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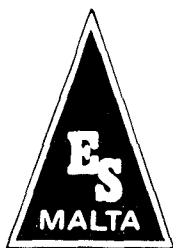
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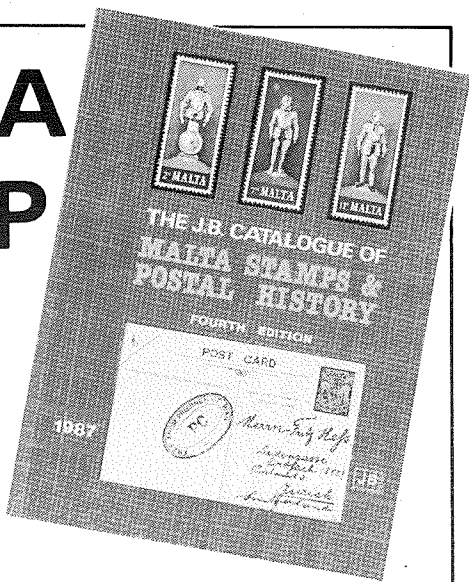
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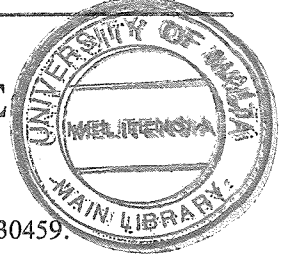
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In the March 1986 issue I published the 1st page and the last page of a 16 page document known as "The Oakes" Regulations for the Performance of Quarantine at Malta. Since then I have been asked to reproduce this document in full, as very few have seen it, and it is out of print. So in this issue I am reprinting this interesting document in its original format. But who was Oakes? And what made him issue these regulations?

Sir Hilderbrand Oakes (1810 – 1813), was appointed Civil Commission on the 14th April 1810, on Sir Alexander's Ball death on the 25th October, Chapmann, the Public Secretary assumed control of civil affairs pending the choice of a successor. In December, Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Goodwin Keats was appointed Civil Commissioner but ill health prevented him from taking up his appointment and so, on the 14th April 1810 General Hilderbrand Oakes was informed that His Majesty had chosen him. He was a distinguished soldier who, after taking part in the American war of Independence as a young officer, had served in different capacities in the Mediterranean for nearly twenty years. From 1802 & 1804 he had been Brigadier General in Malta and in 1808, was in Malta in command of the troops. He was created baronet in recognition of his services on 2nd November 1813, and died in 1822.

When in 1806 Napoleon entered triumphantly in Berlin he tried to strangle England by declaring a blockade of the British Isles by what were known as the "Berlin Decrees" all commerce between her and France or her allies was forbidden. England naturally retaliated and placed all the French territories under blockade. This novel sort of warfare – known as the "Continental Blockade" or "Continental System" – had very important consequences but, whilst it brought suffering to many parts of Europe, England included, it made Malta very prosperous. English merchants, in the Mediterranean countries flocked to the Island and opened flourishing commercial houses, exempt from taxes and safe from losses due to fire and sword, the Maltese harbours were crowded with the vessels of different nations, warehouses were full to overflowing.

By an Order of His Majesty in Council of the 15th March 1809, the Civil Commission was authorised to issue "Licences" to such persons as he might think fit to export from Malta, direct to any port within the Straits of Gibraltar, in any British or neutral vessel or in any other not exceeding 100 tons burthen, articles produced or imported from His Majesty's dominions or from any port in the Mediterranean. He was also authorised to import into Malta any articles whatsoever – even of enemy origin if indispensable to the island – from any place in the Mediterranean, not actually blockaded by a naval force.

According to the Secretary's of state dispatch of 1811, two thirds of the cargo on board ships leaving Malta was to be of British origin, or imported from British Dominions and one third of the crew had to be composed of British subjects.

Malta was thus the hub of Mediterranean commerce, and to be exempt from capture by British ships, the vessels of all nations had to come here and obtain a licence. This unprecedented huge number of ships calling at Malta from all over the Mediterranean, made Oakes issue his Quarantine regulations.

Soon after these regulations were published, Malta was hit by the Great Plague Epidemic of 1813. This Plague epidemic will be reviewed in the next

issue. Oakes because of failing health was succeeded in July 1813 by Sir Thomas Maitland during the height of the epidemic.

During his administration, one of the problems which faced him was the accomodation and the guarding of the numerous prisoners of war. In 1812, there were nearly 1200 of them, half at Fort Chambray in Gozo, and the majority of the others at Verdala Palace (Boschetto). These were mainly French, amongst which was Lucien Bonaparte, Napoleon's own brother, who had embarked from Rome to the United States but was captured by two English frigates and with 41 other companions was brought to Malta as a prisoner of war. He was later taken to England on board the "President", one of the largest frigates in the Navy.

It was also a time of Great Political Agitation at the back of which William Eton was accused as being the prime agitator. In fact Oakes would not have him in Malta; and Eton was dismissed from office on the 25th September 1811.

One of his supporters was Nicolò Capo di Ferro, Marchese Testaferrata who was one of the leading Maltese politicians of the period, and they pressed for the re-establishment of the Consiglio Popolare with various amendments. Testaferrata went to London to see the Secretary of State, but the Secretary of State refused to recognise him as the representative of the Maltese. The outcome of all this was the appointment of a Commission in 1812 under the Great Seal for a full and immediate inquiry into all matters touching the Civil Government. Laws, Judicial Proceedings, Revenues etc. The Commissioners were William A'Court, previously Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Palermo, John Burrows, Chief Justice of Dominica, and Oakes himself.

The report of this Commission was never published in its entirety.

In the meantime the Russian alliance with Napoleon, came to an end; and were soon at war with each other.

Great Britain was not slow in exploiting the situation and on the 18th July 1812 made a treaty with Russia, who declared that she was no longer interested in the restoration of Malta to the Order of St. John.

In a despatch of the 15th May 1813, the Secretary of State informed Oakes that an instrument was being prepared to notify to the people of Malta the measures resolved upon by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent for the permanent Government of this Island, thus publicly marking the incorporation of Malta with the dominions of the British Crown. Thus the title of Governor was to substitute that of Civil Commissioner.

The post of Governor was offered to Oakes, who declined it on grounds of ill health. Sir Thomas Maitland who succeeded Oakes was appointed Governor and Commander in Chief on the 28th July 1813.

Contents

	Page		Page
1987 Committee	1	Detailed Information and Malta Diary	
Editorial	2	May – August 1986	
Milestones in Medicine		By Mr J. Farrugia	25
By Mr R. Stanbridge	4	Centennial, Gold Rush Show	
Obituary		in Porthouse, Vancouver Canada	
Chev. E.V. Cremona	8	By Dr. A. Bonnici	30
Disinfection Part 10			
The Oakes Regulations			
By Dr. A. Bonnici	9		

This article illustrates some of the important men who created the breakthroughs in Medical science over the ages. All those mentioned and in bold type have been honoured on postage stamps. Some by many countries and others by only a few. Where possible, the stamps of the country of their birth are used, but there are some notable exceptions.

Each illustration shows the man honoured, his country of origin and the detail of the stamp.



Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

The origins of medicine go back many thousands of years B.C. The early Egyptians trained physicians. **Imhotep** (Fig 1) was the most famous Egyptian physician, he lived around 290 B.C. and was later made a god. The Greeks also had their gods of healing – Aesculapius, the son of Apollo – but **Hippocrates** (Fig 2) born in Cos in 460 B.C. laid down the foundations of medicine in Greece both as an art and as a profession – the Hippocratic Oath. His descriptions of diseases and philosophies remained important for centuries aided considerably by another Greek, **Galen** (Fig 3), who practised in Rome around 130–201 A.D. Galen extended the writings of Hippocrates and became a giant of medical knowledge, unshakeable throughout the middle ages. Indeed, so strong were the Galenic views that any challenge caused the beholder a fate worse than death.

One of the first to seriously challenge Galen's doctrine was **Vesalius** (Fig 4) (1514–1564), a Belgian anatomist whose major treatise 'de Humani Corporis Fabrica 1543' was obtained after much dissection in the mortuaries and from the gallows. **William Harvey** (Fig 5) (1578–1657) also had much trouble getting his famous discovery of the circulation 'de Motu Cordis' accepted by his peers when he published this in 1628. These two men turned round many of Galen's theories and seriously altered the medieval doctrine thereby laying down a more scientific basis for medicine.



Fig. 5

Fig. 6

Fig. 7

Fig. 8

Fig. 9

The first phase of this medical renaissance was the discovery of many inventions which became invaluable in the later years of clinical or pathological diagnosis and treatment. These discoveries included the invention of the microscope by **van Leeuwenhoek** (Fig 6) (1632–1723) in 1672; the discovery of

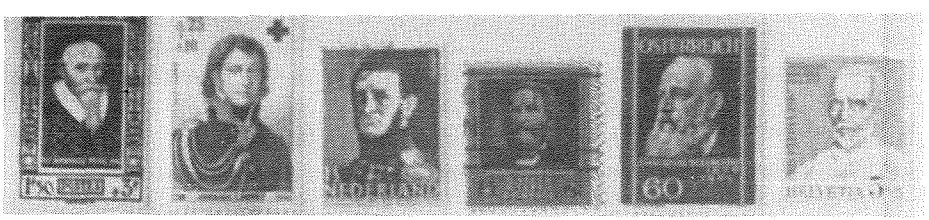


Fig. 10

Fig. 11

Fig. 12

Fig. 13

Fig. 14

Fig. 15

percussion by **Auenbrugger** (Fig 7) (1722 – 1809) in 1761; of oxygen by **Priestly** and **Lavoisier** in 1775 and of the stethoscope by **Laennec** (Fig 9) (1781 – 1826) in 1819.

Practical skills were improving with the knowledge learned from the anatomists and pathologists **Pare** (Fig 10) (1517 – 1590) introduced many modern foundations for surgery and revolutionised the treatment of trauma, introducing ligatures to control bleeding. Two centuries later **Larrey** (Fig 11) (1766 – 1842) a young surgeon attached to Napoleon’s army, created the concept of ‘flying ambulances’ for the evacuation of battle casualties; and at Borodino he showed his skill by performing 200 amputations in 24 hours. Another distinguished military surgeon **Mathijssen** (Fig 12) (1805 – 1878) invented the plaster of paris in 1842 which was a considerable advance in the treatment of fractures and orthopaedic conditions.

