

WEEKLY ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., April 26, 1889.

Abstract of Sanitary Reports received through the Department of State from foreign countries during the week ended April 26, 1889, and information received through other channels.

(Published in accordance with section 4, act approved April 29, 1878.)

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 28 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended April 6, corresponded to an annual rate of 20.3 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 9,555,406. The lowest rate was recorded in Brighton, viz., 12.9, and the highest in Blackburn, viz., 30.6 a thousand. Diphtheria caused 3 deaths in Manchester, 4 in Salford, 2 in Sunderland, and 3 in Liverpool.

London.—One thousand five hundred and seventy-two deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 74; scarlet fever, 15; diphtheria, 26; whooping-cough, 49; enteric fever, 9; diarrhoea and dysentery, 17. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 18.8 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 364 deaths; different forms of violence, 69; and 10 suicides were registered. In greater London 1,896 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.5 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included measles, 4; diphtheria, 4; and whooping-cough, 8.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate, represented by the deaths registered during the week ended April 6, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 24.6 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Wexford, viz., 4.3, and the highest in Armagh and Limerick, viz., 31.0 a thousand. In Dublin 174 deaths were registered, including whooping-cough, 2; enteric fever, 2; measles, 2; typhus, 1; diphtheria, 1; and erysipelas, 2.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended April 6, corresponded to an annual rate of 21.8 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,314,274. The lowest mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz., 7.3 and the highest in Glasgow, viz.,

28.8 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 558, including measles, 31; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 8; whooping-cough, 41; fever, 3; and diarrhœa, 6.

BRAZIL—Rio Grande do Sol.—The United States consul, in his dispatch to the Department of State, under date of March 8, 1889, says:

In reference to a previous dispatch, number 27, dated at this consulate on the 1st day of March, 1889, I now beg to report that the yellow fever introduced here by immigrants from Rio de Janeiro, has disappeared from the hospital save one case, which is convalescent. The total number of deaths to date is 9, and as the disease did not extend outside of the hospital there is not now the slightest fear of its becoming epidemic.

The provincial government has ordered prompt quarantine of all steamers entering the port of Rio Grande do Sol, from Rio de Janeiro, of ten days, including time occupied in transit, and for the accommodation of all classes of passengers thus detained a station has been arranged just inside the bar, about 9 miles from the city.

In view of the disappearance of the disease and the precautions taken by the authorities to prevent further introduction, I believe I shall be justified in issuing clean bills of health, with a slight explanation as to imported cases until the quarantine is raised, when applied for by masters of ships desiring to enter ports of the United States.

CUBA—Havana.—Two deaths from yellow fever were registered during the week ended April 12, 1889.

Santiago de Cuba.—The United States consul reports as follows, under date of April 12, 1889:

The health statistics for the last half of March show a most unlooked-for improvement. Not one case of yellow fever, not even in the military hospital, is registered. The danger of a small-pox epidemic has entirely disappeared, and in a population of 50,000 in this city district of Santiago de Cuba, only 39 deaths are recorded, which were produced by the following diseases:

Consumption.....	10
Anginas diversas, children.....	3
Dysentery, children.....	4
Diarrhœa, children.....	4
Pernicious fever.....	1
Tabes mesenterica.....	4
Lesions of the heart.....	2
Lesions of the brain.....	1
Bronchitis.....	2
Enteritis.....	4
Old age.....	4
Total.....	39

MEXICO—Acapuleo.—Twenty-four deaths were registered during the month of March, 1889, including dysentery, 1; small-pox, 1; and paludal fevers, 15.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA—Colon.—The United States consul, under date of April 16, 1889, reports that 10 deaths were registered

during the week ended that date, including 2 from yellow fever. He says: "The cases of yellow fever here originated in the hospitals, and were strictly sporadic. Not the slightest epidemic. Doctors tell me it is checked, the rain having commenced to cool the atmosphere."

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.
London.....	Apr. 6.....	5,642,015	1,896					9	17	30	78	
Paris.....	Apr. 6.....	2,260,945	1,021			3				2	38	14
Glasgow.....	Apr. 6.....	545,678	293					1		1	6	
Warsaw.....	Mar. 30.....	445,770	190			3				6	6	
Calcutta.....	Mar. 9.....	433,219	201	41		4						
Calcutta.....	Mar. 16.....	433,219	194	23		2					1	
Rome.....	Mar. 2.....	401,044	238			1		1			6	
Rome.....	Mar. 9.....	401,044	241			4		2		1	6	
Amsterdam.....	Apr. 6.....	399,051	167							1	4	
Munich.....	Mar. 23.....	282,000	152							6	10	
Munich.....	Mar. 30.....	282,000	180							6	11	
Edinburgh.....	Mar. 23.....	266,900	89							1	1	
Edinburgh.....	Mar. 30.....	266,900	72								1	
Palermo.....	Apr. 6.....	250,000	86							2		
Belfast.....	Apr. 6.....	229,622	115					1			3	
Bristol.....	Mar. 23.....	229,361	82					1			1	
Bristol.....	Mar. 30.....	229,361	86					1				
Bristol.....	Apr. 6.....	229,361	85					2		1		
Port of Spain.....	Mar. 30.....	178,270	35									
Toronto.....	Apr. 13.....	170,000	38					1			1	
Trieste.....	Mar. 23.....	154,500	96			1					1	
Trieste.....	Mar. 30.....	154,500	78			1						
Stuttgart.....	Apr. 6.....	125,510	71							1	5	
Pernambuco.....	Mar. 5.....	110,000	99					2	2	2		
Pernambuco.....	Mar. 12.....	110,000	99					2	3	2		
Pernambuco.....	Mar. 19.....	110,000	110		2			1	1	2		
Barmen.....	Mar. 30.....	109,000	37							1		2
Leghorn.....	Apr. 7.....	102,893	37									
Leith.....	Mar. 23.....	76,400	27									
Leith.....	Mar. 30.....	76,400	25									
Mayence.....	Mar. 23.....	65,801	35								1	
Mayence.....	Mar. 30.....	65,801	32								2	
Gibraltar.....	Mar. 31.....	23,631	8						1			
Kingston, Can.....	Apr. 19.....	17,300	3									
Antigua.....	Mar. 31.....	15,847	13									
Antigua.....	Apr. 7.....	15,817	17									
Cape Haytien.....	Apr. 6.....	15,000	7									
St. Thomas.....	Mar. 22.....	13,500	8									
St. Thomas.....	Mar. 29.....	13,500	9									
Laguayra.....	Mar. 30.....	7,428	6									
Laguayra.....	Apr. 6.....	7,428	4									
Turk's Islands.....	Mar. 27.....	4,732	6									
San Juan del Norte.....	Mar. 18.....	1,004	1									
San Juan del Norte.....	Mar. 25.....	1,004	0									

UNITED STATES.

FLORIDA.—The following telegrams have been received from Dr. R. P. Daniel, president State board of health of Florida :

Jacksonville, April 19, 1889.—Report of yellow fever in Jacksonville absolutely false. Health of city decidedly good.

Sanford, April 23, 1889.—Death from yellow fever here. Only case at present. Every precautionary step taken.

*Sanitary Inspection of Gainesville, Fla.*GAINESVILLE, FLA., *April 18, 1889.*

SIR: In obedience to your telegraphic order of the 12th of April, I have inspected the city of Gainesville, the county seat of Alachua County, Florida. After a thorough investigation and interview with the principal physicians I found the city entirely free from any infectious or contagious diseases; and a survey of its principal streets (some of which are laid with phosphatic sandstone) in an excellent sanitary condition. The site of the city is on a sandy knoll about 240 feet above sea level, and has a fall from the center to its lower limit of 70 feet north and south side, and 30 feet east and west, and bounded by two large creeks into which the contents of the surface drains are emptied. There are, however, in its corporate limits several low areas which remain yet to be thoroughly drained, and in whose vicinity during the late epidemic the death rate was far greater than in the dry area. I inclose a map, kindly furnished me by Mr. Jos. E. Voyle, marking the infected houses and districts of the city, and the drained and marshy sections, and offer it as an illustration of the striking influence which proper drainage seems to exert upon the type and fatality of yellow fever which prevailed there last September. The partial practice of dumping the refuse and garbage from premises upon the side streets unfortunately prevails, and is unsightly as well as prejudicial to health by its accumulation and slow decomposition. The open-closet system is also, in such a porous soil, a source of contamination of the water supply, and unless the fecal matter is removed and deodorized at short intervals and carried beyond the corporate limits, becomes an additional source of discomfort and danger. I have urged upon the municipal authorities the early introduction of the zinc-pail system for closets, and the erection of a crematorium for the incineration of both dejecta and garbage, which, in view of the sad experiences of the past summer and autumn, it seems would be eagerly adopted without any elaborate argument in favor of the sanitary or economical features of a system which offers such signal advantages to the smaller cities and towns of the South. In lieu of the present dangerous methods of depositing garbage and refuse at various points in the suburbs and in its rapid accumulation at any one spot (one such I noted in the vicinity of the depot of the S. F. W. R. R., where the soil is low and marshy), its complete, quick, and innocuous reduction to a heap of snowy ashes would be effected at a cost so low as to be but a very slight burden to the municipal taxpayer. There seems to have existed a wide discrepancy of opinion in connection with the origin of the epidemic of yellow fever which occurred here last September. The official inspection which I made at this place on September 2d, 1888, revealed a condition of complete immunity from any infectious disease; and for several months prior, upon the statement of reputable resident practitioners, no town in the State was healthier. The Gainesville Guards, a military company, was ordered by Governor Perry to proceed on September 6th to Fernandina to aid in quelling a labor riot in progress at that city. They took an active part in the matter, were very much exposed at night and to the inclement weather which prevailed during their sojourn, and returned to their homes in Gainesville on the 11th of September, 1888. A number of these Guards shared the hospitality of a Captain Howell, of Fernandina, whose wife was sick at the time with what proved to be yellow fever, and on the 12th of September Lieutenant Evans, of the Guards, and private Jeff.

