

To be read as one with 12990

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

Quarantine.

No. 20.—1905.

4th September.

Wherever the words
"Health Officer" occur
read "San Health
Officer".
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AN ORDINANCE to make provision for giving effect to the recommendations of a Conference made with regard to quarantine in the West Indies.

[L.S.]

H. M. JACKSON,

GOVERNOR.

4th September, 1905.

Repealed by 17 of 1910

WHEREAS a Conference of the several British West Indian Colonies was held in 1904 to consider the question of quarantine in those Colonies, and the substitution for the existing systems of uniform precautionary measures: And whereas the Conference recommended that the proposed Convention set out in the First Schedule to this Ordinance together with the Regulations set out in the second Schedule to this Ordinance should be entered into, adopted and adhered to by the several colonies represented at the Conference: And it is deemed expedient to give effect to those recommendations: Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of Trinidad and Tobago with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Quarantine (Con- Short title, vention) Ordinance, 1905,

PART I.

*Adoption of Convention and Regulations.*Convention
adopted.

2. This Colony hereby enters into, adopts and adheres to the Convention set out in the first schedule of this Ordinance, and the provisions of the said Convention shall have effect as if those provisions were enacted by this Ordinance.

Regulations
adopted.

3. This Colony hereby also adopts the Regulations set out in the second schedule to this Ordinance, and those Regulations shall have effect as if they were enacted by this Ordinance.

Amendment of
Regulations.

4. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Executive Council with the concurrence of the Governments of all the other Colonies and countries adhering or acceding to the said Convention to cause from time to time the said Regulations to be altered or modified; and in that event, such altered or modified Regulations shall be deemed to be the Quarantine Regulations hereunder.

Delegate
to Central
Quarantine
Authority.

5. In the event of a Central Quarantine Authority for the Colonies adopting the Convention being created, the Governor shall have power from time to time to appoint a delegate to represent this Colony on such Authority, and to defray the proportionate share of the expenses of such delegate payable by this Colony from public funds.

Quarantine
Authority to
give informa-
tion required
by Convention.

6. The Quarantine Authority is hereby authorised and directed to and shall give the notifications and the particulars specified in Article 2 and the information required by Articles 3 and 4 of the said Convention.

PART II.

*Authorities, their Powers, &c.*Quarantine
Authority and
Officers.

7. The Governor is hereby authorised to appoint a Quarantine Authority, a Health Officer or Officers, Visiting Officers and such other Officers as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance and the regulations made under it.

Rules and
Regulations.

8. The Quarantine Authority with the approval and consent of the Governor in Executive Council may from time to time make, alter or revoke such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance as

may be deemed necessary for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say:—

- (a.) For the more effectual carrying out of the provisions of this Ordinance.
- (b.) For securing the due performance of quarantine.
- (c.) For the government of all vessels and persons coming from infected places.
- (d.) For the government and direction of all quarantine stations.
- (e.) For the government of such persons as may belong to quarantine stations or be placed therein.
- (f.) For the government of all vessels in quarantine.
- (g.) For providing for the reimbursement to the Treasury by persons placed in quarantine or by the owner, master or agent of any vessel bringing such persons, of all such expenses incurred by the Colony in respect of their maintenance in the quarantine station as may be approved by the Quarantine Authority.
- (h.) For the reimbursement to the Treasury of expenses incurred by the Quarantine Authority for the disinfection of any vessel and its contents, the removal from any infected vessel of any cargo or other articles, and the disinfection of the cargo and articles so removed by the owner, master or agent of any vessel.
- (i.) For imposing fines and penalties not exceeding Twenty Pounds for breaches of the Rules and Regulations made under this Ordinance.

All such rules and regulations shall be published in the *Royal Gazette*, and such publication shall have the same force and effect as if the same had been enacted by and formed part of this Ordinance.

Production of the *Royal Gazette* containing such Rules and Regulations shall be admitted in all Courts of Justice as *prima facie* evidence of the validity thereof.

Rules as to
Health
Officers.

9. The Governor-in-Executive Council may make amend or alter rules for regulating the discharge of their duties by the Health Officers.

PART III.

Treatment of Ship on Arrival.

All vessels to
be visited by
Visiting
Officer on
arrival.

10. Every ship arriving at any 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 Visiting Officer, who is hereby authorized to put and give to the master and the surgeon, if any, or either of them, and to any other person on board such ship as he may deem necessary the following questions and directions or such of them as may be necessary and any other question which he may consider desirable.

