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佐野 通商局
 内務省
 14.8.12
 在マニラ
 館事領總本日ラニマ在

通商局 第二課
 公第ニ六八號 別紙添附
 大正十四年七月二十日

在マニラ
 總領事 縫田榮四郎
 外務大臣男爵幣原喜重郎殿

本邦當局發給ニ係ル硫黄煙蒸消毒證明書
 ニ關スル件

現在施行中ノ當地檢疫規則ハ外國ヨリ比島ニ入港
 スル總テノ船舶ハ六ヶ月毎ニ一回以上ノ硫黄煙蒸消毒
 ヲ必要トシ而シテ其消毒證明書 (Certificate of
 Sanitation) ハ合衆國醫務官發給ノモノニ限り有効
 トナシ
 大正十三年十二月十日發往電第一四一號及同日附

館事領總本日ラニマ在

公信第四十五號參照
 尚合衆國檢疫官ニ依リ指定
 セラレタルベスト流行地ニ寄港後比島ニ入港スル船舶
 ハ全部比島到着前三ヶ月以内ニ該消毒ヲ行ヒ所
 定ノ消毒證明書ヲ提示スル必要アリ然ラサルモノハ
 着港後同船ノ消毒ヲ行フ旨規定シ居リ
 三月十九日發往電第二〇號及同月二十日附公信第
 十一六號參照
 然ルニ右三月十九日發往電第二〇號所載ノ當地檢疫
 官發回文第一八九號ニ於テハ本邦ヲ始メ其他ノ亞細亞
 諸港ハベスト流行地ト指定セラレ居ルヲ以テ同方面
 ヲリ比島ニ來航スル船舶ハ凡テ比島到着前三ヶ月以内
 ニ消毒ニ合衆國醫務官ノ發給ニ係ル消毒證明書
 ノ提示ヲ必要トスル次第ナル處現在本邦ニ於テ合衆

在マニラ日本總領事館

國醫務官ノ駐在セルハ單ニ橫濱港ノミニシテ其他ノ本邦、朝鮮、臺灣及關東洲諸港ニハ米國領事駐在スルモ該醫務官駐在シ居ラサル為メ縱令三月以内ニ橫濱以外ノ本邦諸港ニ於テ消毒ヲ行フトモテモ所要ノ合衆國醫務官ノ發給セル消毒證明書ヲ得ルコト事實上不可能ナルヲ以テ單ニ本邦檢疫官發給ノ證明書ノミヲ携帶シテ比島ニ入港シツアリ從テ前記檢疫法規ニ準據シテ比島入港後再ビ該消毒法ヲ強制セラレ居ル次第ナル處今回三井物產株式會社當地支店長堀田敏三ハ本邦、臺灣及大連諸港ヨリ頻數ニ當地ニ來航スル石炭船々主ノ希望ニ基キ是等船主側ヲ代表シ合衆國醫務官ノ駐在シ居ラサル港ニ於テ消毒法ヲ行ヒ

在マニラ日本總領事館

本邦檢疫官ノ發給スル消毒證明書カ同地駐在米國領事ノ裏書ヲ有スルモノニ於テハ之ヲ合衆國醫務官發給ノ證明書同様有効ト認メラル様當地檢疫官ト交渉方別紙甲號寫ノ通り當館ニ願出タルニ付前記願書記載方法ニ依リ簡易取扱方一應當地檢疫官ニ交渉ヲ試ミタル處駐在米國領事ノ裏書如キモノニテハ合衆國檢疫法規ノ必要條件ヲ具備シ居ラサルヲ以テ之ヲ有効ト認メ難キ旨ノ回答ニ接シタリ然ルニ本件ノ如キハ當地ニ於テ消毒セラルル船舶ノ約六割ヲ占ムル本邦船主側ノ蒙ル便否ニ多大ノ關係アル次第ナルニ鑑ミ何等カノ簡易方法ヲ講ズル必要アリト思考シ合衆國檢疫法規ヲ勵行シ而カモ前述ノ

在マニラ日本總領事館

ノ如キ不便並手数ヲ省キ得ル方法アリヤ否ヤ更ニ檢疫
官ノ意見ヲ徴シタル處目下濠洲ニ於テ実行セラレツ、
アル方法ハ頗ル簡易ナルモノニシテ合衆國醫務官ノ證明ヲ
要セズ單ニ同地駐在米國領事ノ查證セル濠洲檢疫
官發給ノ消毒證明書ノ提示ニ依リテ有効ト認メラレ
居ルガ這ハ先ヅ濠洲ノ消毒證明書式ヲ米國檢疫
法規ニ準據シテ作成シ同地駐在米國領事館ヲシテ
之ニ裏書セシメ得ル様特ニ米濠兩國政府間ニ於テ
了解ヲ遂ケタル結果ナリサハ若シ日本政府當局ニ
於テ發給スル消毒證明書式ヲ米國檢疫法規ノ要
求スル形式ニ改メ一方華府當局ヨリ本邦駐在米國
領事ニ對シ右查證方ニ關スル權限ヲ附與スルニ於
テハ頗ル簡易トナリ相方共便宜此上モ無キコトナリ故ニ

在マニラ日本總領事館

該方法ヲ實現セシメント欲セバ先ヅ第一ニ日本政府當
局ニ於テ其意志ヲ有スルヤ否ヤヲ確カムル必要アルベ
ク若シ意志アリトセバ同官(當地檢疫官)ヨリ華府
當局ニ申請シ日本、臺灣、朝鮮並關東洲駐在
米國領事ヲシテ本邦消毒證明書ニ查證セシムル
様取計ヲコトニ致度旨申出デタリ就テハ本邦當局
ニ於テ現在使用中ノ消毒證明書ノ内容ヲ別紙丙
號合衆國消毒證明書ノ内容ト同一ナラシメ之ニ英
譯文ヲ附スルコトニ同意シ得ルヤ至急關係ノ筋へ照
會、上何分ノ御回訓ヲ得度シ
尚前記三井物產當地支店長ヨリノ願書ニ對シテハ
不取敢別紙乙號寫ノ通り回答レ置キタリ

(1) ラ ニ マ

馬 大正十四年七月十三日
三井物産会社馬尾刺支店
馬尾刺駐在
支店長 塩田敏三
縫田榮四郎殿
「(一)ト」病輸入防止並ニ輸入港船舶ニ対シ
硫黄燻蒸消毒ニ関シ
此島税関告示第一三六号及一八九号(一九二五年三月十日附)ヲ以テ
日中其他亞細亞諸港ヨリ入港スル船舶ニテ此島到着前ニ三
月以内ニ硫黄消毒ヲシテ米穀検査ノ消毒証明書ヲ有セザ
ルモノニ対シテハ入港地ニ消毒ヲ行フ規定ニ拘成リ居ル故日下ノ如

三井物産株式會社

(2) ラ ニ マ

日本、大連、仁海等諸島諸港ニ於テハ「(一)ト」流行シ居ルヲ
南支那方面モ唯此ラニ入港船舶ノ利益ヲ妨グルノミテ此ノ是我
日本船主側ニ執リ遺憾ニ存スル所ニ付茲ニ
茲ラハ今日本諸港或ハ航路諸港ヨリ入港スル船舶ニシテ
帝室災害(模倣貨)ノ証明ニ對シ當該米穀検査ノ裏書
光消毒証明書ヲ有スモノニ限リ消毒免除方此島災害ニ
對シ貴官ヨリ交渉被成下ニ及ハ
其當此入港石炭船々主等執照ヨリ船主一月ニ及リ及御
願ハ也

三井物産株式會社

乙 第

(四)

大正十四年七月十六日

在マニラ

帝國總領事館

三井物産株式会社

マニラ支店長 塩田敏三殿

大正十四年七月十六日 記

比島ニ入港スル船舶硫黄煙草消毒ニ関スル件

本件ニ関シ本月十三日附ヲ以テ御申越、趣了、兼早速
當地檢疫官ニ就キ御来示ノ如キ方法ニ依リ簡易取扱
方一應交渉致シタル處駐在米國領事ノ署名を證
明ニテハ合衆國檢疫法規ノ必要條件ヲ具備シ居ラ
サル為メ之ヲ有効ト認ムルヲ得不レ遺憾感有之簡易
取扱ヲ許可シ難キ旨ノ回答ニ接シ候モ本件ノ

館事領總本日ラニマ在

館事領總本日ラニマ在

如キハ本邦船主側ノ蒙ル不便多大ナルモノアルニ顧ミ
更ニ本省ヲ通シ其筋ト打合セタル上何等便宜方法
ヲ講ジ度ク目下照會中ニ付追テ何分ノ決定
ヲ見ル迄從來通りノ手續ヲ必要トスル儀ト御承知
相成度此段不取敢及回答候也

通商局二課

船第八二七號 回答 大正十四年九月三日

外務省 通商局長 殿

逓信省 管船局長

大正十四年十月拾七日記録係受

本邦當局發給硫黄燐蒸消毒證明書ニ
關スル件

本件通二普通第四五七號八月二十二日附御照會ノ趣了承檢疫ニ關スル
簡易方法トシテ檢疫官ノ指示シタル濠洲ノ方式ヲ採用スルコトハ我船
主ニ與フル利便鮮少ナラスト認メラレ候處右消毒證明書式ノ變更ニ關
スル事項ハ内務省所管ニ付當方ノ意見ヲ附シ便宜同省ニ移牒致シ置候
間御了知相成度尙本邦ヲ黑死病流行地ト指定シタル件ニ關シテハ本年
四月二十一日附船第三四四號ヲ以テ申進候通り比島官憲ヲシテ右指定
地ヨリ本邦ヲ削除セシムル様致度候

普通
受第30號

内務省に
送付
大正十四年十月
三日
通二普通第四五七號
八月二十二日
附御照會ノ趣了承
檢疫ニ關スル
簡易方法トシテ
檢疫官ノ指示シ
タル濠洲ノ方式
ヲ採用スルコト
ハ我船主ニ與フル
利便鮮少ナラスト
認メラレ候處右
消毒證明書式ノ
變更ニ關スル事
項ハ内務省所管
ニ付當方ノ意見
ヲ附シ便宜同省
ニ移牒致シ置候
間御了知相成度
尙本邦ヲ黑死病
流行地ト指定シ
タル件ニ關シテ
ハ本年四月二十
一日附船第三四
四號ヲ以テ申進
候通り比島官憲
ヲシテ右指定地
ヨリ本邦ヲ削除
セシムル様致度
候

丙子

本件證明書、内容変更并給付の同意ハ

内務省
山田清三郎文書係

乙 號用紙 (圓納)

用スル本邦船主ノ利便爲メサテ認メ之ニ同意ス
セシモ右情由ハ証明書式ノ変更ニ関スル事項ニ由リ移
動船主ノ付之ニ照会セシ所 今般同船主ヨリ在
船舶側希望ノ場合 限リ米國検査役法ニ要
スルモ右情由ハ今般同船主ヨリ本邦船主ニ移
動船主ニ移シ之ヲ施行シ其ノ證明書モ同法
記載ノ書式ニ依リ同官ニ送付スルコトモ差支

外務省

由野島島國各
行方不備
行方不備

再
再
再

文書課長
大正十四年十二月廿八日
大正十四年十二月廿八日
47

文書課發送 大正十四年十二月廿八日發送済
主 通商局長 主任 第 (起草大正十四年十二月廿一日) 課
通二普通 第七二號 大正十四年十二月廿八日附 附屬書 通

受信 在マニラ
人名 陸田路領事 宛
件名 本邦通商事務局長宛
名込額 大正十四年十二月廿七日記録係接
大正十四年十二月廿七日記録係接

公 信 案
本件は関税局長の本年七月二十日附公事二六八号首信
ヲ以テ御申越し趣了承有ハ早速 関係有る者ノ意御
及眼合四重丸處進信者之於テハ豫州ノ方式ヲ採
外 務 省

(乙) 號用紙 (圖納)

無之付貴地換役官ヨリ米國通商ニ可カ
清方文安アリ度青島國各款タル付方得
了知トナリ件方貴方ヨリ外務省相成様致
度通之ヨリ其地通民地ヨリモノニ對シテハ其地
事款内之照会ノ必要有之付ハ右方在邦内
限リノトナリ知相成度此段一應回答
進ス
外 務 省

Handwritten signature: 丹國
Circular stamp: 丹國 (Danku)

公
信
案

大正五年

主 任

一

吉崎

(淨書)

33

(甲號用紙)

號

附

附屬書通

55

大正五年四月拾日 內閣係接受

人

今爾膝面者長代價

經

綴

入

达

外
務
省

本件三國に書翰を在るに、
 藤田純鋆、事より今他三井物産
 株式會社支店支店に、保の領書(別紙甲号)相
 添へ別紙乙号一通を添付アリ右に就き内務通信

乙號用紙 一圓納

西省ノ東郷國ヲ照會セシ處 西省ニ於テモ異議ナキ
旨回答アリタル付 今終領事一完別紙西号ノ通内
務省側ニ於テハ 今後船舶創希度ノ場合ニ限
リ米國檢疫法ニ要スル必要品ノ分量ヲ以テ本
邦内他ニ該省農務省監督下ニテ施行シ
其證明書モ同法ニ記載ノ書式(別添米國
Certificate of fumigation 參照)ニ依リ發給
外務省

美支下子と鬼郷也。たゞ以て此島検査會より米國も
 及ニ對シ可然申請方交せしむべき旨同訓相成タ
 慶本件ハ之ニ依り本邦船主側ノ享受スル利便
 劃カラクル次第ナルニ付、委曲別紙各号ニテ示ス。卷ノ
 一ノ外、御詮議相成費更何分ノ儀、御回手相煩
 度此段、御申進ス。

(乙號用紙) 圓納

外
務
省

別紙。大正四年七月十一日附。三井物産支店より
提出ノ郵便書留作成 (甲号)
○大正四年七月十一日附。三井物産支店より
提出ノ郵便書留作成 (乙号)
○大正四年七月十一日附。三井物産支店より
提出ノ郵便書留作成 (丙号)
○大正四年七月十一日附。三井物産支店より
提出ノ郵便書留作成 (丁号)

(乙號用紙) 圖納

外
務
省

外務省入書課
收第 24 號
15.3.2.

外務省
件
17

内閣拓殖局經由 通商局 第二課

大正五年二月二十日

臺灣總督府總務長官代理內務局長木下

外務省通商局長齊藤良衛殿

硫黃煙葦消毒証明書三張之件

首題之件 二月九日南二番通令第三七一號

は取寄越了美右ハ別ニ異議無之ハ余步

決定ハ上ハ実行時期ハ通紅表ハ標致度

右四表之

臺灣總督府
大正五年三月拾參日記録係接受

總督府
書課長檢印

第 385 号
15.3.1
内閣拓殖局

臺灣總督府

通商局

關衛第二三四二號ノ四

大正十五年三月四日

關東廳警務局長

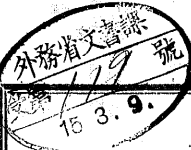


外務省通商局長殿

大正十五年三月拾參日記録係接受

本邦當局發給硫黃消毒證明書ニ關スル件

二月九日附通二普通合第二七一號ヲ以テ御照會相成候標記ノ件ハ船舶側ノ希望ノ場合ニ限り米國檢疫法ニ要求セル藥品ノ分量ヲ以テ當廳當該官憲指揮監督ノ下ニ之ヲ施行セシメ其ノ證明書モ同法記載ノ書式ニ依リ發給シ差支無之候及回答候也
追テ米國當局ニ御交渉相成候ハハ其ノ結果竝該檢疫法規藥品ノ分量御回報相成度候



關東廳

關東廳

外務省文書課
受第 132 號
15. 3. 21

通商局 第二號

綴込名

衛文第二一五號

大正十五年三月十六日

大正十五年三月拾日 記録係 接受

朝鮮總督府政務總長



外務次官 殿

本邦當局發給疏黃燻蒸消毒証明書ニ関スル件

大正十五年二月九日附通ニ着合第二七一號ヲ以テ御照會相成候旨題ノ件了
義右ハ内務省ト同様米國檢疫法、書式ニ依ル英文消毒證明書發給方
差支無之候条此致及回答候也

朝鮮總督府

外務省
第 15.3.25
佐

館事領總本日ラニマ在

時屬書類添附

通商局

公第 六三號

別紙添附

大正 五年 二月 二十六日

在マニラ

總領事 縫田 榮四郎



外務大臣男爵幣原喜重郎殿

本邦當局ノ發給スル硫黄燻蒸消毒

證明書ニ關スル件

本件ニ關シ客年七月二十日附公第ニ六八號ヲ以テ
申進置キタルニ於テ本邦當局ノ意圖尙當地模
疫長官ニ移牒方御来示ノ趣敬蒙早速本邦
當局ニ於テハ合衆國模疫法規ニ準據シテ

館事領總本日ラニマ在

船舶消毒法ヲ施行シ而シテ該證明書式ヲ前額
模疫法規通りニ改変スルコトニ異存無キヲ以テ
右ノ趣華府當局ト交渉方別紙甲第寫ノ
通り申進メ置キタル處生憎同模疫長官ハ
當時新嘉坡ニ於テ南催セラルタル模疫會議ニ
出席不在中ニシテ漸ク此程歸島シタル爲メ
其回答モ從ツテ遲延シタル次第ナルカ今般別紙
乙第寫ノ通り右ハ華府當局へ轉交シタル趣
回答致越シタルニ付右不取敢回報ス

Bureau of Quarantine Service, Manila, P. I.

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Public Health Service
Office of the
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands

Manila, P. I. February 13, 1926.

Hon. Eishiro Nuida,
Consul General for Japan,
Manila.

My dear Sir :

Referring to the Consul-General's communication of January 19, 1926, relative to the fumigation of vessels in Japanese ports, I have the honor to advise that the Consul General's letter has been forwarded to the Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., for such action as may be deemed necessary by the U. S. Public Health Service.

Respectfully,

H. F. SMITH
Surgeon, U. S. P. H. S.
Chief Quarantine Officer for the
Philippine Islands.

3-2607

0328

JAPANESE CONSULATE GENERAL
MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Manila, January 19, 1926.

Sir :

Adverting to the conversation which we had in regard to the practice of fumigation on vessels coming from Japanese ports to the Philippine Islands and to the form of certificate of fumigation issued by the Japanese authorities, I have the honor to inform you that the matter has been referred to the appropriate authorities of the Imperial Japanese Government, and that I am now in receipt of a communication purporting that the Japanese authorities concerned are ready to agree to adopting a system of fumigation with the issuance of a certificate in such a form as filling up the requirement of the United States Public Health Service. When desired by shipping interests, the competent authorities will see a way to carrying out fumigation with a fixed quantity of disinfectant prescribed by the quarantine law of the United States under their direction and supervision and a certificate will be issued in the aforesaid form good for visaing by American Consuls.

I have therefore the honor to request you to
kindly

Dr. H. F. Smith,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands,
Manila, P. I.

JAPANESE CONSULATE GENERAL
MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

kindly make arrangement with the government authorities in Washington for the facilitation of quarantine enforced in the Philippine ports with a view to making practicable the plan tentatively discussed in the conversation referred to.

In this connection, I beg to state for your information that the Foreign Office in Tokio is still in communication with the Government General of Formosa and other colonial governments authorities in this matter and therefore the proposed arrangement given above will relate to the vessels from Japan proper only for the present. Upon receipt of information from the colonial authorities as to their intention, I shall take pleasure in communicating with you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EISHIRO NUIDA
Consul-General for Japan.

門 3
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 15.3.29
 文

文書課長

文書課發送

大正拾五年 參月廿七日發送済

淨書 (初稿)

正校原稿 (小室)

(淨書) (不審)

(甲號用紙)

主 任 主 任

(起草大正十五年三月三十一日付)

用二 機密令 普通第 七七六 號

大正十五年三月廿七 日附

附屬書 通

受信 康信 官舎の事務命令

人名 内務省衛生局長 田

件名 本邦の衛生行政の改良に關する件

綴 込 名

衛生行政防疫規則

衛生行政防疫規則の施行に關する件

A (イ) 衛生行政防疫規則の施行に關する件

B (ロ) 衛生行政防疫規則の施行に關する件

公 信 案

外 務 省

本件ノ開示ノ般在マミヲ條田録領事ヨリ別紙
 寫一由郵送スルニ付古不取敢茲申報ス
 別紙大正五年二月三十日附ニテ事ハハ
 寫作戒ノ日附余英文復文取之西早各
 寄出スル
 外務省

館事領總本日ラニマ在

申進メ置キタル通りナルが今般朝鮮、臺灣、兩
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尙本件ニ與スル當方申出ハ當地模倣長官ヨリ
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外務省文書課
改第 33 號
15.5.21

館事領總本日ラニマ在

公第一〇六號
大正十五年 四月十九日
在マニラ
總領事 縫田 榮四郎
外務大臣 男爵 幣原 喜重郎 殿
本邦當局發給 疏黃煙 蓋 消 毒 證 明
ニ與スル件
本件ニ與シテハ客年十二月二十八日附通ニ普通
第七ニ號 紳 田 示ニ其モ當地米國模倣長官
ト交渉ニ當方ノ意圖ヲ華府當局ニ移牒セ
シメタル次第ハ二月二十六日附公第六三號ヲ以テ

綴込名

館事領總本日ラニマ在

ニ於テ入ルコトヲ致ス方類ニ便利ニシテ本件
交渉モ甚カ迅速ニ取運バルコトヲ存セラルニ付
テハ本件與係書類一括在米大使へ御移牒
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
Form 1945
F. C., Sept. 12-19

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

CERTIFICATE OF FUMIGATION

(Not to be taken up by port authorities)

Port of Philippine Islands

192

This is to certify that the _____
from _____ has been fumigated at this station for the
destruction of _____, as follows:

	CUBIC CAPACITY	POUNDS SULPHUR	OUNCES CYANIDE	
Holds	1			Date
	2			Duration of exposure
	3			
	4			Evidence of rats before fumigation
	5			
Engine-room and shaft alley				Rats after fumigation, living, dead
Bunkers				
Forepeak				Inspection made by
Forecastle				
Steerage				Opened by
Dining saloon (first cabin)				Dunnage or other protection to rats; how treated
Pantry (first cabin)				prior to fumigation
Galley				
Second cabin				
Second cabin pantry				
Provision storeroom				
Living quarters				
Staterooms				
Smoking room				
TOTAL				

_____, Surgeon, U. S. P. H. S.

On the reverse side make a report of all compartments which were not fumigated, why they were not, and give treatment.
Also report any other pertinent information.

