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Jacksonville
Florida.
Experiences
in a
STRICKEN
CITY.

WRIGHT LEONARD



Class F319

Book J1B9

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

EXPERIENCES IN A STRICKEN CITY

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
RIVERSIDE ART PUBLISHING COMPANY

1888

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JACKSONVILLE—WHAT IT IS.

It is a cosmopolitan city.

It has a population of over 30,000.

It is the terminus of eight railways.

It is the gateway to Florida, the Bahamas and the Island of Cuba.

It is twenty-seven hours from Cincinnati and New York by rail and thirty-six from Chicago.

It has regular and direct steamship communication with all points North.

It is located on the noble St. John's river, which, with its tributaries, gives 1,000 miles of inland navigation.

It is fourteen miles from the Atlantic ocean, one hundred miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and is always cooled by the ocean or gulf breezes.

It is within thirty minutes by rail from the finest sea beach in the world.

It has nine miles of river front.

It is the natural commercial emporium and business metropolis of Florida.

It has the finest hotel accommodations in the Southern States.

It has the Duval county court-house, which cost \$100,000; rate of taxation low.

It has ten miles of street railway, miles of paved streets, and beautiful shell drives.

It has a public library and good public and private schools.

It has three daily and twelve weekly newspapers, second to none in the South.

It has churches of all denominations, Young Men's Christian Association, Board of Trade, Masonic and other associations.

It has an appropriation for a United States Government building to cost \$250,000.

It has the most healthful climate in the world.

Its mean temperature is seventy degrees, and is cooler in summer than Boston or Chicago.

Its water-works are supplied from artesian wells, flowing 5,000,000 gallons daily.

It has an efficient paid fire department, with telegraphic fire alarm.

It has gas and electric lights, and a thorough sanitary and drainage system.

It has large manufacturing interests.

It has two National, three private and two Savings Banks with ample capital.

It has an extensive lumber and timber business with steam saw-mills.

It is the principal distributing point for Florida fruits and other products.

It has the largest wholesale houses and A 1 facilities for jobbing.

Its annual trade exceeds \$40,000,000.

It is the location of the Florida Sub-Tropical Exposition, open the entire year.

Jacksonville prospers by the development of the State of Florida.

Florida has 1,200 miles of ocean front, and has 1,200 square miles of land more than the great State of New York.

Florida will produce more salable products, fruits, grains, and vegetables of all kinds, to the acre, than any other country in the United States.

Florida is the home of the celebrated sea island, or long staple cotton.

Florida has great supplies of food fish, and its fisheries are in their infancy.

With such a country tributary to Jacksonville, its rapid growth in the past is fully accounted for, and its future growth beyond question.

Duval county lands are equal to any in the State, and have the best market and commercial facilities.

It has the Riverside Art Gallery, a fine collection of paintings, which is being added to constantly.

More than 130,000 people registered at the hotels of Jacksonville during the season of 1887 and 1888.

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ILLUSTRATIONS.

GRAND UNION HOTEL.—The first case of yellow fever in Jacksonville is said to have occurred here, a man named McCormick, who came to the city, infected with the disease.

EVERGREEN CEMETERY, situated a few miles north of the city, and is reached by a fine shell road.

SUB-TROPICAL EXPOSITION, open the entire year, contains the finest collection of tropical plants and trees in the United States.

TRAVELERS' HOTEL.—Two views, group of physicians and nurses on veranda. Occupied as medical and relief headquarters.

PABLO BEACH, sixteen miles from Jacksonville, on the Atlantic Ocean, reached by J. & A. R. R.

RIVER FRONT, St. John's River at Jacksonville.

CAMP MITCHELL, situated seven miles from the city on the line of the Florida Railway and Navigation Co., and is used as a camp for refugees, Capt. W. C. Cooper in charge.

KITTY AND I.—“The little Storck boy, the only one now left of the entire family, was discharged from the Sand Hills hospital yesterday as cured of yellow fever. He at once repaired to his old home, but found there only the family cat to greet him. Upon learning that his parents and brothers and sisters were all dead, he took the pet in his arms, heroically but pathetically remarked that they should begin life anew together.”—*Times Union*.

NEIL MITCHELL, M.D., President of Board of Health. Dr. Mitchell's house is shown, giving the reader an idea of a beautiful southern home.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, situated in the eastern part of the city, Dr. Stollenwork, physician in charge.

TIMES UNION.—This paper continued publication during the epidemic, although Edwin Martin, editor-in-chief, and M. R. Bowden, city editor, died while at the post of duty. The paper, after their death, was ably edited by Frank Hawthorne, who still holds the position.

SOAP FACTORY.—A noted point of infection.

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.—Members of same and view of their headquarters, including Acting Mayor Gerow.

THE SAND HILLS HOSPITAL.—Large view of hospital buildings. Carrying in a patient, scene in ward of hospital. Situated $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Jacksonville, in the midst of the pine woods, on a beautiful elevation of ground seventy-five feet above the city.

The hospital is composed of twenty separate buildings and several tents, which cover an area of a quarter of a mile in length.

The hospital was opened July 29, on which day McCormick, *the first case*, was sent to the hospital.

Hospital closed November 1.

The nursing staff was composed of unacclimated trained nurses from New York, Boston and Philadelphia, with Miss Delano as head nurse. Miss Delano is a graduate of Bellevue Training School, New York; she arrived August 31, and was the first nurse to enter Jacksonville; she had never seen a case of yellow fever before her arrival at the hospital.

The hospital has remained uninfected throughout; not one of the nurses or attendants at the hospital has been sick.

I must name those devoted Sisters of St. Joseph who have worked so nobly night and day for these many weeks, refusing pay. The many Sand Hills patients will not soon forget Sister Josephine, Sister Elizabeth, Sister Gerasim and Sister Agatha, and I wish to give them my personal thanks.

To Father Kenney we owe a great debt of gratitude; with the exception of the days of his sickness, he never failed to visit the hospital daily, ministering alike to Catholic and Protestant.

216 patients have been treated; twenty-three cases of black vomit, and of these six recovered.

SALLACE MITCHELL, M.D., resident physician Sand Hills hospital.

“CAMP PERRY, FLA.—Located on the bluffs of St. Mary’s River, 38 miles north of Jacksonville, on the S. F. & W. R. R. Opened for reception of refugees August 22, 1888. Period of detention, 10 days. Total number received, discharged and sent away, over 1,000. Number who developed yellow fever after arrival, 36, all within the first 7 days. Number of deaths, 3. Not a case contracted in camp. Over 60 employes in camp, none acclimated, and not one has been sick. Every refugee improved mentally and physically while in camp. Five employes at hospital, none acclimated, and no case of fever.” The term acclimated in this book is applied to those that have had the yellow fever, unacclimated to those that have not.

STAFF OFFICERS CAMP PERRY, FLA.

| | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| W. H. H. HUTTON..... | Surgeon, | M. H. S. |
| JOHN GUITERAS..... | P. A. Surgeon, | “ |
| H. D. GEDDINGS..... | Asst. Surgeon, | “ |
| W. F. McDOWELL..... | Steward, | “ |
| C. FAGET..... | M.D., Physician to Fever Camp. | |
| E. L. POSEY..... | M.D., Sanitary Inspector. | |