Hodges were taken sick with "the fever;" and on the 13th and 14th of September Willie Wilson, Joe Waugh, Ben Miller, John Ammons and Fitch Miller, all members of the same company, fell victims to the disease. The rapid occurrence of these cases, all presenting the same symptoms in a well-marked manner, enabled their medical attendants to announce on the night of the 16th that yellow fever was epidemic in their city. I am confident that this is the correct account of the origin of the epidemic of yellow fever that prevailed here last September, and but for the untimely action of the health authorities in admitting the Guards on their return without detention the fatal results of panic, death, and business depression would not have followed.

Very respectfully,

J. L. POSEY, M. D.,

United States Sanitary Inspector, Marine-Hospital Service.

To Surgeon-General HAMILTON,

United States Marine-Hospital Service.

The following are the rules and regulations of the State board of health of Florida, approved April 6, 1889 :

In pursuance of an act of the legislature of the State of Florida, entitled "An act to create and establish a State board of health," approved February 20, 1889, the State board of health hereby announces the following rules and regulations for the preservation of the public health in the State of Florida.

Powers and functions of the health officers of the board.

SECTION 1. That whenever the State health officer shall proceed to any portion of the State under section 9 of the act to create and establish a State board of health, he is authorized to make such quarantine and sanitary regulations as may be immediately needed to prevent the spread of the disease there prevailing, not inconsistent with said act or the rules and regulations of this board, and not already provided by this board, and he shall immediately report the same to the president of this board for approval.

SEC. 2. That whenever the State health officer shall visit any city or town under section 12 of the act to create and establish a State board of health, and shall there discover any property or thing necessary to be condemned and destroyed under said section of said act, he is authorized to make such valuation and condemnation as is provided by said act, and shall make immediate report of same to the president of the board, or to the board if in session, and if approved the said property or things shall be destroyed as provided in said section of act, and compensation made for same as provided in said section.

SEC. 3. That the State health officer is hereby authorized to appoint and employ, with the approval of the president of this board, such sanitary port inspectors, sanitary guards, and such other persons, as may be, from time to time, required for the prevention of the introduction of disease into the State, and for the preservation of the public health. Such inspectors, guards, and other persons, to be employed only for such time as their services may be necessary, and to be subject to removal at the pleasure of the State health officer or president of the board. Said inspectors, guards, and other persons, so employed, to be paid, according to their respective capacity, and the nature of

the service to be rendered, such compensation (to be agreed upon at the time of employment) as the State health officer and president of the board consider just and reasonable.

Municipal sanitation.

SECTION 1. All cities and towns of over 10,000 inhabitants shall be provided with a system of sewerage, and sufficient means for the proper collection and disposal of the filth, garbage and refuse of every description, in such cities and towns; and all cities, towns or settlements, under 10,000 inhabitants, having no system of sewerage, shall be provided with sufficient other means for the prompt, frequent and sanitary collection and disposal of all filth, refuse and garbage of every description, in such cities, towns and settlements. The proper municipal authorities of incorporated cities and towns, and the county boards of health, where such exist, or the county commissioners, where no county boards of health exist, in cases of unincorporated towns, hamlets or villages, shall see that such system of sewerage and means of collecting and disposing of filth, refuse and garbage are so provided, under penalties prescribed in section 15 of said act creating and establishing a State board of health, above referred to.

SEC. 2. That the city council, board of aldermen, or municipal authorities, charged by law with such duties, of all incorporated cities and towns in this State, and the county boards of health, where such exist, or the county commissioners, where no county boards of health exist, in cases of unincorporated towns and settlements, shall provide for a house-to-house inspection of all towns within the limits, or under the control of such cities, towns or settlements, at least once a month, and that this may be done efficiently, it is also ordered by the State board, that blanks for this purpose, as prescribed by this board, shall be used, setting forth the number of inmates of the house of each sex and color, whether any sickness exists in the house at the date of inspection, or since last inspected, and the nature of such sickness in either case, and the general sanitary condition of the interior of the house and premises; especial note being made of the condition of the water-closets, cess-pools, sinks or privy vaults; and the mayors of all incorporated cities and towns, and the presidents of county boards of health of those towns not incorporated, where such exist, or presidents of boards of county commissioners, where no county boards of health exist, are especially charged with the enforcement of this rule.

SEC. 3. That no dumping ground for refuse of any description shall be maintained at or near any city, town or settlement in this State; and it is hereby made the duty of every mayor of a city, or president of the board of county commissioners, to promptly abate such a nuisance by fire (if any now exist), in cities, towns or settlements under their jurisdiction; and to prevent the accumulation of refuse and garbage in such quantities as will threaten the health and lives of the citizens thereof.

SEC. 4. The mayors of all incorporated or chartered cities and towns in the State, and the presidents of county boards of health, and the chairmen or presidents of boards of county commissioners of counties not having boards of health, shall make special reports during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October, 1889, to the president of the State board of health, on the sanitary condition of the cities and towns, or counties under their jurisdiction.