206716

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国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

<http://www.jacar.go.jp>

(乙 號用紙) 國務

本邦と他國との其の關係を定むるに米國檢疫法新定ノ如ク變更ノ上ハ
ニ對シ本邦各他國駐在米國領事ヲシテ本邦消毒證
明書ニ査証取報發令方申渡セルル相稱取計置タル
處今般令終領事ヲ別紙丁号寫ノ通申越有之
タル付テハ委曲別紙各号ニ依リテ了ス相稱本件
促進方可知事計相稱結果何分ノ儀ハ圖示
相成度向丁号末段ニ關シ該文作成シテ本邦
消毒證明書式變更上米國檢疫法規定ニ果スル

外務省

(乙 號用紙) 國務

分量等相稱ノ必要有之付本件關係米國檢
疫法各五部入手方可知事取計相成相稱致度
此段申渡ス

外務省

別紙甲乙丙丁各号並米國指書
書用紙寫作成ノ上係付ノコト

在米日國大使館

本件ハ目下全局ニ於テ詮議中ニシテ旅行中ノ局長約旬日後帰
華スルヲ俟テ裁決ヲ經ルコトナリ居ルコト分明シタルカ
右ニ付國務省掛官ヨリ局長歸来ノ頃更ニ全局ノ注意ヲ
喚起ノ上河分署館ハ回答越スコトニ打合済ノ趣ナルニ付右
ノ成行締了承相成度シ南郷表示ノ通本件關係米團
検査規則ニ部衛生局ヨリ入手ノ上茲ニ送附スルニ付検査
収相成度シ

在米日國大使館

外務省文書部
受第 609 號
1918. 8

公第 422 號
大正十四年七月九日
在米
特命全權大使松平恒雄
外務大臣齋藤實原喜重郎殿
本邦當局發給硫黄燻蒸消毒證明ニ關スル件
本件ニ関シ本年五月十四日附通ニ普通通第 55 號ヲ以テ御
申越ノ趣致承仍テ館員ヲ客月二十九日國務省掛官ノ許
ニ遣シ本件ニ關スル衛生當局詮議ノ模様ヲ承知致度場
合ニ依リテハ國務省ノ詳解ヲ得テ衛生當局ト面談シタキ旨申
入レタル如合掛官ヨリ直ニ衛生當局ニ同合セタル結果

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crews of vessels going to such quarantine stations and anchorages, and provide for the separation of those among their passengers and crews who are suffering from yellow fever from those who are in good health, and shall further provide for doing all things necessary to eradicate such disease from such vessels, their cargoes, passengers, and crews.

Sec. 4. That any vessel, or any officer of any vessel, or other person other than State health or quarantine officers, entering within the limits of any quarantine grounds and anchorages, or any quarantine station and anchorage, or departing therefrom, in disregard of the quarantine rules and regulations or without the permission of the officer in charge of such quarantine ground and anchorage, or of such quarantine station and anchorage, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court. That any master or owner of any vessel violating any provision of this Act, or any provision of an Act entitled "An Act granting additional powers and imposing additional duties on the Marine-Hospital Service," approved February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, or violating any rule or regulation made in accordance with this Act or said Act of February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, relating to the inspection of vessels, or to the prevention of the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States, or any master, owner, or agent of any vessel making a false statement relative to the sanitary condition of such vessel or its contents, or as to the health of any passenger or person thereon shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 5. That in any place where a quarantine station and plant is already established by State or local authorities it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, before selecting and designating a quarantine station and grounds and anchorage for vessels, to examine such established stations and plants, with a view of obtaining a transfer of

the site and plants to the United States, and whenever the proper authorities shall be ready to transfer the same or surrender the use thereof to the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to obtain title thereto or possession and use thereof; and to pay a reasonable compensation therefor, if, in his opinion, such purchase or use will be necessary to the United States for quarantine purposes and the quarantine stations established by authority of this Act shall, when so established, be used to prevent the introduction of all quarantinable diseases.

Sec. 6. That whenever any established station, or any land or water, or any part thereof, shall be acquired by the United States under the provisions of this Act, jurisdiction over the same shall be ceded to the United States by any State in which the same is situated before any compensation therefor shall be paid.

Sec. 7. That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, as well as for the purpose generally of preventing the importation of yellow fever and other quarantinable diseases into the United States, and for the further purposes, in cooperation with State or municipal health authorities, of eradicating them should they be imported, of preventing their spread from one State into another State, and of destroying their causes.

14170°-20-5

matters pertaining to the administration of the quarantine laws and regulations of the United States."

[Public—No. 243.]

An Act To further protect the public health and make more effective the national quarantine.

[Approved, June 19, 1906.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the control, direction, and management of all quarantine stations, grounds, and anchorages established by authority of the United States, and as soon as practicable after the approval of this Act shall select and designate such suitable places for them and establish the same at such points on or near the coast line of the United States or the border of the United States and a foreign country as in his judgment are best suited for the same and necessary to prevent the introduction of yellow fever into the United States, and, in his discretion, he may also establish at the group of islands known as the Dry Tortugas, at the western end of the Florida reef, and at such other point or points on or near the coast line of the United States (not to exceed four in the aggregate) as he deems necessary, quarantine grounds, stations, and anchorages, whereat or whereto infected vessels bound for any port in the United States may be detained or sent for the purpose of being disinfected, having their cargoes disinfected and discharged, if necessary, and their sick treated in hospitals until all danger of infection or contagion from such vessels, their cargoes, passengers, or crews has been removed.

SEC. 2. That in cases in which the title to the land and water so selected and designated is in the United States it shall be the duty of the department, bureau, or official of the United States having custody or possession of such land and water, or any part thereof, not used by the Government for other purposes designated by law, or possession of said Dry Tortugas Islands, on demand of the Secretary of the Treasury, to deliver the same into his custody and possession for the use of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, evidencing

such delivery by a suitable instrument in writing to be delivered to the Secretary of the Treasury. That in cases in which the title to such land and water, or any part thereof, is in any other owner than the United States it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to secure the title and possession of the same to the United States for the use of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the United States, by purchase at a reasonable price, if possible, but if, in his judgment, the price demanded for such property be excessive, he is hereby authorized to apply to the Attorney General of the United States to cause to be instituted, in the proper tribunal, condemnation proceedings in the name of the United States for the purpose of acquiring for the United States the title and possession of such land and water, and said Attorney General shall, as soon as possible after such application by the Secretary of the Treasury, cause such proceedings to be instituted and conducted to a conclusion, and the custody and possession of such land and water, when duly acquired in accordance with the award made in such condemnation proceedings, shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Treasury for the use of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

SEC. 3. That on acquiring possession of any land and water in accordance with the provisions of this Act for the purpose of establishing thereat a quarantine station and anchorage, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be published in such newspapers as he may think proper, once a week for four successive weeks, a notice of the selection and designation of such places for quarantine stations and anchorages, with a description of the boundaries of such quarantine stations and anchorages, and such rules and regulations as he shall adopt and promulgate, requiring vessels with yellow fever among their passengers or crews to go to specified quarantine stations and anchorages, to be dealt with there before visiting any port of the United States. He shall establish at such quarantine stations and anchorages all necessary instrumentalities for disinfecting vessels and their cargoes, and where the same shall be required shall erect the necessary hospital buildings and install the necessary furniture and fittings for receiving and treating the sick among the passengers and

shall willfully violate any rule or regulation so made and promulgated shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. That any officer, or person acting as an officer, or agent of the United States at any quarantine station, or other person employed to aid in preventing the spread of such disease, who shall willfully violate any of the quarantine laws of the United States, or any of the rules and regulations made and promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury as provided for in Section 1 of this act, or any lawful order of his superior officer or officers, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. That when any common carrier or officer, agent, or employé of any common carrier shall willfully violate any of the quarantine laws of the United States, or the rules and regulations made and promulgated as provided for in Section 1 of this act, such common carrier, officer, agent, or employé shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

[Act March 2, 1901.]

An Act To amend "An Act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service," approved February fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an Act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service, approved February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, be amended by addition of the following sections:

"SEC. 10. That the Supervising Surgeon-General, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to designate

and mark the boundaries of the quarantine grounds and quarantine anchorages for vessels which are reserved for use at each United States quarantine station; and any vessel or officer of any vessel or other person, other than State or municipal health or quarantine officers, trespassing or otherwise entering upon such grounds or anchorages in disregard of the quarantine rules and regulations, or without permission of the officer in charge of such station, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to arrest, and upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court. Any master or owner of any vessel, or any person violating any provision of this Act or any rule or regulation made in accordance with this Act, relating to inspection of vessels or relating to the prevention of the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases, or any master, owner, or agent of any vessel making a false statement relative to the sanitary condition of said vessel or its contents or as to the health of any passenger or person thereon, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to arrest, and upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

"SEC. 11. That any vessel sailing from any foreign port without the bill of health required by section two of this Act, and arriving within the limits of any collection district of the United States, and not entering or attempting to enter any port of the United States, shall be subject to such quarantine measures as shall be prescribed by regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the cost of such measures shall be a lien on said vessel, to be recovered by proceedings in the proper district court of the United States and in the manner set forth above as regards vessels from foreign ports without bills of health and entering any port of the United States.

"SEC. 12. That the medical officers of the United States, duly clothed with authority to act as quarantine officers at any port or place within the United States, and when performing the said duties, are hereby authorized to take declarations and administer oaths in

several circuit and district judges shall, respectively, under the same circumstances, have the same power, by the same means, to direct adjournments of the several circuit and district courts to some convenient place within their districts, respectively. [See § 1776.]

Sec. 4800. The judge of any district court within whose district any contagious or epidemic disease shall at any time prevail, so as, in his opinion, to endanger the lives of persons confined in the prison of such district, in pursuance of any law of the United States, may direct the marshal to cause the persons so confined to be removed to the next adjacent prison where such disease does not prevail, there to be confined until they may safely be removed back to the place of their first confinement. Such removals shall be at the expense of the United States.

Sec. 4263. The master of any vessel employed in transporting passengers between the United States and Europe is authorized to maintain good discipline and such habits of cleanliness among the passengers as will tend to the preservation and promotion of health, and to that end he shall cause such regulations as he may adopt for this purpose to be posted up, before sailing, on board such vessel, in a place accessible to such passengers, and shall keep the same so posted up during the voyage. Such master shall cause the apartments occupied by such passengers to be kept at all times in a clean, healthy state; and the owners of every such vessel so employed are required to construct the decks and all parts of the apartments so that they can be thoroughly cleansed, and also to provide a safe, convenient privy or water-closet for the exclusive use of every one hundred such passengers. The master shall also, when the weather is such that the passengers can not be mustered on deck with their bedding, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, cause the deck occupied by such passengers to be cleansed with chloride of lime or some other equally efficient disinfecting agent. And for each neglect or violation of any of the provisions of this section the master and owner of any such vessel shall be severally liable to the United States in a penalty of fifty dollars, to be recovered in any

circuit or district court within the jurisdiction of which such vessel may arrive or from which she is about to depart, or at any place where the owner or master may be found.

[Extract from act August 1, 1888.]

Whenever any person shall trespass upon the grounds belonging to any quarantine reservation, * * * such person, trespassing, * * * shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine of not more than three hundred dollars, or be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of not more than thirty days, or shall be punished by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. And it shall be the duty of the United States attorney in the district where the misdemeanor shall have been committed to take immediate cognizance of the offense, upon report made to him by any medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service, or by any officer of the customs service, or by any State officer acting under authority of section five of said act.