Throughout these early years alcohol was the substitution for anaesthesia until 1844 when Dr. Crawford **Long** (Fig 13) first used ether. With the advent of adequate anaesthesia the whole field of surgery was as it were opened up. Out of this new field emerged two brilliant surgeons. One was **Billroth** (Fig 14) (1829 – 1894) and the other **Kocher** (Fig 15) (1841 – 1917). Billroth used Listers antiseptic methods (see below) performing many operations for cancer on the upper gastrointestinal tract. Those he described for the stomach are still used today (Billroth 1 and 2 gastrectomy). Kocher was a Swiss surgeon who founded thyroid and neurosurgery for which he received the Nobel prize in 1902.



Fig. 16

Fig. 17

Fig. 18

Fig. 19

Fig. 20

During the latter half of the 19th century heralded by the many medical discoveries the gates of knowledge of disease were at last being opened. **Rokitansky** (Fig 16) (1804 – 1878) was one of the pathfinders in pathology and one of the great men who made the Vienna School of Medicine supreme in the world at that time. Indeed the stamp honouring Rokitansky is one of the famous 1937 series of nine great Austrian doctors. The others include Auenbrugger, Billroth (illustrated), Von Arlt, Hyrtle, Von Hebra, Meynert, Skoda and Van Sweiten (not illustrated). **Virchow** (Fig 17) (1821 – 1902) was another great pathologist who dismantled the Hippocratic concepts of the four humours and set up the concepts of cellular pathology describing many important

diseases upon which its clearer understanding could now direct treatment.

One therapeutic discovery of immense benefit to the world was that of radioactivity by **Becquerel** (Fig 19) (1852 – 1908) in 1896 and of radium in 1898 by **Marie Curie and her husband Pierre** (Fig 18). After Pierre's tragic death in a street accident, Marie Curie went on to be the only person in the world ever to receive two Nobel prizes and in different fields of work (Physics and Chemistry). Although not realised at the time, radiation, was also the basis of the discovery of X-rays by **Roentgen** (Fig 20) (1854 – 1923) in 1898 from a screen coated with barium platino-cyanide. The X-ray is still one of the most important tools in the diagnosis of disease.



Fig. 21

Fig. 22

Fig. 23

Fig. 24

Infections

Infection was a great scourge to mankind during the years up to the 20th century. Not only was there no treatment, there was also no understanding of what caused each of the infective illnesses. Beginnings of understanding and treatment started with **Edward Jenner** (Fig 21) (1749 – 1823) who discovered vaccination. In 1775 he was certain that cowpox would protect against smallpox and in 1796 he tested his theory by injecting material from the sore of a milkmaid into a healthy 8-year-old boy. Two months later attempted to inoculate the same boy with smallpox. This failed to take. This was the discovery of immunisation as a preventive treatment for infective diseases. It was 100 years before this discovery was used again for any other conditions however. Meanwhile the elimination of infections (antisepsis) by hygiene and sterilisation were being recognised as being important. **Semmelweis** (Fig 22) (1818 – 1865) introduced disinfection of the hands in 1847, thereby reducing the very high maternal mortality associated with childbirth.

Pasteur (Fig 23) (1822 – 1895) initiated the 'germ theory' of diseases: he developed a method of protecting wines from damage, a method known as pasteurisation which was later used to sterilise milk: and he created a vaccine against rabies trying it out in a young boy in 1885, just like Jenner had done a century earlier. After studying Pasteur's work, **Joseph Lister** (Fig 24) was sure that germs were the cause of putrefaction he had seen in wounds and in 1865 he introduced carbolic acid to treat compound fracture, thereby preventing

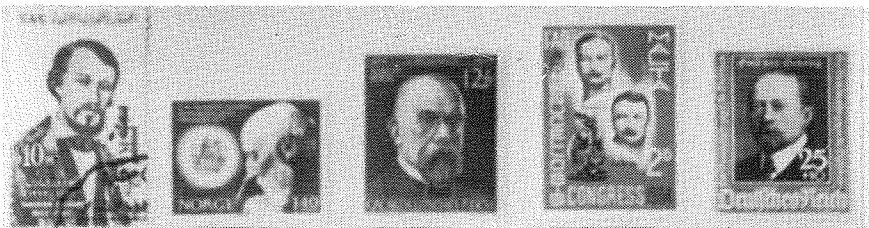


Fig. 25

Fig. 26

Fig. 27

Fig. 28

Fig. 29

amputation in 10 of 11 subjects. His concept of antiseptics of the hands, instruments and wounds was the basis for clean, safe, modern surgery.

Much attention in the later half of the 19th century was given to the finding of the causative germ of the various infective illnesses. The first discovery was by **Bilharz** (Fig 25) (1825 – 1862) a German working in Egypt, who discovered the parasitic worm schistosoma in 1851 as the cause of schistosomiasis or Bilharzia, as it was later named. The bacillus for leprosy was discovered in 1871 by **Hansen** (Fig 26) (1841 – 1912) a young Norweigen who, at that time, studied this disease which was common in Norway and he dedicated his life to Leprosy. The greatest bacteriologist of the era however was **Robert Koch** (Fig 27) (1843 – 1910). He discovered the anthrax bacillus in 1876, the tubercle bacillus in 1882 and the cholera vibrio in 1883 together with proving its method of transmission through water. In 1890 he introduced inoculation against tuberculosis with tuberculin. This was a complete failure but led to a diagnostic test for TB – the Koch phenomenon, a basic immunological reaction still used today.

The next scene for discovery was set in Malta. The Australian **Bruce** (Fig 28) (1855 – 1931) discovered the organism micrococcus melitensis in 1856 in the spleen of 10 people dying of undulant fever. **Zammit** (Fig 28) (1864 – 1935) found an abnormal blood test in goats which led to their joint discovery that 50% of the islands goats carried the organism and 20% passed it on in their milk. Removal of goats milk from the diet of the British troops led to a fall in the incidence of undulant fever. Bruce went on to discover the organism trypanosoma in cattle and how the disease could be transferred to humans through the tsetse fly (sleeping sickness).



Fig. 30

Fig. 31

Fig. 32

Fig. 33

Fig. 34

The diphtheria toxin was discovered in 1888 by **Roux** (Fig 30) (1853 – 1933) and **Yersin** (Fig 31) (1863 – 1943). The antitoxin was discovered by **Von Behring** (Fig 29) (1854 – 1917) in 1890 which he introduced for immunisation in 1891: Roux then mass produced this antitoxin by using horses and showed it had great value in prophylaxis of diphtheria in over 300 cases. Meanwhile Yersin went to an outbreak of bubonic plague in Hong Kong in 1893 and isolated its causative organism *parasturalla pestis*.

In India, **Ross** (1857 – 1932), who had been stimulated by the great tropical specialist Manson, discovered the malarial organisms in the stomach of the mosquito on August 20th 1897 and subsequently showed the life cycle of the organisms through the mosquito. Another mosquito borne infection, yellow fever, was suggested by **Carlos Finlay** (Fig 34) in 1881 to be carried by the mosquito, but this was not proven until 1901 by U.S. army major **Reed** (Fig 33) (1851 – 1902) who used volunteers in the Cuban outbreak following the Spanish/American war. Many of these volunteers died as a result. Mosquito control was the basis for prevention of both malaria and yellow fever and this was especially useful during the building of the Panama Canal from 1904 – 1914.

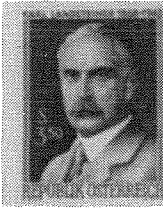


Fig. 35



Fig. 36



Fig. 37

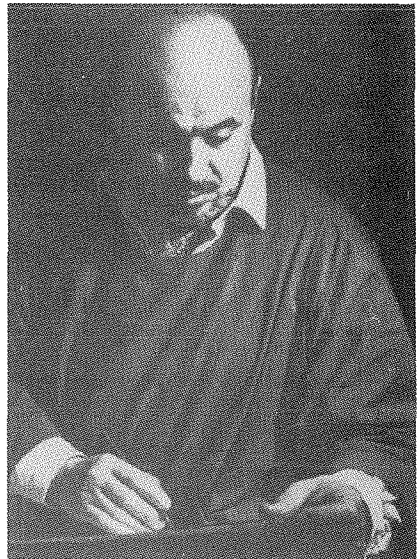
Darkfield microscopy, for the diagnosis of primary syphilis, was introduced by **Landsteiner** (Fig 35) (1868–1945), who also cultivated the rickettsia organisms and did pioneering work with immunochemistry. However, he is best remembered for his pioneering work in the discovery of the human blood groups in 1901 which found the basis for safe blood transfusions for which he was awarded the Nobel prize in 1930. By this stage the great era of discoveries had been passed and modern medicine was now looking at a more scientific approach, carefully evaluating methods of treating their newly understood diseases. **Calmette** (Fig 36) and **Guerin** (Fig 34) studied a method of immunisation against tuberculosis for over 10 years. It was not until they were certain that the bacillus-Calmette-Guerin (BCG) was safe and effective that this became introduced world wide and reduced the incidence of tuberculosis. However, the greatest discovery in the treatment of the infectious diseases was made by **Alexander Fleming** (Fig 37) working at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School in 1932. He noticed that on one of the culture plates growing staphylococcus there appeared a mould, which not only grew, but showed antibacterial properties on the culture plate. This mould was penicillin and from this discovery arose the antibiotic era which has revolutionised our management of infective diseases and allowed for increasingly complex medical and surgical procedures to be carried out with safety.

OBITUARY

We regret to announce the death of Chev. E.V. Cremona who passed peacefully away on the 29th January 1987.

Our sincere condolences go to his wife Lilian, his son Marco and his wife Marthese, his daughters, Ann, Sylvana, Nadia and their husbands Pierre, Ronald and Andrew.

A commemorative lecture was held on the 3rd March 1987, which will be published in the August 1987 issue.





Sir Hilderbrand Oakes (1810 – 1813).

REGULATIONS

FOR THE

Performance of Quarantine

AT

MALTA.

I. **A**LL Ships and Vessels as well His MAJESTY'S Ships of War as all others coming from, or having touched at any place from whence it shall by the Board of Health have been adjudged and declared probable that the Plague or any other Infectious Disease or Distemper may be brought, shall upon their arrival in the Harbour of Malta be obliged to perform Quarantine in such place or places, for such time and in such manner, as shall from time to time be directed by His Excellency His MAJESTY'S Civil Commissioner through the medium of the Health Officers.

And all Ships Vessels and Boats receiving any Person, Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Packets, Baggage, Books, Letters or any other Articles whatever, from or out of any Ship or Vessel so coming from, or having touched at such suspected place as aforesaid, are liable to the same Quarantine, whether such Persons, Goods or other Articles shall have come or been brought in such Ships or Vessels, or that such Persons shall have gone or Articles have been put on Board the same, either before or after the arrival of such Ships or Vessels at the Island of Malta.

