

DEPARTMENT.

Paper taken out of the Records from the charge of the Referencer.

~~Press~~
~~Miscellaneous~~ No. 606, dated 7-7- 19097
~~Routine~~

Date taken out.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.			Initials of clerk taking the paper or of attender.	Date returned.	Initials of attender.
	Department.	C. No.	Year.			
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Marine (1897) Department.

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G.O., No. 607 Mar
DATED 9 July 1897

12/11

[Despatch Abstract.]

Quarantine, Govt of India Notice publishing
Certain documents regarding - and trade
restrictions imposed in foreign countries in Con-
sequence of the existence of bubonic plague
in India, ordered to be published in the Fort St. George
& Maritime St. Charles

22/11/97

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Government of India Notification publishing certain documents regarding — and trade restrictions imposed in foreign countries in consequence of the existence of bubonic plague in India, ordered to be published in the Fort St. George and Maritime District Gazettes.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Notification of the Government of India, Home Department (Sanitary), dated Simla, the 4th June 1897, No. 1649.

The following documents regarding quarantine and trade restrictions imposed in foreign countries in consequence of the existence of bubonic plague in India are published for general information :—

EXTRACT from the "Moniteur Belge," of the 21st April 1897, containing a report to the King of the Belgians and a Royal Decree, dated the 5th April 1897, carrying out the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention signed at Venice on the 19th March 1897.

Report to the King.

(Translation.)

Sire,

BRUSSELS, April 3, 1897.

In signing the International Sanitary Convention of Venice, dated 19th March 1897, the Delegates of Belgium, following the example of other countries, have declared that, in view of the urgent necessity of protecting itself from the invasion of plague, the Government will only await, so far as it possibly can, the expiration of the full period of limit agreed upon, in applying the provisions of the convention, so far as it is concerned.

It is to give effect to this declaration that I have the honour to submit to your Majesty the annexed draft Order.

The regulations actually in force, with the object of protecting the country against the invasion of the disease, have been laid down by the Royal Decree of the 8th January 1897, which renders applicable to the plague the provisions of the Royal Decree of the 15th July 1895 relating to cholera.

Other measures have been enforced subsequently by the Sanitary Committee of the Scheldt acting as an intermediate authority.

The new order hereunto annexed has for its object the bringing of this Decree and these measures into harmony with the principles of the Convention.

The prevention of plague, which the decree organises, embraces the sanitary measures to be adopted in seaports and frontier limits by land in regard to passengers, merchandise and luggage.

The former have for their object the medical inspection, segregation and disinfection of vessels, passengers and crew; the latter relate to the precautions to be adopted as regards passengers arriving in the country by railway, and as regards carriages and railway-waggons.

The Convention does not impose any absolute prohibition in regard to commodities considered as suspected. It reserves the power either to interdict their importation and transit or to subject them to disinfection.

Availing myself of this power, I propose to prohibit the following merchandise and articles, subject to modifications, authorised by specific orders (stating the grounds for exemption), and the laying down of special precautions in regard to packing, disinfection, &c. :—

(1) Linen clothing, wearing apparel, dress materials in actual use, bedding already used, when these articles are transported as merchandise.

- (2) Rags and scraps.
- (3) Used sacks, old rugs, used embroidery.
- (4) Raw skins and fresh hides.
- (5) Fresh remnants of animal matter, claws, hoofs, hair of animals, shags, bristles of hogs and coarse wool.
- (6) Human hair.

This prohibition against importation and transit is enforced in a general manner against objects classed under Nos. 1 to 3, because owing to their nature and the use made of them they might have been in contact with patients or remained in their immediate neighbourhood.

The objects classed under Nos. 4 to 6 are likewise prohibited, because they proceed from human beings (hair) or from certain classes of animals, such as rats and mice, undoubtedly liable to contract the plague and propagate it, dogs, sheep, goats, buffaloes, oxen and swine, which are supposed, though without absolute certainty, to be susceptible of likewise having the disease.

The special regulations provide for what relates, on the one hand, to the transit of objects packed in such a manner that they cannot be tampered with while on route, and on the other, to the importation and transit of articles, which cannot have been soiled during their transport across contaminated limits. They also deal with what relates to articles despatched from such limits before the first case of plague.

It is understood that there is no question here of anything except articles transported as merchandise.

As regards luggage whether accompanying passengers or not, disinfection will be obligatory for dirty linen, wearing apparel, clothing, and articles forming part of luggage, furniture, or fittings, coming from a territorial limit declared to be contaminated, and which the sanitary authority shall declare to be contaminated.

It is as well to remark that independently of the prohibitions imposed, the sanitary authority of the port shall have the right to subject to disinfection all other articles which it may classify under this category: thus, there are numerous petty articles, such as patterns, knicknacks, &c., which sailors or passengers bring with their luggage and which they dispose of on the arrival of the vessel. These objects do not proceed from large factories, where the danger of contamination little exists, but may have been purchased in dwelling places probably infected.

Finally an article of the draft order gives to the Minister of Agriculture and of Public Works the power of specifying the country or parts of the country to which the above regulation shall be rendered applicable and of regulating the execution and the duration of the measures prescribed.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) LEON DE BRUYN,
Minister of Agriculture and Public Works.

Leopold II, King of the Belgians, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Read—The Sanitary Decree of the 18th July 1831 as well as the measures adopted for its execution.