- (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.) What ships have you had any communication with during your voyage, and from 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 these ports or places did you take a bill of health?
From what places respectively did you take bills of health? Were the said bills of health clean, unclean 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 these taken on board at any port or place during the voyage to this Island? 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 island, 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 on the gangway.
- (15.) Have there been any deaths on board during the voyage? If yes, what were the causes of the deaths and when did such 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 [*insert name of any infected place*] and if so, on what date?
- (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 [*insert name of any infected place*]? If yes, state what was put on board, and when and whether any special precaution was taken with respect to such things.

Foul bill of health.

11.—(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 Visiting Officer thereof shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

Answers given to Visiting Officer.

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

No person to board a vessel before she is visited.

12. Any person not being a pilot or Customs Officer who goes on board any ship before she has been visited by the Visiting Officer shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

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

13. Any master or person belonging to or on board of any ship or any pilot or Customs Officer who has gone on board any ship, who quits the same before such ship has been visited by the Visiting Officer and admitted to pratique shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

Ships found or suspected to be infected to be put in quarantine by Visiting Officer.

14. If any ship is on due enquiry under Section 10 of this Ordinance found to be an infected, suspected or healthy ship as defined in Article 1 of the Regulations set out in the second schedule to this Ordinance, or if the Visiting Officer has any grounds for suspecting that such ship is an infected, suspected or healthy ship as defined in the said Article, he shall cause the said ship to hoist the quarantine flag or quarantine light (as the case may be) and to remain in quarantine until released, and shall without delay give notice thereof to the Health Officer, but in all other cases the said ship shall be admitted to pratique.

Place of quarantine to be determined by Visiting Officer.

15. Every ship placed in quarantine shall if so directed by the Visiting Officer proceed to such place or mooring as the Visiting Officer may appoint.

Penalty on master for not removing to place of quarantine.

16. Any master of a ship who does not cause such ship to proceed to the place appointed by the Visiting Officer shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance, and the Visiting Officer and any person called to his assistance may enforce the removal of any such ship to the place appointed, and such ship shall be liable for all expenses incurred by the Visiting Officer in enforcing such removal.

17.—(1.) The master of every ship in quarantine shall during the day hoist and keep flying at the fore truck or at such other place as the Visiting Officer shall direct, a yellow flag of the shape and dimensions prescribed by the Quarantine Authority, and shall during the night hoist and keep alight a quarantine light of the kind prescribed by the Quarantine Authority.

Quarantine flag and light.

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

18.—The Health Officer on receiving notice from the Visiting Officer that any ship is in quarantine shall without delay visit such 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 such ship, and put to the master or surgeon or any other person on board any of the questions contained in Section 10 of this Ordinance, and any other question which he may consider desirable; but the Health Officer shall not be bound to visit any ship before six a.m. or after six p.m.

Health Officer to visit all vessels placed in quarantine by Visiting Officer.

except such ship arrives with a bill of lading
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19. Any master or 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 any ship, or refuses to answer or gives an untrue answer to any enquiry made by the Health Officer under this Ordinance, or fails to produce the journal or log and ship's papers of any ship or any of them on demand to the Health Officer, shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

Answers given to Health Officer.

20. The Health Officer after making such inquiry and examination as in Section 18 of this Ordinance mentioned shall (a) if the ship is in his opinion not an infected, suspected, or healthy ship as defined by Article 1 of the Regulations set out in the second schedule to this Ordinance, release such ship from quarantine; and (b) if it is in his opinion an infected, suspected or healthy ship as defined by the same Article, deal with it as is provided in the said Regulations.

Duties of Health Officer after making enquiry.

PART IV.

Observation Surveillance and Disinfection.

Station to be used for observation.

21. The station to be used for observation as defined in Article 1 of the Regulations in the second schedule shall be any place appointed by the Quarantine Authority.

Persons to supervise those subject to surveillance.

22. The medical supervision, which persons subjected to surveillance are required to undergo, shall be exercised by the Health Officer or such medical practitioner as may be appointed by the Quarantine Authority.

Authority to determine whether Article 3 has been complied with.

23. The Quarantine Authority on the advice of the Health Officer is hereby authorized and directed to and shall determine whether the conditions set out in Article 3 of the said Regulations have been complied with.

Arrival of ship containing filthy passengers, &c.

24. For the purpose of facilitating the carrying out of the provisions of Article 11 of the said Regulations, the Visiting Officer shall without delay inform the Health Officer of the arrival of any such ship.

Expenses of disinfection, &c.

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

(2.) The consignee or agent of such ship shall if called upon by the Health Officer provide for account of the ship all things necessary for the disinfection of the ship or things therein needing disinfection and for the destroying of the rats and mosquitoes on board.

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

Penalty for quitting quarantine ship without permission of Health Officer.

26. If any person shall quit any ship after it has been put in quarantine by the Visiting Officer in pursuance of the provisions of Section 14, and before he obtains the permission of the Health Officer, he 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 said ship.

