

WEEKLY ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. IV. { Abstract }
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., November 15, 1889.

Abstract of Domestic and Foreign Sanitary Reports received during the week ended November 15, 1889, published in accordance with section 4, Act of Congress, approved April 29, 1878.

UNITED STATES.

STATE QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS—*Removal of, at Key West, Fla.—*

BULLETIN NO. 4, STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF FLORIDA.

OFFICE OF STATE HEALTH OFFICER,
Key West, Fla., November 11, 1889.

The restrictions and surveillance on travel from this place to the main-land, Florida, or settlements on the adjacent keys, instituted by the State board of health on October 10 and again on October 31, are removed.

Household effects, such as furniture, bedding, and carpets, are forbidden by the State board of health to be transported from Key West to the main-land of Florida, until after the close of the quarantine season, viz., December 1.

* * * * *

Every effort to discover possible connection between the Ellinger case and the Householder or peddler cases has been made, but with negative result; and therefore Mr. Ellinger either imbibed the poison in Havana, which if the case had a period of incubation of twenty-eight days before exploding, or he contracted the fever here from a source entirely distinct from that which acted as the infecting cause to the four previously reported cases.

It is a matter of impossibility to state accurately where the disease was contracted by him, and can only be a matter for "surmise."

Mr. Ellinger has recovered and was discharged well on the thirteenth day from his seizure. His apartments have been thoroughly disinfected by germicides, and the disinfected bedding has been destroyed. It is now twenty-four days since his seizure and eleven days since he was discharged, well. There have been no other cases discovered.

The sea-ports of the State of Florida will raise quarantine restrictions against the port of Key West, and will give pratique to all vessels arriving therefrom.

JOSEPH Y. PORTER,
State Health Officer.

Special Reports.

QUARANTINE SITE, SAN DIEGO, CAL.—The Secretary of War, under date of November 8, 1889, has informed the Secretary of the Treas.

ury that the last site selected for a quarantine at San Diego, being on the military reservation, can not be transferred without prejudice to the interests of that Department. An artificial island is suggested, similar to that at New York, to be constructed at some of the shoals on the east side of the channel bearing east or southeast from La Playa, or on the shoals northeast of La Playa on the west side of the channel.

As such a site would be more costly than one on the main-land, an additional appropriation must be asked from Congress.

LEPROSY IN MINNESOTA.

[From the official publication of the State board of health.]

OCTOBER 10, 1889.

At the request of the secretary, Dr. Gronvold, formerly a member of the State board of health, and its standing committee on leprosy, has furnished a résumé of the cases in Minnesota, at that date, as far as known to him, which we print below :

	Name.	Sex.	Age in 1889.	How long leper.	How long in Am'rica.	Form of disease.	Children.
1	O. H.	Male.	73 years	16 years	23 years	Anæsth.	Many, all well.
2	E. A.	do	35 years	13 years	26 years	Tubercular ..	Unmarried.
3	J. S.	do	59 years	20 years	15 years	Anæsth.	No children living.
4	T. N.	do	41 years	22 years	18 years	Anæsth.	Children well.
5	N. B.	do	40 years	11 years	10 years	Anæsth.	Unmarried.
6	H. L.	do	*70 years	†22 years	22 years	Anæsth.	No children living.
7	C. K.	do	47 years	17 years	17 years	Tubercular.	

* Probably about.

† More than.

Of these, the three first-named of whom I have heard recently, do not seem to be much affected. The fourth has been reported last year to be quite well. The fifth worse, but contemplated going back to the old country, after what last heard from him. The sixth and seventh are probably comparatively well, and the disease does not seem to have made any progress lately, according to last returns. No. 6 was, two years ago, reported as suffering from atrophies, contractures, and anæsthesias as usual in chronic cases.

Reports of States, and Yearly and Monthly Reports of Cities.

COLORADO—*Denver*.—Month of October, 1889. Estimated population 100,000. Total number of deaths 187; including diphtheria, 7; typhoid fever, 55; whooping-cough, 1; pleurisy, 1; pleuro-pneumonia, pleurisy, and pneumonia, 8; pneumonia, none. Total deaths from phthisis pulmonalis 34; of which number 24 were contracted East; 3 contracted West; 4 contracted in Colorado; and 3 in locality not stated.