Read again—The Royal Mandate of the 8th January 1897, rendering applicable to the plague the provisions of our mandate of the 15th July 1895 relating to cholera.

Read—The text, annexed to the present mandate, of chapters II, III and IV of the general regulation appended to the Convention of the 19th March 1897, adopted by the International Sanitary Conference of Venice and relating to susceptible articles or merchandise examined with a view to the prohibition of importation or transit, as well as to the measures to be adopted on the frontiers by sea and land for protection against the invasion of plague.

On the report and the proposal of our Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, we have ordered and do order as follows :—

Article 1.—The following merchandise and articles coming from countries or territorial limits declared to be contaminated with plague are interdicted from entry and transit through the frontiers by land and by sea.

(1) Linen clothing, wearing apparel, dress materials in actual use, bedding already used, when these articles are transported as merchandise.

- (2) Rags and scraps.
- (3) Used sacks, old rugs, used embroidery.
- (4) Raw skins and fresh hides.
- (5) Fresh remnants of animal matter, claws, hoofs, hair of animals, shags, bristles and coarse wool.
- (6) Human hair.

* Published in the Gazette of India under Local and Municipal Department Notification No. 584, dated 20th February 1897.

An order by the Minister may, however, remove this prohibition in regard to coarse wool, raw skins, fresh hides and certain descriptions of rags and rugs, subject to the laying down of special precautions as regards packing, disinfection and so forth.

Article 2.—The transit of susceptible articles and merchandise specified in article 1 is not prohibited, when it is carried out under the supervision of a customs authority, provided these objects are packed in such a manner that they cannot be tampered with while on route.

Article 3.—The importation and transit of articles and merchandise named in article 1 and coming from countries and territorial limits not contaminated may be subjected to proofs of origin to the satisfaction of the customs authorities. They will be admitted to importation and transit even when they have traversed contaminated limits, if it is proved to the said authorities that they have not been in contact with soiled objects during their transport across this limit.

Article 4.—Objects and merchandise named in article 1 will not fall under the application of the prohibitive measures against entry, if it is proved to the customs authority that they were despatched from a contaminated region before the first case of plague.

Article 5.—Our Minister of Agriculture and Public Works will specify the countries or parts of the countries to which the above regulation shall be rendered applicable by the foregoing provisions, and shall regulate the putting into execution and duration of the measures prescribed.

Article 6.—The measures to be adopted in ports as regards vessels considered as infected, suspected, or healthy in view to their medical inspection, isolation and disinfection shall conform to the provisions of the general regulation annexed to the convention of Venice above cited. Our Minister of Agriculture and Public Works shall apply to the frontiers by sea and land the measures considered necessary as regards passengers, luggage and articles transported in consequence of change of domicile within the limits prescribed in the said convention.

Article 7.—The aforesaid Royal Mandate of the 8th January 1897 and all other measures framed by the Sanitary Commission of the Scheldt which may be contrary to the present decree are repealed.

Article 8.—Our Minister of Agriculture and Public Works is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Given at Brussels, 5th April 1897.
(Signed) LEOPOLD.

(By order of the King.)

(Signed) LEON DE BRYUN,
Minister of Agriculture and Public Works.

Notifications of the Board of Trade (Fisheries Department).

LONDON, May 7, 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 Lisbon, enclosing the following copy of a quarantine notice issued by the Portuguese Government, viz. :—

(Translation.)

From the Official Journal Diaro do Governo of 17th April 1897.

NOTICE.

For the proper purposes it is hereby notified that, by authority, and with the advice of the Consultative Board of Public Health, it has been decided, in accordance with No. 6 of Article 1 of the Regulations of the 21st of January of this year, that the notices, dated the 27th of January and the 17th and 27th of February last, are cancelled, and that, as regards the sanitary defence against arrivals from the ports of India, the "Imamato" (Imamate) of Muscat, and Macao, with reference to the bubonic plague, the rules laid down in the regulations above quoted shall be carried out subject to the undermentioned restrictions :—

1. As a rule, the subjoined goods or articles coming from the said ports are not admitted :
 - (a) Hair, horse-hair and feathers, when in their natural condition or not manufactured.
 - (b) Patterns and postal parcels of any kind.
 - (c) Hides and skins, either fresh or dried—in the rough, and hides, with hairs—even if tanned.

(d) Products or fresh fragments of animals.

(e) Green pulse and vegetables.

(f) Furniture already used, stuffs and tissues for ornamenting walls, &c., already used.

(g) Rags, shavings of wood or paper, waste filaments, and other articles of the same nature.

(h) Clothes and wearing apparel, shoes, beds and appurtenances, and any other articles already worn.

(i) Cotton, hemp, wool, linen and silk not manufactured.

(j) Husks of olives and grapes.

(k) Vegetable hairy substances, hay, herbs, "Sumauma" either pressed together or in bales.

(l) Live animals.

2. Any goods or articles from those ports, not included in the previous rule, and even those mentioned in clause (h), when forming part of any luggage, will be admitted after a rigorous disinfection.

3. The goods or articles mentioned in clauses (f), (i) and (k), or other similar articles, which may have been for a long time in any European port, without causing any sanitary harm to any one, as proved by a Consular certificate; or whenever the same may have been transformed or modified by any industrial process will be admitted; without the ships, bringing the said articles, being subjected to quarantine restrictions, subject, however, to disinfection or cleansing; and even without these operations in virtue of an order to that effect from the Government being issued, after consulting the Board of Public Health, which department shall consider the whole of the circumstances of the case, and record their views as to the best mode of proceeding to be adopted in the respective case.

