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CANADA.

*Smallpox in the province of Quebec.*MONTREAL, *January 26, 1899.*

The present status of smallpox in the province is as follows :

Municipality.	County.	Population.	Date of outbreak.	New cases since last report.	Total cases since outbreak.	Died.	Recovered.	Still sick.	Houses infected since outbreak.	Houses still infected.
Coteau du Lac.....	Soulanges.....	1,276	Dec. 10	0	5	0	0	5	1	1
Coteau Landing.....	do.....	507	Dec. 29	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
St. Telesphore.....	do.....	1,367	Jan. 12	1	a1	0	0	1	1	1

^a Had visited the Coteau du Lac house previous to the disease being diagnosed to be smallpox.

Yours, respectfully,

ELZÉAR PELLETIER,

Secretary Board of Health of the Province of Quebec.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

*Sanitary report from Habana.*HABANA, CUBA, *January 23, 1899.*

SIR: The following report for the week ended Thursday, January 19, is respectfully submitted :

The mortality again shows a slight decrease this week, still it is evident that with the removal, by death, of many persons whose vitality was impaired during summer's blockade, together with the bettered condition of the survivors, the death rate will continue to decrease until the beginning of the summer. The death recorded from yellow fever occurred in the Quinta de Dependientes, or clerks' hospital.

There are apparently but few cases of yellow fever in the city. The military authorities have begun the good work of compelling physicians to report all infectious or contagious diseases occurring in their practice; if carried out, this law will be of great value in protecting the lives of American citizens. The military hospitals lately occupied by the Spanish troops have all been abandoned except the Alfonso XIII, which now contains sick Spanish soldiers who are cared for by the medical staff of the United States Army. The Marine-Hospital Service advised the use of this hospital for the American army of occupation last April as the only one that could be safely used even after disinfection.

I find in returning volunteer soldiers a few that have never been vaccinated; such men are vaccinated and held for observation. In this connection I would state that these men returning on army transports have been compelled by quartermasters in charge of each ship to obtain certificates of immunity to smallpox, and this course has been indorsed by General Humphrey, Quartermaster-General. The transport *Obdam* was the first vessel to take passengers without certificates. The quartermaster in charge first indorsed the action of Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom in requiring these certificates and after-

wards withdrew his indorsement. If this course is to be pursued there is no doubt of these transports carrying infectious or contagious diseases. I believe had it not been for the absence of General Humphrey, who is temporarily absent from the city, the sanitary regulations would have been enforced with the passengers on this transport.

The harbor work continues to increase as new passenger lines are inaugurated. There are now 6 lines of passenger steamers plying between this port and the United States, which include 10 steamers per week. The office work has proportionately increased.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Mortality of the city of Habana for the week ended Thursday, January 19, 1899.

Cause of death.	Total.
Yellow fever.....	1
Enteric fever.....	16
Pernicious fever.....	4
Malarial fever.....	34
Dysentery.....	2
Enteritis.....	51
La Grippe.....	1
Diphtheria.....	1
Leprosy.....	1
Pneumonia.....	11
Tuberculosis.....	40
Deaths from all causes.....	281
Annual ratio per 1,000.....	73.25

Sanitary reports from Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *December 31, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that 39 deaths have been reported for the week ended this Saturday, December 31. Of these, 2 were from tuberculosis, 17 from malarial fevers, 3 from dysentery, 10 from diarrhea, the rest from common diseases of noncontagious character. The sanitary condition of the city becomes better every day. It is the constant care and ambition of General Wood to make Santiago a perfectly healthy city as far as possible, and, the cleaning of the streets and public buildings, done by his order, has shown, in the decreasing mortality, what good government and hygienic measures can accomplish in a short time. Every Spanish government building has been disinfected and thoroughly repaired, giving the city an air of cleanliness and brightness never shown before. The market has been thoroughly overhauled, cleaned, and repaired, and strong rules and regulations dictated to insure its sanitation.

Respectfully, yours,

H. S. CAMINERO,

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

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *January 7, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba is slowly improving, and, although no cases of contagious or infectious diseases prevail, the death rate is still high. I have had