



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.

Indies; steamship *Grecian Prince*, British, for New York from Santos, and bark *Victoria*, German, for New York from Santos. November 23, steamship *Virginia*, British, for Tampa, Fla., and bark *Alice Reed*, American, for Montevideo. November 24, steamship *Croatia*, German, for New York from Santos.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

One case of smallpox near Victoria.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE, December 8, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to forward inclosed cutting from the Seattle Post Intelligencer of this date, relative to smallpox at the quarantine station near Victoria, British Columbia.

Very respectfully,

S. D. BROOKS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

Smallpox on board.

VICTORIA, December 7.

The Norwegian steamer *Florida*, which arrived yesterday for lumber from Japan, is in quarantine at Williams Head, 2 cases of smallpox having been developed on the voyage. No danger of the disease being communicated to the city is apprehended in view of the prompt and efficient action of the quarantine officials.

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

Under date of December 15 the United States consul at Cienfuegos reports that during the week ended December 13 there were in that city 3 deaths from yellow fever and 2 from smallpox.

Under date of December 12 the United States sanitary inspector at Santiago reports that during the week ended December 12 there were 6 deaths from yellow fever.

The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports 150 new cases and 55 deaths from yellow fever and 57 deaths from smallpox during the week ended December 17.

Under date of December 12 the United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended December 12 there were in that city 30 cases of yellow fever, of which 5 were fatal, and 4 cases of smallpox, and 20 cases of typhus.

The United States consul at Matanzas reports that there were 7 deaths from yellow fever in Matanzas during the week ended December 9.

HABANA, CUBA, December 19, 1896.

SIR: From the following mortuary report, which I have the honor of forwarding you to-day, it will be seen that nearly all spreading diseases here have somewhat diminished during the last few days, except small-

pox, which disease has increased very much, there having been 57 deaths from it in the last week, while in the week anterior there were only 30. Although yellow fever has diminished a little, the mortality from it has been only 20 per cent less than the week before.

Mortuary report: During the week ended December 17 there were 306 deaths in this city, 55 of which were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 150 new cases; 57 were caused by smallpox, with 500 new cases, approximately; 12 were caused by enteric fever, 9 by so-called pernicious fever, 4 by paludal fever, 5 by dysentery, 13 by enteritis, 3 by pneumonia, and 34 by tuberculosis.

Fifty-two of the 55 deaths from yellow fever during the week were among Spanish soldiers in the military hospitals of the city, while the remaining 3 were in civil life. All of the 57 deaths from smallpox were among civilians of the poorer class. The mild northerly winds, which have been prevailing for the last three or four days, usually cause a diminution of yellow fever here.

Very respectfully,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector U. S. M. H. S.

GIBRALTAR.

Quarantine notice.

GIBRALTAR, *November 30, 1896.*

The board of health, with reference to their order of the 13th instant, this day decided to admit in free pratique all arrivals from Alexandria with clean bills of health and health on board.

By order.

JOHN C. KING,
Secretary to the Board of Health.

JAPAN.

Report of infectious diseases.

YOKOHAMA, *November 24, 1896.*

SIR: In forwarding herewith my usual report of infectious diseases in Japan, I regret my continued inability to obtain any reliable statistics as to the cholera in Tokyo. So far as I am able to judge, the epidemic, which has at no time been extensive, is now decreasing.

With regard to Yokohama I have learned of no case of cholera during the period covered by this present report, viz, November 16 to 23, inclusive.

The official reports of the plague in Taipeh, Formosa, give, for the week before last, 29 cases with 20 deaths.

Smallpox is unusually prevalent and fatal this season in many parts of the empire, probably from the use of a certain amount of worthless virus during the past few years under a system which practically abrogated any efficient governmental control of the vaccine farms. This error of administration has been recently corrected, but the country is now suffering its consequences.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.