

the British Consular Authority, or in default, of the local Government Authority of the places of origin and embarkation, stating that cattle disease has not been officially reported in those places during the three months previous to the date of embarkation.

The term cattle includes horses, mules, asses, animals of the bovine species, sheep, goats, and swine.

5. Vessels with Cattle on Board.

Vessels arriving in this Island, having on board more than 250 head of cattle (bovine) are to go into the quarantine harbour, and the cattle are to be inspected in the cattle enclosures of the lazaretto.

By command,

G. STRICKLAND,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Palace, Valletta, June 28, 1901.

(F. & H. 10522.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, July 6, 1901.

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following Telegram from His Majesty's Representative at Sofia:—"Constantinople and neighbourhood declared to be infected with plague."

(F. & H. 10593.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, July 8, 1901.

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following Quarantine Notice issued by the Governor of Malta:—

Government Notice. (No. 168.)

His Excellency the Governor, having heard the opinion of the Council of Health, has been pleased to modify Government Notice No. 30, of 6th February, 1901, and to direct that the following Regulations be observed, viz. :—

A. Medical Inspection.

1. All vessels and passengers shall, on arrival, undergo strict medical inspection.

B. Vessels without a clean Bill of Health.

2. Vessels arriving from any port without a clean bill of health, unless otherwise provided for in these regulations, are allowed to enter the quarantine harbour to load under quarantine restrictions.

3. The vessels referred to in the preceding paragraph will be admitted to free pratique when they have been admitted to free pratique at an intermediate port and disinfected there to the satisfaction of the Port Authorities at Malta, or when ten days have elapsed from date of departure.

C. Infected Vessels.

4. Vessels which have, or have had, on board, during the voyage or the preceding 21 days, cases of cholera, yellow fever, plague, or any disease with symptoms which, in the opinion of the Chief Government Medical Officer, resemble the symptoms of the said diseases are not allowed to enter the harbour, but may be allowed to communicate with quarantine establishments.

5. Whenever such vessels carry a recognized medical practitioner and have not actually on board a case of the diseases mentioned in the preceding paragraph, they are allowed to enter the quarantine harbour only to load under quarantine restrictions.

D. Vessels from infected Countries or Ports.

6. Vessels with pilgrims from the East are not allowed to enter the harbour, but are allowed to communicate with quarantine establishments.

7. When such vessels carry a recognized medical practitioner and have not actually on board a case of the diseases mentioned in paragraph 4, they will be allowed to enter the quarantine harbour only to load under quarantine restrictions.

8. Vessels arriving from ports in the Persian Gulf or from Chinese, Indian, or Arabian Ports, which have not been admitted to free pratique at Suez or at Port Said, are not allowed to enter the harbour, but are allowed to communicate with quarantine establishments.

9. When such vessels carry a recognized medical practitioner and have not actually on board a case of the diseases mentioned in paragraph 4, they will be allowed to enter the quarantine harbour to load under quarantine restrictions.

10. When the vessels mentioned in paragraph 8 have been admitted to free pratique at Suez or Port Said, they will be admitted to free pratique at Malta.

11. Vessels arriving from Alexandria are allowed to enter the harbour to load under quarantine restrictions, unless ten days have elapsed from date of departure, in which case they will be admitted to free pratique.

12. The restrictions imposed in the next preceding paragraph shall remain in force until 20 days have elapsed from the last case of plague, cholera, or similar disease reported officially, and the removal of such restrictions will be made known to the public by a notice published by the Collector of Customs.

E. Passengers.

13. Passengers arriving at Malta, unless when otherwise provided for in these regulations, shall be subject to the restrictions which are applicable, for the time being, to the vessels on which they arrive.

14. Passengers arriving on vessels without a clean bill of health shall be allowed to land at the lazaretto, to complete a period of ten days from the date of the departure of the vessel.

15. Passengers arriving from ports in the Persian Gulf, or from Chinese, Indian, and Arabian ports, shall be dealt with as follows:—

(a.) If the vessel by which they have arrived carry a recognized medical practitioner, they shall be permitted to land in free pratique; but their luggage shall not be released before disinfection in one of the quarantine establishments.

(b.) If the vessel does not carry a recognized medical practitioner, they shall be permitted to land in one of the quarantine establishments, where they are to be subjected to strict medical inspection until their clothing and all other articles of personal use likely to retain infection, as well as their luggage, shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

F. Goods.

16. The importation is prohibited of—

(a.) Coffee, in beans or ground, coloured with substances injurious to health.

(b.) Rags.

(c.) Susceptible goods which do not admit of being disinfected arriving on board the vessels referred to in sections B, C, and D.

(d.) Hides from any port subject to quarantine, or from any place in which cattle disease exists.

(e.) Vines, vine shoots, and fruit packed in vine leaves.

(f.) Hoofs and hair, raw silk, wool, and human hair, skins raw, fresh, or untanned, when such articles arrive from infected ports.

(g.) Cotton seed arriving from countries in which anthrax is epidemic.

17. The importation is prohibited, unless the goods be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate