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Immune certificates from Mexico abolished.

Assistant Surgeon Trotter reports, August 3, as follows: Confirming my cablegram of this date, "Dr. Finlay has abolished immune certificates from Mexican ports," I have the honor to report that no more immune certificates will be issued to passengers bound from Mexican ports to Cuba, Dr. Finlay having abolished this practice. On arrival of vessels at this port the boarding officer may, on his own responsibility, allow those persons to land whom he knows are immune to yellow fever. A record will be taken in each case by him and sent to the superior sanitary board for file.

Dr. Finlay has established an immune bureau of the sanitary department, where records of immunity will be kept and certificates may be obtained by immune passengers desiring to go to Mexico and return. Since the case of the nonimmune passenger who landed from the *Vigilancia* on the 7th of July on a false immune certificate the Cuban authorities have been exceedingly watchful. With the abolishment of the certificates from Mexico there is almost no possibility of a nonimmune entering Cuba from Mexico within five days. The boarding officers are not likely to pass any persons except those positively known to be immune, for it is done on their own responsibility, and a mistake means the loss of their positions.

Report from Matanzas—Mortality statistics.

Passed Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf reports, August 3, as follows: During the week ended August 1, 1903, four bills of health were issued to vessels prior to sailing for ports in the United States.

Fourteen deaths were reported in this city for the period covered by this report, making an annual rate of mortality for the week of 15.16 per 1,000.

The causes of death reported were as follows: Pellagra 1, tuberculosis 6, cancer 1, meningitis 1, enteritis 1, eclampsia 1, pemphigus 1, fracture (vertebral) 1, senile debility 1.

No quarantinable disease was reported in this district.

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Mortality statistics—Water supply inadequate.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, July 28, as follows: Week ended July 25, 1903. Bills of health issued to four vessels bound for the United States and Porto Rico.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

A fire that broke out at midnight one day last week brought out the fact that the water is turned off from the lower part of the city at night, so that it will supply the higher parts. This proves that the quantity of water at present is inadequate.

Mortality statistics for the week ended July 25, 1903.

Causes of death.	Number.
Pernicious fever.....	1
Tubercle of lungs.....	4
Tubercle of abdomen.....	1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	2
Tetanus, infantile.....	1
Organic heart disease.....	1
Cardio-vascular sclerosis.....	1
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).....	9
Diarrhea and enteritis (chronic).....	1
Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over).....	2
Ill-defined or unspecified.....	3
Total.....	27

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 32.65 per 1,000; estimated population, 43,000.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, July 25, as follows:

Plague.

Turkey.—In Djebeil, about 30 kilometers from Beirut, there occurred on the 4th of July 3 cases of plague (2 deaths).

Egypt.—In Alexandria, on the 5th of July, 1 death from plague was registered. In Tantah on the 9th of July there were registered 4 cases of plague.

British India.—In the Bombay Presidency during the two weeks ended June 27 there were registered 952+1,215 cases of plague and 704+786 deaths. In the city of Bombay there occurred during the three weeks from the 7th to the 27th of June 237, 138, and 100 plague cases, and 226, 122, and 91 deaths. In the town and port of Karachi 17, 9, and 4 cases; with 15, 8, and 3 deaths, respectively. In the Belgaum district for the same three weeks 227, 294, 412 cases, and 149 213, 248 deaths; in the Dharwar district 70, 167, 195 cases, with 44, 107, 121 deaths.

Plague and cholera.

British India.—In Calcutta during the week ended June 13 there occurred 15 deaths from plague and 45 deaths from cholera.

Death rate of Berlin.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended July 11 was higher than in any of the foregoing four weeks. It amounted, calculated on the year, to 14.5 per thousand, which was also slightly higher than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 14.2. Of the large German cities more than two-thirds showed less favorable figures than Berlin. The following towns, among others, had a considerably higher death rate than Berlin, namely, Munich, Leipzig, Hamburg, Bremen, Hanover, Dusseldorf, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Breslau, as well as Paris and Vienna, while the death rate of the following places was higher yet, viz, Nuremberg, Karlsruhe, Cologne,