HOME DEPARTMENT, LISBON,
14th April 1897.

ARTHUR FEVEREIRO.

LONDON, May 11, 1897.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a telegram from the Governor of Gibraltar, intimating that restrictive measures against vessels arriving from Indian ports, east of Cape Comorin, have been raised.

[See telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 1st February 1897, published in the *Gazette of India*, under Home Department Notification, No. 326, dated the 5th February 1897.]

LONDON, May 11, 1897.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a telegram from the Governor of Malta, stating that restrictive measures against vessels arriving from Indian ports, east of Cape Comorin, have been raised.

LONDON, May 11, 1897.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a notice published by the Governor of Malta, from which it appears that paragraph 2 of the Notice, S. 1353, published in the *London Gazette* of the 13th April, has been amended by the substitution of the following paragraph :

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

Vessels arriving from any Indian port between the Persian Gulf and Cape Comorin.

[See telegrams from the Secretary of State, dated the 19th January, 22nd January, 27th January and 2nd February, published in the *Gazette of India*, under Home Department Notification, No. 326, dated the 5th February 1897.]

LONDON, May 11, 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 Berlin, intimating that in future articles specified in the Imperial Order of the 8th February last, which have been shipped in India before the outbreak of the plague, and have since been warehoused in England, will be admitted into Prussian ports, on condition that proof of the above is provided under the certificate of the local Imperial Consul, or the attestation of the police officials or Chamber of Commerce in the port of lading, certified by the Consul, and that in the case of untanned, air-dried hides, there is naturally no necessity for such a certificate in view of the exception made in favour of this article.

[See despatches from Her Majesty's Representatives at Berlin and Hamburg respecting quarantine in Germany, dated respectively the 11th and 13th March 1897, published in the *Gazette of India*, under Home Department Notification, No. 1355, dated the 23rd April 1897.]

See also telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 6th May 1897, published in the *Gazette of India*, under Home Department Notification, No. 1463, dated the 8th May 1897.]

No. 607, MARINE, 9TH JULY 1897.

Telegram, dated the 1st June 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London,
To—The Viceroy, Simla.

Italy.—My telegram of 25th* March last. New regulations forbid importation of worn wearing apparel or domestic effects if carried as wholesale merchandise, rags, raw, fresh or dry hides, raw portions animals, nails, hoofs, bristles, hair, raw wool and hair, from infected area, including all Bombay Presidency and Goa.

* Published in the *Gazette of India*, under Home Department Notification, No. 1093, dated the 26th March 1897.

(Signed) J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1660.

Copy forwarded to the Government of Madras for information.

(By order.)

HOME DEPARTMENT (SANITARY),
SIMLA, the 7th June 1897.

(Signed) R. NATHAN,
for Secy. to the Government of India.

No. 671.

Transferred to the Marine Department.

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

15th June 1897.

ORDER—No. 607, Marine, dated 9th July 1897.

Ordered to be published in the Fort St. George and Maritime District Gazettes.
(True Extract.)

Under Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Government Press.
„ Collectors, Maritime Districts.
„ the Presidency Port Officer.
„ the Local and Municipal Department.

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Ordered to be published
in the Fort St. George and
Maritime District Gazettes.

9/7/97

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The Supt. Gov. Press
Collectors, Maritime Districts
S.S.O. Mr. Lorb
Lth. Dept. 11/5/97

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Local & Munl. (1897) Departn

CURRENT No.

Order 855

Getting

671.

transferred to the Marine
Department.

W. H. Ayler

Secretary to Government

From

The Government of India
(Home Dept)

Ind. No. 1660

Dated 7-6-97

Received 12-6-97

Registered do.

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Forwarding for information

Copy of Govt. notification
No 1649, Sanitary, publishing
certain documents regarding
quarantine and trade restrictions
imposed in foreign countries
in consequence of the existence
of plague in India

W. H. Ayler

To Secretary to Govt.

Marine Dept.

To the Marine Department

Copy of translation

received & forward with
papers in Paris form. 18/7/97

No. 1649.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.
SANITARY.

Simla, the 4th June, 1897.

NOTIFICATION.

The following documents regarding quarantine and trade restrictions imposed in foreign countries in consequence of the existence of bubonic plague in India are published for general information:—

Extract from the "Moniteur Belge" of the 21st April 1897, containing a report to the King of the Belgians and a Royal Decree dated the 5th April 1897, carrying out the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention signed at Venice on the 19th March 1897.

Rapport au Roi.

Sire,

Bruxelles, le 3 Avril, 1897.

En signant la Convention Sanitaire Internationale de Venise, du 19 Mars, 1897, la délégation Belge, suivant l'exemple d'autres pays, a déclaré que, vu l'urgente nécessité de se défendre contre l'invasion de la peste, le Gouvernement, pour autant que cela lui sera possible, n'attendra pas l'expiration des délais de ratification, pour appliquer, en ce qui le concerne, les dispositions de la Convention.

C'est pour donner suite à cette déclaration que j'ai l'honneur de soumettre à votre Majesté le projet d'Arrêté ci-joint.