Communicable diseases of an epidemic, infectious, or contagious nature.

SECTION 1. Whenever any physician shall know that any person whom he is called to visit, or who is brought to him for examination, is infected with yellow fever, small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any other disease dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof, in the manner provided by the statute, to the president of this board of health, and to the health authorities of the city, town or settlement in which the sick person may be; and it shall be the duty of any health officer, or person acting as such, or the president of any board of health, or the mayor of a city or town, to whom any disease dangerous to the public health is reported, to make effectual provision, before the arrival of the health officer of the State, in a manner in which he shall judge best for the safety of the inhabitants; by removing such sick or infected person to a separate house, if it can be done without danger to his life, and by taking such immediate measures as may be necessary to protect the public health.

SEC. 2. It is hereby made the duty of the common council, board of aldermen, or other officers of a chartered city or town in this State, or of every county board of health, to provide for the vaccination and revaccination of the citizens residing in their several cities and counties. And it is also made the duty of every parent, guardian or other person charged with the care of, or responsible for, any child, to see that said child is vaccinated, if it has not already been, within sixty days from the publication of this regulation, and to have said child or children vaccinated as often as the health authorities of a city or town, or county board of health in the State, may direct. Provided, in any case, in the judgment of a reputable physician, expressed in writing, such vaccination would be dangerous to the health of the person required to be vaccinated, such vaccination shall not be required to be made; and provided further, that fresh bovine virus only shall be used in vaccinating in this State.

SEC. 3. After October 1, 1889, superintendents of all institutions of learning, and all school boards and principals of schools in this State, are forbidden to admit as a pupil, any child or person who has not been successfully vaccinated, and shall require a certificate, signed by some competent physician, that said child or person has been successfully vaccinated within five years from the date of application for admission to said school, academy or institute.

SEC. 4. No owner or manager of any manufactory in this State, shall admit for employment any person who cannot produce satisfactory evidence of having been successfully vaccinated within five years before date of employment in such manufactory.

Collection of Vital Statistics.

The city council of every incorporated city, through its proper officer, and every county board of health, having jurisdiction over non-incorporated towns, shall collect and transmit to the secretary of the State board of health, on the first day of each month, a report of the month previous, of the vital statistics of the several cities, towns, and settlements in the State, as are severally within the control of each of said authorities, with a statement of the prevailing diseases during the previous month; and also any other information of a medical or san-

itary nature that may be of value in the preservation of the public health.

(N. B. Blanks suitably prepared for the purposes of these observations and reports will be furnished free on application to the secretary of the State board of health.)

Public Institutions.

The superintendents of all State institutions of learning, or for the care of the afflicted; sheriffs of counties; the superintendent of the State prison, or penitentiary; or other person having the care or custody of prisoners or convicts, shall report to the secretary of the State board of health on the first day of each month, on blanks to be furnished, such information of a medical or sanitary nature as may be of value in the preservation of the public health.

Quarantine and Maritime Medical Inspection.

SECTION 1. The quarantine and sanitary inspection system over travel and commercial intercourse, between any of the ports of the State of Florida, and any West Indian, South American, or other foreign port, or domestic port in the United States, where any epidemic disease may prevail, shall be established and maintained for such seasons of the year, and for such periods, as may be determined by the State board of health.

SEC. 2. No steamship, or other vessel, plying between any foreign port, or domestic port of the United States where epidemic disease exists, and any of the ports, harbors or inlets of the State of Florida, shall be permitted to enter any such ports, harbors, or inlets of the State of Florida, without permission from the State board of health of Florida, and under such restrictions and regulations as to medical and sanitary inspection as the State board may hereinafter, and from time to time, prescribe; and every master, or person in charge of any such steamship, or other vessel, coming from any such foreign or domestic port where epidemic disease exists, into any Florida port, harbor, or inlet, in violation of the regulations of this board, or without the permission of this board, shall be subject to the penalties of section 15 of the act creating and establishing this board.

SEC. 3. All vessels, of whatsoever class and description, arriving at any of the ports of the State of Florida, between the 15th of April and the 30th of November of each year, must lie to, or anchor, at a point to be designated in each harbor as the inspecting point, and marked by a buoy with a yellow flag thereon, and there remain until inspected by the sanitary inspector of the port, appointed by this board, or appointed by the county board of health with the approval of this board; and if said vessel is free from sickness of every kind whatsoever, and has had no infectious or contagious disease on board during any part of the voyage subsequent to leaving the last port, or for three months prior thereto; and, furthermore, if the vessel is in a cleanly and sanitary condition, then the said sanitary inspector at the port of arrival shall give permission for said vessel to enter said harbor, and proceed to an anchorage or a dock. Provided, however, that county boards of health may adopt rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the State board of health, for the control and government of pilot boats, fishing boats, wrecking boats, wood boats, and vessels engaged in the sponge business.