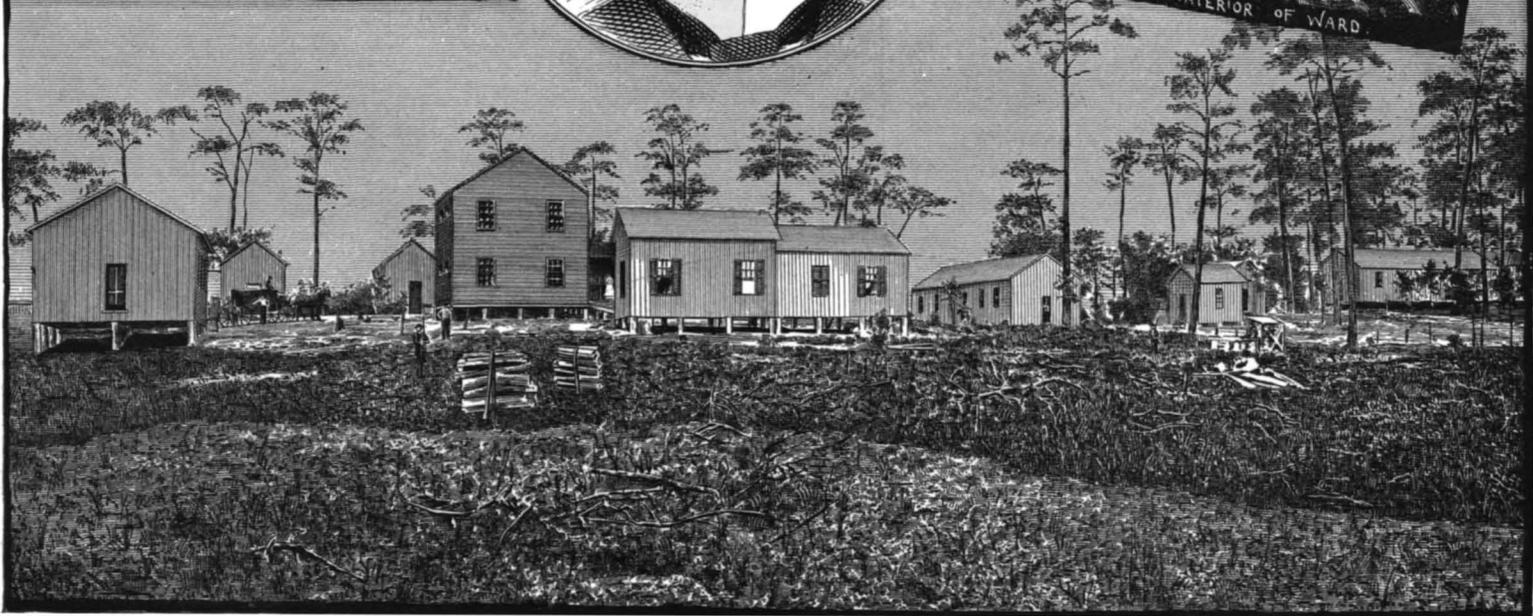
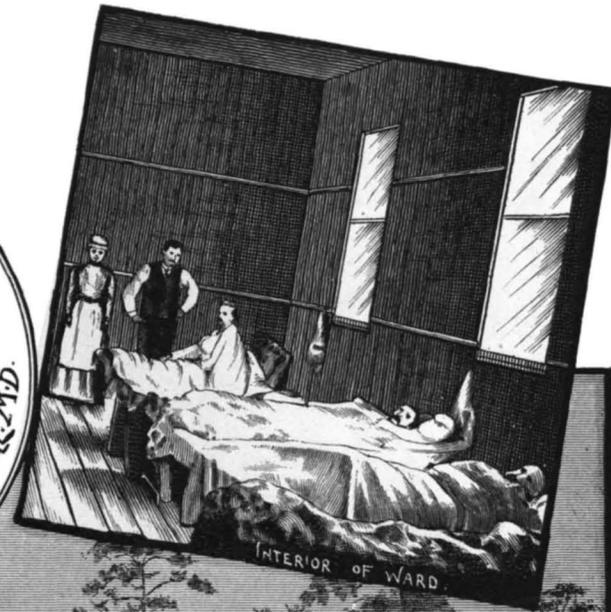
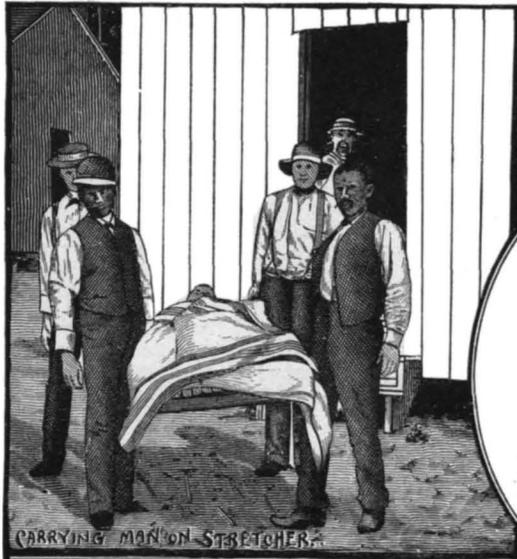
LARGE VIEW OF MAIN CAMP. LARGE VIEW OF THE HOSPITAL. GROUP OF PHYSICIANS stationed at Camp Perry.—Dr. W. H. Hutton, of Mobile, Alabama, Marine Hospital Service, physician in charge. C. Faget, M.D., of New Orleans, in charge of hospital which was located about a mile from the main camp. *The burial scene* was one that took place at this camp. On the sloping side of a beautifully wooded hill, reposes the remains of one at least, who “unknown, unhonored and unsung,” has found peace and rest at last.

NEGRO QUARTERS. OLD J. I. C.—J. I. C. went his way back and forth from the main camp to the hospital through the crooked, wooded road unaided with his barrel of water, or supplies for the hospital; his only failing was to fall asleep sometimes on the way. J. I. C. had also of necessity to act as pall bearer and hearse, upon the few occasions such services were required at this camp.

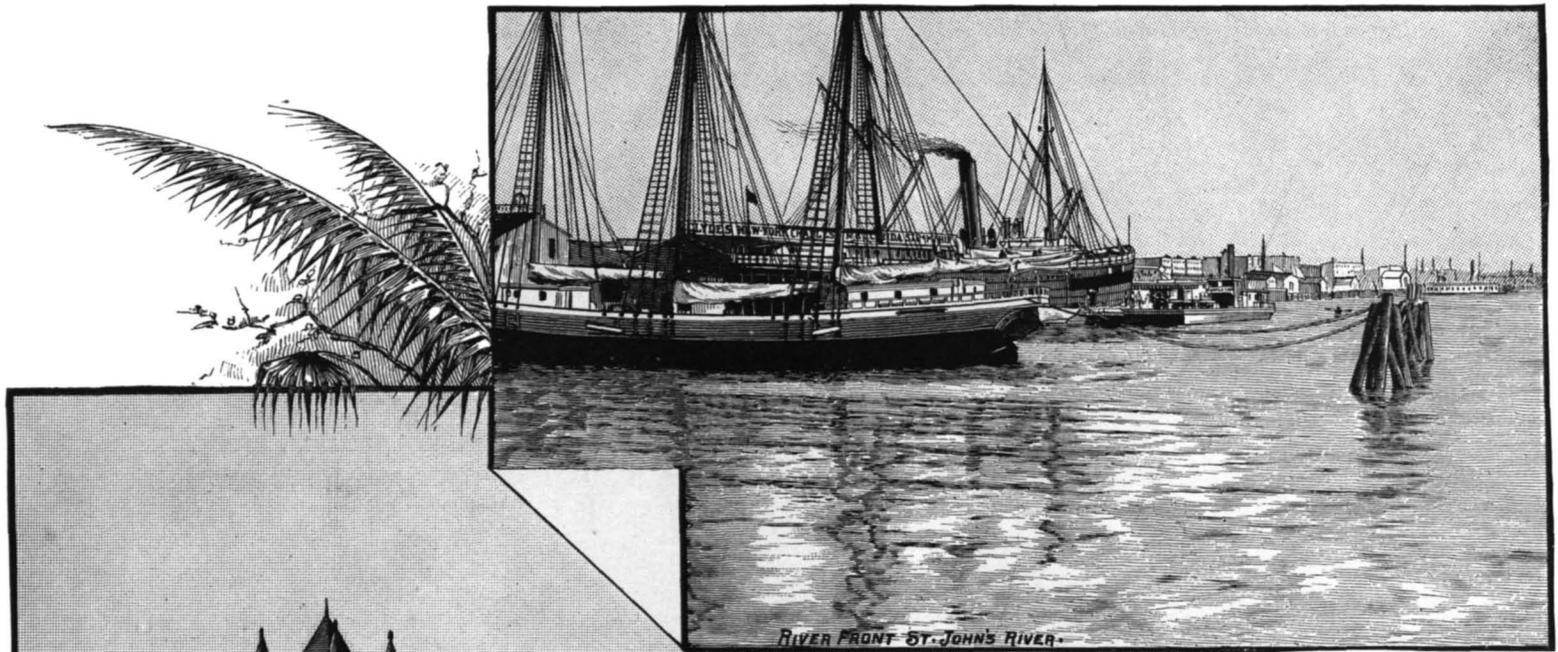
Life at Camp Perry was of necessity rather dull, but every effort was made by those in charge to make an enforced stay of ten days as endurable as possible. The time was passed as at all the camps of this kind; at night an immense log fire was built in the square, the refugees gathered around and indulged in talk, or an amateur minstrel show, varied by the occasional appearance of an itinerant colored preacher, who made the woods ring with his voice.

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER MEDICAL CORPS.—J. Y. Porter, M.D., President; Dr. Brooddus, Vice-President; Dr. Sheftall, Vice-President; Dr. Strauz, Recording Secretary; Dr. Carr, Corresponding Secretary.