Les mesures actuellement en vigueur, dans le but de protéger le pays contre l'invasion de la maladie, ont été décrétées par l'Arrêté Royal du 8 Janvier, 1897, rendant applicables à la peste les dispositions de l'Arrêté Royal du 15 Juillet, 1895, relatif au choléra.

D'autres mesures ont été appliquées dans la suite par la Commission Sanitaire de l'Escaut, agissant à titre provisoire.

Le nouvel Arrêté ci-joint a pour objet de mettre cet Arrêté et ces mesures en harmonie avec les principes de la Convention.

La prophylaxie de la peste, telle qu'il l'organise, comprend les mesures sanitaires à prendre dans les ports et aux frontières de terre, à l'égard des voyageurs, des marchandises, et des bagages.

Les uns ont pour objet la visite médicale, l'isolement, et la désinfection des navires, des passagers et de l'équipage; les autres, les précautions à instituer quant aux voyageurs arrivant dans le pays par voie ferrée, aux voitures et wagons de chemin de fer.

La Convention n'impose pas la prohibition absolue des marchandises qui sont considérées comme suspects. Elle reconnaît la faculté de les soumettre à des défenses d'importation et de transit ou à la désinfection.

Usant de cette faculté je propose de prohiber les marchandises et objets suivants, sauf des dérogations, autorisées par décisions motivées, et moyennant de prescrire des précautions spéciales d'emballage, de désinfection, ou autres:—

1. Les linges de corps, hardes et vêtements portés (effets à usage), les literies ayant servi lorsque ces objets sont transportés comme marchandises;
2. Les chiffons et les drilles;
3. Les sacs usés; les vieux tapis; les broderies ayant servi;
4. Les cuirs verts et les peaux fraîches;
5. Les débris frais d'animaux, onglons, sabots, crins, poils, soies de porc et laines brutes.
6. Les cheveux.

Cette défense d'importation et de transit est édictée d'une manière générale pour les objets, classés sous les Nos. 1 à 3, parce qu'à raison de leur nature, de l'usage qu'on en a fait, ils ont pu être en contact avec des malades ou séjourner dans leur voisinage immédiat.

Les objets, rangés sous les Nos. 4 à 6, sont prohibés de même parce qu'ils proviennent de personnes (les cheveux) ou de certaines espèces d'animaux, tels que les rats, les souris, indubité-

ablement sujets à contracter la peste et à la propager, les chiens, les moutons, les chèvres, les buffles, les bœufs, les porcs, que l'on suppose, sans en avoir toutefois la certitude, être susceptibles d'avoir également la maladie.

Des dispositions spéciales règlent ce qui a trait d'une part au transit des objets emballés de telle façon qu'ils ne puissent être manipulés en cours de route, d'autre part à l'importation et au transit de ceux qui n'ont pu être souillés pendant leur transport à travers une circonscription contaminée; elles s'occupent aussi de ce qui concerne les objets qui ont été expédiés d'une pareille circonscription avant le premier cas de peste.

Il est entendu qu'il ne s'agit ici que des objets transportés comme marchandises.

Quant aux bagages, qu'ils accompagnent ou non le voyageur, la désinfection sera obligatoire pour le linge sale, les hardes, vêtements, et objets qui font partie de bagages ou de mobiliers (effets d'installation) provenant d'une circonscription territoriale déclarée contaminée et que l'autorité Sanitaire considérera comme contaminés.

Il convient de remarquer, qu'en dehors des prohibitions imposées, l'autorité Sanitaire du port a le droit de soumettre à la désinfection tous les autres objets qu'elle rangerait dans cette catégorie; ainsi, il est de nombreux petits objets, des échantillons, des bibelots que les matelots ou les passagers introduisent avec leurs bagages, et qu'ils revendent à l'arrivée du navire. Ces objets ne proviennent pas de grands ateliers où le danger de contamination n'existe guère, mais ont pu être achetés dans des habitations peut-être infectées.

Enfin, un Article du projet d'Arrêté donne au Ministre de l'Agriculture et des Travaux Publics le pouvoir de désigner les pays ou les parties de pays à l'égard desquels le régime prévu sera rendu applicable et de régler la mise à exécution et la durée des mesures prescrites.

Je suis, &c.

Le Ministre de l'Agriculture et des Travaux Publics,
(Signé) LÉON DE BRUYN.

Léopold II, Roi des Belges, à tous présents et à venir, salut.

Vu le Décret Sanitaire du 18 Juillet, 1831, ainsi que les Règlements pris pour son exécution; Revu l'Arrêté Royal du 8 Janvier, 1897, rendant applicables à la peste les dispositions de notre Arrêté du 15 Juillet, 1895, relatif au choléra;

Vu le texte, annexé au présent Arrêté, des Chapitres II, III, et IV du Règlement Général annexé à la Convention du 19 Mars, 1897, adoptée par la Conférence Sanitaire Internationale de Venise et relatif aux marchandises ou objets susceptibles, envisagés au point de vue des défenses d'importation ou de transit, ainsi qu'aux mesures à prendre aux frontières de terre et de mer, dans un but de protection contre l'invasion de la peste;

Sur le rapport et la proposition de notre Ministre de l'Agriculture et des Travaux Publics, Nous avons arrêté et arrêtons:

Article 1^{er}. Sont interdits à l'entrée et au transit par les frontières de terre et de mer les marchandises et objets suivants venant de pays ou de circonscriptions territoriales déclarées contaminées de peste:—

1. Les linges de corps, hardes, et vêtements portés (effets à usage), les literies ayant servi, lorsque ces objets sont transportés comme marchandises;

2. Les chiffons et les drilles;

3. Les sacs usés; les tapis vieux; les broderies ayant servi;

4. Les cuirs verts et les peaux fraîches;

5. Les débris frais d'animaux, onglons, sabots, crins, poils, soies, et laines brutes;

6. Les cheveux.

Toutefois, des Arrêtés Ministériels pourront lever cette prohibition en ce qui concerne les laines brutes, les cuirs verts, les peaux fraîches, et certaines catégories de chiffons et de tapis, moyennant de prescrire des précautions spéciales d'emballage, de désinfection, ou autres.

