

Whitehall, April 24, 1897.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to grant unto Frederick Edward Tompson, of Moreton, Frognaal, in the parish of Hampstead, in the county of London, Gentleman, only son of Edward John Tompson, Clerk, in Holy Orders, Rector of Great Saxham, in the county of Suffolk, deceased, by Emma, his wife (now relict), eldest daughter of Robert Sidney, late of Chapel Ash, near Wolverhampton, in the county of Stafford, Gentleman, deceased, Her Royal licence and authority that he and his issue may take, assume, and use the surname of Sidney in lieu of that of Tompson, and that he and they may bear the arms of Sidney; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said Royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect:

And also to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

(S. 1489.)

*Board of Trade (Fisheries Department),
London, May 7, 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 Lisbon enclosing the following copy of a Quarantine Notice issued by the Portuguese Government, viz. :—

(Translation.)

From the Official Journal *Diario do Governo*, of 17th April, 1897.

NOTICE.

For the proper purposes it is hereby notified, that, by authority, and with the advice of the Consultative Board of Public Health, it has been decided, in accordance with No. 6 of Article 1 of the Regulations of the 21st of January of this year, that the notices dated the 27th of January and the 17th and 27th of February last, are cancelled, and that, as regards the sanitary defence against arrivals from the ports of India, the "Imamato" (Imamate) of Muscat, and Macao, with reference to the bubonic plague, the rules laid down in the Regulations above quoted shall be carried out subject to the undermentioned restrictions:

1. As a rule, the subjoined goods or articles coming from the said ports are not admitted:—

- (a.) Hair, horsehair, and feathers, when in their natural condition or not manufactured.
- (b.) Patterns and Postal Parcels of any kind.
- (c.) Hides and skins, either fresh or dried—in the rough, and hides, with hairs—even if tanned.
- (d.) Products or fresh fragments of animals.
- (e.) Green pulse and vegetables.
- (f.) Furniture already used, stuffs and tissues for ornamenting walls, &c., already used.
- (g.) Rags, shavings of wood or paper, waste filaments, and other articles of the same nature.
- (h.) Clothes and wearing apparel, shoes, beds, and appurtenances, and any other articles already worn.
- (i.) Cotton, hemp, wool, linen, and silk not manufactured.
- (j.) Husks of olives and grapes.
- (k.) Vegetable hairy substances, hay, herbs, "Sumauma" either pressed together, or in bales.
- (l.) Live animals.

2. Any goods or articles from those ports, not included in the previous rule, and even those mentioned in clause (h.), when forming part of any luggage, will be admitted after a rigorous disinfection.

3. The goods or articles mentioned in clauses (f.) (i.) and (k.), or other similar articles, which may have been for a long time in any European port, without causing any sanitary harm to any one, as proved by a Consular certificate; or whenever the same may have been transformed or modified by any industrial process, will be admitted; without the ships, bringing the said articles, being subjected to Quarantine restrictions, subject, however, to disinfection or cleansing; and even without these operations in virtue of an Order to that effect from the Government being issued, after consulting the Board of Public Health, which Department shall consider the whole of the circumstances of the case, and record their views as to the best mode of proceeding to be adopted in the respective case. ARTHUR FEVEREIRO.

Home Department, Lisbon, April 14, 1897.

(S. 1533.)

*Board of Trade (Fisheries Department),
London, May 7, 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 Berlin, intimating that the following further modifications of the Regulations referred to in the notice published in the London Gazette of the 23rd March, S. 1201, will henceforth be in force, viz. :—

Untanned hides (so-called kips) are excepted from the prohibition contained in Article 1 of the Decree of 8th February.

The importation of this article is accordingly allowed from all districts described in the Decree above-mentioned, without regard to the date of freighting in the port of departure, and the certificate set forth in the notice above referred to is no longer required for the article above described.

(S. 1553.)

*Board of Trade (Fisheries Department),
London, May 7, 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 Paris, enclosing the following copy of a Decree respecting the sanitary measures to be applied in France and Algeria to ships arriving from countries infected by the plague, viz. :—

Inclosure in No. 1.

Extract from the "*Journal Officiel*" of April 16, 1897.

Le Président de la République Française,
Sur le rapport des Ministres de l'Intérieur et des Finances,

Vu l'Article 1er de la Loi du 3 Mars, 1822, sur la police Sanitaire;

Vu le Décret du 9 Mars, 1897, relatif aux provenances des pays contaminés de peste;

Vu les délibérations du Comité Consultatif d'Hygiène Publique de France, des 27 Février et 5 Avril, 1897;

Vu le Règlement Sanitaire Général annexé à la Convention Sanitaire de Venise du 19 Mars, 1897 (Chapitre II, Titre 4), relatif aux marchandises ou objets susceptibles d'être prohibés à l'importation,

Décète :

ART. 1er. Est interdite jusqu'à nouvel ordre l'importation en France et en Algérie des drilles, des chiffons, des débris frais d'animaux, des onglons, des sabots venant directement ou indirectement de toute localité où la peste aura été constatée.

ART. 2. Est également interdit le transit à travers la France ou l'Algérie des objets désignés à l'Article 1er, toutes les fois que ce transit donne