[Act March 27, 1890.]

An Act To prevent the introduction of contagious diseases from one State to another and for the punishment of certain offenses.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the President that cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, or plague exists in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, and that there is danger of the spread of such disease into other States, Territories, or the District of Columbia, he is hereby authorized to cause the Secretary of the Treasury to promulgate such rules and regulations as in his judgment may be necessary to prevent the spread of such disease from one State or Territory into another, or from any State or Territory into the District of Columbia, or from the District of Columbia into any State or Territory, and to employ such inspectors and other persons as may be necessary to execute such regulations to prevent the spread of such disease. The said rules and regulations shall be prepared by the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. And any person who

entitled "An act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service," is hereby amended by adding to the end of said section the following:

"The provisions of this section shall not apply to vessels plying between foreign ports on or near the frontiers of the United States and ports of the United States adjacent thereto; but the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, when, in his discretion, it is expedient for the preservation of the public health, to establish regulations governing such vessels."

REVISED STATUTES.

Sec. 4794. There shall be purchased or erected, under the orders of the President, suitable warehouses, with wharves and inclosures, where merchandise may be unladen and deposited, from any vessel which shall be subject to a quarantine or other restraint, pursuant to the health laws of any State, at such convenient places therein as the safety of the public revenue and the observance of such health laws may require.

Sec. 4795. Whenever the cargo of a vessel is unladen at some other place than the port of entry or delivery under the foregoing provisions, all the articles of such cargo shall be deposited, at the risk of the parties concerned therein, in such public or other warehouses or inclosures as the collector shall designate, there to remain under the joint custody of such collector and of the owner, or master, or other person having charge of such vessel, until the same are entirely unladen or discharged, and until the articles so deposited may be safely removed without contravening such health laws. And when such removal is allowed, the collector having charge of such articles may grant permits to the respective owners or consignees, their factors or agents, to receive all merchandise which has been entered, and the duties accruing upon which have been paid, upon the payment by them of a reasonable rate of storage; which shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury for all public warehouses and inclosures.

Sec. 4796. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, whenever a conformity to such quarantines and health laws requires it, and in

respect to vessels subject thereto, to prolong the terms limited for the entry of the same and the report or entry of their cargoes; and to vary or dispense with any other regulations applicable to such reports or entries. No part of the cargo of any vessel shall, however, in any case, be taken out or unladen therefrom otherwise than is allowed by law, or according to the regulations hereinafter established.

Sec. 4797. Whenever, by the prevalence of any contagious or epidemic disease in or near the place by law established as the port of entry for any collection district, it becomes dangerous or inconvenient for the officers of the revenue employed therein to continue the discharge of their respective offices at such port, the Secretary of the Treasury, or, in his absence, the First Comptroller, may direct the removal of the officers of the revenue from such port to any other more convenient place within or as near as may be to such collection district. And at such place such officers may exercise the same powers and shall be liable to the same duties, according to existing circumstances, as in the port or district established by law. Public notice of any such removal shall be given as soon as may be. [See § 1776.]

Sec. 4798. In case of the prevalence of a contagious or epidemic disease at the seat of Government, the President may permit and direct the removal of any or all the public offices to such other place or places as he shall deem most safe and convenient for conducting the public business. [See § 1776.]

Sec. 4799. Whenever, in the opinion of the Chief Justice, or, in case of his death or inability, of the senior associate justice, of the Supreme Court, a contagious or epidemic sickness shall render it hazardous to hold the next stated session of the court at the seat of Government, the chief or such associate justice may issue his order to the marshal of the Supreme Court directing him to adjourn the next session of the court to such other place as such justice deems convenient. The marshal shall thereupon adjourn the court by making publication thereof in one or more public papers printed at the seat of Government from the time he shall receive such order until the time by law prescribed for commencing the session. The

in the course of the voyage; and all such other rules and regulations as shall be observed in the inspection of the same on the arrival thereof at any quarantine station at the port of destination, and for the disinfection and isolation of the same, and the treatment of cargo and persons on board, so as to prevent the introduction of cholera, yellow fever, or other contagious or infectious diseases; and it shall not be lawful for any vessel to enter said port to discharge its cargo, or land its passengers, except upon a certificate of the health officer at such quarantine station certifying that said rules and regulations have in all respects been observed and complied with, as well on his part as on the part of the said vessel and its master, in respect to the same and to its cargo, passengers, and crew; and the master of every such vessel shall produce and deliver to the collector of customs at said port of entry, together with the other papers of the vessel, the said bills of health required to be obtained at the port of departure and the certificate herein required to be obtained from the health officer at the port of entry; and that the bills of health herein prescribed shall be considered as part of the ship's papers, and when duly certified to by the proper consular officer or other officer of the United States, over his official signature and seal, shall be accepted as evidence of the statements therein contained in any court of the United States.

Sec. 6. That on the arrival of an infected vessel at any port not provided with proper facilities for treatment of the same, the Secretary of the Treasury may remand said vessel, at its own expense, to the nearest national or other quarantine station, where accommodations and appliances are provided for the necessary disinfection and treatment of the vessel, passengers, and cargo; and after treatment of any infected vessel at a national quarantine station, and after certificate shall have been given by the United States quarantine officer at said station that the vessel, cargo, and passengers are each and all free from infectious disease, or danger of conveying the same, said vessel shall be admitted to entry to any port of the United States named within the certificate. But at any ports where sufficient quarantine provision has been made by State or local authori-

ties the Secretary of the Treasury may direct vessels bound for said ports to undergo quarantine at said State or local station.

Sec. 7. That whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the President that by reason of the existence of cholera or other infectious or contagious diseases in a foreign country there is serious danger of the introduction of the same into the United States, and that notwithstanding the quarantine defense this danger is so increased by the introduction of persons or property from such country that a suspension of the right to introduce the same is demanded in the interest of the public health, the President shall have power to prohibit, in whole or in part, the introduction of persons and property from such countries or places as he shall designate and for such period of time as he may deem necessary.

Sec. 8. That whenever the proper authorities of a State shall surrender to the United States the use of the buildings and disinfecting apparatus at a State quarantine station the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to receive them and to pay a reasonable compensation to the State for their use, if, in his opinion, they are necessary to the United States.

Sec. 9. That the act entitled "An act to prevent the introduction of infectious or contagious diseases into the United States, and to establish a national board of health," approved March 3, 1879, be, and the same is hereby, repealed. And the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to obtain possession of any property, furniture, books, paper, or records belonging to the United States which are not in the possession of an officer of the United States under the Treasury Department which were formerly in the use of the National Board of Health or any officer or employé thereof.

[Act of Congress approved August 18, 1894.]

An Act To amend section two of the act approved February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, entitled "An act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section two of the act approved February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three,

tary of the Treasury, necessary to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States from foreign countries, or into one State or Territory or the District of Columbia from another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and at such ports and places within the United States where quarantine regulations exist under the authority of the State or municipality which, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, are not sufficient to prevent the introduction of such diseases into the United States, or into one State or Territory or the District of Columbia from another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, if in his judgment it is necessary and proper, make such additional rules and regulations as are necessary to prevent the introduction of such diseases into the United States from foreign countries, or into one State or Territory or the District of Columbia from another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and when said rules and regulations have been made they shall be promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury and enforced by the sanitary authorities of the States and municipalities, where the State or municipal health authorities will undertake to execute and enforce them; but if the State or municipal authorities shall fail or refuse to enforce said rules and regulations the President shall execute and enforce the same and adopt such measures as in his judgment shall be necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of such diseases, and may detail or appoint officers for that purpose. The Secretary of the Treasury shall make such rules and regulations as are necessary to be observed by vessels at the port of departure and on the voyage, where such vessels sail from any foreign port or place to any port or place in the United States, to secure the best sanitary condition of such vessel, her cargo, passengers, and crew; which shall be published and communicated to and enforced by the consular officers of the United States. None of the penalties herein imposed shall attach to any vessel or owner or officer thereof until a copy of this act, with the rules and regulations made in pursuance thereof, has been posted up in the office of the consul or other consular officer of the United States for ten days, in the port from which said vessel sailed; and the certificate of such

consul or consular officer over his official signature shall be competent evidence of such posting in any court of the United States.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to perform all the duties in respect to quarantine and quarantine regulations which are provided for by this act, and to obtain information of the sanitary condition of foreign ports and places from which contagious and infectious diseases are or may be imported into the United States, and to this end the consular officer of the United States at such ports and places as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury shall make to the Secretary of the Treasury weekly reports of the sanitary condition of the ports and places at which they are respectively stationed, according to such forms as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall also obtain, through all sources accessible, including State and municipal sanitary authorities throughout the United States, weekly reports of the sanitary condition of ports and places within the United States, and shall prepare, publish, and transmit to collectors of customs and to State and municipal health officers and other sanitarians weekly abstracts of the consular sanitary reports and other pertinent information received by him, and shall also, as far as he may be able, by means of the voluntary cooperation of State and municipal authorities, of public associations, and private persons, procure information relating to the climatic and other conditions affecting the public health, and shall make an annual report of his operations to Congress, with such recommendations as he may deem important to the public interests.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time issue to the consular officers of the United States and to the medical officers serving at any foreign port, and otherwise make publicly known, the rules and regulations made by him, to be used and complied with by vessels in foreign ports, for securing the best sanitary condition of such vessels, their cargoes, passengers, and crew, before their departure for any port in the United States, and

is generally badly rat infested. In general, the engine room and fireroom do not harbor rats, but in the treatment of a plague-infested vessel they should be fumigated.

QUARANTINE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

An Act Granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service.

[Approved, February 15, 1893.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any merchant ship or other vessel from any foreign port or place of [to] enter any port of the United States except in accordance with the provisions of this act and with such rules and regulations of State and municipal health authorities as may be made in pursuance of, or consistent with, this act; and any such vessel which shall enter, or attempt to enter, a port of the United States in violation thereof shall forfeit to the United States a sum, to be awarded in the discretion of the court, not exceeding five thousand dollars, which shall be a lien upon said vessel, to be recovered by proceedings in the proper district court of the United States. In all such proceedings the United States district attorney for such district shall appear on behalf of the United States; and all such proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the rules and laws governing cases of seizure of vessels for violation of the revenue laws of the United States.

Sec. 2. That any vessel at any foreign port clearing for any port or place in the United States shall be required to obtain from the consul, vice-consul, or either consular officer of the United States at the port of departure, or from the medical officer where such officer has been detailed by the President for that purpose, a bill of health, in duplicate, in the form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth the sanitary history and condition of said vessel, and that it has in all respects complied with the rules and regulations in such cases prescribed for securing the best sanitary condition of the said

vessel, its cargo, passengers, and crew; and said consular or medical officer is required, before granting such duplicate bill of health, to be satisfied that the matters and things therein stated are true; and for his services in that behalf he shall be entitled to demand and receive such fees as shall by lawful regulation be allowed, to be accounted for as is required in other cases.

The President, in his discretion, is authorized to detail any medical officer of the Government to serve in the office of the consul at any foreign port for the purpose of furnishing information and making the inspection and giving the bills of health hereinbefore mentioned.

