INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION

Convention signed at Paris December 3, 1903, with annexes; procès-verbal of signature signed at Paris December 3, 1903
Senate advice and consent to ratification of the convention March 1, 1905
Ratified by the President of the United States, with a declaration, August 2, 1905 [1]
Ratifications deposited at Paris April 6, 1907
Entered into force April 6, 1907
Proclaimed by the President of the United States May 18, 1907
Senate advice and consent to denunciation May 26, 1921
Termination: [2] *Denounced by the United States, effective April 6, 1922, as between the United States and other states remaining parties on that date; superseded by conventions of January 17, 1912,*[3] *and June 21, 1926,*[4] *as modified, as between contracting parties to the later conventions; replaced by International Sanitary Regulations (World Health Organization Regulations No. 2) of May 25, 1951,*[5] *as amended, as between states bound by the regulations*

35 Stat. 1770; Treaty Series 466

[TRANSLATION]

CONVENTION

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire; His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, and Apostolic King of Hungary, etc.; His Majesty the King of the Belgians; the President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil; His Majesty the King of Spain; the President of the United States of America; the Presi-

[1] The U.S. declaration, made at time of signature, maintained in the President's ratification and proclamation, and contained in the procès-verbal of deposit of ratifications of Apr. 6, 1907, reads as follows: "That it is necessary to substitute 'observation' for 'surveillance' in the United States in the cases contemplated by articles 21 *et seq.*, on account of the peculiar legislation of the different States of the Union." For complete text of procès-verbal, see 35 Stat. 1850 or TS 466, p. 92.

[2] Termination definitive, all parties to the 1903 convention having become parties to later conventions or regulations.

[3] TS 649, *post*, p. 814.

[4] TS 762, *post*, vol. 2.

[5] 7 UST 2255; TIAS 3625.

dent of the French Republic; His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of British territories beyond the seas, and Emperor of India; His Majesty the King of the Hellenes; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Luxemburg; His Royal Highness the Prince of Montenegro; Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands; His Majesty the Shah of Persia; His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves; His Majesty the King of Roumania; His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; His Majesty the King of Servia; the Swiss Federal Council, and His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, acting within the limits of the powers conferred upon him by the imperial firmans,

Having deemed it expedient to establish in a single arrangement the measures calculated to safeguard the public health against the invasion and propagation of plague and cholera, and desiring to revise and supplement the international sanitary conventions at present in force, have appointed as their plenipotentiaries, to wit:

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia,

Count de Groeben, Counselor of Legation and First Secretary in the Imperial Embassy of Germany at Paris;

M. Bumm, Superior Privy Government Counselor, Member of the Board of Health of the Empire;

Doctor Gaffky, Privy Medical Counselor of the Grand Duchy of Hesse and Professor at the University of Giessen, Member of the Board of Health of the Empire;

Doctor Nocht, Physician of the Port of Hamburg, Member of the Board of Health of the Empire;

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., etc., and Apostolic King of Hungary,

M. le Chevalier Alexandre de Suzzara, Chief of Section in the Imperial and Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Commander of the Order of Francis Joseph, Third-class Knight of the Order of the Iron Crown;

M. Noël Ebner d'Ebenthal, President of the Imperial and Royal Maritime Department at Trieste, Knight of the Orders of Leopold and Francis Joseph;

M. Joseph Daimer, Counselor in the Imperial and Royal Ministry of the Interior, Third-class Knight of the Order of the Iron Crown, Knight of the Order of Francis Joseph;

M. Kornel Chyzer, Counselor in the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior, Knight of the Orders of Leopold and Francis Joseph;

M. Ernest Roediger, Counselor of Section;

His Majesty the King of the Belgians,

M. Beco, Chief Clerk of the Ministry of Agriculture, in charge of the general direction of the public health and hygienic service, Commander of the Order of Leopold, decorated with the Civic Cross of the third class;

The President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil,

M. G. de Piza, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the President of the French Republic;

His Majesty the King of Spain,

M. Fernand Jordan de Urries y Ruiz de Arana, Marquis de Novallas, Chamberlain of His Majesty, First Secretary of the Royal Embassy of Spain at Paris, Commander of the Order of Charles III;

The President of the United States of America,

Dr. H. D. Geddings, Assistant Surgeon General of the Medical Service and of the Marine Hospital;

Mr. Frank Anderson, Medical Inspector of the Navy;

The President of the French Republic,

M. Camille Barrère, Ambassador of the French Republic near H. M. the King of Italy, Grand Officer of the National Order of the Legion of Honor;

M. Georges Louis, Minister Plenipotentiary of the 1st class, Director of Consulates and Commercial Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Officer of the National Order of the Legion of Honor;

Professor Brouardel, Honorary Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, President of the Advisory Board on Public Hygiene of France, member of the Institute and of the Academy of Medicine, Grand Officer of the National Order of the Legion of Honor;

M. Henri Monod, Counselor of State, Director of Public Assistance and Hygiene in the Ministry of the Interior, member of the Academy of Medicine, Commander of the National Order of the Legion of Honor;

Doctor Émile Roux, Subdirector of the Pasteur Institute, Vice President of the Advisory Board of Public Hygiene of France, member of the Academy of Sciences and of the Academy of Medicine, Commander of the National Order of the Legion of Honor;

M. Jacques de Cazotte, Subdirector of Consular Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Officer of the National Order of the Legion of Honor;

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Territories beyond the Seas, Emperor of India,

Mr. Maurice William Ernest de Bunsen, Minister Plenipotentiary, acting as First Secretary of the Royal British Embassy at Paris, Commander of the Royal Order of Victoria, Companion of the Order of the Bath;

Dr. Theodore Thomson, of the Local Government Board;

Dr. Frank Gerard Clemow, Delegate of Great Britain to the Superior Board of Health of Constantinople;

Mr. Arthur David Alban, Consul of His Britannic Majesty at Cairo;

His Majesty the King of the Hellenes,

M. Delyanni, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the President of the French Republic, Grand Commander of the Royal Order of the Savior;

Doctor S. Clado, physician of the Royal Greek Legation at Paris;

His Majesty the King of Italy,
Commander Rocco Santoliquido, Director General of Public Health of Italy;
Marquis Paulucci de' Calboli, Counselor at the Royal Embassy of Italy at Paris;
M. le Chevalier Adolphe Cotta, Chief of the Bureau of General Affairs under the General Bureau of Public Health of Italy;

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Luxemburg,
M. Vannerus, Chargé d'Affaires of Luxemburg at Paris;

His Royal Highness the Prince of Montenegro,
M. le Chevalier Alexandre de Suzzara, Chief of Section in the Imperial and Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Austria-Hungary, Commander of the Order of Francis Joseph, Third-class Knight of the Order of the Iron Crown;

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands,
Baron W. B. R. de Welderen Rengers, Counselor of the Royal Legation of the Netherlands at Paris;
Doctor W. P. Ruijsch, Inspector General of the Sanitary Service in South Holland and Zealand, member of the Superior Board of Hygiene;
Doctor C. Stekoulis, delegate of the Netherlands to the Superior Board of Health of Constantinople;
M. A. Plate, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Rotterdam, extraordinary member of the Superior Board of Hygiene;

His Majesty the Shah of Persia,
General Nazare Aga Yémines-Saltané, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the President of the French Republic, possessor of the portrait of the Shah in diamonds, Grand Cordon of the Order of the Lion and of the Sun in diamonds;

His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves,
Doctor José Joaquim da Silva Amado, of His Very Faithful Majesty's Council, professor in the Institute of Hygiene of Lisbon, Vice President of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Commander of the Order of Saint James;

His Majesty the King of Roumania,
M. Grégoire G. Ghika, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the President of the French Republic, Grand Officer of the Order of the Star of Roumania, Grand Officer of the Order of the Roumanian Crown;
Doctor Jean Cantacuzene, member of the Superior Board of Health of Roumania;

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias,

M. Platon de Waxel, Actual Counselor of State, Grand Cordon of the Order of Saint Stanislaus;

His Majesty the King of Servia,

Doctor Michel Popovitch, chargé d'affaires of Servia at Paris;

The Swiss Federal Council,

M. Charles Edouard Lardy, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Swiss Confederation near the President of the French Republic;

Doctor F. Schmid, Director of the Federal Health Bureau;

and His Highness the Khedive of Egypt,

Mohamed Chérif Pacha, Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Grand Cordon of the Order of the Medjidie, grand Officer of the Order of the Osmanie;

Doctor Marc Armand Ruffer, President of the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board of Egypt, Grand Officer of the Orders of the Osmanie and the Medjidie;

Who, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed to the following provisions:

TITLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

CHAPTER I. *Rules to be observed by the countries signing the convention as soon as plague or cholera appears in their territory*

SECTION I. NOTIFICATION AND SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATIONS TO THE OTHER COUNTRIES

ARTICLE FIRST. Each government shall immediately notify the other governments of the first appearance in its territory of authentic cases of plague or cholera.

ART. 2. This notification shall be accompanied, or very promptly followed, by particulars regarding:

1. The neighborhood in which the disease has appeared.
2. The date of its appearance, its origin, and its form.
3. The number of established cases and the number of deaths.
4. In case of plague: The existence of plague or of an unusual mortality among rats and mice.
5. The measures immediately taken following this first appearance.

ART. 3. The notification and particulars contemplated in Articles 1 and 2 shall be sent to the diplomatic or consular offices in the capital of the infected country.

In the case of countries not represented there, they shall be transmitted directly by telegraph to the governments of such countries.

ART. 4. The notification and particulars contemplated in Articles 1 and 2 shall be followed by further communications sent regularly so as to keep the governments informed of the progress of the epidemic.

These communications, which shall be sent at least once a week and shall be as complete as possible, shall indicate more particularly the precautions taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

They shall specify: 1 The prophylactic measures applied with regard to sanitary or medical inspection, to isolation, and to disinfection; 2 the measures enforced upon the departure of vessels to prevent the exportation of the disease, and especially, in the case contemplated under No. 4 of Article 2 above, the measures taken against rats.

ART. 5. The prompt and faithful execution of the foregoing provisions is of prime importance.

The notifications are of no real value unless each government is itself opportunely informed of cases of plague and cholera and of doubtful cases occurring in its territory. It can not therefore be too strongly recommended to the various governments that they make compulsory the announcement of cases of plague and cholera and that they keep themselves informed of any unusual mortality among rats and mice, especially in ports.

ART. 6. It is understood that neighboring countries reserve the right to make special arrangements with a view to organizing a service of direct information among the heads of frontier departments.

SECTION II. CONDITIONS WHICH WARRANT THE CONSIDERATION OF A TERRITORIAL AREA AS BEING CONTAMINATED OR AS HAVING AGAIN BECOME HEALTHY

ART. 7. The notification of a single case of plague or cholera shall not involve the application, against the territorial area in which it has occurred, of the measures prescribed in Chapter II hereinbelow.

However, when several unimported cases of plague have appeared or when the cholera cases become localized, the area shall be declared contaminated.

ART. 8. In order to limit the measures to the stricken regions alone, the governments shall only apply them to arrivals from the contaminated areas.

By the word *area* is meant a portion of territory definitely specified in the particulars which accompany or follow the notification; for instance, a province, a government, a district, a department, a canton, an island, a commune, a city, a quarter of a city, a village, a port, a polder, a hamlet, etc., whatever be the area and population of these portions of territory.

However, this restriction to the contaminated area shall only be accepted upon the formal condition that the government of the contaminated country take the necessary measures 1 to prevent the exportation of the articles enumerated under Nos. 1 and 2 of Article 12 and coming from the contam-

inated area, unless they are previously disinfected, and 2 to combat the spread of the epidemic.

When an area is contaminated, no restrictive measure shall be taken against arrivals from such area if such arrivals have left it at least five days before the beginning of the epidemic.

ART. 9. In order that an area may be considered as being no longer contaminated, it must be officially ascertained:

1. That there has been neither a death nor a new case of plague or cholera within five days after the isolation,[6] death, or cure of the last plague or cholera patient.

2. That all the measures of disinfection have been applied, and, in the case of plague, that the measures against rats have been executed.

CHAPTER II. *Measures of defense by other countries against territories declared to be contaminated*

SECTION I. PUBLICATION OF THE PRESCRIBED MEASURES

ART. 10. The government of each country is obliged to immediately publish the measures which it believes necessary to prescribe with regard to arrivals from a contaminated country or territorial area.

It shall at once communicate this publication to the diplomatic or consular officer of the contaminated country residing in its capital, as well as to the international boards of health.

It shall likewise be obliged to make known through the same channels the revocation of these measures or any modifications which may be made therein.

In default of a diplomatic or consular office in the capital, the communications shall be made directly to the government of the country concerned.

SECTION II. MERCHANDISE—DISINFECTION—IMPORTATION AND TRANSIT—BAGGAGE

ART. 11. No merchandise is capable by itself of transmitting plague or cholera. It only becomes dangerous when contaminated by plague or cholera products.

ART. 12. Disinfection shall only be applied to merchandise and articles which the local health authority considers to be contaminated.

However, the merchandise or articles enumerated below may be subjected to disinfection or even prohibited entry independently of any proof that they are or are not contaminated:

1. Body linen, clothing worn (wearing apparel), and bedding which has been used.

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[6] By "isolation" is meant the isolation of the patient, and of the persons attending him permanently, and the prohibition of visits by any other person. [Footnote in original.]

When these articles are being transported as baggage or as a result of a change of residence (household goods), they shall not be prohibited and are subject to the provisions of Article 19.

Packages left by soldiers and sailors and returned to their country after death are treated the same as the articles comprised in the first paragraph of No. 1.

2. Rags (including those for making paper), with the exception, as to cholera, of compressed rags transported as wholesale merchandise in hooped bales.

Fresh waste coming directly from spinning mills, weaving mills, manufactories, or bleacheries; artificial wools (shoddy), and fresh paper trimmings shall not be forbidden.

ART. 13. The transit of the merchandise and articles specified under Nos. 1 and 2 of the preceding article shall not be prohibited if they are so packed that they can not be manipulated en route.

Likewise, when the merchandise or articles are transported in such a manner that it is impossible for them to have been in contact with contaminated articles en route, their transit across an infected territorial area shall not constitute an obstacle to their entry into the country of destination.

ART. 14. The merchandise and articles specified under Nos. 1 and 2 of Article 12 shall not be subject to the application of the measures prohibiting entry if it is proven to the authorities of the country of destination that they were shipped at least five days before the beginning of the epidemic.

ART. 15. The mode and place of disinfection, as well as the methods to be employed for the destruction of rats, shall be determined by the authorities of the country of destination. These operations should be performed in such a manner as to cause the least possible injury to the articles.

It shall devolve upon each Nation to determine the question as to the possible payment of damages as a result of disinfection or of the destruction of rats.

If, on the occasion of the taking of measures for the destruction of rats on board vessels, the health authorities should levy a tax either directly or through a society or private individual, the rate of such tax must be fixed by a tariff published in advance and so calculated that no profit shall be derived by the Nation or the Health Department from its application as a whole.

ART. 16. Letters and correspondence, printed matter, books, newspapers, business papers, etc. (parcels post not included) shall not be subjected to any restriction or disinfection.

ART. 17. Merchandise, arriving by land or by sea, shall not be detained at frontiers or in ports.

The only measures which it is permissible to prescribe with regard to them are specified in Article 12 hereinabove.

However, if merchandise arriving by sea in bulk or in defective bales has

been contaminated during the passage by rats known to be stricken with plague, and if it can not be disinfected, the destruction of the germs may be insured by storing it in a warehouse for a maximum period of two weeks.

It is understood that the application of this last measure shall not entail any delay upon the vessel or any extra expense as a result of the lack of warehouses in the ports.

ART. 18. When merchandise has been disinfected by applying the provisions of Article 12, or temporarily warehoused in accordance with the third paragraph of Article 17, the owner or his representative shall be entitled to demand from the health authority who has ordered the disinfection or storage, a certificate setting forth the measures taken.

ART. 19. *Baggage.*—The disinfection of the soiled linen, wearing apparel, and articles of baggage or furniture (household goods) coming from a territorial area declared to be contaminated shall only take place in cases when the health authority considers them to be contaminated.

