

Passengers' baggage and merchandise shall be landed in quarantine, and shall undergo, at the risk and cost of the owner or consignee, such disinfection as may be considered necessary by the Superintendent of Quarantine. Rags shall be repelled. Mails, except those forwarded in tarred bags from non-infected countries, shall be landed in quarantine, disinfected and delivered to the postal authorities with all possible despatch.

4. All vessels arriving in Cyprus from any part of the coast referred to in the preceding paragraphs, unless they have cargo for Cyprus or arrive in ballast to take cargo, shall be repelled absolutely.

5. Nothing in the foregoing regulations shall be held to prevent the Chief Superintendent of Quarantine, should he think it advisable, from refusing to admit any vessel to pratique.

By His Excellency's command,

HARRY THOMPSON,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Troodos, 7th July, 1892.

(H. 6008.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),
London, August 10, 1892.*

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch, dated 4th August, 1892, from Her Majesty's Representative at Fiume, enclosing a Circular issued by the Hungarian Maritime Board, on the 30th July, 1892, stating that seven days' quarantine is imposed on all vessels from the Asiatic Coast of the Black Sea, from the Russian frontier to Cape Jeros Burun (both inclusive).

The above regulation will be enforced in case of vessels arriving in a perfect normal sanitary condition. The proceeding in any other case will be specially ordered by the Maritime Government of Fiume, to whom the cases are to be referred in the quickest possible manner.

(H. 5902.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),
London, August 11, 1892.*

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch, dated 2nd August, 1892, from the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in London, enclosing the following résumé of the measures taken or to be taken by the Hungarian Government, in view of the danger of cholera:—

RÉSUMÉ of the measures already taken and to be taken by the Hungarian Government with regard to the threatened danger of cholera.

The Hungarian Ministry of Trade issues, in addition to the medical order for careful observation issued to the Austrian as well as to the Hungarian Marine officials, and the prohibition of the importation and transit of rags, which was also issued by agreement with the Austrian Ministry, by an Order of the 4th of last July, No. 44091, rules for the conduct of navigation, in consequence of which the respective Companies, besides being required to observe strict cleanliness, are instructed at the end of each voyage to see that the furniture of the ship, the beds, &c., are cleansed and aired, the floors and the walls washed, the water emptied out of the boiler, and the boiler hold aired.

The closets used on ships and in stations by the public are to be daily scoured with hot brine, and places used by labourers and the crew are to be disinfected with a mixture consisting of carbolic acid and 2 per cent. solution of sulphate of iron.

At Orsova, Bazias, and Semlin, the condition

of travellers is to be observed with peculiar care, for which purpose the physicians of the station are desired to make frequent visits to arriving ships.

Special attention is to be devoted to the cleanliness and disinfection of ships engaged in the Oriental trade, and much care must be taken to see that the medicine chests of these ships are kept properly fitted out with remedies.

A similar Order, No. 45711, was issued by this Ministry on the 11th July of last year to all the railways employing steam power, and in both cases the heads of the respective institutions along the line are held responsible for the exact carrying out of the directions.

The two very important Orders issued by the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior, the one No. 50092, regarding strict injunctions for cleanliness, general avoidance of dirt in air, ground, and water, and the other No. 53061, regarding precautions against cholera in particular, are appended in German translation.

As regards the taking of further measures in urgent cases, it will be desirable if cholera should make its appearance in any of the immediately adjacent countries, to be ready to prohibit every species of trade by railways or ships from those countries, and in the meantime to examine with the utmost strictness all parcels and packages of goods by means of which cholera might possibly be introduced.

CIRCULAR to all the Municipalities.

Although the genuine interest of the municipalities in the maintenance of public health is well known to me, as well as their zeal and energy in this matter, and although I am fully persuaded that the municipalities are alive to the importance of all the orders and regulations dealing with public cleanliness and are duly careful to carry them out, yet in view of the extraordinarily wide range and special importance of the question of public health, and of the fact that the preservation of public health can only be attained by carrying out the official protective measures with scrupulous exactitude and complete surety as in other years, so now, as the hot weather sets in, I call the attention of the municipalities once more to the Ordinances of the year 1890, No. 42341, and of the year 1889, No. 50361.

I therefore urge the municipality to take every day energetic measures to preserve the air and the ground from all impurity, to obtain good water in sufficient quantities, to cleanse the walls, to carry out strictly the sanitary police inspection with regard to the necessaries of life, and to the constant cleanliness of slaughterhouses, inns, public buildings, and their courtyards, to execute with careful attention the deer laws, and to see that places which are defiled are properly and promptly disinfected. As the preservation of health is mainly secured by a full circulation of good fresh air, the municipality must be careful to see that the dwelling-rooms are never overstocked, are aired as often as possible, and are regularly kept clean.

But what the municipality must, above all, attend to is that the inhabitants of villages, as I have already ordered in my Circular of the year 1891, No. 34983 should frequently whitewash all over the walls of their dwelling rooms, should from time to time dig up the ground-floor of their cottages, and should not fill up the space so exposed with earth from the courtyard, which is often infected, but with fresh earth, sand, or clay brought from some distant place, especially from the mountains.

Buda Pest, July 1, 1892.

COUNT SZAPÁRY.