

where they are to be subjected to strict medical inspection until their clothing and all other articles of personal use likely to retain infection, as well as their luggage, shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

F. Goods.

17. The importation is prohibited of

(a.) Coffee, in beans or ground, coloured with substances injurious to health.

(b.) Rags.

(c.) Susceptible goods which do not admit of being disinfected arriving on board the vessels referred to in sections B, C, and D.

(d.) Hides from any port subject to quarantine, or from any place in which cattle disease exists.

(e.) Vines, vine shoots, and fruit packed in vine leaves.

(f.) Hoofs and hair, raw silk, wool, and human hair, skins raw, fresh, or untanned, when such articles arrive from infected ports.

(g.) Cotton seed arriving from countries in which anthrax is epidemic.

18. The importation is prohibited, unless the goods be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate from the British Consular Authority that Phylloxera is not known to exist in the place of origin of:—

Plants or roots from any port in the Mediterranean.

19. The importation is allowed, after disinfection, of—

(a.) Wearing apparel, soiled linen and clothing, articles of bedding, feathers, bones, and jute goods, whatever be the port whence such articles may have arrived.

(b.) Used sacks, carpets, and embroideries which have been used, when such articles arrived from infected ports.

(c.) Goods which admit of being disinfected, or are not susceptible to infection, arriving on the vessels referred to in paragraphs, 2, 3, and 11.

20. Cereals imported from infected ports are to be kept for 21 days at the lazaretto or any other place to be appointed by the Collector of Customs, to be aired under the direction of the Quarantine Authorities.

By command,

G. STRICKLAND,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Palace, Valletta, December 5, 1901.

N.B.—Government Notice, No. 292, of the 19th November, 1901, has been amended as shown in italics in paragraph 15 of this Notice.

Government Notice (No. 303).

HIS Excellency the Governor—with a view to prevent the spread of anthrax or such like diseases, which have lately appeared among animals of the bovine species, and which may, in the opinion of the Council of Health, be diseases communicable by contagion or by infection,—availing himself of the powers vested in him by law, has been pleased to make the following Regulations:—

1. The Chief Government Medical Officer or a District Medical Officer or any Veterinary Surgeon or Physician appointed by the Government shall, as frequently as he may deem it expedient, visit the animals above referred to, as well as the places in which they are kept; and it shall be lawful for the Superintendent of Police, the Senior Police Officer of the district in which the animal is found, and, in Gozo, to the Superior Police Officer, respectively, to enforce any sanitary measure which the visiting Physician or the Veterinary Surgeon may, within the limits of the law, deem expedient to recommend.

2. No petition complaining of any order given

under the provision of the preceding Article, will be taken into consideration by the Head of the Government, unless it shall be forwarded through the officer from whom that order shall have emanated.

The officer receiving any such petition shall, until the decision of the Head of the Government shall be communicated to him, refrain from taking any step for enforcing the order complained of, unless the Medical Officer, on whose advice the order shall have been given, shall recommend its immediate execution.

3. Any person having animals of the bovine species shall, without delay, report to the police officer at the nearest police station, the death of any of such animals, as well as the appearance of any disease amongst such animals, or of symptoms of disease the appearance of which the said officer shall have directed him to report.

The same duty lies upon any person who shall, in any way, come to know of the appearance of any disease in any animal of the said species.

On the report having been made by one person, the duty of any other person to make it shall cease. But no one shall be excused, on the ground of having erroneously believed that the report had been made by another person.

4. It shall be lawful for every Officer mentioned in Article 1, who shall observe in any animal of the bovine species any symptom of disease, or to whom, on information of trustworthy persons, circumstances shall appear which, in his opinion, give reason to suspect that the said animal is affected with disease, to order the removal of such animal, straw, hay, or other articles which may cause the propagation of the disease, as well as the fumigation of the stall or other place in which the animal was, or into which it may have passed, or, according to circumstances, to prohibit the removal from that place, whether of the animal or of any of the things aforesaid, and to prohibit also any communication with that place.

5. Any animal declared by the competent Medical Authority to be probably affected with anthrax, or such like diseases, shall be at once killed by order of the police.

6. An order from a physician, prohibiting communication with any of the places referred to in Article 4, implies a prohibition of transport or of egress from such place of animals of any species, of any other thing, and also of persons without special permission from the said physician.

7. Any animal conveyed from, or gone out of, the limits referred to in the preceding Article, without permission from the physician or veterinary surgeon, may, until it shall have re-entered that same place, be killed by any person.

Any person who shall have gone out of that place shall be forthwith arrested, and placed in quarantine in the place that shall be, according to circumstances, appointed by the Head of the Government, and subject to such measures as the Chief Government Medical Officer shall deem necessary for ensuring disinfection.

The duration of the quarantine shall also be fixed by this officer.

The place appointed by the Head of the Government for this object is the Lazaretto.

8. It is prohibited to inter any animal of the bovine species, dead of any disease, or, except to avoid the spreading of the disease, or some serious nuisance to the public, remove it from the place in which it died, before it be visited by the veterinary surgeon or by a district medical officer.

This provision applies also to any part of the dead animal.