

# WEEKLY ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. III. { Abstract }  
          { No. 48. }

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,  
Washington, D. C., November 30, 1888.

*Abstract of Sanitary Reports received through the Department of State from foreign countries during the week ended November 30, 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 November 10 corresponded to an annual rate of 19.0 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 9,398,273. The lowest rate was recorded in Nottingham, viz., 12.2, and the highest in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, viz., 25.6 a thousand. Diphtheria caused 2 deaths in Liverpool and 6 in Salford. Small-pox caused 1 death in Hull and 1 in Preston.

*London.*—One thousand five hundred and twenty deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 109; scarlet fever, 18; diphtheria, 34; whooping-cough, 15; enteric fever, 14; diarrhœa and dysentery, 18. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 18.5 a thousand. In greater London 1,896 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.9 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included diarrhœa, 11; measles, 9; whooping-cough, 6; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 6.

*Ireland.*—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended November 10 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 19.0 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Wexford, viz., 4.3, and the highest in Lurgan, viz., 35.9 a thousand. In Dublin 186 deaths were registered, including measles, 3; diarrhœa, 2; whooping-cough, 4; enteric fever, 9; dysentery, 1, and diphtheria, 1.

*Scotland.*—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended November 10 corresponded to an annual rate of 19.1 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,314,274. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz., 11.2, and the highest in Paisley, viz., 36.3 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 484, including measles, 27; scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 8; whooping-cough, 9; fever, 8, and diarrhœa, 9.

*Bahia.*—The United States consul in his dispatch dated October 30, 1888, states that “the sanitary condition of this city and the adjacent country is good, and without any suspicion of plague, cholera or contagious distemper whatever.”

*Trapani, Italy.*—The United States consular agent reports 332 deaths from small-pox for the month of October, 1888, “almost all children, not vaccinated.”

*Havana, Cuba.*—Five deaths from yellow fever are reported for the week ended November 16, 1888.

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.	Whooping- cough.
Rio de Janeiro .....	Oct. 31 .....		226		6	3		4		1		
Munich .....	Oct. 27 .....	275,000	154						2	5		
Trieste .....	Oct. 20 .....	154,500	65			5				4		
Toronto .....	Nov. 17 .....	130,000	16									
Stuttgart .....	Nov. 3 .....	125,510	38							1		
Bremen .....	Oct. 27 .....	122,000	30					1			1	
Havre .....	Nov. 3 .....	112,074	58					9		1		
Pernambuco .....	Oct. 16 .....	110,000	83					1	2			
Pernambuco .....	Oct. 23 .....	110,000	67				1	1	1			
Pernambuco .....	Oct. 30 .....	110,000	69					1	2	1		
Barmen .....	Nov. 3 .....	109,000	26								2	
Merida .....	Nov. 12 .....	48,121	37									
St. Thomas .....	Nov. 2 .....	15,000	4									

*New York, N. Y.*—Dr. Wm. M. Smith, health officer, telegraphs as follows:

United States steamer Boston arrived at this quarantine this morning from Greytown, Port Royal, Jamaica, and Port au Prince; last-named port 16th instant. Passed Assistant Surgeon Lumsden reports four deaths from yellow fever during passage and one case convalescent. Three sick on arrival, including surgeon of Boston.

HEALTH OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK,  
*Quarantine, S. I., November 24, 1888.*

DEAR DOCTOR: I beg leave to report that the United States steamship Boston, Commander Ramsey, arrived at this port this morning from Port au Prince, Hayti, with 356 officers and men, and Surgeon Simon, Frank Thomas and Chas. Mitchell, seamen, sick on board. John J. Kelly, apprentice, died November 20; F. J. Thrapp, apprentice, died on the same day; John Ulzimeir, marine, died November 21, and John Retzel, marine, died the 22d instant.

The history of those who died, as also of Albert Lassiter, seaman, who is convalescent, afford conclusive evidence that they were cases of yellow fever.

Frank Thomas and Charles Mitchell are now suffering with that disease, and Surgeon Simon from a complication of diseases, of which

congestion of the kidneys is the chief. There is little prospect of the surgeon's recovery.