Pilots must, and hereby are required, in each case, before boarding a vessel desiring to enter any of the ports, harbors, or inlets of the State of Florida, to make inquiry as to the sanitary condition of the vessel, and in no case must they "board" if the vessel has contagious or infectious sickness on board, or has had the same during the voyage. In all such cases the pilot must direct said vessel to the nearest United States quarantine or refuge station, and pilots are forbidden from leaving any vessel which they have boarded until permission is granted by the port sanitary inspector, acting under authority of this board or of county boards of health.

SEC. 4. No vessels of any class or description having epidemic, contagious, or infectious disease on board, or having had such during any portion of the voyage, or for six months prior thereto—if said vessel has been continuously in the southern waters of the United States for that period—shall be permitted to land any passengers or crew, or to load or discharge cargo or ballast, or to hold any communication with any other vessel or person, or the shore, except under the supervision and direction of the health officer of this board, or of the port sanitary inspector appointed by this board or by the county board of health; and any captain of any such vessel attempting to do so shall be subject to the penalties prescribed for violation of the regulations of this board.

SEC. 5. No quarantine regulations of commerce or travel (sea coast or inland), shall be instituted or operated by any port, place, or county in this State, except by permission of the State board of health, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 6. County boards of health, of counties bordering on the sea coast of the State of Florida, can establish such a system of inspection, disinfection and quarantine of detention against foreign infected ports, or infected ports and places in the United States, or places suspected to be infected, as do not conflict with any of the provisions of section XI of the act creating a State board of health, or any of the rules and regulations of the State Board that have been, or may hereafter be, adopted and ordered; and said county boards of health are hereby permitted to collect and receive from vessels arriving at their ports in their several counties from foreign infected ports, or infected ports in the United States, or ports suspected as infected, or from vessels with unclean ballast not in a good sanitary condition, at any season of the year, and from all vessels arriving at any of the ports in their several counties between April 15th and the 30th of November of each year, such fees for the service of medical inspection, disinfection, and fumigation of said vessels or their cargoes, or the discharge of ballast, as may be reasonable and necessary, and which may not be in conflict with the State or United States laws governing commerce: *Provided*, That when and where such fees for services above specified are demanded and collected from the vessels of the class before enumerated, then all the expenses incident to the establishment and maintenance of said quarantine or medical inspection, such as the services of a Port Sanitary Inspector and the necessary quarantine station, and needful appliances for steam and vapor disinfecting purposes for baggage of passengers or cargoes of vessels, and vessels themselves, and for the proper care of those detained in quarantine, must be paid for from the fund accruing from the collection of fees of inspection and disinfection of vessels and discharge of ballast, and no portion of this expense will be assumed or paid for by the State Board of health, except in those cases where the revenue derived by any county board of health from fees authorized as above

is insufficient to defray all the necessary expenses of maintaining said quarantine.

SEC. 7. In accordance with the requirements of section XI of the act creating a State board of health, the following restrictions and regulations, as to inspection and sanitary requirements, are hereby provided, to be observed by all steamships and other vessels plying between foreign ports, or domestic ports of the United States that may be deemed by this board of health as infected by yellow fever, cholera, or small-pox, and any of the ports, harbors, or inlets of the State of Florida and seeking to enter any such ports, harbors, or inlets of the State of Florida:

(a.) Such steamships or other vessels must carry as ballast either water or clean rock or stone. If water ballast is used it must not be changed either in any foreign port or any port in the State of Florida, but in the open sea. If rock or stone ballast is used it must be procured from some non-infected port in the United States.

(b.) Steamships or other vessels plying between foreign ports and the ports, harbors, or inlets in the State of Florida, and seeking to enter such Florida ports, harbors, or inlets, must be provided with crews acclimated to yellow fever; and between the 15th of April and 30th of November of each year such steamship or other vessel plying as aforementioned, and especially between any of the ports of the island of Cuba and the ports of Florida, must not enter any of the ports of the island of Cuba before sunrise, and must depart therefrom before sunset of the same day, and, between the dates above specified, must not remain over night in any harbor of the island of Cuba, otherwise they will be subjected to detention in quarantine at any of the ports of the State of Florida for fifteen days.

(c.) Steamships or other vessels plying between the ports of the Island of Cuba and any ports in the State of Florida, and seeking to enter such Florida ports, harbors, or inlets, must not anchor, but moor in the open harbor of any of the ports in the island of Cuba, and as far as possible from any other vessels; and while in said harbors must not, between the dates before mentioned, hold communication with the shore, except under conditions and restrictions imposed by an agent of this board in said port or harbor.

(d.) Steamships or other vessels plying between the ports of the State of Florida and any West Indian, South American, or other foreign port, must be kept in a cleanly and sanitary state at all times, and be subject to inspection by this board of health, and must have their bilges pumped out and thoroughly washed and cleaned at least twice a week with some powerful germicide and disinfectant (which will be designated by the health officer of this board); and it is hereby made the duty of all port sanitary inspectors of this board, or of county boards of health, to pay especial attention to this sub-division of section 7, and to observe, on the arrival of any steamship or other vessel of any line operating or plying between the ports as before mentioned, the condition of the cabins, state-rooms, the steerage, fore-castle, and water-closets, and to promptly report to the health officer of this board, and to the president of the county board of health for the county in which such port is situated, any deviation from perfect cleanliness, as exacted by this rule, and also to promptly place in quarantine, for the purpose of being disinfected and cleaned, any steamship or other vessel whose sanitary condition is not good and does not fulfill the requirements as established by the State board of health, and said steamship

or vessel shall not be released from quarantine until she has been placed by her officers in a cleanly and sanitary state.