Any vessel clearing and sailing from any such port without such bill of health, and entering any port of the United States, shall forfeit to the United States not more than five thousand dollars, the amount to be determined by the court, which shall be a lien on the same, to be recovered by proceedings in the proper district court of the United States. In all such proceedings the United States district attorney for such district shall appear on behalf of the United States; and all such proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the rules and laws governing cases of seizure of vessels for violation of the revenue laws of the United States.

Sec. 3. That the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service shall, immediately after this act takes effect, examine the quarantine regulations of all State and municipal boards of health, and shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, cooperate with and aid State and municipal boards of health in the execution and enforcement of the rules and regulations of such boards and in the execution and enforcement of the rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury, to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States from foreign countries, and into one State or Territory or the District of Columbia from another State or Territory or the District of Columbia; and all rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury shall operate uniformly and in no manner discriminate against any port or place; and at such ports and places within the United States as have no quarantine regulations under State or municipal authority, where such regulations are, in the opinion of the Secre-

FUMIGATION STANDARDS.

180. The strength of cyanide gas and the duration of exposure varies with the object sought. The service standards in this respect are as follows:

(a) For destruction of mosquitoes: One-half ounce of sodium cyanide per thousand cubic feet of space, exposure one-half hour.

(b) For destruction of fleas: Two and one-half ounces of sodium cyanide per thousand cubic feet of space, exposure one-half hour. This is of academic interest only, as in practice ships are not fumigated for flea destruction only, but always with the idea of rat destruction as well as flea destruction.

(c) For destruction of rodents (rats and mice): Five ounces of sodium cyanide per thousand cubic feet of space, exposure for two hours.

(d) For destruction of lice: Ten ounces of sodium cyanide per thousand cubic feet of space, exposure for two hours.

(e) For destruction of bedbugs: Five ounces of sodium cyanide per thousand cubic feet of space, exposure for one hour.

The above standards apply to empty holds and superstructures, except storerooms that have a large quantity of stores. In cargo-laden holds or in well-packed storerooms the length of exposure shall be doubled.

181. The standard for sulphur dioxide as to strength and exposure is as follows:

(a) For mosquito destruction: Two pounds of sulphur per thousand cubic feet of space, exposure for one hour.

(b) For destruction of lice: Four pounds of sulphur per thousand cubic feet of space, exposure for six hours.

(c) For destruction of rats (fleas): Three pounds of sulphur per thousand cubic feet of space, exposure for six hours.

The above standard is for superstructure, partially filled storerooms, and empty holds. For cargo-laden holds and well-filled storerooms, or in compartments that are packed with materials, the time of exposure should be doubled.

GENERAL DETAILS IN THE FUMIGATION OF VESSELS.

182. For computing the air space of a vessel a registered ton should be estimated as containing 100 cubic feet. A vessel of 1,000 net tonnage would, therefore, contain 100,000 cubic feet of air space in the holds alone, since net tonnage indicates the cargo carrying capacity in contradistinction to the gross tonnage which indicates the ship's total cubic capacity.

183. The cubic capacity of crews' quarters, cabins, engine room, poop deck, or other above-deck compartments have to be computed for each individual compartment.

184. The various details in connection with the fumigation of vessels are of almost equal importance as the nature of the fumigant used, and the observation of these details to a large extent determines the effectiveness or the inefficiency of the fumigation. All possible care should be observed by the quarantine officer to see that dead space in the vessel is opened up and all practical measures should be taken to aid in the diffusion of the fumigating gas, and this is especially important when sulphur dioxide is used. All dunnage and loose material from the holds of a vessel that is not cargo laden should be arranged in compact order and placed on elevated platforms to avoid rat harborage. If sulphur dioxide is generated in a furnace and lead into the vessel, it should be introduced at the lowest point and the hatches left open for a short while so as to permit of the escape of air and hasten diffusion of the sulphur fumes. Pipe casing should be opened up and from one end of the vessel to the other there should be a certain number of limber boards removed so as to permit of penetration of the gas into the bilges. Any planked over space between the outer and the inner sheathing of a vessel should also be freely opened, and wherever there is dead space it should be opened up so that there will be free circulation of the gas. Careful attention should be given to lifeboats, which are often infested by rats which resort to these places for water. Preferably, lifeboats should be cleaned and flooded by water prior to fumigation. Very close attention should be given to the poop deck, which is a space frequently containing a heterogeneous collection of litter and

This gas is generated by the mixture of water, sulphuric acid and a cyanide salt, either potassium² or sodium in the following proportions:

To each ounce of potassium cyanide 1 fluid ounce of commercial sulphuric acid 66B and 2½ fluid ounces of water shall be used.

To each ounce of sodium cyanide 1½ ounces of commercial sulphuric acid 66B and 2 fluid ounces of water shall be used.

All ingredients shall be weighed and mixed immediately prior to each fumigation.

All parts of the vessel shall be placed under fumigation simultaneously except such compartments as may not require fumigation in the opinion of a representative of the United States Public Health Service.

The paraphernalia required includes a tight wooden barrel (preferably of oak) for use in holds; earthenware crocks or jars for smaller compartments, and earthenware jugs or carboys as acid containers.

In the fumigation of superstructures, the acid and water are mixed after all openings have been sealed except the exit for the operator. Finally the operator drops the cyanide into the acid water by hand and hastily leaves the apartment, the door of exit being quickly sealed.

On account of the great danger to human life from hydrocyanic acid gas, specific arrangements should be made for the disposition of the crew during the fumigation process, especially if one or two compartments of a vessel are to be treated. A written statement must be obtained from the captain or first officer of the vessel that the latter is ready for fumigation, and that every member of the crew has been accounted for, as not being in the vessel or else not exposed to the fumes of the gas. Persons in one compartment have been killed by fumes escaping from another compartment undergoing fumigation. Compartments above deck should have danger labels pasted on doorways after fumigation has commenced.

² Commercial cyanide of potash not infrequently has a fused chloride blended with it. Such preparations should not be used as the chloride affects the generation of the gas.

When a vessel is fumigated with cyanide gas, no one shall be permitted to enter the various compartments of the ship until entry to such space is declared safe by the medical officer in charge of the fumigation.

Subsequent to opening hatches, companionways, and ports, not less than 15 minutes shall elapse before any one shall enter the superstructure, such as staterooms, cabins, saloon, or fore-castle, and not less than one hour before entering the holds. This is the minimum, and the time will be prolonged according to the discretion of the officer in charge.

If artificial means for ventilation, such as blower or fan, are not available, windsails shipped into place should be utilized for aeration of hold. All hatch covering shall be removed.

Before declaring it safe to enter holds, a captive animal (guinea-pig, cat, etc.) shall be lowered and exposed to the aerial content of such compartments, and the effects produced, if any, shall be a guide in estimating the amount of gas present in dangerous quantity.

After measures have been taken to free compartments of cyanide fumes, and the application of test by captive animal indicates sufficient dissipation of the gas to make entering the compartments a safe procedure, they shall be entered in all parts by one of the fumigators or by the officer himself. This shall be done as a final step before the officer declares the vessel safe to be entered by the personnel connected with the vessel.

Decision as to safety of entering compartments shall be made by the officer in charge of the fumigation and on board the vessel concerned; but during the interval between the sealing of compartments undergoing fumigation and the time appointed for determining the safety of entering, the officer may designate a trustworthy employee, or employees, to attend to the opening up of compartments, the supervising of installation of blower or windsail, and the prevention of any persons entering compartments before permission of the officer in charge.

At 43.5° F. very little formaldehyde is liberated, the formaldehyde being polymerized on the sheets.

175. *Formaldehyde with dry heat in partial vacuum.*—This method has superior penetrating powers and is especially applicable to clothing and baggage. The requirements of this method are (1) dry heat of 60° C. sustained for one hour; (2) a vacuum of 15 inches; (3) formaldehyde evolved from a mixture of formalin with a neutral salt, in an autoclave under pressure, using not less than 30 ounces of formalin (40 per cent) for 1,000 cubic feet; and (4) a total exposure, under these combined conditions, of one hour.¹

176. Chemical, as—

(1) *Formalin-permanganate method.*—When formalin is poured over crystals of permanganate of potash a vigorous reaction takes place and a large quantity of formaldehyde gas is liberated. Reaction is over in a short time, five minutes, and if a proper proportion of substance is used, the residue is almost dry. The proportion is 2 pints of formalin to 1 pound of permanganate of potash. One pint of formalin for 1,000 cubic feet of space should be used if the temperature is 60° F. or less; a less amount may be used for higher temperatures, but not less than 10 ounces per 1,000 cubic feet. This method is extremely efficient on account of the rapidity with which the gas is liberated, but the danger of fire should be guarded against, as the formaldehyde gas, being in a comparatively dry state, is inflammable in the presence of a light, such as lighted matches, lamps, etc.

(2) *Formalin-aluminum sulphate-lime method.*—Add 1 part sulphate of aluminum to 2 parts of hot water. One part of this solution is added to 2 parts of formalin (both by volume). One part of this second solution is poured on 2 parts of unslaked lime (quicklime), broken into small particles. The process of liberation of formaldehyde gas is completed in about 20 minutes. This method is not as efficient as the previous one, as less than half the amount of formaldehyde gas is yielded from the same amount of formalin. Two pints of formalin per 1,000 cubic feet of space should be used if the temperature is 60° F. or less.

¹ It should be noted that formaldehyde disinfection is more efficient in warm, moist, or still weather than in cold, dry, or windy weather.

AGENTS FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF VERMIN, I. E., RATS, FLEAS, LICE, MOSQUITOES, ETC.

(FUNNEL GASES.)

177. The oxides of carbon are efficient to destroy rats, but do not kill fleas or other insects. They are obtained by burning carbon, coke, or charcoal, in special apparatus, and the gas as produced consists of about 5 per cent carbon monoxide, 18 per cent carbon dioxide, and 77 per cent nitrogen. Twenty kilos of carbon, coke, or charcoal are used for every 1,000 meters of space. The gas is allowed to remain in the ship for two hours, and from seven to eight hours are allowed for it to leave. This is about equivalent to 14 pounds of carbon (coke) to 1,000 cubic feet of air space. As this gas is very fatal to man and gives no warning of its presence, being odorless, a small amount of sulphur dioxide should be added to give warning of its presence. As it does not kill fleas, it can not be depended on for complete work, where there is evidence of plague among rats on the vessel, as the infected fleas would infect the rats coming aboard after the deratization.

PYRETHRUM.

178. The fumes of burning pyrethrum may be used to destroy mosquitoes when other fumigants are not available or where they can not be used. Four pounds per 1,000 cubic feet of space for two hours' exposure will practically destroy all mosquitoes, but precautions should be taken to sweep up and destroy any that may have escaped. Pyrethrum stains walls and paper, and is the least reliable of the culecides.

HYDROCYANIC-ACID GAS.

179. Hydrocyanic-acid gas is the most penetrating and the most toxic of all fumigants. It is easily and quickly generated, requires very little apparatus, is not destructive to inanimate objects, and in the hands of experienced operators and safeguarded by certain precautionary measures its use is not attended by unusual dangers.

dioxide bleaches fabrics or materials dyed with vegetable or aniline dyes. It destroys linen or cotton goods by rotting the fiber through the agency of the acids formed. It injures most metals.

FORMALDEHYDE GAS.

