

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

No. 12.—1909.

29th March.

AN ORDINANCE to amend the Quarantine (Convention)
Ordinance 1905.

[L.S.]

S. W. KNAGGS,

ACTING GOVERNOR.

2nd April, 1909.

BE it enacted by the Governor of Trinidad and Tobago
with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council
thereof as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Quarantine
Ordinance 1909. It shall be read as one with the Quarantine
(Convention) Ordinance 1905 (20—1905), hereinafter called
the principal Ordinance.

Repeal.

2. The Quarantine Ordinance 1908 (21—1908) is hereby
repealed.

Commence-
ment.

3. This Ordinance shall commence on such day as the
Governor may by proclamation appoint.

Amendment of
Convention.

4. In lieu of Schedule I to the principal Ordinance shall
be read Schedule I hereto.

Amendment of
Regulations.

5. In lieu of Schedule II to the principal Ordinance
shall be read Schedule II hereto.

6. Section 29 of the Principal Ordinance is hereby ^{Repeal.} repealed, and in lieu thereof shall be read the following :—

29—(1.) Any person who takes passage on a ship about ^{Breaches of Article 17.} to leave an infected port in this Colony without submitting himself for examination by the Port Health Officer, or exports any merchandise or articles from such port without submitting them for examination, and if required for disinfection, by the Port Health Officer shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

(2.) The master, owner or agent of any ship who knowingly conveys in such ship from an infected port in this Colony any person who has not complied with Regulation 17 in Schedule II hereto, or any merchandise or articles liable to be disinfected under the said Regulation and which have not been so disinfected, shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

(3.) Any person who in the opinion of the Port Health Officer is suffering from any infectious or contagious disease and who embarks on any vessel about to leave an infected port in this Colony shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

(4.) If from any port in this Colony infected with yellow fever or plague, a ship departs without such measures as he may require being taken to the satisfaction and under the supervision of the Port Health Officer immediately before such departure to secure destruction of the mosquitoes or of the rats or of both on board, the master, owner or agent of such ship shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

7. This Colony hereby enters into, adopts, and adheres ^{Adoption of Scheme for Central Quarantine Authority.} to, the Scheme for the establishment of a Central Quarantine Authority set out and contained in Schedule III hereto, and the provisions of the same shall have effect as if the same were enacted in this Ordinance.

8. Sub-section (2) of Section 38 of Ordinance No. ^{Amendment of Sec. 38 of Ord. 20—1905.} 20—1905 shall be read with the omission of the words “to such an extent that the Colony is an infected place as defined in Schedule two of this Ordinance.”

Amendment of
Secs. 18 and
39 of Ord.
20—1905.

9.—(1.) In Section 18 of Ordinance 20—1905, after the word “shall” in the second line, shall be read the words “except when such ship arrives without a bill of health.”

(2.) In Section 39 of Ordinance 20—1905, after the word “Quarantine” shall be read the words “for a period “not exceeding twelve hours.”

Port Health
Officer.

10. In lieu of the words “Health Officer” wherever the same occur in the principal Ordinance, shall be read the words “Port Health Officer.”

Passed in Council this Twenty-ninth day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine.

H. L. KNAGGS,
Clerk of the Council.

SCHEDULE I.

The West Indian Intercolonial Sanitary Convention 1904, amended in accordance with the recommendations contained in the Reports dated 12th June 1907 and 1st July 1908 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 rats or mice in the locality.
- (5.) 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 the case of smallpox, to secure vaccination and re-vaccination ;
- (5.) To prevent transmission of the disease to the other Colonies.

4. 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 these measures. Similar information shall immediately be communicated to every Colony adhering to the Convention.

5. Every Colony shall before the 31st day of December 1908, 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. A part of such building shall be screened against mosquitoes with wire gauze at least 18 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 99.2° Fahrenheit.
- (3.) An effective disinfecting apparatus.

Provided that in the 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.

6. Colonies which have not given their adhesion to this Convention may accede to it at their request.

7. 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 the time occupied in the voyage by steamer between such Country or Colony and any Colony a party to this Convention, is less than ten days in the case of plague, seven days in the case of cholera, twelve days in the case of small pox and eighteen days in the case of yellow fever, the latter Colony shall inform every other Colony within the Convention as to the measures taken against arrivals from that Country or Colony.

8. The present Convention shall remain in force for five years from the first day of January, 1906. 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 should be altered or modified.

SCHEDULE II.

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 and smallpox, and shall not include typhus fever, 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: Provided that 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.

"Infected ship" means a ship on board of which a case of infectious or contagious disease is present or has occurred

- (1.) In the case of plague, within a period of ten days and in the case of cholera, within a period of seven days previous to the date of arrival of the ship;
- (2.) In the case of small-pox, within a period of twelve days previous to such arrival; and
- (3.) In the case of yellow fever, within a period of eighteen days previous to such arrival.