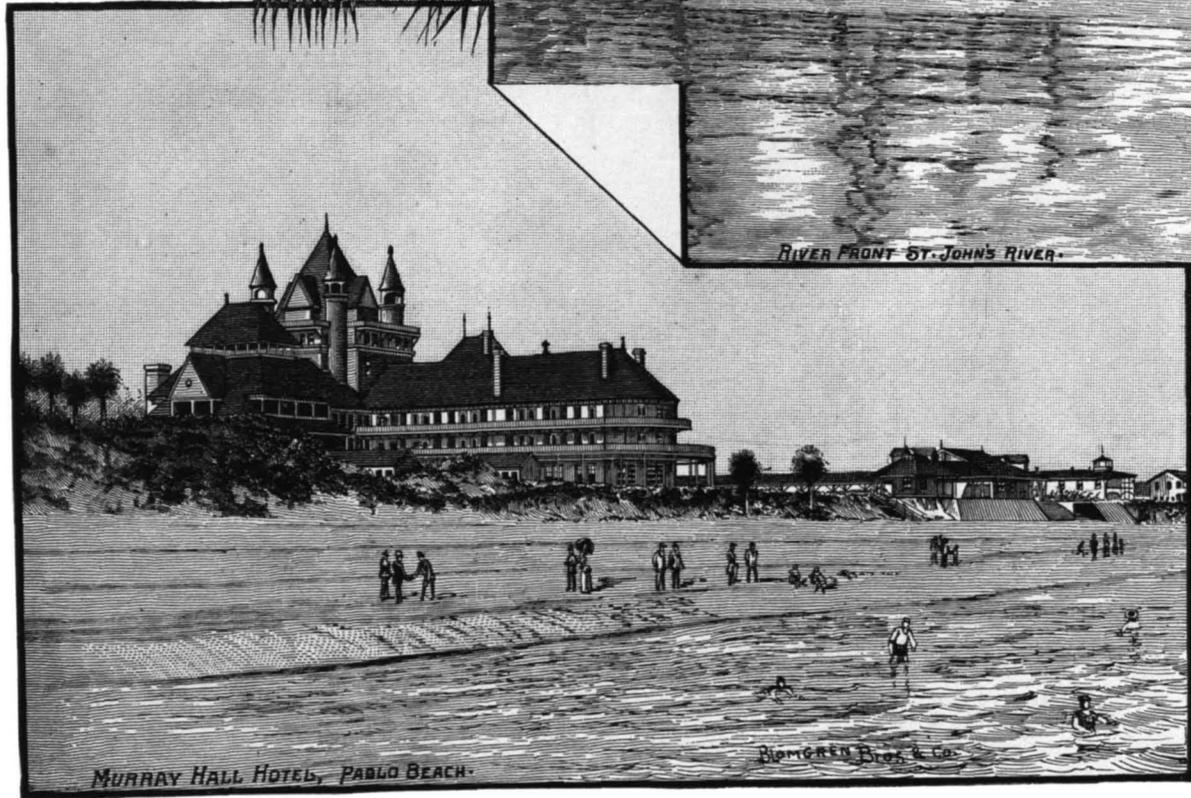
Object of the corps, to respond to the call for medical assistance in any future epidemic. Also, for the purpose of scientific research and treatment of yellow fever and other epidemic diseases, will meet annually.



SAND HILLS HOSPITAL.

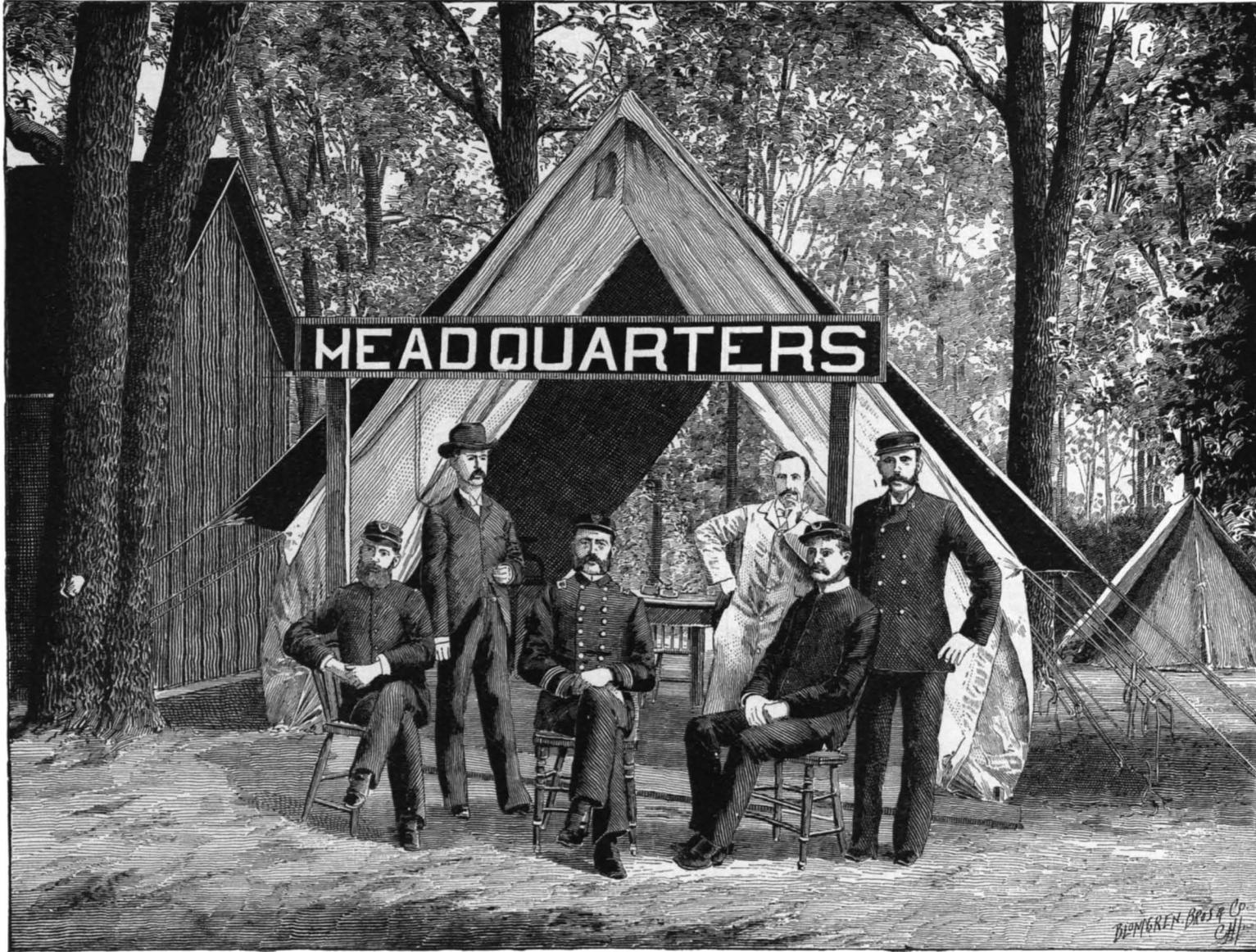


RIVER FRONT ST. JOHN'S RIVER.



MURRAY HALL HOTEL, PABLO BEACH.

BIRMINGHAM BROS. & CO.



Dr. Guiteras.

Dr. Posey.

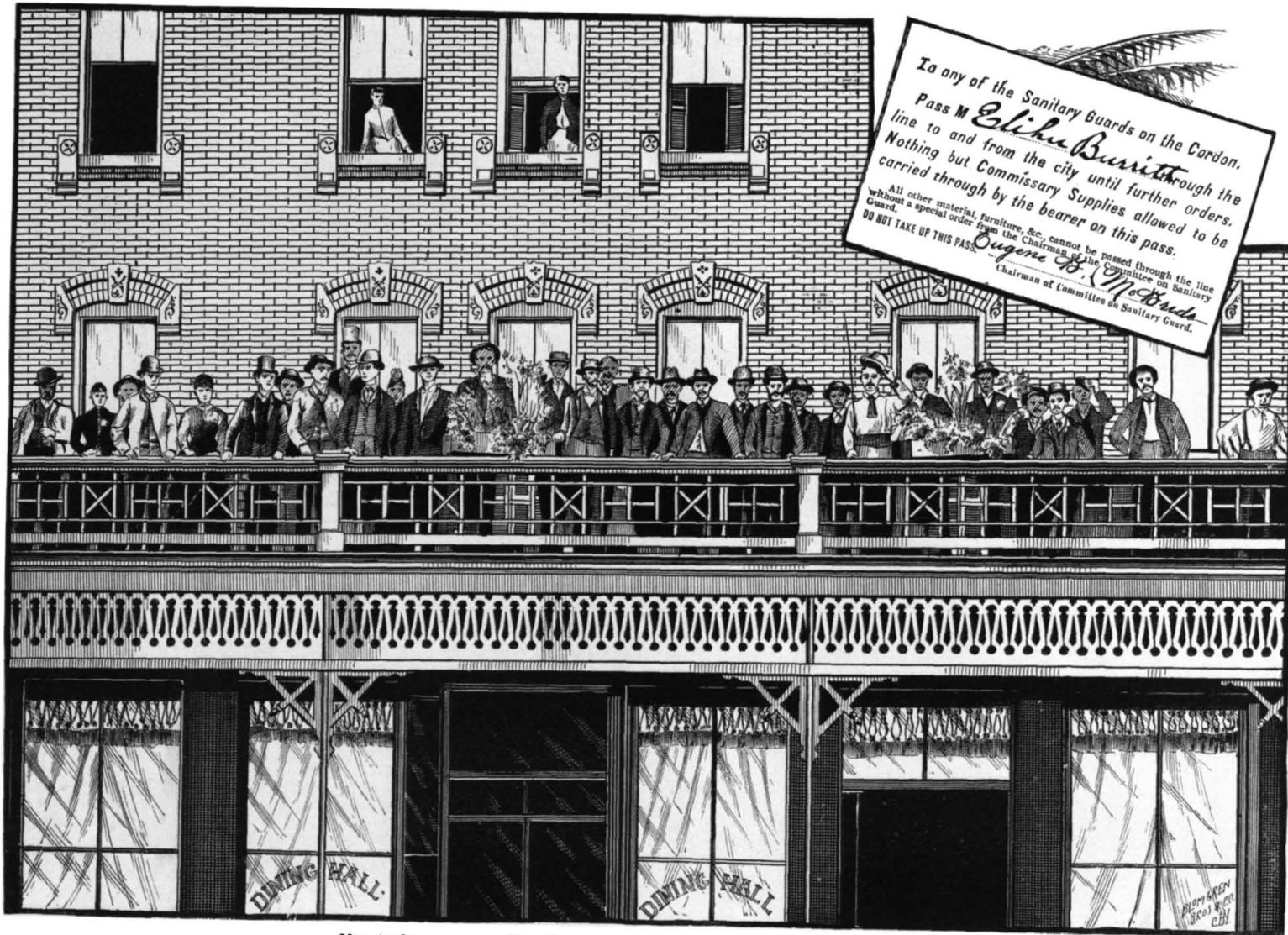
Dr. Hutton.