SECTION III. MEASURES IN PORTS AND AT MARITIME FRONTIERS

ART. 20. *Classification of vessels.*—A vessel is considered as *infected* which has plague or cholera on board, or which has presented one or more cases of plague or cholera within seven days.

A vessel is considered as *suspicious* on board of which there were cases of plague or cholera at the time of departure or have been during the voyage, but on which there have been no new cases within seven days.

A vessel is considered as *uninfected* which, although coming from an infected port, has had neither death nor any case of plague or cholera on board either before departure, during the voyage, or at the time of arrival.

ART. 21. Ships *infected with plague* shall be subjected to the following measures:

1. Medical inspection.
2. The patients shall be immediately landed and isolated.
3. The other persons shall also be landed, if possible, and subjected, from the date of their arrival, either to an observation [7] which shall not exceed five days and may be followed or not by a surveillance [8] of five days at most, or simply to a surveillance not to exceed ten days.

It is within the discretion of the health authority of the port to apply whichever of these measures appears preferable to him according to the date of the last case, the condition of the vessel, and the local possibilities.

[7] By "observation" is meant the isolation of the passengers, either on board a vessel or at a sanitary station, before they are granted pratique. [Footnote in original.]

[8] By "surveillance" is meant that the passengers are not isolated and that they immediately obtain pratique, but that the attention of the authorities is called to them wherever they go and that they are subjected to a medical examination to ascertain the state of their health. [Footnote in original.]

For text of U.S. declaration regarding "observation" and "surveillance," see footnote 1, p. 359.

4. The soiled linen, wearing apparel, and other articles of the crew [9] and passengers which are considered by the health authority as being contaminated shall be disinfected.

5. The parts of the vessel which have been occupied by persons stricken with plague or which are considered by the health authority as being contaminated shall be disinfected.

6. The destruction of the rats on the vessel shall take place before or after the discharge of the cargo as rapidly as possible, and at all events within a maximum period of forty-eight hours, avoiding injury to the cargo, the plating, and the engines.

In the case of vessels in ballast, this operation shall be performed as soon as possible before taking on cargo.

ART. 22. Vessels *suspected of plague* shall be subjected to the measures indicated under Nos. 1, 4, and 5 of Article 21.

Moreover, the crew and passengers may be subjected to a surveillance not to exceed five days from the arrival of the vessel. The landing of the crew may be forbidden during the same period except in connection with the service.

It is recommended that the rats on the vessel be destroyed. This destruction should be effected before or after the discharge of cargo as rapidly as possible, and at all events within a maximum period of forty-eight hours, avoiding injury to the merchandise, plating, and engines.

In case of vessels in ballast, this operation shall be performed, if there is an occasion for it, as soon as possible and at all events before taking on cargo.

ART. 23. Vessels *uninfected with plague* shall be granted pratique immediately, whatever be the nature of their bill of health.

The only measures which the authority of the port of arrival may prescribe with regard to them shall be the following:

1. Medical inspection.

2. Disinfection of the soiled linen, wearing apparel, and other articles of the crew and passengers, but only in exceptional cases when the health authority has special reason to believe that they are contaminated.

3. Although not to be adopted as a general rule, the health authority may subject vessels coming from a contaminated port to an operation designed to destroy the rats on board, either before or after the discharge of the cargo. This operation should take place as soon as possible and should not in any event last more than twenty-four hours, avoiding injury to the cargo, plating, and engines, and avoiding hindrance to the movement of the passengers and crew between the vessel and the shore. In case of vessels in ballast, this operation, if there is occasion for it, should take place as soon as possible and at all events before taking on cargo.

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[9] The term "crew" is applied to all persons who form or have formed part of the crew or of the servants on board the vessel, including stewards, waiters, "cafedji," etc. The term is to be construed in this sense wherever employed in the present Convention. [Footnote in original.]

When a vessel hailing from a contaminated port has been subjected to an operation for the destruction of rats, this operation shall not be repeated unless the vessel has stopped and moored at a wharf in a contaminated port, or unless the presence of dead or diseased rats is discovered on board.

The crew and passengers may be subjected to a surveillance not to exceed five days from the date on which the vessel left the contaminated port. The landing of the crew may also be forbidden during the same time except in connection with the service.

The competent authority of the port of arrival may always demand an affidavit from the ship's physician, or in default of such physician, from the captain, to the effect that there has not been a case of plague on the vessel since its departure and that no unusual mortality among the rats has been observed.

ART. 24. When rats have been recognized as plague-stricken on board an *uninfected* vessel as a result of a bacteriological examination, or when an unusual mortality has been discovered among these rodents, the following measures shall be applied:

I. Vessels with plague-stricken rats:

a) Medical inspection.

b) The rats shall be destroyed either before or after the discharge of the cargo as rapidly as possible and at all events within a maximum period of forty-eight hours, avoiding injury to the cargo, plating, and engines. On vessels in ballast this operation shall be performed as soon as possible and at all events before taking on cargo.

c) The parts of the vessel and the articles which the health authority considers to be contaminated shall be disinfected.

d) The passengers and crew may be subjected to a surveillance whose duration shall not exceed five days from the date of arrival, save exceptional cases, in which the health authority may prolong the surveillance to a maximum of ten days.

II. Vessels on which an unusual mortality among rats is discovered:

a) Medical inspection.

b) An examination of the rats with regard to the plague shall be made as far and as quickly as possible.

c) If the destruction of the rats is deemed necessary, it shall take place under the conditions indicated above for vessels with plague-stricken rats.

d) Until all suspicion is removed, the passengers and the crew may be subjected to a surveillance whose duration shall not exceed five days from the date of arrival, save exceptional cases, in which the health authority may prolong the surveillance to a maximum of ten days.

ART. 25. The health authority of the port shall deliver to the captain or to the shipowner or his agent, whenever demanded, a certificate to the effect

that the measures for the destruction of rats have been applied and stating the reasons for their application.

ART. 26. Vessels *infected* with cholera shall be subjected to the following measures:

1. Medical inspection.
2. The patients shall be immediately landed and isolated.
3. The other persons shall likewise be landed, if possible, and subjected, from the date of arrival of the vessel, to an observation or a surveillance whose duration shall vary according to the sanitary condition of the vessel and the date of the last case, without, however, exceeding five days.
4. The soiled linen, wearing apparel, and other articles of the crew and passengers which are considered by the health authority of the port as being contaminated shall be disinfected.
5. The parts of the vessel which have been occupied by cholera patients or which are considered by the health authority as being contaminated shall be disinfected.
6. The bilge-water shall be discharged after disinfection.

The health authority may order the substitution of good drinking water for that stored on board.

It may be forbidden to throw human excrements or allow them to run into the water of a port unless they are previously disinfected.

ART. 27. Vessels *suspected of cholera* shall be subjected to the measures prescribed under Nos. 1, 4, 5, and 6 of Article 26.

The crew and passengers may be subjected to a surveillance not to exceed five days from the arrival of the vessel. It is recommended that the landing of the crew be prevented during the same period except for purposes connected with the service.

ART. 28. Vessels *uninfected with cholera* shall be granted pratique immediately, whatever be the nature of their bill of health.

The only measures to which they may be subjected by the health authority of the port of arrival shall be those provided under Nos. 1, 4, and 6 of Article 26.

With regard to the state of their health, the crew and passengers may be subjected to a surveillance not to exceed five days from the date on which the vessel left the contaminated port.

It is recommended that the landing of the crew be forbidden during the same period except for purposes connected with the service.

The competent authority of the port of arrival may always demand an affidavit from the ship's physician or, in the absence of such, from the captain, to the effect that there has not been a case of cholera on board since the vessel sailed.

ART. 29. In order to apply the measures indicated in articles 21 to 28, the competent authority shall take account of the presence of a physician and

of disinfecting apparatuses (chambers) on board the vessels of the three categories mentioned above.

In regard to plague, he shall likewise take account of the installation on board of apparatus for the destruction of rats.

The health authorities of nations which may deem it suitable to reach an understanding on this point may excuse from the medical inspection and other measures those uninfected vessels which have on board a physician specially commissioned by their country.

ART. 30. Special measures may be prescribed in regard to crowded vessels, especially emigrant vessels or any others presenting bad hygienic conditions.

ART. 31. Any vessel not desiring to submit to the obligations imposed by the authority of the port by virtue of the stipulations of the present convention shall be free to put to sea again.

It may be permitted to land its cargo after the necessary precautions have been taken, viz:

1. Isolation of the vessel, crew, and passengers.
2. In regard to plague, inquiry as to the existence of an unusual mortality among the rats.
3. In regard to cholera, the discharge of the bilge-water after disinfection and the substitution of good drinking water for that stored on board the vessel.

It may also be permitted to land passengers who so request, upon condition that they submit to the measures prescribed by the local authority.

ART. 32. Vessels hailing from a contaminated port which have been disinfected and subjected to sanitary measures applied in an efficient manner shall not undergo the same measures a second time upon their arrival in a new port provided that no case has appeared since the disinfection took place and that they have not touched at a contaminated port in the meantime.

When a vessel lands only passengers and their baggage, or the mails, without having been in communication with the mainland, it is not to be considered as having touched at the port.

ART. 33. Passengers arriving on an infected vessel shall have the right to demand a certificate of the health authority of the port showing the date of their arrival and the measures to which they and their baggage have been subjected.

ART. 34. Coasting vessels shall be subjected to special measures to be established by mutual agreement among the countries concerned.

ART. 35. Without prejudice to the right which governments possess to agree upon the organization of common sanitary stations, each country shall provide at least one port upon each of its seaboards with an organization and equipment sufficient to receive a vessel, whatever may be its sanitary condition.

When an uninfected vessel hailing from a contaminated port arrives in a large maritime port, it is recommended that she be not sent back to another port for the purpose of having the prescribed sanitary measures executed.

In every country, ports open to the arrival of vessels from ports infected with plague or cholera shall be equipped in such a manner that uninfected vessels may, immediately upon their arrival, undergo the prescribed measures and not be sent for this purpose to another port.

The governments shall make known the ports which are open in their territories to arrivals from ports infected with plague or cholera.

ART. 36. It is recommended that there be established in large maritime ports:

a) A regular medical service of the port and a permanent medical surveillance of the sanitary conditions of the crews and the inhabitants of the port.

b) Places set apart for the isolation of the sick and the observation of suspected persons.

c) The necessary plants for efficient disinfection, and bacteriological laboratories.

d) A supply of drinking water beyond suspicion for the use of the port, and a system affording all possible security for the carrying off of refuse and sewage.

SECTION IV. MEASURES ON LAND FRONTIERS—TRAVELERS—RAILROADS—FRONTIER ZONES—RIVER ROUTES

ART. 37. Land quarantines shall no longer be established.

Persons showing symptoms of plague or cholera shall alone be detained at frontiers.

This principle shall not bar the right of each Nation to close a part of its frontier in case of necessity.

ART. 38. It is important that travelers be subjected to a surveillance on the part of railroad employees with a view to determining the state of their health.

ART. 39. Medical interference is limited to an examination of the passengers and the care to be given to the sick. If such an examination is made, it should be combined as far as possible with the custom house inspection to the end that travelers may be detained as short a time as possible. Only persons who are obviously ill shall be subjected to a thorough medical examination.

ART. 40. As soon as travelers coming from an infected locality shall have arrived at their destination, it would be of the greatest utility to subject them to a surveillance which should not exceed ten or five days from the date of departure, according to whether it is a question of plague or cholera.

ART. 41. The governments reserve the right to take special measures in regard to certain categories of persons, notably gypsies, vagabonds, emigrants, and persons traveling or crossing the frontier in troops.

ART. 42. Cars used for the conveyance of passengers, mail, and baggage shall not be detained at frontiers.

If it should happen that one of these cars is contaminated or has been occupied by a plague or cholera patient, it shall be detached from the train and disinfected as soon as possible.

The same rule shall apply to freight cars.

ART. 43. The measures concerning the crossing of frontiers by railroad and postal employees shall be determined by the companies or departments concerned and shall be so arranged as not to hinder the service.

ART. 44. The regulation of frontier traffic and questions pertaining thereto, as well as the adoption of exceptional measures of surveillance, shall be left to special arrangements between the contiguous nations.

ART. 45. It is the province of the governments of the riparian nations to regulate the sanitary conditions of river routes by means of special arrangements.

TITLE II. SPECIAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO COUNTRIES SITUATED OUTSIDE OF EUROPE

CHAPTER I. *Arrivals by sea*

SECTION I. MEASURES IN CONTAMINATED PORTS UPON THE DEPARTURE OF VESSELS

ART. 46. It shall be incumbent upon the competent authority to take effectual measures to prevent the embarkation of persons showing symptoms of plague or cholera.

Every person taking passage on board a vessel shall, at the time of embarkation, be examined individually in the daytime on shore, for the necessary length of time, by a physician delegated by the authorities. The consular officer of the nation to which the ship belongs may be present at this examination.

As an exception to this stipulation, the medical examination may take place on shipboard at Alexandria and Port Said, when the local health authority deems it expedient, provided that the third-class passengers shall not be permitted to leave the vessel. This medical examination may be made at night in the case of first and second class passengers, but not of third-class passengers.

ART. 47. It shall be incumbent upon the competent authorities to take effectual measures:

1. To prevent the exportation of merchandise or any articles which they may consider as contaminated and which have not been previously disinfected on shore under the supervision of the physician delegated by the public authorities.

2. In case of plague, to prevent the access of rats to the vessel.

3. In case of cholera, to see that the drinking water taken on board is wholesome.

SECTION II. MEASURES WITH RESPECT TO ORDINARY VESSELS HAILING FROM CONTAMINATED NORTHERN PORTS AND APPEARING AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE SUEZ CANAL OR IN EGYPTIAN PORTS

ART. 48. Ordinary *uninfected* vessels hailing from a plague or cholera infected port of Europe or the basin of the Mediterranean and presenting themselves for passage through the Suez Canal shall be allowed to pass through in quarantine. They shall continue their route under observation of five days.

ART. 49. Ordinary uninfected vessels wishing to make a landing in Egypt may stop at Alexandria or Port Said, where the passengers shall complete the observation period of five days either on shipboard or in a sanitary station, according to the decision of the local health authority.

ART. 50. The measures to which *infected* or *suspected* vessels shall be subjected which hail from a plague or cholera infected port of Europe or the shores of the Mediterranean, and which desire to effect a landing in one of the Egyptian ports or to pass through the Suez Canal, shall be determined by the Board of Health of Egypt in conformity with the stipulations of the present convention.

The regulations containing these measures shall, in order to become effective, be accepted by the various Powers represented on the Board; they shall determine the measures to which vessels, passengers, and merchandise are to be subjected and shall be presented within the shortest possible period.

SECTION III. MEASURES IN THE RED SEA

A. Measures with respect to ordinary vessels hailing from the south and appearing in ports of the Red Sea or bound toward the Mediterranean

ART. 51. Independently of the general provisions contained in Section III, Chapter 2 [II], Title I, concerning the classification of and the measures applicable to infected, suspected, or uninfected vessels, the special provisions contained in the ensuing articles are applicable to ordinary vessels coming from the south and entering the Red Sea.

ART. 52. *Uninfected* vessels must have completed or shall be required to complete an observation period of five full days from the time of their departure from the last infected port.

They shall be allowed to pass through the Suez Canal in quarantine and shall enter the Mediterranean continuing the aforesaid observation period of five days. Ships having a physician and a disinfecting chamber on board shall not undergo disinfection until the passage through in quarantine begins.

ART. 53. Suspected vessels shall be treated differently according to whether they have a physician and a disinfecting apparatus (chamber) on board or not.

a) Vessels having a physician and a disinfecting apparatus (chamber) on board and fulfilling the necessary conditions shall be permitted to pass through the Suez Canal in quarantine under conditions prescribed by the regulations for the passage through.

b) Other suspected vessels having neither physician nor disinfecting apparatus (chamber) on board shall, before being permitted to pass through in quarantine, be detained at Suez or Moses Spring a sufficient length of time to carry out the disinfecting measures prescribed and to ascertain the sanitary condition of the vessel.

In the case of mail vessels or of packets specially utilized for the transportation of passengers and having no disinfecting apparatus (chamber) but having a physician on board, if the local authority is assured by an official declaration that the measures of sanitation and disinfection have been suitably carried out either at the point of departure or during the voyage, the passage through in quarantine shall be allowed.

