



The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1899.

Foreign Office, October 28, 1899

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of Doctor August Scheidel as Consul of Austria-Hungary at Sydney; Mr. A. Scholl as Consul of Belgium at Madras, with jurisdiction over the Presidency of Madras, with the Province of Mysore and the District of Coorg; Don Carlos J. Schirmer as Consul of the Argentine Republic at Port Louis; Señor Antonio Arango Silva as Consul of the United States of Brazil at Newcastle-on-Tyne; Señor Angel Maria Sucre as Consul of the Republic of Ecuador at Trinidad; Señor Manuel F. Guruceaga as Consul of the United States of Venezuela at Trinidad; Mr. E. W. B. Moody as Vice-Consul of the Argentine Republic at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; and Señor Angel Maria Sucre as Vice-Consul of the United States of Venezuela at Trinidad.

Whitehall, November 3, 1899.

THE Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 31st ultimo, to appoint George Xavier Segar, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be Recorder of the Borough of Oldham, in the room of James Winterbottom Hamilton, Esq., Q.C., deceased.

(F. & H. 14,396.)
SEA FISHERIES.

TERRITORIAL WATERS OF ICELAND AND THE FARÖE ISLANDS.

THE Board of Trade hereby call the attention of the owners and skippers of British trawlers to the existing laws respecting trawling, and the presence of fishing vessels with trawls on board, in the territorial waters of Iceland and the Faröe Islands.

Translations of the laws are annexed.

With reference to the expression "Stowed away on board" used, in relation to fishing gear, in both laws, the Board of Trade have ascertained that the Danish Authorities are of opinion that in order to fulfil the legal requirements of the phrase it is necessary—

- (1.) That the otter boards of trawling gear should be stowed in their ordinary places on deck inside the bulwarks, or else that they should be put below deck; and
- (2.) That the nets should be unbackled from the boards and should be put away or made

fast in-board, either on deck or below deck and emptied of fish.

T. H. W. Pelham, Assistant-Secretary.
Fisheries and Harbour Department,
Board of Trade, October, 1899.

ICELANDIC FISHERIES LAW OF APRIL, 1898.

(Translation.)

Law Respecting the Prohibition of Fishing with Trawls.

WE, Christian IX, &c., &c.

The Althing has adopted, and We have ratified with Our consent, the following Law:—

ART. 1. Fishing by means of trawls is prohibited within the territorial waters of Iceland.

ART. 2. Breaches of Article 1 are punished by fines of 1,000 to 4,000 kroner, which go to the Icelandic Treasury, and all the fishing gear, including the drag-ropes, and all the catch on board shall be forfeited, and the proceeds thereof shall go the Treasury. The ship may be seized and sold, after legal execution, to cover the fine and expenses.

ART. 3. If a fishing vessel is found within territorial waters with a trawl on board, although not engaged in fishing, it renders itself liable to a fine of from 200 to 2,000 kroner to the Treasury; should the same vessel be found a second time in territorial waters with such gear on board, it will be treated according to Article 2. These penalties shall not, however, be enforced in the following cases:—

- (1.) When vessels are in distress, in which are included vessels seeking harbour on account of want of provisions or coal.
- (2.) When vessels are on their way to the fishing grounds, or from one fishing ground to another through the passage between the Westmann Isles and the coast of Iceland, or between Reykjanes and the Fuglasker Rocks, although within territorial limits, provided they do not stop.
- (3.) When vessels are considered to have entered territorial waters unintentionally or in ignorance, owing to currents, or weather, or fog obscuring the land.

When ships seek the land to obtain provisions or coal, or pursue the course described in (2) aforesaid, the above exceptions are only allowed if all the fishing gear is stowed away on board while the ship is in territorial waters.

Home-owned (Icelandic or Danish) trawlers are at liberty to seek the land in order to discharge