SEC. 8. Steamships or other vessels plying between any West Indian, South American, or other foreign port and any ports in the State of Florida, between the 15th of April and the 30th of November of each year, shall not be permitted to bring as passengers from any such ports where endemic or epidemic contagious or infectious diseases exist, to any port in the State of Florida, any person who is not acclimated to yellow fever by having had an attack of the disease, or by continuous residence in cities and towns, for a period of ten years or over, where such disease is endemic, and has not had either small-pox or been successfully vaccinated; and masters of such steamships or vessels shall not receive for transportation any passengers without a certificate from an agent of this board in said port, stating the exemption of said passenger from contracting or developing yellow fever, cholera, or small-pox, and his or her practical acclimation, which certificate, together with another setting forth the freedom of baggage from contagious or infectious disease, must be produced to the port sanitary inspector at the port of arrival in this State before pratique can be given to said vessel or passenger. And the master of any steamship or other vessel failing to observe this rule, and who shall attempt to transport passengers in defiance thereto, will subject himself, ship or vessel, crew and passengers, to such quarantine and to such requirements of detention and disinfection as this State board may, through the county board of health, direct; and, in addition to the foregoing, every master of steamships or other vessels violating this rule will be prosecuted in the courts of the State, as specified in section 15 of the act creating a State board of health.

SEC. 9. No bedding or household goods shall be brought from any port of the West Indies, South American, or other foreign ports that may be infected with an epidemic, contagious, or infectious, disease, or from any infected port or place of the United States, to any port or place in the State of Florida, at any season of the year; and the master of any steamship or other vessel, or any transportation company who disobeys this regulation shall be deemed guilty of violating this rule, and shall be dealt with as contemplated by section 15 of the act creating a State board of health.

SEC. 10. No personal baggage of the description usually carried in trunks shall be landed at any of the ports or harbors or places in the State of Florida, from any port of the West Indies, South America, or other foreign port, any port or place in the United States where yellow-fever, cholera, or small-pox prevails, between the dates of April 15th and November 30th of each year, without being subjected to thorough disinfection by superheated steam, dry heat of high temperature, or medicated vapor, according to the nature of the fabric, and no personal baggage of passengers arriving at any of the ports or places in the State of Florida, as above specified, and between the dates above specified, shall be permitted to be transported into the State of Florida, or into any of the cities, towns, or settlements of the State, that has not been properly and sufficiently disinfected according to the rules describing the system to be hereafter adopted, and to be hereafter promulgated by this board. Said personal baggage of passengers from foreign ports that are infected with any epidemic, contagious, or infectious disease, or from any port or place in the United States likewise affected, after being disinfected, must have attached a certificate from

the port sanitary inspector performing the service that such disinfection has been properly and amply performed, else said baggage will not be allowed to enter into or be transported through the State of Florida: *Provided*, That this rule shall not apply to baggage of passengers for points north of 38° 54' north latitude (Washington, D. C.), and checked through according to regulations to be prescribed by the county boards of health and approved by this board; and provided further, that county boards of health are permitted to exact disinfection and fumigation of baggage arriving from infected ports or places during the entire year.

SEC. 11. No decayed or tainted fish, fruit, or vegetables will be permitted to be landed at any of the ports or harbors in the State of Florida at any season of the year, and any attempt to do so will subject fish, fruit, or vegetables to destruction, and the master of the vessel bringing the same to prosecution in the courts of the State for violating this rule.

SEC. 12. No cargo consisting of green salted hides, bone, bone-dust, or guano, or fertilizers of any kind that have become damaged by water, so as to be offensive and detrimental to the public health, shall be permitted to be discharged or landed on any wharf or dock of any city or town in the State, or in any settled port thereof.

SEC. 13. It is hereby made the duty of all mayors of towns and cities in this State, and of the county boards of health, to enforce the observance of these rules and regulations in the several cities and towns and counties that are under their control.

Adopted by the State board of health and ordered printed in pamphlet form, this sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

R. P. DANIEL, M. D.,
President State Board of Health.

JOSEPH Y. PORTER, M. D.,
Secretary and Health Officer of the Board.

Forms for reports called for in the above rules and regulations will be supplied free on application to the State board of health.

JOSEPH Y. PORTER, M. D.,
Secretary State Board of Health.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF TEXAS.

To all whom these presents shall come:

Whereas it has come to my knowledge that yellow fever, cholera, and small-pox exists in many places which are in mercantile connection with our ports of entry;

Now, therefore, I, L. S. Ross, Governor of Texas, by virtue of the power in me vested, do hereby declare a quarantine of twelve days at the port of entry against all points or ports that are now or may become infected with cholera, yellow fever, or small-pox.

