

by the Local Authority to be a Place infected with foot-and-mouth disease) comprising the farms of Knockcaldie and Balgracie in the occupation of James Biggam, Blackpark in the occupation of William Cairns, High Glenstockdale in the occupation of Andrew Biggam, and Glaick in the occupation of Peter McKissock.

Downing Street, April 18, 1883.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint Colonel Robert William Harley, C.B., C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Grenada, at present administering the Government of British Honduras, to be Lieutenant-Governor of that Colony.

Downing Street, April 18, 1883.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint Neale Porter, Esq., President of the Island of Montserrat, to be Colonial Secretary for the Leeward Islands.

Downing Street, April 18, 1883.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint Frederick Purefoy Hoare, Esq., Auditor-General, Sigismondo Savona, Esq., Director of Education, and Ferdinando Vincenzo Inglott, Esq., C.M.G., Collector of Customs, in Malta, to be Members of the Executive Council of that Island.

(C. 1487.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens,
April 19, 1883.*

THE Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a Despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin, enclosing the following translation of the Regulations which have been promulgated by the German Bundesrath, in accordance with section 2 of the Imperial Ordinance of the 6th ultimo, for prohibiting the indirect importation into Germany of pigs, pork, and sausages of American origin.

NOTICE.

In its sitting of the 11th of April, 1883, the Bundesrath gave its consent to the following regulations for carrying out the Imperial order relative to the prohibition of the importation of pigs, pork, sausages, &c., of American origin, of the 6th of March, 1883.

Regulations for putting into execution the Imperial order relative to the prohibition of the importation of pigs, pork, sausages, &c., of American origin, of the 6th of March, 1883.

1. When pigs, pork, including sides of bacon and sausages of all sorts, are imported from abroad, the non-American origin of the same is to be attested to by the certificate either

(a.) Of the German Consul appointed for the foreign district concerned, or

(b.) Of the competent police authorities of the land of origin.

In the latter case, (b.) the competency of the police authorities who certify must be specially attested by the German Consul (a). This attestation, however, will not be required for certificates of origin drawn up and attested to in accordance with the Treaty of February 25th, 1880, between this Empire and Austria-Hungary, as regards trade with that country.

If the certificates of origin are not drawn up in German, the importer must in addition produce an officially certified German translation, should the authorities charged with the control of the importation or the preparation for the entry require such.

The certificates of origin must not be drawn up more than thirty days before the arrival of the consignment at the German frontier; the certificates are to be given up to the Customs Office at the frontier where the goods enter, or to whatever authorities control the importation, and they will be retained by them.

2. In the importation of live pigs from abroad the certificates of origin must define as clearly as possible the number, kind, colour, and any other particular marks; it must further be especially certified that the animals were bred in (Austria-Hungary, Belgium, &c.), and that for the last 30 days before being sent to Germany they have been at a place within the district of the office certifying as to their origin, and the name of this place must be given.

In the importation of sucking-pigs (pigs of less than 10 kilo. weight) it will be sufficient in the certificate of origin to describe the number and kind, and also to certify that they were bred in (Austria-Hungary, Belgium, &c.).

3. In the importation of pork, &c., including sides of bacon and sausages of all kinds from abroad, a certificate must accompany the goods in which—

(a.) The kind, the number of the cases, and the way in which they are packed and the address, must be given; larger pieces may be identified by the seal of the police authorities concerned; further

(b.) The certificate must contain the name and residence of the merchant who prepared the goods in question, and an attestation that the residence of the merchant is within the district of the certifying (non-American) office; that the manufacturer has not occupied himself with using pigs, pork, and bacon of American origin, nor with the sale, purchase, or dealing in such articles of American origin; that the goods imported, finally, have been prepared from animals of non-American origin.

4. When no doubt exists that the authorities who have certified are the competent police authorities of the country of origin, the head of the Customs House at the frontier, or the authorities who control the importation, may decide to dispense with the consular attestation to the certificate of origin (No. 1).

In the importation of live pigs (No. 2) the certificate of origin (No. 1) may be dispensed with by the same authorities if no doubt exists that the animals come from other countries than America, especially if their non-American origin is proved by invoices, original bills of lading, and mercantile correspondence, or in any other manner.

5. The above regulations may be put out of force as regards frontier trade by the local governments; and no special proof of origin is required in cases where individual goods of the sort in question form part of the luggage of travellers.

6. If the requisite certificates of origin are wanting on the importation of the live animals or goods in question, or if the certificates do not fulfil the existing regulations, or if the consignment does not correspond with the certificate of origin, and no sufficient explanation of the fact is given, the goods must be taken back in accordance with § 139 of the Customs Union Law, unless proceedings have to be taken for contravention of the prohibition of importation.

Berlin, 12th April, 1883.

SCHOLZ,
Representative of the Chancellor.