And that until such Ships Vessels and Boats, Persons, Goods, and other Articles as aforesaid, shall have respectively performed and shall be duly discharged from such Quarantine no such Person Goods or other Articles as aforesaid or any of them, shall come or be brought on Shore or go or be put on board any other Ship, Vessel or Boat in order to come or be brought on Shore unless in such manner and in such Cases as they shall be directed and authorized by the Superintendent of Quarantine and under the immediate Inspection of one of the Captains of the Port or the Captain of the Lazaret.

And all Commanders, Masters and other persons on Board any such Ship Vessel or Boat so liable to Quarantine, and all Persons who shall have any intercourse or communication with them, or any of them shall perform Quarantine accordingly, under and subject to all the Pains, Penalties, Fine, Forfeitures and Punishments, as well Pains of Death as others to which they are by the Law of Malta subject, for any escape or attempt to escape or any other Breach of Quarantine Regulations.

II. Upon the arrival of any Ship or Vessel liable to Quarantine the Captain of the Port (together with the Medical Attendant when it shall be thought necessary) shall go off to such Ship or Vessel and at a convenient distance keeping to Windward and in the presence of the Officers, Crew and Passengers mustered

on the Gangway demand of the Commander or Person having charge of such Ship or Vessel answers to the following Questions.

- 1st. What is the Name of the Vessel and the Name of her Commander ?
- 2nd. Are you the Commander ? What Number of Officers Mariners Passengers or other Persons have you on Board ?
- 3rd. To what Port or Place does the Ship or Vessel belong.
- 4th. Where did you take in your present Cargo and at what places did you touch before you arrived at the Port or place where you took in your present Cargo.
- 5th. From what Port or Place does She now come ? when did you Sail from such Port or Place, and at what place or places have you touched in the course of the Voyage ?
- 6th. Have you any Bill or Bills of Health ? and from what places ? are the same clean, unclean or suspected ? — produce them.
- 7th. Of what Articles does your Cargo consist ? at what place or places was the Cargo or any part thereof taken on Board ? and in what Day did you Sail from such place or places ? and what part of your Cargo was taken in at each place and when ?
- 8th. Have any Persons died on Board during the Voyage (if any) when and in what part of the Voyage, and of what disease ?
- 9th. In the Course of the Voyage have any persons on Board suffered from Sickness of any kind (if any) what was the nature of such Sickness, when did it prevail ? How many persons were affected by it ? are all persons on Board at present in good health ?
- 10th. Were any of those who died or who have been Sick in the Course of the Voyage suspected to have been affected by any Infectious disease ? were the Bedding and Clothes of the deceased or Sick persons destroyed, were any persons employed about the Sick afterwards taken ill (if so) of what disease, and in how many days after having been so employed ?
- 11th. At what precise time after leaving Port did such deaths happen ? in how many days after being indisposed did the Sick die ? what were the most obvious appearances of the disease ?
- 12th. Do you know whether any Person whatever employ'd in loading your Vessel or in bringing Articles into it, or having any communication on Board thereof was taken ill during such employment or communication or whether any suspicion was entertained of their having been taken ill ? if so of what disease ?

And when thought necessary the Answers to the aforesaid Questions shall be taken down in writing and the Commander or other Person having charge of such Ship or Vessel shall solemnly make Oath to the truth thereof before the Captain of the Port and shall conform to all such directions as he shall receive touching Quarantine from the Officers of Health.

III. It having been ascertained that certain Sorts of Goods and Merchandize are more especially liable to retain infection, and may be brought from places infected into this Island, vvhich Goods and Merchandize are here enumerated in two Classes Viz.

CLASS THE FIRST

Consisting of these Articles vvhich are considered as most^{ly} liable to Infection,

APPAREL of all Kinds.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

BAST, or any Article made thereof.

BEADS, BRACELETS, or NECKLACES in Strings.

BEDS.

BED TICKS.

BOOKS.

BROOMS of all Sorts.

BRUSHES of all Sorts.

BURDETS.

CAMBLETS.

CANVAS.

CARMENIA WOOL.

CARPET'S.

CORDAGE not tarred.

COTTON WOOL.

COTTON YARN.

COTTON THREAD.

All Articles vvholly made of or mixed with Cotton, Silk,
Wool, Thread, or Yarn.

DOWN.

FEATHERS.

FLAX.

FURRIERS VVASTE.

GOATS HAIR.

GOLD or Silver on Thread, Cotton, Hair, W Wool, or Silk, or
any other Substance herein-before enumerated.

GRUGRAM.

HATS, Caps, or Bonnets of Stravv, Chip, Cane, or any other
Material.

HEMP.

HOOFS.

HORN and HORN TIPS.

HAIR of all Sorts.

LEATHER.

LINEN.

LIQUOR of any Kind in Bottles or Flasks.

LUTEKSTRINGS, CATLINGS, or HARPSTRINGS.

MAPS.

MATTRASSES.

MAIS and MATTING.

MOHAIR YARN.

NETS, Nevv or Old.

PAPER.

PACKTHREAD.

PARCHMENT.

PELTS.

PLATTING of Bast, Chip, Cane, Stravv or Horse Hair.

QUILLS.

RAGS.

SAILS and SAIL CLOTH.

SILK, viz.

Crapes and Tiffanies
 Husks and Kaubs.
 Ravy Silk.
 Throvvn and Organzine Silk.
 VVaste Silk.
 VVrought Silk.

SKINS, Hides, and Furs, and Parts or Pieces of Skins, Hides,
 and Furs, vvwhether undressed, or in Part or vvholly tanned,
 tawed or dressed.

SPONGES.**STRAVV**, or any Article made of or mixed vvith Stravv.**STOCKINGS** of all Sorts.**THREAD**.**TOVV**.**VELLUM**.**VVHISKS**.**VVWOOL**, vvwhether Ravy or anyvvise vvrought.**YARN** of all Sorts.**CLASS THE SECOND**

Consisting of those Articles vvwhich are considered as liable to Infection but in a
 less degree.

SENNA.**JALAP**.**GUM ARABIC**.

TRAGACANTH.

MYRRH.

OPIUM.

SCAMONY.

ANTIMONY.**CANTHARIDES**.**ALLUM**.**JUNIPER BERRIES**.**POMEGRANATES**, FLOWERS, and SEEDS.**SAL NITRE**.**SAL AMMONIAC**.**MADDER**.**SUMACK**.**GALLS**.**TOBACCO**.**COFFEE**.**WOOD** in Raspings.**CORK**All Packages of **SILK STUFFS**.**COTTON STUFFS**.**BURDETS**.**CAMBLETS**.**LINEN**.**CASES OF PAPER**,**BOOKS**,**PARCHMENT**,**CASES OF SPONGES**,**SILK** and **THREAD** **STOCKINGS**.**FEATHERS**,**STRAW HATTS**,**ARTIFICIAL FLOWVERS**,**CORAL BEADS** in Strings.**BRUSHES**.**CARPETS**.**FURS**.**HIDES** and **SKINS**.

And all such Goods, Wares and Merchandize here specified which shall be brought or imported into Malta from suspected Places, together with the Ships or Vessels in which the same shall be brought, shall be subject and liable to such Quarantine Regulations and Restrictions as are hereinafter mentioned, or to such other Regulations as may at any future time be made by the Board of Health, and approved by His Excellency His MAJESTY'S Civil Commissioner.

IV. And it is hereby ordered that all Ships and Vessels liable to Quarantine as aforesaid and being furnished with clean Bills of Health as well as the Crews and Passengers on Board the same shall perform a Quarantine of Twenty Five Days, which Quarantine shall commence from the time when such part of the Cargo (if any) of the two Classes before enumerated shall have been delivered into the Lazaret.

But in Cases where no part of the Cargo shall consist of such Goods as are described in the before mentioned 1st and 2nd Classes then the Quarantine shall be only Twenty Days, to commence on the Day on which such Ship or Vessel has been declared in Quarantine or upon the day of her arrival in Port.

V. It is further ordered with respect to all Goods, Wares and Merchandize coming in Ships or Vessels (liable to Quarantine) furnished with clean Bills of Health: that all such Goods, Wares and Merchandize other than such as are enumerated in the said 1st and 2nd Classes before stated shall before they are delivered be aired and treated on Board the Ship or Vessel on Board of which they shall arrive according to the manner usually practised respecting such Goods imported in Ships or Vessels furnished with clean Bills of Health, and shall continue to be so treated during the space of Seven Days, with the exception of Grain, Pulse and other Seeds, which may be delivered without delay after having been passed through an Iron Grating.—And all such Goods, Wares and Merchandizes as are enumerated in the 1st and 2nd Classes before stated shall without any probationary airing be removed from the Ship or Vessel to the Lazaret, to be aired and treated in the manner hereinafter directed; and shall continue to be so treated for the space of Forty Days.

VI. And it is ordered with respect to all Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes and other Articles as aforesaid brought or imported in Ships (not having the Plague or other Infections disorder actually on Board) coming from Places subject to Quarantine and *not being furnished with clean Bills of Health*, that such Ships or Vessels Goods, Wares and Merchandize shall perform Quarantine in the manner and for the time hereinafter mentioned, two Quarantine Guardians having been placed on Board such Ship or Vessel immediately upon her arrival.

VII. In the event of any Person being afflicted with any Infectious Disease either on Board Ship or in the Lazaret; a sufficient Number of Guards shall be regularly kept by Day and Night for the purpose of preventing all clandestine communication between persons in the Lazaret and those occupying that part of it appropriated for a Pest House and a sufficient number of guard Boats having Guards with loaded Muskets shall be regularly kept for the purpose of preventing communication between Persons in the Lazaret and those in Ships and Vessels under Quarantine or between Persons in Ships and Vessels under Quarantine and between those and any other persons in any other Ship, Vessel or Boat or on Shore.

And all Boats belonging to Vessels under Quarantine (with foul Bills of Health) shall be taken from them and no use made of such Boats except for the the purpose of carrying Goods to the Lazaret or upon occasions of necessity to be determined by the Superintendent of Quarantine, and such Boats shall not be delivered up to the Commanders of such Ships until the expiration of the Quarantine respectively performed by them,

And all Ships or Vessels in Quarantine with clean Bills of Health will be allowed the use of one Boat carrying a Yellow Flag and having a Health Guard on Board subject to such Orders and Instructions as they may receive from the Health Officers, such Boat to be regularly hoisted in, or secured by a Chain and Padlock one hour before Sunset and not to be used before Seven o'Clock in the Morning in Summer, and Eight o'Clock in Winter.

VIII. A proper Person appointed by the Superintendant of Quarantine shall as often as required afford assistance and provide necessaries for the Persons in the Lazaret, and also for those on Board the Ships and Vessels under Quarantine in Marsamuscetta Harbour which Person shall not charge more than the Market Price for such necessaries furnished by him, and shall deliver them (his boat being placed to windward) by means of Buckets, taking care to prevent any improper communication.

IX. The Quarantine Guardians placed on Board Ships and Vessels shall be instructed to take especial care that nothing whatever be delivered from on Board such Ships or Vessels when under Quarantine without an Order in Writing from the Superintendant of Quarantine, and nothing however little susceptible it may be thought to be of infection shall be conveyed from one Ship or Vessel under Quarantine to another, nor any personal intercourse be permitted from such Ship or Vessel to another, and one of the Quarantine Guardians when thereto required by the Superintendant of Quarantine or Captain of the Lazaret shall accompany the Lighters and Boats employed in passing to and from the Vessels in order to prevent any communication in the Transit of the Cargo from the Ships to the Lazaret, and shall take care after every removal of Goods, that no Remnants of Cotton or of any other Article enumerated in either of the two before mentioned Classes remain in the Lighters or the Boats, but shall before leaving off work, collect and deliver such Remnants into the Lazaret with the last Package which they shall then carry from the said Ship or Vessel. (And the Health Guardians shall take care that after the discharge of the Cargoes into the Lazaret, the Holds and between Decks of the Ships shall be completely swept, and the Sweepings burnt.

X. The said Guardians shall diligently search the Lockers, Chests, and other Repositories of the Officers, Passengers and Crews, and every part of the Ships and Vessels, so that no Article so enumerated in either of the two beforementioned Classes, nor any Matter or thing considered as susceptible of infection, remain undelivered to the Lazaret, unless what shall be declared by the Medical Attendant or Captain of the Lazaret to be requisite for Daily use. And shall see that all the said Chests, Lockers and other Repositories; and all the Clothes and Bedding in the Ship or Vessel be daily opened and aired in such manner as shall be directed by the Superintendant of Quarantine; and the Guardians shall also make the like diligent search in Ships and Vessels Laden with other Goods not enumerated in either of the said Classes, so as to be able the better to ascertain that nothing enumerated or considered as susceptible, has been left on Board.

XI. If any Person on Board shall fall Sick, and any Medical Person shall be on Board the Ship or Vessel, such Medical Person shall confer with the Medical Attendant alongside the Vessel, (the Medical Attendant keeping to windward) at a proper distance, and in case there shall be no Medical Person on Board, and that it shall be necessary for the Medical Attendant to visit the Sick, the visit shall be made at the Ships Boat by the Medical Attendant in another Boat and if any Patient after having been so examined shall be

found to require such Medical or Surgical aid as cannot be properly administered on Board Ship, he shall accordingly be removed to the Lazaret Hospital, or to apartments in the Lazaret. And should there be any Patients under circumstances which shall induce suspicion that they may be infected with the Plague, or any other infectious disorder whether such persons shall be in the Lazaret, or in any Ship or Vessel performing Quarantine, they shall be sent to the Pest House, or other place provided for the reception of Persons afflicted with any infectious disease, and when it shall be proved that the disease is not the Plague, nor infectious, the Patient shall be removed to a more commodious Apartment in the Lazaret, there to complete the remainder of his Quarantine.

XII. And in case any Pestilential Disorder shall actually discover itself on Board any Ship or Vessel or among any of the Persons under Quarantine on Board of any Ship or Vessel or in the Lazaret, the Person or Persons affected with such disorder shall be removed with all possible care and dispatch under the directions of the Captain of the Lazaret and Medical Attendant to the Pest House, or place in the Lazaret provided for the reception of Persons afflicted with any infectious disease, and a proper Attendant shall be assigned to such Patient or Patients. — And such Patient or Patients shall be visited at a due distance by the Medical Attendant, and in case nearer approach shall be required, some person shall be specially appointed by the Medical Attendant for that purpose.

XIII. The Passengers and Crew of any Ship or Vessel under Quarantine may have the assistance of any Medical Person they may desire from the Shore. — Subject to the Official Visits of the Medical Attendant, and to such regulations and restrictions as the Superintendent of Quarantine with the advice of the Medical Attendant may judge necessary. — But all such Medical Persons as well as all others, if they communicate by contact with the Sick, shall perform the same Quarantine as the Sick persons themselves.

XIV. After the Quarantine Guardians shall have been placed on Board any Ship or Vessel (not furnished with a clean Bill of Health), the Pilot and Passengers may quit such Ship or Vessel and be removed under the care of a Health Guard to Apartments in the Lazaret, provided they come from a Ship or Vessel having no suspicious Sickness on Board, but if otherwise, such Pilot and Passengers shall be sent to the Pest House, or other detached place which may be provided for the reception of Persons afflicted with any infectious disease, at the direction of the Superintendent of Quarantine with the advice of the Medical Attendant, and there continue in Quarantine for the space of 40 Days, and at the expiration of which time, if such Pilot and Passengers continue free from Infection, they shall be fumigated and discharged, provided that during the performance of such Quarantine the Pilot and Passengers shall not have had communication with any other Person except under similar restrictions to those herein directed with regard to other Persons under Quarantine.

XV. And in Case any Pestilential Accident shall occur among the Ships Crew, or Passengers before the expiration of the said 40 Days of Quarantine, at whatever Stage of the Quarantine such accident may happen, the Quarantine of all the Officers, Passengers, Crew and Pilot, as well as of the Goods, Wares and Merchandizes shall recommence, and the Sick Person shall be sent to the Pest House, or place appropriated for the reception of Persons afflicted with any Infectious Disease, the Guards shall be immediately doubled and such orders given by the Superintendent of Quarantine as may appear necessary.

XVI. All Baggage, Wearing Apparel, Books, and every other Article belonging to any Person on Board any Ship or Vessel arriving as before mentioned, and not furnished with a Clean Bill of Health, for which they shall have no immediate occasion, shall be sent to the Lazaret for the purpose of being aired in like manner as other Goods of the same description, and before any of the Passengers or Crew shall be discharged from Quarantine, they, their Clothes, and other effects which have remained with them, shall be fumigated.

XVII. Immediately after the Pilot and such of the Passengers and Crew of the Ships and Vessels so arriving without clean Bills of Health as may be permitted to perform Quarantine in the Lazaret shall have quitted the Ship in which they shall have arrived, the Hatches of such Ship or Vessel shall be opened, and the Probationary airing of the Cargo shall commence, which Probationary airing shall be in the following manner.

Such a number of Bales of the enumerated Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, of the First Class before stated as can be ranged upon Deck, shall be taken from the hold, and the seams at one or both ends being ripped open, the contents shall be pulled out sufficiently to admit the Air, and then to be handled and turned by the Sailors in the presence of one of the Guardians, and under this process of handling and turning, such Bales shall remain exposed to the Air for six days, and on the subsequent day shall be put into a condition to be, and shall accordingly be delivered to the Lighter appointed to transport them to the Lazaret; and as soon as the Deck is cleared of the first parcel of Goods a second parcel shall be hoisted up and treated in like manner for three Days, and on the subsequent day shall be in like manner put into condition, and delivered as aforesaid, after which, a third parcel shall be hoisted up and treated in the same manner for three Days, and on the subsequent day shall be put into condition, and shall be so delivered. — But in case of any suspicious circumstances arising, the Probationary airings shall be extended to Eight, Six, and four day, making with the three intermediate days twenty one Days in the whole, or even to a greater length of time if circumstances shall require.

XVIII. And all such Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, enumerated in class the 1st which shall arrive in Vessels without clean Bills of Health shall after the Probationary airing be carried to the Lazaret, there to be unpacked, opened and aired for the Space of sixty days.

XIX. And that the Expurgation of the Goods, Wares and Merchandizes enumerated in Class the first as before mentioned, after they have been removed to the Lazaret shall proceed in the following manner, — That is to say :

All Bales of Cotton shall be opened from one end to the other, and so much taken out as to leave Room for handling daily the Interior of the Bale.

The following Articles, viz. — Rags — Ravy Wool — Goats Wool — Carmentia Wool — and Hair, shall be taken out of the Bags, and shall be ranged in low heaps not above four feet high, and successively handled and rummaged.

All Bales of Ravy Silk, — Silk Strace (or Refuse) and Silk Thrown, shall be opened on one Side from End to End, the Cords loosened and wway made by removing a number of Skins for the Porters to handle the Interior of the

Bales, and at the Expiration of Thirty Days, or half the Quarantine, that side of the Bale which had been opened being repacked the other side shall be ripped open and the contents hauled and aired in the like manner till the Fifty Fifth Day, or Five Days Before the expiration of the Quarantine, when the Bales shall be put in order for delivery.

All Packages of Cotton, of Yarn, of Thread, of Silk Stuffs, of Cotton Stuffs, of Camblets and of Linen, shall be opened and the Piece Goods piled in Rows, Lattice Fashion, or in Pyramids turned every Four Days, and completely spread out and suspended on Cords for several Days.

Cases of Books, Paper, Parchment, of Sponges, Silk and Thread Stockings, shall be entirely unpacked, and the smaller Parcels separated from each other and so disposed as to admit of thorough airing, — Feathers, — Straw Hats, — Artificial Flowers, — Coral Beads in Strings, and Brushes, shall be spread out in the same manner, — Carpets, — Furs, — Hides and Skins, shall be unbaled and each piece shall be spread and suspended on Cords, sometimes in the open air and frequently turned.

All Goods Packed in or with Straw, Cotton or any other Article enumerated in the said First Class, or considered as susceptible shall be entirely taken out of, or separated from the same and carefully aired.

All Goods enumerated in the said First Class concerning the Expurgation of which no particular directions have been given shall be unpacked, opened, aired and handled in like manner so far as may be, as is herein before directed with regard to Goods of a similar description.

XX. All Articles formerly enumerated in Class the 2nd which shall be imported in any Ship or Vessel not furnished with a clean Bill of Health shall in like manner, after a probationary airing of Three Days upon Deck, be carried to the Lazaret, there to be unpacked opened or treated according to the nature thereof, and aired in a separate apartment for the space of Forty Days, and the Expurgation of the Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, enumerated in the 2nd Class shall be performed by exposing them to the air as much as possible, and by moving them from time to time so as to admit of free ventilation.

XXI. After the delivery of all the Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, enumerated in the 1st and 2nd Classes before mentioned into the Lazaret, the Ship or Vessel with the rest of the Cargo shall then commence and perform a Quarantine of Forty Days, during which the Packages, Wares and Merchandizes (not enumerated in either of the Classes before mentioned) remaining on Board, shall be frequently swept, and shifted, and moved from time to time as much as possible, according to the nature thereof, so as to admit of free ventilation, and at the expiration of the said Forty Days, if all Persons on Board, and also all those on Shore employed in the Expurgation of that part of the Ships Cargo in the Lazaret, continue free from every appearance of Infection, the Ship or Vessel and such part of the Crew, Passengers and Cargo as remained on Board shall be finally fumigated and discharged.

