



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.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Oct. 18	Geo. Dumois.....	20	0	0	0
22	Nicaragua.....	18	7	0	10

Week ended October 31, 1903. Present officially estimated population, 4,000. Number of deaths during the week, 1. Prevailing disease, malarial fever. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Oct. 25	Alabama.....	18	0	0	0
25	Agnes.....	13	0	0	0
29	Condor.....	16	2	0	2

NORWAY.

[Translation.]

Proclamation from department of justice and police concerning quarantine.

Consul General Bordewich sends the following:

A royal proclamation was made on the 17th instant as follows:

“It is hereby ordered, in compliance with section 2 in law of July 12, 1848, relating to quarantine, that the city of Yokohama in Japan and New Caledonia in Australia shall, until further notice, be considered infected with the oriental plague, and the regulations laid down in said law and in circular of October 13, 1900, regarding plague, etc., are to take effect at once.

“At the same time it is hereby made public that the city of Mazatlan in Mexico and Callao in Peru, which by proclamations of March 24 and May 29, 1903, were declared infected with the oriental plague, shall not be considered as so infected any longer.

“With which all concerned respectively have to comply.

“Which is hereby brought to public notice, while it must be remembered that, according to prior proclamations of February 1, 1897, June 27 and August 22, 1899, May 23, 1900, February 28, 1901, March 20, May 22, June 16, and December 1, 1902, March 24, May 29, and July 21, 1903, Arabia, Persia, India, Hanoi in Tonkin, China, Manila, Formosa, Egypt, Madagascar, Reunion Islands, and Mauritius, the cities of Durban, Port Elizabeth, and East London in South Africa, Porte Alegre and Paranagua, Rio de Janeiro, Compos, Victoria, and Rio Grande in Brazil, also the ports in Chile, shall until further notice be considered infected with the oriental plague.

“A number of copies of this proclamation are inclosed.

“Christiania, October 19, 1903.

“SREN AARSTAD.

“GEORG JØHANNESEN.”