



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.

HAWAII.

Plague death at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, December 10, 1904.

WYMAN, *Washington*:

There was a death from plague December 10.

COFER.

INDIA.

Reports from Bombay—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Preventive measures relative to pilgrimage to Mecca.

Acting Asst. Surg. Edward H. Hume reports, November 12 and 19, as follows:

Mortality of Bombay city.

	Week ended—	
	Oct. 25.	Nov. 1.
Plague attacks.....	<i>a</i> 67	<i>b</i> 69
Plague deaths.....	63	60
Plague mortality per 1,000.....	4.22	4.02
Smallpox deaths.....	2	1
Cholera deaths.....	0	1
Total deaths.....	624	600
Total mortality per 1,000.....	41.81	40.20

a Of 67 attacks 2 were imported.*b* Of 69 attacks 8 were imported.*Abstract of statement of preventive measures in force relative to pilgrims to Mecca.*

The observation camp where the pilgrims are segregated is at a place called Pir Pao, on an island across the harbor. As soon as the camp is ready for a group of pilgrims a notification is sent to the "protector of pilgrims," an official of the commissioner of police, and, at his direction, as many as can be accommodated in the camp at one time come to the disinfection station on a certain morning. Here, as early as a quarter to 7, the port health officer takes his position at a small table within a barrier, outside of which stand the pilgrims, numbering, perhaps, 1,000 or 1,100. Most of these are old men, going to make the pilgrimage before they die, but there are a few younger men, quite a number of women in white "purdah" dress (the veiled costume), and not a few children.

A wise regulation of government insists upon every pilgrim having a return railway ticket from Bombay to his home before he is allowed to start on the sea voyage, the object being to save Bombay from being crowded with pauper pilgrims on their return from Mecca. The two railways leading out of Bombay have each opened an office where these tickets can be obtained. Every pilgrim has also to procure a police coupon bearing his name. Armed with railway ticket and police coupon, he comes to the barriered table, where government brokers act between him and the health officer. The coupon and ticket are handed in, together with the passage money to Jeddah, the port of Mecca, the former when stamped becoming a receipt for the passage money.