

Les colis n'ayant fait que transiter à Majunga seront admis à franchir le cordon après simple désinfection extérieure, à condition qu'ils soient revêtus d'une enveloppe suffisante.

Voyageurs non munis de passeport. Les voyageurs ou les bourjanes provenant de la zone contaminée et non munis de passeport seront soumis à une quarantaine de rigueur de 12 jours.

Les bagages ou marchandises non accompagnés de certificat de désinfection seront désinfectés si cette opération est possible et s'ils ne rentrent pas dans la catégorie des matières susceptibles; dans le cas contraire, ils seront brûlés.

A l'entrée de Tananarive, une surveillance rigoureuse sera exercée par le service de la police sur les bourjanes et convois quelconques provenant de la région de Majunga.

Le Général commandant en chef du Corps d'occupation et Gouverneur Général de Madagascar et Dépendances, GALLIENI.

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, July 2, 1902.
H. 10488.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following Telegram, dated July 1, from His Majesty's Representative at Rome:—"By Maritime Sanitary Ordinance of to-day ports of Bosphorus declared infected with plague. Arrivals from above subjected to Ordinance of February 23, 1902, No. 5."

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, July 3, 1902.
H. 10540.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copies of the following Quarantine Notices issued by the High Commissioner for Cyprus:—

(No. 6073.)
Quarantine.

Under the power and authority vested in him by the "Quarantine Ordinance, 1879," His Excellency the High Commissioner directs that any vessel arriving from Alexandria direct should be subjected to 48 hours' quarantine and disinfection to be undergone at Larnaca.

17th April, 1902. (C.S. 1123/1902.)

(No. 6101.)

Quarantine Regulation.

Under the power and authority vested in him by the "Quarantine Ordinance, 1879," His Excellency the High Commissioner directs that the prohibition as to the importation of all very susceptible goods of Syrian or Asia Minor origin, *i.e.*, rags, worn clothing, empty sacks and gypsum sacks, shall be removed.

9th May, 1902. (C.S. 1123/1902.)

(No. 6102.)

Quarantine.

Under the power and authority vested in him by the "Quarantine Ordinance, 1879," His Excellency the High Commissioner directs that arrivals from Beyrout shall be admitted to free pratique.

9th May, 1902. (C.S. 1123/1902.)

(No. 6103.)

Quarantine.

Under the power and authority vested in him by the "Quarantine Ordinance, 1879," His Excellency the High Commissioner directs that all arrivals from Constantinople, Samsoun or Batoum and other Turkish ports shall be admitted to free pratique.

Direct arrivals from Odessa will also be admitted to free pratique.

9th May, 1902. (C.S. 1123/1902.)

(No. 6104.)

Under the power and authority vested in him by the "Quarantine Ordinance, 1879," His Excellency the High Commissioner orders that all direct arrivals from Naples and Italian ports shall be admitted to free pratique.

9th May, 1902. (C.S. 1123/1902.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, July 3, 1902.
H. 10541.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of the following Memorandum from the Colonial Secretary at Gibraltar with respect to quarantine against arrivals at that place:—

The practice at Gibraltar is to regard all vessels arriving from ports infected with plague, yellow fever or cholera, as "foul," and not to admit them to free pratique unless they have been more than 12 days out in the case of vessels from plague-infected port and more than ten days out in the case of vessels from ports infected with yellow fever or cholera, have had no case of plague, yellow fever or cholera during the voyage and have good health on board on arrival. Vessels and their cargo are subject to such measures of disinfection as the medical authorities of the port may consider necessary; and those vessels which do not carry a doctor are also subject to medical visit.

Ports infected as aforesaid are not considered clean until they have been officially declared so by the Spanish authorities, when all restrictions are removed and arrivals are admitted to free pratique; but vessels which left an infected port before it was declared clean would not be so admitted until after the expiration of the periods above mentioned from the date of their departure from such port.

Vessels having on board cases of infectious disease, other than those before mentioned, are not subjected to any quarantine restrictions, but when necessary, such cases are landed in quarantine for treatment in the Segregation Hospital.

F. M. EVANS, Colonial Secretary.
Gibraltar, 17th June, 1902.

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, July 3, 1902.
H. 10548.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following Telegram, dated July 1, from His Majesty's Representative at Constantinople:—"Two cases of plague and two suspected at Constantinople. Medical inspection of departures."

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, July 3, 1902.
H. 10544.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following Telegram, dated July 1, from His Majesty's Representative at Athens:—"Two days' quarantine imposed on arrivals from Constantinople."

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, July 3, 1902.
H. 10598.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following Telegram, dated July 2, from His Majesty's Representative at Sofia:—"Constantinople declared to be infected by plague. Ships will receive free pratique, but at Bourgas and Varna only, and passengers by sea or land are