

Formoso, and Castello de Nide will have to undergo a sanitary inspection, and that it has been decided that any dirty linen brought with the luggage of passengers coming from France, which the medical officer may consider to be dangerous to the public health, will not be admitted.

Home Department, Lisbon, July 23, 1892.

A. FEVEREIRO.

NOTICE.

By authority and in view of the opinion of the Consultative Board of Public Health, no wool coming from France through Spain, and also no wool coming from Spain, unless it is accompanied by a Consular Certificate in order to prove where it comes from, will be admitted into this country.

Home Department, Lisbon, July 23, 1892.

A. FEVEREIRO.

(H. 5865.)

Board of Trade (Harbour Department),
London, August 4, 1892.

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 Naples, reporting that the steamship "Albany," reported to come from Taganrog, was refused permission to coal at Malta, and was not allowed to enter the Port of Torre Annunziata, but provisioned outside in quarantine, and ordered to proceed to sanitary station of Asinara, in Sardinia, for disinfection.

(H. 5883.)

Board of Trade (Harbour Department),
London, August 4, 1892.

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the following Quarantine Notice issued by the United States Government, viz. :—

Circular.

Vessels from cholera-infected districts to be forbidden entry unless provided with Certificates of Disinfection.

Washington, D.C., July 8, 1892.

To Collectors of Customs, Medical Officers of the Marine Hospital Service, and others whom it may concern :—

The Act approved April 29, 1878, entitled "An Act to prevent the introduction of contagious or infected diseases into the United States," provides that no vessel coming from any foreign port or country where any contagious or infectious disease exists, nor any vessel conveying infected merchandise, shall enter any port of the United States, or pass the boundary line between the United States and any foreign country except in such manner as may be prescribed under said Act.

Information has been received that cholera prevails in the Caucasus, in Eastern European Russia, in Persia, in Calcutta, and on the western littoral of the Red Sea; and in view of the threatened further spread of the disease, and because of the danger which attaches to rags, furs, wool, hides, &c., which may have been gathered in the infected districts, and to articles of personal wear therefrom, it is hereby ordered that no vessel having rags, furs, skins, hair, feathers, boxed or baled clothing or bedding, or any similar article liable to convey infection, hailing from any port in the districts aforesaid, and no vessel from any port carrying the above-mentioned merchandise or immigrants from the present infected districts or from districts that shall hereafter be officially declared infected, will be allowed entry to any port in the United States unless provided with either a consular certificate or a certificate from a

medical officer of the Marine Hospital Service, or State or local quarantine officer of the United States, to the effect that the vessel, cargo, personal effects, &c., have been disinfected in accordance with the methods herewith prescribed.

A.—Disinfection of Vessels.

The disinfection of the vessel must be in accordance with the most efficient quarantine practice, and will be by one or more of the following methods :

- a. Bichloride of mercury.
- b. Sulphurous oxide.
- c. Steam heat.

In addition to the above, thorough cleansing, flushing with sea water, &c.

B.—Disinfection of Articles of Merchandise, Personal Effects, &c.

For the disinfection of the articles of merchandise, personal effects, &c, mentioned in the circular, one or more of the following methods will be used, all articles to be unbaled :

1. Boiling in water not less than one hour.
2. Exposure to steam not less than one hour, the steam to be of a temperature not greater than 115 degrees centigrade (239 degrees Fahrenheit), and unmixed with air.

All bedding and clothing must be subjected to method No. 1 or No. 2.

3. Exposure not less than six hours to sulphurous acid gas, made by burning not less than three pounds of roll sulphur to each 1,000 cubic feet of space.

4. Exposure not less than six hours to an atmosphere containing 3 per cent. of sulphurous acid gas liberated from its liquid state (liquid sulphur dioxide).

5. Solution of carbolic acid of a 2 per cent. strength.

This method (No. 5) may be applied only to leather goods, such as trunks, satchels, boots, shoes; to rubber goods, etc., the articles to be saturated with the solution.

WALTER WYMAN Supervising Surgeon-
General U.S. Marine Hospital Service.

Approved by direction of the President,

A. B. NETTLETON, Acting Secretary.

(H. 5884.)

Board of Trade (Harbour Department),
London, August 4, 1892.

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 Bucharest, containing the following information with respect to quarantine in Roumania, viz. :—

Boats, barges, &c., coming from the Pruth will have to undergo quarantine in front of the mouth of that river upon the right bank of the Danube, in a creek named Cotul-Pisici, under the superintendence of the Captain of the port of Galatz, of a doctor, and of a vessel of the Roumanian Fleet.

Vessels arriving from Russian ports will undergo quarantine in the Soulina Arm, between miles four and six. Large steam vessels in the roadstead itself. Sailing vessels from the Black Sea, when not in large numbers, will undergo quarantine at the mouths of the Soulina Arm.

In the month of September during bad weather, larger vessels will also be admitted into the Soulina Arm, between miles four and six.

(H. 5886.)

Board of Trade (Harbour Department),
London, August 4, 1892.

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