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FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

MEASURES AGAINST THE IMPORTATION OF CHOLERA.

On account of the increasing spread of cholera throughout the Russian Empire and the report of its appearance in Germany and in Italy, a request was made through departmental channels on September 2, 1910, that the consular officers at the ports of Marseille, Havre, and Cherbourg, in France, and the Italian ports of Genoa, Palermo, and Messina, be instructed to detain steerage passengers from all parts of Russia and disinfect their baggage prior to embarkation to the United States; therefore, at the present time steerage passengers from all parts of Russia are being detained for five days and their baggage disinfected prior to their embarkation at all the foreign ports at which steerage passengers from Russia embark.

Surgeon Henry R. Carter has been detailed to visit the several ports of Hamburg and Bremen in Germany, Cherbourg and Havre in France, Antwerp in Belgium, and Rotterdam in Holland, for the purpose of consulting with the United States consuls at those ports regarding the enforcement of the Treasury Regulations on outgoing vessels, passengers, and crews, bound for United States ports, when said vessels carry passengers or cargo from any port or place in Europe infected with Asiatic cholera.

Surgeon H. D. Geddings and Passed Assistant Surgeon W. W. King, at Naples, have been directed to visit the Italian ports, and Assistant Surgeon-General W. J. Pettus, now on leave in England, has been directed to make inspections at the English ports with the same object in view.

These officers will make frequent reports to the Bureau containing information concerning the cholera situation in Europe.

A medical officer from the Bureau has been detailed during the past week to visit New York and Boston for the purpose of consulting with the quarantine officers at those ports regarding any special measures to be taken against the introduction of cholera into this country. In addition to this special instructions concerning the examination of vessels either from ports actually or supposedly infected with cholera, or of vessels carrying passengers from Russia or other districts infected with cholera, have been issued to the various quarantine officers of the service.

BRAZIL.

PARA—Smallpox and Yellow Fever.

Consul Pickering reports, August 13 and 20:

During the week ended August 13, 5 cases of smallpox with 2 deaths and 5 cases of yellow fever with 3 deaths were reported. The smallpox cases, with 2 exceptions, were imported from south Brazil. They
were isolated and premises were disinfected. The authorities maintain inspection of arriving vessels. The local cases of smallpox occurred in parts of the city not connected with the shipping. During the week ended August 20, 5 cases of smallpox with 3 deaths and 12 cases of yellow fever with 7 deaths were reported.

Yellow Fever on Steamship from Para.

Consul-General Aymé, at Lisbon, Portugal, reported July 30, through the Department of State:
A death from yellow fever occurred at sea on the steamship Augustine, bound from Para to Liverpool via Lisbon. The death occurred July 25, 2 days before the arrival of the vessel at Madeira. The Augustine proceeded to Lisbon, where all necessary measures were taken.

CHINA.

AMOY—Plague.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Moorhead reports, July 19 and 26:
During the week ended July 16 four deaths from plague were reported in the international settlement of Kulangsu, and during the week ended July 23 one death from plague was reported.
To within a week or so ago the international settlement had been free from plague, the first being an imported case from Amoy city. Should a case occur in a Chinese family in the country districts the members who are healthy at the time come over to the settlement, as they feel that they are under better sanitary and health conditions there, and have also the benefit of better medical treatment at the hands of the Chinese hospital assistants. It is almost impossible to trace such cases or to prevent their coming into the settlement.
Plague still continues to be mild in Amoy city.
During the week ended July 23 the total number of deaths at Amoy city was 17, of which number only 2 or 3 were attributed to plague. Reports received from missions in the outlying districts show plague present but in mild form.

SHANGHAI—Smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, July 25 and August 2:
During the week ended July 23 there were 5 deaths from smallpox among natives, and, during the week ended July 30, 1 death from smallpox occurred among foreigners.
Relapsing fever and leprosy were reported at Hankau among natives.

HAWAII.

Last case of human plague at Honolulu occurred July 12, 1910.
The last plague-infected rat was found at Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, April 12, 1910.
At Hilo the last case of human plague occurred March 23, 1910.
The last plague-infected rat was found at Piiluona, 4 miles from Hilo, April 9, 1910.