XXII. The following Nonenumerated Goods, viz. — Dried Fruits, — Oil and Grain, — Pulse and other Seed in Bulk, or in Sacks, provided that all the Persons on Board remain in Health, may be delivered under the following Regulations: — Dried Fruits having been shifted from Baskets or other packages

made of Articles enumerated in the said First Class, or considered as susceptible, (when such Dried Fruits shall have been imported in such packages) may be delivered in Twenty Day; Dried Fruits in Packages of Wood in Fifteen Days, Barrels of Oil the Bangs being first tarred and the Barrels Blushed, and then thoroughly washed in Sea-Water in Ten-Days, Grain, Pulse and other Seeds in Bulk on the Twentieth Day, being likewise passed through an Iron Grating, in order to detect any susceptible matter that may be mixed therewith. — Grain, Pulse and other Seeds in Sacks or in Casks, or Baskets of Rush Mat, being shifted into fresh Sacks or Packages in the manner on the Twentieth Day, being likewise passed through an Iron Grating, but in all such Cases where any Goods, Wares or Merchandizes shall have been shifted from such susceptible Packages as aforesaid, into fresh Packages, the said susceptible Packages shall be sent to the Lazaret, to perform Quarantine according to the nature thereof, or shall be destroyed at the option of the importer.

XXIII. The Quarantine of all Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, (as well such as are directed to be left in, as such as are to be removed from the Ship or Vessel), in cases where the Cargo shall consist partly of Articles enumerated in the said First and Second Classes, and partly of non-enumerated Articles, shall commence and be computed from the day on which the whole of the Articles enumerated in the said two Classes shall have been removed from the Ship or Vessel importing the same, to be opened and aired in the manner before directed, (except as herein particularly excepted).

XXIV. All Ships and Vessels arriving without clean Bills of Health, but with Cargoes consisting wholly of Articles considered as not susceptible of Infection and not enumerated in either of the two Classes before stated, shall perform a Quarantine of Forty Days, to commence and be computed from the Day on which the Quarantine Guardians shall be put on Board.

XXV. All Ships and Vessels, and all Persons, Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes on board thereof arriving with suspected Bills of Health (commonly called Touched Patents or Bills) shall respectively perform Quarantine and be treated in the same manner as before directed, concerning Ships and Vessels arriving without clean Bills of Health except only that such Ships, Persons, Wares, and Merchandizes so arriving with suspected Bills of Health shall respectively be subject to Ten Days less Quarantine.

XXVI. All Ships and Vessels whatsoever coming from Places not liable to Quarantine at which there is not a Regular Establishment for Quarantine and having on Board any of the Articles enumerated in the first Class before stated are required to produce a Certificate or declaration upon Oath made by the Owner, Proprietor, Shipper or Consignee, of such Ship or Vessel or of the Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes enumerated as aforesaid on Board the same respectively in which Certificate or Declaration shall be stated, either negatively that the said enumerated Goods are not the produce of Turkey, Barbary, or any other place liable to Quarantine, or affirmatively of what place they are the growth, produce or manufacture, and if it shall appear that such enumerated Goods, Wares and Merchandizes or any part thereof are of the growth, produce or manufacture of Turkey, Barbary, or any other place liable to Quarantine, or if no such declaration shall be produced by the Master or other Person having the charge of such Ship or Vessel as aforesaid, then such Ship or Vessel, the Officers, Crew, Passengers and the entire Cargo on Board the same, shall perform Quarantine according to the nature of the case for the same time and in the same manner as Ships and Vessels, Officers, Crews, Passengers and Cargoes coming direct from Turkey or Africa with clean Bills of Health, are herein before respectively required to perform.

XXVII. And the Captains of the Port are directed upon any unforeseen emergency, or in any case with respect to any particular Ship or Vessel having any Infectious Disease on Board, or arriving under any other alarming or suspicious circumstances as to infection, to put such Ship or Vessel in Quarantine, (and immediately report the same to the Superintendent of Quarantine, and to the Commissary of Health on duty), although such Ship or Vessel shall not have come from any place from which it may have been declared that the Plague, or any such Disease or Distemper might be brought; and upon all such cases of emergency, or upon information being received of the occurrence of any suspicious circumstances as to Infection in Spain, or any other Country; a Meeting of the Members of the Board of Health shall be called; for the purpose of taking into consideration the measures necessary to be adopted.

And the Members of the Board of Health are empowered to make such Regulations for shortening the time of Quarantine to be performed by particular Ships, Vessels, Persons and Goods, or for wholly releasing them from Quarantine absolutely and conditionally, and generally to mitigate the strict performance of Quarantine in particular cases, as special circumstances shall appear in their opinion to be safe and proper.

XXVIII. The Masters of the Guard Boats, and the Chief Guard on Shore will Report every Morning at Day Light to the Captain of the Port on duty the number and description of the different Ships and Vessels which have entered the Harbour in the course of the Night, which Ships and Vessels must be immediately visited by the Captain of the Port; and during the day when Ships are entering the Harbour he will exert himself to visit them before they come to Anchor, and if they are liable to Quarantine he will order them to hoist a Yellow Flag, and to proceed to Marsamuscetto Harbour, there to remain under the Inspection of the Captain of the Lazaret; unless they are loaded with Grain, Pulse, or other Articles of Merchandize not liable to Infection, and have clean Bills of Health, in which last case he will order them to Anchor at such place as may be appointed for such Vessels and Cargoes when furnished with clean Bills of Health, and the Captain of the Port will immediately report the arrival of all such Ships or Vessels liable to Quarantine to one of the Commissaries, and Register the same in a Book kept for that purpose in the Health Office.

XXIX. All Ships or Vessels in Quarantine must constantly keep a Yellow Flag Flying at the Fore Top Gallant Mast Head, or other conspicuous part of the Rigging, and if the Ship is not provided with a clean Bill of Health the Yellow Flag must have a Black Ball (not less than Six Inches in Diameter), painted in the Center of it.

XXX. The Captain of the Port must constantly carry in his Boat a proportion of Yellow Flags, for the purpose of supplying Ships or Vessels not furnished with the same.— He must also have in his Boat a Bucket with Vinegar, a pair of Iron Tongs and a fumigating Box, for the reception of Bills of Health, Mediterranean Passes, &c. those he will deliver to the Chancellor of the Health Department, to be retained by him until the expiration of the Quarantine, and it is to be understood that the said Ships Papers are not to be received by the Captain of the Port, except when such Ship or Vessel is provided with a clean Bill of Health.

XXXI. And all Masters of Ships or Vessels whether provided with foul or clean Bills of Health, shall when required deliver up to the Chancellor of the Health Department the Manifest and other Ships Papers, (the necessary precautions

of dipping them in Vinegar and Fumigating having been first observed), and shall before the said Chancellor make a solemn declaration upon oath to the contents of the same, to the best of their recollection and belief, which declaration shall be taken down in writing and registered in the Health Office.

XXXII. Two days before the expiration of the term of Quarantine of any Ship or Vessel or of Persons in the Lazaret, the Commissary on Duty will notify the same to the Medical Visitor who must go along side such Ship or Vessel and muster the Crew and Passengers upon the Gangway, he will also visit such Persons in Quarantine in the Lazaret, and if he finds them all in good health he will report the same to the Chancellor, who will Receive the Quarantine Charges, and at the proper time direct the Captain of the Lazaret (after the customary fumigation, to admit such Ship or Vessel to Pratique.

XXXIII. The Captain of the Lazaret will in Person superintend the discharging of Cargoes into the Lazaret, and he will be particularly careful that the Cargoes, subject to different terms of Quarantine be deposited in different Stores, and that no communication be held by the Persons employed in landing such Cargoes or by the Persons having charge of them after they are landed, and when a Cargo has undergone Quarantine and is to be re embarked he will order the Boats and Lighters to receive it at one of the Wharfs separate from those where goods are unloading.

And when a Cargo from a Ship or Vessel with a foul Bill of Health is to be landed, he will assign a separate and distant part of the Wharf for the landing of such Cargo as well as a separate Store for its reception with an additional Guard to prevent communication.

XXXIV. The Captain of the Lazaret must keep a Register of all goods landed and if required by the Master of the Ship will give a Receipt for every parcel received, specifying its mark and number, and the number of the Store in which it is deposited, he is responsible for all Goods landed, and is directed to send to the Consignees a notification of Three Days previous to the termination of Quarantine of any Parcel of Goods.

XXXV. Persons wishing to examine Goods at the Lazaret must carry with them a permission from the Consignee of such Goods, which permission must be countersigned by one of the Commissaries of Health, or the Captain of the Lazaret, and during the examination of such Goods must be attended by an additional Health Guard.

XXXVI. The Captain of the Lazaret is directed to prevent all Persons in Pratique entering any of the Apartments occupied by Persons in Quarantine in the Lazaret; when such visits are necessary, they must be made at the Parlatorio by a written permission from one of the Commissaries of Health and in the presence of a Health Guard.

XXXVII. The Captain of the Lazaret will frequently in the course of the day visit the different Apartments and Stores in the Lazaret, and once in the Day he will visit every Ship and Vessel in Marsamuscetta Harbour, muster their Crews, and ascertain from the Health Guardians whether the Regulations have been properly complied with, and if any impediment shall occur in the execution of the Duties required of h said Guardians, the Captain of the Lazaret shall take care to use effectual measures for the removal of the same and immediately Report it to the Superintendant of Quarantine, he will also see all Boats belonging to the Lazaret (excepting the Guard Boat) chained to the

Shore every evening at Sunset their Sails and Oars taken from them, and locked up in an apartment within the Walls of the Lazaret.

XXXVIII. The Captain of Lazaret will keep a Register of all persons performing Quarantine in the Lazaret; he will take into his custody their Arms of every description. He will take care that regularity and good order is preserved among the Passengers, Guardians and Porters, and if it should be found necessary to confine any person for impropriety of conduct, all those in the same Quarantine are required to assist him in the execution of his Duty.

XXXIX. Passengers performing Quarantine in the Lazaret must strictly conform to all Regulations pointed out to them by the Captain of the Lazaret, they are not permitted to have Dogs, Cats, or other Domestic Animals going loose. — They must not communicate with Persons in different periods of Quarantine, they must frequently expose their Bedding and Wearing Apparel, to the open Air, their Mattresses must be slit open and the contents pulled out and aired.

LX. All Officers of health and other persons must carefully avoid touching either Goods or Passengers in Quarantine — If by accident they are contaminated by touch, they must perform the same Quarantine as that from whence the suspicion was derived, and if they are touched by malicious design, the person offending is liable to such Punishment as may be judged adequate by the Laws of Malta.

