

Factory Department, Home Office,
July 12, 1902.

The Chief Inspector of Factories has appointed Dr. J. G. Murray to be Certifying Surgeon, under the Factory Act, for the Scarborough District.

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, July 11, 1902.
H. 10869.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch, dated June 30, from His Majesty's Representative at Constantinople, enclosing copy of the following Circular issued by the Board of Health at Constantinople, enumerating the objects which will be henceforth refused admission to Ottoman Territory if coming from a plague-infected port:—

No. 89.
Circulaire.

Par décision du Conseil Supérieur de Santé, les marchandises et objets énumérés ci-après provenant de ports contaminés de peste, ne seront pas acceptés dans l'Empire Ottoman :

1° Le linge de corps, les vêtements portés (effets à usage) et les hardes; la literie ayant servi, le mobilier usé (effets d'installation); les paquets laissés par des soldats ou matelots à être renvoyés dans leur patrie.

Exception est faite des effets personnels (linge de corps et vêtements) que le voyageur porte avec lui comme bagage et qui sont soumis à la désinfection par l'étuve à vapeur.

2° Les chiffons et les drilles, sans en excepter les chiffons comprimés par la force hydraulique et qui sont transportés comme marchandises en ballots.

3° Les sacs usés, les zembils usés, les nattes usées, les tapis usés, les peaux garnies de laine ou de poils et servant de tapis ou matelas, les broderies ayant servi.

4° Les peaux fraîches qui n'ont subi aucune préparation chimique ainsi que les débris frais d'animaux: onglons, sabots, crins, poils, soies et laines brutes.

5° Les cheveux.

6° Les colis postaux contenant des articles ci-dessus mentionnés et les échantillons des mêmes articles.

7° Toutes les marchandises qui sont soit emballées soit confondues avec des matières de même nature que les articles prohibés.

Toutefois, les chiffons ou vieux papiers employés dans l'emballage, dans l'intérieur des caisses, de la verrerie et des ustensiles en porcelaine ou en faïence, seront incinérés par les soins de l'autorité sanitaire et remplacés par du coton ou papier neufs pour que les dites marchandises puissent être acceptées.

L'Inspecteur Général
Dr. COZZONIS.

N.B.—Les dispositions ci-dessus seront applicables à partir du 1/14 Août 1902.

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, July 11, 1902.
H. 10982.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of the following Telegram, dated July 5, from the Acting Governor of Malta:—"Ten days' quarantine imposed on arrivals from Bosphorus and Sea of Marmora."

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, July 11, 1902.
H. 10983.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy

of a Despatch, dated July 4, from His Majesty's Representative at Lisbon, intimating that the Port of Surabaya has been declared infected with cholera from May 2, and the Port of Shanghai similarly infected from June 3.

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, July 11, 1902.
H. 11023.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following Telegram, dated July 11, from His Majesty's Representative at Constantinople:—"Constantinople clean."

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, July 11, 1902.
H. 11024.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following Telegram, dated July 10, from His Majesty's Representative at Montevideo:—"Free pratique granted to arrivals from Rio after disinfection at lazaret."

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, July 12, 1902.
H. 11029.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Telegram, dated July 11, from His Majesty's Representative at Sofia, intimating that Constantinople has been declared free from plague, but prohibition of importation of certain articles* is still maintained.

*See London Gazette of October 1, 1901.

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, July 14, 1902.
H. 11093.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following Telegram, dated July 11, from His Majesty's Representative at Galatz:—"At Sulina free pratique granted to arrivals from Odessa with clean bills of health. Six days' quarantine imposed on arrivals from Port Said. Article 4 of Venice Convention applied to imports. Constantza and Mangalia closed to shipping. Quarantine on arrivals from Constantinople and neighbourhood replaced by medical visit and disinfection only. Constantza reopened to shipping. Article 4 of Venice Convention no longer applied to imports."

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, July 14, 1902.
H. 11128.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following Telegram, dated July 12, from His Majesty's Representative at St. Petersburg:—"Constantinople declared free from plague."

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, July 14, 1902.
H. 11129.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following Telegram, dated July 12, from His Majesty's Representative at Athens:—"Quarantine on arrivals from Constantinople abolished."

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, July 14, 1902.
H. 11130.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy