

CHAPTER 99.

QUARANTINE.

[No. XXXV of 1928.]

[12th January, 1929.]

Short title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Quarantine Ordinance.

Interpreta- 2. In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise
tion. requires,—

(a) the following expressions shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them :—

“ Convention ” means the West Indian Inter-Colonial Sanitary Convention 1904, amended in accordance with the recommendations of the Central Quarantine Authority for the West Indies, set out in the first schedule to this Ordinance;

“ regulations ” means the quarantine regulations set out in the second schedule to this Ordinance;

“ visiting officer ” means any officer or officers expressly appointed by the Governor to execute the provisions of this Ordinance;

(b) the expressions defined in regulation 1 of the regulations shall have the same respective meaning therein assigned to them.

PART I.

ADOPTION OF CONVENTION AND REGULATIONS.

Convention 3. This colony hereby enters into, adopts, and adheres
adopted ;
first
schedule. to, the Convention, and the provisions of the Convention shall have effect as if those provisions were enacted by this Ordinance.

Regulations 4. This Colony hereby adopts the regulations, and they
adopted ;
second
schedule. shall have effect as if they were enacted by this Ordinance.

5. The Governor and Legislative Council, with the concurrence of the Governments of all the other colonies and countries adhering or acceding to the Convention, may cause from time to time the regulations to be altered or modified, and in that event the altered or modified regulations shall be deemed to be the quarantine regulations hereunder.

Amendment of regulations.

6.—(1) This colony hereby adopts, and agrees to enter into and be bound by, the scheme set out in the third schedule to this Ordinance for a central quarantine authority for the West Indies, hereinafter called the Central Authority.

Adoption of scheme for central quarantine authority; third schedule.

(2) The Governor shall from time to time appoint a delegate to represent this colony on the Central Authority, and that delegate shall hold office during the Governor's pleasure.

(3) The expenses of the delegates attending the meetings of the Central Authority and all other expenses incidental to the meetings thereof, including the colony's share of the remuneration and expenses of the President thereof, shall be defrayed from moneys provided for the purpose by the Legislative Council.

7. The quarantine authority constituted by section nine of this Ordinance is hereby authorised and directed to give the notifications and the particulars specified in article 2, and the information required by articles 3 and 4, of the Convention.

Quarantine authority to give information required by Convention.

8.—(1) All courts, judges and magistrates in the colony shall interpret the meaning of any phrase in this Ordinance, or in the Convention, or in the regulations, in accordance with any interpretation put upon that phrase by the Central Authority.

Settlement of doubts by Central Authority.

(2) Any disease occurring in the territory of any of the colonies party to the Convention which the Central Authority decides to be an infectious or contagious disease within the meaning of the regulations shall be deemed to be an infectious or contagious disease within the meaning of the regulations.

(3) The interpretation which the Central Authority may put upon any phrase as aforesaid, or any decision of the Central Authority that any disease aforesaid is an

infectious or contagious disease within the meaning of the regulations, when published in the Gazette shall be judicially noticed by all courts, judges and magistrates.

PART II.

AUTHORITIES AND THEIR POWERS.

Quarantine
authority.

9.—(1) For the purposes of this Ordinance there shall be a quarantine authority, hereinafter called the Authority, and the Surgeon General of the colony shall be that Authority.

(2) The Authority shall have full power to superintend and enforce the carrying out of this Ordinance and the regulations for the time being in force relating to quarantine.

(3) The Authority may, with the approval of the Governor, delegate in writing to another or others all the powers vested in the Authority under this Ordinance and the regulations made hereunder.

(4) The Governor may appoint the officers necessary to enforce and carry out the provisions of this Ordinance and the regulations; and all those officers shall be subject to the direction and control of the Authority.

Regulations.

10.—(1) The Authority with the approval and consent of the Governor in Council, may from time to time make regulations for—

- (a) preventing the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the colony;
- (b) the control and management of quarantine observation and isolation stations and of persons, ships and things in quarantine;
- (c) the prevention of illegal communication with or escapes from those stations and from ships not admitted to pratique;
- (d) the prevention or mitigation of diseases at the stations;
- (e) supplies to persons placed there at the rates payable therefor;
- (f) the inspection of ships and persons leaving the ports of the colony for places out of the colony, and the prevention of the embarkation of anyone suffering from a contagious or an infectious disease;

- (g) the disinfection of any of those ships, the crews, and all persons, effects, and clothes on board or to be embarked on board thereof;
- (h) the detention of anyone found suffering or suspected to be suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, and the prohibition of embarkation of any article likely to convey contagious or infectious disease which cannot be disinfected; and,
- (i) generally, carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance.

(2) The regulations may further provide for the infliction of a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars and imprisonment not exceeding three months for any breach or contravention thereof, and also for the seizure or destruction of any articles shipped or conveyed or attempted to be shipped or conveyed on board the ships aforesaid in contravention of the regulations.

(3) The Governor in Council may make rules regulating the discharge of the duties of the health officers.

PART III.

TREATMENT OF SHIP ON ARRIVAL.

11. Every ship arriving at a port in the colony from any place outside the colony shall, before having any communication with the shore or with any other ship, be visited by a health officer or a visiting officer, who is hereby authorised to put and give to the master and the surgeon, if any, or to either of them, and to any other person on board the ship he deems necessary, the following questions and directions or such of them as may be necessary, and any other question he considers desirable:

All vessels
to be visited
on arrival:

Provided that every ship arriving at a port in the colony from any place outside the colony with a foul bill of health or from any infected port, or requiring a doctor, shall, on entering the port in the colony between the hours of sunrise and sunset, fly the quarantine flag, and between the hours of sunset and sunrise hoist a red globular lamp at the foremast head, and that ship shall not have any communication with the shore or with any other ship unless and until permission thereto has been granted by the health officer.

Proviso.

- (1) What is the name of the ship, of the master and port of registry?
- (2) From what place did you start and when?

