

ou parties de pays à l'égard desquels le régime prévu par le dit arrêté sera rendu applicable et de régler les mesures à instituer en ce qui concerne les navires considérés comme infectés, suspects ou indemnes au point de vue de la visite médicale, de l'isolement et de la désinfection ;

Vu l'avis de la commission sanitaire de l'Escaut, Arrêté :

Art. 1er. Les dispositions qui font l'objet des articles 1er à 4 de l'arrêté royal du 15 Juillet susvisé, sont rendues applicables aux provenances de la Perse et des parties de l'Empire Chinois situées au sud du 30e degré de latitude, contaminées par la peste bubonique.

Art. 2. Ces provenances, arrivant par voie de mer, seront soumises à la station sanitaire de l'Escaut et dans les ports d'Ostende et de Nieuport, au régime stipulé par le titre VIII de la convention sanitaire internationale de Dresde.

Bruxelles, le 25 Février 1897.

LÉON DE BRUYN.

(S. 1050.)

*Board of Trade (Fisheries Department),
London, March 9, 1897.*

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 Constantinople, reporting that the Board of Health have prohibited the importation into Turkey from India and Beluchistan of feathers, raw hides, salted and dried furs, felts, hoofs, horns, bones, and all other animal products of every description.

(S. 1051.)

*Board of Trade (Fisheries Department),
London, March 9, 1897.*

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 St. Petersburg, enclosing the following extract from the Journal de St. Pétersbourg respecting the precautionary measures adopted in Bokhara to prevent the entrance of natives or the importation of goods from India in consequence of plague in Bombay.

Journal de St. Pétersbourg.

13-25 Février 1897.

A la suite de la déclaration de toute l'Inde comme contaminée de la peste, M. le gouverneur général du Turkestan a ordonné au chef de l'arrondissement douanier d'interdire le passage des indigènes de l'Inde et l'importation de tous les produits venant de ce pays, à travers nos lignes douanières de l'Amou-Daria et du Pendjé.

S. A. S. l'émir du Boukhara a réitéré en même temps aux beks des provinces frontières l'ordre d'interdire aux indigènes de l'Inde l'accès du territoire de son khanat. On a déjà commencé les travaux préparatoires de l'établissement d'un cordon sanitaire sur la frontière russo-boukhara-afghane. Ce cordon commencerait à fonctionner dès qu'on aurait constaté l'apparition de la peste en Afghanistan.

(Invalide russe.)

(S. 1052.)

*Board of Trade (Fisheries Department),
London, March 9, 1897.*

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 Petropolis, enclosing the following notice respecting quarantine in Brazil, viz. :—

(Translation.)

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd February, 1897.

Diario Official.

Ministry of Justice and Interior, 1st February, 1897.

To the Minister of War.

The ports of India, Burmah, Indo-China, the Islands of Sondas and Mesopotamia, having been declared infected since the 20th January, 1897, and it being desirable at present to exercise the greatest vigilance in preventing the entry of ships proceeding from these ports in order to avoid a visitation either of bubonic pest or cholera-morbus, sicknesses which prevail in certain Asiatic localities, I beg you to transmit the necessary Orders, so that, in conformity with the said notice, such ships may be directed to proceed to the port of the Lazaretto of Ilha Grande when they are making for the port of this capital.

Greetings.

(Signed) AMARO CAVALCANTI.

(S. 1053.)

*Board of Trade (Fisheries Department),
London, March 9, 1897.*

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 Rio de Janeiro the following précis of the New Sanitary Regulations lately enacted by the Federal Government of Brazil, viz. :—

Sanitary Regulations enacted by the Federal Government of Brazil.

Decree No. 2449 of 1st February, 1897:

The services connected with hygiene under the charge of the Union, at present enjoined upon the Federal Sanitary Institute and the Department of the Inspector-General of Health of the Ports, will be executed by one Department only, to be named the General Directory of Public Health, having its centre in the Federal Capital and being a dependency of the Ministry of Justice and Interior.

To this Department will be confided the control of all matters affecting the Public Health, both on land and in the various ports and harbours.

For the purposes of the sanitary service of the ports, the littoral of the Republic is divided into three sections, each with its special Lazaret and district directors.

The first section will have its centre at Rio de Janeiro, and its Lazaret at Ilha Grande; the centre of the second division will be Recife, with a Lazaret at Tumandaré; and the third will have its centre at Belem with a Lazaret at Pará.

The States will be permitted to establish in their ports sanitary stations for purging vessels entering to load or discharge cargo. These stations, in whatever concerns the administration of quarantine regulations, will be under the control of the Federal Authority of the Port.

On the proposal of the Government of any State, and authorization of the Central Government, after consulting the General Directory of Public Health, any of the sanitary stations may be raised to the rank of lazarets without increase of charge upon the Federal Treasury unless so determined by the Legislature. In such a case, the change being decided upon by Congress, the port in which the station may be established shall become the centre of a new district.

Strict quarantine can only be purged in Federal lazarets, excepting only where the country is invaded by epidemics from abroad, and when considered necessary by the Federal Government for the reciprocal preservation of the States.

The General Directory of Public Health will