168. FORMALDEHYDE GAS.—Formaldehyde gas is effective if applied by one of the methods given below. Formaldehyde gas has the advantage as a disinfectant that it does not injure fabrics or most colors. It is not poisonous to the higher forms of animal life. It fails to kill vermin, such as rats, mice, roaches, bedbugs, etc. The method is not applicable to the holds of large vessels. Formaldehyde is applicable to the disinfection of rooms, clothing, and fabrics, but should not be depended upon for bedding, upholstered furniture, and the like, when deep penetration is required.

169. Many formaldehyde solutions do not contain 40 per cent of formaldehyde, and all are apt to deteriorate with time. It is therefore necessary to use a quantity in excess of the amount prescribed in these regulations unless the solution has been recently analyzed.

170. The following methods of evolving the gas may be used:

- (a) Autoclave under pressure, 3 to 12 hours' exposure.
- (b) Lamp generator, 6 to 18 hours' exposure.
- (c) Spraying, 12 to 24 hours' exposure.
- (d) Formaldehyde and dry heat in partial vacuum, 1 hour's exposure.

(e) Chemical, as formalin-permanganate method of Russel (see par. 166); formalin-aluminum sulphate-lime of Walker (see par. 166).

171. The minimum number of hours' exposure as given above applies to empty rooms of tight construction containing smooth, hard surfaces; the maximum number of hours' exposure applying in all cases to textile and other articles of a similar kind requiring more or less penetration.

172. Autoclave under pressure.—This method has considerable penetrating power when applied as detailed below. Rooms or apartments need no special preparation beyond the ordinary closing of doors and windows. Pasting, calking, or chinking of ordinary

cracks and crevices is not necessary. The doors of lockers and closets and the drawers of bureaus should be opened. In this apparatus use formalin (40 per cent), with the addition of a neutral salt, such as calcium chloride (20 per cent). The gas must be evolved under a pressure not less than 45 pounds. After the gas is separated from its watery solution the pressure may be allowed to fall and steam projected into the compartment to supply the necessary moisture. Use not less than 10 ounces of formalin per 1,000 cubic feet, and keep the room closed for 3 to 12 hours after the completion of the process. For large rooms the gas must be introduced at several points as far apart as possible. It is applicable to the disinfection of clothing and fabrics suspended loosely in such a manner that every article is freely accessible to the gas from all directions.

173. Lamp generator.—This method requires an apparatus producing formaldehyde by a partial oxidation of wood alcohol, and in using it the room or apartment should be rendered tight as practicable. Oxidize 24 ounces of wood alcohol per 1,000 cubic feet and keep the room closed for 6 to 18 hours, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 160. This method leaves little or no odor. When applied to clothing and textiles, the articles should be suspended in a tight room and so disposed as to permit free access of the gas. (See also par. 171.) The wood alcohol should be of 95 per cent strength, and should not contain more than 5 per cent of acetone.

174. Spraying.—The formalin (40 per cent) should be sprayed on sheets suspended in the room in such a manner that the solution remains in small drops on the sheet. Spray not less than 10 ounces of formalin (40 per cent) for each 1,000 cubic feet. Used in this way a sheet will hold about 5 ounces without dripping or the drops running together. The room must be very tightly sealed in disinfecting with this process, and kept closed not less than 12 hours. The method is limited to rooms or apartments not exceeding 2,000 cubic feet. The formalin may also be sprayed upon the walls, floors, and objects in the room. This method is markedly interfered with by, and is not to be relied on at, low temperatures, say below 72° F.

carbonate of soda renders the process applicable to polished steel, cutting instruments, or tools.

STEAM.—(a) *Flowing steam (not under pressure):* Flowing steam when applied under suitable conditions is an efficient disinfecting agent. The exposure must be continued 30 minutes after the temperature has reached 100° C.

(b) *Steam under pressure without vacuum:* Steam under pressure will sterilize, provided that the process is continued 20 minutes after the pressure reaches 15 pounds per square inch. The air must be expelled from the apparatus at the beginning of the process. If impracticable to obtain the designated pressure, a longer exposure will accomplish the same result.

(c) *Steam under pressure with vacuum:* Steam in a special apparatus with vacuum attachment is the best method of applying steam under pressure; the object of the vacuum apparatus being to expel the air and to promote the penetration of the steam. The process is to be continued for 20 minutes after the pressure reaches 10 pounds to the square inch.

CHEMICAL SOLUTIONS.

161. *BICHLORIDE OF MERCURY.*—Bichloride of mercury is a disinfectant of undoubted potency and wide range of applicability. It can not be depended upon to penetrate substances in the presence of albuminous matter. It should be used in solutions of 1 to 1,000. The solubility of bichloride of mercury may be increased by using sea water for the solution; or by adding 2 parts per 1,000 of sodium or ammonium chloride to the water employed.

162. *CARBOLIC ACID.*—Carbolic acid in the strength of 5 per cent (see paragraph 27) may be substituted for the bichloride of mercury, and should be employed in the disinfection of the cabins and living apartments of ships to obviate injurious action on polished metals, bright work, etc.

163. *FORMALIN.*—Formalin containing 40 per cent of formaldehyde may be used in a 5 per cent solution as a substitute for bichloride of mercury or carbolic acid, and is useful for the disinfection

tion of surfaces, dejecta, fabrics, and a great variety of objects, owing to its noninjurious character.

GASEOUS AGENTS.

164. *SULPHUR DIOXIDE.*—Sulphur dioxide is efficient, but requires the presence of moisture. It is only a surface disinfectant, and is lacking in penetrating properties. An atmosphere containing 4.5 per cent can be obtained by burning 5 pounds of sulphur per 1,000 cubic feet of space. This amount would require the evaporation or volatilization of about 1 pint of water. In the above proportion it may be used as a disinfectant for some quarantinable diseases, as smallpox, cholera. Its principal use in maritime quarantine is in the destruction of disease-carrying vermin, rats, fleas, lice, mosquitoes, etc. For this it is a very efficient agent, ranking next to hydrocyanic acid gas.

165. The sulphur may be burned in shallow iron ovens (Dutch ovens) containing not more than 30 pounds of sulphur for each pot, and the pots should stand in vessels of water. Quicker and better results can be obtained from burning the same total amount of sulphur in a number of small shallow ovens (Dutch ovens), 5 to 10 pounds in each, than in a few large ovens. The sulphur ovens should be elevated from the bottom of the compartment to be disinfected in order to obtain the maximum possible percentage of combustion of sulphur. The sulphur should be in a state of fine division, and ignition is best accomplished by alcohol; special care to be taken with this method to prevent damage to cargo of vessel by fire; or the sulphur may be burned in a special furnace, the sulphur dioxide being distributed by a power fan. This method is peculiarly applicable to cargo vessels.

166. Liquefied sulphur dioxide may be used for disinfection in place of sulphur dioxide generated as above, it being borne in mind that this process will require 2 pounds of the liquefied gas for each pound of sulphur, as indicated in the above paragraphs.

167. Sulphur dioxide is especially applicable to the holds of vessels, or to freight cars and apartments that may be tightly closed and which do not contain objects injured by the gas. Sulphur

able that the clothing and personal effects of the passengers and crew be treated for the destruction of any fleas that may have become lodged thereon.

Disinfection for the purpose of destroying bacteria for the prevention of bubonic plague is irrational and unnecessary.

156. The only procedure that is called for in preventing the spread of yellow fever (aside from the control of the human host) is that for the destruction of mosquitoes, and this is best accomplished by fumigation with sulphur dioxide or hydrocyanic acid gas. Bactericidal measures have no place in the prevention or destruction of yellow fever infection.

157. In cholera the control of the human host and the safe disposal of the excreta therefrom, the destruction of contaminated food or water, or their sterilization (cooking, boiling, etc.), are the essential features in preventive measures. Fumigation or place disinfection is not called for in cholera preventive measures. Where a case of cholera has resulted in soiling the bedding, as an added precaution such effects should be sterilized and the floors and walls of the compartment washed down with bichloride solution. The cholera vibrio has practically no resistance to drying, however, and under natural conditions it is improbable that soiled linen or an infected place will result in the spread of the disease. While bathing and personal cleanliness is to be encouraged at the quarantine station, it is not to be assumed that disinfection of wearing apparel and personal effects of the contacts, or the disinfection of the body has any material effect in preventing the spread of the infection. The control of the personnel and the assured safe disposal of body discharges and protection of food and water supply are the important features to be observed in the prevention of cholera.

158. The important feature in typhus preventive measures is the assured destruction of all vermin on the person, clothing, and personal effects of those actually sick with typhus and those who have been in contact with typhus infected persons. In this latter group are to be included those persons from a known typhus-infected area. The destruction of lice on clothing is best effected by heat, steam under

pressure by preference, but flowing steam without pressure will suffice, provided the articles to be disinfected are not closely packed. Dry heat is likewise effective. Body lice and head lice can very well be destroyed by mechanical cleaning—soap and hot water—but the application of a solution of equal parts of vinegar and kerosene to hairy parts will greatly assist in the removal of nits and lice. This solution should be allowed to remain 15 minutes or half an hour before bathing. The treatment of personal effects and baggage of verminous persons is necessary, but in the case of those individuals who are passed as free of vermin, and not requiring disinfection, their baggage likewise should be passed without treatment. Bactericidal measures are not called for in typhus prevention. The question is solely that of the destruction of lice and the detention in quarantine for a period of 12 days of those persons who have been intimately exposed to typhus infection and who presumably may develop the disease, as well as those actually sick.

159. For the prevention of the spread of leprosy, the chief and practically the only measure called for is the isolation of the patient, either in a National or State leprosarium. When in temporary confinement at the quarantine stations, when traveling, or under other conditions that would entail contact with the public, especial precautions would include the sterilization of eating utensils used by the leper and the disinfection of bed clothes. As a measure of added precaution, the compartment in which the leper has lived or been confined should, after his removal, be sterilized by mechanical cleaning and fumigation by formaldehyde gas.

DISINFECTANTS AUTHORIZED BY THE UNITED STATES QUARANTINE REGULATIONS AND THE PROPER METHODS OF GENERATING AND USING SAME.

PHYSICAL DISINFECTANTS.

160. BURNING.—Of unquestioned efficiency, but seldom required. BOILING.—Very efficient and of wide range of applicability. The articles must be wholly immersed for not less than 10 minutes in water actually boiling (100° C.). The addition of 1 per cent of

disease of rodents. It is only accidentally transmitted to the human by means of the fleas which have fed on an infected rodent host and which, having become dislodged and finding no other preferred host available, perforce turn to the human as the only source of blood supply. It is alleged that the bedbug may transmit the disease. As it is not a parasite of the rat, it probably would never attack the rat under natural conditions. The only means of its transmitting the disease would be through the ingestion of blood from the human host during the infectious stage. This would be possible only in cases of septicemic plague. Under such conditions it is not improbable that the bedbug may be infectious for any subsequent human host which it might attack. Such a combination of circumstances is a rare occurrence. In any event, the bedbug would cause only individual cases of the disease and would not be productive of an epidemic or operate to the widespread dissemination of the disease.

149. PNEUMONIC PLAGUE: From an epidemiological standpoint and as to the application of preventive measures, pneumonic plague and bubonic plague are to be considered as wholly separate diseases. Pneumonic plague is transmitted solely through personal contact in the same fashion as pneumonia or other respiratory diseases. Neither the flea nor other insects are concerned in the direct transmission of pneumonic plague.

