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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

No. 25—1928.

I ASSENT,

[L.S.]

H. A. BYATT,  
*Governor.*

9th November, 1928.

AN ORDINANCE to amend the Quarantine Ordinance.

[On Proclamation.]

WHEREAS The Central Quarantine Authority for the West Indies at meetings held in Barbados on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th days of January, 1928, submitted for the consideration of the several Governments adhering to the West Indian Intercolonial Sanitary Convention, 1904, certain recommendations for the modification and alteration of the West Indian Intercolonial Sanitary Convention, 1904, and of the Quarantine Regulations annexed thereto ;

And whereas it is expedient to give legislative effect in this Colony to such recommendations ;

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  
Construction. (Amendment) Ordinance, 1928, and shall be read as one  
Cap. 105. with the Quarantine Ordinance, hereinafter called the  
Principal Ordinance.

Commence- **2.** This Ordinance shall commence and come into  
ment. operation on a day to be fixed by the Governor by  
proclamation.

Amendment of **3.** In lieu of the First Schedule to the Principal Ordinance  
Convention. shall be read the following :—

#### 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 The existing quarantine enactments and regulations in the Colonies adhering or acceding to this Convention shall be repealed by such Colonies so far as such enactments and regulations are repugnant to or inconsistent with this Convention and the Quarantine Regulations annexed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* (*aedes 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 small pox, 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 these measures. Similar information shall immediately be communicated to every Colony adhering to the Convention.

6. Every Colony shall 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 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 99.2° 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 first day of January, 1929. 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.

Amendment of  
Quarantine  
Regulations.

4. In lieu of the Second Schedule to the Principal Ordinance shall be read the following :—

#### SECOND SCHEDULE.

#### Quarantine Regulations annexed to the West Indian Intercolonial Sanitary Convention.

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, small pox (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. 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.

“ 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 small pox 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 ;
- (2) or if a case of human plague broke out more than six days after embarkation ;
- (3) or 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 ;
- (2) or 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 that 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.

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 a 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 ;
- (b) or 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) of Regulation 13 under "*Healthy ship*," 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 disinsectisation 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. SMALL POX.

19. Ships which have had, or have, a case of small pox (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 small pox, 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 small pox and which the Health Officer regards as infected shall be disinfected.

20. Ships which have no case of small pox 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 small pox 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.

## GENERAL.

21. Whenever the master, the ship-owner or the ship-owner's agent shall so demand, 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, 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.

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 small pox, 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 are in the opinion of the Health Officer 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 small pox, 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 small pox to disinfect old clothes and rags before they are baled.

Passed in Council this second day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight.

JOHN DE NOBRIGA,

*Clerk of the Council.*

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