

the master. If there is no Brazilian Consul, the consul of a nation in friendly relations with Brazil shall initial, &c., the book.

Sec. 3.—All the ship's papers shall be submitted for examination to the Consular Authority at the ports of origin and call, and to the Sanitary Authority at the port of arrival. The former shall note on the Bills of Health how far all the required documents are on board.

Art. 46.—There shall be two kinds of quarantine:—(a) Quarantine of observation; and (b) Rigorous quarantine.

Sec. 1. Quarantine of observation consists in the detention of the ship during the time necessary for a rigorous sanitary inspection.

Sec. 2. Rigorous quarantine has two objects:—

(1) That namely of ascertaining whether any passenger from an infected or suspected port is suffering from a pestilential disease in condition of incubation;

(2) And of disinfecting objects suspected of retaining or transmitting infection.

Art. 47. In its practical sense, quarantine of observation consists in the rigorous inspection referred to in Article 14, Section 5, and will be carried out as follows at a quarantine station by the medical director of the lazaretto: inspection of all the ship's papers; comparison of the quantities of drugs left in the pharmacy with those entered in the stock book and with those entered in the prescription book, so as to ascertain which have been most used and most frequently used for treating illness on board during the voyage; roll call of crew and passengers from the lists and ascertaining of reasons why any are missing; examination of witnesses to establish the truth; taking of written evidence necessary for determining and justifying the sanitary treatment to be accorded to the ship; ascertaining the hygienic condition of the ship; and taking all measures for ascertaining the truth in regard thereto which may seem necessary.

If after the inspection is over the medical officer of the lazaretto does not think that he can on account of well founded doubts apply to a suspected ship the treatment provided under those regulations, he may detain the ship for time sufficient to enable him to consult the head of the Maritime Sanitary Department. He shall be consulted by the most expeditious and rapid channel, and whatever he orders shall be done.

Art. 48. Rigorous quarantine shall be applied.

(1) To infected ships.

(2) To ships on board which cases of undefined sickness have occurred, the nature of which could not be determined at the sanitary inspection of the ship.

Art. 49. Rigorous quarantine is of fixed duration. It involves the disembarkation of the passengers and of the cargo at a lazaretto, the purification and ultimately the grant of the free pratique when the danger to the public health is over.

Art. 50. When there is no room for more persons at a lazaretto, rigorous quarantine may be performed on board the ship itself becoming a supplementary lazaretto.

If the number of persons or the quantity of cargo on board makes it impossible properly to carry out the process of disinfection, the passengers and cargo or the one or the other shall be transferred to another ship. Such transshipment shall entail no extra expense on the sanitary administration, the whole expense is to be borne by the ship in quarantine.

Art. 51. The fixed duration of rigorous

quarantine shall be the maximum duration of the incubation period of the pestilential illness to be kept out, namely, the yellow fever and cholera morbus, eight days, and for oriental plague, 20 days.

The duration of quarantine for other pestilential sicknesses is dependent on circumstances, and will be fixed by the sanitary authorities.

This fixed duration may be reckoned in one of two ways:—

(a) Commencing from the date of the last case that occurred during the voyage.

(b) Commencing from the date of the landing of the passengers at the lazaretto.

Sec. 1. The duration of rigorous quarantine shall be reckoned from the date of the last case that occurred during the voyage, when the following circumstances are found:—

I. When the ship fulfils the conditions foreseen by Sections 1, 2, and 3 of Article 45.

II. When the local Sanitary Authorities are satisfied of the truth of the statements made to them.

Sec. 2. If, under the conditions laid down in the preceding paragraph, the time that elapsed between the date of the last case and the date of arrival is as great or greater than the maximum period of incubation of the pestilential disease concerned, the passengers shall have free pratique, and the ship shall also have free pratique if she carry no suspected goods.

But if the ship carry suspected goods even in such a manner that they cannot have been contaminated by the passengers or the crew, and if such goods have not been disinfected, or if the disinfection be held to have been insufficient, then the ship shall not have free pratique till the goods in question have been disinfected.

If the conditions stated in this Article are not fulfilled as regards the requirements to be demanded of the ship in order that the period of quarantine may be reckoned from the date of the last case that occurred during the voyage, rigorous quarantine shall be reckoned as provided under (b) of this Article.

Sec. 3. If the period that has elapsed since the date of the last case of the pestilential sickness is less than the maximum period of incubation, and if the ship fulfils the conditions indicated in Section 1, the passengers shall perform a complementary quarantine of such a number of days' duration as is required to complete the said maximum duration of the period of incubation.

The complementary period of quarantine shall be performed at the lazaretto unless there be no room there, in which case it may be performed on board.

Sec. 4. If the ship is found on arrival to have persons on board suffering from a pestilential sickness, the sick shall be taken to the floating hospital, and the other passengers shall perform rigorous quarantine in the floating lazaretto. The duration of the quarantine shall be reckoned from the date of the entry of the passengers into the lazaretto.

Sec. 5. A ship which has had cases of pestilential sickness on board, although it have none on board at the date of arrival, is subject to the treatment indicated in the preceding paragraph if she do not fulfil the conditions laid down in Sec. 1 of this Article.

Sec. 6. A suspected ship which has come from an infected or from a suspected port to the port of arrival in a period less than the maximum period of the duration of the pestilential sickness which it is desired to keep out shall also be subject to the complementary quarantine indicated in Sec. 3.

Sec. 7. A suspected ship which has completed