Art. 2. Le transit des marchandises et objets susceptibles, désignés à l'Article 1^{er} n'est pas interdit lorsqu'il est effectué sous la surveillance de la Douane, pourvu que ces objets soient emballés de telle façon qu'ils ne puissent être manipulés en cours de route.

Art. 3. L'importation et le transit des marchandises et objets visés à l'Article 1^{er} et provenant de pays ou de circonscription territoriales non contaminés peuvent être soumis à des justifications de provenances, à la satisfaction de l'Administration des Douanes.

Ils seront admis à l'importation et au transit, même lorsqu'ils ont traversé une circonscription contaminée, s'il est démontré à la dite Administration qu'ils n'ont pas été en contact avec des objets souillés pendant leur transport à travers cette circonscription.

Art. 4. Les marchandises et objets visés à l'Article 1^{er} ne tomberont pas sous l'application de mesures de prohibition à l'entrée, s'il est démontré à l'Administration des Douanes qu'ils ont été expédiés d'une région contaminée avant le premier cas de peste.

Art. 5. Notre Ministre de l'Agriculture et des Travaux Publics désignera les pays ou parties de pays à l'égard desquels le régime prévu par les dispositions qui précèdent sera rendu applicable et réglera la mise à exécution et la durée des mesures prescrites.

* Published in the *Gazette of India* under Home Department Notification No. 584, dated the 20th February 1897.

Art. 6. Les mesures à prendre dans les ports à l'égard des navires considérés comme infectés, suspects, ou indemnes, ou point de vue de la visite médicale, de l'isolement, et de la désinfection seront conformes aux prescriptions du Règlement Général annexé à la Convention de Venise, prérappelée.

Notre Ministre de l'Agriculture et des Travaux Publics pourra appliquer aux frontières de terre et de mer les mesures jugées nécessaires, en ce qui concerne les voyageurs, les bagages, et les objets transportés à la suite d'un changement de domicile, dans les limites arrêtées par la dite Convention.

Art. 7. Sont abrogés l'Arrêté Royal susvisé du 8 Janvier, 1897, et toutes les mesures édictées par la Commission Sanitaire de l'Escaut qui sont contraires au présent Arrêté.

Art. 8. Notre Ministre de l'Agriculture et des Travaux Publics est chargé de l'exécution du présent Arrêté.

Donné à Bruxelles, le 5 Avril, 1897.

(Signé) LÉOPOLD.

Par le Roi:

Le Ministre de l'Agriculture et des Travaux Publics,
(Signé) LÉON DE BRUYN.

Notifications of the Board of Trade (Fisheries Department).

London;

May 7, 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 Lisbon, enclosing the following copy of a Quarantine Notice issued by the Portuguese Government, viz.:

(Translation.)

From the Official Journal *Diario do Governo*, of 17th April, 1897.

NOTICE.

For the proper purposes it is hereby notified, that, by authority, and with the advice of the Consultative Board of Public Health, it has been decided, in accordance with No. 6 of Article 1 of the Regulations of the 21st of January of this year, that the notices, dated the 27th of January and the 17th and 27th of February last, are cancelled, and that, as regards the sanitary defence against arrivals from the ports of India, the "Imamato" (Imamate) of Muscat, and Macao, with reference to the bubonic plague, the rules laid down in the Regulations above quoted shall be carried out subject to the undermentioned restrictions:

1. As a rule, the subjoined goods or articles coming from the said ports are not admitted:

- Hair, horsehair, and feathers, when in their natural condition or not manufactured.
- Patterns and Postal Parcels of any kind.
- Hides and skins, either fresh or dried—in the rough, and hides, with hairs—even if tanned.
- Products or fresh fragments of animals.
- Green pulse and vegetables.
- Furniture already used, stuffs, and tissues for ornamenting walls, etc., already used.
- Rags, shavings of wood or paper, waste filaments, and other articles of the same nature.
- Clothes and wearing apparel, shoes, beds, and appurtenances, and any other articles already worn.
- Cotton, hemp, wool, linen, and silk not manufactured.
- Husks of olives and grapes.
- Vegetable hairy substances, hay, herbs, "Sumauma" either pressed together, or in bales.
- Live animals.

2. Any goods or articles from those ports, not included in the previous rule, and even those mentioned in clause (k), when forming part of any luggage, will be admitted after a rigorous disinfection.

3. The goods or articles mentioned in clauses (f), (i) and (k), or other similar articles, which may have been for a long time in any European port, without causing any sanitary harm to any one, as proved by a Consular certificate; or whenever the same may have been transformed or modified by any industrial process, will be admitted; without the ships, bringing the said articles, being subjected to quarantine restrictions, subject, however, to disinfection or cleansing; and even without these operations in virtue of an Order to that effect from the Government being issued, after consulting the Board of Public Health, which Department shall consider the whole of the circumstances of the case, and record their views as to the best mode of proceeding to be adopted in the respective case.

Arthur Fevereiro.

Home Department, Lisbon, April 14, 1897.

London;
May 11, 1897.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a telegram from the Governor of Gibraltar, intimating that restrictive measures against vessels arriving from Indian ports, east of Cape Comorin, have been raised.

[See telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 1st February 1897, published in the *Gazette of India*, under Home Department Notification No. 326, dated the 5th February 1897.]

London;
May 11, 1897.

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London;
May 11, 1897.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a Notice published by the Governor of Malta, from which it appears that paragraph 2 of the Notice, S. 1353, published in the *London Gazette* of the 13th April, has been amended by the substitution of the following paragraph:

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

Vessels arriving from any Indian port between the Persian Gulf and Cape Comorin.

[See telegrams from the Secretary of State, dated the 19th January, 22nd January, 27th January, and 2nd February, published in the *Gazette of India*, under Home Department Notification No. 326, dated the 5th February 1897.]

London;
May 11, 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 Berlin, intimating that in future articles specified in the Imperial Order of the 8th February last, which have been shipped in India before the outbreak of the plague and have since been warehoused in England, will be admitted into Prussian ports, on condition that proof of the above is provided under the certificate of the local Imperial Consul, or the attestation of the police officials or Chamber of Commerce in the port of lading, certified by the Consul, and that in the case of untanned, air dried hides, there is naturally no necessity for such a certificate in view of the exception made in favour of this article.

[See despatches from Her Majesty's Representatives at Berlin and Hamburg respecting quarantine in Germany, dated respectively the 11th and 13th March 1897, published in the *Gazette of India*, under Home Department Notification No. 1355, dated the 23rd April 1897.]

See also telegram from Secretary of State, dated the 6th May 1897, published in the *Gazette of India*, under Home Department Notification No. 1463, dated the 8th May 1897.]

Telegram, dated the 1st June 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London,
To—The Viceroy, Simla.

Italy.—My telegram of 25th* March last. New regulations forbid importation of worn wearing apparel or domestic effects if carried as wholesale merchandise, rags, raw, fresh or dry hides, raw portions animals, nails, hoofs, bristles, hair, raw wool and hair, from infected area, including all Bombay Presidency and Goa.

* Published in the *Gazette of India*, under Home Department Notification No. 1093, dated the 26th March 1897.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

118

L + M. C. No. 108/0

No. 1660

Copy forwarded to the Govt. of Madras
for information.

By Order.

Home Department,
(Sanitary).

Simla, the 7th June 1897.

Shelley

for Secy. to the Govt.
of India.

ms

No 671 d 15th June 1897
Print

Forwarded to Marine Dept

J. S. Forbes
Secretary of the

Enc 1
No. 108/0
855e/57

On a recent occasion the Marine Dept. was told that it was its duty to review French translations before publication. I have accordingly looked through the present translation suggested some alterations in pencil. If approved, they will be initialed in.

R.S.
9 July 97

approved
9/7/97

Plague Regulations

Plague Regulations

607 9
No. 1, MARINE, JULY 1897.

Telegram, dated the 1st June 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London,
To—The Viceroy, Simla.

Italy.—My telegram of 25th March last. New regulations forbid importation of worn wearing apparel or domestic effects if carried as wholesale merchandise, rags, raw, fresh or dry hides, raw portions animals, nails, hoofs, bristles, hair, raw wool and hair, from infected area, including all Bombay Presidency and Goa.

• Published in the Gazette of India, under Home Department Notification, No. 1093, dated the 26th March 1897.

(Signed) J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1660.

Copy forwarded to the Government of Madras for information.

(By order.)

HOME DEPARTMENT (SANITARY),
SIMLA, the 7th June 1897.

(Signed) R. NATHAN,
for Secy. to the Government of India.

No. 671.

Transferred to the Marine Department.

15th June 1897.

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

ORDER—No. 607, Marine, dated 9 July 1897.

Ordered to be published in the
Straits George and Maritime District Gazette.

(True extract)

(Signed) D. Michael Campbell
Chief Clerk

Secretary to Government.

The Straits Times

Collectors, Maritime Districts

Presidency Port Officer

Local and Municipal Departments

Exd. A. F. Eccleston.

- (d) Products or fresh fragments of animals.
- (e) Green pulse and vegetables.
- (f) Furniture already used, stuffs and tissues for ornamenting walls, &c., already used.
- (g) Rags, shavings of wood or paper, waste filaments, and other articles of the same nature.
- (h) Clothes and wearing apparel, shoes, beds and appurtenances, and any other articles already worn.
- (i) Cotton, hemp, wool, linen and silk not manufactured.
- (j) Husks of olives and grapes.
- (k) Vegetable hairy substances, hay, herbs, "Sumauma" either pressed together or in bales.
- (l) Live animals.

2. Any goods or articles from those ports, not included in the previous rule, and even those mentioned in clause (h), when forming part of any luggage, will be admitted after a rigorous disinfection.

