



Ceylon Government Gazette

Published by Authority.

No. 5,725—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1900.

PART I.—General: Minutes, Proclamations, Appointments,
and General Government Notifications.

PART II.—Legal and Judicial.

PART III.—Provincial Administration.

PART IV.—Marine and Mercantile.

PART V.—Municipal and Local.

Separate paging is given to each Part in order that it may be filed separately.

Part IV.—Marine and Mercantile.

	PAGE		PAGE
Board of Trade Notices	199	Returns of Imports, Exports, and Bonded Goods ...	212
Notices to Mariners	207	Railway Traffic Returns	—
Notifications of Quarantine	—	Trade Marks Notifications	210

BOARD OF TRADE NOTICES.

THE following notices of the Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department) are published for general information:—

(F. & H. 12,684.) London, September 13, 1900.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Malta, intimating that the following alterations have been made in Government Notice No. 160 of 27th July, 1900 (see *London Gazette*, F. & H. 11,305, 3rd August), viz.:—

Head 2, Section (c), and

Head 5, Section (c).

Both paragraphs to be omitted.

(F. & H. 12,747.) London, September 13, 1900.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Telegram from Her Majesty's Representative at Alexandria, intimating that clean bills of health are issued, ten days having elapsed since last case of plague.

(F. & H. 12,750.) London, September 13, 1900.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Telegram from Her Majesty's Representative at Riga, intimating that vessels from Glasgow bound for Riga must undergo twelve days' quarantine at Koensoe. Ships from other British ports subject to medical inspection.

(F. & H. 12,765.) London, September 13, 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 from the 7th instant, the import and carriage in transit of rags, wearing apparel in use, and unwashed personal linen and bedding from Glasgow is prohibited. This prohibition applies as well to baggage brought by travellers, in so far as their unwashed bed and personal linen is concerned, but that it does not, however, extend to the import and carriage in transit of goods which may have been forwarded from Glasgow, but of which there is sufficient proof that they have some other place of origin, and that they are transported or packed in such a manner that they cannot possibly come in contact with any objects of contamination. Moreover, the prohibition as regards carriage in transit is not to extend to goods packed in such manner as they can neither be handled nor touched en route.

(F. & H. 12,766.) London, September 13, 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 Christiania, transmitting the following information respecting quarantine, viz. :—

A Royal Proclamation has this day been issued as follows :—

“Notice is hereby given by virtue of section 2 of the Quarantine Act of the 12th July, 1848, that the town of Glasgow and the ports of Paraguay shall be regarded as infected with Oriental Pest until further notice, and that the Quarantine Regulations relating to Pest, as set forth in the Act above referred to and in the Notice of the 12th September, 1899, are to come into force immediately.

“Whereunto all those whom it may concern have humbly to submit themselves.”

In bringing this Proclamation to your notice, I would remind you that by former Notices of the 1st February, 1897, 27th June and 22nd August, 1899, and the 10th March, 18th April, 23rd May, and 17th June, 1900, the following shall until further notice be regarded as pest-smitten :—

Town of Smyrna in Asia Minor, Arabia, Persia, India, China, Manila, Formosa, the town of Osaka in Japan, ports in Egypt, Mauritius, the town of Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, Sandwich Islands and New Caledonia, and the towns of Sydney and Melbourne in Australia.

(F. & H. 12,767.) London, September 13, 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 Smyrna has been declared free from plague.

(F. & H. 12,768.) London, September 13, 1900.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the following copy of a Notice respecting the plague at Glasgow, which has been received from Her Majesty's Representative at Copenhagen, viz. :—

Notice regarding Sanitary Regulations concerning the Plague Infection at Glasgow.

According to information received, Glasgow must be considered to be infected with the plague. Consequently the regulations in sections 26-35 concerning plague in the Notice from the Ministry of Justice, No. 104, of the 14th May last, come into force with regard to the same place.

The further import from Glasgow of the articles mentioned in the aforesaid Notice is prohibited (subject to the exceptions therein mentioned), and, in accordance with section 39 of the said Notice, disinfection of used clothing and bedding arriving from Glasgow, the import of which is not forbidden by the said section 38, is obligatory.

(a) The Regulations in sections 13-21 and 24 concerning Asiatic cholera in above-mentioned Notice of May 14 last apply to the following places :—

1. Red Sea ports.
2. Egyptian ports.
3. Ports in Tonquin and Cochin China, as well as East India, including the Dutch East Indian Colonies.

(b) The Regulations in sections 26-35 and 38 concerning the plague in the above-mentioned Notice of the 14th of May last apply to Port Said, Smyrna, and Glasgow.

Used clothing and bedding, of which the import, in conformity with the above-mentioned Regulations in sections 24 and 38 of the Circular of May 14th last, is not forbidden, may, however, only be imported from the above-mentioned places after being properly disinfected under proper public control.

This Notice becomes operative forthwith.

Whereof public notice is hereby given.

The Ministry of Justice, September 1, 1900.

GOOS.

M. P. FRIIS, Chief Clerk.

(F. & H. 12,770.) London, September 13, 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 the town of Bangkok is declared to be free of cholera.

(F. & H. 12,797.) London, September 13, 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 Havre, forwarding the following Decree of the French Government, viz. :—

Ministry of the Interior.

Extract from the Sanitary Decree of the French Government of April 15, 1897.

Décret.

ART. 1. Est interdite jusqu'à nouvel ordre l'importation en France et en Algérie des drilles, des chiffons, des débris frais d'animaux, des onglons, des sabots venant directement ou indirectement de toute localité où la peste aura été constatée.

ART. 3. Seront admis après désinfection les laines brutes ou manufacturées venant directement de toute localité contaminée de peste. les lignes de corps ayant servi ou n'ayant pas servi, les hardes ou vêtements ayant servi ou n'ayant pas servi les objets de literie ayant servi ou n'ayant pas servi, les cuirs verts et peaux fraîches venant directement ou indirectement de toute localité où la peste aura été constatée.

(F. & H. 12,798.) London, September 13, 1900.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Telegram from Her Majesty's Representative at St. Petersburg, intimating that vessels from Glasgow will only get pratique in Russian or Finnish ports if they have undergone quarantine at Kensoe Swedish Quarantine Station, and that vessels from other ports of United Kingdom will be subjected in harbour to strict sanitary inspection.

(F. & H. 12,803.) London, September 13, 1900.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the following copy of a Telegram from Her Majesty's Representative at Paris, viz. :—“ Following is text of sanitary measure against plague, as telegraphed to Embassy by Consul-General Hertslet, 8th instant :—Mesures speciales applicables contre le peste decretés du 4 Janvier, 1896, 19 Avril, 1897, 15 Juin, 1899. Aucun navire d'une localité reconnue contaminée de peste ou portant des objets énumérés à l'article cinq ci-dessus ne pourra pénétrer en France ou en Algérie que par un des ports suivants, Marseille, Alger, Pauillac, St. Nazaire, Havre, et Dunkirk, sauf les navires armés exclusivement en vue du transport du jutes qui pourront pénétrer en France par le port de Boulogne. Full text will follow by post.”

(F. & H. 12,814.) London, September 13, 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 Alexandria, containing the following information as to the steps to be taken in cases of ships arriving from Glasgow, viz. :—The Plague Regulations drawn up by the Quarantine Board last year for ships arriving from the Mediterranean, coming from plague-infected ports, will be applied to arrivals from Glasgow. The application of the regulations will involve very little delay to vessels arriving in Egypt from Glasgow, for all such vessels will have taken more than ten days on the passage, and with ten days' voyage there is no detention in Egypt unless the ship is infected.

(F. & H. 12,815.) London, September 13, 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 Hamburg, enclosing the following Regulations respecting inspection by Sanitary Police of ships lying in Kiel Harbour, viz. :—

Police Regulation respecting inspection by the Sanitary Police of Ships lying in Kiel Harbour.

(Translation.)

By virtue of sections 138 and 139 of the General Administration Law of 30th July, 1883, I hereby decree, conditionally upon the consent of the District Committee, as follows :—

1. All ships entering or lying in Kiel Harbour to the south of the Line Bellevue Mönkeberg are subject to inspection by the port doctor.
2. Immediate notice is to be given to the office of the Harbour Police by the ship's master or his representative of all internal illnesses existing among the passengers or crew of the ship at the time of her arrival in the harbour, or occurring during her stay there.
3. The ship's captain, or his representative, shall give all information in his power to the port doctor in reply to his official questions on visiting the ship. Especially all cases of death and illness which have occurred during the voyage are to be notified to the port doctor, and also all internal complaints existing at the time of the ship's arrival in the harbour, or occurring during her stay there.
4. The Harbour Police authorities are authorized to order, and to cause to be carried out, any isolation, disembarkation, inoculation, or other measure which they may consider necessary in the interest of the public health.

5. All ships coming from foreign ports will be inspected with regard to the state of health of the crew and passengers. Before release of the ship, the same may not be quitted by the crew or passengers; nor is access to the ship, before her release, granted to any private person. These two clauses do not apply to passenger steamers on regular voyages, nor to pleasure steamers.

6. These regulations do not apply to ships of His Imperial Majesty's Navy.

7. Violations of these Police Regulations, and resistance to the orders of the authorities competent to carry them out, are punishable by a fine not exceeding 60 marks, or a corresponding term of imprisonment in cases of inability to discharge the fine.

8. This Decree takes force from the day of its publication.

Schleswig, 23rd August, 1900.

The foregoing Decree is hereby published.

Kiel, 27th August, 1900.

The Government President.

The President of Police,
VON BLOME.

(F. & H. 12,857.) London, September 17, 1900.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the following copy of a Telegram from Her Majesty's Representative at Therapia, viz.:—"Twenty-four hours' quarantine on arrivals from Glasgow if nineteen days out. For voyage of less duration, one day more quarantine for each day less journey. If ship in good sanitary condition and with doctor, the journey of whatever duration may be deducted from quarantine."

(F. & H. 12,888.) London, September 18, 1900.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Telegram from Her Majesty's Representative at Athens, intimating that the quarantine on arrivals from Glasgow has been raised to ten days, and the importation of merchandise prohibited, and that pratique is granted to arrivals from Smyrna having certificates of disinfection of 3rd class and crew from Klazomene or Beyrout, failing which they will be disinfected at Salamis or Delos.

(F. & H. 12,889.) London, September 18, 1900.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Telegram from Her Majesty's Representative at Stockholm, intimating that if no suspicion of sickness ships are not detained longer than necessary for doctor's visit, but if any sickness on board vessel remains in quarantine till ten days after occurrence of last case. Quarantine Station, Kansa, one hour from Gothenburg.

(F. & H. 12,915.) London, September 18, 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 Monte Video, intimating that the sanitary observation on arrivals from Rio and Santos has been removed as far as yellow fever is concerned.

(F. & H. 12,909.) London, September 18, 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 Sofia, intimating that Beyrout and the coast of Asia Minor from Aivaly to Adalia with the adjacent Islands are declared free from plague.

(F. & H. 12,930.) London, September 18, 1900.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Telegram from Her Majesty's Representative at Rome, intimating that the quarantine regulations will be enforced against arrivals from Glasgow.

(F. & H. 12,911.) London, September 18, 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 Paris, enclosing the following copy of Regulations, entitled "Special Measures against the Plague":—

République Française.

Ministère de l'Intérieur Direction de l'Assistance et de l'Hygiène Publiques. Service Sanitaire Maritime.

Mesures Spéciales applicables contre la Peste (Décrets des 4 Janvier, 1896, 19 Avril, 1897, et 15 Juin, 1899).

I. Le régime sanitaire applicable aux navires arrivant en patente brute de peste (1) diffère selon que le navire est indemne, suspect ou infecté.

Navires indemnes.

Le navire indemne (n'ayant eu ni décès, ni cas de peste à bord soit avant le départ, soit pendant la traversée, soit au moment de l'arrivée) est soumis au régime suivant :

Visite médicale.

1° Visite médicale des passagers et de l'équipage.

Désinfection des linges, effets, literie, bagages.

2° Désinfection du linge sale, des effets à usage, des objets de literie, ainsi que de tous autres objets ou bagages que l'autorité sanitaire du port considère comme contaminés.

Admission à la libre pratique.

Si le navire a quitté la circonscription contaminée de peste depuis plus de dix jours, les mesures ci-dessus sont immédiatement prises et le navire est admis à la libre pratique.

Surveillance sanitaire des passagers (passeports sanitaires).

Si le navire a quitté depuis moins de dix jours la circonscription contaminée il est délivré à chaque passager un passeport sanitaire indiquant la date du jour où le navire a quitté le port contaminé, le nom du passager et celui de la commune dans laquelle il déclare se rendre. L'autorité sanitaire donne en même temps avis du départ du passager au maire de cette commune et appelle son attention sur la nécessité de surveiller le dit passager au point de vue sanitaire jusqu'à l'expiration des dix jours à dater du départ du navire (surveillance sanitaire).

Surveillance sanitaire de l'équipage.

L'équipage est soumis à la même surveillance sanitaire.

Déchargement des marchandises.

Le déchargement des marchandises n'est commencé qu'après le débarquement de tous les passagers.

Désinfection du navire.

L'autorité sanitaire peut ordonner la désinfection de tout ou partie du navire ; mais cette désinfection n'est faite qu'après le débarquement des passagers.

Eau potable et eaux de cale.

Dans tous les cas, l'eau potable du bord est renouvelée et les eaux de cale sont évacuées après désinfection (D. de 1896, Art. 57, et de 1899, Art. 3).

Navires suspects.

Le navire suspect (à bord duquel il y a eu un ou plusieurs cas de peste, confirmés ou suspects, au moment du départ ou pendant la traversée, mais aucun cas nouveau depuis douze jours) est soumis au régime suivant :

Visite médicale.

1° Visite médicale des passagers et de l'équipage.

Désinfection des linges, effets, literie, bagages.

2° Désinfection du linge sale, des effets à usage, des objets de literie, ainsi que de tous autres objets ou bagages que l'autorité sanitaire du port considère comme contaminés.

Débarquement et surveillance sanitaire des passagers (passeports sanitaires).

Les passagers sont débarqués aussitôt après l'accomplissement de ces opérations. Il est délivré à chacun d'eux un passeport sanitaire indiquant la date de l'arrivée du navire, le nom du passager et celui de la commune dans laquelle il déclare se rendre. L'autorité sanitaire donne en même temps avis du départ du passager au maire de cette commune et appelle son attention sur la nécessité de surveiller le dit passager au point de vue sanitaire jusqu'à l'expiration d'un délai de cinq jours à partir de l'arrivée du navire.

Surveillance sanitaire de l'équipage.

L'équipage est soumis à la même surveillance sanitaire.

Eau potable et eaux de cale.

L'eau potable du bord est renouvelée et les eaux de cale sont évacuées après désinfection.

Déchargement des marchandises, désinfection du navire.

Le déchargement des marchandises n'est commencé qu'après le débarquement de tous les passagers ; la désinfection du navire est obligatoire et n'a lieu qu'après le débarquement des passagers et le déchargement des marchandises (D. de 1896, Art. 58, et de 1899, Art. 3).

Navires infectés.

Le navire infecté (ayant ou ayant eu un ou plusieurs cas de peste, confirmés ou suspects, depuis moins de douze jours) est soumis au régime suivant :

Débarquement et isolement des malades et des autres passagers.

1° Les malades sont immédiatement débarqués et isolés jusqu'à leur guérison ;

2° Les autres personnes sont ensuite débarquées aussi rapidement que possible et soumises à une observation dont la durée varie selon l'état sanitaire du navire et selon la date du dernier cas. La

durée de cette observation ne pourra dépasser dix jours après le débarquement, ou après le dernier cas survenu parmi les personnes débarquées : celles-ci sont divisées par groupes aussi peu nombreux que possible, de façon que, si des accidents se montraient dans un groupe, la durée de l'isolement ne fût pas augmentée pour tous les passagers.

Désinfection des linges, effets, literie bagages.

3° Le linge sale, les effets à usage, les objets de literie, ainsi que tous autres objets ou bagages que l'autorité sanitaire du port considère comme contaminés, sont désinfectés.

Eau potable et eaux de cale.

