



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

bound to Canadian ports, with a total of 725 passengers. I advised the rejection of 3 persons for trachoma, 4 for favus, and 1 for Pott's disease. The situation in regard to rejected persons remains about the same as in my report of May 2, 1901, to the immigration service.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. ANDERSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from London—Plague, smallpox, and typhus.

LONDON, ENGLAND, *May 25, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the general health of London and England remains satisfactory. One death from smallpox is reported from Liverpool for the week ended May 18. For the same period there was in London 1 case of typhus fever under treatment. The number of deaths in London attributed to influenza was 16 as against 29, 19, and 17 in the preceding three weeks.

The quarterly return of the registrar-general for England and Wales for the quarter ended March 30 has just been issued, and contains for the first time a table of infectious diseases reported from certain of the large towns. A few of the larger towns, however, will not authorize the publication of these figures. This report shows that during this quarter there were at least 76 cases of smallpox, the largest number being 24 in Bradford and 23 in Newcastle. Further, 62 cases of typhus fever are reported, 38 occurring in Manchester, and of the remainder 10 were in London, 9 in Cardiff, and 5 in Liverpool.

Smallpox continues to subside in Glasgow, and 3 deaths are reported from that disease during the week ended May 18. A few cases are reported from other Scotch towns.

The plague report from Cape Town continues encouraging, the number of cases reported being much less than formerly. The lay press reports during the past week that 4 cases of plague have occurred at Port Elizabeth. One case of plague occurred in Mauritius during the week ended May 16.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague in various places—Cholera in India.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *May 27, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following information regarding the plague and cholera, obtained from the imperial health office in Berlin:

Plague.

TURKEY.—In Bagdad, on May 6, a 30-year-old Kurdish woman, the wife of a dealer in old clothes, died of a disease which showed all the symptoms of the plague. All persons who had been in contact with the woman were placed under strict medical observation. By the orders of the supreme sanitary council in Constantinople, 2 temporary hospitals have been erected in Bagdad for the accommodation of those accompanying the passing caravans, and in which the travelers have to