XLI. All Communication by Letter with persons in Quarantine in the Lazaret, and on Board Ship is prohibited excepting through the medium of the Health Officers — All Letters from Persons in Quarantine must be received by the Health Officers and forwarded to the Post Office, the precaution of dipping such Letters in Vinegar and fumigating them being always observed, care being also taken when several Letters or papers are enclosed together that the Covers be slit open, and when parcels of Letters are very Bulky, or when they are suspected to contain Patterns of Cloth, &c. &c. they must be opened for the purpose of being fumigated, and sealed again with the Health Office Seal.

XLII. All Persons appointed Health Guardians shall make Oath before one of the Commissaries of Health, that they will faithfully and diligently perform their different Duties, and strictly obey all orders delivered to them by the Officers of the Quarantine Department, and that they will expose themselves in taking charge of Passengers, Ships and Merchandize arriving with foul Bills of Health. — All Boatmen and Porters employed shall also make Oath before a Commissary of Health, that they will punctually obey and conform to all orders delivered to them by the Officers of the Quarantine Department.

The Oath to be Signed by them, and lodged in the Office of the Chancellor.

XLIII. If any Officer or Person whatsoever, whose duty it is to execute any order concerning Quarantine, shall knowingly and willingly embezzle any Goods, or Articles performing Quarantine, or be guilty of any other wilful breach or neglect of his duty in respect of the Ships, Persons, Goods, or Articles performing Quarantine; every such Officer, or person so offending, shall forfeit such Office or employment as he may be possessed of, and shall forfeit and pay the Sum of One Hundred Pounds Sterling — And if any Officer or Person shall knowingly and willingly permit any Person, Goods or Merchandize to

depart from or be conveyed out of the Lazaret, or out of any Ship performing Quarantine before the Expiration of the regular term of Quarantine, or without being duly authorized so to do; or if any Person authorized to give a Certificate of a Ship or Merchandize having performed Quarantine, shall knowingly and willingly give a false Certificate thereof, every such Officer or Person so offending, shall be considered guilty of the highest breach of Quarantine, and shall suffer Death by the Law of Malta.

XLIV. All the Officers in the Health Department are required to use their utmost diligence and care, that all Regulations herein mentioned for the Performance of Quarantine be duly observed.

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS UNDER QUARANTINE.

ALL Vessels subject to the Performance of Quarantine are to hoist a yellow Flag before they enter the Port; and Commanders neglecting so to do are liable to a Fine of Two Hundred Pounds.

All Vessels subject to Quarantine entering the Port of Vallette, are immediately to go into Marsamuscetta Harbour and anchor near the Lazaret excepting those with clean Bills of health, and having Cargoes of Grain or other non-susceptible Articles; which Vessels are permitted to anchor in the Inner Harbour in such place as shall be pointed out to them by the Captain of the Port — And all Masters having the smallest quantity of susceptible Articles on board, must immediately report the same for the purpose of having them sent to the Lazaret to be purified.

All Vessels waiting for Orders or Convoy at this Port, and coming from Places that subject them to Quarantine, are to Anchor in the Harbour of Marsamuscetta, near the Lazaret, subject to the usual Restrictions of that Port.

Vessels in Quarantine with foul Bills of Health must not on any account hoist out a Boat without Permission from the Captain of the Lazaret; Vessels with clean Bills of Health are allowed the use of one Boat, for the purpose of going to the Barriera at the Health Office, where not more than two Persons belonging to any Vessel are permitted to be on Shore at the same time. — The Boat when in use must be attended by the Health Guard and have a Yellow Pendant flying, it must be hoisted into the Vessel every Evening one hour before Sunset, and not hoisted out again before Seven o'Clock in the Morning in Summer, and Eight o'Clock in Winter; Boats belonging to Vessels in Quarantine are not to go along side or have any Communication with any other Vessel. — Commanders of Vessels are held responsible for any breach of Quarantine Regulations.

No Person in, or belonging to any Vessel in Quarantine, shall presume to go on Shore, or on Board any other Vessel, on any pretence whatever, and the Commander of any Vessel will be liable to the Punishment annexed to Breach of Quarantine if he suffers any Person to enter his Vessel and quit her while he is under Quarantine.

The Commanders of Vessels unloading at the Lazaret, are to be careful to Land every species of Goods, Clothing and Merchandize susceptible of infection, in Order that they may be Purified: and any Person concealing even the smallest Quantity of susceptible Effects on Board or on Shore, is liable to the punishment of DEATH in conformity to the Law of Malta, and all Accomplices and Receivers of such Goods more particularly the Health Guardians, are rendered liable to the same Punishment.

The Commanders, and all Persons on board Vessels performing Quarantine, are to pay strict Obedience to the Orders they receive from the Health Officers, and any Person going out of the prescribed Limits, or going on Board any Vessel without Permission from the Health Office, or committing any act that may endanger the public Safety, shall on conviction, suffer DEATH by the Law of Malta; all Irregularities and Disorders committed on board any Vessel under Quarantine or disobedience of any part of these Instructions vwill be punished by the Quarantine, Lavvs of this Island.

Commanders of Vessels are to ansver faithfully to such Questions as shall be put to them by the Physician of the Health Office, relative to the Health of any Person on board, and all Commanders of Vessels are to make a Report to the Health Office on the appearance of any Sickness or Disease on board, during the time they are performing Quarantine.

Should the Commauder, or any Person on board Vessels performing Quarantine, be desirous of Medical Aid, he is first to apply to the Physician of the Health Office, vwho vwill report his Case: and Permission must be obtained from the Health Office before any other than the Physician of that Office be permitted to go a-long side the Ship.

TARIFF OF HEALTH OFFICE FEES.

SHIPS IN QUARANTINE.	Scudus.	Taris.	Grains.
Guards and Guards Boats (per Day)	2		6
Health Office Fees for every Ship under 50 Tons	10		
above 50 and under 100 d°.	15		
above 100 and under 150 d°.	20		
above 150 and under 200 d°.	25		
above 200 d°.	30		
Certificate under Seal	2		6

All Vessels in Quarantine waiting for Orders or Convoy to pay according to the above Tariff, or (per Day)	5		

MERCHANDIZE.			
A Cargo or part of a Cargo received into the Lazaret } to pay One per Cent. }			
Guards and Guard Boats per Day	2		6
Health Office Fees	10		

All Merchandize (not landed in the Lazaret) which shall have undergone Quarantine on Board Vessels from places subject to Quarantine, to pay <i>when admitted to Pratique</i>) Half per Cent. whether such Merchandize be Landed Transhipped, or remaining on Board.			

Ships having foul Bills of Health, and all Merchandize on Board of them to pay double.			

Upon the Expiration of the Quarantine of Merchandize in the Lazaret, Seven Days will be allowed for their removal; after which time, one or two Shillings per Week will be charged for every Bale (according to its size) remaining in Store.			

Cattle Landed from Vessels in Quarantine.			
For every Bullock	1		
» » Horse	2		6
» » Sheep			3
» » Pig			3

PERSONS PERFORMING QUARANTINE IN THE LAZARET.			
For every Room occupied (Guards & Guard Boats per Day)	2		6
Health Office Fees	10		

All the above Fees to be Credited to Government, and no other Fee or demand is to be made by the Officers of the Quarantine Department,

Approved

H. OAKES,

His Majesty's Civil Commissioner.

May – August 1986

5-5-86

On the occasion of the holding of the 6th European Conference on Health Records, a Temporary Branch Post Office was opened at the Mediterranean Conference Centre, Valletta, on the 5th, 6th and 7th May, 1986, from 8.30am to 1.00pm for the transaction of the following business:-

- (a) sale of stamps and postal stationery.
- (b) posting of letter packets.
- (c) registration of postal articles.
- (d) issue and encashment of money and postal orders.
- (e) encashment of postcheques.

Postal articles posted at this Temporary Branch Post Office were postmarked with a date-stamp inscribed:- “6th European Conference On Health Records – Economy In Health Services – 5-7 May 1986 – Valletta – Malta”. *Fig 1*

The logo of the 6th European Conference on Health Records is also incorporated in the date-stamp.

19-5-86

A machine stamp cancelling slogan reading:- “Support Polio Week” was used, on and off, during the period 19th to 31st May, 1986, at the Central Mail Room.

29-5-86

A machine stamp cancelling slogan marking Consumer’s Day, was used at the Central Mail Room, Castille, on the 29th, 30th and 31st May, 1986. The slogan reads:- “1 ta’ Ġunju 1986 – Jum il-Konsumaturi”.

30-5-86

The “World Cup” set issued to-day. A special hand postmark was used on the first day of issue *Fig 2*

2-6-86

A machine stamp cancelling slogan, marking World Environment Day, was used on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th June, 1986, at the Central Mail Room. The slogan reads:- “Jum Dinji Ta’ L-Ambjent – 5 Ta’ Ġunju”.

3-6-86

In to-day’s Govt. Gazette, a notice was issued for applications for the post of Sub-Post Master at Żebbuġ, Malta.

Applications were to be received by noon of Thursday, 3rd July, 1986.

13-6-86

In to-day’s Govt. Gazette, a notice was issued for applications for the post of Sub-Post Master at Tarxien, Malta.

Applications were to be received by noon of Monday, 21st July, 1986.

16-6-86

A machine stamp cancelling slogan reading:- “Federation Of Industries – 40th Anniversary – 1946 – 1986”, was used at the Central Mail Room, Castille, between June 16 and 22, 1986.

The logo of the Federation Of Industries is also incorporated in the slogan.

1-7-86

A Temporary Branch Post Office was opened at the International Fair Of Malta, Naxxar, from Tuesday, 1st July to Tuesday 15th July, 1986, from 6pm to 9.30pm for the transaction of the following business:- *Fig 3*

- (a) sale of stamps and postal stationery.
- (b) registration of postal articles.
- (c) issue and encashment of postal orders and money orders.
- (d) encashment of postal cheques.
- (e) posting of letters and printed matter.

Postal articles posted at this Temporary Branch Post Office, were postmarked by a date-stamp inscribed as follows:- “XXIX International Fair Of Malta – Naxxar”.

11-7-86

In to-day’s Govt. Gazette a notice was issued for the application of the post of Sub-Postmaster at Santa Venera.

The area where the Sub-Post Office could be opened was indicated by the streets surrounding the area.

Applications were to be received up to noon of Monday, 11th August, 1986.

18-7-86

A machine stamp cancelling slogan worded:- "President's Award - 25th Anniversary - 1961-1986" was used, on and off, during the period from 18th July to 2nd August, 1986, at the Central Mail Room, Castille.

23-7-86

In to-day's Govt. Gazette a notice was issued for applications, for the post of Sub-Postmaster at Sliema.

12-8-86

In to-day's Govt. Gazette a notice was issued for applications, for the post of Sub-Postmaster at Żebbuġ.