4° L'eau potable du bord est renouvelée. Les eaux de cale sont évacuées après désinfection.

Désinfection du navire.

5° Il est procédé à la désinfection du navire ou de la partie du navire contaminée après le déchargement des passagers et, s'il y a lieu, le déchargement des marchandises.

Déchargement des marchandises.

Le déchargement des marchandises n'est commencé qu'après le débarquement de tous les passagers, et la désinfection du navire n'est opérée qu'après le déchargement (D. de 1896, Art. 59, et de 1899, Art. 3).

Isolement du personnel chargé de la désinfection et du déchargement.

II. Dans tous les cas, les personnes qui ont été chargées de la désinfection totale ou partielle du navire, qui ont procédé avant ou pendant la désinfection du navire au déchargement et à la désinfection des marchandises, ou qui sont restées à bord pendant l'accomplissement de ces opérations ont isolées pendant un délai que fixe l'autorité sanitaire et qui ne peut dépasser, à partir de la fin des dites opérations, dix jours pour les navires en patente brute de peste.

Isolement du navire.

Le navire est soumis à l'isolement jusqu'à ce que les opérations de déchargement et de désinfection pratiquées à bord soient terminées (D. de 1896, Art. 60, et de 1899, Art. 3).

Interdiction des drilles, chiffons, débris d'animaux, onglons, sabots.

III. Est interdite jusqu'à nouvel ordre l'importation en France et en Algérie des drilles, des chiffons, des débris frais d'animaux, des onglons, des sabots venant directement ou indirectement de toute localité où la peste aura été constatée (D. de 1897, Art. 1er).

Transit des objets ci-dessus.

IV. Est également interdit le transit à travers la France ou l'Algérie des objets désignés à l'Article III. ci-dessus toutes les fois que ce transit donne lieu à un débarquement ou à une manipulation quelconque (D. de 1897, Art. 2).

Désinfection des laines, linges de corps, vêtements, literie, cuirs et peaux.

V. Seront admis après désinfection : les laines brutes ou manufacturées venant directement de toute localité contaminée de peste, les linges de corps ayant servi ou n'ayant pas servi, les hardes ou vêtements ayant servi ou n'ayant pas servi, les objets de literie ayant servi ou n'ayant pas servi, les cuirs vêts et peaux fraîches venant directement ou indirectement de toute localité où la peste aura été constatée (D. de 1897, Art. 3).

Limitation des ports d'entrée.

VI. Aucun navire provenant d'une localité reconnue contaminée de peste ou portant des objets énumérés à l'Article V. ci-dessus ne pourra pénétrer en France ou en Algérie que par un des ports suivants : Marseille, Alger, Pauillac, Saint-Nazaire, la Havre, et Dunkerque, sauf les navires armés exclusivement en vue du transport des jutes qui pourront pénétrer en France par le port de Boulogne (D. de 1897, Art. 4, et de 1899, Art. 1er).

Certificat d'origine exigé pour les provenances des ports de l'Océan Indien, de la mer Rouge et de la Méditerranée.

VII. Tout colis contenant quel'un des objets visés aux Articles III. et V ci-dessus et provenant soit d'un des ports situés entre les bouches du Gange et la mer Rouge y compris Ceylan et les ports du golfe Persique, soit d'un des ports de la mer Rouge ou de l'Égypte sur la Méditerranée, autres que ceux reconnus contaminés de peste, doit être accompagné d'un certificat d'origine visé par un agent consulaire français (D. de 1897, Art. 5, et de 1899, Art. 2).

(F. & H. 12,935.) London, September 17, 1900.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following Quarantine Notices issued by the Governor of Malta, viz. :—

(1) Ou assimilés dans les conditions prévues par l'Article 54 du règlement du 4 Janvier, 1896, pour les navires dispensés de patente ou munis de patente nette.

Government Notice.—No. 196.

His Honour the Deputy Governor, having heard the opinion of the Board of Health, has been pleased to modify Government Notice No. 192 of the 3rd September, 1900, and to direct that the following regulations be observed, viz. :—

1. Vessels which are not allowed to enter the harbour, but are allowed to communicate in quarantine with the Islands of Comino and Cominotto under such restrictions as the Collector of Customs may direct.

(a) Vessels that have on board, or have had during the voyage cases of cholera, yellow fever, or plague, or cases of a disease with symptoms resembling those of cholera, yellow fever, or plague.

(b) Vessels with pilgrims from the East.

(c) Vessels arriving from the Persian Gulf and from Arabian ports in the Red Sea, which have not been admitted to free pratique at Suez and Port Said.

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

(a) Vessels arriving from Indian and Arabian ports without a clean bill of health which have not been admitted to free pratique in a port in the Adriatic or Mediterranean Sea.

(b) Vessels arriving from any port without a clean bill of health, which do not fall under the provisions of head 1.

(c) Vessels arriving from Alexandria.

(d) Vessels arriving from Glasgow.

(e) Vessels falling under the provisions of sections (a) and (b) shall be admitted to free pratique after thirty days from their departure from an infected port, and vessels arriving from Alexandria or Glasgow shall be admitted to free pratique after twenty days from date of departure.

3. *Quarantine for a period of twelve days.*—Passengers arriving from any infected port will be required to undergo quarantine for a period of twelve days.

4. *Medical Inspection.*—All vessels shall, on arrival, undergo strict medical inspection.