GEORGIA—*Savannah*.—Month of October, 1889. Estimated population, 57,000—whites, 32,000; colored, 25,000. Total deaths, 105—whites, 42; colored, 63. Three deaths from membranous croup; 4 from congestive fever, and 5 from remittent and intermittent fevers.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago*.—Month of October, 1889. Population, 1,100,000. Total deaths, 1,583; including diphtheria, 132; scarlet fever, 13; croup, 67; measles, 1; and whooping-cough, 7.

Galesburgh.—Month of October, 1889. Estimated population, 17,000. Total deaths, 12. Four cases of scarlet fever were reported.

IOWA—*Keokuk*.—Year ended October 31, 1889. Population, 16,000. Total deaths, 192; including diphtheria, 5; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 1. *Cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria are quarantined.* "When cases have been reported strict quarantine is enjoined, and with the hearty co-operation of physicians it is fairly enforced, but the urgent necessity of a scrupulous regard to these regulations of the board is not clearly understood by the public."

KENTUCKY—*Louisville*.—Month of October, 1889 (ending November 2). Population, 227,000. Total deaths, 257; including diphtheria, 3; scarlet fever, 4; typhoid fever, 21.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Fall River*.—Month of October, 1889. Estimated population, 69,000. Total number of deaths, 113; including scarlet fever, 1; whooping-cough, 2; typhoid fever, 8. There were 45 cases of contagious diseases reported, viz, diphtheria, 3; scarlet fever, 3; typhoid fever, 39.

Worcester.—Month of October, 1889. Population, January 1, 1889, 82,000. Total deaths, 104, including typhoid fever, 10; and membranous croup, 3. There were 8 cases of diphtheria, 3 of scarlet fever, and 29 of typhoid fever during the month. "Fewer cases of contagious diseases this month than at any time for last two years."

MICHIGAN.—Month of October, 1889. Number of reports received for the month, 265. The disease having the greatest area of prevalence was rheumatism.

Including reports by regular observers and others, diphtheria was reported present in Michigan in the month of October, 1889, at 63 places, scarlet fever at 54 places, typhoid fever at 113 places, and measles at 15 places.

Reports from all sources show diphtheria reported at 29 places more, scarlet fever at 34 places more, typhoid fever at 66 places more, and measles at 8 places more in the month of October, 1889, than in the preceding month.

Week ended November 2d. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 45 observers in different parts of the State, for the week, indicate that scarlet fever, pleuritis, and pneumonia increased, and that cerebro-spinal meningitis, cholera infantum, dysentery, inflammation of brain, measles, puerperal fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, inflammation of bowels, typhoid fever, typhoid malarial fever, and whooping-cough decreased, in area of prevalence.

Grand Rapids.—Month of October, 1889. Population, (Census, 1887), 70,000. Total number of deaths, 84; including diphtheria, 17; typhoid fever, 11.

MINNESOTA—Month of September, 1889.

Infectious diseases reported during the month.

Diseases of men.—Diphtheria, 38 cases, 15 deaths; scarlatina, 18 cases, no deaths.

Diseases of animals.—Cases of glanders remaining isolated or not accounted for, 15; reported during the month, 12; killed, 5; released, 5; isolated, 5. Remaining October 1, 1889, isolated or not accounted for, 17.

Specified diseases for the month of September, 1889, as reported up to October 20.

(Population estimated 1889, cities over 2,000 inhabitants, 539,000; towns and villages, 1,047,860.)

Total number of deaths, 913; 56.3 per cent. occurred in cities over 2,000 population.

Measles.—No deaths from this disease reported.

Scarlatina.—11 deaths, in 8 localities, 8 counties; 63 per cent. occurred in cities. Mortality less than last month, but distribution the same. Much greater than for same month last year.

Diphtheria.—30 deaths, in 15 localities, 13 counties; 60 per cent. occurred in cities. A slight increase in mortality and distribution compared with last month, but less than one-half compared with same month last year.

Croup.—9 deaths, in 6 localities, 6 counties; 55 per cent. occurred in cities. An increase in mortality and distribution compared with last month, but less than for same month last year.

Typhoid fever.—57 deaths, in 20 localities, 20 counties; 77.2 per cent. occurred in cities. A continued increase, as expected, in mortality and distribution, but much less than for same month last year.

For report of leprosy, see Special Reports.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis.*—Month of October, 1889. Estimated population, 450,000. Total number of deaths, 667; including scarlatina, 21; diphtheria, 37; croup, 10; typhoid fever, 19; whooping-cough, 1.

The following table is published by the health department:

Comparative mortality of ten cities, 3d quarter, 1889, and deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases.

