville, Ga.—Surgeon W. H. H. Hutton reported under date of October 27 as follows:

I telegraphed you this morning relative to a case of fever at Uptonville, Ga. This place is 12 miles north on the S. F. & W. R. R.

On one of my trips from Waycross to Camp Perry, just previous to assuming charge, about September 5th or 6th, I found Mr. Upton on the train bound for Jacksonville, and ascertained that he had been into and out of Jacksonville several times.

I called the attention of the conductor that he was prohibited from bringing passengers from Jacksonville. The conductor said Upton had

a special pass. I told him to take Upton to Jacksonville, and if he allowed any more passengers on his train from Jacksonville I would report him; I then saw Upton, who said his business required him to go to Jacksonville; he cared nothing for yellow fever, &c., whereupon I told him to go on to Jacksonville, and if found on the road again he would be arrested. He said he would go out to Baldwin.

Nothing more was heard of him till the 24th, when, as I was on my way from Palatka to Camp, and by missing connection was obliged to go to Waycross and return, I heard that Upton was sick at Uptonville. That evening I sent Doctors Guiteras and Posey on the Government train to see him.

They found Upton had returned to Uptonville from Baldwin in a buggy on the 22d. He had no fever. Next morning they again visited him, and while he had no fever, he presented every indication of convalescence from yellow fever, and as a precaution against the spread of the disease brought him to Camp, where the diagnosis was confirmed. This morning Doctor Guiteras again went to Uptonville, and found Mr. Simmons, who lives about 60 feet from Mr. Upton, sick, and brought him to Camp also. Both Mr. Upton's and Simmons's houses have been fumigated; trains are not allowed to stop at that point, and every precaution will be taken to control the disease.

If any further developments take place I will depopulate the place and bring such as can not do otherwise to Camp; which we did with Callahan, which measures have so far aborted the disease at that point.

Punta Gorda, Fla.—Dr. J. F. Hartigan, Sanitary Inspector, reported under date of October 31, as follows:

Punta Gorda, De Soto County, the terminus of Florida Southern Railway, is 250 miles south of Jacksonville. It is situated on a projection of land at the junction of Charlotte Harbor Bay with Peace River, and was incorporated December 3, 1887. As laid out on the map, it is four miles square, the soil is a sandy loam, population, 200: Fishing main industry. The town gradually slopes from the bay, rising about 8 feet in a mile; where necessary ditching is resorted to for drainage.

There is no history of dengue or yellow fever; malarial fever is sometimes seen, but it is easily amenable to treatment. Ordinances exist against nuisances of all kinds, and although a small community, rigid quarantine has been maintained all summer.

The sentiment of the citizens of the place, on account of its exposed situation, is that a quarantine station be established at Boca Grande Pass, and at Punta Rossa; also that there should be a general patrol of the coast for the purpose of protecting them against the introduction of yellow fever, and to prevent smuggling. All boats coming up the bay, they suggest, should be quarantined the usual time, and be provided with a certificate of health from the proper officer. This would create a feeling of security, and tend to invite business and population at this desirable health resort, and important situation.

Cistern water is the principal supply. A small number of the inhabitants use surface wells. An artesian well with sulphur taste and odor, belongs to the hotel; its depth is about 400 feet. The sewer-pipe connected however, is not of the best construction, nor is it carried out sufficiently into the bay to insure against evil consequences.

The water-closets of the town are constructed generally as follows: Under the opening the closet is supplied with a tray lined with tin or

zinc raised from the ground, and having perforations for the urine to pass into the sand below; letting the urine escape in this way, it is claimed, renders the odor less unpleasant. According to an ordinance the solid matter is required to be removed outside the corporate limits every four days, and in a large measure it is converted into a fertilizer. There is no cemetery.

Mayor, W. H. Simmons; physician, Dr. W. H. Burland.

Port Huron, Mich.—Dr. Farnum telegraphs as follows:

November 3, 1888: "I have made investigation of small-pox in Sarnia, Canada; 3 cases; perfectly isolated; strict quarantine. No danger of contagion."

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

November 1.—"New cases, 56; deaths, 2; total cases, 4,210; deaths, 356. Patients, St. Luke's, 11; Sand Hills, 4."

November 2: "New cases, 28; deaths, 3; total cases reported, 4,238; deaths, 359. Patients, St. Luke's, 9; Sand Hills, 2."

November 3: "New cases, 25; deaths, 2; total cases, 4,263; deaths, 361. Patients, St. Luke's, 9; Sand Hills, 2."

November 4: "New cases, 11; deaths, 3; total cases, 4,274; deaths, 364. Patients, St. Luke's, 10; Sand Hills, 2."

November 5: "New cases, 39; deaths, 2; total cases, 4,313; deaths, 366. Patients, St. Luke's, 12; Sand Hills, 2."

November 6: "New cases, 42; deaths, 1; total cases, 4,355; deaths 367. Patients, St. Luke's, 10; Sand Hills, 2."

November 7: "New cases, 34; deaths, 3; total cases, 4,389; deaths, 370. Patients, St. Luke's, 12; Sand Hills, 2."

November 8: "New cases, 25; deaths, 3; total cases, 4,414; deaths, 373. Patients, St. Luke's, 14; Sand Hills, 2."

November 9: "New cases, 20; deaths, 6; total cases, 4,434; deaths, 379. Patients, St. Luke's, 14; Sand Hills, 2."

