

In order to facilitate the carrying out of these measures, vessels can, if necessary, be detained at the Sanitary Station during one tide.

Any vessels having on board no merchandise of a suspicious or prohibited nature, can be exempted from detention, if a duly signed copy of her manifest has, five days before arrival, been forwarded to the President of the Sanitary Commission, and if they are able to produce a certificate (in duplicate) of the Sanitary Authorities of a port of call, free of any contagious disease, stating:—

a. That measures for disinfection, similar to those described in provisions 1 and 2, have been carried into effect.

(b.) That no person on board has suffered from any contagious disease during the whole voyage, if the duration thereof shall have been at least twelve days between the last infected port visited and the port at which the certificate is granted.

If the above conditions shall have been fulfilled the Master must slacken speed at Doel to permit the quarantine boat to come alongside. The duplicate bills of health shall be delivered to the Sanitary Inspector; one of these shall be retained by him, and the other, after having been dated and stamped, will be returned to the Master, who shall deliver it to the Customs Authorities on his arrival in the port.

The greater number of countries having taken effective quarantine measures with regard to all goods coming from the plague-stricken districts of India, vessels arriving at Antwerp from healthy ports need undergo no special sanitary formalities.

At the same time certificates of origin must be produced for any suspicious or prohibited goods arriving even from a healthy port.

Merchandise.

A. Merchandise of which the introduction is forbidden even in transit.

1. Green hides, salted or pickled, raw hides, hoofs, &c., fresh animal matter, &c.

(Exception is made in the case of salted green hides which have been treated with arsenic, which are admitted for sale in Belgium.)

2. Wearing apparel, bedding, used or unused.

3. Old or new carpets, woollen goods, used or unused, silk stuffs.

4. Peacock feathers and small articles, imported retail, which might carry the germs of infection.

5. Bottles of liqueur and perfumes, imported retail.

6. Dress goods, drill, &c., not packed in compressed bales and secured with hoops.

7. Samples of raw wool, cotton, and jute, if not compressed and bound with hoops.

The goods mentioned in Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 can be admitted after having been disinfected by the apparatus at the Doel Sanitary Station.

B. Merchandise admitted in transit but not for sale in Belgium.

1. Raw wool in pressed bales bound with hoops.

2. All dress goods and drill stuffs packed in pressed bales and bound with hoops.

The Sanitary Authorities can, however, order the bales to be sprinkled with disinfectant before they are unloaded from the vessel.

Antwerp, February 6, 1897.

(S. 885.)

*Board of Trade (Fisheries Department),
London, February 18, 1897.*

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 Christiania, enclosing the following translation

of a Quarantine Notice, issued by the Norwegian Government, viz.:—

Justice and Police Department of the
Norwegian Government.

Christiania, February 5, 1897.

Under date of the 1st instant, the following Royal Proclamation has been drawn up:—

“With reference to § 2 of the Quarantine Law of the 12th July, 1848, notice is hereby given, that ports in Arabia, Persia, and British India (‘Forindien’), together with Formosa, and the Pescadores in Eastern Asia, shall, until further notice, be regarded as infected with the Oriental pest; and that in compliance therewith, the regulations concerning quarantine against the pest contained in the above-named law, are to be immediately enforced, to which all persons concerned are required obediently to conform.”

This is hereby made known in order to draw attention to the fact that at present unloading quarantine can only be performed at Christiansand Quarantine Station—See § 8 in the Quarantine Law of the 12th July, 1848, and § 11 in the Quarantine Regulation of the 10th February, 1849.

A number of copies of this Circular are herewith enclosed.

F. HAGERUP.

L. ESMARCH.

The British Consulate-General, Christiania.

(S. 904.)

*Board of Trade (Fisheries Department),
London, February 19, 1897.*

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Telegram from Her Majesty's Representative at Constantinople, reporting that quarantine on arrivals from Arabian Coast of Red Sea between Lith and Loheya is suppressed.

Admiralty, 16th February, 1897.

THE following Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet:—

Maurice Philip Hopkinson.

Thomas Erskine Wardle.

Dated 15th January, 1897.

The following Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet:—

The Honourable Ralph Cecil North Gathorne-Hardy.

Dated 15th November, 1895.

Frederick Richard Eccles Clarke.

Dated 14th December, 1895.

Maurice Philip Hopkinson.

Thomas Erskine Wardle.

Apsley Dunbar Maxwell Cherry.

Dated 15th January, 1896.

Lockhart Leith.

Henry Rowlandson Godfrey.

Dated 15th February, 1896.

Edmund Henry Jellicoe.

Ernest Kennaway Arbuthnot.

Arthur Brandreth Scott Dutton.

Ernest William Denison.

Dated 14th March, 1896.

Michael Henley Wilding.

Dated 15th March, 1896.

The undermentioned Assistant-Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, viz.:—

Hubert Joseph Clegg.

Harry Williams.