"Suspected ship" means a ship on board of which a case of infectious or contagious disease has occurred during the voyage or during the stay of such ship in the port of departure, but on board of which no fresh case has occurred

- (1.) In the case of plague, within a period of ten days and in the case of cholera, within a period of seven days previous to the date of arrival of the ship;
- (2.) In the case of small-pox, within a period of 12 days previous to such arrival; and
- (3.) In the case of yellow fever, within a period of 18 days previous to such arrival.

"Healthy ship" means a ship which, although having come from an infected place, has had on board no death from, nor any case of, infectious or contagious disease, either before leaving the port of departure, or during the voyage, or on arrival.

"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 (the proper authorities of which must be informed of their arrival) there to undergo medical supervision.

When the Health Officer is aware that while under such medical supervision they are leaving for another Country or Colony adhering to the Convention, he shall cause the fact to be entered on the Bill of Health of the vessel conveying them; when he does not become aware of such fact until after departure, he shall notify his Government, who shall telegraph to the Government of the Country or Colony of destination at the expense of such Country or Colony.

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 export from that place of the rags, clothing and bedding referred to in article 14 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, or cholera within five days, of yellow fever within eighteen days, or of small-pox within twelve 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 inspection of the ship's books and papers, and he shall use every lawful means which may seem to him expedient 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.

5. *Infected ships* shall be dealt with as follows :—

- (a.) The sick shall as soon as possible be removed from the ship and isolated ;
- (b.) The other persons on board shall be permitted to land and be kept under observation or subject to surveillance. When observation is resorted to, the period shall not exceed ten days in the case of plague, five days in the case of cholera, six days in the case of yellow fever, and twelve days in the case of small-pox. When surveillance is resorted to, the period shall be the same as that of observation. In applying these measures the date of the last case and the condition of the ship should be taken into account ;

- (c.) Clothing and articles belonging to the passengers or crew which in the opinion of the Health Officer are infected, shall be disinfected or destroyed;
- (d.) Those parts of the ship that have been occupied by the sick shall be disinfected, and also such other parts of the ship as the Health Officer may regard as infected;
- (e.) In the case of plague, measures shall be taken, either before or after discharge of cargo, to secure the destruction of rats on board. This operation shall be commenced as soon and carried out with as little delay as possible, and its duration shall not in any case exceed forty-eight hours;
- (f.) In the case of yellow fever, measures shall be taken to secure the destruction of mosquitoes and their larvæ on board.
- (g.) In the case of cholera, the bilge water, after preliminary disinfection, shall be pumped out, and the drinking water on board may be replaced by a fresh supply of wholesome water.

When such measures as the Health Officer may have deemed necessary, in accordance with the provisions of this article, have been carried out, such ship shall immediately thereupon be admitted to free pratique.

6. *Suspected ships* shall be dealt with as follows:—

- (a.) The passengers and crew may be subjected to surveillance during a period which shall not exceed ten days in the case of plague, five days in the case of cholera, six days in the case of yellow fever, and twelve days in the case of small-pox. The period of surveillance shall date from the arrival of the ship;
- (b.) Paragraphs (c), (d) and (g) of Article 5 shall also apply to suspected ships; and the measures specified in paragraphs (e) and (f) should also be applied.

When such measures as the Health Officer may have deemed necessary in accordance with the provisions of this article, have been carried out, such ship shall immediately thereupon be admitted to free pratique.

7. *Healthy ships* shall be admitted to free pratique immediately on arrival, irrespective of the nature of their bill of health. They may, however, at the discretion of the Health Officer, be subjected to the measures specified in paragraphs (c), (e), (f) and (g) of Article 5; and the passengers and crew may be subjected to surveillance which shall not exceed ten days in the case of plague, five days in the case of cholera, six days in the case of yellow fever, and twelve days in the case of small-pox. The period of surveillance shall date from the departure of the ship from the infected place. It is to be understood that the application of the measures specified in paragraph (c) of Article 5 can be justified only by special reasons and that those of paragraph (e) of Article 5 are not to be applied as a general rule. In those cases where the provisions of paragraph (e) of Article 5 are applied, the operation shall not in any case exceed 24 hours, and shall not interfere with the free circulation of passengers and crew between ship and shore.

8. If in a healthy ship the rats on board are found to be suffering from plague, the Health Officer shall visit the ship and measures shall be taken as in paragraphs (c) and (e) of Article 5; the parts of the ship that the Health Officer may regard as infected shall be disinfected; and the passengers and crew may be subjected to surveillance, which shall not exceed a period of ten days after arrival. If unusual mortality has been observed among the rats on a healthy ship, the Health Officer shall visit the ship and a bacteriological examination of the rats shall, when practicable, be made as quickly as possible. If it is thought necessary to resort to measures of rat-destruction, these should be carried out as specified in paragraph (e) of Article 5. Until all suspicion of plague is removed, the passengers and crew may be subjected to surveillance during the time specified in this article in respect of ships on board of which rats are found to be suffering from plague.