This quarantine to be governed by subjoined rules, and to take effect from May the first, 1889.

In testimony whereof, I hereto sign my name, and have caused the seal of State to be hereon impressed, at the city of Austin, this 12th day of April, A. D. 1889.

[SEAL.]

L. S. ROSS, *Governor.*

By the Governor: J. M. MOORE, *Secretary of State.*

COAST QUARANTINE STATIONS.

General Rules.

No. 1. After the declaration of quarantine by the governor, every vessel, before entering any port upon the coast of Texas, shall be boarded by quarantine officers, and the crew and passengers be subjected to such questions by said officers as will be necessary to determine their probable connection with epidemic influence or infectious diseases.

No. 2. Vessels hailing from infected districts, or having communicated with others from such districts, by contact or otherwise, shall be placed in quarantine, casting anchor at such place or places as may be designated by quarantine officer of port, and a complete list of both crew and passengers taken. Notice in writing shall be given captains, holding them responsible for strict non-communication of both passengers and crew with other vessels, or with any one from shore. Violation of this rule shall be punished by fine against vessel and captain, not less than \$500, or more than \$1,000.

No. 3. From the masts of all vessels in quarantine shall be displayed a yellow flag, of such dimensions as to warn off others approaching.

No. 4. All vessels held in quarantine shall be under the direction of port quarantine officer, and put in thorough sanitary condition by fumigation of hold, washing decks with disinfecting fluids, and purifying bilges, etc.

No. 5. Costs of fumigation, disinfection, etc., shall be at expense of vessels.

No. 6. A complete muster of crew and passengers must again be taken before vessels are given free *pratique*; and a concise report made to State health officer. No vessel shall be finally released without permission of State health officer.

No. 7. Families of quarantine officers will not be allowed at stations without special permission from State health officer during the existence of quarantine.

Pilots.

Pilots will not be allowed to visit, or board, or communicate with any vessels without the permission of port quarantine officer, under penalty of forfeit of their commissions as such.

Market vessels.

Market vessels—meaning those which belong at the port and which furnish daily supplies to vessels at anchor or in quarantine—shall in every instance apply to quarantine officer for permission before attempting to trade or communicate with such vessels; and in case of violation of this rule shall themselves be placed in quarantine and held, at discretion of officer in charge.

Vessels with cargo to be disinfected.

Any vessels from infected districts which may desire to enter such cargo shall upon arrival at outer bar make known their intention to quarantine officer. Quarantine officers receiving this cargo at quarantine-warehouse shall employ as far as possible only acclimatized men, and said employes shall be kept under quarantine themselves a sufficient number of days to determine their probable infection, their

clothing and other articles capable of conveying infection be subjected to a high temperature, say 220° Fahr., before being allowed to return to cities or shore. The crews of said vessels shall be subject to rules as above, and such other precautions as may be deemed requisite at the time by State health officer. Costs in this instance, as in others, are chargeable to owners of cargoes.

Officers.

An inventory of all articles belonging to State, at all the stations, shall be taken at the opening and closing of quarantine, and reported to State health officer, who shall hold the officers of stations to strict account of their care and preservation.

Article 403 b. Any health officer, guard, or other employé who shall knowingly and wilfully disobey or in manner knowingly neglect or fail to perform any duty imposed upon him by the provisions of quarantine laws, rules, and regulations of this State, or who shall disobey knowingly an order emanating from superior authority, shall be fined, upon conviction by a court of competent jurisdiction, in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars: *Provided*, That in the meaning of this article the governor and State health officer shall alone be deemed superior authority. (Laws 1883, p. 81.)

Drunkenness, or other misdemeanors unbecoming the gentleman, while on duty, will meet with severe reprimand, and a repetition cause discharge from the service.

Weekly reports of the transactions of quarantine at each port shall be made to State health officer at Houston.

R. RUTHERFORD,
State Health Officer.

Approved:

L. S. ROSS, *Governor.*

RULES FOR BORDER QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Passengers.

No. 1. Before any train, or other vehicle of transportation, be allowed to pass into Texas from adjoining States or Territories, a thorough canvass shall be made by quarantine officer of passengers thereon, and each and every one shall state under oath as to their whereabouts for at least twenty days previous to arrival at Texas State line; and all incapable, by reason of their having been in infected districts, or refusing to comply with the requirements, shall be placed in quarantine and held at discretion of State health officer.

Baggage.

No. 2. All baggage suspected of having been subjected by contact or otherwise with infectious matter shall, before release from quarantine, be disinfected by fumigation, or heat to 220° Fahr.

Express Freight.

No. 3. No freight by express shall be allowed entrance that is not accompanied by sworn and sealed affidavit stating that it has not been in any place infected prior to its shipment to Texas.

Mails.

No. 4. Mails, from whatever source, shall be thoroughly fumigated with chlorine or sulph. acid gas, under personal supervision of quarantine officer.

Officers.

No. 5. All officers, when once placed on duty, shall not leave their respective stations without permission of State health officer.

Freights.

No. 6. Freights, upon other than passenger trains, shall be classified by State health officer as to their susceptibility for conveying infection, and be passed under special regulations hereafter to be given.

