

2. Cattle which may be allowed to be landed under the conditions hereinafter specified, and subject to their being kept isolated and under observation in such of the enclosures at the lazaretto as may be assigned or approved for that purpose for the period hereinafter stated.

(a.) Cattle from the Black Sea, Sea of Azov, Syria and Roumelia (unless the importation is otherwise prohibited)—subjected to three months' observation.

(b.) Cattle from Sardinia (unless the importation is otherwise prohibited)—subjected to 15 days' observation.

(c.) Cattle from Sicily (unless the importation is otherwise prohibited)—subjected to 10 days' observation.

(d.) Cattle from the Regency of Tunis (unless the importation is otherwise prohibited)—subjected to five days' observation.

(e.) Horses, mules, and asses from Egypt, the Province of Naples, Calabria, and Salonica, subjected to three days' observation, provided that such horses, mules, and asses shall be released, after inspection at the lazaretto, if the owner undertake to keep the animals in a place approved of by the Collector of Customs, and to cause them to be inspected by a Government medical officer or veterinary surgeon twice a week for nine weeks.

The cattle referred to in this paragraph shall not be allowed to be landed, unless the consignee shall have in each case and before shipment, made a written application, stating the approximate number of animals intended to be imported, and obtained the necessary permission after having agreed to abide by any regulations which may be established. Such application shall imply that the consignee has bound himself to abide by any regulations which may be in force on the day of importation, or which may be issued during the time in which the cattle may have to remain in quarantine, and also to pay the entrance fees, fees for guards, and other fees for ordinary or extraordinary expenses usually levied on cattle at the lazaretto.

### 3. Swine.

Swine arriving from Albania and Greece may be imported subject to 40 days' quarantine at the lazaretto or in private enclosures, and to any restrictions which the Chief Government Medical Officer may consider necessary.

### 4. General Provisions.

All cattle intended for importation into these Islands, must be accompanied by a certificate from the British Consular Authority, or, in default, of the Local Government Authority of the places of origin and embarkation, stating that cattle disease has not been officially reported in those places during the three months previous to the date of embarkation.

The term cattle in this paragraph includes horses, mules, asses, animals of the bovine species, sheep, goats, and swine.

### 5. Vessels with Cattle on Board.

Vessels arriving in this Island, having on board more than 250 head of cattle (bovine) are to go into the quarantine harbour, and the cattle are to be inspected in the cattle enclosures of the lazaretto.

### 6. Dogs.

The importation of dogs is subjected to three months' quarantine.

By command,

G. STRICKLAND,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Palace, Valletta, February 14, 1900.

(F. & H. 3178.)

*Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, February 23, 1900.*

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, intimating that Oporto, in Portugal, as also the town of Kobo and the port of Osaka, in Japan, are declared free from plague.

(F. & H. 3180.)

*Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, February 23, 1900.*

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 The Hague, intimating that the prohibition to import and carry in transit rags and wearing apparel in use and unwashed personal linen and bedding from Portugal, has been repealed.

(F. & H. 3182.)

*Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, February 23, 1900.*

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, enclosing the following Notification respecting quarantine against Argentine ports, viz. :—

Diario Oficial, 30th January, 1900.

The Minister of State for Justice and Interior, in the name of the President of the Republic, having in view the appearance of cases of bubonic plague in the city of Rosario, in the Argentine Republic, decides :

1. To declare the port of Rosario infected, and the other Argentine ports, including Martin Garcia, suspected :

2. To order the submission to the prescribed quarantine at the Ilha Grande Lazaret or at the sanitary stations of Tamandaré and Tatuoca, of ships proceeding from the said ports.

3. To permit, in the ports of Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, and Belém, ships proceeding from Argentine ports, and which have not undergone quarantine in the lazaret or stations named, to effect the embarkation of passengers and cargoes in "incommunicability."

4. To order that for the purposes of free practice in national ports for ships proceeding from Argentina, the quarantine in Uruguay shall be considered supplementary to that of twenty days fixed by the Regulations in force.

5. To prohibit the entry into Brazilian ports of the susceptible articles mentioned in Article 30 of the Sanitary Regulations and further of onions, potatoes, sprouts, straw, cereals, and fodder.

6. To order that these provisions be applicable to ships proceeding from infected and suspected ports, leaving after the 9th of the current month.

Capital Federal, 29th January, 1900.

EPITACIO PESSOA.

(F. & H. 3242.)

*Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, February 23, 1900.*

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a Proclamation issued at Lagos, intimating that the following ports are declared to be infected places, viz. :—

All ports in Arabia, Egypt, India, China, Portugal, Formosa, the Pescadores in East Asia, Persia, Paraguay, Brazil, the Syrian ports, the Madeira Islands, the Azores, the Island of Mauritius, Hong Kong, and the Portuguese possessions of East Africa.