In the case of mail vessels or of packets specially utilized for the transportation of passengers and having no disinfecting apparatus (chamber) but having a physician on board, if the last case of plague or cholera dates back longer than seven days and if the sanitary condition of the vessel is satisfactory, pratique may be granted at Suez when the operations prescribed by the regulations are completed.

When a vessel has had a run of less than seven days without infection, the passengers destined for Egypt shall be landed at an establishment designated by the Board of Health of Alexandria and isolated a sufficient length of time to complete the observation period of five days. Their soiled linen and wearing apparel shall be disinfected. They shall then receive pratique.

Vessels having had a run of less than seven days without infection and desiring to obtain pratique in Egypt shall be detained in an establishment designated by the Board of Health of Alexandria for a sufficient length of time to complete the observation period of five days. They shall undergo the measures prescribed for suspected vessels.

When plague or cholera has appeared exclusively among the crew, only the soiled linen of the latter shall be disinfected, but it shall all be disinfected, including that in the living quarters of the crew.

ART. 54. Infected vessels are divided into vessels with a physician and a disinfecting apparatus (chamber) on board, and vessels without a physician and a disinfecting apparatus (chamber).

a) Vessels without a physician and a disinfecting apparatus (chamber) shall be stopped at Moses Spring; [10] persons showing symptoms of plague or cholera shall be landed and isolated in a hospital. The disinfection shall

[10] The patients shall as far as possible be landed at Moses Spring. The other persons may undergo the observation in a sanitary station designated by the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board of Egypt (pilots' lazaretto). [Footnote in original.]

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be carried out in a thorough manner. The other passengers shall be landed and isolated in groups composed of as few persons as possible, so that the whole number may not be infected by a particular group if the plague or cholera should develop. The soiled linen, wearing apparel, and clothing of the crew and passengers, as well as the vessel, shall be disinfected.

It is to be distinctly understood that there shall be no discharge of cargo but simply a disinfection of the part of the vessel which has been infected.

The passengers shall remain for five days in an establishment designated by the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board of Egypt. When the cases of plague or cholera date back several days, the length of the isolation shall be diminished. This length shall vary according to the date of the cure, death, or isolation of the last patient. Thus, when the last case of plague or cholera has terminated six days before by a cure or death, or when the last patient has been isolated for six days, the observation shall last one day; if only five days have elapsed, the observation period shall be two days; if only four days have elapsed, the observation period shall be three days; if only three days have elapsed, the observation period shall be four days; if only two days or one day have elapsed, the observation period shall be five days.

b) Vessels with a physician and a disinfecting apparatus (chamber) on board shall be stopped at Moses Spring. The ship's physician must declare, under oath, what persons on board show symptoms of plague or cholera. These patients shall be landed and isolated.

After the landing of these patients, the soiled linen of the rest of the passengers which the health authority may consider as dangerous, as well as that of the crew shall undergo disinfection on board.

When plague or cholera shall have appeared exclusively among the crew, the disinfection of the linen shall be limited to the soiled linen of the crew and the linen of the living apartments of the crew.

The ship's physician shall indicate also, under oath, the part or compartment of the vessel and the section of the hospital in which the patient or patients have been transported. He shall also declare, under oath, what persons have been in contact with the plague or cholera patient since the first manifestation of the disease, either directly or through contact with objects which might be contaminated. Such persons alone shall be considered as suspects.

The part or compartment of the vessel and the section of the hospital in which the patient or patients shall have been transported shall be thoroughly disinfected. By the "part of the ship" shall be understood the cabin of the patient, the neighboring cabins, the corridor upon which these cabins are located, the deck, and the parts of the deck where the patients may have stayed.

If it is impossible to disinfect the part or compartment of the vessel which has been occupied by the persons stricken with plague or cholera without landing the persons declared as suspects, these persons shall be either placed in another vessel specially designated for this purpose or landed and lodged in the sanitary establishment without coming in contact with the patients, who should be placed in the hospital.

The duration of this stay on the vessel or on shore for disinfection shall be as short as possible and shall not exceed twenty-four hours.

The suspects shall undergo, either on their vessel or on the vessel designated for this purpose, an observation period whose duration shall vary according to the cases and under the conditions provided in the third paragraph of subdivision *a*).

The time taken up by the prescribed operations shall be comprised in the duration of the observation period.

The passage through in quarantine may be allowed before the expiration of the periods indicated above if the health authority deems it possible. It shall at all events be granted when the disinfection has been completed, if the vessel leaves behind not only its patients but also the persons indicated above as "suspects."

A disinfecting chamber placed on a lighter may come alongside the vessel in order to expedite the disinfecting operations.

Infected vessels requesting pratique in Egypt shall be detained at Moses Spring five days; they shall, moreover, undergo the same measures as those adopted for infected vessels arriving in Europe.

B. Measures with respect to ordinary vessels hailing from the infected ports of Hedjaz during the pilgrimage season

ART. 55. If plague or cholera prevails in Hedjaz during the time of the Mecca pilgrimage, vessels coming from Hedjaz or from any other part of the Arabian coast of the Red Sea without having embarked there any pilgrims or similar masses of persons, and which have not had any suspicious occurrence on board during the voyage, shall be placed in the category of ordinary suspected vessels. They shall be subjected to the preventive measures and to the treatment imposed on such vessels.

If they are bound for Egypt they shall undergo, in a sanitary establishment designated by the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board, an observation of five days from the date of departure, for cholera as well as for plague. They shall be subjected, moreover, to all the measures prescribed for suspected vessels (disinfection, etc.), and shall not be granted pratique until they have passed a favorable medical examination.

It shall be understood that if the vessels have had suspicious occurrences during the voyage, they shall pass the observation period at Moses Spring, which shall last five days whether it be a question of plague or cholera.

SECTION IV. ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEILLANCE AND OF THE DISINFECTION AT SUEZ AND MOSES SPRING

ART. 56. The medical inspection prescribed by the regulations shall be made on each vessel arriving at Suez by one or more of the physicians of the station, being made in the daytime on vessels hailing from ports infected with plague or cholera. It may, however, be made at night on vessels which present themselves in order to pass through the canal if they are lighted by electricity and whenever the local health authority is satisfied that the lighting facilities are adequate.

ART. 57. The physicians of the Suez station shall be at least seven in number—one chief physician and six others. They must possess a regular diploma and shall be chosen preferably from among physicians who have made special practical studies in epidemiology and bacteriology. They shall be appointed by the Minister of the Interior upon the recommendation of the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board of Egypt. They shall receive a salary which shall begin at 8,000 francs and may progressively rise to 12,000 francs for the six physicians, and which shall vary from 12,000 to 15,000 francs for the chief physician.

If the medical service should still prove inadequate, recourse may be had to the surgeons of the navies of the several nations, who shall be placed under authority of the chief physician of the sanitary station.

ART. 58. A corps of sanitary guards shall be intrusted with the surveillance and the execution of the prophylactic measures applied in the Suez Canal, at the establishment at Moses Spring, and at Tor.

ART. 59. This corps shall comprise ten guards.

It shall be recruited from among former noncommissioned officers of the European and Egyptian armies and navies.

After their competence has been ascertained by the Board, the guards shall be appointed in the manner provided by Article 14 of the Khedival decree of June 19, 1893.[11]

ART. 60. The guards shall be divided into two classes, the first class comprising four guards and the second class comprising six guards.

ART. 61. The annual compensation allowed to the guards shall be:

For the first class, from £160 Eg. to £200 Eg.;

For the second class, from £120 Eg. to £168 Eg.;

With a progressive increase until the maximum is reached.

ART. 62. The guards shall be invested with the character of officers of the public peace, with the right to call for assistance in case of infractions of the sanitary regulations.

They shall be placed under the immediate orders of the Director of the Suez or the Tor Bureau.

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[11] For text, see p. 406.

They shall be instructed in all the methods and operations of disinfection in vogue, and must understand the manipulation of the substances and the handling of the instruments employed for this purpose.

ART. 63. The disinfection and isolation station of Moses Spring is placed under the authority of the chief physician of Suez.

If patients are landed there, two of the physicians of Suez shall be interned there, one to take care of plague or cholera patients, the other to care for the persons not stricken with plague or cholera.

In case there are plague and cholera patients and other sick at the same time, the number of interned physicians shall be increased to three, one for the plague patients, one for the cholera patients, and the third for those sick with other ailments.

ART. 64. The disinfection and isolation station at Moses Spring shall comprise:

1. Three disinfecting chambers, one being placed on a lighter, and the necessary apparatus for the destruction of rats.
2. Two isolation hospitals with twelve beds each, one for plague patients and persons suspected of plague, the other for persons stricken with or suspected of cholera. These hospitals shall be so arranged that the patients, the suspects, the men, and the women shall be isolated from one another in each of them.
3. Huts, hospital tents, and ordinary tents for the landed persons.
4. Bath tubs and shower baths in sufficient number.
5. The necessary buildings for the ordinary services, the medical staff, the guards, etc., a store, and a laundry.
6. A tank of water.
7. The various buildings shall be so arranged as to render impossible all contact among the patients, the infected or suspicious objects, and the other persons.

ART. 65. A machinist shall be specially intrusted with care of the disinfecting chambers installed at Moses Spring.

SECTION V. PASSAGE THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL IN QUARANTINE

ART. 66. The health authority of Suez shall grant the passage through in quarantine, and the Board shall be immediately informed thereof.

In doubtful cases, the decision shall be reached by the Board.

ART. 67. As soon as the permit provided for in the preceding Article is granted, a telegram shall be sent to the authority designated by each Power, the dispatch of the telegram being at the expense of the vessel.

ART. 68. Each Power shall establish penalties against vessels which abandon the route indicated by the captain and unduly approach one of the ports within its territory, cases of *vis major* and enforced sojourn being excepted.

ART. 69. At the time of the inspection, the captain shall be obliged to declare whether he has on board any gangs of native stokers or of wage-earning employees of any description who are not inscribed on the crew list of the register kept for this purpose.

The following questions in particular shall be asked the captains of all vessels arriving at Suez from the south, and shall be answered under oath:

"Have you any helpers (stokers or other workmen) not inscribed on your crew list or on the special register? What is their nationality? Where did you embark them?"

The sanitary physicians should ascertain the presence of these helpers and if they discover that any of them are missing they should carefully seek the cause of their absence.

ART. 70. A health officer and two sanitary guards shall board the vessel and accompany her to Port Said. Their duty shall be to prevent communications and see to the execution of the prescribed measures during the passage through the canal.

ART. 71. All embarkations, landings, and transshipments of passengers or cargo are forbidden during the passage through the Suez Canal to Port Said.

However, passengers may embark at Port Said in quarantine.

ART. 72. Vessels passing through in quarantine shall make the trip from Suez to Port Said without putting into dock.

In case of stranding or of being compelled to put into dock, the necessary operations shall be performed by the personnel on board, all communication with the employees of the Suez Canal Company being avoided.

ART. 73. When troops are conveyed through the canal on suspicious or infected vessels passing through in quarantine, the trip shall be made in the daytime only. If it is necessary to stop at night in the canal, the vessels shall anchor in Lake Timsah or the Great Lake.

ART. 74. Vessels passing through in quarantine are forbidden to stop in the harbor of Port Said except in the cases contemplated in articles 71 (paragraph 2) and 75.

The supply and preparation of food on board vessels shall be effected with the means at hand on the vessels.

Stevedores or any other persons who may have gone on board shall be isolated on the quarantine lighter. Their clothing shall there undergo disinfection as per regulations.

ART. 75. When it is absolutely necessary for vessels passing through in quarantine to take on coal at Port Said, they shall perform this operation in a locality affording the necessary facilities for isolation and sanitary surveillance, to be selected by the Board of Health. When it is possible to maintain a strict supervision on board the vessel and to prevent all contact with the persons on board, the coaling of the vessel by the workmen of the port may

be permitted. At night the place where the coaling is done should be illuminated by electric lights.

ART. 76. The pilots, electricians, agents of the Company, and sanitary guards shall be put off at Port Said outside of the port between the jetties and thence conducted directly to the quarantine lighter, where their clothing shall undergo disinfection when deemed necessary.

ART. 77. The war vessels hereinafter specified shall enjoy the benefits of the following provisions when passing through the Suez Canal:

They shall be recognized by the quarantine authority as uninfected upon the production of a certificate issued by the physicians on board, countersigned by the commanding officer, and affirming under oath:

a) That there has not been any case of plague or cholera on board either at the time of departure or during the passage.

b) That a careful examination of all persons on board, without any exception, has been made less than twelve hours before the arrival in the Egyptian port, and that it revealed no case of these diseases.

These vessels shall be exempted from the medical examination and immediately receive pratique, provided a period of five full days has elapsed since their departure from the last infected port.

In case the required period has not elapsed, the vessels may pass through the canal in quarantine without undergoing the medical examination, provided they present the above-mentioned certificate to the quarantine authorities.

The quarantine authorities shall nevertheless have the right to cause their agents to perform the medical examination on board war vessels whenever they deem it necessary.

Suspicious or infected war vessels shall be subjected to the regulations in force.

Only fighting units shall be considered as war vessels, transports and hospital ships falling under the category of ordinary vessels.

ART. 78. The Maritime and Quarantine Board of Egypt is authorized to organize the transit through Egyptian territory by rail of the mails and ordinary passengers coming from infected countries in quarantine trains, under the conditions set forth in Annex I.

SECTION VI. SANITARY MEASURES APPLICABLE IN THE PERSIAN GULF

ART. 79. Vessels shall be inspected at the sanitary establishment of the Island of Ormuz before entering the Persian Gulf. According to their sanitary condition and their port of departure, they shall be subjected to the measures prescribed by Section III, Chapter II, Title I.

However, vessels which are to go up the Chat-el-Arab shall, if the observation period is not terminated, be permitted to continue their voyage

upon condition of passing through the Persian Gulf and up the Chat-el-Arab in quarantine. A chief guard and two sanitary guards, taken on board at Ormuz, shall watch the vessel as far as Bassorah, where a second medical examination shall be made and the necessary disinfections performed.

Pending the organization of the sanitary station of Ormuz, sanitary guards taken from the provisional post established in accordance with Article 82, paragraph 2, shall accompany the vessels passing in quarantine into the Chat-el-Arab and to the establishment situated in the neighborhood of Bassorah.

Vessels which are to touch at Persian ports in order to land passengers and cargo there may perform these operations at Ben-der-Bouchir.

It is distinctly understood that a vessel which remains uninfected at the expiration of five days from the date on which it left the last port infected with plague or cholera, shall obtain pratique in the ports of the Gulf after it has been ascertained, upon its arrival, that it is uninfected.

ART. 80. Articles 20 to 28 of the present convention are applicable with regard to the classification of the vessels and the measures to be applied to them in the Persian Gulf, with the three following exceptions:

1. The surveillance of the passengers and crew shall always be superseded by an observation of the same duration.
2. Uninfected vessels shall only obtain pratique upon condition that five full days have elapsed since the time of their departure from the last infected port.
3. In regard to suspected vessels the period of five days for the observation of the crew and passengers shall begin as soon as there is no case of plague or cholera on board.

SECTION VII. SANITARY ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE PERSIAN GULF

ART. 81. Sanitary establishments shall be constructed under the direction of the Board of Health of Constantinople and at its expense, one on the Island of Ormuz and the other in the neighborhood of Bassorah at a place to be determined upon.

At the sanitary station of the Island of Ormuz there shall be at least two physicians, sanitary agents, sanitary guards, and a complete set of appliances for disinfection and the destruction of rats. A small hospital shall be built.

At the station in the neighborhood of Bassorah there shall be constructed a large lazaretto suitable for a medical service composed of several physicians, and apparatus for the disinfection of merchandise.

ART. 82. The Superior Board of Health of Constantinople, which has the sanitary establishment of Bassorah under its control, shall exercise the same power over that of Ormuz.

Pending the construction of the sanitary establishment of Ormuz, a sanitary post shall be established there under the direction of the Superior Board of Health of Constantinople.

CHAPTER II. *Arrivals by land*

SECTION I. GENERAL RULES

ART. 83. The measures taken on land routes against arrivals from regions infected with plague or cholera shall conform to the sanitary principles formulated by the present convention.