The Boston arrived at Port au Prince November 4th and sailed for this port November 16th. The diseases undoubtedly originated from exposure at Port au Prince, in what manner and under what circumstances it is difficult to determine, as Commander Ramsey seems to have employed every necessary precaution against exposure to infection of yellow fever or other diseases peculiar to the climate of the tropics.

Very respectfully,

WM. M. SMITH,  
*Health Officer.*

J. B. HAMILTON, M. D.,  
*Surgeon-General.*

*Buffalo, N. Y.*—November 24, 1888, P. A. Surgeon W. A. Wheeler reports as follows:

A seaman from the steamer W. H. Gratwick yesterday presented himself at this office for treatment. He was suffering from varioloid. Notice was at once sent to the health authorities, and they removed him to the city pest-house. This office was fumigated, also the steamer Gratwick and the carriage in which the man was removed.

*St. Louis, Mo.*—Four cases small-pox are reported for the week ended November 17.

*Tampa, Fla.*—November 21, 1888: Dr. J. P. Wall, president board of health, writes as follows:

SIR: It affords me much gratification to be able to report that no new cases of yellow fever have occurred for the week ending to-day. In fact, there have been no new cases since the 12th instant, and no deaths. There are 4 cases not yet fully recovered under treatment—3 of these were taken sick as early as the 6th of November, the more recent one on the 12th instant. This latter is my patient, and still has albuminous urine with icteric conjunctivæ, not much yellowness of skin. I saw all the local physicians to-day and made personal inquiries as to new cases, none having been reported.

I am endeavoring to get the regulations of the local quarantines along the railroad between here and Jacksonville so modified as to permit through travel and traffic from south Florida to New York and other northern points. I am still trying to keep the unacclimated out of Tampa, and consequently am only desirous of getting through travel and traffic re-established. In the event I succeed with the local quarantines I hope that you will allow passengers from south Florida to pass Camp Perry without detention.

There seems to be some sickness about Braidentown, on the Manatee River, but Doctor Harrison informs me that he is not allowed to go there to see about it, the community being hostile to the idea of its being pronounced yellow fever. Last winter it only hibernated at those places where its true character was not recognized, or, if recognized, denied.

*Fernandina, Fla.*.—The following is a copy of a communication signed by forty-nine citizens of Fernandina :

FERNANDINA, FLA., *November 18, 1888.*

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, the citizens of Fernandina, are convinced from personal observation that, at the present time, there is not nor has not been for thirty days any yellow fever existing here, and that our city is suffering serious injury by the reports being published daily in the *Savannah Morning News*. If you will so modify the quarantine regulations, now in force, as to allow those who had the prevailing fever, "and who went away to recuperate" to return, and that vessels can come here to load, business will revive; the F. R. & N. Railroad is anxious to bring in all freight, not only for sail vessels, but for the steamships; our city will again assume her place in the markets of the country, and after a full and complete fumigation by the Government, we can all, with perfect safety, have our wives and families return. In making this appeal we are not governed by any but the broadest motives for our general welfare, and feel sure you will do all in your power to assist us.

To the BOARD OF HEALTH, NASSAU COUNTY.

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Surgeon J. W. Ross, U. S. N., writes as follows:

The physicians report one new case of yellow fever for yesterday, and the same number for the day before.

One of the physicians, Doctor Pope, says there has been no yellow fever here or in Jacksonville this year. The fact is that the fever is on its last legs for want of pabulum in the city proper. It is cropping out in the outskirts however. Two of the sanitary guards have been taken within the last few days, and one of them is a very ill man.

Another guard and his wife are just beginning convalescence. Our cordon is doing very well indeed, better than I had expected.

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FERNANDINA, FLA., *November 21, 1888*

A careful analysis of the status here for yesterday shows that there were 4 cases of yellow fever under treatment, and 1 new case was reported. This is a decidedly better showing than could have been made at any time since my arrival, especially as regards total number of cases on hand, and I believe that if we can keep unprotected persons from coming the epidemic will soon be over.

We have completed the disinfection, fumigation, &c., at about one-sixth of the houses, and with the energetic force now at work the remaining houses will have been attended to in the course of a month from this date.

