

Palermo, Messina, Brindisi, and Venice. Vessels subject to quarantine will therefore have to proceed to one or other of the above ports."

(F. & H. 9164.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, June 20, 1899.

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Representative at Trieste, enclosing the following copy of Notices issued by the Imperial and Royal Marine Board at Trieste, viz.:—

Translation of Circular No. 6462 of the Imperial and Royal Marine Board (at Trieste), to all the Imperial and Royal Offices and Officers and Subordinate Port and Sanitary Offices and Officers.

By order of the Imperial and Royal Ministry of Commerce, given by Telegram of June 6th, 1899, No. 30561, the regulations regarding arrivals by sea from Alexandria (Egypt), published by Government Circular of May 31st, No. 6205, are repealed and substituted by the following:—

Vessels arriving from the said port, are to be treated according to the Venice Sanitary Convention of 1897, as suspicious, and therefore they have to undergo medical visits, disinfection, emptying of the water-tanks, and substitution of drinking water existing on board by fresh potable water.

The observation of passengers foreseen by the above Convention for the duration of ten days, calculated from the day of departure, will, if the passage has lasted less than ten days, and should the hygienic conditions of the vessel have an unfavourable result according to the report of the first medical visit, have to be repeated on board or at a sea lazaretto.

The limit that the vessel as well as the passengers will have to be detained will be fixed each time separately, according to the result of the medical inspection, and calculated in such a way that the limit, together with the duration of the voyage, may not exceed usually seven days.

Should the passage have lasted more than ten days the admission to free pratique will follow without any further restrictions, provided that unfavourable hygienic conditions on board should not necessitate special measures.

The other regulations of the Venice Convention contained in Government Circular of 17th June, 1897, No. 5684, remain unchanged, and will have to be strictly carried out.

It is an understood thing that the arrival of a vessel from the Port of Alexandria, and also the medical report on its hygienic conditions, must be immediately communicated to the undersigned, so that he may order any further sanitary treatment.

The regulations respecting the prohibition of importation and transit of certain goods and effects from Egypt are specified in to-day's Circular No. 6513.

Trieste, June 7, 1899.

The President,
BECHER.

Translation of Circular No. 6513 of the Imperial and Royal Marine Board (at Trieste) to all the Imperial and Royal Offices and Officers and Subordinate Port and Sanitary Offices and Officers.

By decree of June 6th, 1899, issued by the Imperial and Royal Ministries of the Interior, of Commerce and Finance (B. L. T. No. 99) in con-

junction with the Royal Hungarian Government on account of cases of plague verified at Alexandria, the importation and transit of the following articles is prohibited from Egypt, in order to prevent the introduction of plague from Egypt:—

1. Of used body linen-clothes, of old clothing (personal effects), old bed clothing. When such articles are forwarded as personal baggage or as household effects in consequence of change of residence, they are subject upon passing the frontier to special regulations and treatment by the sanitary police.

2. Of rags and tatters, not excluding rags compressed by hydraulic power, which are packed in closed bales as articles of commerce.

3. Of used sackings, carpets, and used embroideries.

4. Of raw uncalcined hides, unprepared and green.

5. Of animal substances raw unprepared as bones, hoofs, bladders, and intestines, if sent separate from the carcasses, also hides and horse-hair.

6. Of hair.

Permission will be granted for transit of the goods enumerated, when proof is forthcoming that if such goods have passed through infected territory, they have done so packed in such a manner as has rendered infection impossible.

This Order comes into force on the day that it is received respectively by the Custom House Offices and by the Marine Sanitary Officers.

This is issued for information and guidance.

Trieste, June 7, 1899.

The President,
BECHER.

Admiralty, 16th June, 1899.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Charles Frederick Oliver Graham is seconded for service with the West African Frontier Force. Dated 3rd June, 1899.

Admiralty, 17th June, 1899.

THE undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet:—

Julian Herbert Woodbridge.

Ambrose Maynard Peck.

Dated 15th June, 1899.

India Office, 20th June, 1899.

THE Queen has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service and Admissions to the Staff Corps:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Morden Ewart Carthew Yorstoun. Dated 26th March, 1899.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Cecil Herbert Peterson. Dated 16th November, 1898.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Thomas Rose Caradoc Price, from the Royal West Kent Regiment. Dated 9th January, 1899, but to rank from 27th May, 1896.

Lieutenant Denis Wellesley Maxwell, from the Highland Light Infantry. Dated 19th January, 1899, but to rank from 20th January, 1897.

Lieutenant Charles Sumner Stooks, from the South Wales Borderers. Dated 14th February, 1899, but to rank from 8th April, 1897.