Modern disinfecting methods shall be substituted for land quarantines. To this end disinfecting chambers and other disinfecting appliances shall be installed at well chosen points along the routes followed by travelers.

The same means shall be employed on railroad lines already built or to be built.

Freight shall be disinfected according to the principles of the present convention.

ART. 84. Each Government shall be free to close, when necessary, a part of its frontiers against passengers and freight at places where the organization of a sanitary supervision is attended with difficulties.

SECTION II. TURKISH LAND FRONTIERS

ART. 85. The Superior Board of Health of Constantinople shall, without delay, organize the sanitary establishments of Hanikin and Kisil Dizie, near Bayazid, on the Turko-Persian and Turko-Russian frontiers.

TITLE III. PROVISIONS SPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO PILGRIMAGES

CHAPTER I. *General provisions*

ART. 86. The provisions of articles 46 and 47 of Title II are applicable to persons and objects to be embarked on a pilgrim ship sailing from a port of the Indian Ocean and Oceania, even if the port is not infected with plague or cholera.

ART. 87. When cases of plague or cholera exist in the port, no embarkation shall be made on pilgrim ships until after the persons, assembled in a group, have been subjected to an observation for the purpose of ascertaining that none of them is stricken with plague or cholera.

It shall be understood that, in executing this measure, each Government may take into account the local circumstances and possibilities.

ART. 88. If local circumstances permit, the pilgrims shall be obliged to prove that they possess the means absolutely necessary to complete the pilgrimage, especially a round-trip ticket.

ART. 89. Steamships shall alone be permitted to engage in the long-voyage transportation of pilgrims, all other vessels being forbidden to engage in this traffic.

ART. 90. Pilgrim ships engaged in coasting trade and used in making the conveyances of short duration called "coasting voyages" shall be subject to the provisions contained in the special regulations applicable to the Hedjaz

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pilgrimage, which shall be published by the Board of Health of Constantinople in accordance with the principles enounced in the present Convention.

ART. 91. A vessel which does not embark a greater proportion of pilgrims of the lowest class than one per hundred tons' gross burden, in addition to its ordinary passengers (among whom pilgrims of the higher classes may be included), shall not be considered as a pilgrim ship.

ART. 92. Every pilgrim ship, upon entering the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf, must conform to the provisions contained in the special regulations applicable to the Hedjaz pilgrimage, which shall be published by the Board of Health of Constantinople in accordance with the principles set forth in the present convention.

ART. 93. The captain shall be obliged to pay all the sanitary taxes collectible from the pilgrims, which shall be comprised in the price of the ticket.

ART. 94. As far as possible, the pilgrims who land or embark at the sanitary stations should not come in contact with one another at the points of debarkation.

After landing their pilgrims, the vessels shall change their anchorage in order to reembark them.

The pilgrims who are landed shall be sent to the encampment in as small groups as possible.

They must be furnished with good drinking water, whether it is found on the spot or obtained by distillation.

ART. 95. When there is plague or cholera in Hedjaz, the provisions carried by the pilgrims shall be destroyed if the health authority deems it necessary.

CHAPTER II. *Pilgrim ships—Sanitary arrangements*

SECTION I. GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF VESSELS

ART. 96. The vessel must be able to lodge pilgrims between decks.

Outside of the crew, the vessel shall furnish to every individual whatever be his age, a surface of 1.5 square meters (16 English square feet) with a height between decks of about 1.8 meters.

On vessels engaged in coasting trade each pilgrim shall have at his disposal a space of at least 2 meters wide along the gunwales of the vessel.

ART. 97. On each side of the vessel, on deck, there shall be reserved a place screened from view and provided with a hand pump so as to furnish sea water for the needs of the pilgrims. One such place shall be reserved exclusively for women.

ART. 98. In addition to the water-closets for the use of the crew, the vessel shall be provided with latrines flushed with water or provided with a stop cock, in the proportion of at least one latrine for every 100 persons embarked.

There shall be latrines reserved exclusively for women.

There shall be no water closets between decks or within the hold.

ART. 99. The vessel shall have two places arranged for private cooking by the pilgrims, who shall be forbidden to make a fire elsewhere and especially on deck.

ART. 100. An infirmary regularly fitted up and properly arranged with regard to safety and sanitary conditions shall be reserved for lodging the sick.

It must be able to receive at least 5 per cent of the pilgrims embarked, allowing at least 3 square meters per head.

ART. 101. The vessel shall be provided with the means of isolating persons who show symptoms of plague or cholera.

ART. 102. Every vessel shall have on board the medicines, disinfectants, and articles necessary for the care of the sick. The regulations made for this kind of vessels by each Government shall determine the nature and quantity of the medicines.[12] The care and the remedies shall be furnished gratuitously to the pilgrims.

ART. 103. Every vessel embarking pilgrims shall have on board a physician holding a regular diploma and commissioned by the Government of the country to which the vessel belongs or by the Government of the port in which the vessel takes pilgrims on board. A second physician shall be embarked as soon as the number of pilgrims carried by the vessel exceeds one thousand.

ART. 104. The captain shall be obliged to have handbills posted on board in a position which is conspicuous and accessible to those interested. They shall be in the principal languages of the countries inhabited by the pilgrims embarked, and show:

1. The destination of the vessel.
2. The price of the tickets.
3. The daily ration of water and food allowed to each pilgrim.
4. A price list of victuals not comprised in the daily ration and to be paid for extra.

ART. 105. The heavy baggage of the pilgrims shall be registered, numbered, and placed in the hold. The pilgrims shall keep with them only such articles as are absolutely necessary, the regulations made by each Government for its vessels determining the nature, quantity, and dimensions thereof.

ART. 106. The provisions of Chapters I, II (sections I, II, and III), and III of the present title shall be posted, in the form of regulations, in the language of the nationality of the vessel as well as in the principal languages of the countries inhabited by the pilgrims embarked, in a conspicuous and accessible place on each deck and between decks on every vessel carrying pilgrims.

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[12] It is desirable that each vessel be provided with the principal immunizing agents (antiplague serum, Haffkine vaccine, etc.). [Footnote in original.]

SECTION II. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BEFORE DEPARTURE

ART. 107. At least three days before departure the captain, or in the absence of the captain the owner or agent, of every pilgrim ship must declare his intention to embark pilgrims to the competent authority of the port of departure. In ports of call the captain, or in the absence of the captain the owner or agent, of every pilgrim ship must make this same declaration twelve hours before the departure of the vessel. This declaration must indicate the intended day of sailing and the destination of the vessel.

ART. 108. Upon the declaration prescribed by the preceding article being made, the competent authority shall proceed to the inspection and measurement of the vessel at the expense of the captain. The consular officer of the country to which the vessel belongs may be present at this inspection.

The inspection only shall be made if the captain is already provided with a certificate of measurement issued by the competent authority of his country, unless it is suspected that the document no longer corresponds to the actual state of the vessel.[13]

ART. 109. The competent authority shall not permit the departure of a pilgrim ship until he has ascertained:

a) That the vessel has been put in a state of perfect cleanliness and, if necessary, disinfected.

b) That the vessel is in a condition to undertake the voyage without danger; that it is properly equipped, arranged, and ventilated; that it is provided with an adequate number of small boats; that it contains nothing on board which is or might become detrimental to the health or safety of the passengers, and that the deck is of wood or of iron covered over with wood.

c) That, in addition to the provisions for the crew, there are provisions and fuel of good quality on board, suitably stored and in sufficient quantity for all the pilgrims and for the entire anticipated duration of the voyage.

d) That the drinking water taken on board is of good quality and from a source protected against all contamination; that there is a sufficient quantity thereof; that the tanks of drinking water on board are protected against all contamination and closed in such a way that the water can only be let out through the stop cocks or pumps. The devices for letting water out called "suckers" are absolutely forbidden.

e) That the vessel has a distilling apparatus capable of producing at least 5 liters of water per head each day for every person embarked, including the crew.

f) That the vessel has a disinfecting chamber whose safety and efficiency

[13] The competent authority is at present: In British India, an officer designated for this purpose by the local government (Native Passenger Ships Act 1887, Art. 7); in Dutch India, the master of the port; in Turkey, the health authority; in Austria-Hungary, the authority of the port; in Italy, the captain of the port; in France, Tunis, and Spain, the health authority; in Egypt, the quarantine and health authority, etc. [Footnote in original.]

have been ascertained by the health authority of the port of embarkation of the pilgrims.

g) That the crew comprises a physician holding a diploma and commissioned [14] either by the Government of the country to which the vessel belongs or by the Government of the port where the vessel takes on pilgrims, and that the vessel has a supply of medicines, all in conformity with Articles 102 and 103.

h) That the deck of the vessel is free from all cargo and other incumbrances.

i) That the arrangements of the vessel are such that the measures prescribed by Section III hereinafter may be executed.

ART. 110. The captain shall not sail until he has in his possession:

1. A list viséed by the competent authority and showing the name, sex, and total number of the pilgrims whom he is authorized to embark.

2. A bill of health setting forth the name, nationality, and tonnage of the vessel, the name of the captain and of the physician, the exact number of persons embarked (crew, pilgrims, and other passengers), the nature of the cargo, and the port of departure.

The competent authority shall indicate upon the bill of health whether the number of pilgrims allowed by the regulations is reached or not, and, in case it is not reached, the additional number of passengers which the vessel is authorized to embark in subsequent ports of call.

SECTION III. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN DURING THE PASSAGE

ART. 111. The deck shall remain free from encumbering objects during the voyage and shall be reserved day and night for the persons on board and be placed gratuitously at their service.

ART. 112. Every day the space between decks should be cleaned carefully and scrubbed with dry sand mixed with disinfectants while the pilgrims are on deck.

ART. 113. The latrines intended for passengers as well as those for the crew should be kept neat and be cleansed and disinfected three times a day.

ART. 114. The excretions and dejections of persons showing symptoms of plague or cholera shall be collected in vessels containing a disinfecting solution. These vessels shall be emptied into the latrines, which shall be thoroughly disinfected after each flushing.

ART. 115. Articles of bedding, carpets, and clothing which have been in contact with the patients mentioned in the preceding Article shall be immediately disinfected. The observance of this rule is especially enjoined with regard to the clothing of persons who come near to these patients and who may have become contaminated.

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[14] Exception is made for governments which have no commissioned physicians. [Footnote in original.]

Such of the articles mentioned above as have no value shall either be thrown overboard, if the vessel is neither in a port nor a canal, or else destroyed by fire. The others shall be carried to the disinfecting chamber in impermeable sacks washed with a disinfecting solution.

ART. 116. The quarters occupied by the patients and referred to in Article 100 shall be rigorously disinfected.

ART. 117. Pilgrim ships shall be compelled to submit to disinfecting operations in conformity with the regulations in force on the subject in the country whose flag they fly.

ART. 118. The quantity of drinking water allowed daily to each pilgrim free of charge, whatever be his age, shall be at least 5 liters.

ART. 119. If there is any doubt about the quality of the drinking water or any possibility of its contamination either at the place of its origin or during the course of the voyage, the water shall be boiled or otherwise sterilized and the captain shall be obliged to throw it overboard at the first port in which a stop is made and in which he is able to procure a better supply.

ART. 120. The physician shall examine the pilgrims, attend the patients, and see that the rules of hygiene are observed on board. He shall especially:

1. Satisfy himself that the provisions dealt out to the pilgrims are of good quality, that their quantity is in conformity with the obligations assumed, and that they are suitably prepared.
2. Satisfy himself that the requirements of Article 118 relative to the distribution of water are observed.
3. If there is any doubt about the quality of the drinking water, remind the captain in writing of the provisions of Article 119.
4. Satisfy himself that the vessel is maintained in a constant state of cleanliness, and especially that the latrines are cleansed in accordance with the provisions of Article 113.
5. Satisfy himself that the lodgings of the pilgrims are maintained in a healthful condition, and that, in case of transmissible disease, they are disinfected in conformity with Articles 116 and 117.
6. Keep a diary of all the sanitary incidents occurring during the course of the voyage and present this diary to the competent authority of the port of arrival.

ART. 121. The persons intrusted with the care of the plague or cholera patients shall alone have access to them and shall have no contact with the other persons on board.

ART. 122. In case of a death occurring during the voyage, the captain shall make note of the death opposite the name on the list viséed by the authority of the port of departure, besides entering on his journal the name of the deceased person, his age, where he comes from, the presumable cause of his death according to the physician's certificate, and the date of the death.

In case of death by a transmissible disease, the body shall be wrapped in a shroud saturated with a disinfecting solution and thrown overboard.

ART. 123. The captain shall see that all the prophylactic measures executed during the voyage are recorded in the ship's journal. This journal shall be presented by him to the competent authority of the port of arrival.

In each port of call the captain shall have the list prepared in accordance with Article 110 viséed by the competent authority.

In case a pilgrim is landed during the course of the voyage, the captain shall note the fact on the list opposite the name of the pilgrim.

In case of an embarkation, the persons embarked shall be mentioned on this list in conformity with the aforementioned Article 110 and before it is viséed again by the competent authority.

ART. 124. The bill of health delivered at the port of departure shall not be changed during the course of the voyage.

It shall be viséed by the health authority of each port of call, who shall note thereon:

1. The number of passengers landed or embarked in the port.
2. The incidents occurring at sea and affecting the health or life of the persons on board.
3. The sanitary condition of the port of call.

SECTION IV. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN ON THE ARRIVAL OF PILGRIMS IN THE RED SEA

A. Sanitary measures applicable to Mussulman-pilgrim ships hailing from an infected port and bound from the south toward Hedjaz

ART. 125. Pilgrim ships hailing from the south and bound for Hedjaz shall first stop at the sanitary station of Camaran, where they shall be subjected to the measures prescribed by Articles 126 to 128.

ART. 126. Vessels recognized as *uninfected* after a medical inspection shall obtain pratique when the following operations are completed:

The pilgrims shall be landed, take a shower or sea bath, and their soiled linen and the part of their wearing apparel and baggage which appears suspicious in the opinion of the health authority shall be disinfected. The duration of these operations, including debarkation and embarkation, shall not exceed forty-eight hours.

If no real or suspected case of plague or cholera is discovered during these operations, the pilgrims shall be reembarked immediately and the vessel shall proceed toward Hedjaz.

For plague, the provisions of Articles 23 and 24 shall be applied with regard to the rats which may be found on board the vessels.

ART. 127. *Suspicious* vessels on board of which there were cases of plague or cholera at the time of departure but on which there has been no new case of plague or cholera for seven days, shall be treated in the following manner:

The pilgrims shall be landed, take a shower or sea bath, and their soiled

linen and the part of their wearing apparel and baggage which appears suspicious in the opinion of the health authority shall be disinfected.

In time of cholera the bilge water shall be changed.

The parts of the vessel occupied by the patients shall be disinfected. The duration of these operations, including debarkation and embarkation, shall not exceed forty-eight hours.

If no real or suspected case of plague or cholera is discovered during these operations, the pilgrims shall be reembarked immediately and the vessel shall proceed to Djeddah, where a second medical inspection shall take place on board. If the result thereof is favorable, and on the strength of a written affidavit by the ship's physician to the effect that there has been no case of plague or cholera during the passage, the pilgrims shall be immediately landed.

If, on the contrary, one or more real or suspected cases of plague or cholera have been discovered during the voyage or at the time of arrival, the vessel shall be sent back to Camaran, where it shall undergo anew the measures applicable to infected vessels.

For plague, the provisions of Article 22, third paragraph, shall be applied with regard to the rats which may be found on board the vessels.

ART. 128. *Infected vessels,* that is, those having cases of plague or cholera on board or having had cases of plague or cholera within seven days, shall undergo the following treatment:

The persons stricken with plague or cholera shall be landed and isolated in the hospital. The other passengers shall be landed and isolated in groups comprising as few persons as possible, so that the whole number may not be infected by a particular group if plague or cholera should develop therein.

The soiled linen, wearing apparel, and clothing of the crew and passengers, as well as the vessel, shall be disinfected in a thorough manner.

However, the local health authority may decide that the discharge of the heavy baggage and the cargo is not necessary, and that only a part of the vessel need be disinfected.