The captains of the vessels, whose cases are being kept outside the infected ones, are growling considerably, as such men always growl at everything; but the men themselves, both on Tiger Island and at Fort Clinch, pronounce themselves quite comfortable, and the only man not well amongst the whole lot is a man who has a small tumor which he brought here with him. The board of health and Howard Association both sustain me fully, and we shall have no trouble to hold our own in spite of the agitating returned refugees.

NEW SMYRNA, FLA., *November 9, 1888.*

DEAR SIR: According to, and in compliance with instructions received per telegrams of the 1st, 2d, and 14th of October, I have made a thorough inspection of the towns on this coast from St. Augustine to Titusville inclusive, of which I beg leave to submit the following report:

New Smyrna, the first place inspected, is my home, where I have lived and practiced medicine for the past twenty years. There has been no yellow fever here this season and but a few cases of a mild type of malarial fever. The town is situated on a wide salt-water river, is high, dry, and perfectly drained, and its sanitary condition is perfect.

It is watered by artesian wells which furnish an abundant supply of pure water for all purposes.

The ocean is only a mile and a half distant and there is no fresh water stream emptying into the river anywhere on its course. There are no ponds of stagnant water and no swamps near enough to affect the health of the place.

The next town visited was Port Orange, about 10 miles north of New Smyrna, on the Halifax River. At the time of my visit there was no case of fever in the town, and the practicing physician assured me that there had been none for several weeks. There never has been a case of yellow fever there. Port Orange is situated on low land and the drainage is defective, but the place has always been healthy, malarial fevers being of rare occurrence.

Daytona, the next town northward, is the largest place on the east coast south of St. Augustine. The population is about 2,000. A large part of this town is liable to overflow in wet weather or when the tides are unusually high. A slough or swamp runs through the middle of the town for a distance of about a mile, and as it is but a little above high-water mark, thorough drainage is impossible. After each overflow, especially if it occurs in the summer, there is a visitation of malarial fever, generally of a mild type. At the time of my visit they were just recovering from one of these attacks. There had been a great many cases, but no deaths. One physician reported the fever as dengue, but the mayor of the town, who is a practicing physician and a member of the county board of health, pronounced it as malarial fever. I saw no case upon which I could make a positive diagnosis.

There was no yellow fever present and evidently had not been any in the place during the past summer.

Daytona is unusually free from billious fevers of a malignant type. Artesian wells furnish an abundant supply of good water here as elsewhere on this coast. The town is clean and in good sanitary condition, except the swamp already mentioned, and the authorities are doing all that is possible to remedy that.

Ormond, situated 5 miles north of Daytona, is high and dry.

There was no case of fever in town at the time of my visit. The sanitary condition of the town is excellent.

Titusville, the next place visited, is situated upon a salt water bay or lagoon, generally known as Indian River, about 6 miles wide.

The bluff upon which the town is built is high and the drainage good.

There has been no case of yellow fever here this season.

An artesian well is being bored at this time and has reached a depth of 700 feet. A full flow of very salt water is the only result so far.

Titusville has a great reputation as a health resort, and is very free from malarial fever.

At St. Augustine, the next place visited, I found that there had been a great many cases of the same sort of fever reported at Daytona as dengue, but all were convalescent.

There had been no deaths from fever and I saw nothing which justified a suspicion that there had been a case of yellow fever during this season.

I went there quietly and unannounced, being well acquainted with the place and many of the oldest inhabitants. I walked alone from house to house, and I think I saw every case of fever in the city before I applied to the board of health or the town authorities for information. I found those gentlemen very kind and obliging, especially Mayor Greenough and Doctor Rainey, and am under many obligations to them for courtesies extended during my stay.

The organization of the board of health, the system of sanitation and their quarantine regulations are perfect. It seems to me impossible for any person from an infected town to enter St. Augustine.

Quarantine regulations at all of the towns on the coast are very stringent.

All seem to be keenly alive to the necessity of keeping out the plague, and as it has not yet made its appearance I think they will succeed in doing so.

While I was at St. Augustine yellow fever was reported at Enterprise.

Doctor Hartigan's report upon its origin is undoubtedly correct.

There was no yellow fever there until announced by him. I visited that place frequently during the summer on business and saw some cases of malarial fever, but no yellow fever.

