

The Marine Hospital Service and Its Head

If the yellow fever should be stamped out with comparatively small loss of life, as now seems probable, the credit will be due to the marine hospital service at Washington. Several years ago congress set aside a sum of money to be used as an epidemic fund, and it has been the practice heretofore that when it became evident that the local authorities were unable to cope with the situation the general government has come to the rescue with its well organized and efficient service.

The marine hospital service has had skilled officers in New Orleans ever since the first outbreak of the plague, in conformity with the law which provides that the treasury interstate quarantine regulations shall be enforced and to afford assistance in their enforcement. With headquarters in Washington, under the control of a surgeon general, who at present is the competent and energetic Dr. Walter Wyman, the service has a large staff of surgeons and minor medical officers scattered all over the country. It has a representative in every large seaport and maintains quarantine stations at Delaware breakwater, Cape Charles, Fisher's Island, Fort Townsend, San Francisco, North Channel Island, Chickadee Island, Thimble light, Sable sound and other points.

Before formally assuming charge of the situation in Louisiana the service cooperated with the local authorities in every way possible to limit the ravages of the disease. Detention camps were established to permit the exit of persons without endangering other localities, and train inspectors were placed on all railways terminating at New Orleans. It was only after it was demonstrated that local measures were not sufficient to meet the emergency that Surgeon General Wyman and his officers took charge.

The surgeon general keeps in touch with all the countries in the world by means of the consular service. Should an epidemic break out at any point, the fact is transmitted as speedily as possible to the state department, the secretary of state informs the surgeon general and that officer sends a message to every seaport on the coast of the United States to quarantine against the stricken city. While the quarantine is in force passengers, freight and mail from that city are sent to the quarantine stations, where they are examined and fumigated. Even when there is no formal quarantine against a city suspicious cases of illness on a ship from that city may cause the detention of the crew and passengers until the case has been examined.

The United States marine hospital service has no counterpart in any other country in the world. It is equally true that no function of the federal government carries with it more arbitrary and reaching powers than

those employed in the enforcement of the regulations of this service. This unique health organization has been built up practically through the efforts of one man, Surgeon General Walter Wyman. He has moved so quietly that even at this day the general public is hardly aware of the importance of the service.

Within the fourteen years that he has been at its head, Dr. Wyman has transformed a somewhat disjointed and haphazard hospital service for the care of sick merchant sailors into a great national health department controlling national and interstate quarantine. It also takes charge of epidemics, state, national and insular, and controls the

efficient corps of surgeons employed and promoted on the merit system. This, by the way, was one of the earliest examples of civil service reform. Dr. Woodworth made a good record for the service during the yellow fever epidemic and an advocate of progress from the beginning of his public career. In the four years that he was at the head of the marine hospital at Baltimore he found time to take up the fight against the cruelty practiced on the

glenie laboratory at Washington. This institution has been of immense service to humanity in general and to the people of the United States in particular. There are 350 physicians connected with the service and some of the brightest and most capable of them are assigned to the laboratory, so that a system of the most thorough and exhaustive research is going on constantly. It was here that the value of antitoxin as a specific against diphtheria was determined. It was here also that formaldehyde was first exploited.

Soon after Dr. Wyman became surgeon general Asiatic cholera appeared in the seaports of western Europe. It was at the time of a great flood of immigration to American ports. It was also the eve of the Chicago fair. The situation was menacing. The quarantine laws of the country were so involved in their construction that they were practically inoperative. To meet the emergency Dr. Wyman prepared a circular, which President Harrison signed and promulgated, asking that as a precautionary measure all immigrant vessels be detained in quarantine for twenty days or more. As a result, immigration was practically suspended, but a cholera epidemic was probably averted. Congress met in the autumn of 1892 and not only endorsed Dr. Wyman's action, but gave him national quarantine powers. The plague raged in South America, but did not show