Dr. Faget.

Dr. Geddings.

Hospital Steward McDowell.

CAMP PERRY, FLORIDA.



In any of the Sanitary Guards on the Cordon.
 Pass M *Elihu Burritt* through the
 line to and from the city until further orders.
 Nothing but Commissary Supplies allowed to be
 carried through by the bearer on this pass.
 All other material, furniture, &c., cannot be passed through the line
 without a special order from the Chairman of the Committee on Sanitary
 Guard.
 DO NOT TAKE UP THIS PASS. *Eugene B. McBride*
 Chairman of Committee on Sanitary Guard.

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| Porters. | Saunders. | Robinson. | Mrs. Cooley. | Mrs. Hoyt. | Wolf. | Dr. Broaddus. | Hough. | Dr. McSwain. | Jones. | Ortagus. |
| Miss McPherson. | Mrs. Saunders. | Wiggins. | Dr. VanHood. | Barr. | Dr. Strausz. | Willard. | Dr. Sheftall. | Douglass. | Lamb. | Wambeldt. |
| Gilbert. | Bryson. | Bliss. | Dr. Bryan. | Dr. Buntz. | Dr. Porter. | Packwood. | Bailey. | Dr. Cuzner. | Phillips. | |



THE STORCK-BOY.



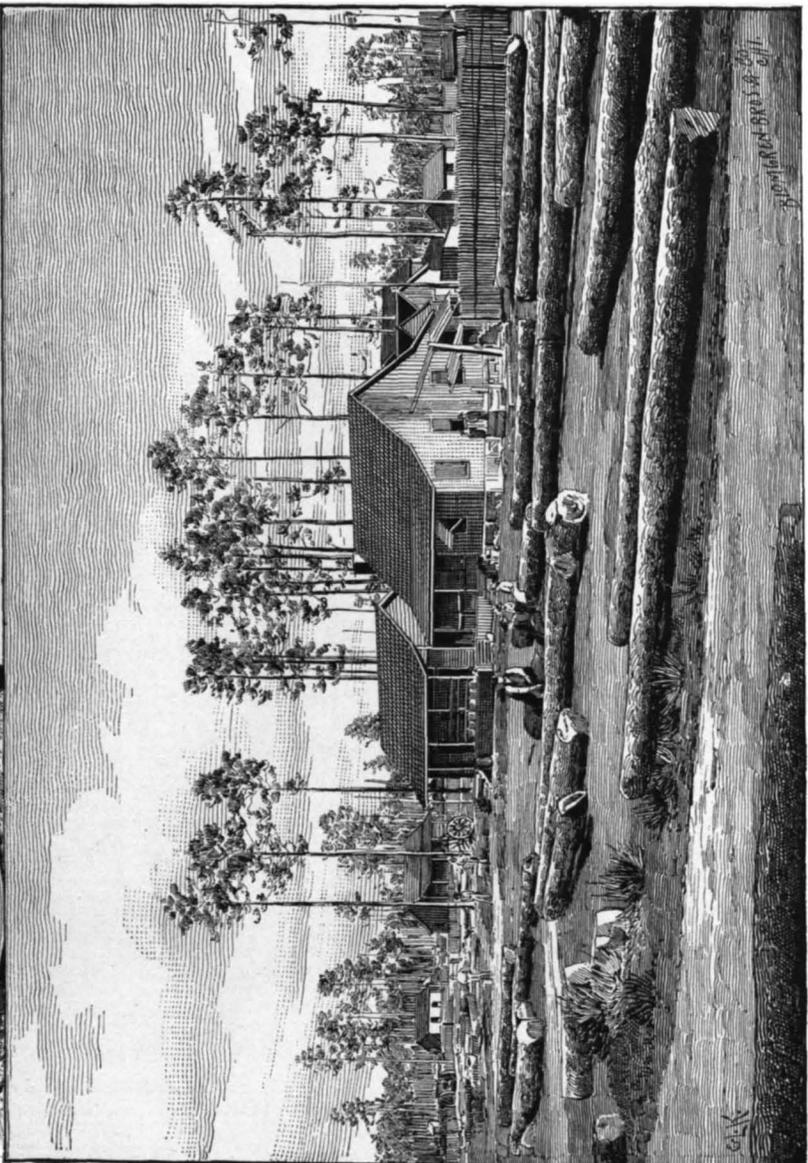
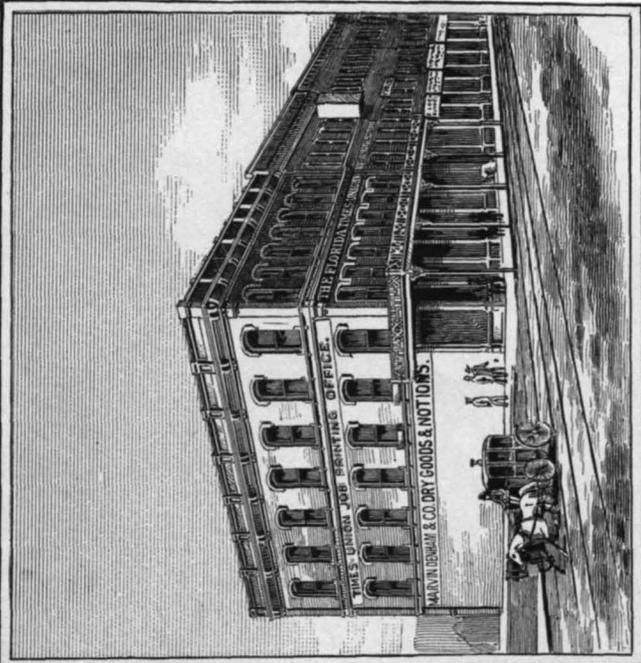
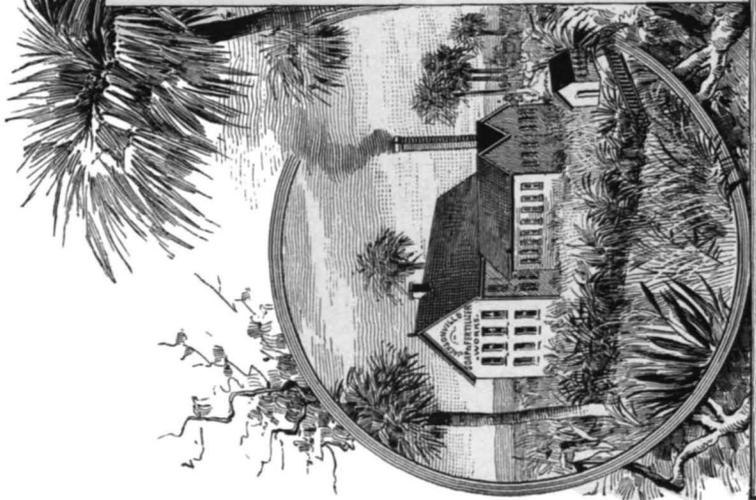
TRAVELLERS HOTEL

