

Syria, and Prevesa (unless the importation is otherwise prohibited), subjected to three months' observation ;

(b.) Cattle from Roumelia, except swine (unless the importation is otherwise prohibited), subjected to three months' observation ;

(c.) Cattle from Morocco and Sardinia (unless the importation is otherwise prohibited), subjected to fifteen days' observation ;

(d.) Cattle from Sicily (unless the importation is otherwise prohibited), subjected to ten days' observation ;

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

(f.) Cattle from Bengazi (unless the importation is otherwise prohibited), subjected to two days' observation ;

(g.) Horses, mules, and asses from Egypt, the Province of Naples, Calabria, Salonica, and Turkey in Asia, 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.

(a.) Swine arriving from the ports of Turkey and Greece, except those referred to in sections 1 and 2, and swine arriving from Roumelia, will be subjected to eight days' observation at the lazaretto.

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 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.

By command,

F. VELLA,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.
Palace, Valletta, September 23, 1901.

(F. & H. 14367.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, September 30, 1901.

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy

of the following Telegram from His Majesty's Representative at Rome:—"No further case of plague at Naples. Autopsy of last deceased confirms diagnosis. Women in port among whom only cases have occurred are isolated on ship. Departures from Naples still subject to Ordinance of 25th instant."

(F. & H. 14396.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, October 1, 1901.

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch, dated 21st ultimo, from His Majesty's Representative at Sofia, intimating that, in consequence of a fresh outbreak of plague at Constantinople, an Official Order (Arrêté No. 365) has been issued requiring all passengers arriving thence to be subjected to medical inspection, without disinfection of luggage, and to ten days' supervision in the event of their remaining in the Principality.

The importation from Constantinople of the following articles is also forbidden:—

(a.) Worn linen and clothing, blankets, sheets, and all used articles imported as merchandise.

(b.) Rags, even if pressed by hydraulic pressure and packed in bales.

(c.) Used sacks, carpets, and embroideries.

(d.) Fresh animal products.

(F. & H. 14397.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, October 1, 1901.

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Telegram from His Majesty's Representative at Rio de Janeiro, reporting that plague has broken out at Rio. City has been declared to be infected and port suspected.

(F. & H. 14398.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, October 1, 1901.

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following Telegram from His Majesty's Representative at Constantinople:—"Five days' quarantine on arrivals from Gulf of Naples. Flour and food pastes prohibited. Medical inspection in Adriatic ports against Brindisi."

(F. & H. 14399.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, October 1, 1901.

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following Telegram from His Majesty's Representative at Sofia:—"Naples declared infected by plague from September 26th."

Admiralty, 26th September, 1901.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Captain Henry Dermot Evan O'Sullivan is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 16th August, 1901.

Royal Marines.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Grey Skipwith (retired), Royal Marine Light Infantry, is appointed Recruiting Staff Officer, Second Class, at Manchester, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, Cambridge. Dated 1st October, 1901.

Admiralty, 27th September, 1901.

IN accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 15th September, 1887:—