

order that there may be no difficulty in announcing them to His Royal Highness.

The State Apartments will be open for the reception of Company coming to Court at half-past one o'clock.

LATHOM,  
Lord Chamberlain.

*Foreign Office, February 16, 1887.*

**T**HE British Directors of the Suez Canal Company have forwarded to the Marquis of Salisbury the following New Provisional Regulations for the Navigation of the Canal at night by means of electric light:—

ART. 1. From the 1st March, 1887, and until further order, steamers may be permitted to navigate the canal at night under the same conditions as are in force for navigation by day, and subject to the following regulations:—

ART. 2. Steamers intending to go through the canal at night must first satisfy the Agents of the Company in Port Saïd or Port Tewfik that they are provided:

1st. Forward with an electric "projector," throwing a light 1,200 mètres a head. This projector must be placed as near as possible to the water-line.

2nd. With an electric lamp and shade suspended above the upper deck, and powerful enough to light up a circular area of about 200 mètres diameter.

The Agents of the Company will decide whether the apparatus fulfil the requirements of the regulations, so that ships provided with them may, without inconvenience, be authorized to navigate the canal at night.

ART. 3. If a vessel, navigating by night, is ordered to get into a siding, she must, immediately on having done so, put out her electric lamps; but she must carry exclusively the regulation lights when in a siding at night, viz., forward and aft a white light, and a man on the look out.

On the nearing of tugs, steam launches, hopper barges, &c., or of a ship empowered to pass her, she must show the side for free passage by exhibiting on such side two white lights.

ART. 4. When two or more ships having electric lights are navigating at night in one and the same direction and any one of them stops, she must at once hoist a red light at her mizen-mast head, sounding at the same time her steam-whistle sharply three time in close succession, repeating this at a few moments' interval until the ship following her repeats this signal, which shall be taken as an order to slacken speed at once with a view to stopping, if need be.

ART. 5. Dredges working at night must carry

a red light at their head as long as they are not in a siding.

ART. 6. As soon as a ship navigating by night finds herself three miles from a dredger at work in the canal, she must signal her approach by sending up three rockets in succession. This signal must be repeated until the dredger has replied. The dredger must reply with one rocket. As soon as the dredger is in the siding, she must replace the red light at her head by a white light and place two additional white lights on her bulwarks on the channel side.

Dredgers lighted by electricity must extinguish all their electric lights as soon as they are in a siding.

ART. 7. The signals from sidings to ships navigating at night will be as follows:—

1st. Slacken Speed.—Three white lights one above the other.

2nd. Get into the Siding.—Two white lights one above the other.

3rd. Pass On.—One white light.

When the above signals are intended for a ship coming from the north, a fixed red light will be shown above them. On the contrary, this red light will be placed below them when intended for ships coming from the south.

FERDINAND DE LESSEPS,

President-Director of the Suez Maritime  
Canal Universal Company.

Paris, February 3, 1887.

(FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.)

**A**T the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 15th day of February, 1887.

By Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy  
Council.

**T**HE Lords and others of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under 'The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

1. The Declaration described in the Schedule to this Order, made by the Sub-Committee for the Plomesgate Union of the county of Suffolk, declaring the existence of foot-and-mouth disease at the Place therein mentioned, is hereby cancelled, and the Infected Place thereby declared shall, as from the commencement of this Order, cease to be a Place infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

C. L. Peel.

SCHEDULE.

*Declaration cancelled.*

Date of Declaration.	Place where Foot-and-Mouth Disease was declared to have been found to exist.
24th January, 1887 ... ..	Clay Hill Farm, Saxmundham, in the county of Suffolk, occupied by Mr. John Sherwood.