The weather is unusually warm and damp for the season, and unless there is a change soon, the fever is likely to hibernate at Enterprise, where the conditions are peculiarly favorable for it.

Malarial fever has existed there, winter and summer for the past two years, and yellow fever may become acclimatized if the sanitary condition of the place is not improved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. FOX, M. D.

Gen. JOHN B. HAMILTON,

*Surgeon General Marine-Hospital Service, Washington, D. C.*

*Jacksonville, Fla.*—(No. 48).—An ordinance to provide for the health of the inhabitants of the city of Jacksonville :

Whereas, Yellow fever is epidemic in this city, and

Whereas, By section 4 of article 3 of the act of the legislature of Florida, approved May 31, 1887, the city council is authorized to make regulations to secure the general health of the inhabitants, and to prevent and remove nuisances, and for other purposes ; therefore,

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Jacksonville :

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person to conceal, to remove, or to refuse to give up to the authorities hereinafter mentioned, upon demand any article in any house owned or occupied by

such person, or in his possession or control, which shall be declared to be infected by yellow fever by the board of health of the county of Duval, the city health officer, or by any officer of the United States Government, coöperating with the said board of health, or with the city health officer, or with this council.

SEC. 2. That within ten days from the date of publication of this ordinance every person, having in his possession or control any article so declared to be infected, shall report and surrender or deliver the same to surgeon in charge of United States Government relief measures in this city, or his agent, and in case any such article is by said officer or his successor directed to be destroyed by fire, the said article shall be appraised by such board of appraisers as shall be appointed by agreement by such committee as shall be thereto authorized by resolution of this council, and the said officer representing the United States Government, and payment for the same shall be made by the Government of the United States, at the appraised value; or at the option of the said surgeon in charge, or his agent, be replaced at the expense of said Government by similar articles equally as good.

SEC. 3. All bedding, pillows, bed-clothing, and other articles which shall be declared by the health authorities named in section 1 of this ordinance, to be infected and liable to communicate disease, are hereby declared to be nuisances, and such officer or officers as may be designated by the city council are hereby authorized to seize and condemn the same to be either disinfected or destroyed as may be directed by said surgeon in charge of the United States Government relief measures; and any person or persons in possession, or having control of any article after it has been so declared to be infected, and neglecting or refusing to deliver up the same as required herein, shall, on conviction thereof, before the municipal court, be fined not exceeding \$500, or imprisoned not exceeding three months. The owner of articles so seized and condemned shall be paid for the same by the United States Government, or the same shall be replaced under regulations published by the Surgeon-General, United States Marine-Hospital Service.

SEC. 4. Any person wilfully concealing any article suspected, or known, or declared to be infected, shall, upon each and every conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, or be imprisoned for a period not less than thirty days, nor more than three months, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 5. It is further declared to be unlawful for any person to carry or transport through or upon any street of the city, or cause to be removed from house to house in the city any infected articles, without first obtaining a permit for such transportation or removal from the county board of health of Duval County, the city health officer or the surgeon in charge of Government relief measures.

In houses where yellow fever has appeared at any time within a period of six months, or in which it shall hereafter appear, articles therein requiring to be disinfected shall, by the owner or person in possession thereof be delivered to the officer in charge of the Government disinfecting establishment, or his representative, and after being disinfected shall be returned.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance not herein otherwise provided for shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined

not exceeding \$500, or imprisoned not exceeding three months, at the discretion of the court.

Passed November 23, 1888. Approved November 23, 1888.

D. T. GEROW,  
*Acting Mayor.*

A true copy.

[SEAL.] Attest: E. HIGGINS, *Recorder*,  
By WM. C. WEST, *Deputy*.

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

November 24: "Morning report: Present, officers, 5; guards, 5; Refugees arrived, 1; discharged, 8; remaining, 68. Fever camp, none."

November 26: "Morning report: Present, officers, 4; guards, 5; employés, 28. Refugees arrived, 1; discharged, 6; remaining, 64. Fever camp, none. Heavy frost this morning."

November 27: "Morning report: Present, officers, 4; guards, 5; employés, 28. Refugees arrived, 2; discharged, 24; remaining, 42. Two cases yellow fever discovered yesterday afternoon at Mellenville, half mile east of Sandford. Twenty persons exposed. Place well guarded and all needed precautions are being taken. Heavy frost this morning."