The passengers shall remain at the Camaran establishment seven or five days, according to whether it is a question of plague or cholera. When cases of plague or cholera date back several days, the length of the isolation may be diminished. This length may vary according to the date of appearance of the last case and the decision of the health authority.

The vessel shall then proceed to Djeddah, where an individual and rigorous medical inspection shall be made. If the result thereof is favorable, the vessel shall obtain pratique. If, on the contrary, real cases of plague or cholera have appeared on board during the voyage or at the time of arrival, the vessel shall be sent back to Camaran, where it shall undergo anew the treatment applicable to infected vessels.

For plague, the measures prescribed by Article 21 shall be applied with regard to the rats which may be found on board the vessels.

1. The Camaran Station

ART. 129. The following conditions shall exist at the Camaran station: The island shall be completely vacated by its inhabitants.

In order to insure the safety and facilitate the movement of vessels in the bay of Camaran Island—

1. Buoys and beacons shall be installed in sufficient number.
2. A mole or quay shall be constructed to land passengers and baggage.
3. A separate flying bridge shall be arranged for the embarkation of the pilgrims of each camp.
4. A steam tug and a sufficient number of barges shall be provided in order to land and embark the pilgrims.

ART. 130. The landing of the pilgrims from infected vessels shall be effected with the means on board. If these means are inadequate, the persons and the barges which have assisted in the landing must undergo the same treatment as the pilgrims and the infected vessel.

ART. 131. The sanitary station shall comprise the following installations and equipment:

1. A system of railway tracks connecting the landing places with the administrative and disinfecting quarters as well as with the buildings used for the various services and with the camps.
2. Quarters for the administrative office and for the personnel of the sanitary and other services.
3. Buildings for the disinfection and washing of wearing apparel and other articles.
4. Buildings in which the pilgrims shall be subjected to shower or sea baths while their clothing in use is being disinfected.
5. Hospitals separated for the two sexes and completely isolated:

a) For the observation of suspects;
b) For plague patients;
c) For cholera patients;
d) For patients stricken with other contagious diseases;
e) For those sick with ordinary diseases.

6. Camps suitably separated from one another, the distance between them being as great as possible. The lodgings intended for pilgrims shall be constructed on the best hygienic principles and shall not contain over twenty-five persons.
7. A well situated cemetery, remote from all habitations, without contact with any sheet of underground water, and drained half a meter below the level of the graves.
8. Steam disinfecting chambers in sufficient number and combining all the elements of safety, efficiency, and rapidity. Apparatuses for the destruction of rats.

9. Atomizers, disinfecting chambers, and the appliances necessary for chemical disinfection.

10. Machines for distilling water, apparatus for the sterilization of water by heat, and machines for manufacturing ice. For the distribution of the drinking water: Pipes and closed, tight tanks capable of being emptied only by stop-cocks or pumps.

11. A bacteriological laboratory with the necessary personnel.

12. A set of movable night-soil cans for receiving the previously disinfected fecal matters and spreading them over one of the most distant parts of the island from the camps, care being taken that these dumping grounds are properly managed from a hygienic standpoint.

13. All dirty water shall be removed from the camps and shall neither be allowed to stagnate nor be used in preparing food. The waste waters coming from hospitals shall be disinfected.

ART. 132. The health authority shall provide a building for the food supplies and one for the fuel in each camp.

The schedule of prices fixed by the competent authority shall be posted up in several places in the camp in the principal languages of the countries inhabited by the pilgrims.

The camp physician shall each day inspect the quality of the victuals and see that there is a sufficient supply thereof.

Water shall be furnished free of charge.

2. Stations of Abou-Ali, Abou-Saad, Djeddah, Vasta, and Yambo

ART. 133. The sanitary stations of Abou-Ali, Abou-Saad, and Vasta, as well as those of Djeddah and Yambo, shall fulfill the following conditions:

1. At Abou-Ali there shall be established four hospitals—two for plague patients (male and female) and two for cholera patients (male and female).

2. At Vasta a hospital for ordinary patients shall be created.

3. At Abou-Saad and Vasta stone lodgings with a capacity of fifty persons each shall be constructed.

4. Three disinfecting chambers shall be located at Abou-Ali, Abou-Saad, and Vasta, with laundries, accessories, and apparatus for the destruction of rats.

5. Shower baths shall be established at Abou-Saad and Vasta.

6. On each of the islands of Abou-Saad and Vasta there shall be installed distilling apparatus capable of furnishing altogether fifteen tons of water a day.

7. The measures with regard to fecal matters and dirty water shall be regulated in accordance with the rules adopted for Camaran.

8. A cemetery shall be established in one of the islands.

9. The sanitary arrangements at Djeddah and Yambo provided for in Article 150 shall be installed, and especially the disinfecting chambers and other means of disinfection for pilgrims leaving Hedjaz.

ART. 134. The rules prescribed for Camaran with regard to food supplies and water shall be applicable to the camps of Abou-Ali, Abou-Saad, and Vasta.

B. Sanitary measures applicable to Mussulman-pilgrim ships hailing from the north and bound toward Hedjaz

ART. 135. If plague or cholera is not known to exist in the port of departure or its neighborhood, and if no case of plague or cholera has occurred during the passage, the vessel shall be immediately granted pratique.

ART. 136. If plague or cholera is known to exist in the port of departure or its vicinity, or if a case of plague or cholera has occurred during the voyage, the vessel shall be subjected at Tor to the rules established for vessels coming from the south and stopping at Camaran. The vessels shall thereupon be granted pratique.

SECTION V. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN UPON THE RETURN OF PILGRIMS

A. Pilgrim ships returning northward

ART. 137. Every vessel bound for Suez or for a Mediterranean port, having on board pilgrims or similar masses of persons, and hailing from a port of Hedjaz or from any other port on the Arabian coast of the Red Sea, must repair to Tor in order to undergo there the observation and the sanitary measures indicated in Articles 141 to 143.

ART. 138. Vessels bringing Mussulman pilgrims back toward the Mediterranean shall pass through the canal in quarantine only.

ART. 139. The agents of navigation companies and captains are warned that, after completing their observation period at the sanitary station of Tor, the Egyptian pilgrims will alone be permitted to leave the vessel permanently in order to return thereupon to their homes.

Only those pilgrims will be recognized as Egyptians or as residents of Egypt who are provided with a certificate of residence issued by an Egyptian authority and conforming to the established model. Samples of this certificate shall be deposited with the consular and health authorities of Djeddah and Yambo, where the agents and captains of vessels can examine them.

Pilgrims other than Egyptians, such as Turks, Russians, Persians, Tunisians, Algerians, Moroccans, etc., can not be landed in an Egyptian port after leaving Tor. Consequently, navigation agents and captains are warned that the transshipment of pilgrims not residents of Egypt at Tor, Suez, Port Said, or Alexandria is forbidden.

Vessels having pilgrims on board who belong to the nationalities mentioned in the foregoing paragraph shall be subject to the rules applicable to these pilgrims and shall not be received in any Egyptian port of the Mediterranean.

ART. 140. Before being granted pratique, Egyptian pilgrims shall undergo an observation of three days and a medical examination at Tor, Souakim, or any other station designated by the Board of Health of Egypt.

ART. 141. If plague or cholera is known to exist in Hedjaz or in the port from which the vessel hails, or if it has existed in Hedjaz during the course of the pilgrimage, the vessel shall be subjected at Tor to the rules adopted at Camaran for infected vessels.

The persons stricken with plague or cholera shall be landed and isolated in the hospital. The other passengers shall be landed and isolated in groups composed of as few persons as possible, so that the whole number may not be infected by a particular group if the plague or cholera should develop therein.

The soiled linen, wearing apparel, and clothing of the crew and passengers, as well as the baggage and cargo suspected of contamination shall be landed and disinfected. Their disinfection as well as that of the vessel shall be thorough.

However, the local health authority may decide that the unloading of the heavy baggage and the cargo is not necessary, and that only a part of the vessel need undergo disinfection.

The measures provided by Articles 21 and 24 shall be applied with regard to the rats which may be found on board.

All the pilgrims shall be subjected to an observation of seven full days from the day on which the disinfecting operations are completed, whether it be a question of plague or of cholera. If a case of plague or cholera has appeared in one section, the period of seven days shall not begin for this section until the day on which the last case was discovered.

ART. 142. In the case contemplated in the preceding Article, the Egyptian pilgrims shall be subjected, besides, to an additional observation of three days.

ART. 143. If plague or cholera is not known to exist either in Hedjaz or in the port from which the vessel hails, and has not been known to exist in Hedjaz during the course of the pilgrimage, the vessel shall be subjected at Tor to the rules adopted at Camaran for uninfected vessels.

The pilgrims shall be landed and take a shower or sea bath, and their soiled linen or the part of their wearing apparel and baggage which may appear suspicious in the opinion of the health authority shall be disinfected. The duration of these operations, including the debarkation and embarkation, shall not exceed seventy-two hours.

However, a pilgrim ship belonging to one of the nations which have adhered to the stipulations of the present and the previous conventions, if it has had no plague or cholera patients during the course of the voyage from Djeddah to Yambo or Tor and if the individual medical examination made at Tor after debarkation establishes the fact that it contains no such patients, may be authorized by the Board of Health of Egypt to pass through the Suez Canal in quarantine even at night when the four following conditions are fulfilled:

1. Medical attendance shall be given on board by one or several physicians commissioned by the government to which the vessel belongs.

2. The vessel shall be provided with disinfecting chambers and it shall be ascertained that the soiled linen has been disinfected during the course of the voyage.

3. It shall be shown that the number of pilgrims does not exceed that authorized by the pilgrimage regulations.

4. The captain shall bind himself to repair directly to a port of the country to which the vessel belongs.

The medical examination shall be made as soon as possible after debarkation at Tor.

The sanitary tax to be paid to the quarantine administration shall be the same as the pilgrims would have paid had they remained in quarantine three days.

ART. 144. A vessel which has had a suspicious case on board during the voyage from Tor to Suez shall be sent back to Tor.

ART. 145. The transshipment of pilgrims is strictly forbidden in Egyptian ports.

ART. 146. Vessels leaving Hedjaz and having on board pilgrims who are bound for a port on the African shore of the Red Sea shall be authorized to proceed directly to Souakim or to such other place as the Board of Health of Alexandria may determine, where they shall submit to the same quarantine procedure as at Tor.

ART. 147. Vessels hailing from Hedjaz or from a port on the Arabian coast of the Red Sea with a clean bill of health, having no pilgrims or similar groups of people on board, and which have had no suspicious occurrence during the voyage, shall be granted pratique at Suez after a favorable medical inspection.

ART. 148. When plague or cholera shall have been proven to exist in Hedjaz:

1. Caravans composed of Egyptian pilgrims shall, before going to Egypt, undergo at Tor a rigid quarantine of seven days in case of cholera or plague. They shall then undergo an observation of three days at Tor, after which they shall not be granted pratique until a favorable medical inspection has been made and their belongings have been disinfected.

2. Caravans composed of foreign pilgrims who are about to return to their homes by land routes shall be subjected to the same measures as the Egyptian caravans and shall be accompanied by sanitary guards to the edge of the desert.

ART. 149. When plague or cholera has not been observed in Hedjaz, the caravans of pilgrims coming from Hedjaz by way of Akaba or Moila shall, upon their arrival at the canal or at Nakhel, be subjected to a medical examination and their soiled linen and wearing apparel shall be disinfected.

B. Pilgrims returning southward

ART. 150. Sufficiently complete sanitary arrangements shall be installed in the ports of embarkation of Hedjaz in order to render possible the application, to pilgrims who have to travel southward in order to return to their homes, of the measures which are obligatory by virtue of Articles 46 and 47 at the moment of departure of these pilgrims in the ports situated beyond the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb.

The application of these measures is optional; that is, they are only to be applied in those cases in which the consular officer of the country to which the pilgrim belongs, or the physician of the vessel on which he is about to embark, deems them necessary.

CHAPTER III. *Penalties*

ART. 151. Every captain convicted of not having conformed, in the distribution of water, provisions, or fuel, to the obligations assumed by him, shall be liable to a fine of two Turkish pounds.[15] This fine shall be collected for the benefit of the pilgrim who shall have been the victim of the default, and who shall prove that he has vainly demanded the execution of the agreement made.

ART. 152. Every infraction of Article 104 shall be punished by a fine of thirty Turkish pounds.

ART. 153. Every captain who has committed or who has knowingly permitted any fraud whatever concerning the list of pilgrims or the bill of health provided for in Article 110 shall be liable to a fine of fifty Turkish pounds.

ART. 154. Every captain of a vessel arriving without a bill of health from the port of departure, or without a visé from the ports of call, or who is not provided with the list required by the regulations and regularly kept in accordance with Articles 110, 123, and 124, shall be liable in each case to a fine of twelve Turkish pounds.

ART. 155. Every captain convicted of having or having had on board more than 100 pilgrims without the presence of a commissioned physician in conformity with the provisions of Article 103 shall be liable to a fine of thirty Turkish pounds.

ART. 156. Every captain convicted of having or having had on board a greater number of pilgrims than that which he is authorized to embark in conformity with the provisions of Article 110 shall be liable to a fine of five Turkish pounds for each pilgrim in excess.

The pilgrims in excess of the regular number shall be landed at the first station at which a competent authority resides, and the captain shall be obliged to furnish the landed pilgrims with the money necessary to pursue their voyage to their destination.

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[15] The Turkish pound is worth 22 francs and 50 centimes. [Footnote in original.]

ART. 157. Every captain convicted of having landed pilgrims at a place other than their destination, except with their consent or excepting cases of *vis major,* shall be liable to a fine of twenty Turkish pounds for each pilgrim wrongfully landed.

ART. 158. All other infractions of the provisions relative to pilgrim ships are punishable by a fine of from 10 to 100 Turkish pounds.

ART. 159. Every violation proven in the course of a voyage shall be noted on the bill of health as well as on the list of pilgrims. The competent authority shall draw up a report thereof and deliver it to the proper party.

ART. 160. In Ottoman ports, violations of the provisions concerning pilgrim ships shall be proven and the fine imposed by the competent authority in conformity with Articles 173 and 174.

ART. 161. All agents called upon to assist in the execution of the provisions of the present convention with regard to pilgrim ships are liable to punishment in conformity with the laws of their respective countries in case of faults committed by them in the application of the said provisions.

TITLE IV. SURVEILLANCE AND EXECUTION

I. *The Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board of Egypt*

ART. 162. The stipulations of Annex III of the Sanitary Convention of Venice of January 30, 1892, concerning the composition, rights and duties, and operation of the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board of Egypt, are confirmed as they appear in the decrees of His Highness the Khedive under date of June 19, 1893,[16] and December 25, 1894,[17] as well as in the ministerial decision of June 19, 1894 [1893].[18]

The said decrees and decision are annexed to the present convention.

ART. 163. The ordinary expenses resulting from the provisions of the present convention, especially those relating to the increase of the personnel belonging to the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board of Egypt, shall be covered by means of an annual supplementary payment by the Egyptian Government of the sum of 4,000 Egyptian pounds, which may be taken from the surplus revenues from the light-house service remaining at the disposal of said Government.

However, the proceeds of a supplementary quarantine tax of 10 tariff dollars per pilgrim to be collected at Tor shall be deducted from this sum.

In case the Egyptian Government should find difficulty in bearing this share of the expenses, the Powers represented in the Board of Health shall reach an understanding with the Khedival Government in order to insure the participation of the latter in the expenses contemplated.

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[16] For text, see p. 403.
[17] For text, see p. 409.
[18] For text, see p. 410.

ART. 164. The Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board of Egypt shall undertake the task of bringing the provisions of the present convention into conformity with the regulations at present enforced by it in regard to the plague, cholera, and yellow fever, as well as with the regulations relative to arrivals from the Arabian ports of the Red Sea during the pilgrim season.

To the same end it shall, if necessary, revise the general regulations of the sanitary, maritime, and quarantine police at present in force.

These regulations, in order to become effective, must be accepted by the various Powers represented on the Board.

II. *The Superior Board of Health of Constantinople*

ART. 165. The Superior Board of Health of Constantinople shall decide on the measures to be adopted in order to prevent the introduction of epidemic diseases into the Ottoman Empire and their transmission to foreign countries.