9. Whenever the master, the shipowner, or the shipowner's agent shall so demand, the Health Officer of the port shall furnish him with a certificate that measures for the destruction of rats have been applied and specifying the reasons why they had 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.

10. 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.

11. 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 period as he may direct, not exceeding the period specified for the particular disease in question in paragraph (b) of Article 5.

12. Where measures of observation or surveillance are prescribed, the Health Officer may exempt from their application any person who is, in his opinion, immune to the infectious or contagious disease on account of which these measures are applied.

13. 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 and time, and he may be required by the Health Officer to deposit a sum not exceeding two pounds, which may be forfeited if he fail to so present himself :
- (c.) The place must in the opinion of the Health Officer, be 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. In the latter case the provisions of paragraph (b) hereof may at the discretion of the Health Officer, be applied to such person. Provided always that in the case of small-pox a person may be required to produce to the Health Officer satisfactory evidence of having been successfully vaccinated or re-vaccinated within the ten years immediately preceding, or of his being otherwise immune to the disease, and that such persons may in the absence of such evidence be detained under observation for the prescribed period.

In the case of a healthy ship the measure authorised by the foregoing proviso 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.

14. Merchandise shall be disinfected only when, in the opinion of the Health Officer, it is infected : Provided always that, in the case of plague, cholera and small-pox, clothing and bedding which have been used, and rags, may, when imported from an infected place as merchandise, be subjected to disinfection even in the absence of evidence that they are infected, or their introduction into the Colony may be prohibited, except that in the case of cholera, rags compressed in bales, if in the opinion of the Health Officer they are free from infection, shall not be subjected to the provisions of this article. Provided further that in the case of yellow fever, merchandise shall under no circumstances be liable to disinfection or prohibition.

The measures specified in this article are the only measures that can be applied in respect of merchandise. The entry of live stock into any Colony shall not be prohibited because of the existence of an infectious or contagious disease in the place from whence they have come or on board the ship in which they are conveyed.

15. When merchandise has been subjected to disinfection 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.

16. 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 are in the opinion of the Health Officer infected

17. When any port within the Colony is an infected place, measures shall be taken to prevent the embarkation at such port of any person showing symptoms of infectious or contagious disease. To this end every person taking passage on a ship leaving such port shall be examined by the Health Officer immediately before departure of the vessel. Such examination shall, as far as practicable, be made by day and on shore. Measures shall be taken to prevent the exportation of merchandise or articles or clothing belonging to any passenger which the Health Officer may consider infected unless such merchandise, articles or clothing shall, in the first instance, have been disinfected on shore under his supervision. Measures shall be taken to prevent rats in the case of plague, and mosquitoes in the case of yellow fever from gaining access to ships. When access of mosquitoes or rats to the ship cannot be prevented, measures should be taken immediately before departure of the vessel, to secure destruction of the mosquitoes or rats on board. In the case of cholera, care should be exercised that drinking water taken on board is wholesome. The Health Officer shall give to the master of the ship a certificate stating in detail the measures taken.

18. When, in the case of a healthy ship from a port which is an infected place, the Health Officer at the port of arrival is satisfied that the measures specified in Article 17 have been efficiently carried out, such ship shall be exempted from the measures specified in Article 7. Provided always that if the period specified in that article, and dating from departure of the ship from the infected place, shall not have been completed, the passengers and crew may be subjected to surveillance of such duration as is necessary to complete the period.

19. No measures shall be taken against any ship merely because it has come from or called at any place where typhus fever, enteric fever, cerebro-spinal fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, chicken-pox or dengue exists. If a case or cases of any of these diseases have occurred on board a ship before leaving the port of departure, during the voyage, or on arrival, the measures that may be applied shall be limited to isolation of the sick, disinfection of infected clothing, bedding and effects, and of the compartment of the vessel occupied by the sick, and surveillance of those who have been in contact with the sick person or persons.

SCHEDULE III.

SCHEME FOR A CENTRAL QUARANTINE AUTHORITY FOR THE WEST INDIES.

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

2. A President shall be appointed from time to time by the ^{Secretary} President of State for the Colonies. 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 ^{Meetings.} 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.

3.—(1.) The Authority shall have power to interpret the meaning of ^{Powers.} 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.

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

(3.) 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.

4. The contracting Governments shall accept and act on the decision ^{Findings.} of the Authority as to the interpretation of the existing Convention and Regulations and as to the nature of any disease.

5. The recommendations of the Authority for the modification of the ^{Recommendations.} Convention and Regulations shall have no effect unless all the contracting Governments announce to the Secretary of State for the Colonies their willingness to accept them.

6. Each Government shall pay the travelling and maintenance expenses ^{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.