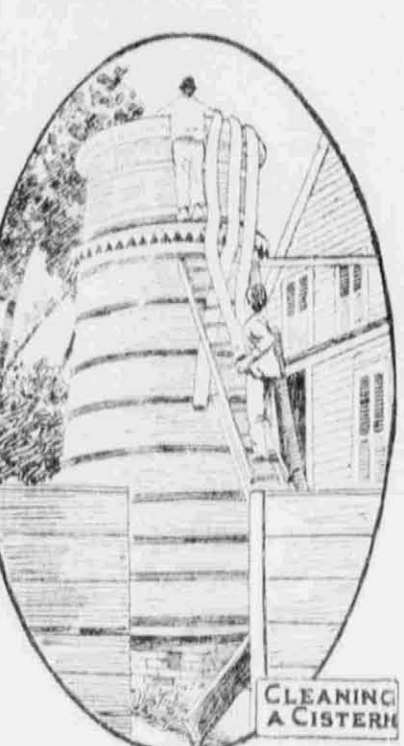
SURGEON GENERAL WYMAN



FLUSHING GUTTERS



DISINFECTION GANG



CLEANING A CISTERN

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MODEL OF THE TOMB FOR POPE LEO XIII.

The sketch represents the model of the accepted design for the tomb of Pope Leo XIII. to be erected in the basilica of St. John Lateran, at Rome. On the day of the funeral, July 23, 1903, the coffin containing the remains of the dead pontiff was carried to the chapel



of the canons of St. Peter's and deposited temporarily in a very simple wooden sarcophagus painted to simulate marble. Before his death the pope expressed a preference for St. John Lateran as a place of sepulture. The commission of cardinals appointed to secure a proper tomb, has reported in favor of the design shown in the cut.

ROYAL TIPS.

Some of the European monarchs give very large tips whenever they travel. The Emperor Nicholas of Russia is the most liberal in this respect. During his brief visit to France three years ago he spent \$15,000 on tips to servants, and almost as much on presents to officials and others. King Edward of England is not quite so generous, but as he travels a good deal both within his own realm and abroad he is obliged to lay aside each year \$32,000 as an allowance for tips. The Emperor William of Germany is much more generous in a foreign country than at home, and during his latest visit to Copenhagen, he spent not less than \$19,000 on tips.

NAPLES' WATER SUPPLY.

Naples, says Consul General Neville-Rolfe, is now probably the best drained city in the world, and it certainly has a water supply which is surpassed by no other town, large or small.

PICTURES FROM ALL COUNTRIES AND CLIMES

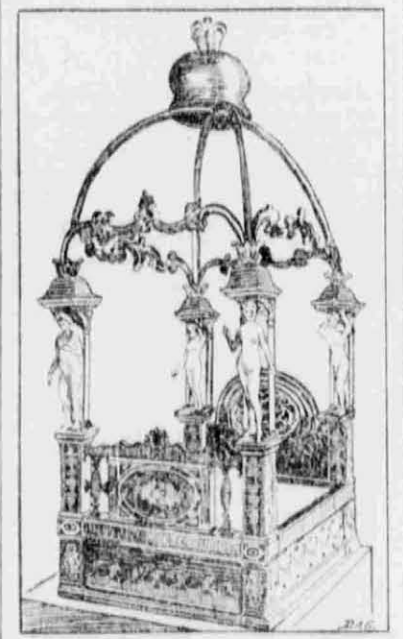
A COSTLY JAPANESE VASE.

The vase shown in the cut has had a remarkable history. It was sold originally in London for \$3, and the buyer gambled at what he considered a high price for a trumpery ginger jar. He was combed afterward, however, when he was offered \$125 for his purchase. Now he is in despair, for the bit of porcelain has recently been sold at Christie's, in London, for \$25,500. The vase is oval in form and with its color shows only a few inches high. Its color is an exquisite blue marked with a delicate plum, which is so exceedingly rare that it always commands a high price.