November 28: "Morning report: Present, officers, 4; guards, 5; employés, 28. Refugees arrived, 5; discharged, none; remaining, 47."

November 29: "Morning report: Present, officers, 4; guards, 5; employés, 28. Refugees arrived, 4; discharged, 13; remaining, 38."

November 30: "Morning report: Present, officers, 4; guards, 5; employés, 28. Refugees arrived, none; discharged, 4; remaining, 34. Frost this morning."

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

November 23: "New cases, 6; deaths, 2. Total cases, 4,665; deaths, 407. Patients, St. Luke's, 12."

November 24: "New cases, 9; deaths, none. Total cases, 4,674; deaths, 407. Patients, St. Luke's, 10."

November 25: "New cases, 1; deaths, 1. Total cases, 4,675; deaths, 408. Patients, St. Luke's, 7."

November 26: "New cases, 2; deaths, none. Total cases, 4,667; deaths, 408. Patients, St. Luke's, 7."

November 30: "New cases, 5; deaths, none. Total cases, 4,692; deaths, 408. Patients, St. Luke's, 3."

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

November 23: "Four new cases; 2 white, 2 colored. One death, white."

November 24: "Two new cases; colored."



November 25: "No new cases. Refugees returning against my positive orders and protests. City authorities seem powerless to prevent them. Only 3 members of City Council and 1 of Board of Health here."

November 26: "Three new cases; 1 death, colored. Deceased had been sick since the 18th. Discovered to-day dying. Heavy frost and eighth-inch ice last night.

November 27: "One new case, white."

November 29: "No new cases; no deaths."

November 30: "No new cases; no deaths. Heavy frost last night."

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

November 27: "For week 6 p. m. Monday, November 25, there were, at Palmetto, new cases yellow fever, none; deaths, 1. Total number of cases to date, 85; total number of deaths, 11. Last case on 19th."

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.
New York, N. Y.....	Nov. 24.....	1,544,268	621							7	26	27	7
St. Louis, Mo.....	Nov. 17.....	440,000	150							1		10	
St. Louis, Mo.....	Nov. 24.....	440,000	141							3		11	
Baltimore, Md.....	Nov. 24.....	431,879	131							6	1	6	
San Francisco, Cal.....	Nov. 16.....	330,000	114							5		5	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Nov. 24.....	255,137	84							3	1	2	
New Orleans, La.....	Nov. 17.....	248,000	119								1	7	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Oct. 27.....	227,861	65							5		5	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Nov. 3.....	227,861	52							3		7	
Kansas City, Mo.....	Nov. 17.....	180,000	42							2		1	
Kansas City, Mo.....	Nov. 24.....	180,000	42							1			
Newark, N. J.....	Nov. 20.....	176,000	62							1		4	
Rochester, N. Y.....	Nov. 24.....	120,000	26									1	
Columbus, Ohio.....	Nov. 24.....	101,885	20							3		1	
Richmond, Va.....	Nov. 19.....		36									1	
Richmond, Va.....	Nov. 26.....		34									1	
Denver, Colo.....	Nov. 23.....	96,000	27							2		2	
Toledo, Ohio.....	Nov. 23.....	80,000	11								1	1	
Nashville, Tenn.....	Nov. 24.....	65,153	19										
Fall River, Mass.....	Nov. 24.....	65,000	22									1	
Savannah, Ga.....	Nov. 16.....	52,827	18									1	
Lynn, Mass.....	Nov. 24.....	50,000	12							1			
Manchester, N. H.....	Nov. 17.....	41,000	14							1		1	
Portland, Me.....	Nov. 24.....	40,000	10										
Galveston, Tex.....	Nov. 16.....	40,000	17										
New Albany, Ind.....	Nov. 24.....	30,000	3										
Auburn, N. Y.....	Nov. 24.....	26,000	6							1			
Haverhill, Mass.....	Nov. 24.....	25,000	9										
Newton, Mass.....	Nov. 24.....	21,105	5										
Newport, R. I.....	Nov. 22.....	20,466	6							1		1	

JOHN B. HAMILTON,

*Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service.*