ART. 166. The number of Ottoman delegates to the Superior Board of Health who shall take part in the voting of the Board is fixed at four members, namely:

The President of the Board or, in his absence, the person presiding over the meeting. They shall not take part in the voting except in case of a tie.

The Inspector General of the Sanitary Services.

The Service Inspector.

The Delegate acting as intermediary between the Board and the Sublime Port, called Mouhassebedgi.

ART. 167. The appointment of the Inspector General, of the Service Inspector, and of the aforementioned Delegate, who are designated by the Board, shall be ratified by the Ottoman Government.

ART. 168. The High Contracting Parties recognize the right of Roumania, as a maritime power, to be represented on the Board by one delegate.

ART. 169. The delegates of the various nations shall be physicians holding regular diplomas from a European faculty of medicine and citizens or subjects of the country which they represent, or consular officers of the grade of vice-consul at least or an equivalent grade.

The delegates shall have no connection of any kind with the local authorities or with a maritime company.

These provisions do not apply to the present incumbents.

ART. 170. The decisions of the Superior Board of Health, reached by a majority of the members who compose it, are of an executory character and without appeal.

The signatory governments agree that their representatives at Constantinople shall be instructed to notify the Ottoman Government of the present convention and to endeavor to obtain its accession thereto.

ART. 171. The enforcement and surveillance of the provisions of the present convention with regard to pilgrimages and to measures against the invasion and propagation of plague and cholera are intrusted, within the

scope of the jurisdiction of the Superior Board of Health of Constantinople, to a committee appointed entirely from among the members of this Board and composed of representatives of the various Powers which shall have adhered to the present convention.

The number of representatives of Turkey on this committee shall be three, one of them being president thereof. In case of a tie in voting, the president shall have the casting vote.

ART. 172. A corps of diplomaed physicians, disinfectors, and skilled mechanics, as well as of sanitary guards recruited from among persons who have performed military service as officers or noncommissioned officers, shall be created for the purpose of insuring the proper operation, under the direction of the Superior Board of Health of Alexandria, of the various sanitary establishments enumerated in and instituted by the present convention.

ART. 173. The health authority of the Ottoman port of call or arrival, who discovers a violation of the regulations, shall draw up a report thereof, on which the captain may enter his observations. A certified copy of this report shall be transmitted, at the port of call or arrival, to the consular officer of the country whose flag the vessel flies. The latter officer shall see that the fine is deposited with him. In the absence of a consul, the health authority shall receive this fine on deposit. The fine shall not be finally credited to the Superior Board of Health of Constantinople until the Consular Commission referred to in the following Article has pronounced upon the validity of the fine.

A second copy of the certified report shall be transmitted by the health authority who has discovered the violation to the President of the Board of Health of Constantinople, who shall communicate the document to the Consular Commission.

A minute shall be made on the bill of health by the health or consular authority, noting the violation discovered and the deposit of the fine.

ART. 174. At Constantinople there shall be created a Consular Commission to pass judgment upon the contradictory declarations of the health officer and the captain under charge. It shall be appointed each year by the consular corps. The Health Department may be represented by an agent acting as public prosecutor. The consul of the nation interested shall always be summoned and shall be entitled to vote.

ART. 175. The expenses of the establishment, within the jurisdiction of the Superior Board of Health of Constantinople, of the permanent and temporary sanitary posts contemplated by the present convention, shall be borne by the Ottoman Government as far as the construction of buildings is concerned. The Superior Board of Health of Constantinople is authorized, if there is urgent need, to advance the necessary sums out of the reserve fund; these sums shall be furnished it upon demand by "the Mixed Commission in charge of the revision of the sanitary tariff." It shall, in this case, see to the construction of these establishments.

The Superior Board of Health of Constantinople shall organize without delay the sanitary establishments of Hanikin and Kisil-Dizie, near Bayazid, upon the Turko-Persian and Turko-Russian frontiers, by means of the funds which are henceforth placed at its disposal.

The other expenses arising, within the jurisdiction of the said Board, in connection with the measures prescribed by the present convention, shall be divided between the Ottoman Government and the Superior Board of Health of Constantinople, in conformity with the understanding reached between the Government and the Powers represented on this Board.

III. *The International Health Board of Tangier*

ART. 176. In the interest of public health, the High Contracting Parties agree that their representatives in Morocco shall again invite the attention of the International Health Board of Tangier to the necessity of enforcing the provisions of the sanitary conventions.

IV. *Miscellaneous Provisions*

ART. 177. Each Government shall determine the means to be employed for disinfection and for the destruction of rats.[19]

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[19] The following modes of disinfection are given by way of suggestion:

Old clothing, old rags, infected materials used in dressing wounds, paper, and other objects without value should be destroyed by fire.

Wearing apparel, bedding, and mattresses contaminated by plague bacilli are positively disinfected—

By passing them through a disinfecting chamber using steam under pressure, or through a chamber with flowing steam at 100° C.

By exposure to vapors of formol.

Objects which may, without damage, be immersed in antiseptic solutions (bed covers, underclothes, sheets) may be disinfected by means of solutions of sublimate in the proportion of 1 per 1,000, of phenic acid in the proportion of 3 per 100, of lysol and commercial cresyl in the proportion of 3 per 100, of formol in the proportion of 1 per 100 (one part of the commercial solution of formaldehyde in the proportion of 40 per 100), or by means of alcaline hypochlorites (of soda, potassium) in the proportion of 1 per 100, that is, one part of the usual commercial hypochlorite.

It goes without saying that the time of contact should be long enough to allow dried up germs to be penetrated by the antiseptic solutions, four to six hours being sufficient.

For the destruction of rats three methods are at present employed:

1. That using sulphurous acid mixed with a small quantity of sulphuric anhydride, which is forced under pressure into the holds, stirring the air up. This causes the death of the rats and insects and destroys the plague bacilli at the same time when the content of sulphuro-sulphuric anhydride is sufficiently great.
2. The process by which a noncombustible mixture of carbon monoxid and carbon dioxid is sent into the holds.
3. The process which utilizes carbonic acid in such a way that the content of this gas in the air of the vessel is about 30 per cent.

The last two procedures cause the death of the rodents, but are not claimed to kill the insects and plague bacilli.

The technical committee of the Paris Sanitary Conference of 1903 suggested the following three remedies, viz, a mixture of sulphuro-sulphuric anhydride, a mixture of carbon monoxid and carbonic acid, and carbonic acid, as being among those to which the gov-

ART. 178. The proceeds from the sanitary taxes and fines shall in no case be employed for objects other than those within the scope of the Boards of Health.

ART. 179. The High Contracting Parties agree to have a set of instructions prepared by their health departments for the purpose of enabling captains of vessels, especially when there is no physician on board, to enforce the provisions contained in the present convention with regard to plague and cholera, as well as the regulations relative to yellow fever.

V. *The Persian Gulf*

ART. 180. The expenses of construction and maintenance of the sanitary station whose creation at the Island of Ormuz is provided for by Article 81 of the present convention shall be borne by the Superior Board of Health of Constantinople. The mixed committee of revision of the said Board shall meet as soon as possible in order to furnish it, upon its demand, the necessary funds from the available reserves.

VI. *An International Health Bureau*

ART. 181. The Conference having taken note of the annexed conclusions of its committee on ways and means regarding the creation of an international health bureau at Paris, the French Government shall, when it judges it opportune, submit propositions to this effect through diplomatic channels to the nations represented at the Conference.[20]

TITLE V. YELLOW FEVER

ART. 182. It is recommended that the countries interested modify their sanitary regulations so as to bring them into accord with the latest scientific data regarding the mode of transmission of yellow fever, and especially regarding the part played by mosquitoes as vehicles of the germs of the disease.

TITLE VI. ADHESIONS AND RATIFICATIONS

ART. 183. The governments which have not signed the present convention shall be permitted to adhere thereto upon request. Notice of this adhesion shall be given through diplomatic channels to the Government of the French Republic and by the latter to the other signatory governments.

ART. 184. The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof deposited at Paris as soon as possible.

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ernments might have recourse, and it was of opinion that, in case they were not used by the health department itself, the latter ought to supervise each operation and ascertain that the rats have been destroyed. [Footnote in original.]

[20] An International Office of Public Health was organized by arrangement of Dec. 9, 1907 (TS 511), *post*, p. 742.

It shall be enforced as soon as it shall have been proclaimed in conformity with the legislation of the signatory nations. In the respective relations of the Powers which shall have ratified it, it shall supersede the international sanitary conventions signed January 30, 1892; April 15, 1893; April 3, 1894; and March 19, 1897.

The previous arrangements enumerated above shall remain in force with regard to the Powers which, having signed or adhered to them, may not ratify or accede to the present act.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention and affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Paris on December 3, 1903, in a single copy which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the French Republic, and of which certified copies shall be transmitted through diplomatic channels to the Contracting Powers.

[For Germany:]
GROEBEN [SEAL]
BUMM [SEAL]
GAFFKY [SEAL]
NOCHT [SEAL]

[For Austria-Hungary:]
SUZZARA [SEAL]
EBNER [SEAL]
DR DAIMER [SEAL]
CHYZER [SEAL]
ROEDIGER [SEAL]

[For Belgium:]
E. BECO [SEAL]

[For Brazil:]
GABRIEL DE PIZA [SEAL]

[For Spain:]
MARQUIS DE NOVALLAS [SEAL]

[For the United States:]
H. D. GEDDINGS [SEAL]
FRANK ANDERSON [SEAL]

[For France:]
CAMILLE BARRÈRE [SEAL]
GEORGES LOUIS [SEAL]
P. BROUARDEL [SEAL]
HENRI MONOD [SEAL]
DR ROUX [SEAL]
J. DE CAZOTTE [SEAL]

[For the United Kingdom:]
MAURICE DE BUNSEN [SEAL]
THEODORE THOMSON [SEAL]
FRANK G. CLEMOW [SEAL]
ARTHUR D. ALBAN [SEAL]

[For Greece:]
N. DELYANNI [SEAL]
S. CLADO [SEAL]

[For Italy:]
ROCCO SANTOLIQUIDO [SEAL]
PAULUCCI DE' CALBOLI [SEAL]
ADOLFO COTTA [SEAL]

[For Luxemburg:]
VANNERUS [SEAL]

[For Montenegro:]
SUZZARA [SEAL]

[For the Netherlands:]
W. WELDEREN RENGERS [SEAL]
W. RUIJSCH [SEAL]
DR C. STÉKOULIS [SEAL]
A. PLATE [SEAL]

[For Persia:]
NAZARE AGA [SEAL]

[For Portugal:]
J. J. DA SILVA AMADO [SEAL]

[For Romania:]
G. G. GHIKA [SEAL]
DR J. CANTACUZENE [SEAL]

[For Russia:]
PLATON DE WAXEL [SEAL]

[For Servia:]
DR MICHEL POPOVITCH [SEAL]

[For Switzerland:]
LARDY [SEAL]
DR SCHMID [SEAL]

[For Egypt:]
M. CHÉRIF [SEAL]
MARC ARMAND RUFFER [SEAL]

ANNEXES

Annex I

(See art. 78.)

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE PASSAGE, IN QUARANTINE TRAINS THROUGH EGYPTIAN TERRITORY, OF TRAVELERS AND MAIL BAGS COMING FROM CONTAMINATED COUNTRIES

ART. 1. If an Egyptian Railroad Administration desires a quarantine train to connect with vessels arriving from contaminated ports, it shall notify the local quarantine authority at least two hours before departure.

ART. 2. The passengers shall land at the place indicated by the quarantine authority, with the consent of the Railroad Administration and the Egyptian Government, and shall pass directly and without any communication from the vessel to the train, under the supervision of a transit officer and of two or more sanitary guards.

ART. 3. The personal effects, baggage, etc., of the passengers shall be transported in quarantine with the means at the disposal of the vessel.

ART. 4. The agents of the railroad shall be obliged to obey the orders of the transit officer as regards the quarantine measures.

ART. 5. The cars assigned to this service shall be longitudinal-aisle cars. A sanitary guard shall be placed in each car and shall have supervision over the passengers. The agents of the railroad shall have no communication with the passengers.

A physician of the quarantine service shall accompany the train.

ART. 6. The heavy baggage of the passengers shall be placed in a special car to be sealed at the departure of the train by the transit officer. Upon arrival, the seals shall be withdrawn by the transit officer.

Any transshipment or embarkation during the trip shall be prohibited.

ART. 7. The closets shall be provided with cans containing a certain quantity of antiseptic for receiving the dejections of the passengers.

ART. 8. The platforms of the stations where the train is obliged to stop shall be completely vacated, except by such agents of the service as are absolutely indispensable.

ART. 9. Each train may have a dining car. The leavings of the tables shall be destroyed. The employees of this car as well as the other employees of the railroad who have for any reason come in contact with the passengers shall be subjected to the same treatment as the pilots and electricians at Port Said and Suez or to such measures as the Board may deem necessary.

ART. 10. The passengers shall be absolutely prohibited from throwing anything out of the windows, doors, etc.

ART. 11. In each train an infirmary compartment shall remain empty in

order that any persons falling ill may be isolated therein. This compartment shall be arranged according to the directions of the Quarantine Board.

If a case of plague or cholera should appear among the passengers, the patient shall be immediately isolated in the special compartment. Upon the arrival of the train this patient shall be transferred at once to the quarantine lazaretto. The other passengers shall continue their voyage in quarantine.

ART. 12. If a case of plague or cholera should appear during the trip, the train shall be disinfected by the quarantine authority.

At all events, the cars which have contained the baggage and the mails shall be disinfected immediately after the arrival of the train.

ART. 13. The transshipment from the train to the boat shall be accomplished in the same way as at arrival. The boat receiving the passengers shall be immediately placed in quarantine and mention shall be made on the bill of health of the accidents which may have occurred en route, those persons who may have been in contact with the patients being specially designated.

ART. 14. The expenses incurred by the quarantine administration shall be borne by the party asking for the quarantine.

ART. 15. The President of the Board, or his substitute, shall have a right to watch over the train during its whole trip.

The President may, moreover, set a superior employee (besides the transit officer and the guards) to watch over said train.

This employee shall have access to the train upon mere presentation of an order signed by the President.

Annex II

(See art. 162.)

KHEDIVAL DECREE OF JUNE 19, 1893

WE, KHEDIVE OF EGYPT,

On the recommendation of Our Minister of the Interior, with the advice and consent of our Cabinet,

Considering that it is necessary to introduce various amendments in our decree of January 3, 1881 (2 Safer 1298),

DECREE:

ART. 1. The Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board shall decide on the measures to be taken to prevent the introduction into Egypt, or the transmission to foreign countries, of epidemic diseases and epizootics.

ART. 2. The number of Egyptian delegates shall be reduced to four, as follows:

1. The President of the Board, appointed by the Egyptian Government and to vote only in case of a tie.

2. A European doctor of medicine, Inspector General of the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Service.

3. The Sanitary Inspector of the city of Alexandria, or whoever acts in that capacity.

4. The Veterinary Inspector of the Administration of sanitary services and public hygiene.

All the Delegates must be physicians holding a regular diploma, granted either by a European faculty of medicine or by the Government, or be regularly appointed officials in actual service, of the grade of vice consul at least, or of an equivalent grade. This provision is not applicable to the present incumbents.

ART. 3. The Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board shall exercise permanent supervision over the sanitary condition of Egypt and over arrivals from foreign countries.

ART. 4. As regards Egypt, the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board shall receive each week, from the Board of Health and Public Hygiene, the sanitary bulletins of the cities of Cairo and Alexandria, and each month the sanitary bulletins of the provinces. These bulletins shall be transmitted at shorter intervals when, owing to special circumstances, the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board so requests.

On its part, the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board shall communicate to the Board of Health and Public Hygiene any decisions it may have reached and any information it may have received from abroad.

The Governments shall address to the Board, if they deem proper, the sanitary bulletin of their country, and shall notify it of epidemics and epizootics as soon as they appear.

ART. 5. The Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board shall ascertain the sanitary condition of the country and send inspecting boards wherever it may deem necessary.

The Board of Health and Public Hygiene shall be notified of the dispatch of these boards and shall endeavor to facilitate the performance of their mission.

ART. 6. The board shall adopt preventive measures for the purpose of preventing the introduction of epidemics and epizootics into Egypt via the maritime or desert frontiers, and it shall determine the points at which temporary camps and permanent quarantine establishments are to be located.

