

when they may think it necessary, but the rules are generally followed:—

Vessels from Infected Ports.

Passengers.—If there is a surgeon on board, and if the passage has lasted fourteen days complete, in the case of cholera or yellow fever, passengers will have to undergo sanitary inspection on board or at the lazaretto.

The Chief Health Officer at Belem decides where the inspection is to take place; at the lazaretto it may last twenty-four or forty-eight hours at the discretion of the Inspector.

Should the passage have lasted less than fourteen days, passengers will have to complete that term in the lazaretto.

Luggage must always be sent to the lazaretto for disinfection, which may take one to three days, according to circumstances and the number of passengers.

When there is no surgeon on board passengers will have to go to the lazaretto for seven days in the case of cholera or yellow fever, and for twelve days in the case of plague, under the aforesaid rules.

The term of quarantine for plague is twenty-four days counted as above. A quarantine day is twenty-four hours complete.

Cargo.—All cargo classified as contagious in the Sanitary Regulations of 1889 must be disinfected in the lazaretto. Non-contagious cargo may be sent at once to the Custom House.

Coal may be discharged at once.

Cargo in transit either from infected or suspected ports is not touched at all.

Crews and vessels remain in quarantine after disinfection of vessel, for seven days, which begin to count from the day when the Health Guard informs the ship's doctor that the vessel has been disinfected. It is not obligatory to discharge all the cargo before the seven days begin to count.

Cargo, vessels, and crews.—When there is no Surgeon on board, the same rules as when there is one:

Vessels from Suspected Ports.

Passengers get pratique on the seventh day from the departure of the vessel and complete the seven days either on board or at the lazaretto at their option.

Cargo.—Non-contagious cargo may be sent at once to the Custom House. Contagious cargo cannot be sent to the Custom House before the crew and passengers have had pratique; it may however be discharged into lighters until the passengers, crew, and vessel are granted pratique.

Vessels with cases of cholera on board are allowed to coal and to receive provisions and necessities only, and it is for the Government to decide whether the ship is to proceed to sea as soon as possible.

Vessels having had cases of cholera are subject to the same rule, but by special permission of the Government they may be allowed to receive cargo.

Vessels coming from a suspected port with a foul bill of health are dealt with as if they came from an infected port.

Foreign Office, October 3, 1893.

(H. 7391.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),
London, October 5, 1893.*

THE Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the following Memorandum, explanatory of the Quarantine Regulations and practice in force in Spain:—

Spanish Quarantine Regulations.

1. In the case of cholera or yellow fever, all ships arriving from ports declared foul are sent, together with their passengers and crews, to foul lazaretto for ten days, whatever be their bill of health, and all infectious goods, as laid down in Article 41 of the Sanitary Law, must be disembarked and disinfected in the lazaretto. These goods are: wearing apparel and effects of passengers and crew, hides, skins, furs, feathers and hair of animals, wool, silk, and cotton, rags, papers, and live animals. These articles may be re-embarked as soon as they are disinfected, so that the ship may be ready to sail on the completion of the term of quarantine. This term of ten days is fixed by law and cannot be reduced.

“A foul bill of health notifying the Levantine plague imposes fifteen days' rigorous quarantine.”
(Article 33.—Sanitary Law.)

2. Arrivals from a port declared “suspected”—that is to say, one in which a case of suspected cholera has occurred—or from a port defined as “dangerously affected”—that is to say, one within 165 kilometres of a port declared foul—are subjected to a maximum of seven days' observation, the number of days on the voyage being subtracted, if not exceeding four, a minimum of three days being imposed in all cases.

3. In cases where suspicious sickness or deaths have occurred on board, fifteen days in lazaretto and the discharge and disinfection of the whole of the ship's cargo is imposed. But the ship may be reloaded during the period of quarantine, as soon as the cargo has been disinfected, so as to enable her to sail on its completion. In these cases the decision of the Authorities is based on the report of the Ship's doctor.

4. Arrivals from a foul port that have touched at intermediate ports and undergone a quarantine fully complying with the Spanish Quarantine Regulations, are not subjected to quarantine. But if the quarantine undergone is in any way less stringent than that required by the Spanish Regulations, the full term is imposed.

Foreign Office, October 3, 1893.

(H. 7416.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),
London, October 5, 1893.*

THE Board of Trade have received the following Telegram from Her Majesty's Minister at Athens, viz:—“Five days of quarantine at Algeria. Medical inspection of Hull and Grimsby. Quarantine on arrivals from French Mediterranean ports reduced to five days.”

(H. 7417.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),
London, October 5, 1893.*

THE Board of Trade have received a Telegram from Her Majesty's Representative at Lisbon, declaring Manchester to be infected with cholera since 20th September.

(H. 7426.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),
London, October 5, 1893.*

THE Board of Trade have received the following Telegram from the Governor of Malta, viz:—“Quarantine restrictions against infected ports reduced to fifteen days.”

(H. 7427.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),
London, October 5, 1893.*

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Foreign Office, information to the effect that by a Spanish Royal Decree all ports within 165