

accordingly, on the thirtieth day of September, viz. :—

2nd Brigade, Southern Division, Royal Artillery.

3rd Brigade, Western Division, Royal Artillery.

3rd Battalion, East Kent Regiment.

3rd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers.

3rd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment.

3rd Battalion, East Surrey Regiment.

3rd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry.

5th Battalion, Rifle Brigade.

Given under my hand, at the *War Office, Pall Mall*, this seventeenth day of *September*, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.  
*W. H. Smith.*

*Downing Street, September 19, 1885.*

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint Edward Laborde, Esq., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Saint Lucia, (lately administering the Government of Grenada), to be Administrator of the Island of Saint Lucia and its Dependencies.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Robert Baxter Llewelyn, Esq., Colonial Secretary of Tobago, (late Commissioner for Turks Islands), to be Administrator of the Island of Tobago and its Dependencies.

(H. 6668.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),*

*Whitehall Gardens, September 21, 1885.*

THE Board of Trade have received through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a Despatch from the *Chargé d'Affaires* for Austro-Hungary, inclosing Notices respecting quarantine issued by the Imperial-Royal Government, of which the following are translations, viz. :—

Copy of a Decree of the Royal-Imperial Ministry of the Interior to the Municipal Authorities in Lemberg and the Local Government of Czernowitz on the 15th of August, 1885.

In those kingdoms and countries which were directly threatened during the last year by the outbreak of cholera in France and Italy a series of regulations were issued for the purpose of warding off the attack of this malady. In these countries a return to that policy of regulations in case of the outbreak of cholera in foreign states directly proximate to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy will offer no practical difficulties.

From the great vehemence with which the epidemic has this year assailed the west of Europe, it is to be feared that it may make, as has been the case in previous years, a sudden and eccentric movement, and not improbably may at any moment break out in the eastern states of Europe, especially in Russia and Roumania. In this case Galicia and the Bukowina would be the Austrian countries which would be most directly threatened with the cholera, in which those prohibitory measures would most promptly have to be taken which were taken last year, in other parts of the monarchy, with the result that, by the promptitude of the Sanitary Authorities, the epidemic was prevented from crossing the frontier of the Empire.

In consequence of this, and further in consideration of the fact that such arrangements as these would take a longer time and greater exertions to carry out in Galicia and the Bukowina than in other parts of the Empire, it has been decided by the Ministry of the Interior to publish these regulations with regard to the foreign trade,

so that they may be ready to be put into prompt execution the moment that cholera shall be proved to have broken out in European Russia, including Russian Poland, or in Roumania, in uniformity with the Decree of the 4th of August, 1885, No. 12,717, so that directly that there is need to take prohibitory measures no time or energy may be lost.

1. At the railway stations along the whole Russian and Roumanian frontier a medical examination of travellers and their luggage is to be made in such a way that, on the arrival of each train, an experienced physician appointed by the local authorities, when practicable the station doctor established at the frontier station, shall be informed of any case of illness on the train arriving from the foreign country, and shall, in suspicious cases, have the authority to examine and isolate any of the travellers.

2. In the custom-house examination, which is to extend to hand-packages as well as to ordinary luggage, and to be undertaken by the physician in charge of the customs-office, the greatest care must be shown with regard to dirty linen or clothes ready for the wash, when stained with *excrement* or filth, and such clothes are to be disinfected by being placed for five days in wooden vessels filled with a solution of five per cent. carbolic acid, and afterwards with *boiling hot water*, or, in the case of articles which will not bear this treatment, by the application of hot air and heated steam.

Valueless travelling articles may, with the permission of the proprietors or their representatives, be at once disinfected by fire, which it will as a rule be most convenient to do in the furnace of the locomotive.

The articles for the wash, when they have been disinfected, are to be kept in evidence, and forwarded to the persons to whom they belong. As a matter of course, the disinfection, the cleansing, and the forwarding of articles is all to be performed at the travellers' expense.

Where there are no conveniences for the proper disinfection and cleansing of articles, the latter are under no circumstances to be allowed to pass into the country.

3. The police agents connected with the railway stations are ordered in all instances to give their support to the examining physician in the carrying out of his duty, as well as to take care to see that the effects which are disinfected, or to be disinfected, are kept in evidence, and that they are duly forwarded to the proprietors. The police authorities, moreover, under the direction of the physicians, are to see that all due care and attention is paid to such sick persons as are in quarantine.

The parishes in which the frontier stations are situated are bound to provide proper spaces, in accordance with the sanitary law, within which travellers from foreign countries on crossing the frontier can be placed so as to undergo the necessary examination before proceeding on their journey, as well as medical treatment and care. In cases where the expenses hereby incurred are greater than the parishes can well afford, a grant from the Treasury will not be refused.

4. After each passenger train has started a report must be sent in by the police authorities to the county-town in which the revising physician is to give the detailed particulars of its sanitary condition.

If the report is not very extensive in form it should immediately be sent up to the Ministry of the Interior by the promptest delivery, and brought before the attention of all police authorities, as a guide for them in proceeding with their sanitary