- (3) To what port or place are you bound?
- (4) At what ports or places have you touched in the course of the voyage, and on what dates?
- (5) With what ships have you had communication during your voyage, and whence did they come?
- (6) Have you any and what bills of health? Produce them.
- (7) Did you carry a bill of health with you to all the ports or places where you took in any cargo or any passengers you now have on board?
If not to all, to which of those ports or places did you take a bill of health?
From what places respectively did you take bills of health? Were those bills of health clean, foul, or suspected?
- (8) Did cholera, plague, yellow fever, or smallpox, exist at the port or place from which you started or at any of the ports or places at which you touched? If yes, say what disease, and at which port or place.
- (9) What numbers of officers, crew, passengers, and other persons respectively, have you on board?
- (10) Were any of them taken on board at any port or place during the voyage to this colony? If yes, who were so taken on board, and at what port or place and on what date or dates?
- (11) Are any persons on board your ship suffering from any disease, or have any persons been ill during your voyage to this colony, and, if any, how many, and of what disease?
- (12) How had the persons attacked been employed before they came on board? Had they been employed in loading or unloading the ship?
- (13) Did the persons who were ill, fall sick nearly about the same time or within a few days of each other, or did the disorder spread successively from one person to another?
- (14) What is the number of persons now ill on board your ship? Are the convalescents able to be on deck? If so, parade them.
- (15) Have there been any deaths on board during the voyage? If yes, what were the causes of the deaths and when did the deaths take place?

- (16) If any persons have died or been ill of any disease during the voyage, were the bedding and clothes destroyed or what has become of them?
- (17) Have you any person on board who has left any infected place? If so, on what date? Insert name of place.
- (18) Where did you take in the cargo or ballast, or both of them, now on board and when? If at more than one place, state the places and give particulars of the cargo or ballast or both.
- (19) Was any cargo or ballast, or were any letters, parcels, or articles of any kind, especially rags or used or soiled clothing, put on board at any infected place? If yes, state name of place, what was put on board, and when and whether any special precaution was taken with respect to those things.

12.—(1) The master of any ship who on the voyage to this colony has touched at any port or place and obtained therefrom a foul bill of health, and does not inform the health officer or visiting officer thereof shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

Foul bill of health.

(2) A master or any other person who conceals from the health officer or visiting officer the true state of health of the crew or passengers or other persons on board of a ship, or refuses to answer or gives an untrue answer to any inquiry made by the health officer or visiting officer under the authority of this Ordinance, shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

13. Anyone, not being a pilot or a pilot's apprentice, or a customs officer, or a person authorised in writing by the health officer or visiting officer, who goes on board any ship before she has been visited by the health officer or visiting officer shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

No one to board a vessel before she is visited.

14. A master belonging to or on board of any ship, or a pilot or any other person as in the last preceding section mentioned, who has gone on board a ship, who quits the ship before she has been visited by the health officer or visiting officer and admitted to pratique shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

No person on board to quit until ship admitted to pratique.

Ships found or suspected to be infected to be put in quarantine by health officer or visiting officer.

15. If any ship, on due inquiry under section eleven of this Ordinance, is found to be an infected or a suspected ship as defined in the regulations, or if the health officer or visiting officer has any grounds for believing that the ship is an infected or a suspected ship, he shall cause the ship to hoist the quarantine flag or quarantine light (as the case may be) and to remain in quarantine until released, and the visiting officer shall without delay give notice thereof to the health officer, but in all other cases the ship shall be admitted to pratique.

Place of quarantine.

16. Every ship placed in quarantine shall, if so directed by the health officer, visiting officer, or harbour master, proceed to the place or mooring appointed by the health officer, visiting officer, or harbour master.

Non-removal by master to place of quarantine an offence.

17. Any master of a ship who does not cause the ship to proceed to the place appointed by the health officer, visiting officer, or harbour master, shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance, and the health officer, visiting officer, or harbour master, and anyone called to his assistance, may enforce the removal of the ship to the place appointed, and the ship shall be liable for all expenses incurred by the health officer, visiting officer, or harbour master in enforcing the removal.

Quarantine flag and light.

18.—(1) The master of every ship in quarantine shall during the day hoist and keep flying at the foretruck or other place directed by the health officer, visiting officer, or harbour master, a yellow flag of the shape and dimensions prescribed by the Authority, and shall during the night hoist or keep alight a quarantine light of the kind prescribed by the Authority.

(2) The master of any ship who fails to comply with this section shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

Health officer to visit all vessels placed in quarantine.

19. The health officer, on receiving notice from the harbour master or visiting officer that any ship is in quarantine, shall without delay visit the ship and may, if he thinks it necessary, go on board and examine the master, crew, and passengers thereof respectively as to their state of health, then and previously, and demand to see the journal or log book and ship's papers of the ship, and put to the master, or surgeon, or any other person on board,

any of the questions contained in section eleven of this Ordinance, and any other questions which he considers desirable; but the health officer shall not be bound to visit any ship before six o'clock in the morning or after six o'clock in the evening.

20. A master or any other person who conceals from the health officer the true state of the health of the crew or passengers or other persons on board of the ship, or refuses to answer or gives an untrue answer to any inquiry made by the health officer under this Ordinance, or fails to produce to the health officer the journal or log and ship's papers of the ship or any of them on demand, shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

Answers given to health officer

21. The health officer, after making the inquiry and examination in section nineteen of this Ordinance mentioned, shall—

Duties of health officer after making inquiry.

- (a) if the ship is not in his opinion an infected or a suspected ship as defined by the regulations, release the ship from quarantine; and,
- (b) if it is in his opinion an infected or a suspected ship deal with it as provided in the regulations.

PART IV.

ENFORCEMENT OF REGULATIONS IN SECOND SCHEDULE.

22. The station to be used for observation as defined in regulation 1 of the regulations shall be any place appointed by the Authority.

Station to be used for observation.

23. The medical supervision which persons subjected to surveillance are required to undergo shall be exercised by the health officer or a medical practitioner appointed by the Authority.

Persons to supervise those subject to surveillance.

24. The Authority, on the advice of the health officer, is hereby authorised and directed to determine and shall determine whether the conditions set out in regulation 3 of the regulations have been fulfilled.

Authority to determine whether regulation 3 has been fulfilled.

25. For the purposes of facilitating the carrying out of the provisions of regulation 24 of the regulations, the harbour master or visiting officer shall without delay inform the health officer of the arrival of any such ship.

Arrival of ship containing filthy passengers, etc.

Expenses of disinfection or destruction.

26.—(1) All expenses of disinfecting a ship and of removing any things therefrom and disinfecting them and of destroying rats or mosquitoes on board thereof, shall be borne and paid by the owner, master, or agent of that ship.

(2) The consignee or agent of the ship, if called upon by the health officer, shall provide for account of the ship all things necessary for the disinfection of the ship or things therein needing disinfection and for the destruction of the rats and mosquitoes on board.

(3) The master of the ship, in conjunction with his agent or consignee, shall make on the order of the health officer all necessary arrangements for the disinfection of the ship, or the removal and disinfection or disinfection only of any of the things therein needing disinfection, and for the destruction of the rats and mosquitoes on board.

Quitting quarantine ship without permission of health officer an offence.

27. Anyone who quits a ship after it has been put in quarantine by the health officer or visiting officer in pursuance of the provisions of section fifteen of this Ordinance, and before he obtains the permission of the health officer shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance and may be apprehended by any police constable or quarantine officer and compelled to return to the ship.

Going on board quarantined ship an offence.

28. Anyone who goes on board a ship after it has been put in quarantine by the health officer or visiting officer and before he obtains the permission of the health officer shall be dealt with in the same manner as the passengers and crew are dealt with and shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

Breach of provisions relating to observation and surveillance.

29. If any passenger or any of the crew is under observation or subjected to surveillance and does not comply with the provisions of this Ordinance relating to observation and surveillance he shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

Evading examination and (if required) disinfection.

30.—(1) Whenever an infectious or a contagious disease exists in the colony, anyone who takes passage on a ship about to leave any port in the colony without submitting himself for examination by the health officer, or exports any merchandise or articles from that port without submitting them for examination, and (if required) for disinfection, by the health officer shall be liable on summary

conviction thereof to a penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars and, in default of payment, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months. Penalty.

(2) The master, owner, or agent of a ship who knowingly conveys or allows to be conveyed from an infected place a person not previously examined, or merchandise or articles not previously examined or disinfected (if required) by the health officer, shall be liable on summary conviction thereof to a penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars and, in default of payment, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months.

(3) Anyone who, in the opinion of the health officer, is suffering from an infectious or a contagious disease and embarks on board a vessel knowing that he is suffering from that disease, shall be liable on summary conviction thereof to a penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months.

(4) If from any port in the colony infected with yellow fever or plague a ship departs without taking the measures required by the health officer to be taken to his satisfaction and under his supervision immediately before the departure to secure destruction of the mosquitoes, or of the rats, or of both, on board, the master, owner, or agent of the ship shall be liable on summary conviction thereof to a penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars and, in default of payment, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months.

PART V.

QUARANTINE STATION.

31.—(1) The Authority shall, with the approval of the Governor, appoint suitable places for a quarantine station or stations and an isolation hospital or hospitals and shall have power with a like approval from time to time to change those places. Quarantine station and isolation hospital.

(2) Whenever anyone is undergoing observation, or is in an isolation hospital at a quarantine station, or anything requiring disinfection is therein, a yellow flag of the shape and dimensions prescribed by the Authority shall be hoisted and kept flying from six o'clock in the morning to

six o'clock in the evening, and a quarantine light of the kind prescribed by the Authority shall be hoisted and kept alight from six o'clock in the evening to six o'clock in the morning.

(3) Whenever anyone is undergoing observation or is in an isolation hospital, no article or thing shall be taken to or removed from the station except in the cases and in the manner permitted by the Authority by general regulations or special decision.

Passengers liable to isolation or observation may be landed.

32. The owner, master, or agent, of a vessel bringing passengers liable to be isolated or kept under observation, with the permission of the Authority, may land such passengers at a quarantine station under such conditions as the Authority permits.

Officer and crew may be landed at quarantine station.

33. The owner, master, or agent, of an infected ship, with the permission of the Authority, may land any officer and all or any of the crew of the ship at a quarantine station.

Authority may require the officer or crew to be removed from quarantine station.

34.—(1) If any officer or member of a crew is landed at a quarantine station, the owner, master, or agent, of the ship to which he belongs shall, if the Authority requests his removal, remove him without delay to the ship to which he belongs, or to some other ship engaged for the purpose by the owner, master, or agent.

(2) If any owner, master, or agent, fails to remove any officer or member of a crew as required by the last preceding sub-section the Authority may so remove him, and the ship to which the officer or crew belongs shall be liable for all expenses incurred for the removal.

Duty of owner, master, or agent, of any vessel desiring to land persons at quarantine station.

35. The owner, master, or agent, of a ship desiring to land any passengers, officers, or crew at a quarantine station shall provide for their removal to and maintenance at the station, and, in the case of any officers or crew, shall also provide for the supply of tents, if required, and for the removal to the ship of any officer or member of the crew whose removal is requested by the Authority; and the owner, master, or agent, of the ship shall be liable to reimburse all expenses that may be incurred by the Authority in respect of those matters.

Entering or leaving the quarantine station without permission an offence.

36. Anyone except the health officer who enters or leaves a quarantine station while occupied either as an isolation hospital or observation station without permission from

the Authority shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance, and anyone so leaving may be apprehended by a police constable or quarantine officer and compelled to return to the quarantine station.

37. As soon as any persons placed under observation have undergone the observation to which they are liable, the health officer shall release them from observation.

Health officer to release person from observation.

PART VI.

HEALTH PAPERS.

Bills of Health.

38.—(1) Subject to the following sub-section of this section, every bill of health shall be issued in accordance with the instructions from time to time given by the Governor.

Issue of bills of health.

(2) A clean bill of health shall be issued in all cases except when any infectious or contagious disease exists in the colony, in which case there shall be indorsed on the bill full particulars of the disease.

When clean and foul bills of health issued.

39. Any ship arriving at this colony without a bill of health may be detained in quarantine until visited by the health officer.

Vessels arriving without a bill of health.

PART VII.

