

and Bukowina, those being the provinces bordering on Russia, and is aimed entirely at travellers coming into the country from Russia.

The authorities of Galicia and Bukowina are instructed to provide for the careful medical inspection of passengers and luggage on the Russian frontier, and especially at the frontier stations of Brody, Podwoloczyńska, and Szczakowa; any suspected case to be isolated and watched, all linen previously used to be disinfected, and all travellers to continue under medical surveillance for five days after entering Austria, where whether they may be and however healthy they may be. Steps are to be taken to acquire the services of a competent medical staff for the purpose, and proper appliances for isolating and disinfecting. The authorities are directed to provide for the possible outbreak of cholera by erecting temporary buildings, or arranging places suitable to serve as hospitals, and by providing a regular staff of doctors and nurses. They are also to do their utmost to keep the general health of the people good, and all are exhorted to co-operate heartily and promptly, without observing unnecessary formalities, which cause delay.

The authorities in all parts of the Empire are urged to see that innkeepers strictly observe the regulation about notifying new arrivals, and to keep a strict watch for the first five days over all persons coming from Russia.

The people in general are urged to co-operate as much as they can by observing strict cleanliness, by not over-crowding their dwellings, and by giving immediate notice to the authorities of any case they may discover of cholera nostras, or even disease of the bowels. The petty local authorities are enjoined to see that the water is not contaminated, that the sewage is satisfactorily disposed of, and also to watch over the sale of commodities in the markets.

Inquiries are to be made to discover what doctors would be willing to be despatched to places far away from their domiciles in case of cholera breaking out, and permission is granted to make use of the services of medical students and assistants in hospitals who have not yet established a regular practice.

(H. 5752.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),
London, July 29, 1892.*

THE Board of Trade have received a copy of the following Notice issued by Her Majesty's Representative at Malta:—

Government Notice, No. 117.

HIS Excellency the Governor, having heard the opinion of the Board of Health, has been pleased to direct that Government Notice, No. 109, of the 16th July, 1892, is to be revoked, and that the following Regulations are to be observed, viz.:—

1. Vessels with pilgrims from the East or having had cases of cholera on board, as well as all vessels having or having had on board cases of diarrhoea, which in the opinion of the Quarantine Medical Officer may be presumed to indicate cholera, shall not be permitted to enter this harbour.

2. Vessels coming from Rio Janeiro or other ports, when cases of yellow fever have taken place on board, shall not be permitted to enter this harbour, except, if necessary, to coal in strict quarantine, and on condition that they leave afterwards with the least possible delay.

3. Vessels coming from ports known to be infected with yellow fever are to be subjected to fourteen days' quarantine and to be disinfected,

unless they have been disinfected at an intermediate port.

4. Vessels not provided with duly authorized medical officers shall undergo strict medical inspection on arrival from any ports of Southern Europe (from Cape St. Vincent eastwards), of Turkey in Asia, and of Northern Africa east of Tangiers.

5. Vessels arriving from the Persian Gulf after 21 days from their departure are to be admitted to pratique; vessels arriving within a shorter period are to complete 21 days' quarantine reckoned from the date of their departure from the above-mentioned ports.

6. Vessels arriving direct from Adalia and Jaffa and from the coast of Turkey in Asia between those ports are to undergo ten days' quarantine. Vessels arriving from the above places but which have been admitted to pratique at intermediate ports are to be admitted to pratique in these islands.

7. Vessels arriving from the Russian Coasts in the Black Sea or the Sea of Azov are to undergo seven days' quarantine.

Vessels arriving from other parts of the Black Sea Coast are to undergo twenty-four hours' observation in the Great Harbour.

8. Vessels arriving from Arabian ports in the Red Sea which have not been admitted to free pratique at Suez and Port Said will not be allowed to enter the harbours of Malta.

9. Vessels from Arabian ports in the Red Sea, touching at intermediate ports before arrival in this island, are to undergo a period of twenty-one days' quarantine, to be reckoned from the day of their departure from the first port at which they were admitted to pratique.

10. Vessels subject to quarantine shall not be admitted to pratique at the expiration of the established period of quarantine before they shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

11. Passengers arriving from Egypt, Syria, and ports in the Red Sea, will not be permitted to land at Malta, unless they produce evidence satisfactory to the port authority that they have not resided or been in Arabia for the twenty-one days previous to their departure.

12. Soiled linen and wearing apparel shall not be allowed to be landed from any ship which may be under any suspicion of having had recently on board a case of contagious or infectious disease, or from any ship arriving through the Suez Canal, or from Syria, Karamania, Spain, or the coasts of the Black Sea, or of the Sea of Azov, except after disinfection at the Lazaretto, or at such other places as may be appointed by the Port Authority.

13. The importation of susceptible goods as hereunder specified from any of the ports subjected to quarantine is prohibited, viz.:—

Rags, cotton and cotton seed, raw silk, hair, and feathers.

Other susceptible goods arriving from any of the ports subjected to quarantine are to be thoroughly disinfected.

14. The importation of rags from Egypt is prohibited.

15. The importation is prohibited from any port of the Mediterranean, of vines, vine shoots, leaves, roots, or any part of the vine plant, poles or supports of any kind used in the cultivation of vines; also of vegetable earth, vegetable or mixed manure, or of vegetable produce, if it contain any part or fragment of the vine plant, and unless it be accompanied by a sworn declaration made by the shipper before the competent authority of the place of its origin, to the effect that it does not