	Estimated population.	Total deaths.	Annual rate per 1,000.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Typhoid fever.	Diarrhoeal diseases.
Baltimore.....	500,343	2,616	20.92	1	16	16	10	60	778
Boston.....	420,000	2,766	26.34	3	1	111	37	74	538
Brooklyn.....	821,525	4,839	23.60	9	23	173	55	61	972
Chicago.....	1,100,000	5,511	20.04	34	37	191	25	143	1,620
Cincinnati.....	325,000	1,529	19.11	45	7	86	6	40	192
New Orleans.....	254,000	1,512	25.19	7	1	37	4	8	157
New York.....	1,571,300	10,551	27.51	28	50	253	162	154	2,552
Philadelphia.....	1,040,245	5,610	21.57	18	43	54	45	215	816
San Francisco.....	330,000	1,304	15.80	1	4	21	.....	33	65
St. Louis.....	450,000	2,041	18.14	1	17	52	11	52	243

Kansas City.—In the report for the week ended November 2, 1889, it is stated that there are about 80 cases of scarlet fever (mild) in the city, and 20 cases of malignant diphtheria.

NEW JERSEY—*Jersey City.*—Month of September, 1889. Estimated population, 179,745. Total deaths, 311; including scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 12; typhoid fever, 7; whooping-cough, 6.

Hoboken.—Month of September, 1889. Estimated population, 43,097. Total deaths, 85; including measles, 1; diphtheria, 13; typhoid fever, 3; whooping-cough, 1.

NEW YORK.—The monthly bulletin of the State board of health for September contains reports from 8 districts, with enumeration of 128 cities and towns, which latter have a sum total population of 2,986,860. The total deaths reported are 8,264 in the 8 districts, but the total population of the 8 districts is not given. During the month in the 8 districts there were 2 deaths from small-pox; 9 from measles; 53 from scarlet fever; 343 from croup and diphtheria, and 90 from whooping-cough.

Rochester.—Month of October, 1889. Estimated population, 130,000. Total number of deaths, 154; including diphtheria, 2; typhoid fever, 8, and whooping-cough, 1.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The official bulletin of the State board of health contains the following "Summary of mortuary statistics from towns for September, 1889:" Aggregate population, white, 66,385; colored, 55,315; total, 121,700. Aggregate deaths, white, 73; colored, 113; total, 186. The deaths include typhoid fever, 9; diphtheria, 3; and whooping-cough, 2.

The bulletin contains special reports from 59 of the 96 counties of the State. Twenty counties have no board of health. Seventeen counties were not reported upon by their health officers, viz: Alexander, Alleghany, Beaufort, Bertie, Camden, Cherokee, Cleveland, Haywood, Martin, Pender, Person, Rockingham, Washington, Wayne, Wilkes, Wilson, and Yadkin.

The bulletin contains the following:

SCARLET FEVER MUST BE QUARANTINED.

For the past few months scattering cases of scarlet fever have been reported. We would remind the superintendents of health that it is a disease which should be quarantined against, and we invite their attention to an article in this issue giving means for preventing the spread of scarlet fever and diphtheria, and commend it to their careful perusal.

In section 9 of this act creating the board code of 1885, inland quarantine is defined as follows:

"SEC. 9. Inland quarantine shall be under the control of the county superintendent of health, who, acting by the advice of the local board, shall see that diseases dangerous to the public health, viz, small-pox, scarlet fever, yellow fever, and cholera, shall be properly quarantined or isolated at the expense of the city, or town, or county, in which they occur. Any person violating the rules promulgated on this subject shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the court. In case the offender be stricken with disease for which he is quarantinable, he will be subject to the penalty on recovery, unless in the opinion of the superintendent it should be omitted. Quarantine of ports shall not be interfered with, but the officers of the local and State boards shall render all the aid in their power to quarantine officers in the discharge of their duties, upon the request of the latter."

PENNSYLVANIA—*York*.—Months of July, August, and September, 1889. Estimated population (1887), 20,545. Total deaths during the three months, 84; including diphtheria, 10; scarlet fever, 1.

Williamsport.—Month of October, 1889. Estimated population, 35,271. Total deaths, 19; including typhoid fever, 1. "The city is in a good sanitary condition."

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga*.—Month of October, 1889. Estimated population, white, 27,000; colored, 13,000; total, 40,000. Total deaths, 31; including, diphtheria, 1; typhoid fever, 1.

TEXAS—*San Antonio*.—Month of October, 1889. Estimated population, 50,000. Total deaths, 70; including croup, 1; diphtheria, 1.