RECOVERY OF PENALTIES AND EXPENSES.

40.—(1) Anyone who contravenes any rule or regulation made or adopted under the authority of this Ordinance shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance, and on summary conviction thereof shall be liable to the penalty imposed by the rules and regulations and, in default of payment, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding three months.

Recovery of penalties.

(2) Everyone guilty of an offence under the provisions of this Ordinance for which no fine or penalty is hereby prescribed shall be liable on summary conviction thereof to a penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars and, in default of payment, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months.

(3) Any offence created or penalty imposed by this Ordinance or by rules or regulations made hereunder may be prosecuted or recovered under the Summary Jurisdiction Ordinances.

Recovery of expenses.

41. All expenses incurred under sections seventeen, twenty-six, thirty-four or thirty-five hereof, and under any rules and regulations hereunder, may be recovered before a magistrate under the Summary Jurisdiction Ordinances; and until payment of any amount so recovered the harbour master and Comptroller of Customs may refuse to clear any vessel in respect whereof the liability has been incurred.

PART VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Offences against harbour master, health, or visiting officers, and others.

42. Everyone who in any manner whatever assaults, resists, obstructs, intimidates, or bribes, or attempts to assault, resist, obstruct, intimidate, or bribe, the harbour master, health officer, visiting officer, police constable, or anyone duly employed under the provisions of this Ordinance while in the execution of his duty shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

Protection of officers.

Chapter 254.

43. All persons acting in the execution of this Ordinance, or any rules or regulations made thereunder, shall be entitled to the protection afforded by the Justices Protection Ordinance.

Neglect of duty by officer under this Ordinance.

44. Any officer or person appointed to perform a duty under this Ordinance who deserts from duty, or infringes or knowingly suffers or permits anyone to infringe, or wilfully omits or refuses to comply with, any provisions of this Ordinance or with any rule, regulation, or special order made under it, shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

Duties and powers of police constables.

45. It shall be the duty of all police constables to enforce compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance and all rules and regulations hereunder, and with any direction or order lawfully given in writing by the Authority, or by the harbour master, health officer, visiting officer, or any other person authorised by the Authority to perform any duty

under this Ordinance; and any police constable may arrest without warrant anyone violating the provisions of this Ordinance, or the rules and regulations, and bring him before a magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

46. The health officer of the ports of Georgetown and New Amsterdam respectively shall be entitled to charge the fees specified in the fourth schedule hereto for and in respect to the several matters therein contained, but the Governor, by the advice and with the consent of the Legislative Council, may from time to time by resolution vary or alter any of those fees or fix or impose other fees.

Fees to
health officer;
fourth
schedule.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

THE WEST INDIAN INTERCOLONIAL SANITARY CONVENTION, 1904.

(Amended in accordance with the recommendations of the Central Quarantine Authority for the West Indies.)

1. The Quarantine Regulations annexed to the present Convention are adopted. The existing quarantine enactments and regulations in the colonies adhering or acceding to this Convention shall be repealed by such colonies so far as such enactments and regulations are repugnant to or inconsistent with this Convention and the quarantine regulations annexed thereto.

2. Every colony shall as soon as possible notify by telegram to the other colonies the first appearance within such colony of recognised cases of infectious or contagious disease as defined in the quarantine regulations annexed to the present Convention. Such notification shall be accompanied or promptly followed by detailed information on the following points:—

- (1) the locality in which the disease has made its appearance;
- (2) the date of its appearance, its source and the type which it presents;
- (3) the known number of cases and deaths;
- (4) in the case of plague, whether that disease or any unusual mortality has been observed among rodents in the locality;
- (5) in the case of cholera, the number of germ carriers when these have been discovered;
- (6) in the case of yellow fever, the presence and relative prevalence (index) of *stegomyia calopus* (*ædes egypti*);
- (7) the measures adopted immediately upon the first appearance of the disease.

3. The notification and the particulars specified in Article 2 shall be followed by a weekly telegram notifying the occurrence of all new cases and by information systematically furnished in such fashion as to ensure that the other colonies be kept acquainted with the progress of the disease. This information shall be sent at least once a week, if practicable, and shall be as complete as possible. It shall in particular indicate the measures adopted with a view to checking the spread of the disease and shall specify what steps are being taken.

- (1) in the way of medical and sanitary inspection, isolation, and disinfection ;
- (2) in the case of plague, to secure destruction of rats ;
- (3) in the case of yellow fever, to secure destruction of mosquitoes on and near infected premises ;
- (4) in case of smallpox, to secure vaccination and re-vaccination ;
- (5) to prevent transmission of the disease to the other colonies.

4. When any place within a colony has ceased to be infected, as defined in the quarantine regulations annexed to the present Convention, such colony shall notify by telegram to the other colonies the date of the last case of infectious or contagious disease, and that the measures required by the said quarantine regulations have been taken since that date.

5. Every colony shall immediately inform any colony within which there is an infected place as defined in the quarantine regulations annexed to the present Convention as to the measures which it is proposed to take against arrivals from that colony or place ; and shall, in like manner, inform such colony as to the modification or withdrawal of those measures. Similar information shall immediately be communicated to every colony adhering to the Convention.

6. Every colony shall before the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and eight, be provided with—

- (1) a proper station for the isolation of the persons liable to observation under the quarantine regulations hereto annexed ;
- (2) a proper building for the isolation and care of persons arriving suffering from, or who while under observation or surveillance develop an infectious or contagious disease as defined in such regulations ; and part of such building shall be screened against mosquitoes with wire gauze at least eighteen meshes to the inch for the reception and isolation of persons suffering from yellow fever or of persons under observation for yellow fever who present while under such observation an elevation in temperature above 99-20 Fahrenheit ;
- (3) an effective disinfecting apparatus :

Provided that in case of a group of Islands under one Government one such station, building, and apparatus will suffice, if such be respectively used, when necessary without exception, in respect of all arrivals at or departures from any of such islands.

7. Colonies which have not taken part in the present Conference or which have not given their adhesion to this Convention may accede to it at their request.

