

After the disinfection of apartments (steerage, cabin and fore-castle) by formaldehyd gas, the latter may be neutralized by ammonia gas, evolved from water of ammonia by heat, or by evaporation from water of ammonia (1) sprinkled upon the floor.

Par. 9. Disinfection of clothing, bedding, upholstered furniture, articles of leather, etc., by formaldehyd gas. These may be disinfected by formaldehyd gas in the ordinary jacketed steam-disinfecting chamber, the latter to be provided with a vacuum apparatus and special apparatus for generating and applying the gas.

Raise and maintain the temperature of the chamber at 90 degrees C. by the use of steam in the jacket.

The number of cubic centimeters of the formalin mixture to be used may be found by dividing the capacity of the chamber in liters by 4; v.g. a chamber of 2,500 liters capacity would require 625 c. c. of the mixture. The time of exposure should not be less than thirty minutes. Clothing, bedding, etc., thus disinfected, should be exposed in situ to equal amount of ammonia gas generated by the special apparatus attached to the chamber, using one-half as much water of ammonia as formalin.

#### ARTICLE VI.—Detention of Passengers on Account of Cholera.

Par. 1. The people detained shall be inspected by the physician twice daily, and be under his constant surveillance, and no intercourse will be allowed between different groups while in quarantine.

Par. 2. No direct communication shall be allowed between any person detained in quarantine and anyone not in quarantine except through the quarantine officer, or by his order, through his agents.

Par. 3. The water and food supply will be strictly guarded to prevent contamination, and issued to each group separately.

Par. 4. Food of a simple character, sufficient in quantity, thoroughly cooked, shall be issued to those detained in quarantine. No fruit shall be permitted.

Par. 5. Cleanliness of quarters and of person shall be enjoined and enforced daily. Disinfectants shall be used where there is any possibility of infection.

Par. 6. Water-closets, urinals, privies, or troughs shall be provided, and their contents disinfected before officer, or they are discharged.

Par. 7. In any group in which cholera appears, the sick will be immediately isolated in hospital, and the remaining persons in the group shall be bathed and their effects be disinfected, then removed to other quarters, if possible, and the compartment disinfected.

Par. 8. No direct communication shall be allowed between the physician and attendants of the hospital and those detained in quarantine.

No person shall be discharged from quarantine until five days have elapsed since the last exposure to infection and a final disinfection of such effects as were taken to barracks.

No convalescent from cholera shall be discharged from quarantine until after a sufficient time has elapsed to insure his freedom from infection. To be determined by bacteriological examination.

Par. 9. The body of no person dead of cholera shall be allowed to pass through quarantine. The body should be cremated, if practicable. If not, it should be wrapped, without preliminary washing, in a sheet saturated with a solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 to 500, and buried, surrounded by caustic lime.

#### ARTICLE VII.—Disinfection of Personal Effects of Passengers and Crew and Cargo.

Par. 1. Clothing, bedding, and articles not injured by steam shall be disinfected:—

(a.) By exposure to steam at a temperature of 100 to 102 degrees C. for 30 minutes after such a temperature has been reached.

(b.) By boiling for fifteen minutes; all articles to be submerged.

(c.) By a thorough saturation in a solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 to 1000, and allowed to dry before washing.

Par. 2. Articles injured by steam (rubber, leather, etc.), and containers to the disinfection of which steam is inapplicable, shall be disinfected by thoroughly wetting all surfaces with a solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 to 800, or a 5 per cent. solution of carboic acid, and allowed to dry in open air.

Par. 3. Cooking and eating utensils, by immersing in boiling water or steam.

Par. 4. All rags and old textile fabrics, used in the manufacture of paper, and old gunny, old jute, etc., fit only for remanufacture, gathered, collected, packed, or handled in any port or place where cholera (cholera) or yellow fever exists, or where smallpox or typhus fever prevails in epidemic form, and for thirty days after the port or place shall be officially declared free from such diseases or epidemic, shall be denied entry into any port of Cuba.

(1) The quantity of water of ammonia required for neutralization after each of the above named methods is as follows: After method (a), one-half litter (0.52 quarts) of water of ammonia for each litter (1.04 quarts) of formalin; after method (b), one-half litter of water of ammonia for each 150 grams (5 ounces) of trioxymethylene.

Par. 5. No rags or old textile fabrics used in the manufacture of paper, or articles enumerated in the preceding paragraph, which have not been disinfected in accordance with Article VII, paragraph 3, of the Cuban Quarantine Regulations for foreign ports, shall be admitted into Cuba.

(Old jute bags, old cotton bags, old rope, new cotton and linen cuttings from fabrics not included.)

Par. 6. All unlabeled baggage of steerage passengers, including hand baggage, and all labeled baggage of said passengers, which in the opinion of the quarantine officer should be disinfected or re-disinfected, arriving from oriental ports shall be disinfected before being landed.

This regulation will also apply to any other baggage which the quarantine officer may suspect of being infected.

#### ARTICLE VIII.—Treatment of Vessels Infected or Suspected of Being Infected with Yellow Fever.

Par. 1. Where practicable, at once remove the sick to hospital; remove and isolate all persons not required for the care of the vessel.

Par. 2. If the hold is deemed infected, there shall be a preliminary disinfection as hereinafter provided.

Par. 3. The bilge should be cleansed with sea water, if possible, before disinfection, and the hold rendered mechanically clean.

Par. 4. All ballast, except close grained, hard rock, must be discharged. This may be retained aboard if disinfected by immersion in an acid solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 to 800.

Par. 5. After discharge or disinfection of ballast the vessel should be disinfected.