ART. 7. It shall draft the note to be written on the bill of health issued by the health offices to departing vessels.

ART. 8. In case of the appearance of epidemics or epizootics in Egypt, it shall adopt preventive measures with the object of preventing the transmission of these diseases to foreign countries.

ART. 9. The Board shall supervise and control the execution of the quarantine sanitary measures which it has adopted.

It shall draft all regulations relating to the quarantine service and see to their strict enforcement both with regard to protecting the country and to

maintaining the guarantees stipulated by international sanitary conventions.

ART. 10. It shall regulate, from a sanitary standpoint, the conditions under which pilgrims going to and returning from Hedjaz are to be transported, and watch over their state of health during pilgrimage.

ART. 11. The decisions reached by the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board shall be communicated to the Ministry of the Interior; they shall also be made known to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which shall notify them, if necessary, to the agencies and consulates general.

However, the President of the Board shall be authorized to correspond directly with the consular authorities of maritime cities in current matters connected with the service.

ART. 12. The President, and, in case of his absence or impediment, the Inspector General of the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Service, shall see to the enforcement of the decisions of the Board.

For this purpose he shall correspond directly with all the agents of the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Service and with the various authorities of the countries. He shall, with the advice of the Board, direct the sanitary police of the ports, the maritime quarantine establishments, and the quarantine stations of the desert.

Finally, he shall transact current business.

ART. 13. The sanitary inspector general, the directors of sanitary offices, and the physicians of sanitary stations and quarantine camps must be selected from among physicians regularly diplomaed either by a European faculty of medicine or by the Government.

The delegate of the Board of Djeddah may be a diplomaed physician of Cairo.

ART. 14. The Board shall designate its candidates through its President to the Minister of the Interior for all offices and positions under the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Service, said Minister alone having a right to appoint them.

The same course shall be followed in regard to dismissals, transfers, and promotions.

However, the President shall have the direct appointment of all the subaltern agents, laborers, servants, etc.

The appointment of the sanitary guards shall be reserved to the Board.

ART. 15. The number of directors of sanitary offices shall be seven, their residence being at Alexandria, Damietta, Port Said, Suez, Tor, Souakim, and Kosseir.

The sanitary office of Tor may operate only during the continuance of the pilgrimage or in time of epidemic.

ART. 16. The directors of the sanitary offices shall have under their orders

all the sanitary employees of their district. They shall be responsible for the proper performance of the service.

ART. 17. The chief of the sanitary agency of El Ariche shall have the same powers and duties as those entrusted to the directors by the foregoing article.

ART. 18. The directors of the sanitary stations and quarantine camps shall have under their orders all the employees of the medical and administrative service of the establishments under their direction.

ART. 19. The sanitary inspector general shall have the supervision over all the services under the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board.

ART. 20. It shall be the mission of the delegate of the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board at Djeddah to furnish the Board with information as to the sanitary condition of Hedjaz, especially in time of pilgrimage.

ART. 21. A disciplinary committee composed of the President, the Inspector General of the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Service, and the three delegates elected by the Board, shall be intrusted with an examination of the complaints lodged against the agents belonging to the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Service.

It shall draw up a report on each case and submit it to the consideration of Board convened in general assembly. The delegates shall be renewed every year. They shall be reeligible.

The decision of the Board shall be submitted by its President to the sanction of the Minister of the Interior.

The disciplinary committee may inflict, without consulting the Board: 1st Censure and 2d suspension of pay up to one month.

ART. 22. The disciplinary penalties shall be:

1. Censure.
2. Suspension of pay from eight days to three months.
3. Transfer without indemnity.
4. Dismissal.

All without prejudice to any actions to be brought for common law crimes or offenses.

ART. 23. Sanitary and quarantine dues shall be collected by the agents belonging to the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Service.

The latter shall conform, in regard to accounts and book keeping, to the general regulations established by the Ministry of Finance.

The accounting officers shall address their accounts and the proceeds of their collections to the President of the Board.

The accounting officer who is chief of the central bureau of accounts shall acquit them over the visa of the President of the Board.

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ART. 24. The Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board shall have control over its own finances.

The administration of the receipts and expenses shall be intrusted to a Committee composed of the President, the Inspector General of the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Service, and of three delegates of the Powers elected by the Board. It shall be entitled "Committee on Finances." The three delegates of the Powers shall be renewed every year. They shall be reeligible.

Subject to ratification by the Board, this Committee shall fix the salary of the employees of every grade; it shall decide on the permanent and the unforeseen expenses. Every three months, at a special meeting, it shall make a detailed report on its management to the Board. Within three months following the expiration of the budgetary year, the Board, upon the recommendation of the Committee, shall strike a final balance and transmit it through its President to the Ministry of the Interior.

The Board shall prepare the budget of its receipts and that of its expenditures. This budget shall be adopted by the Cabinet, at the same time as the general budget of the Government, as an annexed budget. In case the expenditures should exceed the receipts, the deficit shall be covered from the general resources of the Nation. However, the Board shall without delay examine into the means of balancing the receipts and expenditures. Its recommendations shall be transmitted by the President to the Minister of the Interior. Any surplus that may exist shall accrue to the treasury of the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board; it shall, after a decision is reached by the Sanitary Board and ratified by the Cabinet, be devoted exclusively to the creation of a reserve fund for use in emergencies.

ART. 25. The President shall be obliged to order voting done by secret ballot whenever three members of the Board so request. Voting by secret ballot shall be compulsory whenever it is a question of the choice of Delegates of the Powers to form part of the Disciplinary Committee or of the Committee on Finances and when it is a question of appointing, dismissing, transferring, or promoting employees.

ART. 26. The Governors, Prefects of Police, and Mudirs shall be responsible, as far as concerns them, for the enforcement of the sanitary regulations. They, as well as the civil and military authorities, shall give their assistance, whenever legally called upon by the agents of the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Service, in order to insure the prompt enforcement of the measures taken in the interest of public health.

ART. 27. All previous decrees and regulations are repealed as far as contrary to the foregoing provisions.

ART. 28. Our Minister of the Interior is intrusted with the enforcement of

the present decree, which shall not be enforceable until November 1, 1893.

Done in the Palace of Ramleh, June 19, 1893.

ABBAS HILMI

By the Khedive:

RIAZ,

Head of the Cabinet, Minister of the Interior

KHEDIVAL DECREE OF DECEMBER 25, 1894

WE, KHEDIVE OF EGYPT,

On the recommendation of Our Minister of Finance, with the advice and consent of our Cabinet;

With the consent of the Commissioner-Directors of the Public Debt Fund as regards article 7;

With the consent of the Powers,

DECREE:

ART. 1. Beginning with the fiscal year 1894, there shall be deducted annually from the present receipts of lighthouse dues the sum of 40,000 pounds Egyptian, which shall be employed as explained in the following articles.

ART. 2. The sum deducted in 1894 shall be used: 1st To cover any deficit during the fiscal year 1894 of the Quarantine Board, in case it has been impossible to entirely cover such deficit with the resources derived from the reserve fund of said Board, as will be stated in the following article; 2d to meet the extraordinary expenses necessitated by the fitting up of the sanitary establishments of Tor, Suez, and Moses Spring.

ART. 3. The present reserve fund of the Quarantine Board will be used to cover the deficit of the fiscal year 1894, and it shall not be reduced to an amount less than 10,000 pounds Egyptian.

If the deficit should not be fully covered, the remainder shall be met with the resources created in article 1.

ART. 4. From the sum of 80,000 pounds Egyptian derived from the fiscal years 1895 and 1896 there shall be deducted: 1st An amount equal to that which has been paid out in 1894 from the same receipts, to be applied to the deficit of said year 1894, so as to bring up to 40,000 pounds Egyptian the sums allotted to the extraordinary works provided for in article 1 for Tor, Suez, and Moses Spring; 2d the sums necessary in order to cover the deficit of the budget of the Quarantine Board for the fiscal years 1895 and 1896.

After the aforementioned deduction has been made, the surplus shall be devoted to the construction of new lighthouses in the Red Sea.

ART. 5. Beginning with the fiscal year 1897, this annual sum of 40,000

Egyptian pounds shall be used to cover possible deficits of the Quarantine Board. The amount necessary for this purpose shall be conclusively determined by taking as a basis the financial results of the fiscal years 1894 and 1895 of the Board.

The surplus shall be devoted to a reduction in the lighthouse dues, it being understood that these dues shall be reduced in the same proportion in the Red Sea and the Mediterranean.

ART. 6. In consideration of the aforementioned deductions and allotments the Government shall, beginning with 1894, be relieved of any obligation in regard to the expenses, ordinary or extraordinary, of the Quarantine Board.

It is understood, however, that the expenses borne hitherto by the Egyptian Government shall continue to be borne by it.

ART. 7. Beginning with the fiscal year 1894, upon the settlement of account of the excesses with the Public Debt Fund, the share of these excesses due the Government shall be increased by an annual sum of 20,000 pounds Egyptian.

ART. 8. It has been agreed between the Egyptian Government and the Governments of Germany, Belgium, Great Britain, and Italy that the sum allotted to a reduction of the lighthouse dues, in accordance with article 5 to the present decree, shall be deducted from the sum of 40,000 pounds Egyptian provided for in the letters annexed to the Commercial Conventions concluded between Egypt and said Governments.

ART. 9. Our Minister of Finance is charged with the enforcement of the present decree.

Done at the Palace of Koubbeh, December 25, 1894.

ABBAS HILMI

By the Khedive:

N. NUBAR,
Head of the Cabinet
AHMER MAZLOUM,
Minister of Finance
BOUTROS GHALI,
Minister of Foreign Affairs

MINISTERIAL DECISION OF JUNE 19, 1893, CONCERNING THE OPERATION OF THE SANITARY, MARITIME, AND QUARANTINE SERVICE

THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR,
In view of the Decree of June 19, 1893,
DECIDES:

TITLE I. *The Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board*

ART. 1. The President shall be obliged to convene the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board in regular session on the first Tuesday of each month.

He shall likewise be obliged to convene it whenever three members so request.

He shall, finally, convene the Board in extra session whenever circumstances demand the immediate adoption of an important measure.

ART. 2. The letter of convocation shall indicate the questions to be considered. Except in cases of urgency, no final decisions shall be made on any but questions mentioned in the letter of convocation.

ART. 3. The secretary of the Board shall prepare the minutes of the meetings.

These minutes must be presented for signature to all the members who have attended the meeting.

They shall be copied in full on a register which shall be preserved in the archives concurrently with the original minutes.

A provisional copy of the minutes shall be delivered to any member of the Board so requesting.

ART. 4. A Permanent Board composed of the President, Inspector General of the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Service, and two Delegates of the Powers elected by the Board, shall be charged with making decisions and taking measures in urgent matters.

The Delegates of the Nation interested shall always be summoned to attend, and shall be entitled to vote.

The President shall vote only in case of a tie.

The decisions shall be communicated at once by letter to all the members of the Board.

This Board shall be renewed every three months.

ART. 5. The President, or, in his absence, the Inspector General of the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Service, shall direct the deliberations of the Board, but shall vote only in case of a tie.

The President shall have general direction of the service. He shall be charged with causing the enforcement of the decisions of the Board.

SECRETARIAT

ART. 6. The secretary of the Board, chief of the secretariat, shall "centralize" the correspondence with the Ministry of the Interior and the various agents of the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Service.

It shall be in charge of the statistics and archives. It shall have added to it clerks and interpreters in sufficient number to attend to the discharge of business.

ART. 7. The secretary of the Board, chief of the secretariat, shall attend the meetings of the Board and prepare the minutes.

He shall have under his orders the employees and servants of the secretariat.

He shall direct and supervise their work, under the authority of the President.

He shall have custody of and be responsible for the archives.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

ART. 8. The chief of the central bureau of accounts shall be "the accounting officer."

He shall not be permitted to assume office until he has furnished a bond the amount of which shall be fixed by the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board.

He shall, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, supervise the operations of the employees whose duty it is to receive the sanitary and quarantine dues.

He shall draw up the statements and accounts which are to be transmitted to the Ministry of the Interior after being adopted by the Committee on Finance and approved by the Board.

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR GENERAL

ART. 9. The sanitary inspector general shall have supervision of all the services under the Board. He shall exercise this supervision under the conditions provided in article 19 of the Decree dated June 19, 1893.

He shall, at least once a year, inspect each of the sanitary offices, agencies, or posts.

Besides, the President shall, upon the recommendation of the Council and according to the needs of the service, determine the inspections which the Inspector General shall make.

In case of impediment of the Inspector General, the President shall designate, with the consent of the Board, the official who is to take his place.

Every time the Inspector General has visited an office, agency, sanitary post, sanitary station, or quarantine camp, he shall give an account to the President of the Board, in a special report, of the results of his inspection.

During the intervals between his rounds of inspection, the Inspector General shall, under the authority of the President, take part in the direction of the general service. He shall take the place of the President in case of absence or impediment.

TITLE II. *Service of Ports, Quarantine Stations, and Sanitary Stations*

ART. 10. The sanitary, maritime, and quarantine policing along the Egyptian coast of the Mediterranean and Red Seas, as well as on the land frontiers, in the direction of the desert, shall be intrusted to the directors of the health offices, the directors of sanitary stations or quarantine camps, the chiefs of sanitary agencies or sanitary posts, and the employees under their orders.

ART. 11. The directors of the health offices shall have the direction of and be responsible for the service both of the office at the head of which they are placed and of the sanitary posts thereunder.

They shall see to the strict enforcement of the regulations on sanitary, maritime, and quarantine police. They shall obey the instructions they receive

from the President of the Board and shall give the necessary orders and instructions to all the employees of their office, as well as to the employees of the sanitary posts attached thereto.

They shall be charged with the examination and speaking of vessels and with the application of the quarantine measures, and, in the cases provided by the regulations, they shall proceed to make medical inspections and inquiries regarding violations of quarantines.

In administrative matters they shall correspond only with the President, to whom they shall transmit all sanitary information which they gather while discharging their duties.

ART. 12. In regard to salary the directors of the health offices shall be divided into two classes:

The first class offices, which are four in number, viz: Alexandria, Port Said, Suez Basin and camp at Moses Spring, and Tor.

The second class offices, three in number, viz: Damietta, Souakim, and Kosseir.

ART. 13. The chiefs of the sanitary agencies shall have the same duties and powers, as regards the agency, as the directors as regards their office.

ART. 14. There shall be a single agency at El Ariche.

ART. 15. The chiefs of the sanitary posts shall have under their orders the employees of the post which they are directing. They shall be under the orders of the director of one of the health offices.

They shall be charged with the duty of carrying out the sanitary quarantine measures called for by the regulations.

They shall not be permitted to issue any bill of health or authorized to visé any bills of health except those of vessels departing with pratique.

They shall compel vessels arriving at their ports with a foul bill of health or under irregular conditions to put into a port where there is a health office.

They can not make sanitary inquests themselves, but they must call upon the director of their office for this purpose.

Outside of cases of absolute urgency, they shall correspond only with this director in all administrative matters. In urgent sanitary and quarantine matters, such as the measures to be taken in regard to an arriving vessel, or the annotation to be made on the bill of health of a departing vessel, they shall correspond directly with the President of the Board; but they must communicate this correspondence to their director without delay.

They shall be obliged to give notice, by the quickest route, to the President of the Board regarding shipwrecks of which they have knowledge.

ART. 16. The sanitary posts shall be six in number, as follows:

Posts of Port Neuf, Aboukir, Brullos, and Rosetta, under the Alexandria office.

Posts of Kantara and of the inland port of Ismailia, under the Port Said office.

The Board may create new sanitary posts, according to the needs of the service and its resources.

ART. 17. The permanent or temporary service of the sanitary stations and quarantine camps shall be intrusted to directors having under their orders sanitary employees, guards, porters, and servants.

ART. 18. It shall be the duty of the directors to compel persons sent to the sanitary station or the camp to submit to quarantine. They shall cooperate with the physicians in isolating the different categories of quarantined persons and in preventing any jeopardization. Upon the expiration of the period fixed, they shall grant or withhold pratique in accordance with the regulations, cause merchandise and wearing apparel to be disinfected, and apply quarantine to the persons employed in this operation.