8. Whenever any infectious or contagious disease appears in any country or colony not a party to this Convention the geographical position of which is such that any colony a party to this Convention considers there is danger of importation of infectious or contagious disease as defined in the quarantine

regulations annexed to the present Convention, the latter colony shall inform every other colony within the Convention as to the measures taken against arrivals from that infected country or colony.

9. The present Convention shall remain in force for five years from the date of the coming into operation of the confirmatory legislative enactments passed by the British West Indian colonies which give their adherence to this Convention, that is to say, from the first day of January nineteen hundred and six. During that period no alteration or modification of this Convention or of the quarantine regulations annexed thereto shall be made without the consent of all the colonies adhering or acceding thereto. It shall be renewed quinquennially, without formal extension, unless one of the adhering or acceding colonies within six months before the expiration of the above mentioned quinquennial period has signified its intention of being no longer bound by the Convention or its desire that the Convention shall be altered or modified.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

1. In these regulations :—

“ health officer ” includes port health officer, and means any duly qualified medical practitioner appointed or employed to act in the execution of these regulations or authorised to act for or assist him ;

“ ship ” includes vessel, boat, or other floating craft ;

“ master ” means the master, officer, or other person for the time being in charge of any ship ;

“ infectious or contagious disease ” means cholera, plague, yellow fever, smallpox (including alastrim and other anomalous forms of varioloid disease) and typhus, and shall not include enteric fever, cerebro-spinal fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, or dengue ;

“ place ” means any clearly defined portion of territory such as an island, a port, a district, a parish, a town, or a village ;

“ infected place ” means any place where any infectious or contagious disease exists ; but a place shall not be regarded as an infected place because of the existence thereof of imported cases of such disease or because of the occurrence of a single non-imported case ;

“ observation ” means isolation of passengers, either in a proper station provided for that purpose or on board ship prior to their obtaining free pratique ; in the case of yellow fever the sick or those under observation who develop a temperature exceeding 99·2° Fahrenheit must be effectively screened from mosquitoes ;

“ surveillance ” means that passengers are not isolated ; they receive free pratique at once and are allowed to proceed to their places of destination in the colony, the proper authorities of which must be informed of their arrival, there to undergo medical supervision.

2. With a view to restricting the range of application of these regulations the measures therein specified shall be applied to arrivals not from all ports of clearance of a country or colony but only to arrivals from such ports of

clearance, if any, as having regard to the nature and progress of the disease and to the extent and means of communication with the infected place are likely in the opinion of the health officer to transmit the infectious or contagious disease with which such place is infected. This limitation shall apply only if the health officer is satisfied that the country or colony in which the infected place is situate takes the measures necessary to prevent the export from that place of the rags, clothing, and bedding referred to in regulation 27 unless they shall have been previously disinfected and also takes measures necessary to check the spread of the disease there.

3. A place shall cease to be regarded as infected if the health officer is satisfied that—

- (a) there has been no new case of plague within ten days, of cholera within five days, of yellow fever within eighteen days, of smallpox within fourteen days, or of typhus within eighteen days, of the isolation or of the death or recovery of the last case ;
- (b) infected things have been disinfected or destroyed, and that, in the case of plague, measures have been taken with a view to the destruction of rats in the infected locality, and, in the case of yellow fever, of mosquitoes on and near the infected premises.

4. Every infected or suspected ship and every ship arriving from an infected place shall be inspected as soon as possible after arrival by the health officer. The health officer may board any ship arriving in the waters of the colony and inspect every person in the ship. He may, if he thinks proper, call for an inspection of the ship's books and papers, and he shall use every lawful means which may seem expedient to him for ascertaining the state of health of the persons on board and the sanitary condition of the ship.

The master of any ship, or any other person, shall answer truly and, if required, in writing and on oath all such questions put to him by and give all such information to the health officer as may be necessary for any purpose of these regulations.

A.—PLAGUE.

5. *Infected ship.* A ship shall be regarded as *infected*—

- (1) if it has a case of human plague on board ; or
- (2) if a case of human plague broke out more than six days after embarkation ; or
- (3) if plague infected rats are found on board.

Suspected ship. A ship shall be regarded as *suspected*—

- (1) if a case of human plague broke out in the first six days after embarkation ; or
- (2) if investigations regarding rats have shown the existence of an unusual mortality without determining the cause thereof.

The ship shall continue to be regarded as suspect until it has been subjected to the measures prescribed by these regulations.

Healthy ship. A ship shall be regarded as *healthy* notwithstanding its having come from an infected port if there has been no human or rat plague on board either at the time of departure, or during the voyage, or on arrival, and the investigations regarding rats have not shown the existence of an unusual mortality.

6. *Plague infected ships* shall undergo the following measures :—
- (1) medical inspection ;
 - (2) the sick shall immediately be disembarked and isolated ;
 - (3) all persons who have been in contact with the sick and those whom the health officer has reasons to consider suspect shall be disembarked if possible. They may be subjected to observation or surveillance, or to observation followed by surveillance, provided that the total duration of these measures does not exceed six days from the time of arrival of the ship. During the same period the crew may be prevented from leaving the ship except by permission of the health officer ;
 - (4) bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which in the opinion of the health officer are infected, shall be disinfected and if necessary disinfected or destroyed ;
 - (5) the parts of the ship which have been occupied by persons suffering from plague, or which in the opinion of the health officer are infected, shall be disinfected and if necessary disinfected ;
 - (6) measures shall be taken either before or after discharge of cargo to secure destruction of rats on board. This operation shall be commenced as soon as possible and its duration shall not in any case exceed twenty-four hours ;
 - (7) if a ship is to discharge a part of its cargo only, or to load any cargo, and if the health officer considers that it is impossible to carry out complete deratisation, the said ship may remain in the port for the time required, provided all precautions, including isolation, are taken to the satisfaction of the health officer to prevent rats from passing from the ship to the shore, either during loading, unloading or otherwise ;
 - (8) the loading or unloading of cargo shall be carried out under the control of the health officer who shall take all measures necessary to prevent the staff employed on this duty from becoming infected ; the staff shall be subjected to surveillance or observation for a period not exceeding six days from the time when they ceased to work at the loading or unloading of the ship.