Applications were to be received by noon, of Monday, 15th September, 1986.

19-8-86

The PMG notified that the Sub-Post Office at Żebbuġ Stationery, Sciortino Street, Żebbuġ, would be closing down, with effect from Tuesday, 19th August, 1986.

28-8-86

"Maltese Philanthropists" set, issued to-day. A special handstamp was used on the first day of issue. *Fig 4*

28-8-86

A commemorative postal card was issued on the occasion of the participation of the Malta Post Office in the Stockholmia '86 World Philatelic Exhibition, which was held in Stockholm, Sweden, from the 28th August to the 7th September, 1986.

The card has imprinted thereon an appropriate motif and the two stamps of the Europa 1986 postage set. The price of the card was 43c and was available for sale from the GPO, Valletta, and from all B.P.O.'s and S.P.O.'s from the 28th August to the 6th September, 1986, unless stocks were previously exhausted.

The card could have been purchased either in mint condition or with the stamps cancelled with a special hand-postmark inscribed:- 'Post Office Malta - Stockholmia '86 - 28.8.86 - 7.9.86' *Fig 5* This hand postmark was also used at the stand of the Malta Post Office at the Stockholmia '86 World Philatelic Exhibition. The card cancelled with the special postmark, could have been sent through the post at no extra charge provided that it was posted during the period 28th August - 7th September, 1986. Cards cancelled with the Stockholmia '86 hand postmark posted after the 7th September, 1986, must have additional stamps affixed thereon to cover the required postage. Such stamps will be cancelled with the normal metal hand postmark.

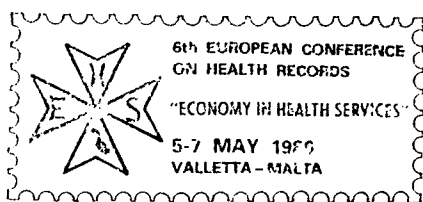


Fig 1



Fig 2



Fig 3



Fig 4

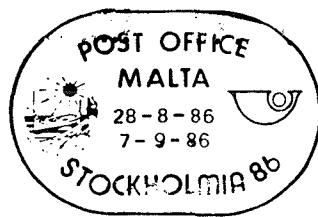


Fig 5

Issue	X	Y
Date of Issue	30-5-86	28-8-86
Values	3c, 7c, 23c	2c, 3c, 8c, 27c
Stamp size	33mm × 27mm	31mm × 44mm
Designer	Tony Bugeja	Luciano Micallef
Printers	Printex Ltd.	Same
Process	Lithography	Same
Perforation	13.8 × 13.8	14 × 14
Watermark	Maltese Crosses Upright	Same
Paper	Chalk Surfaced	Same
Gum	P.V.A.	Same

Colours:

Issues X and Y were produced using multicolours.

Colour checks in the form of coloured discs 3mm in diameter are seen in the right hand margin, next to the last stamp of the bottom row, in each Pane, of each value, in issues X and Y. Colour checks from top to bottom correspond to the colours used for Pane numbers from left to right on all Panes, of all values, in both issues.

Cumulative totals of progressive columns of stamps are seen in top and bottom margins, printed in black.

Printed Sheets:

Issue X – The Printed Sheet of the three values consisted of Panes A, B and C. Each Pane has 50 stamps, made up of five rows of ten stamps. All stamps are of the horizontal format.

Issue Y – The Printed Sheet of the four values consisted of Panes A and B. Each Pane has 50 stamps, made up of ten rows of five stamps. All stamps are of the vertical format.

Plate/Pane numbers:

These are seen under the first stamp of the bottom row, in all Panes, of all values, in issues X and Y.

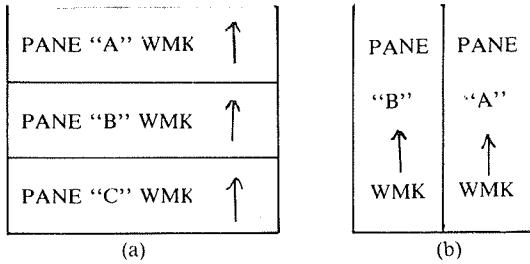
- Issue X – 3c = 1A × 4, 1B × 4, 1C × 4
- 7c = 1A × 4, 1B × 4, 1C × 4
- 23c = 1A × 4, 1B × 4, 1C × 4
- Issue Y – 2c = 1A × 4, 1B × 4
- 3c = 1A × 4, 1B × 4
- 8c = 1A × 4, 1B × 4
- 27c = 1A × 4, 1B × 4

Perforation of Margins:

Issue X – The right hand margins of Panes A, B and C, of all the three values are imperforate. The top, bottom and left hand margins, of these same Panes, are fully perforated.

Issue Y – The left hand margin of Pane B, of all the four values is imperforate, whilst the top, bottom and right hand margins of this same Pane, are

all fully perforated. The four margins of Pane A, of all four values, are also fully perforated.



From a study of details given, the Printed Sheet of each value, before cutting into Panes, would look as follows:-

Issue X – All values as in figure (a).

Issue Y – All values as in figure (b).

Looking at the Printed Sheets as shown, stamps of all values, of the two issues, would be seen the right way up. Hence why watermark is upright in both issues. Perforator ran from right to left in figure (a) and from left to right in figure (b).

Imprint Blocks:

“PRINTEX LIMITED MALTA” is seen under the last stamp of the bottom row, in all Panes, of all values, in issues X and Y. Letters are 1mm high and printed in black. An Imprint Block of four will also include the colour checks, in all values, of both issues.

Special hand-postmarks incorporating a motif symbolizing a football (Issue X) and a motif symbolizing philanthropists (Issue Y) were used on the first day of issue.

By 12.45pm on the first day of issue, sales amounted to Lm41,695 for issue X and Lm23,180 for issue Y.

Stamps were to remain on sale up to Monday, 24th November, 1986, for issue X and up to Wednesday, 25th March, 1987, for issue Y, unless stocks were previously exhausted.

Souvenir Sheet:

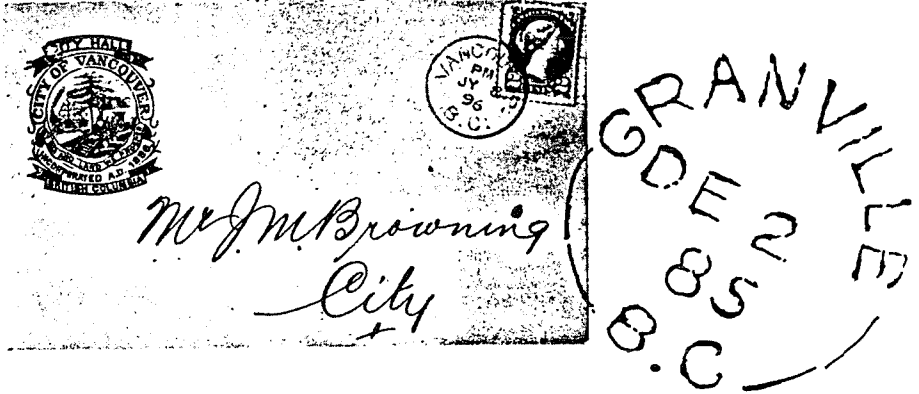
On the first day of issue X, a Souvenir Sheet incorporating the three stamps, was also available for sale at 33c. This sheet is of the horizontal format and measures 125mm × 90mm.

The watermark on the Souvenir Sheet is opposite to that of the normal Panes, i.e. Sideways. Therefore it is possible to have two similar single stamps of each value with opposite watermarks, but one would be from a normal Pane and the other from a Souvenir Sheet.

Centennial, Gold Rush show in Posthouse, Vancouver, Canada

by Dr. A. Bonnici

On the occasion of the city À l'occasion du Centenaire
of Vancouver's Centennial de la ville de Vancouver



Canada Post Corporation produced this card as a part of ONCE UPON A POSTMARK – VANCOUVER'S LEGACY OF LETTERS, a major exhibition at POSTHOUSE celebrating the Vancouver Centennial 1886–1986.

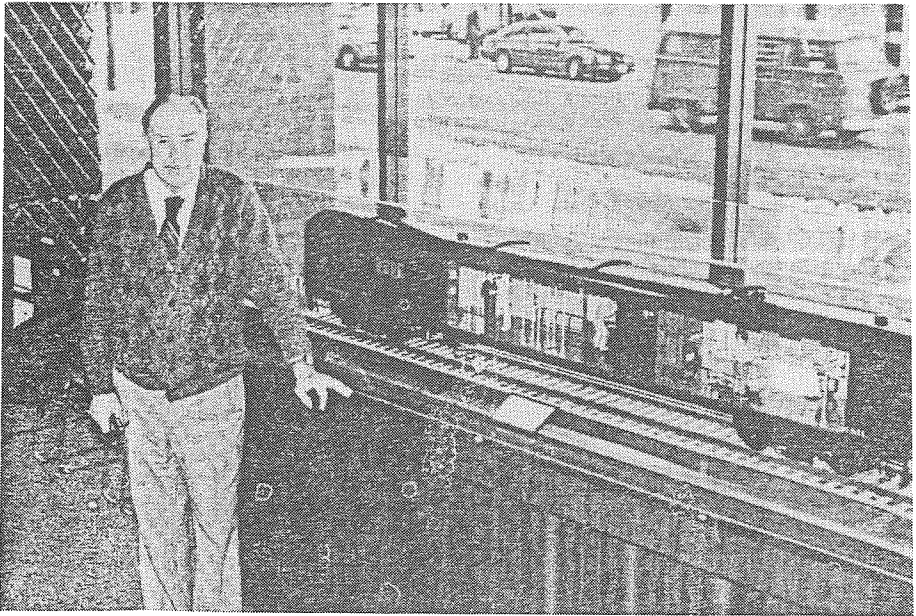
Our member John Mifsud of California has sent me the following interesting information about First Generation Maltese–Canadian Austin Mifsud born in Vancouver 75 years ago.

The Mifsuds were a pioneer family and memories of those early days led to a fascination with British Columbia's history. Mr. Mifsud began collecting stamps and letters of days gone by at an early age.

His childhood hobby continued through his adult years, as did his interest in his native province. Currently based in San Francisco, Mr. Mifsud spends hours researching the treasures of British Columbia's past. His pleasure in sharing his collection has taken him to many international exhibitions where he has received many awards. Mr. Mifsud also finds time to be President of the Collectors Club of San Francisco, and the U.S. Classic Society, and is Editor of the British North America Philatelic of Northern California.

As part of Vancouver's centennial celebrations 1886–1896, a grand exhibition was held at the Posthouse – Vancouver, and Mr. Mifsud played a big part in its organisation, exhibiting his famous collection, and the mounting of ONCE UPON A POSTMARK – Vancouver's legacy of letters.