150. YELLOW FEVER: The organism causing this disease remains unknown, but the virus is inert except it be transmitted by a species of mosquito, i. e., *Aedes calopus* (stegomyia), and this only after an intrinsic cycle of development in the body of such mosquito.

151. TYPHUS FEVER: The causative organism of this disease has not as yet been definitely isolated and accepted as such. The transmitting agent of typhus, however, is the louse, both the body louse and the head louse, but chiefly the former. No natural means of transmission of typhus infection other than the louse has been accepted.

152. CHOLERA: This disease is caused by the cholera vibrio when introduced into the gastro-intestinal tract. Food or water indirectly contaminated is the chief means by which the disease is con-

veyed, but on board ship, direct contact or the immediate pollution of alimentary substances by "carriers" or acute cases are to be considered the more common means by which the cholera infection is transmitted. The possibility of water ballast being infected or constituting a probable source of spreading the disease is so remote as to be negligible, and the same applies in a general way to cargo and ship supplies. Accurate knowledge that none of the personnel is harboring the cholera organisms in their gastro-intestinal tract is the most important feature in the treatment of cholera-infected vessels.

153. SMALLPOX: The causative agent of this disease has not been identified, but for all practical purposes it may be considered that more or less intimacy of contact is essential for the spread of the disease. It should also be borne in mind that immune contacts or convalescents may transmit the virus in either their clothing, their personal effects, or possibly in the body secretions.

154. LEPROSY: The causative agent of this disease is believed to be *B. leprae*, which is an "acid-fast" bacillus found in the tissues of persons having the disease. Nothing definite has been worked out as to the manner in which the infection is transmitted and preventive measures are practically confined solely to the isolation and segregation of the leprosy persons.

155. From the foregoing, therefore, it is evident that the treatment of plague-infected vessels calls for the definite destruction of all rodents and their parasites and bedbugs where there has been septicemic types of the disease. While fleas normally have their place on their preferred host, it must be borne in mind that these parasites may occasionally be dislodged and temporarily be found in the environment. When rodent infection has actually been demonstrated on board a vessel, consideration should be given to the destruction of rats, mice, and fleas in all parts of the vessel by some disinfecting agent which will penetrate to all parts of the vessel and will be toxic both to animal and insect life. Sulphur dioxide and hydrocyanic acid gas are best adapted for this purpose. When human cases are found on vessels that have acquired their infection en route, indicating the dispersal of infected fleas, it may be advis-

138. Articles of merchandise, personal effects, etc., which are presumably infected, shall not be allowed entry into the United States until after disinfection.

139. Persons shall not enter the United States from countries where any of the quarantinable diseases are reported excepting at ports of entry, and after inspection by a quarantine officer and such necessary treatment as indicated in the foregoing paragraphs.

CHAPTER XIX.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS RELATING TO NAVAL VESSELS.

140. Vessels of the United States Navy entering ports of the United States, its possessions or dependencies, are exempt from inspection if there be a medical officer aboard, provided such vessel has not sailed from a foreign port known to be or suspected of being infected with typhus, cholera, yellow fever, plague, or smallpox.

141. Vessels of the United States Navy are subject to quarantine inspection upon arrival at ports of the United States, its possessions or dependencies, when from a foreign port known or suspected to be infected with yellow fever, bubonic plague, typhus, cholera, and such subsequent detention for disinfection as may be required by reason of disease aboard or exposure to such disease in foreign ports.

142. The certificate of the medical officer of the United States Navy as to the sanitary history of the vessel and its personnel may be accepted for naval vessels by the quarantine officer boarding the vessel in lieu of actual inspection.

143. Vessels of the United States Navy having entered the harbors of infected ports but having held no communication which is liable to convey infection may be exempted from the disinfection and detention imposed on merchant vessels from such ports.

144. Vessels of the United States Navy not carrying a medical officer shall, upon arrival at ports of the United States from foreign ports, be subject to the same provisions of these regulations as apply to merchant vessels.

CHAPTER XX.

INSPECTION OF STATE AND LOCAL QUARANTINES.

145. In the performance of the duties imposed upon him by the act of February 15, 1893, the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service shall, from time to time, personally or through a duly detailed officer of the Public Health Service, inspect the maritime quarantines of the United States, State and local, as well as national, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the quarantine regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury have been or are being complied with. The Surgeon General, or the officer detailed by him as inspector, shall, at his discretion, visit any incoming vessel or any vessel detained in quarantine, and all portions of the quarantine establishment, for the above-named purposes, and with a view to certifying, if need be, that the regulations have been or are being enforced.

146. The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service is authorized, when in his discretion such action is necessary in the interest of the public health, to remand, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, any vessel to the nearest national, State, or local quarantine station provided with proper facilities for handling infected vessels.

APPENDIX.

PREAMBLE.

147. For the proper appreciation of the logical and effective method of destroying all sources of the infection of the quarantinable diseases, consideration should be given to the various ways in which such infectious agents may, under natural conditions, survive or operate toward dissemination.

148. BUBONIC PLAGUE: This disease is caused by the bacillus pestis, which is transmitted to man through the agency of rats and mice and their ecto-parasites, i. e., fleas. It is primarily and essentially a

ANTHRAX.¹

CHAPTER XVII.

126. Shaving brushes or lather brushes destined for shipment into the United States shall be made only from hair or bristles, known to be free from anthrax spores.

127. Unless known to be free from anthrax spores such hair or bristles, before being made into shaving or lather brushes, shall be disinfected by one of the following methods: (a) By boiling for not less than 3 hours; (b) by exposure to steam under not less than 15 pounds gauge for not less than 30 minutes with a preliminary vacuum of at least 10 inches; (c) by exposure to streaming steam for not less than 6 hours.

128. Consignments of shaving brushes of foreign manufacture shall be accompanied by a consular certificate containing a statement as to the prevalence or nonprevalence of anthrax in the territory from which the brushes emanate and also to the effect that the materials entering into the manufacture of the brushes have or have not complied with the requirements of these regulations.

BORDER QUARANTINE.

CHAPTER XVIII.

129. When necessary, travelers arriving at Canadian or Mexican ports, destined for the United States, shall be inspected at the Canadian or Mexican port of arrival by the United States consular

¹ These regulations contemplate that anthrax is primarily a disease of animals; that the infection in man is comparatively rare and under such circumstances is not transmitted from man to man. Inasmuch as the infection tends to spread only as an epizootic disease, the responsibility for its exclusion primarily pertains to the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. The rules and regulations of that Government agency appear to be sufficient for their purpose, and the requirements contained herein are merely for the additional protection of persons against possible infection from any animal product in such widespread and everyday use as the shaving brush.

or medical officer, and be subjected to the same sanitary restrictions as are called for by the rules and regulations applicable at foreign ports.

130. Where not otherwise specifically stated, the rules and regulations for maritime quarantine shall be applied at stations on the Canadian and Mexican frontiers; and the methods of disinfection shall be those prescribed in these regulations.

131. If any person be found suffering from a quarantinable disease, or be presumably infected, he shall be denied entry or shall be kept under quarantine observation so long as danger of conveying the infection exists.

132. Any baggage or other effects believed to be infected shall be refused entry unless disinfected in accordance with these regulations.

133. Persons coming from localities where cholera is prevailing shall not be allowed entry until they have been proven to be free of cholera vibrios, by laboratory examination, or otherwise detained five days.

134. During the active quarantine season persons not positively identified as immune to yellow fever, coming from places where yellow fever prevails, will not be permitted to enter until they have been away from said locality six full days, or otherwise held in quarantine to complete six days.

135. Persons coming from localities where smallpox is prevailing shall not be allowed entry without vaccination, unless they are protected by a previous attack of the disease or a recent successful vaccination.

136. Persons coming from localities where typhus fever prevails shall not be allowed entry unless demonstrably free from vermin or otherwise disinfected for the destruction of vermin. Disinfection of wearing apparel, baggage, and personal effects for the destruction of vermin shall be practiced when necessary.

137. No common carrier which is infected, or suspected of being infected, shall be allowed to enter the United States until after such measures have been taken as will render it safe.

vaccination, detained in quarantine for 14 days after last exposure to the infection.

(c) Those persons that have not been exposed to the infection may be released.

(d) All personal effects of passengers and crew that have been exposed to infections shall be disinfected. All compartments that have been exposed to the liability of infection shall be disinfected.

TYPHUS.

CHAPTER XIV.

SPECIAL MEASURES AGAINST TYPHUS AT FOREIGN AND INSULAR PORTS.

111. For the purpose of these regulations 12 days shall be considered as the period of incubation for typhus fever.

112. Passengers and crew from ports infected with typhus shall not be allowed to embark unless demonstrably free from vermin, or otherwise treated for the destruction of vermin. The personal effects, wearing apparel, and baggage of those infested with vermin shall be disinfected.

113. Passengers from localities where typhus prevails embarking at a port not infected with typhus shall be treated as in the preceding paragraph.

114. Passengers and crew who, in the opinion of the inspecting officer, have been definitely exposed to infection (from a house, barracks, or other building in which has occurred a case of typhus) shall not be allowed to embark until 12 days after removal from the infected environment.

CHAPTER XV.

SPECIAL MEASURES AGAINST TYPHUS AT PORTS OF ARRIVAL.

115. Vessels on which typhus infection has occurred shall be detained in quarantine and the sick, if any, removed and isolated.

The clothing, personal effects, and baggage of those infected and of those not demonstrably vermin free shall be treated for the destruction of vermin.

116. All persons found to be vermin (louse) infested shall be treated for destruction of lice.

117. All passengers and crew that have been exposed to the infection shall be detained under observation for a period of 12 days from last exposure to infection.

118. Those of the personnel that are demonstrably free from vermin, and have not been exposed to the infection, may be released without detention or disinfection of baggage.

119. Vessels on which typhus has appeared shall be detained and fumigated for destruction of vermin.

120. Cargo compartments of typhus infected vessels need not be fumigated, unless there be exceptional conditions that may render them vermin infested.

121. Sulphur dioxide and hydrocyanic acid gas are effective agents for the destruction of lice when used in proper strength and exposure.

LEPROSY.

CHAPTER XVI.

122. Alien lepers should not be permitted to embark at a foreign port for a port of the United States, its possessions or dependencies, either as a passenger or as a member of the crew.

123. Vessels arriving in quarantine with leprosy on board shall not be granted pratique until the leper and his baggage has been removed from the vessel to the quarantine station.

124. No alien leper shall be permitted to land, and to this end the case shall be certified as a leper and reported to the nearest commissioner of immigration.

125. If the leper be a citizen of the United States, the case shall promptly be reported to the Surgeon General for further action.

109. Each steerage passenger shall be furnished with an inspection card as follows. This card, stamped by the consular or medical officer, is to be issued to every member of a family as well as to the head thereof.

INSPECTION CARD.																
[Immigrants and steerage passengers.]																
Port of departure _____				Date of departure _____												
Name of ship _____				Last permanent residence _____												
Name of immigrant _____																
Inspected and passed at _____				Passed at quarantine, port of _____ United States.				Passed by Immigrant Bureau, port of _____								
[Seal or stamp of consular or medical officer.]				[Date.]				[Date.]								
[The following to be filled in by ship's surgeon or agent prior to or after embarkation.]																
Ship's list or manifest _____ No. on ship's list or manifest _____																
Berth No.	Steamship inspection.	1st day.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	To be punched by ship's surgeon at daily inspection.

VACCINATED.
[Signature or stamp.]
[Reverse Side.]