7. *Plague suspected ships* shall undergo the measures specified in paragraphs (1), (4), (5), and (6) of regulation 6 ; in addition, the crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance or observation which shall not exceed six days reckoned from the date of arrival of the ship.

8. *Healthy ships*. In the case of plague healthy ships shall be given free pratique immediately ; they may, however, at the discretion of the health officer be subjected to—

- (1) medical inspection ;
- (2) destruction of rats on board ;
- (3) the passengers and crew may be subjected to surveillance or observation during a period which shall not exceed six days reckoned from the date on which the ship left the infected port.

B.—CHOLERA.

9. *Infected ship*. A ship shall be regarded as *infected* if there is a case of cholera on board or if there has been a case of cholera during the five days previous to the arrival of the ship in port.

Suspected ship. A ship shall be regarded as *suspected* if there has been a case of cholera at the time of departure or during the voyage, but no fresh case in the five days previous to arrival. The ship shall continue to be regarded as suspect until it has been subjected to the measures prescribed by this Convention.

Healthy ship. A ship shall be considered *healthy* although arriving from an infected port or having on board persons proceeding from an infected area if there has been no case of cholera either at the time of departure, during the voyage, or on arrival.

Cases presenting the clinical symptoms of cholera in which no cholera vibrios have been found or in which vibrios not strictly conforming to the character of cholera vibrios have been found, shall be subject to all measures required in the case of cholera.

Germ carriers discovered on the arrival of the ship shall be submitted after disembarkation to all the obligations which may be imposed in such a case by the laws of the colony on its own residents.

10. *Cholera infected ships.* In the case of cholera, *infected* ships shall undergo the following measures :—

- (1) medical inspection ;
- (2) the sick shall be immediately disembarked and isolated ;
- (3) the passengers and crew may also be disembarked and either be kept under observation or subjected to surveillance during a period not exceeding five days reckoned from the date of arrival.

However, persons who can show that they have been protected against cholera by vaccination effected within the period of the previous six months excluding the last six days thereof, may be subjected to surveillance, but not to observation ;

- (4) bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel, and other articles including foodstuffs which in the opinion of the health officer are infected, shall be disinfected or destroyed ;
- (5) the parts of the ship that have been occupied by persons infected with cholera or that the health officer regards as infected shall be disinfected ;
- (6) loading and unloading shall be carried out under the supervision of the health officer who shall take all measures necessary to prevent the infection of the staff engaged. The staff shall be subjected to observation or surveillance which may not exceed five days from the time when they ceased loading or unloading ;
- (7) when the drinking water stored on board is suspected it shall be emptied out after disinfection and replaced after disinfection of the reservoirs by a supply of wholesome drinking water ;
- (8) the health officer may prohibit the emptying of water ballast in port without previous disinfection if it has been taken in at an infected port ;
- (9) the emptying or discharging of human dejecta as well as waste waters of the ship into the waters of the port may be forbidden unless they have been previously disinfected.

11. *Cholera suspected ships.* In the case of cholera, *suspected* ships shall undergo the measures prescribed in paragraphs (1), (4), (5), (7), (8) and (9) of regulation 10.

The passengers and crew may be subjected to surveillance or observation during the period which shall not exceed five days reckoned from the arrival of the ship.

12. *Healthy ships.* In the case of cholera, healthy ships shall be given free pratique immediately. They may, however, at the discretion of the health officer be subjected to the measures specified in paragraphs (1), (7), (8), and (9) of regulation 10.

The passengers and crew may be subjected to surveillance or observation during a period which shall not exceed five days reckoned from the date of arrival of the ship.

C.—YELLOW FEVER.

13. *Infected ship.* A ship shall be regarded as *infected* if there is a case of yellow fever on board, or if there was one at the time of departure or during the voyage.

Suspected ship. A ship shall be regarded as *suspected* if it has had no case of yellow fever, if it arrives after a voyage of less than six days from an infected port or from a port in close relation with an endemic centre of yellow fever and if there is reason to believe that it may transport adult stegomyia (*aedes egypti*) from the said port.

Healthy ship. A ship shall be regarded as *healthy* notwithstanding its having come from an infected port if it arrives after a voyage of more than six days from an infected port or from a port in close relation with an endemic centre of yellow fever and if there is no reason to believe that it transports adult stegomyia or when it is proved to the satisfaction of the health officer of the port of arrival—

- (a) that the ship during its stay in the port of departure was moored at a distance of at least 200 metres from the inhabited shore and at such a distance from harbour vessels as to make the access of stegomyia improbable ; or
- (b) that the ship at the time of departure was effectively fumigated in order to destroy mosquitoes.

14. *Yellow fever infected ships.* Ships *infected* with yellow fever shall undergo the following measures :—

- (1) medical inspection ;
- (2) the sick shall be disembarked and those of them who are in the first five days of the disease shall be isolated in such a manner as to prevent infection of mosquitoes ;
- (3) the other persons who disembark shall be kept under surveillance or observation during a period which shall not exceed six days reckoned from the time of disembarkation ;
- (4) the ship shall be moored at least 200 metres from the inhabited shore and at such a distance from the harbour vessels as will render the access of stegomyia improbable ;
- (5) the destruction of mosquitoes in all phases of growth shall be carried out on board as far as possible before discharge of cargo. If discharge is carried out before the destruction of mosquitoes the personnel employed shall be subjected to surveillance or to observation for a period not exceeding six days from the time when they ceased loading or unloading.

15. *Yellow fever suspected ships.* Ships suspected of yellow fever may be subjected to the measures specified in paragraphs (1), (3), (4) and (5) of regulation 14.

Nevertheless, if the voyage has lasted less than six days and if the ship complies with the conditions specified in paragraph (a) or (b) under healthy ships, the ship shall be subjected to the measures prescribed under paragraphs (1) and (3) only of regulation 14, and to fumigation.

16. *Healthy ships* shall be granted free pratique, after medical inspection.

D.—TYPHUS.

