

to modify Government Notice No. 90 of 5th May, 1897, and to direct that the following regulations be observed, viz. :—

1. Vessels which are not allowed to enter the Harbour, but are allowed to communicate in quarantine with the Islands of Comino and Cominotto under such restrictions as the Collector of Customs may direct.

(a.) Vessels that have on board, or have had during the voyage, cases of cholera, yellow fever or plague or cases of a disease with symptoms resembling those of cholera, yellow fever or plague.

(b.) Vessels with pilgrims from the East.

(c.) Vessels arriving from Arabian ports in the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf which have not been admitted to free pratique at Suez and Port Said.

2. Vessels which are allowed to enter the Quarantine Harbour to coal and take in provisions under quarantine restrictions.

(a.) Vessels arriving from Bombay and Kurrachee.

(b.) Vessels arriving from any port without a clean bill of health which do not fall under any of the preceding regulations.

3. Medical Inspection.

All vessels arriving at Malta shall undergo strict medical inspection.

4. Passengers.

Passengers arriving from Mediterranean ports must, before landing, declare on oath that they have not been in Bombay or Kurrachee within the last 30 days. All passengers who have been within the last 30 days in Bombay or Kurrachee shall be landed at the Lazaretto and remain there, under such restrictions as may be ordered by the Port Authority, for a period not less than seven days from date of disinfection and not less than the number of days required to complete 30 days from the date of departure.

5. Goods.

The importation of cotton seed from any port subject to quarantine is forbidden.

The importation of rags is prohibited.

The importation is forbidden before disinfection, of the following articles, viz., wearing apparel, soiled linen and clothing, bedding materials, hides, feathers, bones and jute goods.

The importation of vines, vine shoots, and fruit packed in vine leaves is prohibited. The importation of plants or roots from any port of the Mediterranean is prohibited unless the same are accompanied by a satisfactory certificate that phylloxera is not known to exist at the place of origin.

By command,

G. STRICKLAND,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Palace, Valletta, May 22, 1897.

(S. 1722.)

*Board of Trade (Fisheries Department),
London, June 1, 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 Rome, enclosing the following copies of Ordinances respecting Quarantine issued by the Italian Government, viz. :—

(Translation.)

Ministry of the Interior, 1897.

Maritime Sanitary Notice, No. 3.

The Minister of the Interior—

Seen the law for the protection of public hygiene and health (sections 49 and 50) and to

the Maritime Sanitary Notices of December 29th, 1896, No. 4, and January 14th, 1897, No. 1.

Seen the International Sanitary Convention concluded at Venice on the 18th March, 1897.

Whereas it is deemed expedient to place the proposals made at the said Conference in harmony with the sanitary measures intended to prevent the importation of plague into the Kingdom.

Having heard the Superior Board of Health, hereby decrees—

SEC. 1. All vessels coming from ports infected with plague, or belonging to districts or boundaries embracing plague-stricken places, before being admitted to free pratique in the Kingdom, will have to undergo a medical inspection of the persons on board, and to the disinfection of their soiled wearing apparel or other effects. The sink water on board, after disinfection, is to be ejected, and the water supply is to be substituted by pure drinkable water.

The following rules will also have to be observed:—

1st. Vessels provided with a medical officer and with a disinfecting apparatus will be admitted to free pratique, provided such medical officer will declare upon oath :—

(a.) That no wearing apparel or other domestic effects or luggage were received on board without having been previously disinfected, or that the said articles were properly disinfected on board ;

(b.) That neither at the time of sailing, nor during the voyage, did any actual or suspected cases of plague occur on board.

2nd. Vessels having on board a medical officer, but not provided with a disinfecting apparatus, will be admitted to free pratique, provided it will result from a sworn declaration of the medical officer :—

(a.) That no wearing apparel or other effects, nor luggage, were shipped without previous disinfection ;

(b.) That neither at the time of sailing, nor during the voyage, did any actual or suspected cases of the disease occur on board.

3rd. Vessels which are not provided with a medical officer, nor with a disinfecting apparatus, but which were free from disease during the voyage, will be admitted to free pratique after having gone through the treatment set forth in the first paragraph of this section, as well as after having undergone all such other precautionary measures as the sanitary authorities may deem expedient to order, in special cases, so as to make sure of the healthy condition of the vessel.

SEC. 2. Vessels on which either at the time of sailing, or during the voyage, actual or suspected cases of plague have occurred, can be admitted to free pratique subsequent to the carrying out of all the measures set forth in section 1, paragraph 1, and provided the following conditions are observed:—

1st. In the case of vessels having a medical officer and a disinfecting apparatus, free pratique will be granted if such medical officer will declare on oath that at least twelve days have elapsed since the death or complete recovery of any stricken person on board ; and that the effects and articles belonging to the persons so stricken, the persons who attended upon them, and the cabins in which the sick persons were laid up, have been disinfected.

2nd. In the case of vessels which are provided with a medical officer, but not with a disinfecting apparatus, they will be admitted to free pratique provided such medical officer will, upon oath, declare that fourteen days at least have elapsed from the date of death or complete recovery of the stricken persons, and that the chemical dis-