5. *Passengers.*—(a) Passengers and crews of vessels arriving from Chinese, Indian, and Arabian ports, Alexandria, or Glasgow, on board vessels that do not carry a doctor, shall be landed in one of the quarantine establishments, where they will be subjected to strict medical inspection until their clothing and all other articles of personal use, likely to retain infection, shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

(b) Passengers and crews of vessels arriving from the above places on board vessels that carry a doctor shall be permitted to land; and no luggage shall be landed before it is disinfected in one of the quarantine establishments.

6. *Goods.*—The importation of coffee, beans, or ground coloured with substances injurious to health is prohibited.

Vessels falling under the provisions of head 2 shall be allowed to discharge such goods as admit of being disinfected or are not susceptible.

Cereals imported from infected ports are to be kept for twenty-one 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.

The importation of rags is prohibited.

The importation is forbidden before disinfection, of the following articles, viz., wearing apparel, soiled linen and clothing, bedding materials, feathers, bones, and jute goods.

The importation from any infected port is forbidden, before disinfection, of the following articles, besides those mentioned in the next preceding sub-section: used sacks, as also carpets and embroideries which have been in use, raw skins, fresh skins, and untanned skins; animal debris, such as hoofs, mains, hair; raw silk, wool, and human hair.

The importation of hides from any port subject to quarantine, or from any place where cattle disease exists, is prohibited before disinfection.

The importation of vines, vine shoots, and fruit packed in vine leaves is prohibited. The importation of plants or roots from any port of the Mediterranean is prohibited, unless the same are accompanied by a satisfactory certificate from the British Consular Authority that phylloxera is not known to exist at the place of origin.

By command,

F. VELLA,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Palace, Valetta, September 10, 1900.

Government Notice.—No. 197.

His Honour the Deputy Governor, having heard the opinion of the Board of Health, has been pleased to modify Government Notice No. 193 of the 3rd September, 1900, and to direct that the following regulations be observed, viz. :—

1. The importation is forbidden of—

(a) Cattle (except horses, mules, and asses) from Egypt, the Province of Naples, Calabria, and Salonica;

(b) Wool, hides, skins, horns, bones, and hoofs from the above places, and from countries where epidemic diseases are reported;

(c) Cattle arriving from any place, if affected with any disease in view of which, in the opinion of the Chief Government Medical Officer, their admission into the lazaretto might prove detrimental to other cattle already in the Island.

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 Morocco, Prevesa, and Sardinia (unless the importation is otherwise prohibited)—subjected to fifteen days' observation ;

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

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

(e) Cattle from Bengazi (unless the importation is otherwise prohibited)—subjected to fifteen days' observation ;

(f) 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 Prevesa may be imported subject to ninety days' quarantine at the lazaretto.

(b) Swine arriving from all the other Western ports of European Turkey and Greece 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" 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,

F. VELLA,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Palace, Valletta, September 10, 1900.

(F. & H. 12,965.) London, September 17, 1900.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Telegram from Her Majesty's Representative at Therapia, intimating that ten days' quarantine is imposed on arrivals from Glasgow.

(F. & H. 12,966.) London, September 17, 1900.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, a copy of a Telegram from Her Majesty's Representative at Berlin, intimating that the entry into Germany of body linen is prohibited.

(F. & H. 12,974.) London, September 18, 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 Berlin, enclosing the following translation of a Notice respecting quarantine, viz. :—

Notice with regard to the limitations imposed on the import and transit of goods from Glasgow, dated September 14, 1900.

By the conditions imposed by the law in section 25 with regard to the prevention of dangerous diseases, dated 30th June, 1900 (Reichs-Gesetzblatt, p. 306), and to the notice respecting the limitations imposed on the import and transit of goods for the prevention of cholera and plague, dated 4th July, 1900 (Reichs-Gesetzblatt, p. 555), the following provisions will come into force on the day of their publication :—

(1) The import and transit of body linen, clothing which is old and has been worn, bed linen which has been used, rags of all kinds from Glasgow is forbidden.

(2) With regard to body linen, bed-clothing, and articles of clothing, which travellers carry with them for personal use, the prohibition in No. 1 does not apply. Nevertheless permission for its introduction can be made dependent on previous disinfection.

(3) The Imperial Chancellor is authorized to allow exceptions to the prohibition by directing the adoption of the requisite precautionary measures.

(F. & H. 12,975.) London, September 18, 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 Trieste, enclosing the following translation of a Circular respecting quarantine :—

Translation of Circular No. 11,250 of the Imperial and Royal Marine Board to all the Imperial and Royal Offices and Officers and Subordinate Port and Sanitary Offices and Officers.

The existence of bubonic plague at Glasgow having been officially declared, the Imperial and Royal Ministry of Commerce in union with the Imperial and Royal Ministry of the Interior, by a telegram dated September 3, 1900, No. 2,580, have decreed that all arrivals direct from England shall be subjected to medical inspection with the exception of those vessels that have touched any intermediate (Foreign) ports.

This is made known for direction and guidance, with the observation that should the medical visit result unfavourably, instructions should be solicited immediately from the Imperial and Royal Marine Board, respecting the further treatment of the respective vessel.

The President,
BECHER.

Trieste, September 4, 1900.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to direct that the following Notices to Mariners be published for general information.

By His Excellency's command,

W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October 10, 1900.

BENGAL.—No. 221.

India, West—Bombay Coast.

(1) *Miria Bay Buoy adrift.*

The following Notices to Mariners (No. 69 of 1900), issued by the Bombay Government, is republished:—

Information, dated August 21, 1900, has been received from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, that the Miria Bay buoy has gone adrift.

