

most, every case of plague or of illness suspected of being plague which may come under their notice.

The obligation of giving immediate notice of any suspected case of plague is, according to section 13 of the "Medical Law of 1818" laid not only upon the physician in charge of such case, but also upon every person engaged in the treatment or care of the sick person, as also upon the head of the family, or upon the person in whose dwelling a suspected case of disease or death may have occurred. In so far as regards the urban district of the free city of Hamburg the notice must be given to the police authorities, as regards the Geestland and Marschland districts, notice must be given to the Rural Districts Administration, as regards the district of Ritzbüttel, to the Administration of that district, and as regards the district of Bergedorf, to the Mayor of Bergedorf.

Masters of sea-going ships and river craft in which, whilst they are in ports belonging to the free city of Hamburg, a case of illness or death arising from plague, or of any disease suspected as being plague, may occur, are likewise obliged (according to section 20 of the Port Regulations) to give immediate notice thereof; and in such case the notice must be given to the Port Physician at Hamburg or, in Cuxhaven, to his representative who is appointed to reside there.

Given in the Assembly of the Senate at Hamburg, September 1, 1899.

(F. & H. 13762.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, October 6, 1899.

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a Notice respecting quarantine issued by the Governor of Malta, viz. :—

Government Notice No. 268.

HIS Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, having heard the opinion of the Board of Health, has been pleased to modify Government Notice No. 262 of the 22nd September, 1899, and to direct that the following regulations be observed, viz. :—

1. Vessels which are not allowed to enter the Harbour, but are allowed to communicate in quarantine with the Islands of Comino and Cominotto under such restrictions as the Collector of Customs may direct.

(a.) Vessels that have on board, or have had during the voyage cases of cholera, yellow fever, or plague, or cases of a disease with symptoms resembling those of cholera, yellow fever, or plague.

(b.) Vessels with pilgrims from the East.

(c.) Vessels arriving from Arabian ports in the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf which have not been admitted to free pratique at Suez and Port Said.

2. Vessels which are allowed to enter the Quarantine Harbour to coal and take in provisions under quarantine restrictions.

(a.) Vessels arriving from Indian ports without a doctor; but those that carry a doctor and have passed through the Suez Canal in quarantine shall be admitted to free pratique.

(b.) Vessels arriving from any port without a clean bill of health, which do not fall under any of the preceding regulations.

(c.) Vessels arriving from Egyptian ports, or from Portugal.

3. Medical Inspection.

All vessels arriving at Malta shall undergo strict medical inspection.

4. Passengers.

(a.) Passengers arriving from Bombay, Kurachee, and passengers from Calcutta, on board vessels that do not carry a doctor, shall be landed in one of the quarantine establishments, where they will be subjected to strict medical inspection until their clothing and all other articles of personal use, likely to retain infection, shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

(b.) Passengers arriving from Indian ports on board vessels that carry a doctor, shall be permitted to land; but no luggage shall be landed before it is disinfected in one of the quarantine establishments.

(c.) Every passenger or other person arriving at Malta shall, before being allowed to land, declare on oath before an Inspector of Marine Police or other superior officer that he has not been in Portugal within 21 days or in Egypt within 14 days: whenever such person does not make this declaration on oath, he shall undergo a quarantine on the ship of 21 days if arriving from Portugal and of 14 days if arriving from Egypt.

5. Goods.

The importation of coffee, beans or ground, coloured with substances injurious to health is prohibited.

The importation of cotton seed from any port subject to quarantine is forbidden.

The importation of rags is prohibited.

The importation is forbidden, before disinfection, of the following articles, viz., wearing apparel, soiled linen and clothing, bedding materials, feathers, bones, and jute goods.

The importation of hides from any port subject to quarantine or from any place where cattle disease exists, is prohibited before disinfection.

The importation of vines, vine shoots, and fruit packed in vine leaves is prohibited. The importation of plants or roots from any port of the Mediterranean is prohibited unless the same are accompanied by a satisfactory certificate from the British Consular Authority that Phylloxera is not known to exist at the place of origin.

By command,

F. VELLA,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.
Palace, Valletta,
September 29, 1899.

Admiralty, 2nd October, 1899.

Sub-Lieutenant George John Wilson Lewis has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the Supplementary List of Her Majesty's Fleet. Dated 1st October, 1899.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Major Henry Dowrish Drake is appointed Professor of Fortification, Royal Naval College, Greenwich, vice Aston. Dated 1st October, 1899.

Major Archibald Paris is appointed to the Naval Intelligence Department, vice Drake. Dated 1st October, 1899.

Admiralty, 4th October, 1899.

THE undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet:

Honourable Arthur Charles Strutt. Dated 15th June, 1898.

Philip Henry Trimmer. Dated 15th June, 1898.

Gilbert Owen Stephenson. Dated 15th June, 1898.

George Parker Bevan. Dated 15th June, 1898.

Sidney Julius Meyrick. Dated 15th July, 1898.