VIRGINIA—*Lynchburg*.—Month of October, 1889. Estimated population, 24,000. Total deaths not given. Typhoid fever, 2 cases.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Small-pox.	Varicella.	Varicella.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
New York, N. Y.	Nov. 9.	1,588,363	615						8	2	15	4	5
Philadelphia, Pa.	Nov. 2.	1,040,245	399						16		10	1	
Philadelphia, La.	Nov. 9.	1,040,245	359						8	3	8		
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Nov. 9.	843,602	267						6	4	21		6
Baltimore, Md.	Nov. 9.	500,343	143						1	1	6		
St. Louis, Mo.	Nov. 9.	450,000	135						3	1	7		
Boston, Mass.	Nov. 9.	420,000	177						6		10		2
San Francisco, Cal.	Nov. 1.	330,000	117						9	2	1		1
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Nov. 9.	325,000	108						3		8	1	1
New Orleans, La.	Nov. 2.	254,000	110						1	1	5		
Detroit, Mich.	Nov. 2.	250,000									4		
Minneapolis, Minn.	Nov. 9.	200,000	44						6		8		
Kansas City, Mo.	Nov. 2.	180,000	38						3		3		
Kansas City, Mo.	Nov. 9.	180,000	31						1				
Denver, Colo.	Nov. 1.	135,000	39						10		2		
Denver, Colo.	Nov. 8.	135,000	43						9		4		
Rochester, N. Y.	Nov. 2.	130,000	34						2		2		
Rochester, N. Y.	Nov. 9.	130,000	29						4				
Providence, R. I.	Nov. 9.	127,000	48						4			1	
Indianapolis, Ind.	Nov. 8.	124,450	27								2		
Richmond, Va.	Nov. 2.	100,000	31						3				
Richmond, Va.	Nov. 9.	100,000	36						2				
Toledo, Ohio.	Nov. 8.	89,000	27								5		
Fall River, Mass.	Nov. 9.	69,000	19						3				
Nashville, Tenn.	Nov. 9.	65,153	19						1		1		1
Lynn, Mass.	Nov. 9.	53,000	11										
Portland, Me.	Nov. 9.	42,000	13										
Manchester, N. H.	Nov. 2.	42,000	12								2		
Galveston, Tex.	Nov. 1.	40,000	10										
San Diego, Cal.	Oct. 30.	32,000	2										
San Diego, Cal.	Nov. 6.	32,000	3										
Yonkers, N. Y.	Nov. 8.	31,000	5										
Binghamton, N. Y.	Nov. 9.	30,000	5										
Altoona, Pa.	Sept. 14.	30,000	8						1				
Altoona, Pa.	Sept. 21.	30,000	10						1				
Altoona, Pa.	Sept. 28.	30,000	5								1		
Altoona, Pa.	Oct. 5.	30,000	13								2		
Altoona, Pa.	Oct. 12.	30,000	8						1		1		
Altoona, Pa.	Oct. 19.	30,000	2								1		
Altoona, Pa.	Oct. 26.	30,000	5								1		
Altoona, Pa.	Nov. 2.	30,000	8						1		1		
Altoona, Pa.	Nov. 9.	30,000	8										
Haverhill, Mass.	Nov. 9.	25,000	11										
Newport, R. I.	Nov. 7.	22,000	4										
Newton, Mass.	Nov. 9.	21,553	9									*3	
Rock Island, Ill.	Nov. 3.	16,000	6									4	
Keokuk, Iowa.	Nov. 2.	16,000	4								1		
Keokuk, Iowa.	Nov. 9.	16,000	4								1		
Pensacola, Fla.	Nov. 2.	15,000	5										
Pensacola, Fla.	Nov. 9.	15,000	7								1		

* And group.

FOREIGN.

(Reports received through the Department of State and other channels.)

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 28 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended October 26 corresponded to an annual rate of 17.5 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 9,555,406. The lowest rate was recorded in Birkenhead, viz, 9.7, and the highest in Preston, viz, 29.0 a thousand. Diphtheria caused 3 deaths in Salford and 2 in Cardiff.

During the three months ending with September, 1889, 122,036 deaths, were registered corresponding to an annual rate of 16.7 a thousand of the estimated population. Of the 122,036 deaths 12,202 were ascribed to diarrhœa; 2,314 to whooping-cough; 2,199 to measles; 1,608 to scarlet fever; 1,595 to fever; 1,380 to diphtheria, and only 2 to small-pox.