17. Ships which during the voyage have had, or at the time of the arrival have, a case of typhus on board may be subjected to the following measures :—

- (1) medical inspection ;
- (2) the sick shall immediately be disembarked, isolated and deloused ;
- (3) other persons reasonably suspected to harbour lice or to have been exposed to infection shall also be deloused and may be subjected to surveillance or observation during a period which shall not exceed twelve days reckoned from the date of delousing ;
- (4) bedding which has been used, linen, wearing apparel, and other articles which the health officer considers to be infected, shall be disinfected or destroyed ;
- (5) the parts of the ship which have been occupied by persons ill with typhus and which the health officer regards as infected shall be disinfected.

18. Ships which have had no case of typhus on board but which have left an infected place within the previous twelve days shall be given free pratique immediately. They may, however, at the discretion of the health officer be subjected to disinfection in such parts as the health officer may regard as infected.

Passengers and crew reasonably suspected to harbour lice or to have been exposed to infection may also be deloused and may be subjected to surveillance or observation during a period which shall not exceed twelve days reckoned from the date of delousing.

Bedding, linen, wearing apparel, and other articles which the health officer considers may be infected may be disinfected or destroyed.

E.—SMALLPOX.

19. Ships which have had, or have, a case of smallpox (including alastrim and other anomalous forms of varioloid disease) on board during the voyage or at the time of arrival shall be subjected to the following measures :—

- (1) medical inspection ;
- (2) the sick shall immediately be disembarked and isolated ;
- (3) other persons reasonably suspected to have been exposed to infection on board and who, in the opinion of the health officer are not sufficiently protected by recent vaccination or

by a previous attack of smallpox shall be subjected to vaccination or to surveillance or observation, or to vaccination followed by surveillance or observation, the period of surveillance or observation being specified according to the circumstances, but in any event not exceeding fourteen days reckoned from the date of the arrival of the ship ;

- (4) bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel, and other articles which the health officer considers to have been recently infected, shall be disinfected or destroyed ;
- (5) only the parts of the ship which have been occupied by persons ill with smallpox and which the health officer regards as infected shall be disinfected.

20. Ships which have no case of smallpox on board, but which have left an infected place within the previous fourteen days shall be given free pratique immediately. Passengers and crew reasonably suspected to have been exposed to infection and who in the opinion of the health officer are not sufficiently protected by recent vaccination or by a previous attack of smallpox may be subjected to vaccination or to surveillance or observation, or to vaccination followed by surveillance or observation, the period of surveillance or observation being specified according to the circumstances, but in any event not exceeding fourteen days reckoned from the date of departure of the ship from the infected port.

Bedding, linen, wearing apparel, and other articles which the health officer considers may have been recently infected may be disinfected or destroyed.

The measures authorised by this regulation must not be applied to passengers who have not embarked or gone ashore at the infected place and it should not be applied to those passengers who embarked or went ashore at the infected place if the circumstances of their stay there afford reasonable evidence of non-infection.

21. Whenever the master, the ship-owner, or the ship-owner's agent, so demands, the health officer of the port shall furnish him with a certificate stating the measures which have been applied to the ship and specifying the reason why they have been applied.

Passengers arriving by an infected vessel shall be entitled to a certificate from the health officer indicating the date of their arrival and the measures to which they and their baggage have been subjected.

22. Ships from an infected place which have been disinfected shall not again be subjected to sanitary measures on their arrival in another port, if in the opinion of the health officer of such port the measures applied were effective, unless a fresh case of infectious or contagious disease has occurred on board since disinfection or unless they have again called at an infected place. A ship shall not be regarded as having called at a place if it has merely disembarked passengers and their baggage or mails without having been in communication with the shore.

23. Any ship refusing to submit to measures prescribed by a health officer in virtue of the provisions of the Convention shall be at liberty to put to sea.

Such a ship may, however, be permitted to land goods if the ship is isolated and if the goods are subjected to the measures laid down in regulation 27.

Such a ship may also be authorised to disembark passengers at their request on the condition that such passengers submit to the measures prescribed by the health officer.

The ship, if it is isolated, may also take on fuel, foodstuffs, and water.

24. Where a ship has passengers on board who are in a filthy or otherwise unwholesome condition, or is overcrowded with passengers, emigrants, or otherwise, the health officer may, if in his opinion it is desirable with a view of preventing the introduction of any infectious or contagious disease, and on his certifying to that effect, subject persons on board to observation or to surveillance for such a period as he may direct, not exceeding the period specified for the particular disease in question in the Convention, and may take such measures as he may think necessary for the disinfection of clothing and the destruction of rats or other vermin on board of such ship.

Where a ship desires to go alongside of a jetty, wharf, or quay, and the health officer has reason to believe that such ship harbours rats or other vermin, he may, even in the absence of the conditions required to be certified to as aforesaid, take such measures as may be deemed expedient for the disinfection of clothing and articles likely to harbour fleas or other vermin and for the destruction of rats or other vermin on board of such ship.

25. Where these regulations provide that a person may be permitted to proceed to his place of destination subject to surveillance, the health officer, before granting such permission, must be satisfied that it is reasonably probable that the person to whom it is granted will duly comply with the conditions of surveillance, and permission if granted shall be upon the following conditions:—

- (a) he must satisfy the health officer as to his name, intended place of destination, and his place of residence thereat;
- (b) he must agree to present himself and shall present himself for medical supervision during the prescribed period at some specified place or time and he may be required by the health officer to deposit a sum not exceeding two guineas, which may be forfeited if he fail to so present himself;
- (c) the place must be in the opinion of the health officer conveniently situated for the medical supervision.

If the health officer is not satisfied as herein required, or if the person fails to comply with paragraphs (a) and (b) hereof, the health officer may detain him under observation or direct him to proceed to a specified place and there remain under medical supervision during the prescribed period, and in the latter case the provisions of paragraph (b) hereof may, at the discretion of the health officer, be applied to such person.

26. When the health officer is aware that the person under surveillance is about to proceed to another country or colony adhering to the Convention, the health officer shall notify by telegraph the country or colony for which the person under surveillance has left, the fact that such person has left, the name of the ship in which such person has left, and the number of days of the period of surveillance remaining to be undergone by such person, at the expense of such country or colony.