3. The goods or articles mentioned in clauses (f), (i) and (k), or other similar articles, which may have been for a long time in any European port, without causing any sanitary harm to any one, as proved by a Consular certificate; or whenever the same may have been transformed or modified by any industrial process will be admitted; without the ships, bringing the said articles, being subjected to quarantine restrictions, subject, however, to disinfection or cleansing; and even without these operations in virtue of an order to that effect from the Government being issued, after consulting the Board of Public Health, which department shall consider the whole of the circumstances of the case, and record their views as to the best mode of proceeding to be adopted in the respective case.

HOME DEPARTMENT, LISBON,
14th April 1897.

ARTHUR FEVEREIRO.

LONDON, May 11, 1897.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a telegram from the Governor of Gibraltar, intimating that restrictive measures against vessels arriving from Indian ports, east of Cape Comorin, have been raised.

[See telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 1st February 1897, published in the *Gazette of India*, under Home Department Notification, No. 326, dated the 5th February 1897.]

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LONDON, May 11, 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 Berlin, intimating that in future articles specified in the Imperial Order of the 8th February last, which have been shipped in India before the outbreak of the plague, and have since been warehoused in England, will be admitted into Prussian ports, on condition that proof of the above is provided under the certificate of the local Imperial Consul, or the attestation of the police officials or Chamber of Commerce in the port of lading, certified by the Consul, and that in the case of untanned, air-dried hides, there is naturally no necessity for such a certificate in view of the exception made in favour of this article.

[See despatches from Her Majesty's Representatives at Berlin and Hamburg respecting quarantine in Germany, dated respectively the 11th and 13th March 1897, published in the *Gazette of India*, under Home Department Notification, No. 1355, dated the 23rd April 1897.]

See also telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 6th May 1897, published in the *Gazette of India*, under Home Department Notification, No. 1463, dated the 8th May 1897.]

An order by the Minister may, however, remove this prohibition in regard to coarse wool, raw skins, fresh hides and certain descriptions of rags and rugs, subject to the laying down of special precautions as regards packing, disinfection and so forth.

Article 2.—The transit of susceptible articles and merchandise specified in article 1 is not prohibited, when it is carried out under the supervision of a customs authority, provided these objects are packed in such a manner that they cannot be tampered with while on route.

Article 3.—The importation and transit of articles and merchandise named in article 1 and coming from countries and territorial limits not contaminated may be subjected to proofs of origin to the satisfaction of the customs authorities. They will be admitted to importation and transit even when they have traversed contaminated limits, if it is proved to the said authorities that they have not been in contact with soiled objects during their transport across this limit.

Article 4.—Objects and merchandise named in article 1 will not fall under the application of the prohibitive measures against entry, if it is proved to the customs authority that they were despatched from a contaminated region before the first case of plague.

Article 5.—Our Minister of Agriculture and Public Works will specify the countries or parts of the countries to which the above regulation shall be rendered applicable by the foregoing provisions, and shall regulate the putting into execution and duration of the measures prescribed.

Article 6.—The measures to be adopted in ports as regards vessels considered as infected, suspected, or ~~indemnified~~ in view to their medical inspection, isolation and disinfection shall conform to the provisions of the general regulation annexed to the convention of Venice above cited. Our Minister of Agriculture and Public Works shall apply to the frontiers by sea and land the measures considered necessary as regards passengers, luggage and articles transported in consequence of change of domicile within the limits prescribed in the said convention.

Article 7.—The aforesaid Royal Mandate of the 8th January 1897 and all other measures framed by the Sanitary Commission of the Scheldet which may be contrary to the present decree are repealed.

Article 8.—Our Minister of Agriculture and Public Works is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Given at Brussels, 5th April 1897.

(Signed) LEOPOLD.

(By order of the King.)

(Signed) LEON DE BRYUN.

Minister of Agriculture and Public Works.

Notifications of the Board of Trade (Fisheries Department).

LONDON, May 7, 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 Lisbon, enclosing the following copy of a quarantine notice issued by the Portuguese Government, viz. :—

(Translation.)

From the Official Journal Diaro do Governo of 17th April 1897.

NOTICE.

For the proper purposes it is hereby notified that, by authority, and with the advice of the Consultative Board of Public Health, it has been decided, in accordance with No. 6 of Article 1 of the Regulations of the 21st of January of this year, that the notices, dated the 27th of January and the 17th and 27th of February last, are cancelled, and that, as regards the sanitary defence against arrivals from the ports of India, the "Imamato" (Imamate) of Muscat, and Macao, with reference to the bubonic plague, the rules laid down in the regulations above quoted shall be carried out subject to the undermentioned restrictions :—

1. As a rule, the subjoined goods or articles coming from the said ports are not admitted :
 - (a) Hair, horse-hair and feathers, when in their natural condition or not manufactured.
 - (b) Patterns and postal parcels of any kind.
 - (c) Hides and skins, either fresh or dried—in the rough, and hides, with hairs—even if tanned.

- (2) Rags and scraps.
- (3) Used sacks, old rugs, used embroidery.
- (4) Raw skins and fresh hides.
- (5) Fresh remnants of animal matter, claws, hoofs, hair of animals, shags, bristles of hogs and coarse wool.
- (6) Human hair.

This prohibition against importation and transit is enforced in a general manner against objects classed under Nos. 1 to 3, because owing to their nature and the use made of them they might have been in contact with patients or remained in their immediate neighbourhood.