London.—One thousand three hundred and ten deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 27; scarlet fever, 27; diphtheria, 37; whooping-cough, 22; enteric fever, 21; diarrhœa and dysentery, 15; and not one from cholera or small-pox. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 15.7 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 28 deaths. In greater London 1,671 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 15.5 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included measles, 5; scarlet fever, 9; and diphtheria, 7.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate, represented by the deaths registered during the week ended October 19, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 19.9 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Drogheda, viz, 4.2, and the highest in Lisburn, viz, 33.8 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 142 deaths were registered, including measles, 1; enteric fever, 5; diarrhœa, 8; diphtheria, 1; typhus fever and whooping-cough, 1.

BAHAMAS—*Nassau, N. P.*—Estimated population, 12,000. The United States consul reports that there is no weekly statement of total deaths. The city is healthy.

CUBA—*Havana.*—Month of October, 1889. The sanitary inspector, United States Marine Hospital-Service, Dr. D. W. Burgess, reports that there were 452 deaths during October. Of this number 26 were from yellow fever, 2 from enteric fever, 1 from bilious fever, 11 from so-called pernicious fever, 2 from paludal fever, 4 from diphtheria and croup, and 1 from glanders.

Five of the deaths from yellow fever were among soldiers and sailors in the military hospital, while the remaining 21 were among civilians in various parts of the city.

Santiago de Cuba.—The United States consul reports that for the first half of October (1st to 15th) there were 49 deaths, of which 12 were from yellow fever, 2 from pernicious fever, and 3 from diphtheria and croup. He calls attention to the fact that at present a good many tramp steamers arrive at Santiago from Havana, where they have been at anchor in the bay from six to twelve days discharging coal. From Santiago these steamers take iron ore to Philadelphia or Baltimore.

A rigid inspection of these vessels is, in his opinion, an absolute necessity, as they are a constant menace both to Santiago and to ports in the United States.

VENEZUELA—*Maracaibo.*—

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Maracaibo, October 7, 1889.

SIR: I take the liberty to forward inclosed a letter received from United States Consul L. B. Smith at Curaçao, and the correspondence with the proprietor of the Hotel Cosmopolite, at Maracaibo, with translations, also a cut from the New York *Herald* of September 20, 1889. Permit me to state that there never was a Mr. Edward F. Jones at Maracaibo, neither is the yellow fever raging fiercely here, neither has the entire shipping been infected, neither have we many cases in the city.

The deaths of the two electrical engineers can not be denied. Mr. John B. Adams' case was reported to the Department in dispatch No. 557, of November 28, 1888, the other, of Mr. E. G. Tupper, in dispatch No. 563, of January, 1889. It is well known that yellow fever is endemic here, but we have no epidemic. The health of Maracaibo at this time is such that I have invited my family to spend some months with me, and I expect them to arrive next month. As the Consular Regulations prohibit newspaper correspondence, I humbly beg that the Department will give the truth to the public in the interest of our commercial intercourse with this port, which forwarded over \$2,000,000 worth of merchandise in American bottoms to the United States during the quarter ended September 30, 1889.

I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant,
E. H. PLUMACHER,
United States Consul.

HON. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

AUSTRIA—*Vienna.*—*Death from Glanders.* [From the *British Medical Journal*, November 2, 1889.]—Dr. Hofman von Wellenof, assistant to Professor Grüber in the Institute of Hygiene, age 26, "had under his care a coachman who had contracted glanders from one of his horses. In preparing microscopic specimens of the bacilli of glanders, Dr. Hofman himself fell a victim to the disease, infection, as was proved by a *post mortem* examination having taken place through the mucous membrane of the respiratory passages. Death ensued very rapidly."

INDIA—*Calcutta*.—Month of July, 1889. Population, including Fort William and port of Calcutta, 433,219; the proportion of males to females being 2 to 1. Total number of deaths 960; including cholera, 73; and small-pox, 1.

PERSIA—*Bushire*—(*Persian Gulf*).—The United States minister has furnished the following to the State Department:

Quarantine measures against cholera adopted by the local authorities, August 13, 1889.

1. Vessels arriving from Bassorah are to lie in outer roads until medically inspected.

2. Masters will be warned through British consular authorities at Bassorah, and by hoisting signal flags B, N, N, at the residency flag-staff, to hold no communication with shore until medical inspection has been made and permission granted.