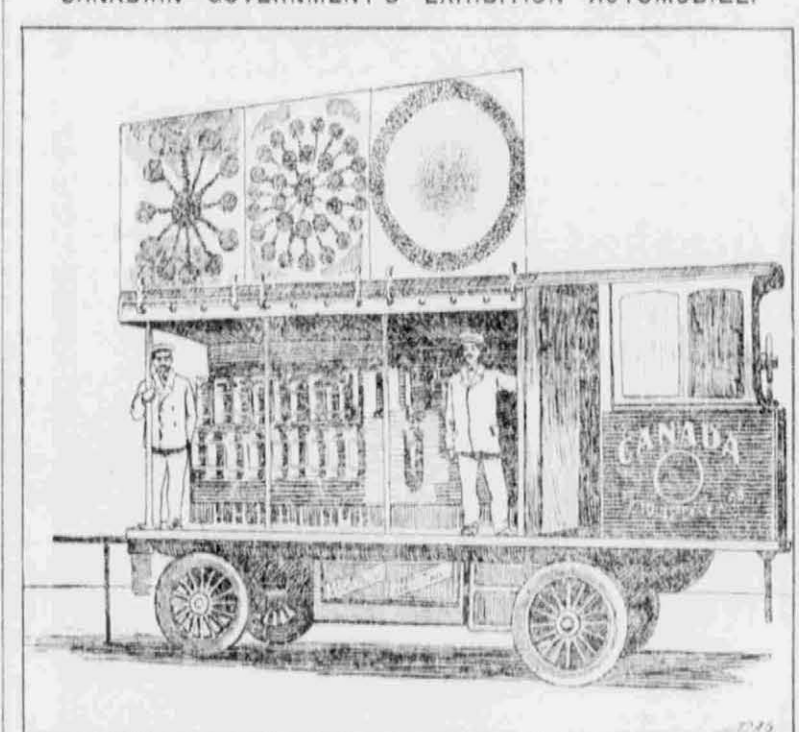


A SOLID SILVER BEDSTEAD.

The beautiful piece of silver filigree work shown in the cut has recently been on exhibition in London. It is a full sized bedstead, and every part of it is of sterling silver. Silver supports hold the canopy aloft and silver statues on the bedposts support it, while the entire lower part of the bed is of massive silver exquisitely decorated with the most beautiful Moorish filigree. Nothing so elaborate in the furniture line has been attempted in recent years, and the bed attracted much attention.



CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S EXHIBITION AUTOMOBILE.



The imposing car herewith illustrated is an exhibition wagon built by the Canadian government and sent on a tour through England and Ireland. Excluding steam cars, it is the largest motor in the world and is designed to show Canadian produce to the best advantage. The car is over twenty feet in length when it is shown and it is lighted by 250 electric gasolene lamps. An immigration commissioner will accompany the car on its travels and try to induce the people to emigrate by showing his wares and distributing literature.

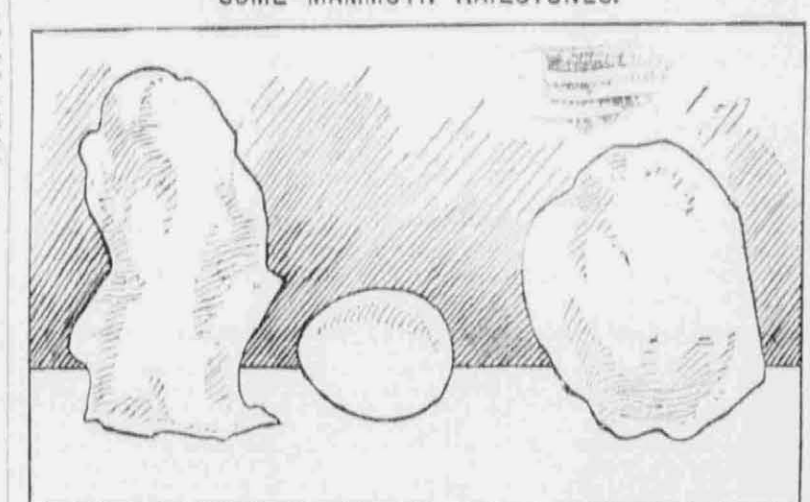
THE PICK OF THE ITALIAN ARMY.

The soldiers shown in the cut are Italian sharpshooters, known all over the world as bersaglieri. They are really the flower of the Italian army and are always foremost in every military venture. They are very light and active and are well trained in athletic movements. The bersaglieri number about 46,000 and are largely recruited from the Piedmontese. They are clad



