If it is so stowed as to admit the disinfection, the cargo and the hold may be disinfected without breaking bulk, except to such a degree as to render disinfection practicable.

It shall be as follows:

Holds to be treated with sulphur dioxide, 10 per cent. strength per volume, forty-eight hours exposure for iron vessels, seventy-two hours exposure for wooden vessels.

Para. 7. Empty holds to be disinfected as follows:

(a.) If of iron, by sulphur dioxide gas, 10 per cent. strength per volume, for twelve hours exposure, or by washing with a solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 to 800, applied under pressure to all surfaces by means of a hose.

(b.) If of wood, by both of the preceding methods, save that the exposure to sulphur dioxide gas shall be for twenty-four hours, air streaks to be open; the use of the gas to precede the use of

the mercuric solution.

Par. 8. Cabin, forecastle, etc., after mechanical cleansing, to be first treated with sulphur dioxide, not less than 6 per cent. strength per volume, twenty-four hours exposure. Then (after twenty-four hours exposure. (after cleansing with water, if desired) wash all exposed surfaces with a solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 to 810, or pure carbolic acid, 3 per cent.

Clothing, bedding, and all fabrics Par. 9. which can be removed, not injured by steam, shall

be disinfected.

(a.) By exposure to steam at a temperature of 100 to 102 degrees C. for thirty minutes after such 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 1,000, and allowed to

dry before washing

Par. 10. Articles injured by steam (rubber, leather, etc.), and containers, to the disinfection of which steam is inapplicable, shall be disinfected by (a) thoroughly wetting all surfaces with a solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 to 800, or a 5 per cent. solution of bichloride of pure carbolic acid, and allowed to dry in open air; or (b) by exposure to the sulphur fumigation, in cabin, forecastle, or hold, or by method prescribed in Article V, paragraphs 8 and 9.

Par. 11. The personnel of the vessel shall be detained five days from the completion of the disinfection, or three days if all baggage, effects of passengers and crew, and the vessel are handled

exclusively by quarantine employées.

Par. 12. If the vessel has been disinfected under the supervision of an accredited medical officer of Cuba at the port of departure, the period of quarantine may date from completion of such disinfection, and shall not be less than five days.

ARTICLE IX.

Passenger traffic may be allowed from any port infected with yellow fever to any port of Cuba under the following conditions:

(a) Vessels to be clean immediately prior to

taking on passengers.

- (b) The vessel must lie at moorings in the open harbour and not approach the wharves, nor must the crew be allowed ashore at the port of departure.
- (c) All passengers and crew must be immune to yellow fever, and so certified by the Cuban Medical Officer.

The evidence of immunity which may be accepted by the sanitary inspector is: First, proof of continued residence in an endemic focus of yellow fever for ten years. Second, proof of previous attack of yellow fever.

(d) Non immune passengers arriving in Cuba from ports infected with yellow fever or other quarantinable disease will, at the discretion of the Chief Quarantine Officer of Cuba, be detained under observation in quarantine a sufficient length of time to cover the incubative period of the disease.

ARTICLE X.

Miscellaneous.

Par. 1. The treatment of vessels infected with typhus fever shall be the same as that prescribed for yellow fever.

Par. 2. The detention of passengers and crew for smallpox and typhus fever shall cover the period of incubation of the disease, the time of detention to commence from the date of last exposure; typhus fever, not less than twenty days; smallpox not less than fourteen days.

Vessels detained at any national quar-Par. 3. antine will be subject to such additional rules and regulations as may be promulgated from time to time by the Chief Quarantine Officer.

The following is the form of certificate Par. 4. which shall be issued to the vessel by the health officer when she is released from quarantine:

I certify that......of.....from..... has in all respects complied with the quarantine regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Finance, and that in my opinion she will not convey quarantinable disease. Said vessel is this day granted free pratique.

> Health (Quarantine) Officer. Port of.....

ARTICLE XI.

Inspection of State and Local Quarantines.

In performance of the duties imposed upon him by this Order the Chief Quarantine Officer shall from time to time, personally or through a duly detailed officer of the quarantine service, inspect the maritime quarantines of Cuba for the purpose of ascertaining whether the quarantine regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Finance have been or are being complied with. The Chief Quarantine Officer, or the officer detailed by him as inspector, shall at his discretion, visit any incoming vessel, or any vessel detained in quarantine, and all portions of the quarantine establishment for the above named purpose and with a view to certifying, if need be, that the regulations have been or are being enforced.

ARTICLE XII.

Treatment of Vessels Suspected of Plague.

The regulations heretofore promulgated with regard to cholera shall be observed with regard to vessels, cargo, passengers, and crews infected, or suspected of being infected, with plague, but persons who have been exposed to the infection or are liable to convey the disease, shall be detained for a period of not less than fifteen days from the last possible exposure to infection. LEONARD WOOD, Military Governor.

> Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, June 11, 1902. H. 9325.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following Telegram, dated June 10, from His Majesty's Representative at St. Petersburg:--"Taku declared infected by cholera from 6th instant.