

III.—S. 10.

From places which according to notification are considered infected with either of the diseases mentioned in this Order, the import is forbidden of:—

- (a.) all kinds of rags.
- (b.) used clothing and bedding, not being passengers' luggage or for the use of the crew, or furniture on removal.

From this prohibition against importation are further excepted:—

(1.) Fresh refuse certified to come direct from the spinning mills, looms, clothing factory or bleacher, and shoddy.

(2.) Goods which are carried through the country in transit, if they are packed so that they cannot be touched, and

(3.) Goods which have been proved to have been despatched from the infected place at least 5 days before the breaking out of the epidemic.

Used clothing and bedding which, in accordance with the above, are allowed to be imported, must, however, only be imported after having been properly disinfected under public control.

The Ministry of Justice, May 15th, 1902.

GOOS.
V. KRARUP.

NOTIFICATION that the provisions of the 2nd and 3rd sections of the Order concerning the rules to be observed for preventing the introduction into the country of yellow fever, dysentery, exanthematous typhus, and small-pox, dated May 15th, 1900, shall come into force until further notice as regards London.

A considerable number of cases of small-pox occurring at present in London, it is herewith decided that London shall be considered infected with small-pox.

In consequence hereof the provisions of the 2nd and 3rd sections of the Order concerning the rules to be observed for preventing the introduction into the country of yellow fever, dysentery, exanthematous typhus, and small-pox, shall come into force as regards London.

a. The provisions of Ss. 13-21 and 24 concerning Asiatic cholera in the Order of the Ministry of Justice, dated May 14th, 1900, shall come into force as regards the following places:—

- (1.) The ports in the Red Sea.
- (2.) The ports in Egypt.
- (3.) The ports in Tonkin and Cochin China, and the East Indies, including the Dutch East Indian Colonies.

Used clothing and bedding, the import of which is not forbidden, according to the above-mentioned provisions of S. 24 of the Order of May 14th, 1900, may, however, only be imported from the above-mentioned places, after having been properly and carefully disinfected under control.

b. The provisions of Ss. 26-35 and 38, concerning plague in the above-mentioned Order of May 14th, 1900, shall not be put into effect.

c. The provisions of Ss. 2-10, relating to small-pox, in the Order of May 15th, 1900, shall be put in force as regards London.

This notification comes into force at once, and is hereby published for the general information.

The Ministry of Justice, February 17th, 1902.

ALBERTI.
FRIIS

The Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour
Department), London, March 17, 1902.

H. 4659.

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Telegram, dated March 14, from His Majesty's Representative at Rio de Janeiro, intimating that the decree of the 31st October, 1901, imposing quarantine on all emigrant ships entering Brazilian ports, has been revoked.

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour
Department), London, March 17, 1902.

H. 4698.

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of the following Notice issued by the Governor of Malta respecting quarantine:—

Government Notice. No. 58.

His Excellency the Governor, having heard the opinion of the Council of Health, has been pleased to modify Government Notice No. 20 of the 30th January, 1902, and to direct that the following regulations be observed, viz.:—

1. The importation is forbidden of:

(a.) Cattle (except horses, mules, and asses) from Egypt, the Province of Naples, Calabria and Salonica.

(b.) Wool, hides, skins, horns, bones, and hoofs from the above places and from countries where epidemic diseases are reported;

(c.) Cattle arriving from any place, if affected with any disease in view of which, in the opinion of the Chief Government Medical Officer, their admission into the Lazaretto might prove detrimental to other cattle already in the Island.

2. Cattle which may be allowed to be landed under the conditions hereinafter specified, and subject to their being kept isolated and under observation in such of the enclosures at the Lazaretto as may be assigned or approved for that purpose for the period hereinafter stated.

(a.) Cattle from the Black Sea except Odessa, from the Sea of Azov, Syria, and Prevesa (unless the importation is otherwise prohibited)—subjected to 3 months' observation;

(b.) Russian cattle from Odessa—subjected to one month's observation;

(c.) Cattle from Roumania, except swine (unless the importation is otherwise prohibited)—subjected to 3 months' observation;

(d.) Cattle from Morocco, and Sardinia (unless the importation is otherwise prohibited)—subjected to 15 days' observation;

(e.) Cattle from Sicily (unless the importation is otherwise prohibited)—subjected to 10 days' observation.

(f.) Cattle from the Regency of Tunis (unless the importation is otherwise prohibited)—subjected to 5 days' observation;

(g.) Cattle from Bengazi (unless the importation is otherwise prohibited)—subjected to 2 days' observation.

(h.) Horses, mules, and asses from Egypt, the Province of Naples, Calabria, Salonica and Turkey in Asia—subjected to 3 days' observation. Such horses, mules, and asses shall be released, after inspection at the Lazaretto, provided the owner undertakes to keep the animals in a place approved of by the Collector of Customs, and to cause them to be inspected by a Government Medical Officer or Veterinary Surgeon twice a week for 9 weeks.