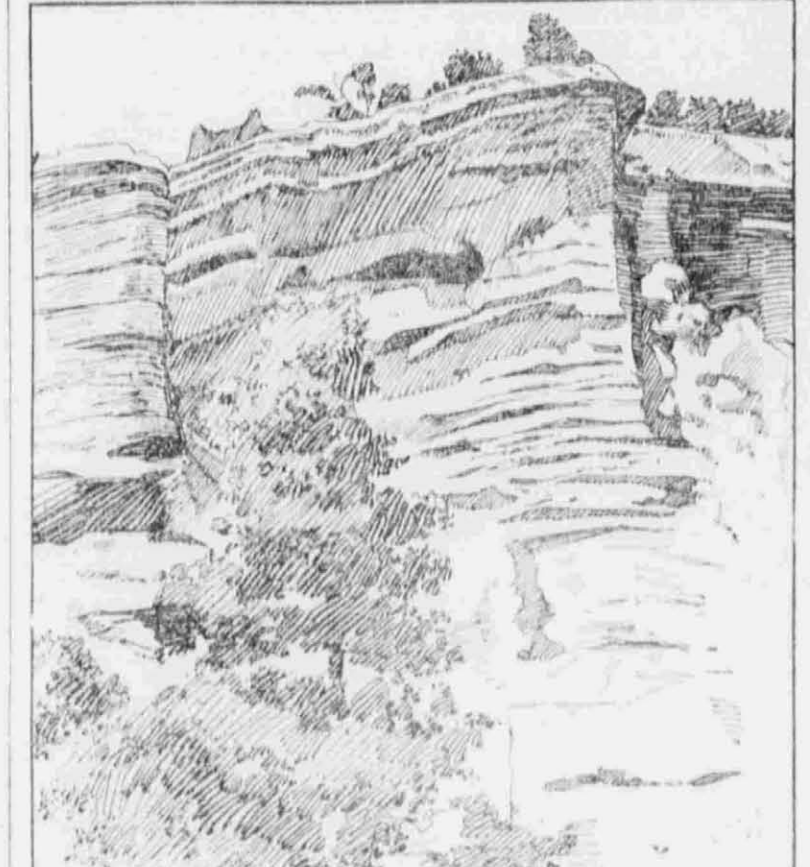
in a dark green uniform and wear hats ornamented with dark cocks' feathers. In time of war the Italian government places largely upon this arm of the service.

SOME MAMMOTH HAILSTONES.



The hailstones herewith pictured in comparison with a fair sized egg fell at Alma, Neb., during a recent heavy rain lasting three-quarters of an hour. In Alma alone fifty-two roofs were punctured, the jagged pieces of ice piercing not only the shingles of the roof, but also the pine sheathing below. Almost every window in the town was shattered and much damage was done to stock and to growing crops. Hailstorms are of frequent occurrence in prairie countries, but hailstones collected during the recent fall surpass in size any ever before observed in the United States.

HOMES OF MODERN MEXICAN CLIFF DWELLERS.



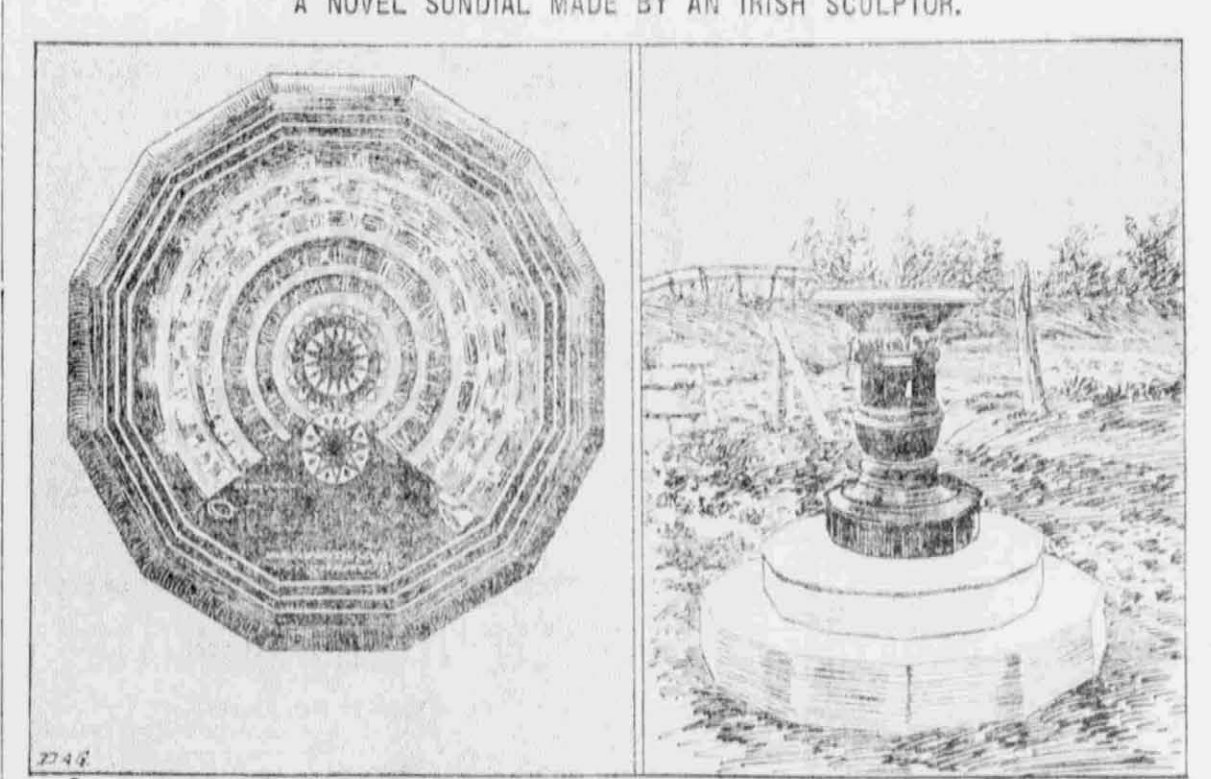
The cliffs shown in the cut are near Escamela, Mexico, on the line of the new Kansas City, Mexico and Orient railroad, and they contain numerous caverns which are inhabited by a strange race the descendants of the cliff dwellers. They speak in an entirely unknown language and jump from cliff to cliff like four footed animals. On the approach of strangers they duck into their subterranean homes like so many prairie dogs. Local astronomers have made an effort to study these recently discovered beings, but beyond the knowledge that they live in community and without any fixed system of domesticity nothing is yet known.