Such persons may on arrival in such country or colony be subjected to surveillance for such a period as is necessary to complete the period prescribed by these regulations as appropriate to his case.

27. The entry of merchandise and baggage arriving for import or for transit may not be prohibited nor may merchandise or baggage be detained.

The only measures which may be prescribed with regard to such merchandise and baggage are specified in the following paragraphs :—

- (a) in the case of plague, body linen and wearing apparel recently worn and bedding that has been in recent use may be subjected to disinsectisation and, if necessary, to disinfection or destruction :
merchandise coming from an infected local area and likely to harbour plague-infected rats may be unloaded only on condition that the precautions necessary to prevent the escape of rats and to secure their destruction are taken as far as practicable ;
- (b) in the case of cholera, body linen and wearing apparel recently worn and bedding that has been in recent use may be subjected to disinfection or destruction :
the importation of fresh fish, shell fish, and vegetables may be prohibited unless they have undergone a treatment calculated to destroy cholera vibrios ;
- (c) in the case of typhus, body linen and wearing apparel recently worn, and bedding which has been in recent use, as well as rags not carried as merchandise in bulk, may be subjected to disinsectisation or destruction ;
- (d) in the case of smallpox, body linen and wearing apparel recently worn, and bedding which has been in recent use, as well as rags not carried as merchandise in bulk, may be subjected to disinfection or destruction.

28. When merchandise has been subjected to disinfection or destruction in pursuance of provisions in these regulations, the owner or his agent shall be entitled to a certificate from the health officer indicating the measures that have been taken.

29. Nothing in these regulations shall render liable to detention, disinfection, or destruction, any article forming part of any mail (other than a parcel mail), conveyed under the authority of the postal administration of any Government, or shall prejudicially affect the delivery in due course of any such mail (other than a parcel mail) to the post office.

The only measures which parcel mails may be subjected to shall be disinfection or destruction of articles which in the opinion of the health officer are infected.

30. When any port or place within a colony is an infected place, measures shall be taken—

- (1) to prevent the embarkation of persons showing symptoms of plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus, or smallpox, and of the persons in such relations with the sick as to render them liable to transmit the infection of those diseases ;
- (2) in the case of plague to prevent rats gaining access to ships ;
- (3) in the case of cholera to see that drinking water and foodstuffs taken on board are wholesome and that water taken in as ballast is disinfected if necessary ;
- (4) in the case of yellow fever to prevent mosquitoes gaining access to ships ;
- (5) in the case of typhus to secure the delousing of all suspects before their embarkation ;
- (6) in the case of smallpox to disinfect old clothes and rags before they are baled.

APPENDIX TO SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORM FOR USE UNDER REGULATION 25.

TO THE QUARANTINE AUTHORITY.

We, the undersigned passengers, officers, and crew on board the S.S. _____ which sailed from _____
 on _____ arriving here on _____, in consideration of being allowed to land from the said vessel,
 do hereby severally undertake that we each will,—

- (1) bind ourselves to appear daily for the next _____ days at the hour of _____ for inspection at the office or residence of
 Dr. _____ ;
 (2) notify the said officer before making any change in address from that hereunder given ;
 (3) also notify him *forthwith* if illness incapacitates us from attendance for inspection ;
 (4) submit to be isolated, if deemed necessary, at such place as may be appointed for the purpose, by the inspecting officer or
 quarantine authority.

Passengers.	Sign here.	Age.	Class.	Address, in British Guiana (if in transit state where to).	Days of Inspection.												Remarks.*	
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		

NOTE.—The penalty for a breach of these undertakings may be forfeiture of any deposit made and also prosecution with fine not exceeding \$50.

* In remarks column may be noted deposit made, and, if passenger allowed to leave town, state government medical officer to whom notice is forwarded and when.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(Section 6.)

SCHEME FOR A CENTRAL QUARANTINE AUTHORITY FOR THE WEST INDIES.

The Authority, exclusive of the President, shall include one delegate from each of the Governments adhering to the West Indian Sanitary Convention, the colonies of Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent being taken as one Government for this purpose. Constitution.

A President shall be appointed from time to time by the Secretary of State. He shall be selected from one of the contracting colonies and shall hold office during pleasure.

The Authority shall meet at least once in three years, but may be convened at any time by the President for the time being, on the request of two or more parties to the Convention. The Authority shall meet at Barbados, unless there shall be at any time any special circumstances which in the opinion of the President make it desirable that the meeting should be held elsewhere. Meetings.

The Authority shall have power to interpret the meaning of any phrase, either in the Convention or in the quarantine regulations made under it, as to which doubt may arise, and to decide whether any disease occurring in the territory of the contracting Governments, as to the nature of which there may be a conflict of opinion, is an infectious disease within the meaning of the regulations. Powers.

The decision shall be by the majority of votes. The President shall have a casting but not an original vote on any question.

The Authority shall have no power to modify or alter the Convention or the regulations, but they may submit recommendations for the consideration of the several Governments concerned.

The contracting Governments shall accept and act on the decisions of the Authority as to the interpretation of the existing Convention and regulations and as to the nature of any disease. Findings.

The recommendations of the Authority for the modification of the Convention and regulations shall have no effect unless all the contracting Governments announce to the Secretary of State their willingness to adopt them. Recommendations.

Each Government shall pay the travelling and maintenance expenses of its delegate. The expenses and remuneration of the President, and any general expenses incidental to the meeting of the Authority shall be divided equally amongst the Governments represented at the meeting. Expenses.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(Section 40.)

TABLE OF FEES PAYABLE TO THE HEALTH OFFICER.

	\$	c.
1. For the first visit to each ship at the port of Georgetown, of the burden of 50 tons and upwards, each	4	00
2. For the first visit to each ship at the port of Georgetown, if under 50 tons burden, each	2	00
3. For every succeeding visit to a ship in quarantine at the port of Georgetown, each	2	00
4. For the first visit to each ship at the port of New Amsterdam of the burden of 50 tons and upwards, each	4	00
5. For the first visit to each ship in quarantine at the port of New Amsterdam, if under 50 tons burden, each	2	00
6. For every succeeding visit to a ship at the port of New Amsterdam, each	2	00