Penalty for going on board quarantined ship.

27. If any person goes on board a ship after it has been put in quarantine by the Visiting Officer and before he

obtains the permission of the Health Officer, he 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.

28. 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.

Breach of provisions relating to observation and surveillance.

29. If any person takes passage on a ship leaving any infected port in this Colony without submitting himself for examination by the Health Officer, or exports any merchandise or articles from such port without submitting them to the inspection of the Health Officer, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

Penalty for breach of Article 17.

Repealed by 866 12 of 1909

PART V.

Quarantine Station.

30. The Quarantine 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 such places.

Quarantine Station and Isolation Hospital.

(1.) Whenever any person is undergoing observation or is in an isolation hospital at a Quarantine Station or any things requiring disinfection are therein, a yellow flag of the shape and dimensions prescribed by the Quarantine Authority shall be hoisted and kept flying from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., and a quarantine light of the kind prescribed by the Quarantine Authority shall be hoisted and kept alight from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.

(2.) Whenever any person is undergoing observation or is in an isolation hospital, no article or thing shall be taken to or removed from such station, except in such cases and in such manner as the Quarantine Authority shall by any general regulation or special decision permit.

31. It shall be lawful for the owner, master or agent of any vessel bringing passengers liable to be isolated or kept under observation, with the permission of the Quarantine Authority to land such passengers at a Quarantine Station under such conditions as the Quarantine Authority may permit.

Passengers liable to isolation or observation may be landed.

Officer and crew may be landed at Quarantine Station.

32. It shall be lawful for the owner, master or agent of any infected ship with the permission of the Quarantine Authority to land any officer and all or any of the crew of such ship at a Quarantine Station.

Quarantine authority may require such officer or crew to be removed from Quarantine Station.

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

(2.) If any owner, master or agent fails to remove any such officer or member of a crew as required by Sub-section 1 of this section, the Quarantine Authority may so remove him, and the ship to which such officer or crew belongs shall be liable for all expenses incurred for such removal.

Duty of owner &c., of any vessel desiring to land persons at Quarantine Station.

34. The owner, master or agent of any ship desiring to land any passengers, officers or crew at a Quarantine Station shall provide for their removal to and maintenance at such station; and in the case of any officers or crew shall also provide for the supplying of tents, if required, and for the removal to the ship of any officer or member of the crew whose removal may be requested by the Quarantine Authority; and if any expenses are incurred by the Quarantine Authority in respect of any of the said matters, the owner, master or agent of the ship shall be liable to reimburse all such expenses.

Rules and regulations for the government of Quarantine Station.

35. The Quarantine Authority may make such rules and regulations as may be deemed expedient for the government of Quarantine Stations and of persons belonging thereto or placed thereon, and of persons, things and ships in quarantine, and such rules and regulations shall be approved of and published as required by Section 8 of this Ordinance.

Penalty on entering or leaving the Quarantine Station without permission.

36. Any person 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 Quarantine Authority shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance, and any person so leaving may be apprehended by any 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 such persons from observation.

Health Officer to release person from observation and to inform, &c.

PART VI.

HEALTH PAPERS.

Bills of Health.

38.—(1.) Every bill of health shall subject to the following sub-section of this section be issued in accordance with such instructions as may from time to time be 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 to such an extent that the Colony is an infected place as defined in schedule two of this Ordinance, in which case there shall be endorsed on such bill full particulars of the disease.

Clean and foul bills when issued

Repaired May 28/12/14

39. Any ship arriving at this Colony without a bill of health may be detained in Quarantine until visited by the Health Officer.

Liability of vessels arriving without a bill of health.

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PART VII.

Penalties, their Recovery, &c.

40. Any person who shall contravene any Rule or Regulation made under the authority of this Ordinance shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance, and on conviction thereof before any Stipendiary Justice of the Peace shall forfeit and pay such fine or penalty as may be imposed by such Rules and Regulations, and in default of payment shall be imprisoned either with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding three months.

Recovery of Penalties.

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Every person guilty of an offence under the provisions of this Ordinance for which no fine or penalty is prescribed by this Ordinance shall on conviction before a Stipendiary Justice of the Peace be liable to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Pounds, and in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months.

All persons punishable by fine or imprisonment under this Ordinance may be proceeded against summarily before any Stipendiary Justice of the Peace.

The manner of procedure in all such cases shall be according to the Summary Conviction Offences (Procedure) Ordinance, No. 1.

Recovery of expenses.

41. All expenses incurred under Sections 16, 25, 33 and 34, and under any rules and regulations under this Ordinance shall be recovered in a summary manner before any Stipendiary Justice of the Peace, and until payment of any amount so recovered the Harbour Master and Collector of Customs may refuse to clear any vessel in respect of which such liability has been incurred.