ART. 19. They shall exercise constant supervision over the execution of the measures prescribed, as well as over the state of health of the quarantined persons and the employees of the establishment.

ART. 20. They shall be responsible for the progress of the service and shall give an account thereof, in a daily report, to the President of the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board.

ART. 21. The physicians attached to the sanitary stations and quarantine camps shall be under the directors of these establishments. They shall have the druggists and hospital attendants under their orders.

They shall watch over the state of health of the quarantined persons and of the employees, and shall direct the infirmary of the sanitary station or of the camp.

Pratique shall not be granted to persons in quarantine until an inspection and favorable report have been made by the physician.

ART. 22. In each sanitary office, sanitary station, or quarantine camp, the director shall also be "accounting officer."

He shall, under his own actual personal responsibility, designate the employee to be in charge of the receipt of the sanitary and quarantine dues.

The chiefs of sanitary agencies or posts shall also be accounting officers, and shall be personally charged with collecting the dues.

The agents charged with the collection of the dues must conform, as regards the guarantees to be given, the keeping of the documents, the time of payments, and in general everything relating to the financial part of their service, to the regulations issued by the Ministry of Finance.

ART. 23. The expenses of the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Service shall be defrayed with the means at the disposal of the Board itself, or, with the consent of the Ministry of Finance, from such fund as the latter may designate.

Cairo, June 19, 1893.

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Annex III

(See art. 181.)

Resolutions of the Ways and Means Committee of the Sanitary Conference of Paris Concerning an International Bureau of Health

I. An International Bureau of Health shall be set up according to the principles governing the establishment and functioning of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures.[21] This Bureau shall have its headquarters at Paris.

II. The duty of the International Bureau shall be to gather information on the development of infectious diseases. For this purpose, it will receive information from the principal health authorities of the participating States.

III. The Bureau shall periodically set forth the results of its work in official reports which shall be sent to the contracting Governments. These reports shall be made public.

IV. The Bureau shall be financed by the contributions of the contracting Governments.

V. The Government in whose territory the International Bureau of Health is established shall, within three months after signature of the acts of the Conference, submit rules and regulations for the organization and functioning of this institution to the contracting States for approval.

Procès-Verbal of Signature

Session of Thursday, December 3, 1903

Mr. Barrère, Presiding

On Thursday, December 3, 1903, the International Sanitary Conference met in plenary session at 3 o'clock in the afternoon in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

There were present:

For Germany:

Count Groeben, Counselor of Legation and First Secretary of the Imperial Embassy of Germany at Paris;

Mr. Bumm, Superior Privy Government Counselor, Member of the Board of Health of the Empire;

Dr. Gaffky, Privy Medical Counselor of the Grand Duchy of Hesse and Professor at the University of Giessen, Member of the Board of Health of the Empire;

[21] For text of convention of May 20, 1875 (TS 378), establishing such bureau, see *ante*, p. 39.

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Dr. Nocht, Physician of the Port of Hamburg, Member of the Board of Health of the Empire.

For the Argentine Republic:

Dr. Davél, Chief of the Department of Infectious Diseases at the Casa de Expósitos at Buenos Aires.

For Austria-Hungary:

For Austria and for Hungary: M. le Chevalier Alexandre de Suzzara, Division Chief in the Imperial and Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

For Austria: Mr. Noël Ebner d'Ebenthal, President of the Imperial and Royal Maritime Department at Trieste;

Mr. Joseph Daimer, Counselor in the Imperial and Royal Ministry of the Interior;

For Hungary: Mr. Kornel Chyzer, Counselor in the Royal Hungarian Ministry of the Interior;

Mr. Ernest Roediger, Section Counselor.

For Belgium:

Mr. Beco, Chief Clerk of the Ministry of Agriculture, Director General of the Health and Public Hygiene Service.

For Brazil:

Mr. G. de Piza, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the President of the French Republic.

For Denmark:

Count Reventlow, Minister of Denmark near the President of the French Republic.

For Spain:

Mr. Fernand Jordan de Urries y Ruiz de Arana, Marquis de Novallas, Chamberlain of His Majesty, First Secretary of the Royal Embassy of Spain at Paris.

For the United States:

Dr. H. D. Geddings, Assistant Surgeon General of the Medical Service and of the Navy Hospital;

Mr. Frank Anderson, Medical Inspector of the Navy.

For France:

Mr. Camille Barrère, Ambassador of the French Republic near His Majesty the King of Italy;

Mr. Georges Louis, Minister Plenipotentiary, 1st Class, Director of Consulates and Commercial Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Professor Brouardel, Honorary Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, President of the Advisory Board of Public Hygiene of France, member of the Institute and of the Academy of Medicine;

Mr. Henry Monod, Counselor of State, Director of Public Assistance and Hygiene in the Ministry of the Interior, member of the Academy of Medicine;

Dr. Emile Roux, Assistant Director of the Pasteur Institute, Vice President of the Advisory Board of Public Hygiene of France, member of the Academy of Sciences and of the Academy of Medicine;

Mr. Jacques de Cazotte, Assistant Director of Consular Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Dr. Legrand, Medical Officer of France at Alexandria.

For Great Britain:

Mr. Maurice William Ernest de Bunsen, Minister Plenipotentiary, acting First Secretary of the Royal British Embassy at Paris;

Dr. Theodore Thomson, of the Local Government Board;

Dr. Frank Gerard Clemow, Delegate of Great Britain to the Superior Board of Health of Constantinople;

Mr. Arthur David Alban, Consul of His Britannic Majesty at Cairo;

Mr. John Richardson, Chief Physician, member of the Sanitary Committee of the Army, delegate of British India.

For Greece:

Mr. Delyanni, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the President of the French Republic;

Dr. S. Clado, physician of the Royal Greek Legation at Paris.

For Italy:

Commander Rocco Santoliquido, Director General of Public Health of Italy;

Marquis Paulucci de' Calboli, Counselor at the Royal Embassy of Italy at Paris;

M. le Chevalier Adolfo Cotta, Chief of the Office of General Affairs, Bureau of Public Health of Italy.

For the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg:

Mr. Vannerus, Chargé d'Affaires of Luxemburg at Paris.

For Montenegro:

M. le Chevalier Alexandre de Suzzara, Division Chief in the Imperial and Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Austria-Hungary.

For the Netherlands:

Baron W.B.R. de Welderen Rengers, Counselor of the Royal Legation of the Netherlands at Paris;

Dr. W. P. Ruijsch, Inspector General of the Health Service in Southern Holland and Zealand, member of the Superior Board of Hygiene;

Dr. C. Stékoulis, delegate of the Netherlands to the Superior Board of Health of Constantinople;

Mr. A. Plate, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Rotterdam, extraordinary member of the Superior Board of Hygiene.

For Persia:

General Nazare Aga Yémin-es-Saltané, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the President of the French Republic.

For Portugal:

Dr. José Joaquim da Silva Amado, of His Very Faithful Majesty's Council, professor at the Institute of Hygiene of Lisbon, Vice President of the Royal Academy of Sciences.

For Roumania:

Mr. Grégoire G. Ghika, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the President of the French Republic;

Dr. Jean Cantacuzène, member of the Superior Board of Health of Roumania.

For Russia:

Mr. Platon de Waxel, present Counselor of State.

For Servia:

Dr. Michel Popovitch, Chargé d'Affaires at Paris.

For Sweden and Norway:

Mr. H. Akerman, Minister of Sweden near the President of the French Republic.

For Switzerland:

Mr. Charles Edouard Lardy, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Swiss Confederation near the President of the French Republic;

Dr. F. Schmid, Director of the Federal Health Bureau.

For the Ottoman Empire:

Dr. Duca Pacha, Inspector General of the Health Administration of the Ottoman Empire;

General Djellal Ismaïl Pacha, Professor *agrégé* of internal medicine at the Imperial School of Medicine.

For Egypt: Mohamed Cherif Pacha, Under Secretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Dr. M. A. Ruffer, President of the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board of Egypt.

The President presented to the Conference the authentic text of the draft

Convention containing the results of the work of the Conference. He invited the delegates having the necessary powers to sign this Convention, the diplomatic instrument of which had been prepared in one original according to a custom established by several precedents.

This original will be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Republic and a certified copy of it will be sent through diplomatic channels to each of the signatory Powers.

The delegates of Belgium, Spain, France, Italy, Luxemburg, Montenegro, Russia, Roumania, and Switzerland announced that they were ready to sign the Convention.

Dr. Da Silva Amado, delegate of Portugal, stated, in the name of his Government, that he was authorized to sign the Convention *ad referendum*.

Mr. Delyanni, delegate of Greece, made the same statement.

Dr. Duca Pacha, delegate of the Ottoman Empire, read the following declaration:

"The Ottoman delegates declare in the name of their Government that they are authorized to accede *ad referendum,* with the reservations which they have made in the protocols and in the procès-verbaux, as well as on the occasion of the votes, concerning questions numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 9 of Mr. Proust's report, and maintain their protests with respect to question no. 6, concerning the modification of the Superior Board of Health of Constantinople; no. 8, concerning the obligation of the Superior Board of Health of Constantinople to carry out the decisions of the Conference; no. 10, concerning the establishment of an International Bureau of Health, these being questions which the Imperial Ottoman Government considers outside the prerogatives of the Conference, and in the discussions of which the Ottoman delegates did not participate.

"The Ottoman delegates also maintain their protests made at the plenary session of November 16, 1903, concerning the declaration of the sanitary condition of the pilgrimage and of Hedjaz, and declare that they protest against any sending of foreign physicians to Hedjaz to accompany pilgrims of their nationality."

Mr. Barrère, President of the Conference, noted that, under these conditions, the Ottoman delegates could sign only the procès-verbal of signature.

Mr. Akerman, delegate of Sweden and Norway, stated that he was not authorized to sign the Convention either for Sweden or for Norway. Furthermore, he reserved the right of each of the United Kingdoms to accede to the Convention after examination.

General Nazare Aga, delegate of Persia, declared that he was signing the Convention *ad referendum*.

Count Reventlow, delegate of Denmark, declared that he was not authorized to sign the Convention but only the procès-verbaux concerning the results of the work of the Conference.

Count Groeben, first delegate of Germany, read the following declaration:

"While it authorizes the delegates of Germany to sign the Convention, the Imperial Government has instructed them to make the following declaration:

1. Art. 15, 3d par.—"The German Government hopes, with regard to the regulations concerning the deratization fees, that all the Governments will agree not to include, in their special schedules of fees, a surcharge for deratization in cases where it is done by a company or by a private individual.

2. Art. 24, I, a)[c]—"The fact that, in article 24, I, a)[c], mention is made only of "articles" must not lead to the conclusion that, on other vessels (see articles 21, 22, 26, and 27), disinfection of articles would not also be permitted.

"Article 12, concerning the disinfection of articles, must be considered applicable to all vessels.

3. Art. 181 and Annex III—"The Imperial Government renews the reservations made by its delegation in the Ways and Means Committee concerning such an establishment."

The Conference acknowledged this declaration.

Cherif Pacha, first delegate of Egypt, stated that, in signing the Convention *ad referendum,* the Egyptian plenipotentiaries had to state that the Khedival Government was not in a position to accept the provisions of article 163.

The Conference acknowledged this declaration.

Baron Welderen Rengers, first delegate of the Netherlands, read the following communication:

"The Netherland delegation is authorized to sign the present Convention with the statement that its Government interprets article 169 of the Convention in such a manner as to give it the right to appoint, as delegate to the Superior Board of Health of Constantinople, at such time as its present delegate is no longer on duty, either a Dutch physician holding a regular diploma or a consular officer holding at least the rank of Vice Consul, regardless of the country he represents or his nationality."

The Conference acknowledged this declaration.

Mr. de Bunsen, first delegate of Great Britain, made the following declaration:

"In authorizing the delegates of Great Britain to sign the Convention, the Government of His Britannic Majesty instructed them to make the following declaration in its name:

"With respect to the question of an International Bureau of Health (art. 181 and annex III of the Convention), the Government of His Majesty renews the reservations made by its delegation in the Ways and Means Committee concerning the usefulness of such an establishment.

"With respect to articles 81, 82, and 180 (sanitary station of Ormuz), it renews the declaration made by its delegation at the sixth plenary session of the Conference, adding to it the following reservations, which it also attaches to its acceptance of the said articles:

"Let it be clearly understood: (1) that the mixed committee for revision of the sanitary fees is authorized to provide funds for the construction of the said station only with the agreement of all its members, and (2) that the said station may be opened only after the reorganization of the Superior Board of Health of Constantinople, in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention.

"The British plenipotentiaries declare, furthermore, that the provisions of the present Convention shall not be applicable to any of the colonies, possessions or protectorates of His Britannic Majesty until after notification to this effect shall have been sent by the Representative of His Britannic Majesty at Paris to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic in the name of such colony, possession, or protectorate.

"It is understood by the British Government that the right to denounce the present Convention, as well as the right of the Powers to agree on the introduction of modifications in the text of the Convention, stands, as it resulted from the Convention of Venice of 1897.

"With respect to the cost of deratization when this measure is taken by a company or a private individual, the delegation of England shares in the wish expressed by the delegation of Germany."

The Conference acknowledged this declaration.

Mr. de Piza, delegate of Brazil, stated that he would sign the Convention *ad referendum.*

Mr. de Suzzara, delegate of Austria-Hungary, read the following declaration, which was acknowledged by the Conference:

"Austria-Hungary, in signing the Convention, does not think that it can depart from the reservations made by its delegation during the discussions of the Ways and Means Committee concerning the establishment provided for in article 181 of the Convention."

The delegates of the United States of America declared that they were ready to sign the Convention *ad referendum,* making reservations only with respect to the substitution of *observation* for *surveillance,* in view of the particular legislation of the various States of the Union.

The Conference acknowledged this declaration.

Mr. Popovitch, delegate of Servia, stated that he was in a position to sign the Convention *ad referendum.*

With the foregoing declarations, the Convention was signed by the delegates having the necessary full powers.

The President then read the following *voeu* made by the Conference with respect to Moroccan pilgrims:

"The Conference moved that the Moroccan pilgrimage be duly subjected to regulations and that a sanitary station be installed in Morocco in an easily accessible, well-isolated place near the headquarters of the Board, at Malabata for instance, so that the Board may supervise the execution of the sanitary measures."

In witness whereof, the undersigned, delegates to the International Sanitary Conference of Paris, have signed the present Procès-verbal, to which a certified copy of the Convention will be attached.

[For Germany:]
GROEBEN
BUMM
GAFFKY
NOCHT

[For Argentina:]
DR DAVEL

[For Austria-Hungary:]
SUZZARA
EBNER
DR DAIMER
ROEDIGER
CHYZER

[For Belgium:]
BECO

[For Brazil:]
GABRIEL DE PIZA

[For Denmark:]
REVENTLOW

[For Spain:]
MARQUIS DE NOVALLAS

[For the United States:]
FRANK ANDERSON
H. D. GEDDINGS

[For France:]
CAMILLE BARRÈRE
GEORGES LOUIS
P. BROUARDEL
HENRI MONOD
DR ROUX
J. DE CAZOTTE
H. LEGRAND

[For the United Kingdom:]
MAURICE DE BUNSEN
THEODORE THOMSON
FRANK G. CLEMOW
ARTHUR D. ALBAN
J. RICHARDSON

[For Greece:]
N. DELYANNI
S. CLADO

[For Italy:]
ROCCO SANTOLIQUIDO
PAULUCCI DE' CALBOLI
ADOLFO COTTA

[For Luxembourg:]
VANNERUS

[For Montenegro:]
SUZZARA

[For the Netherlands:]
W. WELDEREN RENGERS
W. RUIJSCH
DR C. STÉKOULIS
A. PLATE

[For Persia:]
NAZARE AGA

[For Portugal:]
J. J. DA SILVA AMADO

[For Romania:]
GR G. GHIKA
DR J. CANTACUZÈNE

[For Russia:]
PLATON DE WAXEL

[For Serbia:]
DR MICHEL POPOVITCH

[For Sweden and Norway:]
H. AKERMAN

[For Switzerland:]
LARDY
DR SCHMID

[For the Ottoman Empire:]
DR DUCA
DR DJELLAL

[For Egypt:]
M. CHÉRIF
MARC ARMAND RUFFER