

It has long been recognised among Medical men and Nurses attending yellow fever patients, that, if a person after being attacked with black vomit is able to retain any food or liquid, recovery sets in. An Artilleryman was dying of yellow fever in the Hospital at Port Royal, and his master, an Artillery officer, went to see him. "He will die in about two hours," said the Doctor. But his master having ascertained he had a fancy for some brandy, with the Doctor's permission obtained it for him. The poor fellow drank two tumblerfuls, retained them, fell into a refreshing sleep and eventually recovered. The most successful treatment, in Bermuda, was—Immerse the patient in a hot bath, with plenty of mustard and sage tea in it. After parboiling for twenty minutes, wrap in hot blankets and give hot lemonade or sage tea with a view of producing perspiration. Even when the fever had quitted the patient there was great danger of relapse for the first forty-eight hours, unless the patient were fed with very small quantities every two or three hours. Patients recovering often fancied themselves starving, and would scream and cry for food, and if the Nurse or Doctor yielded and any quantity were given, death ensued in a few hours. A young officer, recovering in 1864, contrived, in the temporary absence of the Nurse, to crawl to the cupboard, where there was some jelly; he devoured it ravenously; in a few hours he was dead.

The fever is decidedly infectious, but not contagious. Those stricken have a peculiar smell, known to the experienced, and "Yellow Jack" is apt to leave his mark, in the shape of slight deafness, partial loss of sight, &c., upon those who have escaped his clutches and entered into a fresh lease of life. In extreme cases, mortification and decay of the lower limbs are apt to set in before the patient is actually dead, and frequently coffins are brought to the house before the sick person has died. The writer sometimes meets his old friend, R. S., who has often narrated that he lay in his house sick of the fever in Bermuda in 1843, and was grievously tormented by the verandah of his house being turned into a coffin making establishment. R. S. in 1891 is at present hale and hearty, and still draws his pension.

On another occasion, the Doctor, after visiting his yellow fever soldier patient, ordered his coffin, which was duly sent in. The soldier, however, recovered, and an interesting official correspondence respecting payment for the gruesome article was the result. "Warburgh's tincture" has been tried with great success in the early stages, and produces the good effect of violent perspiration—an excellent symptom.

In 1843, no less than ten officers, one hundred and sixty-seven soldiers, twelve soldiers' wives and children succumbed out of a small garrison, and exclusive of the numerous deaths among the civil population. In 1853 two of the Governors of the islands died within a few hours of each other, and also fifteen officers, two hundred and fifty-nine soldiers, and many of their wives and children, and many civilians. One young officer, Lieutenant Hare (twenty-one), and his wife (nineteen) expired within a few hours of each other. The ancient church of St. George's records the sad event on a neat marble tablet, with the following:—

"They were lovely and pleasant in their lives—  
In death they were not divided."

The general appearance of yellow fever is a ghastly sight. The expression of the countenance is materially altered—anxious in some, bloated or leaden in others. The eyes are suffused, the skin is yellow; then black blood often oozes from the gums, nostrils or ears. Sometimes violent convulsions set in, and black vomit and death are then at hand. Sometimes the patient lies in calm indifference, occasionally vomiting blood, and then death is painless. Delirious mutterings are often heard. The attack usually commences by headache, pains in the loins, and aching pains over other parts, and the bodily suffering is often great. Symptoms of dyspepsia are, in yellow fever months, considered a dangerous symptom, especially if followed by loss of appetite. Then a feeling of langour, often accompanied by diarrhoea, and flushes of heat set in. If the fever subsides in twenty-four hours, the patient usually made a slow recovery. A mustard plaster applied to the pit of the stomach was often attended with good results. Mild purgatives of castor oil or blue pill are useful, but any strong ones irritate the intestinal tube. It has been well said that a Yellow Fever Hospital is as terrible a spectacle as a Field Hospital after a sanguinary engagement.

In the Bermudas during the summer months there exist the essential requisites for the development of "yellow fever," viz., heat, moisture, proximity to the sea, a population often over-crowded, and a constant succession of new comers. The natives repudiate the idea that yellow fever can originate there, and this contention is supported by the fact that stringent precautions have kept the islands free since 1864. At that time there was strong evidence of its importation by a blockade running steamer, *The Annie*, that plied between the Bermudas and Nassau, and a patient named Alton was unfortunately landed and eventually died at St. George's. Then the fever spread. Now these islands are a great health resort, especially for Americans. It is

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