

form provided by the physician, the port within the Kingdom where he intends to leave the ship, such statement to be confirmed by the passenger in his own handwriting, or by his mark when unable to write.

Sec. 2. The crew of any such ship as is mentioned in Sec. 1 shall, when in a Swedish port, be subject to after-inspection for a term of five days next following the day on which the ship was allowed free communication with land.

If within this period the ship has not called at any Swedish port or the crew undergone any inspection for at least the last forty-eight hours of the above stipulated term, the crew shall be examined in the first Swedish port where the vessel arrives.

#### Section 15.

Sec. 1. Should a vessel have communication with the Swedish shore or the inhabitants of the Kingdom in any other manner than mentioned in this Proclamation, or should the Master willfully make any false statement regarding the state of health on board, such Master shall incur a fine of not less than 100 and not exceeding 1,000 kroner, or imprisonment for any period not exceeding three months where no other punishment can be inflicted under existing laws.

Any person who in any other manner than mentioned in this Proclamation enters the Kingdom or communicates with its inhabitants shall incur the same penalty.

Sec. 2. If any other person than the Master of the ship makes any false statement when called upon to furnish information according to this Proclamation, such person shall incur a fine of not less than 10 and not exceeding 1,000 kroner, where no other punishment ought to be inflicted under existing laws.

Sec. 3. For any other offence against the rules laid down in this Proclamation than that mentioned in Secs. 1 and 2, and any offence against the prescriptions given by the Medical Board under Section 13, a fine of not less than 10 and not exceeding 500 kroner.

(H. 6304.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),  
London, August 17, 1893.*

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a Telegram, dated 15th August, 1893, from Her Majesty's Representative at Cyprus, stating that five days' quarantine is imposed on arrivals from Kertch.

(H. 6305.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),  
London, August 17, 1893.*

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the following extracts from the "Journal Officiel Tunisien," relating to quarantine:—

"Journal Officiel Tunisien," August 3, 1893.

#### ARRÊTÉ.

Le Général de Division Mohamed El Aziz Bou Attour, Premier Ministre de S. A. le Bey,

Vu le décret du 5 Juillet, 1893 (21 Hidjé 1310) relatif aux provenances d'Algérie, par les voies de terre;

#### ARRÊTE:

ART. 1.—Il est établi, le long de la frontière de terre, entre Aïn bou Drias et le Chott El Djerid un cordon sanitaire ininterrompu qui s'opposera, au besoin par la force, à l'entrée dans la Régence de toute caravane ou de tout voyageur isolé par un autre point que celui qui est désigné à l'art. 2 ci-après.

ART. 2.—Les caravanes ou voyageurs pro-

venant d'Algérie ne peuvent franchir le cordon sanitaire établi par l'art. 1<sup>er</sup> ci-dessus que par la route joignant Tebessa à Kasrin et passant par le Khanguet Slougui.

ART. 3.—La visite sanitaire des voyageurs et des caravanes pénétrant dans la Régence par la route indiquée à l'art. 2 ci-dessus sera passée près du poste de douane d'El Oubira, les désinfections des personnes, de leurs bagages, hardes, effets et marchandises dont l'introduction dans la Régence, n'est pas formellement interdite par le décret ci-dessus visé du 5 Juillet 1893 (21 Hidjé 1310), se feront au même point.

ART. 4.—Les voyageurs qui se présenteront pour entrer dans la Régence, et qui seront reconnus malades ou dans un état de santé suspect seront repoussés.

Toutefois ceux qui insisteraient pour pénétrer dans la Régence pourront y être autorisés après avoir été isolés et mis en observation pendant le temps qui sera jugé nécessaire.

ART. 5.—Toute infraction au présent arrêté sera poursuivie et déferée aux tribunaux compétents.

Fait à Tunis, le 28 Juillet 1893 (15 Moharrem 1311).

MOHAMED EL AZIZ BOU ATTOUR.

Décret du 18 Juillet 1893 (4 Moharrem 1311).

Louanges à Dieu.

Nous Ali Pacha Bey, possesseur du Royaume de Tunis.

Nous avons pris le décret suivant.

Article Unique.

Les dispositions du décret du 5 Juillet 1893 (21 Hidjé 1310) sont étendues aux voyageurs ou pèlerins rentrant en Tunisie par les frontières de terre de la région Sud et par l'île de Djerba.

(H. 6323.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),  
London, August 18, 1893.*

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a Despatch, dated 11th July, 1893, from Her Majesty's Representative at Lagos, stating that the ports of Goree, Dakar, and all other ports in the Possession of Senegal or Senegambia, are declared infected.

(H. 6324.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),  
London, August 18, 1893.*

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a Telegram, dated 17th August, 1893, from Her Majesty's Representative at Cyprus, stating that five days' quarantine is imposed on arrivals from Poti, Nicolaieff, and Bulgarian ports.

(H. 6325.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),  
London, August 18, 1893.*

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following Telegram, dated 17th August, 1893, from Her Majesty's Representative at Sofia:—"All Travellers arriving at Servo-Bulgarian Frontier, Tsaribrod, are from to-day subject to medical inspection and disinfection of clothing. Military cordon established on Bulgaro-Roumanian Frontier, district of Silistria."

(H. 6326.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),  
London, August 18, 1893.*

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Telegram, dated 17th August, 1893, from