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

November 2: "Morning report. Present: Officers, 4; guards, 11; employés, 40; refugees arrived, 3; discharged, 11; died, 1; remaining, 124."

November 3: "Morning report. Present: Officers, 4; guards, 11, employés, 39; refugees arrived, 2; discharged, 9; remaining, 117. Fever camp, 4."

November 4: "Morning report. Present: Officers, 4; guards, 11; employés, 39; refugees arrived, 12; discharged, 8; remaining, 121. Fever camp, 4—3 convalescent and 1 critical."

November 5: "Morning report. Present: Officers, 5; guards, 11; employés, 33; refugees arrived, 1; discharged, 37; remaining, 85. Fever camp, 3."

November 6: "Morning report. Present: Officers, 5; guards, 11; employés, 32; refugees arrived, 12; discharged, 11; died, 1; remaining, 85. Mrs. Simmons, from Uptonville, died. Fever camp, none. Conductor Hubbard has the fever this morning."

November 7: "Morning report. Present: Officers, 5; guards, 11; employés, 31; refugees arrived, 7; discharged, 26; remaining, 66. Fever camp, 1—Hubbard, who is doing well."

November 8: "Morning report. Present: Officers, 5; guards, 11; employés, 30; refugees arrived, 10; discharged, 2; remaining, 74. Fever camp, 1."

Gainesville, Fla.—Assistant Surgeon Martin telegraphs as follows:

November 2: "Three colored and one white. New cases."

November 3: "One death, J. M. Graham, should have been included in yesterday's report."

November 4: Three new cases, colored."

November 5: "Six new cases, two colored and four whites. Sixteen colored and seven whites under treatment."

November 6: "Two new cases, one death."

November 7: "Two new cases, colored."

November 8: "Three white and three colored, new cases."

November 9: "One new case, one death."

Enterprise, Fla.—Dr. J. F. Hartigan, telegraphs as follows:

November 2: "Two new cases. All others doing well. Disease apparently under control."

November 3: "No new cases. All others convalescing and well. Made two autopsies."

Live Oak, Fla.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Urquhart telegraphs as follows:

November 1: "Doctor Hankins reports two suspicious cases this morning."

November 2: "Doctor Hankins reports 4 cases here."

Assistant Surgeon Geddings telegraphs as follows:

November 6: "Arrived here to-day. Total number cases to date, 7; 1 death; 1 case under treatment, very sick. Town almost depopulated and in bad sanitary condition."

November 8: "No new cases. Last case eight days old, and progressing favorably. Am having town cleaned and disinfected."

Palmetto, Fla.—M. B. Harrison telegraphs as follows:

November 6: "For week ending 5 p. m., Monday, November 5, at Palmetto Fla., there were two new cases of yellow fever; deaths, 1. Total number cases to date, 84; total number deaths to date, 9."

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.	Nov. 3.	1,541,652	630							6	21	39	7	8
Philadelphia, Pa.	Oct. 27.	1,016,758	336							11	8	7		
Chicago, Ill.	Nov. 3.	800,000	231							12	6	21	2	
St. Louis, Mo.	Oct. 30.	440,000	150							3	1	7		1
Baltimore, Md.	Nov. 3.	431,879	152							4		5		2
Boston, Mass.	Nov. 3.	415,000	182							8		7		
San Francisco, Cal.	Oct. 26.	330,000	107							1	1	2		
New Orleans, La.	Oct. 27.	248,000	140									10		
Detroit, Mich.	Oct. 27.	220,000	62						4		1	2		1
Louisville, Ky.	Nov. 3.	200,000	44							3				
Milwaukee, Wis.	Nov. 3.	195,000	37									1		
Kansas City, Mo.	Nov. 3.	180,000	35							4		2		
Minneapolis, Minn.	Oct. 27.	180,000	47							9	1	6		
St. Paul, Minn.	Oct. 27.	175,000	47							6		6		
Newark, N. J.	Oct. 30.	174,954	80							4		10		1
Rochester, N. Y.	Nov. 3.	120,000	30							1		1		
Richmond, Va.	Oct. 29.	100,000	36							3				
Denver, Colo.	Nov. 2.	96,000	39							6	1			
Columbus, Ohio.	Nov. 3.	93,000	26							2		1		
Toledo, Ohio.	Nov. 2.	80,000	17							1				
Nashville, Tenn.	Nov. 3.	65,153	19							1				
Fall River, Mass.	Nov. 3.	65,000	27								1		1	
Charleston, S. C.	Oct. 27.	60,145	35							1		1	1	
Evansville, Ind.	Nov. 3.	53,000	7							2				
Manchester, N. H.	Oct. 27.	41,000	17									1		
Galveston, Tex.	Oct. 26.	40,000	12											
Mobile, Ala.	Nov. 3.	40,000	14											
Portland, Me.	Nov. 3.	40,000	11											
East Saginaw, Mich.	Nov. 3.	33,000	4											
Burlington, Iowa.	Oct. 31.	30,166	4											
Davenport, Iowa.	Oct. 27.	30,084	9									5		
New Albany, Ind.	Nov. 3.	30,000	5											
Altoona, Pa.	Oct. 27.	29,546	4									1		
New Bedford, Mass.	Nov. 3.	26,845	9									2		
Haverhill, Mass.	Nov. 3.	25,009	6											
Jackson, Mich.	Nov. 3.	22,500	2											
Newton, Mass.	Nov. 3.	21,105	7							2				
Newport, R. I.	Nov. 1.	20,466	1											

By order of the Supervising Surgeon-General.

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