Notice of its replacement will be given.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Ratnagiri, Miria, and Kalbadavie Bays; also West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, 4th edition, 1898, page 179.

(2) *Harnai Light—Alteration in Character.*

Information has been received from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, dated August 21, 1900, that the occulting red light at Harnai will be shown as a fixed red light until further notice.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Karachi to Vengurla, No. 826; Gulf of Kutch to Viziadurg, No. 2,736, and Kundari to Boria Pagoda, No. 738; also Light List, part VI., 1900, page 38, No. 242a.

W. B. HUDDLESTON, Lieut., R.I.M.,
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.
Calcutta, September 10, 1900.

BENGAL.—No. 222.

Eastern Archipelago—Borneo, South-west Coast—Pulo Datu—Reef to the Southward.

The British Admiralty has given notice (No. 486 of 1900) of the existence of a reef with a depth over it of less than 16 ft., situated 7 miles southward of Pulo Datu, in approximately lat. 0° 1' S., long. 108° 36' E. (Notice No. 486 of 1900.)

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—China Sea, No. 2,660a; Eastern Archipelago, No. 941a; also China Sea Directory, vol. II., 1899, page 46.

W. B. HUDDLESTON, Lieut., R.I.M.,
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.
Calcutta, September 10, 1900.

BENGAL.—No. 223.

Bay of Bengal—Burmah Coast—Rangoon River—Leading Lights established Southward of Syriam Point.

The British Admiralty has given notice (No. 487 of 1900) that two white fixed leading lights have been established to the southward of Syriam point, on the east bank of Rangoon river: the front light is situated $6\frac{1}{2}$ cables S. 10° E. from the extreme of Syriam Point, the rear light bears S. 71° E. from the front light.

Approximate position, front light: lat. $16^{\circ} 45' 0''$ N., long. $96^{\circ} 13' 10''$ E.

The above two lights in line S. 71° E. lead over the Hastings shoal. (Notice No. 487 of 1900.)

Variation, 1° easterly in 1900.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Rangoon river, No. 833; also List of Lights, part VI., 1900, page 60; and Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1892, page 331.

W. B. HUDDLESTON, Lieut., R.I.M.,
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.
Calcutta, September 10, 1900.

BENGAL.—No. 224.

China, East Coast—Hongkong—Tailong Head Light—Shown in error in Chart No. 1,964.

The British Admiralty has given notice (No. 488 of 1900) that as Tailong head light appears in error on certain copies of Admiralty Chart, No. 1,964, notice is hereby given that the light should be erased from that Chart. (Notice No. 488 of 1900.)

Approximate position: lat. $22^{\circ} 12' 50''$ N., long. $114^{\circ} 15' 50''$ E.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Mirs Bay, No. 1,964.

W. B. HUDDLESTON, Lieut., R.I.M.,
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.
Calcutta, September 10, 1900.

BENGAL.—No. 225.

Persian Gulf—Nabiyu Farur—Bank to the Southward.

The British Admiralty has given notice (No. 489 of 1900) of the existence of a bank with a depth over it of 8 fathoms, hard bottom, situated at a distance of $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile, S. 22° W. from Nabiyu Farur.

Approximate position: lat. $26^{\circ} 6' N.$, long. $54^{\circ} 26' E.$

This bank apparently was not examined; there may therefore be less water over it. (Notice No. 489 of 1900.)

Variation, nil in 1900.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Persian Gulf, No. 2,837*a*; also Persian Gulf Pilot, 1898, page 236.

W. B. HUDDLESTON, Lieut., R.I.M.,
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.
Calcutta, September 10, 1900.

BENGAL.—No. 226.

Australia—North-west and North Coasts—Shoals—Examination of and search for.

The British Admiralty has given notice (No. 494 of 1900) that information, dated May 30, 1900, has been received from Commander J. W. Combe, H.M. surveying vessel Penguin, respecting the examination of the under-mentioned shoals, and the unsuccessful

search for others off the north-west and north coasts of Australia:—

1. Money shoal is of coral formation, very flat, extending $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E.N.E. and W.S.W. by $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide, with a general depth of 5 to 6 fathoms over it. There are several patches of 18 ft. on its eastern edge, the easternmost being in approximately lat. $10^{\circ} 21' 25'' S.$, long. $132^{\circ} 45' 50'' E.$

During fresh easterly winds the shoal was seen to break.

2. Marie shoal, composed of sand and coral, is 2 miles long N.N.W. and S.S.E., and 1 mile broad, with a general depth of from 5 to 7 fathoms over it. The least depth is 20 ft. situated about the middle of its western edge, in approximately lat. $10^{\circ} 55' 20'' S.$, long. $130^{\circ} 6' 15'' E.$

This shoal is surrounded by depths of 25 and 35 fathoms.

3. Browse islet. The position of this islet (centre) is approximately in lat. $14^{\circ} 7' 0'' S.$, long. $123^{\circ} 33' 25'' E.$

4. Vulcan shoal is of live coral formation, 3 miles long W. by N. and E. by S., and 1 mile wide, with general depths of from 8 to 12 fathoms over it, the least depth being 5 fathoms, situated near the western end in approximately lat. $12^{\circ} 49' 5'' S.$, long. $124^{\circ} 16' 15'' E.$

This shoal is surrounded by depths of 50 and 90 fathoms.

5. Heywood shoal is also of live coral, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long N.W. and S.E., and 2 miles broad, with general depths over it of from 9 to 15 fathoms. The least depths of 6 fathoms is situated near its south-east end in approximately lat. $13^{\circ} 28' 55'' S.$, long. $124^{\circ} 3' 25'' E.$

Deep water of from 30 to 50 fathoms surrounds the bank.

