

their fish, and to procure water and other necessaries under all circumstances, but their fishing gear must then also be stowed away.

ART. 4. Cases which arise out of breaches of this Law shall be treated as public police cases.

ART. 5. Laws No. 13 of the 9th of August, 1889, and No. 24 of the 10th November, 1894, are repealed.

To which all whom it may concern must conform.

Given at Amalienborg, 6th April, 1898.

FARØESE FISHERIES LAW OF JANUARY, 1899.
(Translation.)

Law for the Farøe Islands concerning the Prohibition of Trawling.

SEC. 1. Trawling is prohibited in the territorial waters of the Farøe Islands.

SEC. 2. Breaches of Section 1 are punished by fines of 1,000 to 4,000 kroner to the Treasury, and all the fishing implements, including the cables that draw the trawl, and all the catch on board shall be forfeited and sold for behoof of the Treasury. The confiscated implements shall be made unfit for trawling. The ships may be arrested and sold after legal execution in payment of fines and expenses.

SEC. 3. If a fishing vessel is found inside territorial waters with a trawl on board, although not engaged in fishing, it is liable to fines of 200 to 2,000 kroner to the Treasury. If the same vessel is found a second time in the territorial waters with these implements on board it will be treated according to Section 2. These penalties shall not, however, be enforced in the following cases:—

- (1.) When vessels are in distress, which includes vessels that require to seek a harbour on account of the want of provisions or coal.
- (2.) When vessels are considered to have entered territorial waters unintentionally or in ignorance, owing to currents, or weather, or fog obscuring the land.
- (3.) When vessels on the way to the fishing grounds, or going from one fishing ground to another, pass the Straits between the Islands without stopping.

The exceptions in favour of ships referred to in paragraph 3 of this Section and of ships seeking the land to obtain provisions or coal, are only allowed on the condition that all the fishing gear is stowed away on board while the ship is in territorial waters.

Home-owned (belonging to the Farøe Islands or Danish) trawlers are always at liberty to seek the land in order to discharge their fish and to procure water and other necessaries, but their fishing implements must then also be stowed away on board.

SEC. 4. Actions which arise out of breaches of this Law shall be treated as public police actions.

SEC. 5. This Law shall come into force the 1st of February, 1899.

(F. & H. 14887.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, November 3, 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 St. Petersburg, intimating that the President of the Russian Plague Commission has given orders to the effect that medical officers are to be appointed at the ports of Polangen, Libau, Windau, Riga, Pernau, Arensburg, Dago, Reval, Narva, and Cronstadt for the purpose of inspection of all vessels arriving from Oporto at the above-named ports in regard to their sanitary condition.

(F. & H. 14911.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, November 11, 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 Sofia, enclosing the following Notice respecting Quarantine, viz:—

Circulaire de la Direction Sanitaire Civile sub No. 4213 du 5 Octobre 1899.

A Messieurs les Médecins de quarantaine à Varna, Bourgas, Hibitchevo et Silistra, les médecins d'arrondissement à Anhislo, Baltelik, Contrakan, Nicopol Rahovo, Tzaribrod, Doubnitza et Harmanly.

A tous les Préfets et Médecins de district, Directeurs de douanes et Chefs des postes douaniers.

Conformément à la décision du Conseil Médical Supérieur de la Principauté du 28 Septembre a.c. approuvée par Monsieur le Ministre de l'Intérieur, et en compliment des mesures quaranténaires édictées jusqu'à présent, seront appliquées à l'avenir les mesures sanitaires suivantes:

1°. Les marchandises qui proviennent de pays contaminés peuvent entrer en Bulgarie si elles sont parties de la localité contaminée avant 75 jours, si elles ont été déchargées dans les dépôts et entrepôts d'un port européen quelconque si elles ont reçu libre pratique dans tout ce pays et si elles sont arrivés dans les ports bulgares avec des navires ayant patente nette et n'ayant pas touché des localités contaminées. De pareilles marchandises devront être accompagnées de certificats qui doivent exactement mentionner leur provenance, la date de leur départ du pays contaminé et de leur arrivée dans les dépôts du pays européen, ainsi que le fait qu'elles ont reçu libre pratique dans tout le pays européen d'où elles ont été chargées et que dans ce pays il n'y a pas de maladies épidémiques comme peste, choléra ou fièvre jaune;

2°. Il est fait excepti on pour les sacs et le coton qui peuvent entrer sous les mêmes conditions et seulement après désinfection;

3°. L'entrée des marchandises qui viennent directement de pays contaminés est interdite; et

4°. Les marchandises qui sont accompagnées de certificats prouvant qu'elles sont des produits venant de pays non contaminés, et qu'elles sont arrivées avec des navires ayant patente nette et n'ayant pas touché de localités contaminées peuvent entrer librement en Bulgare.

(F. & H. 14916.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, November 3, 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 Therapia, intimating that the Constantinople Board of Health has suppressed the ten days' quarantine it had prescribed on departures from