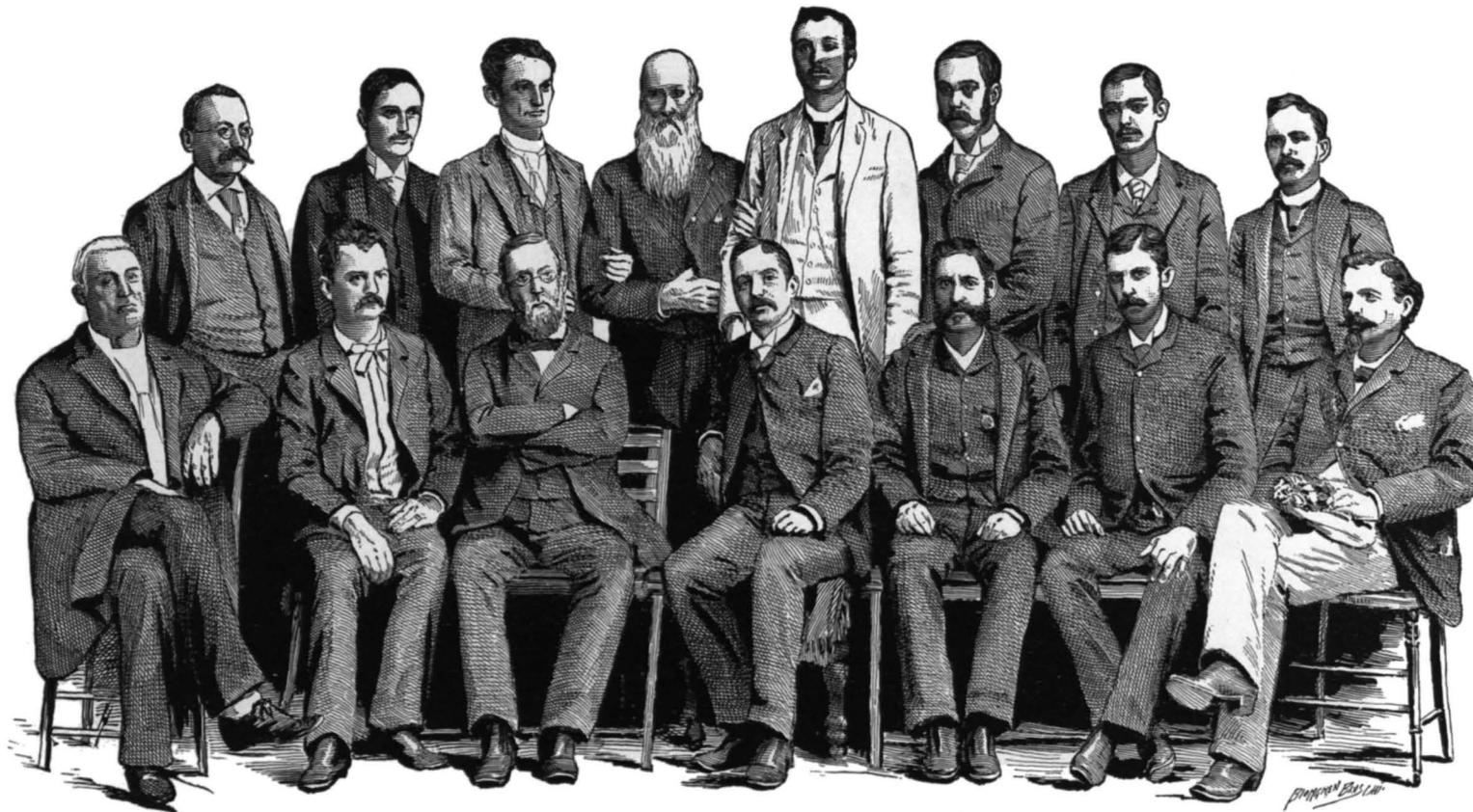


DR. MITCHELL'S RESIDENCE



ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL

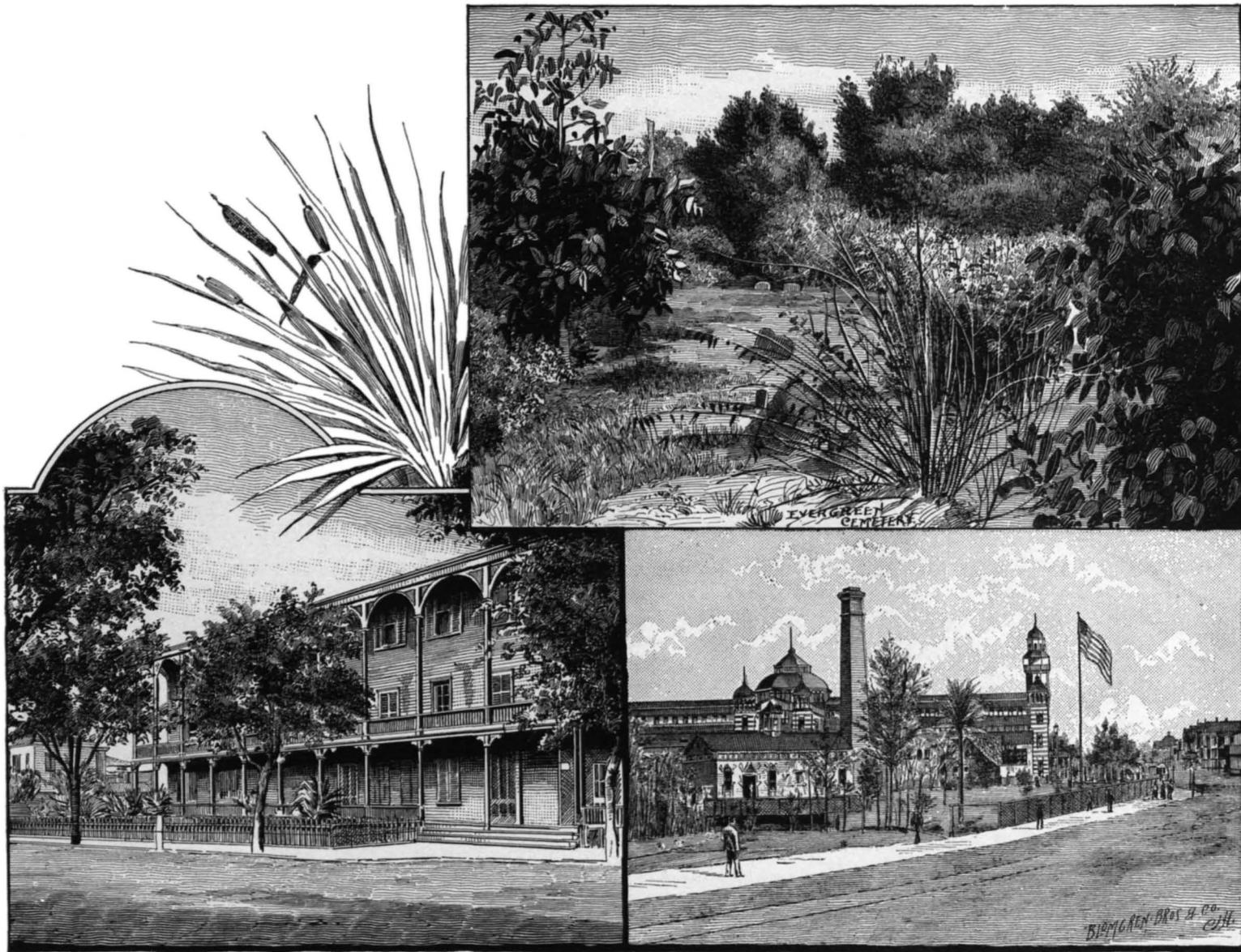




AMERICAN VOLUNTEER MEDICAL CORPS, 1888.

Dr. L. A. Bryan. Dr. L. C. Carr. E. V. Hood. Judge M. Olin. W. E. Anderson. R. C. Macy. J. E. Donehoo. F. C. McSwain.
Dr. Bunz. Dr. McNiel. Dr. Broaddus. J. Y. Porter. B. F. Sheftall. P. H. Strausz. John L. Clay.

