

Par. 4. Where it is impossible to disinfect cargo *in situ*, it shall be removed and disinfected in the manner provided for articles of their class in these regulations; such articles to be unpacked and so arranged as to allow the disinfectant used to reach every part of all surfaces of said articles.

Par. 5. Vessels arriving at any port of Cuba having cholera or yellow fever aboard during the quarantine season shall be remanded to an anchorage set apart for infected vessels, and there to remain until after the discharge of the passengers and purification of the vessel.

Par. 6. All passenger baggage disinfected under the requirements of these regulations shall be labeled.

Par. 7. All bedding provided for steerage passengers must be destroyed or be disinfected before being landed. Bedticking or other covering of mattresses and pillows used by passengers or crew shall not be landed unless disinfected at the quarantine station in accordance with these regulations, and tagged with labels certifying to said disinfection.

ARTICLE IV.—Treatment in Quarantine of Cholera Infected Vessels.

Par. 1. Remove all passengers from the vessel and all of the crew (if cholera has occurred on board) save those necessary to care for her. Place the sick in hospital and carefully isolate those specially suspected. Segregate the remainder in small groups. No communication shall be held between these groups. Those believed to be especially capable of conveying infection must not enter the barracks until they are bathed and furnished with sterile clothing; nor shall any material capable of conveying infection be taken into the barracks, especially food.

Par. 2. If cholera has occurred in the steerage, all occupants thereof must be bathed and their clothing disinfected.

Par. 3. At once proceed with the disinfection of the hand baggage.

Par. 4. All baggage and effects accompanying steerage passengers, any other baggage or effects that may have been exposed to infection, must be disinfected.

Par. 5. Such articles of cargo as are liable to convey infection must be disinfected.

Par. 6. All living apartments and furniture and such other portions of a vessel as are liable to convey infection shall be disinfected.

Par. 7. On cholera-infected vessels the water supply must be changed without delay, the casks of tanks disinfected by steam or 10 per cent. solution of potassium permanganate, and after thoroughly rinsing from a source of undoubted purity, or the water supply refilled must have been recently boiled.

Par. 8. Nothing shall be thrown overboard from a cholera-infected vessel, not even deck sweepings. Such things shall be burned in the furnace or in a place specially designated, but not in the galley.

ARTICLE V.—Disinfection, etc.

Par. 1. Holds.—The disinfection of iron vessels shall be as follows:

(a) With cargo: If cargo is so stowed as to admit of disinfection, it and the hold must be disinfected without breaking bulk, except to such a degree as to make disinfection practicable, by sulphur dioxide, 10 per cent per volume strength, for not less than twenty-four hours exposure.

(b) Without cargo: After mechanical cleansing the hold (1) to be thoroughly washed with an acid solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 to 800 (mercury 1 part, hydrochloric acid 2 parts, water 800

parts), applied to all surfaces under pressure by means of a hose; (2) by sulphur dioxide, 10 per cent. per volume strength, for twenty-four hours.

Par. 2. Steerage and fore-castle. When possible to obtain it.

(a) The steerage and fore-castle shall be disinfected by steam; the temperature in all parts of these compartments to be not less than 100 degrees C. for not less than thirty minutes after such temperature has been reached.

(b) When steam cannot be obtained these compartments shall be treated in the same manner as required in the disinfection of the empty hold.

Par. 3. All beddings and furnishings of the steerage and fore-castle to be left in place during the disinfection by steam.

If steam disinfection of steerage is not used, such articles must be removed under the strictest sanitary precautions for disinfection, by steam or burning.

Par. 4. The bedding, fabrics, and carpets should be removed and disinfected by steam or by boiling. After thorough mechanical cleansing the woodwork and all other exposed surfaces shall be washed with an acid solution of bichloride of pure mercury, 1 to 1,000, or a 3 per cent solution of pure carbolic acid.

Par. 5. The water ballast of a vessel coming from a cholera-infected port should be discharged at sea, or, if discharged in fresh or brackish water, must be previously disinfected. The tanks to be flushed and refilled with sea water or disinfected.

6. For a wooden vessel the treatment is as above, except that exposure of the hold and living apartments to sulphur dioxide, 10 per cent volume, must precede the other treatment. This exposure must be, for the hold, forty-eight hours, and for living apartments twelve hours.

Par. 7. All solid ballast, on vessels infected with, or suspected of being infected with cholera, to be discharged or disinfected previous to disinfection of hold; all such ballast discharged in fresh water to be disinfected by saturation with, or immersion in, an acid solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 to 800.

Clear, hard, close-grained rock may be permitted to remain on board, but only after disinfection by immersion in an acid solution, 1 to 800 of bichloride of mercury. Ballast removed from vessels infected with, or suspected of being infected with cholera, must not be taken from the quarantine station.

Par. 8. Disinfection of steerage, fore-castle and cabin of vessels by formaldehyd gas. After the removal of the bedding, carpets, and furnishings, all apertures being tightly closed, the steerage, fore-castle, and cabin of a vessel may be disinfected by formaldehyd gas in a percentage of not less than two per cent. per volume strength, the time of exposure to be not less than twelve hours. The gas may be generated by one of the following methods:

(a) From a mixture containing formalin 100 parts, calcium chloride or sodium nitrate 20 parts, and glycerine 10 parts.

The gas is evolved from this solution by heating it in a special boiler, autoclave, or formaldehyd generator.

One liter of a 40 per cent. solution of formaldehyd gas will evolve about 1,425 liters (50, 1 cubic feet) of the gas at 20 degrees C. (68 degrees F.), and will be sufficient for 71 cubic meters (2,505 cubic feet) of space.

(b) From the substance known as trioxymethylene by means of a special lamp, not less than 2 grams (30 grains) to be used for each cubic meter (35.29) cubic feet of space.