

rities in Dar-es-Salâm, to the District and Sub-District Offices, to the District Court at Tanga, to the Chief Custom Houses, and the Custom Houses of the 1st and 2nd class.

The amendments and supplementary provisions to the regulations respecting the sanitary control of sea-going vessels entering a port of the German East African Protectorate, from paragraph 14A to 14F, which were communicated in the Circular Instruction of the 3rd of April, 1897, shall from this day onwards be replaced by the provisions contained in Annex I. At the same time the directions for disinfecting sea-going vessels which were communicated in the Circular Instruction of the 15th of June, 1896, and the supplementary provisions to the said directions for disinfecting sea-going vessels which were communicated in the Circular Instruction of the 3rd of April, 1897, shall be replaced by the directions for disinfecting contained in Annex II.

Dar-es-Salâm, May 5th, 1898.

The Imperial Governor,
LIEBERT.

Annex I.

Amendments and supplementary provisions to the Regulations relative to the sanitary control of sea-going vessels arriving at a port in the East African Protectorate.

§§ 14a to 14f shall be replaced by the following provisions:—

§ 14a.

If a vessel has plague on board, or has had it on board within the last 12 days, then, after the medical examination (§ 6) has been made, the Government shall be informed of the fact by telegraph.

§ 14b.

If a vessel has plague on board, or if within 12 days before her arrival cases of plague have occurred on board, she shall be considered as infected and shall be subject to the following Regulations:—

1. All sick persons found on board shall be disembarked, and shall be transferred to an isolated place, care being taken that persons who are ascertained to be suffering from plague are separated from those who are merely suspected. They shall remain there until their recovery or until the suspicion is proved to have been unfounded.

2. Dead bodies found on board are to be buried at once with the necessary precautions.

3. The other persons on board (passengers and crew) shall be further subjected to observation in regard to their health for a period varying with the state of health on the ship and the time when the last case of the disease occurred, but which shall in no case exceed 10 days. For the purpose of this observation they shall either be prevented from leaving the ship, or, if the Port Authorities consider it feasible and necessary that they should be disembarked, they shall be housed in an isolated place. The latter applies especially in cases where the crew must disembark to be discharged.

Passengers of whom it can be proved that they have not come into contact with plague patients, may be released from observation as soon as the Government doctor has satisfied himself that they show no symptoms indicative of plague. In such cases, however, the Port Authorities must at once inform the Police Authorities at their next destination of the approaching arrival of the passengers in question, in order that they may there be subjected to sanitary observation.

If the observation of the crew takes place on board, they shall only be permitted to go ashore during the period of observation, subject to the

consent of the Government doctor, if the service of the ship requires it.

4. All linen, articles of clothing in daily use, and other property belonging to the crew or passengers, which, in the opinion of the Government doctor, are capable of conveying the infection of plague, must be disinfected.

The same applies to those spaces and parts of the ship which are considered to be tainted with plague-infection.

If necessary, the Government doctor may order a more extensive disinfection. Sweepings must be burnt. Articles, the importation of which is prohibited, may not be landed. All possible precautions must be taken to prevent the spread of the disease by rats and mice which may be on board the vessel.

5. Bilge-water, of which it must be assumed in the circumstances that it contains plague-germs, must be disinfected and subsequently pumped out as soon as possible.

6. Water ballast taken in at an infected or suspected port, must be disinfected before being pumped out at the port of destination; if disinfection is impracticable, it must be pumped out at sea.

7. Water for drinking and washing purposes, unless it appears to be entirely above suspicion, must be disinfected, pumped out, and replaced by reliable water.

In all cases care must be taken that the excrements and other matter from plague patients, suspected water and rubbish of any kind, is not thrown into the port or the water of a river before being disinfected.

§ 14c.

If cases of plague have occurred on board a ship at the time of her departure or during the voyage, but not within twelve days of her arrival, she shall be considered as suspected. After the medical examination (§ 6) has been carried out, the crew shall, if the Government doctor considers it necessary, be subjected to observation in regard to their health for a period not exceeding ten days from the date of arrival. The landing of the crew during the period of observation can be prevented, unless it occurs for the purpose of their discharge or is necessary for the service of the vessel. Passengers shall be allowed to continue their journey, but if the Government doctor considers their further observation necessary the Port Authorities shall inform the Police Authorities at their next destination of their intended arrival, in order that they may be subjected to sanitary observation there. If the result of the medical examination favours the suspicion that persons on board the ship carry the infection of plague, such persons may, by order of the Government doctor, be treated in the same manner as persons belonging to an infected ship (§ 14b, 1 and 3).

In other respects the provisions of § 14b No. 4-7 apply.

§ 14d.

If no case of death or sickness from plague has occurred on board the vessel either before her departure, during the voyage, or at the time of her arrival, she shall be considered as having a clean bill of health, even if she comes from a port against vessels coming from which the exercise of sanitary control has been ordered, provided that the result of the medical examination (§ 6) has been satisfactory, and shall be admitted to free intercourse with the shore after the precautionary measures provided for in § 14b, under No. 4, paragraphs 1 and 3 and Nos. 5-7 have been carried out in so far as the Government doctor considers it necessary. If the result of the medical examination justifies