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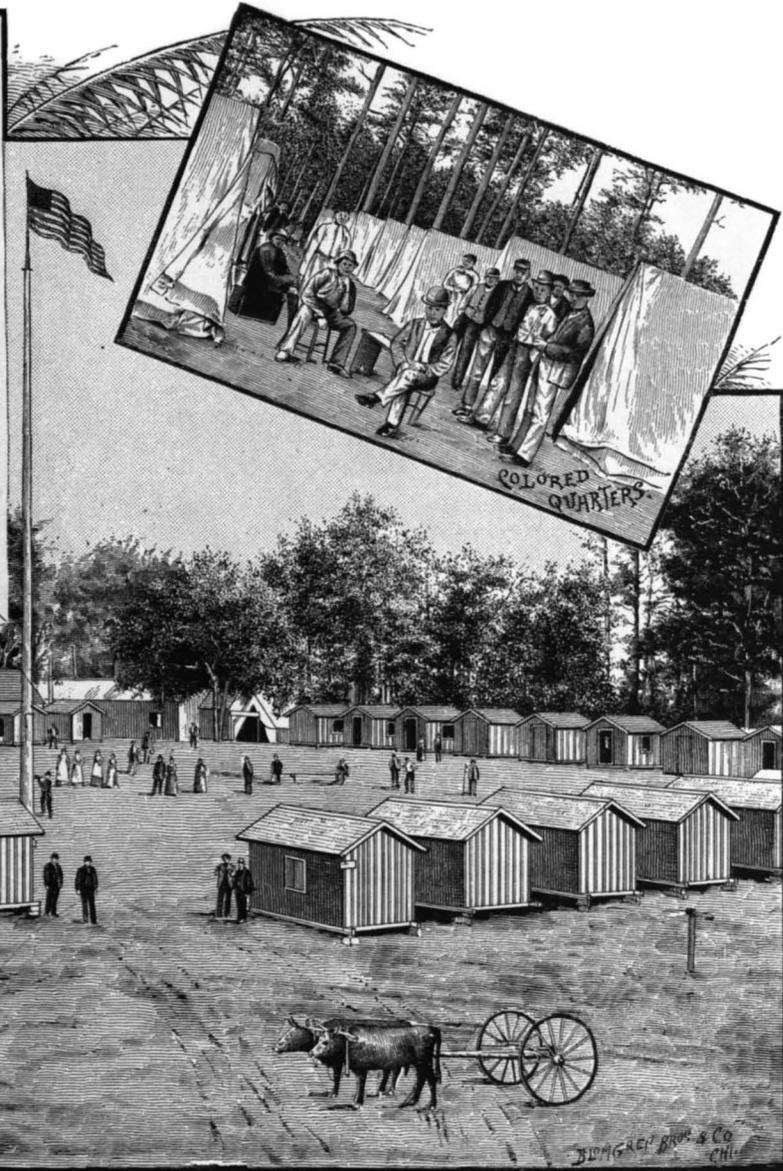


GRAND UNION HOTEL.

SUBTROPICAL EXPOSITION.



BURIAL SCENE.



• CAMP PERRY •

BIRNBAUM BROS. & CO.
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Wm. G. Boller

Mr. J. Boyd

Major Geroy

B. H. Hopkins

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HEADQUARTERS OF
 TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

E. T. V. & G. R.
 E. T. V. & G. R.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 BUREAU OF MARINE SERVICE
 OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISOR OF MARINE SERVICE
 1000 MARKET STREET
 PHOENIX, ARIZONA

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GENERAL REMARKS.

THE contents of this little volume, both descriptive and pictorial, is the result of the experience of a resident of Jacksonville during the epidemic. The reader will obtain by its perusal a very good idea of the appearance of the city and the adjoining camps and hospitals. The writer advances no theories of his own, but gives the information gained from interviews with physicians and others who have experience in yellow fever epidemics, and from personal experience and observations.

It can be said of yellow fever that it does not *spontaneously* appear in any part of the United States, but is imported from some infected region, notably from Havana, Cuba, where it exists a large portion of the time, if not the entire year; sixty-four deaths were reported there from this disease in the month of September, this year. In the United States it disappears entirely upon the appearance of frost, and persons who have never had the fever can enter the places that have been infected, without fear of contracting the disease, or carrying the infection with them to any other place.

SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT.—The following brief description was obtained from Dr. C. Faget, of New Orleans, La., a well-known physician of that city. The opinions expressed here were concurred in, in all material points, by Dr. Guiteras, of the Marine Hospital service, Dr. Sheftall, of Savannah, and many others.

At the beginning the patient is taken with a light chill, followed immediately by more or less fever, accompanied with pain in the head, sometimes intense pains in the limbs and back, also in the stomach, but these pains may be wanting or very light. The fever may last from two to seven days and has a tendency to diminish from the second or third day until recovery. The pulse decreases in number of beats in the most typical cases from the first to second, second to third days, etc., even though the temperature may remain the same or even rise during the first days, until the pulse diminishes below the normal and may fall to 50, 45, or even 40 beats per minute in few instances. This low pulse, taken in connection with the other symptoms, signs, as it were, the disease yellow fever.

The suffusion of the face with a light yellow tinge of the eyes may help the diagnosis of the case.

Black vomit (*El vomito negro*, the name given the disease by the Cubans), as is well known, is of common occurrence in bad cases of this disease and rarely occurs in other diseases. It is always found in the stomachs of persons that have died with yellow fever. The pathological effect of this disease upon the tissues of the body is to produce fatty degeneration, which is observed most prominently if an autopsy be made, in the condition of the liver and kidneys, which are congested and present an oily, bright, yellow appearance.

YELLOW FEVER can be divided into three classes :

The first, and happily the greater number, is a class of cases so light as to recover under any treatment, or without any.

The second class will die usually under any treatment,—patient is taken with black vomit immediately, temperature high as 106 and failure of the kidneys to act ; cases of this kind sometimes die in a few hours.

The third class, in which the treatment makes all the difference. This management of yellow fever is in few words — *support* the *vital power* of the patient. Tincture of iron may be recommended as a medicine, (dose, 10 to 20 drops four times a day), to be given during the continuance of the fever, as it seems to be most beneficial in those diseases which have a tendency to asthenia or prostration, as diphtheria, typhoid, etc. Black vomit is not necessarily fatal. The action of tincture of iron has succeeded in checking it in numerous instances in my own practice, and the patient has recovered. Black vomit is simply blood that oozes from the surface of the stomach, and is turned black by the acid secretions. I repeat, remember nourishment is the basis of all yellow fever treatment, and from my observation, milk is the most important in any quantity, at will — all the patient will drink — with a pinch of bicarbonate of soda in each glass, to correct the acidity of the stomach and the secretions of the kidneys. All the secretions of the body are notably acid in this disease. I have observed most beneficial effects, upon the action of the kidneys, from milk.

After death, the body turns yellow, then black. The treatment during convalescence, is to strengthen the patient with digestible food, and give tonics if required. In regard to the temperature of a patient : Keep the patient comfortable ; if too warm, take off cover ; if cold or chilly, put on more blankets.

I do not believe in violent purging or sweating. Nothing should be done that will tend to *weaken* the patient. If purga-

tion be necessary, I would advise a mild cathartic. Dr. Sheftall, of Savannah, says : “I have treated yellow fever in eight epidemics, and this one shows the lightest death rate I have ever seen, attributable, I believe, to a great extent to the present mode of treatment. My attention has been called to the non-infection of jails and prisons in cities where the fever is raging. Dr. Faget and others have noticed the same occurrence. Call the attention of the medical profession to this fact ; it is worthy of investigation.” Yellow fever is *not* contagious, as shown by reports, etc., contained in this work. All the theory the writer can form from the information gained from the various theories is that the infected person infects the *place*, and the disease spreads, providing the surrounding circumstances are propitious.

MICROBE THEORY.—The following description is from an interview with Dr. Paul Gibier, an eminent French scientist, who believes in the microbe theory, and was sent to this country by the government authorities of France to investigate the subject :

For years scientists have prosecuted their search for these tiny but mighty agents of the disorganization of matter. By some it was thought that they were present in the blood and committed their ravages directly thereupon, and that in consequence of the weakened and diseased condition of the life fluid the vital organs became affected and more or less seriously involved.

Though the search has been prosecuted persistently by most eminent physicians, and in the most scientific manner, with the aid of exquisitely accurate and delicate instruments, all have failed to find the yellow fever germ present in either the blood, the viscera, or the secretions.

Their *habitat* is, however, found to be the alimentary canal, and in one drop of the intestinal fluid, if removed soon after death, may be found myriads of these germs.

In order to examine the microbes, a drop of this fluid is removed and thoroughly mingled with water, the water having first been sterilized by being subjected to a temperature of 300°, so that there may be no microbes (of which there are infinite numbers and varieties in all organic matter) other than those introduced from the drop of matter to be experimented with.

Into a glass bell prepared with a gelatine coating, which has been softened by being previously heated, a few drops of the now infected water is placed, and the mouth closed with cotton to prevent the introduction of atmospheric microbes. In a very brief time the invisible germs have formed colonies, and their work of disorganization and disintegration is perceptible. Each different variety of microbe herds together and forms a colony, which is readily observable with the naked eye, though the microbes themselves are almost infinitely small.

After being planted upon these gelatine beds, the growth and work of the germ can be watched, that of the yellow fever germ being the one about which the present interest centers. To preserve for future use, as well as to observe the development of the germs, a platinum needle is introduced into a colony and that which adheres is placed in a glass tube which is about one-quarter full of clarified beef tea, the remaining space being occupied by confined air. From the fact that the special province of the germ is to liquefy the substance upon which it preys, the colony appears to the naked eye like a drop of water. The growth continues, and at a more advanced stage appears like an inverted aqueous funnel in the gelatine, which it finally dissolves.

