

ces opérations sont isolées pendant un délai que fixe l'autorité sanitaire et qui ne peut dépasser, à partir de la fin desdites opérations, cinq jours pour les navires en patente brute de choléra, sept jours pour les navires en patente brute de fièvre jaune ou dix jours pour les navires en patente brute de peste.

“ Le navire est soumis à l'isolement jusqu'à ce que les opérations de déchargement et de désinfection pratiquées à bord soient terminées.”

ART. 4. Le président du conseil, ministre de l'intérieur et des cultes, et le ministre des finances sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent décret, qui sera publié au Journal Officiel et inséré au Bulletin des lois.

Fait à Paris, le 15 Juin, 1899.

ÉMILE LOUBET.

Par le Président de la République :

Le Président du Conseil,
Ministre de l'intérieur et des cultes,

CHARLES DUPUY.

Le Ministre des Finances,

P. PÉYTRAL.

(F. & H. 9995.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, July 7, 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 Christiania, transmitting the following Notice respecting Quarantine, viz. :—

Justice and Police Department,
Christiania, 29th June, 1899.

A Royal Proclamation has been issued, dated the 27th instant, to the following effect :—

“ With reference to the Royal Proclamation of the 1st February, 1897, notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 2 of the Quarantine Law of the 12th July, 1848, that the ports in Egypt and the Island of Mauritius shall until further notice be regarded as infected with the Oriental pest, and that the regulations contained in the said law relating to quarantine against pest are to be immediately put into force in conformity hereto.

“ Whereunto all those whom it may concern have humbly to submit themselves.”

In informing you of the above, the fact is recalled that the Proclamation in question of the 1st of February, 1897, declares ports in Arabia, Persia, India, and Formosa, and the Pescadores in Eastern Asia, to be regarded as infected with Oriental pest until further notice.

I have to add that unloading quarantine can at present only be undergone at the Odderø Quarantine Station near Christiansand. See § 8 in the Quarantine Law of the 12th July, 1848, and § 11 of the Quarantine Regulation of the 10th February, 1849.

EMAR LOCHEN.
L. ESMARCH.

(F. & H. 9996.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, July 7, 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 Copenhagen, intimating that the Government of the Danish Antilles have modified the quarantine of 15 days on vessels from Cuba; that the ships and their crews will be admitted to free pratique on condition of presenting a clean bill of health from the Cuban authorities and of proving that there is no sickness on board; the passengers on the other hand will, until further

orders, have to undergo a quarantine of observation during 15 days passed in the Lazaret.

(F. & H. 9997.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, July 7, 1899.

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 Galatz, intimating that 10 days' quarantine is imposed on arrivals from Egypt, Arabia, six days' on arrivals from India, and medical inspection on arrivals from Burmah and Sulina.

(F. & H. 9999.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, July 7, 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 The Hague, intimating that from the 20th June the import and carriage in transit of rags, wearing apparel in use, and unwashed personal linen and bedding from Alexandria is forbidden, and that this prohibition applies as well to luggage brought by travellers, in so far as their unwashed bed and personal linen is concerned, but does not extend to the carriage, import, and carriage in transit of goods which may have been forwarded from Alexandria, but of which there is sufficient proof that they have some other place of origin, and that they are packed and transported in such a manner that they cannot possibly come into contact with any objects of contagion; and that, moreover, the prohibition against carriage in transit is not to apply to goods packed in such a manner that they can neither be handled nor touched en route.

Admiralty, 4th July, 1899.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant George Foster Harding is placed on the Retired List on account of age, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 29th November, 1881, and granted the honorary rank of Captain on retirement. Dated 5th July, 1899.

Admiralty, 5th July, 1899.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Captain John Markham Rose is seconded on appointment as an Instructor at the Royal Military Academy. Dated 20th June, 1899.

Admiralty, 6th July, 1899.

IN accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—

Rear-Admiral Henry John Carr has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Consequent thereon the following promotion takes place from the same date :—

Captain William Frederick Stanley Mann to be Rear-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Captain the Honourable Assheton Gore Curzon-Howe, C.B., C.M.G., has this day been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty, in place of Captain William Frederick Stanley Mann, promoted to Flag Rank.