The above two shoals (4 and 5) were discovered in 1801 by Captain P. Heywood, H.M. Bomb Vulcan, and do not appear to have been seen since that date.

The under-mentioned shoals have been searched for without success:—

(a) Indus shoal in approximately lat. $10^{\circ} 17' S.$, long. $131^{\circ} 6' E.$ An area of 120 square miles in this vicinity was sounded over in fine weather, the general depths obtained being from 45 to 52 fathoms mud bottom, without any indication of shoal water. The original report of this shoal being somewhat vague, it is considered that it does not exist, and it has in consequence been erased from the Charts.

(b) Lynher reef in approximately lat. $15^{\circ} 26' S.$, long. $121^{\circ} 55' E.$ This position was sounded over, a depth of 21 fathoms being obtained near the spot; P.D. has therefore been placed against this reef on the Chart, pending further investigations.

(d) The shallow line of soundings reported by "Le Scorff" in approximately lat. $10^{\circ} 37' S.$, long. $139^{\circ} 27' E.$

(e) The shallow line of soundings reported by "Durance" in approximately lat. $10^{\circ} 53' S.$, long. $138^{\circ} 45' E.$ (Notice No. 494 of 1900.)

Variation, 2° easterly in 1900.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Australia, northern portion, No. 2,759*a*; North-west Coast of Australia, No. 475; Cape Ford to Buccaneer Archipelago, No. 1,047; Gulf of Capentaria, Nos. 1,043, 1,044; Western approaches to Torres Strait, No. 447; also Australia Directory, vol. III., 1895, pages 49, 247, 249; and Supplement, 1898, relating to that work, page 2.

W. B. HUDDLESTON, Lieut., R.I.M.,
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.
Calcutta, September 10, 1900.

BENGAL.—No. 227,

Korea, East Coast—Commemoration Bay—Position of a Sunken Rqck.

The British Admiralty has given notice (No. 496 of 1900) of the existence of a rock, over which there is a depth of $2\frac{1}{4}$ fathoms, situated at a distance of 4 cables N. 25° E. from Datsan island, Commemoration Bay (Urusan Ko), in lat. $35^{\circ} 31' 40''$ N., long. $129^{\circ} 26' 55''$ E. (Notice No. 496 of 1900.)

Variation, 4° westerly in 1900.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Commemoration Bay, on Sheet No. 1,259; also China Sea Directory, vol. IV., 1894, page 138.

W. B. HUDDLESTON, Lieut., R.I.M.,
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Calcutta, September 10, 1900.

BENGAL.—No. 228.

Korea, South-west Coast—Murray and Lyne Sounds—Shoals.

The British Admiralty has given notice (No. 497 of 1900) of the existence of the following shoals off the south-west coast of Korea:—

(a) A patch of fine sand with a depth of $2\frac{3}{4}$ fathoms over it, in lat. $34^{\circ} 14' 55''$ N., long. $126^{\circ} 0' 50''$ E.

(b) A sandy shoal named Gyuuzi, with depths over it of from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ fathoms and about $4\frac{1}{2}$ cables long, north and south, and 1 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ cables broad. The south extremity, with a depth of 4 fathoms over it, steep to on the east and west sides, is situated with the isolated rock about one mile northward of Kacha Do, bearing N. 72° E., distant $6\frac{3}{10}$ miles, in lat. $34^{\circ} 28' 20''$ N., long. $125^{\circ} 55'$ E. (Notice No. 497 of 1900.)

Variation, 3° westerly in 1900.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Korea Archipelago, No. 104; also China Sea Directory, vol. IV., 1894, pages 86, 79; and Supplement, 1898, pages 4 and 5.

W. B. HUDDLESTON, Lieut., R.I.M.,
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Calcutta, September 10, 1900.

BENGAL.—No. 229.

China, East—Yang tse kiang approach—Gutzlaff Light—Character altered.

The British Admiralty has given notice (No. 503 of 1900) that the character of Gutzlaff light has been altered from white fixed to white flashing every five seconds, elevated 283 ft. above high water, and visible in clear weather from a distance of 24 miles.

It is shown from a steel tower, 46 ft. high, erected on the eastern summit of the island, about 50 yards N. 77° E. from the site of the old tower. (Notice No. 503 of 1900.)

Approximate position: lat. $30^{\circ} 48'$ N., long. $122^{\circ} 10'$ E.

Variation, 2° westerly in 1900.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Hongkong to Liutung Gulf, No. 1,262; Amoy to Nagasaki, No. 2,412; Kue shan Islands, &c., No. 1,199; Approaches to Yang tse kiang, Nos. 1,124, 1,602; also List of Lights, part VI., 1900, No. 734; China Sea Directory, vol. III., 1894, page 379; and Supplement, 1898, p. 24.

W. B. HUDDLESTON, Lieut., R.I.M.,
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Calcutta, September 10, 1900.

BENGAL.—No. 230.

China—East Coast—Namoa Island—Shoal Ground Eastward of Glengyle Rock.

The British Admiralty has given notice (No. 504 of 1900) that Mr. D. Mackenzie, Master of ss. Kweilin, reports that on June 4, 1900, his vessel, drawing about 14 ft. struck on a shoal, which, from the bearings given, would place it in the proximity of the Glengyle rock; the danger line around that rock has therefore been extended on the Chart for a distance of 3 cables eastward to lat. $23^{\circ} 24' 15''$ N., long. $117^{\circ} 9' 0''$ E. (Notice No. 504 of 1900.)

This notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Namoa Island, No. 1,957; also China Sea Directory, vol. III., 1894, page 156.

W. B. HUDDLESTON, Lieut., R.I.M.,
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Calcutta, September 10, 1900.

BENGAL.—No. 231.

China Sea—The Philippines—Panay Island—Port Ilo Ilo—New Shoal off the Fort.

The British Admiralty has given notice (No. 505 of 1900) of the existence of a shoal of small extent with a depth of 4 fathoms over it, in port Ilo Ilo, situated with the Fort bearing west, distant $3\frac{1}{4}$ cables, and the red light at river entrance, N. 35° W.

This shoal is marked by a conical buoy painted in black and white vertical stripes. (Notice No. 505 of 1900.)

Approximate position: lat. $10^{\circ} 41'$ N., long. $122^{\circ} 35'$ E.

Variation, 1° easterly in 1900.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Port Ilo Ilo, on Sheet No. 2,391; Also Eastern Archipelago, part I., 1890, page 216; and Revised Supplement, 1898, page 61.

W. B. HUDDLESTON, Lieut., R.I.M.,
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Calcutta, September 14, 1900.

BENGAL.—No. 232.

Australia, East Coast—Cook's Passage—Shoal in approach reported.

The British Admiralty has given notice (No. 511 of 1900) that the master of the schooner Griffin reports that his vessel when about 4 miles north-eastward of Cook's passage passed within 50 yards of a shoal patch about 70 yards long and 30 yards broad. The shoal did not appear to have more than a depth of 4 to 5 fathoms over it, but there was no sign of any break.

The bearings taken place this shoal in lat. $14^{\circ} 28' 20''$ S., long. $145^{\circ} 36' 0''$ E.

NOTE.—As no soundings were obtained, it seems not impossible that this shoal appearance might have been caused by marine animalculæ. (Notice No. 511 of 1900.)

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Coral Sea, No. 2,764; Hope Islands and Turtle Group, No. 2,923; also Australia Directory, vol. II., 1898, page 377.

W. B. HUDDLESTON, Lieut., R.I.M.,
Acting Port Officer of Calcutta.

Calcutta, September 14, 1900.

TRADE MARKS NOTIFICATIONS.

IN compliance with the provisions of "The Trade Marks Ordinances, 1888 and 1890," and the Regulations made on March 28, 1889, notice is hereby given that Messrs. Bosanquet & Co., Merchants, Colombo, have applied for the registration of the following Trade Mark in respect of Cotton Piece Goods in their name in Class 24 in the Classification of Goods in the above-mentioned Regulations :—



Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 25, 1900.

W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

IN compliance with the provisions of "The Trade Marks Ordinances, 1888 and 1890," and the Regulations made on March 28, 1889, notice is hereby given that Messrs. Bosanquet & Co., Merchants, Colombo, have applied for the registration of the following Trade Mark in respect of Cotton Piece Goods in their name in Class 24 in the Classification of Goods in the above-mentioned Regulations :—



Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 25, 1900.

W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

IN compliance with the provisions of "The Trade Marks Ordinances, 1888 and 1890," and the Regulations made on March 28, 1889, notice is hereby given that Messrs. Bosanquet & Co., Merchants, Colombo, have applied for the registration of the following Trade Mark in respect of Cotton Piece Goods in their name in Class 24 in the Classification of Goods in the above-mentioned Regulations :—



Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 25, 1900

W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

IN compliance with the provisions of "The Trade Marks Ordinances, 1888 and 1890," and the Regulations made on March 28, 1889, notice is hereby given that Messrs. E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., St. Johnsbury, Vermont, United States, America, have applied for the registration of the following Trade Mark in respect of Weighing Machines and Scales in their name in Class 6 in the Classification of Goods in the above-mentioned Regulations:—



Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October 10, 1900.

W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Total Quantities of the following Articles Exported from the Ports of Colombo and Galle during the under-mentioned periods.

Vessels.	Date of Clearing.	For what Port.	Plantation Coffee.	Native Coffee.	Ten.	Cacao.	Trunk Cinchona.	Branch Cinchona.	Cinchona Chips.	Cocoanuts.	Copperah.	Cocoanut Oil.	Cocoanut Ponnac.	Cinnamon.	Cinnamon Oil.	Citronella Oil.	Garda-mons.	Ebony.	Plumbago.	Coir Rope.	Coir Junk.	Coir Yarn.	Coir Fibre.	Sapam-wood.	Orchilla.	Kivool Fibre.	Deer Horns.
	1900.																										
COLOMBO.	6-10	Calcutta ...			282390						4000	1603		33135*													
ss. Mashona ...	6-10	Odessa ...			8078																						
ss. Petersberg ...	6-10	Bremen ...			5377																						
ss. Prinz Heinrich ...	6-10	China ...			39027																						
ss. Malta ...	6-10	Bombay ...																									
ss. Chusan ...																											
GALLE.	1-10	Calcutta ...										1568				9216											
ss. St. Kilda ...																											

* And Chips 11,088 lb.

Importation of Rice from Indian and other Ports during the Week.

TO COLOMBO :—		TO GALLE :—	
From Calcutta	... Bags 42,598	From Calcutta	... 1,260
Southern India	... " 4,699	Southern India	... " 150
Total ...	Bags 47,297	Total ...	1,410

H. M. Customs,
Colombo, October 8, 1900.

W. H. Moor,
for Acting Principal Collector.