In order to examine the germs beneath a microscope, the platinum needle is again brought into requisition, and the lively particle is deposited upon the glass slide which has been prepared with a violet coloring aniline matter, which the microbes absorb, rendering them more easily perceptible.

The doctor exhibited microbes which were taken by him from yellow fever patients in Havana two years ago, and fresh ones which he has secured since his stay in this city. When magnified one thousand times these horribly potent parasites are only about one-sixteenth of an inch in length, and have the appearance of minute sticks or twigs. These germs attach themselves to the lining of the intestinal canal and there prosecute their work of disintegration, causing hemorrhages. The germs create a poison which, when in consequence of their ravages it is introduced into the blood, causes blood-poisoning and subsequent death.

The doctor has found the germs in plenty, and has also discovered their method of procedure, and the effect of their lodgment in a congenial substance, such as offered by the alimentary canal. There still remains to be found out the cause of their presence in the human system, and the means whereby they may be eradicated from the body of the infected person without endangering or sacrificing the life of the patient.

These problems Dr. Gibier will faithfully endeavor to solve, and it is the sincere hope of an interested public, that he may be as successful in the completion of his researches as he has been so far, and that he may himself suffer no detriment in consequence of his noble self-consecration to the cause of science and humanity.

About the first of August the first case of yellow fever was known to exist in the city. It gradually spread until the entire city became infected with the disease. August 11 the Jacksonville Auxiliary Association was formed, and about this time a call for aid was issued. It was responded to by a generous public from all parts of the country. A large number of physicians and nurses volunteered their services, and strove nobly to subdue the disease. Nearly five thousand cases of fever were reported during the epidemic, and nearly four hundred deaths, showing a death rate of about eight per cent.

The Masonic fraternity, Odd Fellows, Knights of Labor, Knights of Pythias, Grand Army of the Republic, and all the various church organizations assisted in alleviating the misery of the people.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—While much difference of opinion exists as to the present system of quarantine, the people of Florida and the entire country should be unanimous in demanding the appointment of a National Board of Health, or state boards with power to act, and with funds at their disposal to take efficient and immediate action should an emergency arise, the same as during the past summer. Not a case of yellow fever has been

known to exist in Jacksonville since the year 1877 until the present season, and it is the belief of the people that had proper measures been taken in time, no epidemic would have occurred this year. Quarantine regulations *may not* keep the infection out of a city, but as instanced by St. Augustine and many other places where an *efficient* quarantine has been maintained, there has been no yellow fever. In almost every instance the fever has been traced to some infected persons who have infected the place entered by them. With the present method of treating the disease, and proper sanitary and quarantine regulations, the fear from this dread disease will vanish.

LIST OF DEATHS AT JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, DURING THE EPIDEMIC.

Adams, Wm.
 Arpen, Mrs.
 Alexander, (infant).
 Allen, Mrs. A. S.
 Allen, J. B.
 Bours, Miss Minnie.
 Biter, Geo.
 Baldwin, Dr. W. S.
 Brotherton, M. A.
 Bours, Mrs. J. H.
 Bassby, Saml.
 Bagalt, T. A.
 Bagwell, Benj.
 Burns, Anna.
 Bellamansky, Mr.
 Bremer, Louis.
 Brooks, Geo. H.
 Braddock, Geo.
 Branning, Georgiana.
 Burch, Hon. J. L.
 Breynard, J. U.
 Bates, Anna.
 Butler, John.*
 Burton, Mrs.
 Bilotte, Louisa.
 Burk, N.
 Buckston, R. W.
 Baker, W. N.
 Barber, Rev. A. C.
 Berry, J.*

Burton, Minerva.
 Barnes, Mack.
 Broward, Mrs. J. P.
 Buckhalter, Payton.
 Bell, J. N.
 Bliss, Stephen.*
 Bergman, Wm.
 Bensmore, Wm.
 Bell, Geo.
 Berry, Mary.
 Craugh, Wm.
 Clark, Thos. H.
 Crowley, D. J.
 Carroll, John.
 Costello, Miss C.
 Crowe, J. J.
 Christopher, Mrs.
 Coffee, J. R.
 Chapman, Mrs.
 Coleman, Lulu E.
 Cauthorne, H.
 Carr, Edward.
 Connelly, Mrs.
 Conrader, Miss.
 Cuzner, Miss F. A.
 Crawford, C. W.
 Christopher, A.
 Curry, Fannie.
 Conrader, Mrs. H.
 Cooper, —

Chambers, Mrs.
 Cline, Mamie.
 Cornish, S. S.
 Chadwick, J.
 Cain, Sarah.
 Carver, Dr. F. H.
 Donovan, Frank.
 Dixon, E. W.
 Davis, Mrs. Mary.
 Dancy, Fayette.
 Davidson, Edgar A.
 O'Dea, Mrs.
 Doyle, Mrs. J.
 Daniel, Col. J. J. —
 Dunn, Mrs. S.
 Degenhart, Mrs. M.
 De Forest, C. L.
 Deans, Geo. Wheaton.
 Derry, E. B.
 Deas, V. H.
 Dobson, Dora.
 Dilworth, J. D.
 Elliott, Chas. E.
 English, A.*
 Eddy, Dr. L. T.
 Edmanson, J. E.
 Elliott, Mrs. J. L.
 Elliott, J. L.
 Elmo, E. S.
 Edmanson, H.*

Evans, John.
 Fort, Lucy.
 Fisher, A.
 Fleming, L. I., Jr.
 Floody, Mrs. T.
 Fleming, Hon. L. I.
 Farnier, W. G.
 Foley, Mrs.
 Foster, F.
 Foster, J. W.
 Fridder, Paul.
 Fairlie, Mrs. J. M.
 Fairlie, Dr. J. M.
 Fennell, Mrs. M.
 Floyd, Mamie.
 Gelder, Thos.
 Grace, Mrs. R.
 Gray, E.
 Griffin, Anna.
 Gilbert, Ruth.
 Georgian, Mr.
 Grant, Simon.
 Graves, Jas.
 Grunthal, H.
 Goodrich, Joseph.
 Grant, Sophia.
 Gould, Dr. F. J.
 Ground, K. M.
 Governor, Mrs. H.
 Gordon, W.

* Colored.

Griffin, Maggie.
 Green, Jno. D.
 Green, Mamie.*
 Green, May.*
 Gibson, Alex.
 Hooker, J. J.
 Hopkins, Harriet L.
 Herrick, C. D.
 Hernaundez, L. H.
 Herrick, Miss Nellie.
 Herrick, Mrs. S.
 Hanne, Wm.
 Herrick, Mrs.
 Hayes, John.
 Haney, W. A.
 Herrick, W. D.
 Harris, T.
 Hartland, Mrs. Ida C.
 Hernandez, Mrs. T. B.
 Hinckley, Chas.
 Howe, Geo. J.
 Hall, Mrs.*
 Hallett, Chas.
 Hellen, J. H.
 Herrick, Alvie.
 Hourihan, Julia.
 Hufbaur, Louis.
 Hollenbeck, G.
 Hall, Jas.
 Hood, Jennings.
 Hay, Robt. A.
 Hart, Mrs. C.
 Holbrook, C. S.
 Huger, E. W.*
 Hunter, Mrs. H.
 Hamilton, Miss R.
 Hemstreet, R.
 Hall, Aaron.
 Halliday, E. B.
 Hedrick, Mrs. E. C.

Hastings, Carrie.
 Ivallie, V. C.
 Jenkins, Mrs. Laura.
 Jones, W. A.
 Jacobs, Mrs.
 Jones, Margaret.
 Jones, Julia.
 Jacoby, Mr.
 Jenkins, M.
 Johnson, Carl.
 Johnson, R. N.
 — Register.
 Jenkins, Mrs.*
 Joyce, Julian.
 King, Arthur.
 Kelly, Pat.
 Keller, Miss Lulu.
 Keys, H. E.
 Keens, C. A.
 Kimball, Harry.
 Keys, Jas.
 Luidgi, David.
 Lucas, Edward.
 Lorrimer, P. A.
 Leonard, Dr. W. N.
 Landier, I.
 Love, E. B.
 Land, Sarah E.
 LeEngle, Hon. H. L.
 Liceuring, H.
 Lopez, Peter.
 Long, Willie.
 Lawrence, L.
 Lamon, Susie.
 Luigi, A.
 Lukenbill, R. S. (at Fernandina).
 Latourette, D.
 Lowe, Wm.
 McLellan, Mrs.
 Minton, J. M.

Martine, Frank.
 McArthur, —.
 Marshall, Thomas.
 Mays, B.*
 Merritt, W. J.
 McCuller, Mrs. Lucy.
 Morgan, A. C.
 Mollenburg, Charlotte.
 Mulroy, Richard.
 Washington, Mrs.*
 Morgan, Alfred.
 Mitchell, Amelia.
 McKinnon, J. L.
 Marc, Margaret.
 Michard, A.
 Morant, Kate.
 Mathews, Mrs. J.
 Moss, W. H.
 McNair, Mr.
 Mosley, Eliza.
 McFarland, T.
 McCreary, Lura.
 McCormick, D. D.
 Miller, Shad.
 McTucker, J.
 Murnahan, D. H. F.
 Martin, Edwin.
 Marvin, Frank.
 Mary, Mrs. J. F.
 Mueller, Gustave.
 Marshall, Mrs. R. F.
 McCuthen, H.*
 McDougan, H.
 Mims, L.*
 Miller, W. A.
 Nolan, Jas.
 Nelson, Louis.
 Newman, Jennie.
 Nelson, N.
 Oswald, A. C.

Oreysisent, C.
 Ohler, C.
 O'Brien, J.
 Owen, Amanda.
 Owlston, F. W.
 Oulahan, Ella.
 Oldfield, Mrs. A. O.
 Ohlander, John B.
 Oliver, Child.
 Proctor, B.
 Pascora, Mrs.
 Pangburn, A. S.
 Pybas, J. P.
 Perkins, J. J.
 Pollard, C. H.
 Pierson, E. R.
 Poytress, W. E.
 Peterson, Mrs. C.
 Peters, C.
 Palmer, W.
 Pierce, Mary.*
 Pyles, Wm.
 Pearl, W. H.
 Preston, M.*
 Phillips, T.*
 Peterson, Gustave.
 Reiggles, Nellie.
 Roberts, H. D.
 Rosadelima, (Sister of Mercy).
 Ryan, Thomas.
 Rogers, Miss Josie.
 Robinson, F. L.
 Richardson, A.
 Hines, H.*
 Richards, L.
 Ricker, James.
 Rebston, Mrs. M.
 Ryan, John.
 Reagan, Mr.
 Ross, Rev. W. P.*

Reasoner, Pliny A. (at Manatee).
 Robinson, Alfred.
 Russon, A.
 Richardson, Chas.*
 Roberts, (infant).
 Rierek, R.
 Rees, Miss Edith.
 Smith, Wm.
 Storek, Mrs.
 Storek, J.
 Seite, O. J.
 Sharpe, Rev. J. H.
 Storek, Julia.
 Smith, C. H.
 Simmons, Mr.
 Smith, Rev. T. M.
 Snyder, Miss E.
 Spearman, Mrs.
 Spiers, Wm.
 Shepard, Jennie
 Snead, Katie.
 Smith, Chas.
 Somerville, Mrs. W. S.
 Smith, Mrs. H. S.
 Slidell, Mrs.

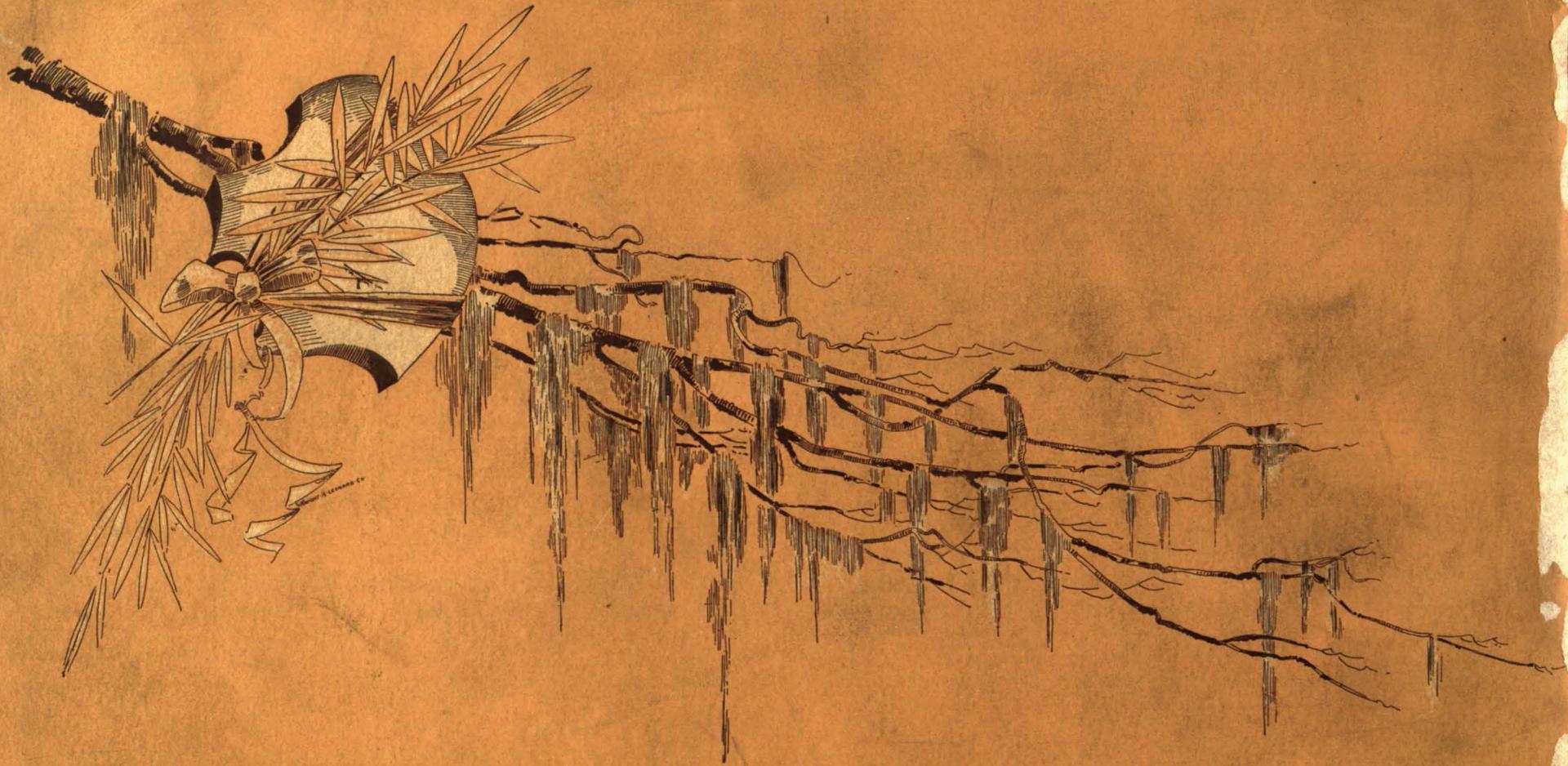
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 Seeley, John.
 Smith, Julia.
 Sherman, Nathan.
 Stratton, J.
 Smith, Lula.
 Seither, Thos.
 Simmons, W. S.
 Smith, H. L.
 Stowe, Miss.
 Sampson, W. W.
 Sherman, Ellen.
 Steinhauser, C.
 Smith, J. N.
 Scott, Mattie.*
 Sandy, W. P.
 Sumeral, Julian.
 Sellers, J. H.
 Smith, Howard E.
 Smith, Bertha May.
 Sumeral, Clayton.
 Tuttle, Capt. L. R.
 Thomas, A.*
 Thompson, George.
 Turner, Arthur.

Tyler, Mrs. F.
 Thompson, Jimmie.
 Thomas, Mabel.
 Thomas, Joe.
 Tripp, Otto.
 Turner, J. A.
 Tribe, Mrs. Felix.
 Treisback, Robt. W.
 Thrasher, A. B.
 Tribe, Felix.
 Tousey, George.
 Tucker, W.
 Tousey, Eloy.
 Vaughn, R.
 Vilana, J.
 Vilano, Mrs. P. A.
 Veneraze, A.
 Vance, Emma.
 Wolf, Pauline.
 Watson, F. C.
 Williams, Dr. Cone
 Wright, J. C.
 Weston, Mrs.
 Whittier, S. J.
 White, J. W.*

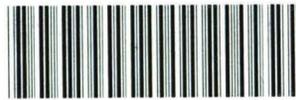
Wolf, Carrie.
 Wolf, Maggie.
 Wiley, Frank.
 Weymouth, Mrs. C. H.
 Wright, C.*
 Warren, Henry.
 Wallace, Mrs. J. W.
 Whitney, A. C.
 Wilson, Annie.
 Williams, Ed.
 White, Thos.
 Wood, A.
 Woods, Geo. N.
 White, Edna.
 White, Lucy.
 Wiseman, W.
 Walker, J.
 Wood, Alex.
 Wright, Susan.
 Young, Mr.
 Young, Charlotte.*
 Zanders, F.
 Zeither, Mrs. S.

* Colored.

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