

4. Vessels arriving before the expiration of this term of fifteen or twenty-four days will be subjected to regulations in force, viz., five or ten days, according to the places they come from and the ports they call at.

5. Quarantine purged at a foreign port will reckon towards reducing the quarantine imposed here.

N.B.—The Ottoman guardship "Tewfikieh" is entrusted with the Sanitary Police at Yenikalé (New-Castle).

All vessels bound for Smyrna are required to stop off the Castle in order to undergo the interrogation by a Health Officer. If the vessel is subject to quarantine the Master will be called upon to put back to Clazomene, where his quarantine will be performed.

(H. 7163.)

Board of Trade (Harbour Department),
London, September 29, 1892.

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch, dated 23rd September, 1892, from Her Majesty's Representative at Lisbon, enclosing the following extract from the Official Journal of that date :—

(Translation.)

NOTICE.

By order of the Government, notice is hereby given, that :—

1. The admission into the Continental part of the Kingdom and into the adjacent islands of any of the articles mentioned in the Notices of the 13th and 23rd of last July and of the 14th instant is absolutely prohibited, as well as of the under-mentioned articles, if coming from any regions infected with cholera :—

Articles of furniture, such as carpets, curtains, and "Portières," articles of furniture already used or stuffed or lined with any kind of texture, shoes and clothes already used (excepting passengers' luggage), vegetable filaments, manure, decomposed organic matters, animal matters, such as blood, hides, skins and hairy substances, feathers in their natural state, hair and bones, fresh meat or in sausages or salted, hams and sausages, glue, gelatine, lard and butter, grape or olive stones, bread or products made from bread, yeast, live or dead birds, fresh, dried, or salted fish, eggs, honey, raw wax, milk and dairy produce, preserves, carriages already used, biscuits, tobacco, either raw or manufactured, and any other articles and animals to which the same prohibition may be extended, saving, however, the clause laid down in the Maritime Sanitary Notice No. 501—so long as it is not altered—the same being applicable to all articles brought from any infected places.

2. Until further notice, mineral ore and coal in bulk and in open waggons without any other cargo, as well as metals in the rough or wrought and in non-susceptible wrappers, timber for building purposes, or cork in open waggons without any other kind of cargo, and also chemical disinfecting substances under any tare will be freely admitted through the frontier.

3. Permission may be granted, under such terms and clauses as may be deemed expedient, by order of the Minister for the proper Department, in answer to a petition addressed to him with reference to a particular shipment, such order to be given in view of the place of origin as duly proved, of the conditions of shipment, and of other circumstances worthy of consideration in

any particular case, but not to form a precedent in any way for any case other than that for which it may be given, for the admission, through the frontier, from any regions infected with cholera, of any animals the entrance of which shall not be absolutely prohibited, of fruits in closed boxes and in transit for any foreign country, of medicines, of any drugs of a vegetable or animal nature, of any liquids in wooden casks, as well as of any other articles to which this measure may be extended.

4. All other articles of trade or of personal use not comprised in the foregoing rules brought to this country through the frontier are to be disinfected at the frontier stations, which are already or may hereafter be established, either by means of a stove under steam pressure or by the process of fumigation by sulphur, according to the nature of the article, or solely by the last-named process, in the event of the necessary apparatus not having yet been set up in order to carry out the first process.

5. Any articles in the luggage of any passenger, of which the entrance is prohibited, will be destroyed.

6. The foregoing rules are to be enforced in the case of articles coming from Spain, unless they are accompanied by a Consular Certificate in order to prove the place of origin.

7. All postal mails in transit from any regions infected with cholera will be admitted without undergoing the process of disinfection provided they are sent in bags or wrappers properly tarred or else saturated with carbolic acid.

8. The rules contained in the Notices of the 23rd and 27th of July last, as regards the medical inspection of passengers at the proper stations and their obligation to appear before the proper authority, continue to be in force; in case of disobedience such passengers will be dealt with in accordance with Article 188, section 1, of the Penal Code.

9. No vessel will be allowed to land any persons, to discharge any articles of merchandize, or to receive cargo at any port in this country or in the adjacent islands should there have been any case of cholera on board, but every assistance that such vessel may absolutely require will be rendered in accordance with the regulations.

10. Saving the rule laid down in the preceding Article, every ship coming from any port declared to be infected with cholera, or that may have called or put into any port so infected, shall be subject to quarantine and disinfection; the passengers will have to perform the proper amount of rigorous quarantine, and the whole cargo must be disinfected in the manner which may be best adapted to its nature and quality.

In like manner, the whole cargo of a ship coming from any port suspected of cholera, or having touched at any port so suspected, shall be disinfected in the manner set forth in the General Maritime Sanitary Regulations.

11. In the event of there being an urgent necessity of sanitary precautions, any of the above-mentioned rules may be altered without previous notice, which will however be given as soon as possible.

12. The Notices of the 13th and 23rd of July, the Instructions of the 2nd instant, and the Notice of the 14th of this month are accordingly amplified and confirmed, and the present Notice is substituted instead of that of the 2nd instant.

Home Department, Lisbon,
September 22, 1892.

ARTHUR FEVEREIRO.