

PLYMOUTH TRUANT INDUSTRIAL  
SCHOOL.

Resignation of Certificate.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department hereby gives notice, that the Managers of the Plymouth Truant Industrial School have signified their intention of resigning the Certificate granted to that Institution on the 7th March, 1882.

Whitshall, 8th October, 1906.

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),  
London, October 8, 1906.*

H. 12145.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch, dated September 20th, from His Majesty's Representative at Trieste, enclosing the following translation of a Circular, issued by the Imperial and Royal Marine Board at Trieste, respecting the treatment of vessels on board of which cases of infectious diseases may have occurred:—

Whereas the General Sanitary Marine Regulations of 1851 respecting infectious diseases only contain rules for plague and yellow fever, rules which have been repealed by subsequent International Sanitary Conventions, the Trieste Marine Board, in union with the Royal Hungarian Maritime Authorities, have agreed to issue the following regulations respecting the treatment of other infectious diseases, and this in order to complete the rules already in force against small-pox and exanthematic typhoid.

Should cases of disease be verified on board, the treatment of the vessel will depend on the result of the medical visit, according to paragraph 14 of the General Sanitary Marine Regulations. Should the medical visit result in the discovery of an acute infectious disease, especially small-pox, exanthematic typhoid, abdominal typhus, dysentery, scarlet fever (scarlatina), diphtheria, cerebrospinal meningitis, influenza, measles, whooping cough, infectious diseases of the eyes, or, in general, infectious diseases transmissible to others, that is to say, dangerous to traffic and to the public health, such as consumption, leprosy, venereal and syphilitic diseases, anthrax, rosalia (rosolia), "anchilostomiasis," scabs, &c., the vessel will be at once admitted to free pratique, the necessary prophylactic measures, to be determined by the visiting doctor for each individual case, will be taken as soon as possible.

These measures are taken in order to avoid the propagation of diseases on shore as well as on board the vessel, and consist, therefore, of the treatment of the patient himself, of the crew, and of the infected portion of the vessel.

In order to enforce these regulations and especially to isolate the sick person with the least possible delay, and to subsequently watch the state of health of the persons landed (and this is most important in cases of smallpox and exanthematic typhoid) the competent authorities shall be immediately notified.

The execution of the measures to be taken on board will be carried out by the Port Authorities as regards:—

No. 1. Disinfection of the portions of the

vessel and effects which are considered infected by the visiting medical officer.

No. 2. The execution of special prophylactic measures, i.e., forced vaccination in cases of smallpox, destruction of bugs in cases of exanthematic typhoid, &c.

No. 3. The medical supervision of the crew of the vessel during the period of incubation relative to the disease, which is to be calculated from the day of the landing of the sick person and of the disinfection undergone.

These dispositions, which have only the character of directing the Port and Sanitary Authorities, may naturally be amplified by order of the medical officer, especially as regards the manner of disinfection to be employed in individual cases.

The expenses in connection with the sanitary treatment of the vessel will be for account of the owner.

These dispositions will come into force on September 1st, 1906.

Trieste, August 29th, 1906.

For the President,  
STROBACH.

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),  
London, October 8, 1906.*

H. 12382.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch, dated October 1st, from His Majesty's Representative at Brussels, enclosing the following extract from the "Moniteur Belge," of September 30th, notifying the removal of restrictions imposed on account of plague on imports from Egypt, except as regards Alexandria, Suez, and Port Said:—

Peste en Egypte.

Le Ministre de l'agriculture,  
Vu l'arrêté royal du 5 avril 1897, prescrivant des mesures sanitaires relativement à l'importation et au transit de marchandises provenant de pays ou de circonscriptions territoriales déclarés contaminés de peste;

Vu la disparition de la peste de l'Egypte, hormis à Alexandrie, Suez et Port-Saïd;

Revu l'arrêté ministériel du 19 avril 1904 en ce qui concerne l'Egypte et celui du 29 décembre 1905 relatif au Delta du Nil,

Arrête:

Art. 1er. L'arrêté ministériel du 19 avril 1904 cessera d'être en vigueur, en ce qui concerne l'Egypte, à partir du 25 septembre 1906, sauf en ce qui concerne les provenances d'Alexandrie, de Suez et de Port-Saïd.

Art. 2. Ces provenances, arrivant par mer, seront soumises à la station sanitaire de l'Escaut, et dans les ports d'Ostende, de Nieuport, de Zee-Brugge, ainsi qu'à Selzaete, au régime stipulé par les chapitres II, III et IV du règlement sanitaire général annexé à la Convention sanitaire internationale de Venise, en date du 19 mars 1897.

Bruxelles, le 24 septembre 1906.

BON M. VAN DER BRUGGEN.

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),  
London, October 8, 1906.*

H. 12391.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following Telegram, dated October 5th,