



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.

DENMARK.

Danish West Indies quarantines against Para, Brazil, and ports in Portugal.

COPENHAGEN, October 7, 1899.

SIR: In a note verbale, dated the 5th instant, the minister of foreign affairs informs me that owing to the appearance of smallpox, the government of the Danish West Indies has declared a quarantine of fifteen days against ships arriving from Para; that owing to the appearance of the plague in Portugal, the same government has ordered a quarantine of fifteen days against ships that arrive from Portuguese ports or that have communicated with ships arriving therefrom; and that the same government has prohibited the importation from Portugal of the following articles: Rags, used wadding, crass wool, paper shavings, hair, hides, used bags, carpets, embroideries, fresh offals, hoofs, wool, raw silk; also used linen, wearing apparel, and bedclothes, except when these articles are shipped as personal baggage, in which case they are to be disinfected under public supervision.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LAURITS S. SWENSON.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

ITALY.

Report from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, October 19, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended October 18, there were inspected and passed the following ships: On October 14, the steamship *Aller* of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 655 steerage and 80 cabin passengers and 796 pieces of small and 240 pieces of large baggage. On October 17, the steamship *Hesperia* of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 430 steerage passengers and 532 pieces of small and 60 pieces of large baggage. On October 18, the steamship *Chateau Yquem* of the Fabre Line bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 4 cabin, 702 steerage passengers and 201 pieces of large and 600 pieces of small baggage. Steamship *Sempione* of the Italian Navigation Company bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 959 steerage passengers and 301 pieces of large and 990 pieces of small baggage.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MEXICO.

Reports from the City of Mexico, Monterey, and San Luis Potosi.

CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO, October 18, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make my weekly report as follows at the City of Mexico, for the week ended October 16: Ninety-nine passengers