Disposal of penalties.

42. All penalties recovered under this Ordinance shall be paid into the public treasury to the credit of the general revenue.

Rewards to informer.

43. The Governor in Executive Council may award and direct payment by the Receiver-General to any person who has given information leading to the recovery of any penalty of such portion thereof as he shall think fit.

PART VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Assaulting, &c., Visiting Officer, &c.

44. Every person who in any manner whatever assaults, resists, obstructs, intimidates or bribes or attempts to assault, resist, obstruct, intimidate or bribe, the Visiting Officer, Health Officer or any person duly employed under the provisions of this Ordinance while in the execution of his duty shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

Limitation of proceedings.

45.—(1.) If any action or suit shall be brought against any person for anything done under this Ordinance, such action or suit shall be commenced within three months after the act is done and not otherwise.

Notice of action.

(2.) Notice in writing of such action or suit and of the cause thereof shall be given to the defendant one month at least before the commencement of the same.

(3.) In any such action the defendant may plead the general issue and give this Ordinance and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon.

Plea of general issue.

(4.) No plaintiff shall recover in any such action if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before such action shall have been brought, or if a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into court after such action shall have been brought by or on behalf of the defendant; and if the plaintiff shall discontinue his action after issue joined or if upon demurrer or otherwise judgment shall be given against the plaintiff, the defendant shall recover his full costs of suit to be taxed, and in all other cases costs shall be in the discretion of the Court.

No damage if tender of sufficient amends.

46. Any officer or person appointed to perform any duty under this Ordinance who shall desert from duty or shall infringe or knowingly suffer or permit any person to infringe or shall wilfully omit or refuse 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.

Neglect of duty by officer under this Ordinance.

47. It shall be the duty of all police officers to enforce compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance and all rules and regulations thereunder and with any direction or order lawfully given in writing by the Quarantine Authority or by the Visiting Officer, Health Officer or any other person authorised by the Quarantine Authority to perform any duty under this Ordinance; and it shall be lawful for any police officer to arrest without warrant any person violating the provisions of this Ordinance or of such rules and regulations and bring him before any Stipendiary Justice of the Peace to be dealt with according to law.

Duty and powers of police officers.

48. In any case arising under this Ordinance the Quarantine Authority may sue and be sued in the name of their Secretary.

Quarantine Authority may sue and be sued in the name of Secretary.

49. The Quarantine Ordinance (No. 192) is hereby repealed.

Repeal.

Commence-
ment.

50. This Ordinance shall come into force and be deemed to commence on such day as the Governor may by Proclamation appoint.

Passed in Council this Fourth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

HARRY L. KNAGGS,
Acting Clerk of the Council.

SCHEDULE I.

THE WEST INDIAN INTER-COLONIAL SANITARY CONVENTION, 1904.

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 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;

*Repealed by
S 49/12/1909*

- (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.

5. 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.

6. 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 adhesion to this Convention. 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” 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.

*Repealed by
S. 5 of 12/1905*

"Infected ship" means a ship on board of which a case or cases of infectious or contagious disease are present or have occurred within a period of seven days previous to the date of the arrival of the ship, except in the case of small-pox, when such period shall be twelve days.

"Suspected ship" means a ship on board of which a case or cases of infectious or contagious disease have 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 within a period of seven days previous to the date of arrival of the ship, except in the case of small-pox, when such period shall be twelve days.

"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.

"Surveillance" means that passengers are not isolated. They receive free pratique at once and are allowed to proceed to their place of destination (the proper authority 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 in respect, not of a whole Country or Colony, but only of the infected place, but 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 of the rags clothing and bedding referred to in Article 14 from that place unless they shall have been previously disinfected, and also takes measures necessary to check the spread of the disease.

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 or cholera within five days, of yellow fever within six 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 subjected to surveillance. When observation is resorted to, the period shall not exceed five days in the case of plague and cholera, six days in the case of yellow fever, and twelve days in the case of smallpox. When surveillance is resorted to, the period shall be the same as that of observation, save in the case of plague, when it may be extended to a period not to exceed ten days. 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 five days in the case of plague and cholera, six days in the case of yellow fever, and twelve days in the case of smallpox. 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 five days in the case of plague and cholera, six days in the case of yellow fever, and twelve days in the case of smallpox. 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 (e) 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 five days after arrival, unless in exceptional cases, when such period may be extended to ten days. 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 shall 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, 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 which the Health Officer may consider infected unless such merchandise or articles 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 to the ship cannot be prevented, measures should be taken immediately before departure of the vessel, to secure destruction of the mosquitoes on board. In the case of cholera, care shall 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.