While most of the collection deals with B.C. and the Cariboo gold rush, there is an intriguing display of philatelic material postmarked "Granville", the name first given to Vancouver when it was a tiny isolated village on the shores of Burrard Inlet. Among the items are envelopes personally cancelled by Maximilian (Maxie) Michaud, the first postmaster, and a photograph of the first office in the tiny sea coast village that was to become Vancouver.



Collector Austin Mifsud with detailed replica of railway mail car, one of attractions at current Posthouse display showing role of postal service in B.C. development.

On loan from Austin Mifsud, this world-class exhibition contains some of the first covers from the Granville-Burrard era, a copy of a letter believed to have been written by Gassy Jack (an early settler after whom Gastown was named) and a letter from an almost illiterate miner describing the gold rush days in the Fraser canyon.

Also in the Granville section of the display is a passport signed by Viscount Granville, who was then Queen Victoria's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and for whom Granville was named.

Perhaps the most intriguing item in the whole collection is a letter written from Fort Hope (now Hope, B.C.) on May 15, 1858, less than a month after gold was discovered on the Fraser River.

Written to a friend (or perhaps his father, it is not clear) in Olympia, Washington, the letter from a miner describes the conditions the early miners encountered and the determination they showed to get to the gold. "... it is verry on Serten when i will bee at home but it will not bee any wose Sune fore i entend to give those minds a fare tryel for i beleve that is penty of gold here and i entend to have some of it or no the resen why i am one hundred and 45 milds up the river ..."

Complementing Mifsud's collection is a fine display of philatelic material bearing the postmarks of communities that were eventually absorbed and incorporated into the present city of Vancouver: Point Grey, Hastings, Shaghnassy Heights, Janes Road and many others.

From the National Postal Museum in Ottawa, Posthouse has been able to secure the loan of several scale models of early postal vehicles, with a detailed replica of a railway mail car drawing the most attention from visitors.

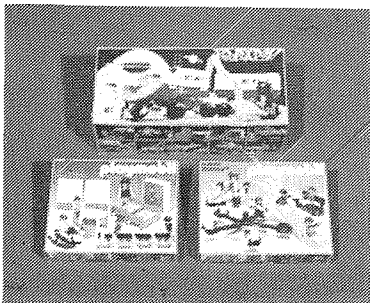
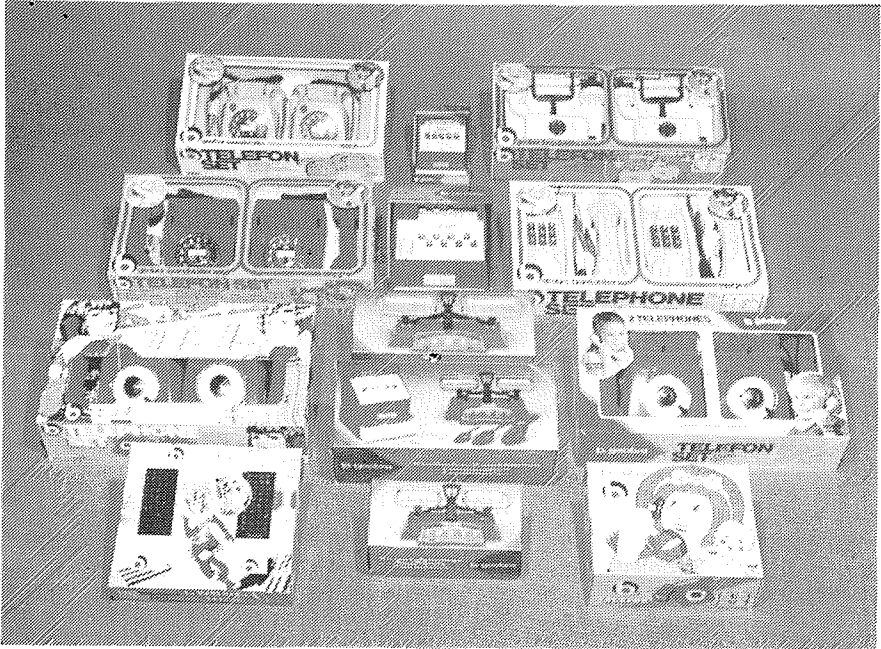


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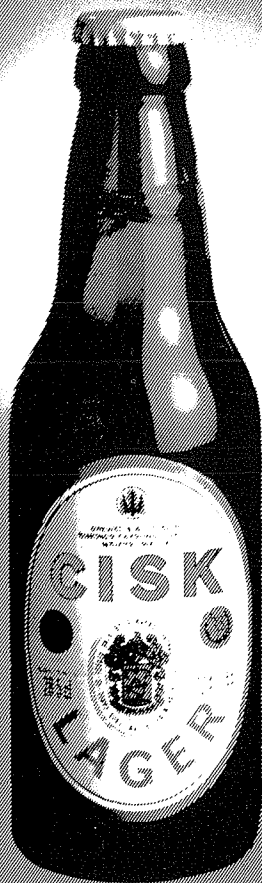


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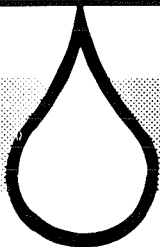
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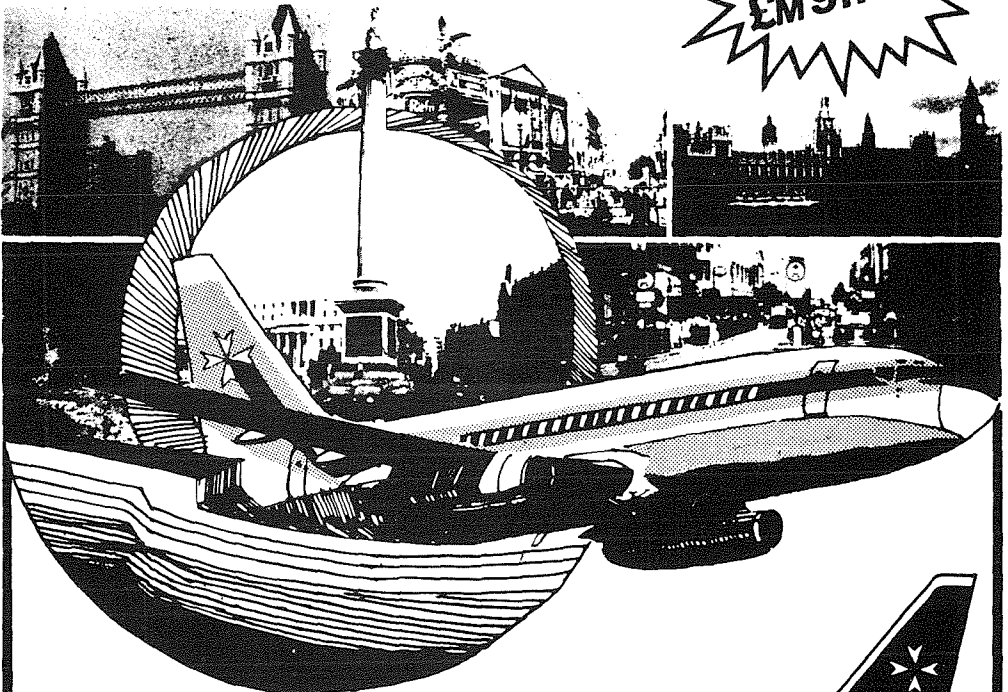
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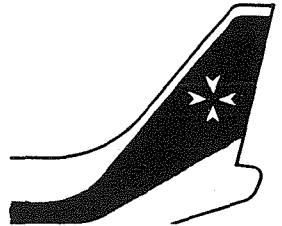


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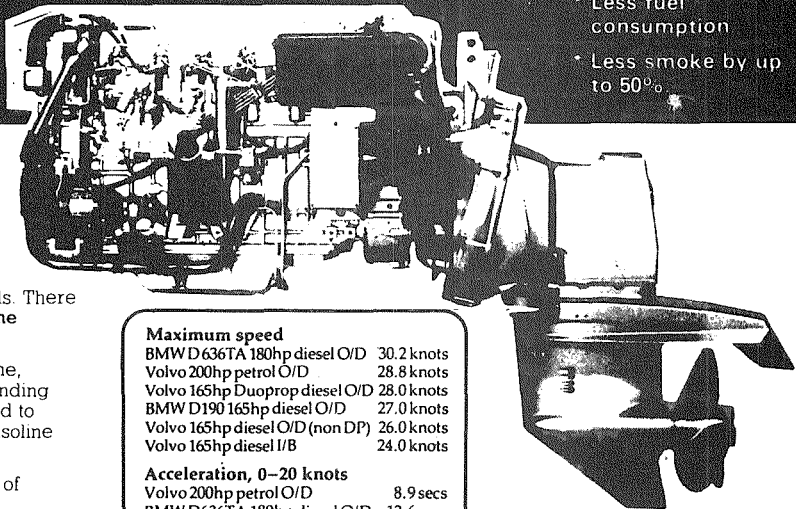
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The excellent performance of this new engine, particularly vs. Volvo's Duoprop, was outstanding even on the favourable comparison in regard to smoothness and low noise of BMW's own gasoline engines.

The August, September and October issues of European boating magazines carried very favourable reports on the D636TA. The British 'Motor Boat and Yachting' (August '85), following extensive tests with different engine makes, gave the exciting results shown in the box on right of this brand new turbo charged diesel. The D636TA is suitable for a wide range of craft with single or twin engine installations.

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BMW D636TA 180hp diesel O/D	30.2 knots
Volvo 200hp petrol O/D	28.8 knots
Volvo 165hp Duoprop diesel O/D	28.0 knots
BMW D190 165hp diesel O/D	27.0 knots
Volvo 165hp diesel O/D (non DP)	26.0 knots
Volvo 165hp diesel I/B	24.0 knots

Acceleration, 0–20 knots

Volvo 200hp petrol O/D	8.9 secs
BMW D636TA 180hp diesel O/D	12.6 secs
Volvo 165hp Duoprop diesel O/D	18.0 secs
BMW D190 165hp diesel O/D	22.3 secs



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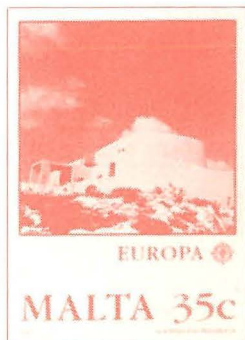
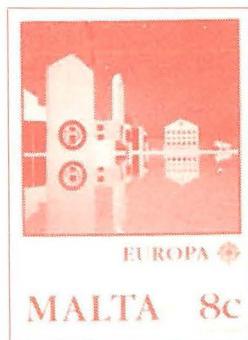
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EUROPA 1987

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