The objects classed under Nos. 4 to 6 are likewise prohibited, because they proceed from human beings (hair) or from certain classes of animals, such as rats and mice, undoubtedly liable to contract the plague and propagate it, dogs, sheep, goats, buffaloes, oxen and swine, which are supposed, though without absolute certainty, to be susceptible of likewise having the disease.

The special regulations provide for what relates, on the one hand, to the transit of objects packed in such a manner that they cannot be tampered with while on route, and on the other, to the importation and transit of articles, which cannot have been soiled during their transport across contaminated limits. They also deal with what relates to articles despatched from such limits before the first case of plague.

It is understood that there is no question here of anything except articles transported as merchandise.

As regards luggage whether accompanying passengers or not, disinfection will be obligatory for dirty linen, wearing apparel, clothing, and articles forming part of luggage, furniture, or fittings, coming from a territorial limit declared to be contaminated, and which the sanitary authority shall declare to be contaminated.

It is as well to remark that independently of the prohibitions imposed, the sanitary authority of the port shall have the right to subject to disinfection all other articles which it may classify under this category: thus, there are numerous petty articles, such as *patterns*, knickknacks, &c., which sailors or passengers bring with their luggage and which they dispose of on the arrival of the vessel. These objects do not proceed from large factories, where the danger of contamination little exists, but may have been purchased in dwelling places probably infected.

Finally an article of the draft order gives to the Minister of Agriculture and of Public Works the power of specifying the country or parts of the country to which the above regulation shall be rendered applicable and of regulating the execution and the duration of the measures prescribed.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) LEON DE BRUYN,
Minister of Agriculture and Public Works.

Leopold II, King of the Belgians, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Read—The Sanitary Decree of the 18th July 1831 as well as the measures adopted for its execution.

Read again—The Royal Mandate of the 8th January 1897, rendering applicable to the plague the provisions of our mandate of the 15th July 1895 relating to cholera.

Read—The text, annexed to the present mandate, of chapters II, III and IV of the general regulation issued to the Convention of the 19th March 1897, adopted by the International Sanitary Conference of Venice and relating to susceptible articles or merchandise examined with a view to the prohibition of importation or transit, as well as to the measures to be adopted on the frontiers by sea and land for protection against the invasion of plague.

On the report and the proposal of our Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, we have ordered and do order as follows:—

Article 1.—The following merchandise and articles coming from countries or territorial limits declared to be contaminated with plague are interdicted from entry and transit through the frontiers by land and by sea.

- (1) Linen clothing, wearing apparel, dress materials in actual use, bedding already used, when these articles are transported as merchandise.
- (2) Rags and scraps.
- (3) Used sacks, old rugs, used embroidery.
- (4) Raw skins and fresh hides.
- (5) Fresh remnants of animal matter, claws, hoofs, hair of animals, shags, bristles and coarse wool.
- (6) Human hair.

* Published in the *Gazette of India* under Local and Municipal Department Notification No. 534, dated 20th February 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

Notification of the Government of India, Home Department (Sanitary), dated Simla, the 4th June 1897, No. 1649.

The following documents regarding quarantine and trade restrictions imposed in foreign countries in consequence of the existence of bubonic plague in India are published for general information:—

EXTRACT from the "Moniteur Belge," of the 21st April 1897, containing a report to the King of the Belgians and a Royal Decree dated the 5th April 1897, carrying out the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention signed at Venice on the 19th March 1897.

Report to the King.

April 3, 1897.
BRUSSELS.

(Translation)

Sire,

In signing the International Sanitary Convention of Venice, dated 19th March 1897, the Delegates of Belgium, following the example of other countries, have declared that, in view of the urgent necessity of protecting itself from the invasion of plague, the Government, ~~shall not~~ *will only* *await* the expiration of the full period of limit agreed upon, in applying the provisions of the convention, so far as it is concerned.

It is to give effect to this declaration that I have the honour to submit to your Majesty the annexed draft Order.

The regulations actually in force, with the object of protecting the country against the invasion of the disease, have been laid down by the Royal Decree of the 8th January 1897, which renders applicable to the plague the provisions of the Royal Decree of the 15th July 1895 relating to cholera.

Other measures have been enforced subsequently by the Sanitary Committee of the Scheldt acting as an intermediate authority.

The new order hereunto annexed has for its object the bringing of this Decree and these measures into harmony with the principles of the Convention.

The prevention of plague, which the decree organises, embraces the sanitary measures to be adopted in seaports and frontier limits by land in regard to passengers, merchandise and luggage.

The former have for their object the medical inspection, segregation and disinfection of vessels, passengers and crew; the latter relate to the precautions to be adopted as regards passengers arriving in the country by railway, and as regards carriages and railway-waggons.

The Convention does not impose any absolute prohibition in regard to merchandise considered as suspected. It reserves the power to submit them to interdiction against importation and transit or to disinfection.

Availing myself of this power, I propose to prohibit the following merchandise and articles, subject to modifications, authorised by specific orders (stating the grounds for exemption), and the laying down of special precautions in regard to packing, disinfection, &c.:—

- (1) Linen clothing, wearing apparel, dress materials in actual use, bedding already used, when these articles are transported as merchandise.

Subject them to disinfection

Commodities

Recd
6/7/97

*Note
This copy
should be
returned to the*

Government (1897) of Madras.
MARINE.

Recd. } 1897. Enclosures
Regd. Spare copies

G.O., No. 6079, July 1897.

JULY.