

(Form.)

(Cancel Form A, B or C, as the case requires.)

A. To the best of my knowledge and belief } no quarantinable disease has appeared aboard since leaving.

(Form A will be used at intermediate ports where the vessel does not enter and clear.)

B. I have satisfied myself that (Form B will be used at intermediate ports where the vessel enters and clears.) } no quarantinable disease has appeared aboard since leaving.

C. Since leaving the following quarantinable disease has appeared on board, and I certify that the necessary sanitary measures have been taken.

I certify also that with reference to the passengers' effects and cargo taken on at this port, the vessel has complied with the rules and regulations made under the Act of

Given under my hand and seal this . . . day of 190 .

(Signature of consul acting as such for Cuba.)

Par. 5. During the prevalence of any of the quarantinable diseases at the foreign port of departure vessels above referred to are hereby required to obtain from the consular officer of Cuba, or from the medical officer of Cuba, when such officer has been detailed by the Chief Executive of Cuba for this purpose a bill of health, in duplicate, in the form prescribed by the Secretary of Finance of Cuba.

ARTICLE II.—Inspection.

Par. 1. The officer issuing the bill of health will satisfy himself by inspection, if necessary, that the conditions certified to therein are true.

Par. 2. Inspection is required of :

(a) All vessels from ports at which cholera prevails, or at which yellow fever, smallpox or typhus fever prevails in epidemic form.

(b) All vessels carrying steerage passengers.

But the inspection of this class may be limited to said passengers and their living apartments, if from a healthy port.

Par. 3. Inspection of the vessel is such an examination of the vessel, cargo, passengers, crew, personal effects of same, and including examination of manifests and other papers, food and water supply, as will enable him to determine if these regulations have been complied with.

Par. 4. When an inspection is required, it should be made by daylight, as late as practicable before sailing. The vessel should be inspected before the passengers go aboard, the passengers just before embarkation, and the crew on deck ; and no cargo or person should be allowed to come aboard after such inspection, except by permission of the officer issuing the bill of health.

ARTICLE III.—Requirements with regard to Vessels.

Par. 1. Vessels prior to stowing cargo or receiving passengers, shall be mechanically clean in all parts, especially the hold, fore-castle and steerage ; the bilges and limbers free from odour and deposit. The air streaks should be sufficient in number and open for ventilation. Disinfection of the vessel may be required by the medical officer of Cuba or acting for Cuba.

Par. 2. If any infectious disease has occurred during the last voyage, the portions of the vessel liable to have been infected should be disinfected. When required this should be done by one of the methods hereinafter described.

Par. 3. The food and water supply should be sufficient, and water for drinking purposes, free from possibility of pollution, should be easily accessible.

Par. 4. Vessels departing from a port where cholera prevails should have two medical officers if more than 250 steerage passengers are carried.

Par. 5. All bedding provided for steerage passengers must be destroyed or disinfected before being again used or landed, and mattresses and pillows used by steerage passengers shall not be landed.

Par. 6. The hospitals of vessels carrying steerage passengers should be located on the upper or second deck and not in direct communication with any steerage compartment.

Par. 7. Excepting when absolutely required, no solid partitions should be placed in any steerage compartment, obstructing light and air.

ARTICLE IV.—Cargo.

Par. 1. At ports infected with cholera, earth, sand, loam, soft or porous rock, should not be taken as ballast. Nor at ports infected with yellow fever should such ballast be allowed on board vessels, when better material, such as hard rock, is obtainable, or when it is possible to use water ballast.

Par. 2. Certain food products, viz. ; unsalted meats, sausages, dressed poultry, dried and smoked meats, rennets, fresh butter, fresh milk (unsterilized), fresh cheese, fresh bread, fresh vegetables, coming from cholera infected localities, if exposed to infection therein, should not be shipped.

Par. 3. Fresh fruits from districts where cholera prevails shall be shipped only under such sanitary supervision as will enable the inspector to certify that they have not been exposed to infection.

Par. 4. Articles of merchandise, personal effects, and bedding, coming from a district known to be infected, or as to the origin of which no positive evidence can be obtained, and which the consular or medical officer has reason to believe are infected, should be subjected to disinfection prior to shipment by processes prescribed for articles according to this class.

Par. 5. New merchandise in general may be accepted for shipment without question and articles of new merchandise, textile fabrics and the like, which have been packed or prepared for shipment in an infected port or place, with a special view to protect them from moisture incident to the voyage, may be accepted and exempted from disinfection.

Par. 6. All rags and all textile fabrics used in the manufacture of paper, collected or packed in any foreign port or place, must, prior to shipment to Cuba, be subjected to disinfection by one of the prescribed methods.

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

Par. 7. Rags, old jute, old gunny, old rope and similar articles, gathered or packed or handled in any port or place where cholera or yellow fever prevails, or smallpox or typhus fever prevails in an epidemic form, should not be shipped until the officer issuing the bill of health shall be satisfied that the port or place has been for thirty days free from such infection, and after disinfection of the articles.

Par. 8. New feathers for bedding ; human and other hair, unmanufactured ; bristles, wool, hides not chemically cured, coming from a district where cholera prevails, shall be refused shipment until thirty days have elapsed since last exposure, unless unpacked and disinfected as hereinafter provided.