A PUBLIC SCHOOLHOUSE IN PORTO RICO.



The structure herewith illustrated is one of the old fashioned schoolhouses formerly erected in Porto Rico. Although the educational commission is building many schools of the modern American pattern a number of houses of the old type still remain. The roof is of the so loosely jointed that during one of the sudden downpours so frequent in the tropics the floor has to be covered with vessels to catch the flood. The windows are without glass but are protected by wooden shutters. These must be closed during a shower, and darkness prevails within. The American schoolteacher meets the difficulty by calling upon the children to sing.

A NOVEL SUNDIAL MADE BY AN IRISH SCULPTOR.



The original and ingenious sundial shown in the cut was constructed from a design made by a sculptor of Cork, Ireland. Besides recording the time at Cork, Dublin, Greenwich, New York and Jerusalem, it indicates the months of the year, the days of the month and the number of minutes in each day. This is done by means of circles very carefully and accurately arranged. The dial is placed on a handsome marble base on the bank of the river Lee and is an interesting feature in a new park recently laid out along the river bank by the municipality.

FROM THE WORLD OF NEWSPAPERDOM.

The last year in which commissions in the British army could be purchased was 1871. The royal crown of Portugal is worth a million sterling. The first foreign language taught to the king of Italy was English. Edward Hughes, the well known English painter, exhibited at the Royal

academy when he was fifteen years of age. York and Chester are the last English cities to preserve their surrounding walls intact. Sir Edward Clarke was at one time regarded as excellent connoisseur. A diamond buckle, worn by the German empress, belonged to Napoleon I. and was found among his baggage captured at Waterloo. The last crown of Scotland—long lost sight of—was discovered in 1815 in a chest in Edinburgh castle. The countess of Dudley is acknowledged to be one of the best amateur vocalists in the United Kingdom. The British flag first flew over Hong-kong in 1841. The lord chancellor of England, Lord Halsbury, wears a robe that cost him 130 guineas. Members of parliament enjoyed the last of the privilege of sending letters by post free of charge in 1840. Mr. Selous, the hunter, declares that pies made of lion's flesh are as palatable as venal pies. Japan's first parliament met on Nov. 23, 1890. Few people remember that Lord Curzon is the eldest son of a peer, as well as being a peer in his own right. His father is Lord Scarsdale. The last state visit of British royalty to India was paid by King Edward, as Prince of Wales, in 1875-76. The Duke and Duchess of Bedford might claim to be zoological experts. They have the finest private collection of animals in the world. One of the curiosities in the possession of Queen Alexandra is a tea service every piece of which bears a view photographed by her majesty. The first British parliament, consisting of its present number of members (670), was elected in 1832. Richard Trevithick built the first locomotive in 1804. The first really practical sewing machine was invented in 1841. The first sod of the Vladivostok section of the great Siberian railway.

Justin McCarthy says that his three objects in life have been attained. They were: To write books, to be a member of parliament and to live in London. The present came in 1901 and the first sod of the Vladivostok section of the great Siberian railway.

It is questionable whether he would have been able to enter the American army had he been a native of this country.