Families of Border Officers.

No. 7. Families of border quarantine officers will not be allowed at stations, and strict non-communication be maintained with all others in vicinity of stations.

R. RUTHERFORD,
State Health Officer.

Approved:
L. S. ROSS, *Governor.*

 QUARANTINE RULES.

OFFICE STATE HEALTH OFFICER.
Houston, Texas, April 8, 1889.

From and after the 12th of April all sleeping-cars with their crews on the Texas side of the Rio Grande River must remain. Those on the Mexican side must not cross the Rio Grande River without special permission from this office.

A correct list of all conductors, porters, and tenders whatsoever must be sent to this office at once.

It is respectfully suggested that all employés upon these vehicles or lines be vaccinated.

R. RUTHERFORD,
State Health Officer.

Approved:
L. S. ROSS, *Governor.*

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from fifty observers, in different parts of the State, indicate that for the week ended April 13, 1889, “puerperal fever increased, and tonsilitis, whooping-cough, pneumonia, and bronchitis decreased in area of prevalence.” Diphtheria was reported during the week ending April 13, and since, at fourteen places. Scarlet fever, at twenty-three places; enteric fever, at three places; measles, at five places; small-pox, at one place (Detroit). Small-pox has disappeared from London township.

ALABAMA—*Mobile*.—Month of March, estimated population 40,000. Total deaths, 64; including whooping-cough, 1; erysipelas, 1; congestive fever, 2; enteric fever, 2.

CALIFORNIA.—Reports to the State board of health, Sacramento, from sixty-five cities and towns having an estimated population of 724,500, indicate that during the month of March, 1889, there were 907 deaths from all causes, including consumption, 157; diarrhoea and dysentery,

2; diphtheria, 23; croup, 7; scarlet fever, 8; measles, 5; whooping cough, 4; enteric fever, 18; and erysipelas, 3. Reports from seventy-nine localities show a remarkable absence of any epidemic, or of any very prevalent disease, excepting pneumonia, bronchitis, and influenza, which were very general in their diffusion, but of a mild type and sporadic character.

CONNECTICUT.—Reports to the State board of health, New Haven, from one hundred and sixty-seven towns, having an estimated population of 758,662, for the month of March, 1889, show that there were 1,049 deaths from all causes, including scarlet fever, 7; measles, 6; cerebro-spinal fever, 16; diphtheria and croup, 74; whooping-cough, 11; enteric fever, 16; and diarrhœal diseases, 11. Scarlet fever was reported in eight towns; measles, in eight; diphtheria and croup, in thirty-one; whooping-cough, in thirteen; and enteric fever, in twelve.

PENNSYLVANIA—York.—Month of March, 1889. Estimated population 20,545. Total deaths 34, including diphtheria, 2; and scarlet fever, 1.

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.	Apr. 20.	1,562,580	868							5	57	44	13	14
Chicago, Ill.	Apr. 20.	830,000	253							5	3	24	5	12
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Apr. 20.	821,525	365							1	10	20	5	7
Baltimore, Md.	Apr. 20.	500,343	145							4	1	5		1
San Francisco, Cal.	Apr. 12.	330,000	87							1	2			
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Apr. 20.	325,000	148							6	1	7	2	1
New Orleans, La.	Apr. 13.	254,000	97							1	1	2	1	
Detroit, Mich.	Apr. 13.	250,000	56							1				12
Louisville, Ky.	Apr. 13.	227,000	71									3		5
Louisville, Ky.	Apr. 20.	227,000	67							1				12
Washington, D. C.	Apr. 20.	225,000	91							1	1	4		12
Milwaukee, Wis.	Apr. 20.	210,000	61							2	2	2		
Kansas City, Mo.	Apr. 20.	180,000	36							1				
Rochester, N. Y.	Apr. 20.	130,000	35									3		2
Providence, R. I.	Apr. 20.	127,000	50							2	1	1		
Denver, Colo.	Apr. 19.	100,000	15								1			
Richmond, Va.	Apr. 13.	100,000	28											
Toledo, Ohio.	Apr. 19.	83,500	17							1				
Nashville, Tenn.	Apr. 20.	65,153	13											
Fall River, Mass.	Apr. 20.	65,000	31									1		
Lynn, Mass.	Apr. 20.	50,000	11								1	1		
Portland, Me.	Apr. 20.	42,000	10											
Manchester, N. H.	Apr. 13.	42,000	12											
Binghamton, N. Y.	Apr. 6.	30,000								1		1		
Binghamton, N. Y.	Apr. 13.	30,000	4									2		
Binghamton, N. Y.	Apr. 20.	30,000	16							1				
Altoona, Pa.	Apr. 13.	30,000	4											
Auburn, N. Y.	Apr. 20.	26,000	8											
Haverhill, Mass.	Apr. 20.	25,000	5										1	
Newport, R. I.	Apr. 18.	22,000	5									1		
Newton, Mass.	Apr. 20.	21,553	7									2		

JOHN B. HAMILTON,

Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service.