

the said articles coming from Spain shall also not be admitted unless they are accompanied by a Consular Certificate in order to show from what country they come; and moreover no postal parcels or patterns coming from France will be admitted unless they come in transit (? from other countries), and provided they are inclosed in wrappers either properly tarred or else saturated with phenic acid.

Home Department, Lisbon, July 13, 1892.

ARTHUR FEVEREIRO.

(H. 5553.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),  
London, July 20, 1892.*

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch, dated 15th July, 1892, from Her Majesty's Representative at Belgrade, stating that the Servian Government have imposed seven days' quarantine on all persons arriving in that country by way of the Lower Danube.

(H. 5571.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),  
London, July 20, 1892.*

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a Despatch, dated 1st July, 1892, from Her Majesty's Representative at Barbados, stating that the quarantine restrictions against Para are removed.

(H. 5484.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),  
London, July 21, 1892.*

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch, dated 10th July, 1892, from Her Majesty's Representative at Rome, transmitting the following Notice relative to quarantine:—

(Translation.)

1892.—Decree of Maritime Sanitation.—No. 1.

The Home Secretary, in view of the danger of cholera being imported from the ports of the Black Sea, with reference to the Law of the 22nd of December, 1886, No. 5849 (3rd series), on the protection of health and public sanitation, decrees:—

ART. 1. That all vessels arriving from ports of the Black Sea shall be subjected to a rigorous medical visit.

ART. 2. That the bringing on shore from these ships of all linen and woollen garments, in personal or domestic use, which are not perfectly cleaned or previously disinfected, is prohibited.

ART. 3. That the officers of the port, when they find on board these vessels linen or woollen garments as above, shall take care that before they are brought on shore they are carefully disinfected either by being placed in a steam cleaner, or, if the vessel does not contain one, by keeping these articles for at least ten minutes, immersed either in boiling water or in a solution of two-thousandths of corrosive sublimate, with the addition of five-thousandths of chloridic acid.

ART. 4. That the sanitary authorities entrusted with the duty of visiting the ships shall judge whether in individual cases any other garments of the passengers or crew should be disinfected.

ART. 5. That those ships on which cases of cholera have been proved to have occurred during the voyage, or which offer on arrival cases suspected of being choleraic, will be taken to the nearest sanitary station, that of the Island of Asinara, or that of the Island of Poveglia, in

order to undergo there such remedial treatment as the Ministry may determine upon.

Ships which recognise that they are in this condition may go straight to those stations before approaching any other port.

The Prefects of the maritime provinces of the kingdom, the captains and the officers of harbours, are intrusted with the execution of the present decree.

The Minister,

Rome, July 7, 1892;

GIOLITTI.

(H. 5573.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),  
London, July 21, 1892.*

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Telegram, dated 20th July, 1892, from Her Majesty's Representative at Constantinople, stating that the quarantine against Aden and Massowah has been suppressed.

(H. 5589.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),  
London, July 21, 1892.*

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a Telegram, dated 20th July, 1892, from Her Majesty's Representative at Gibraltar, stating that seven days' quarantine is imposed on arrivals from the Black Sea and Sea of Azov.

(H. 5590.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),  
London, July 21, 1892.*

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following Telegram, dated 20th July, 1892, from Her Majesty's Representative at Bucharest:—“My Telegram of the 10th instant: Roumanian Ports closed to arrivals from Russian Ports of Lower Danube. Five days' quarantine at Ungheny for arrivals by land from Russia. All vessels having communication with those in quarantine at Sulina also to undergo quarantine.”

(H. 5594.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),  
London, July 21, 1892.*

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following Telegram, dated 20th July, 1892, from Her Majesty's Representative at Constantinople:—“In consequence of outbreak of cholera at Rostoff and Taganrog, ten days' quarantine imposed on arrivals from Russian Coast from Turkish frontier near Batoum to Kertch, including that port and all ports of Sea of Azov.”

(H. 5601.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),  
London, July 21, 1892.*

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Telegram, dated 21st July, 1892, from Her Majesty's Representative at Hamburg, stating that all ships arriving off Cuxhaven from the Black Sea, Asia Minor, Persian, or Russian Baltic ports are subjected to quarantine inspection.

Health certificates from German Consuls useless from the 20th instant. Ships arriving by night will thus be detained Cuxhaven.

*Admiralty, 18th July, 1892.*

*Royal Marine Light Infantry.*

The name of Captain Frederick Colpoys Ormsby Johnson is as now stated, and not as notified in the Gazette of the 1st instant.