3. If a suspicious case has occurred on board, the vessel is to be anchored in outer roads and to hoist the proper flag.

4. All boatmen, purveyors, etc., shall be forbidden to hold communication with vessels arriving from Bassorah (other than oral communication) until free pratique has been granted to such vessels. The pilot is not to board a steamer until she has been inspected. If she is declared infected he will be kept in quarantine for a longer or shorter time according to the state of the vessel.

5. Any vessel arriving here from Bassorah upon which no case of cholera or choleraic diarrhoea has occurred is not to be interfered with by the quarantine regulations.

6. Any vessel arriving here from Bassorah on which a case of cholera has occurred is to be held in quarantine; no one on board being allowed to land at Bushire. All who intend to land will be kept in quarantine until five days have passed from the time of their vessel's leaving Bassorah. Such persons will be landed at the island of Jazurah, where accommodation has been provided. Those actually suffering from cholera will be kept in a hulk (native boat) moored in the harbor.

7. The inspection of vessels will be carried on under the direction of the residency surgeon, and by him or his subordinates, or by the apothecary of the Laurence.

PERSIA AND MESOPOTAMIA.—*Cholera*.—

[From the report of proceedings of the Sanitary Council at Teheran, Persia, September 24, 1889.]

BUSHIRE, *September 20*.—According to recent report, cholera no longer exists at Mohammerah, and those who had dispersed have returned to their homes. Thirty to 40 deaths daily still occur at Bassorah.

At Bagdad, where before from 300 to 400 deaths occurred daily, now but 130 are reported. The wealthy inhabitants and most of those who could afford to get away have left the city.

In Bushire cholera is reported no longer to exist.

In Bender-ih-dâre 8 deaths in all have occurred. Strict regulations were enforced, and a severe quarantine is still maintained, so that pilgrims and travelers are forbidden to go about.

KASR-IL-SHIREEN, Moharran 24 (September 20).—Yesterday a servant of an artillery officer died of cholera in quarantine, also a poor traveler, also 3 pilgrims and 3 other inhabitants of Kasr. All were immediately buried.

KIREND, 24th Moharran (September 20).—Thank God, yesterday and to-day no cholera.

KASR-IL-SHIREEN, 24th Moharran (later).—Yesterday 2 cases of cholera were reported in a village 2 miles beyond Kasr. Four cases are also reported in Shayil, 4 miles beyond Kasr.

Last night 4 Turkish pilgrims died in the caravanserai here.

25th Moharran.—Yesterday the director of quarantine here gave permission to all who had conformed to the quarantine regulations to go on their journey towards Kerbelâ. Two Turkish pilgrims died here last night, also 3 of the inhabitants of Kasr, and 1 death is also reported among the nomadic tribe of Sanjabee.

26th Moharran.—Many pilgrims who are detained in quarantine are considerably affected, 2 or 3 deaths occurring daily. Three Turkish pilgrims died yesterday.

Two persons connected with quarantine died yesterday, and were immediately buried.

The inhabitants of Kasr believe daily washing of great use, also the drinking of pomegranite water.

SU-IL-PUT, 26th Moharran.—All of those formerly reported as ill, have since died. To-day a pilgrim, who was taken ill last evening at sunset, died, but altogether cholera here seems milder.

KIREND, 26th Moharran.—Quarantine still exists, and the authorities are doing everything possible to prevent an increase of cholera. Two pilgrims died here to-day. Cholera does not exist in the middle of the town.

PACIFIC OCEAN.—Gilbert Islands, Butaritari.—Population, census of 1886, and present estimate, 3,000. Weekly reports from the United States consul, March 17 to September 22, 1889, give a total of 18 deaths. The consul states that the climate is very healthy. Most deaths occur in infancy; deaths of adults are generally due to old age or colds.

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.
Rio de Janeiro.....	Oct. 7.....	350,000	279	.....	2	28	8	4	.....	.....	.....
Palermo.....	Oct. 5.....	250,000	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Toronto.....	Nov. 2.....	175,000	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Havre.....	Oct. 19.....	112,074	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar.....	Oct. 20.....	23,681	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston, Can.....	Nov. 1.....	18,284	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTICE.—The following numbers of the present volume of abstracts are desired to complete a number of files in the Marine Hospital

Bureau. Medical officers of the service, and others who receive the abstracts, who do not keep permanent files, will confer a favor by forwarding to the Bureau the numbers indicated. Officers of the Marine-Hospital Service, however, will not break the official files at the stations.

The desired numbers are numbers 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 16, 23, 24, 30, 31, 32, and 33 of the current volume.

JOHN B. HAMILTON,

Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service.