

vessels in the outer reaches of the Clyde must also be strictly observed.

The drifter regulates the traffic both inward and outward bound as follows:—

To indicate that the gateway is clear for inward-bound traffic, she will display at both yard-arms:

- By day—Two black balls hoisted vertically.
- By night—One red light.

To indicate that the gateway is clear for outward-bound traffic, she will display at both yard-arms:

- By day—One black cone, point up.
- By night—One green light.

During fog or thick weather, she will sound three long blasts on her steam whistle at intervals of five minutes to indicate that the gateway is clear for outward-bound traffic.

There will be no sound signal for inward-bound traffic.

No vessel, either inward or outward bound, is to approach within half a mile of the gateway unless the drifter is displaying the traffic signal in her favour.

In foggy or thick weather, vessels approaching are to sound the regulation fog-signals, and proceed with great caution.

All vessels entering Lamlash by night are to burn side lights.

Vessels entering Lamlash by day are to anchor to the southward of a line joining the new Pier head and the north end of Holy Island.

Vessels entering during the night may anchor to the northward of this line until the morning.

Before attempting to leave Lamlash, all vessels must obtain instructions as to the route to be followed.

Variation.—18° W.

(Notice No. 154 of 1918.)

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. (H. 451/18.)

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer of the Navy.

Admiralty, London,
1st February 1918.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS,
1894 to 1914.

RETURN of OUTBREAKS of SWINE FEVER in SCOTLAND for the Week ended 2nd February 1918, distinguishing Counties (including Burghs):—

COUNTY.	Outbreaks Confirmed.	Swine Slaughtered as Diseased or as having been Exposed to Infection.
	No.	No.
Lanark	1	—
TOTAL	1	—

The following Areas are now "Scheduled Areas" for the purposes of the Swine Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order of 1908:—

Ayrshire, &c.—An Area comprising the counties of Ayr and Wigtown, and the burghs of Ayr, Irvine, and Kilmarnock (16th June 1917).

Scotland.—An Area comprising Scotland (except the counties of Ayr and Wigtown, and the burghs of Ayr, Irvine, and Kilmarnock) (16th June 1917).

See also under *Ayrshire, &c.*

RETURN of OUTBREAKS of the under-mentioned DISEASES in SCOTLAND for the Week ended 2nd February 1918, distinguishing Counties (including Burghs):—

ANTHRAX.

COUNTY.	Outbreaks Confirmed.	Animals Attacked.			
		Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Horses.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Aberdeen	1	1	—	—	—
Forfar	1	1	—	—	—
Kirkcudbright	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	3	—	—	—

SHEEP SCAB.

COUNTY.	Outbreaks Reported.
	No.
Aberdeen	2
Inverness	1
Kirkcudbright	1
Nairn	1
Sutherland	1
TOTAL	6

PARASITIC MANGE.

COUNTY.	Outbreaks Reported.	Animals Attacked.
	No.	No.
Ayr	3	6
Dumfries	3	3
Forfar	1	1
Lanark	5	7
Midlothian (ex. City of Edinburgh)	2	3
TOTAL	14	20

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries,
5th February 1918.