Keep this card to avoid detention at Quarantine and on Railroads in the United States.

Diese Karte muss aufbewahrt werden, um Aufenthalt an der Quarantäne, sowie auf den Eisenbahnen der Vereinigten Staaten zu vermeiden.

Cette carte doit être conservée pour éviter une détention à la Quarantaine, ainsi que sur les chemins de fer des États-Unis.

Deze kaart moet bewaard worden, ten einde oponthoud aan de Quarantijn, alsook op de ijzeren wegen der Vereenigde Staten te vermijden.

Conservate questo biglietto onde evitare detenzione alla Quarantina e sulle Ferrovie degli Stati Uniti.

Tento lístek musíte uschováti, nechcete-li ukarantény (zastavení ohledně zjištění zdraví) neb na dráze ve spojených státech zdržení býti.

Tuto kartičku treba držati u sebe aby se predešlo zadržování v karantene a na železnici ve Spojených Státech.

CHAPTER XIII.

SPECIAL MEASURES AGAINST SMALLPOX AT PORT OF ARRIVAL.

110. Vessels arriving with smallpox on board, or having had smallpox on board during the voyage, shall be treated as follows:

- The sick shall be removed and detained until recovered.
- All persons who in the opinion of the quarantine officer have been exposed to the infection shall be vaccinated, unless protected by a previous attack of smallpox, and detained in quarantine until the vaccination is protective against said exposure, or, if they refuse

98. If pneumonic plague has occurred on board ship during the voyage, the sick shall be removed and isolated, and all crew and passengers that have been exposed to the infection shall be detained in quarantine for a period of 7 days, or, at the discretion of the quarantine officer, until their secretions shall be proven to be free from *B. pestis*.

99. The quarantine officer, before granting pratique to a vessel that has been detained in quarantine on account of plague infection, shall assure himself that the vessel is free from rats and vermin.

100. The personal effects in use, and the belongings of crew and passengers, which in the opinion of the quarantine officer are considered as infected, shall be disinfected and rendered free from vermin.

101. Vessels from foreign ports or ports in the possessions, dependencies of the United States, or domestic ports that are known or suspected of being infected with plague, may, when loaded with cargo, the nature of which or manner of storage precludes effective fumigation, be permitted to enter subject to the terms of a provisional pratique. When lying alongside wharf or dock at United States ports such vessels shall take proper precautions to prevent the passage of rodents. The vessel shall be fended off from wharf or dock not less than 4 feet, and on all connecting lines shall be fixed rat-guards of sheet metal of an approved design, not less than 3 feet in diameter. All cargo nets and similar devices extending between the vessel and shore structures shall be removed at night unless in actual use, as likewise gangways and ladders unless guarded. Any vessel so entering and neglecting to effectively apply such measures may, at the discretion of the Surgeon General, be remanded to the quarantine station for discharge of cargo, or required to discharge cargo at anchor well removed from the wharf.

102. Vessels from ports known to be infected with plague, in man or rodents, which have docked or which have not taken precautions necessary to prevent the ingress of rats, and on which effective measures have not been taken to destroy the same under the supervision of an accredited medical officer of the United States Govern-

ment, shall, upon arrival at a port in the United States, be fumigated for the destruction of rats.

103. All vessels engaged in trade with foreign ports shall be fumigated not less than once every 6 months for the purpose of destroying rats. This is best done when the vessel is empty.

104. A fumigation certificate signed by an accredited medical officer of the United States Government will be the evidence accepted by the quarantine officer in considering the enforcement of paragraph 103.

105. In applying plague preventive measures, vessels without cargo shall be fumigated simultaneously in all parts with sulphur dioxide gas, not less than 3 pounds per 1,000 cubic feet for 6 hours' exposure; or by hydrocyanic acid gas in the proportion of 5 ounces of sodium cyanide per 1,000 cubic feet of space (or equivalent amount of potassium cyanide) for 2 hours. If the vessel be loaded, the time of exposure shall be doubled.

106. When necessary in the treatment of infected vessels, the quarantine officer may require the master to partially discharge cargo for the purpose of effective performance of fumigation.

SMALLPOX.

CHAPTER XII.

SPECIAL MEASURES AGAINST SMALLPOX AT FOREIGN AND INSULAR PORTS.

107. For the purpose of these regulations 14 days shall be considered as the incubation period of smallpox.

108. Passengers and crew coming from districts where smallpox prevails in epidemic form, or who have been exposed to smallpox, should be vaccinated before embarkation, unless they show satisfactory evidence of having acquired immunity to smallpox by previous attack, or successful vaccination within one year, and their baggage inspected and, if necessary, disinfected.

possible precaution must be taken to prevent the ingress of *Stegomyia* mosquitoes and their access to the crew.

(b) The officer who must go ashore to enter his vessel must be immune to yellow fever. Passengers, unless immune to yellow fever, must have been free from possible exposure to yellow fever for six days immediately prior to embarking.

(c) All the above conditions to be certified to specifically by an accredited medical officer of the United States.

88. All persons who can prove their immunity to yellow fever or who have not been exposed to possible infection of yellow fever, may be permitted to land at once.

89. For the destruction of mosquitoes there shall be a complete and simultaneous fumigation of all parts of the vessel by sulphur dioxide gas, 2 per cent volume gas, two hours' exposure, or by cyanide gas of strength of $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of cyanide per 1,000 cubic feet of space, one hour exposure.

PLAGUE.

CHAPTER X.

SPECIAL MEASURES AT FOREIGN OR INSULAR PORTS.

90. At ports or places suspected of plague infection in rodents every precaution shall be taken to prevent rats, (mice) and fleas from getting aboard.

91. Vessels sailing from such ports shall be simultaneously fumigated in all parts, preferably when empty, for the destruction of rats. Lighters should be free of rats, and this is best accomplished by periodic fumigation.

92. If the vessel lies at a dock all connecting lines should be guarded by inverted cones or disks not less than 3 feet in diameter and so fixed as to be always at a right angle to the line to which it is attached.

* Human cases shall be considered as proof of an existent rodent infection.

93. Articles which harbor or are liable to harbor rats or rat fleas should not be shipped until freed of such vermin, either by the use of chemicals, fumigation, or by preventing the access of rats. The nature of the merchandise and the place and method of stowing prior to shipment must be considered in determining its liability to be a rat or vermin carrier, thus: crated cargo, bags of grain, etc., so stowed as to be used as nesting places for rats would be flea, and might be rat, carriers, and cargo should preferably have been previously stored in rat-proof warehouses. Articles of cargo in open crates should be carefully inspected to determine freedom from rats and, at the discretion of the inspector, may be rejected for shipment if considered as rodent infected. When the cargo of a vessel consists of grain or other rat food, extra precautions should be taken to prevent rats from going aboard.

CHAPTER XI.

SPECIAL MEASURES AGAINST PLAGUE AT PORT OF ARRIVAL.

94. Ships on which plague has occurred in men or rodents shall be detained in quarantine, the sick, if any, shall be removed and isolated, and the destruction of rats shall be effected as soon as practicable.

95. A plague-infected ship shall be fumigated simultaneously in all parts for the destruction of rats, including those that may be within articles of cargo, and other precautions shall in the meantime be observed to prevent the escape of rats from the ship.

96. All rodents destroyed on vessels at quarantine shall, when practicable, be bacteriologically examined.

97. All persons sick of plague shall be detained in quarantine until well, but no detention of healthy contacts is contemplated (except in the pneumonic type of the disease) other than is incidental to the treatment of vessels or cargo.

82. Passengers and crew who, in the opinion of the inspecting officer, have been definitely exposed to the infection of yellow fever (i. e., as from a house or locality known to be infected), should not be allowed to embark for six days after said exposure. Those immune to yellow fever are exempt from this provision.

CHAPTER IX.

SPECIAL MEASURES AT PORTS OF ARRIVAL (DOMESTIC AND INSULAR).

83. A vessel aboard which a case of yellow fever has occurred at any time during the voyage shall be treated as follows:

- (a) Careful visual and thermometric inspection of all persons.
 - (b) The sick are to be immediately disembarked, protected by netting against the access of stegomyia mosquitoes, and transferred to a place of isolation.
 - (c) Other persons should be disembarked, if possible, and detained under observation for six days, dating from the day of last possible exposure.
 - (d) Persons under observation presenting an elevation of temperature above 37.6° C. shall be isolated in a screened apartment.
 - (e) The ship shall be moored if possible at least 200 meters from the inhabited shore.
 - (f) The ship shall be fumigated for the destruction of mosquitoes before the discharge of cargo, if possible. If a fumigation be not possible before the discharge of the cargo, the discharge of cargo shall be under the supervision of the quarantine officer, and may be permitted as follows: By (1) the employment of immune persons for discharging the cargo; or (2) if nonimmunes be employed, they shall be kept under observation during the discharging of cargo and for six days, to date from the last day of exposure on board.
84. A vessel which has lain in such proximity to the shore of a port known to be infected as to render it liable to the access of

stegomyia mosquitoes shall be fumigated and the personnel held in detention under observation for six days.

85. A vessel arriving at a southern port (either direct or by way of a northern port of the United States), which, although coming from an infected port or suspected port, has had neither death nor case of yellow fever on board, either before departure, during the voyage, or at the time of arrival, and which the quarantine officer is satisfied has not lain in such proximity to the shore as to render it liable to the access of stegomyia mosquitoes, or which has been fumigated under the supervision of an accredited medical officer of the United States immediately before sailing, may, upon arrival at a port of destination in the United States with good sanitary history and in good condition (including the absence of any exposed collection of water in which *A. calopus* might breed) be subjected to the following treatment:

- (a) If arriving in six days or less, she may be admitted to pratique, with or without fumigation, in the discretion of the quarantine officer, and without further detention than is necessary to complete the six days.
- (b) If arriving after six days she shall be immediately fumigated (unless previously fumigated at a northern port) and may be admitted without detention.

86. Vessels from ports infected or suspected of infection with yellow fever, calling at southern ports for bunker coal or supplies during the active quarantine season may be allowed to take on such cargo after fumigation, provided the vessel be anchored in a place inaccessible to stegomyia and the crew or passengers be detained on board.

87. Traffic without detention may be allowed during the active quarantine season, from ports infected or suspected of infection with yellow fever, to ports in the United States south of the southern boundary of Maryland under the following conditions:

- (a) The vessel must lie at approved moorings in the open harbor; the crew must not be allowed ashore at the port of departure. Every

CHAPTER VII.

SPECIAL MEASURES AGAINST CHOLERA AT DOMESTIC PORTS.

67. Special measures shall be employed against vessels and persons from a cholera infected place, as likewise when cholera has appeared on board during the voyage.

68. All steerage passengers arriving at ports in the United States, its possessions or dependencies, from ports or places where cholera prevails, shall be subjected to bacteriological examination and shall not be admitted to entry until it has been determined by said examination that they are free from cholera vibrios.

69. All persons on vessels upon which cholera has appeared during the voyage shall upon arrival at quarantine be detained until it has been determined by bacteriological examination that they are free from cholera vibrios.

70. Persons in detention who are proven by bacteriological examination (performed not less than 24 hours after removal from exposure to infection in cholera case or carrier) to be free from cholera organisms may be discharged from quarantine without further detention.

71. In lieu of bacteriological examination (and then only when it is impracticable) persons exposed to infection in cholera case or carrier shall be detained in quarantine five days after being isolated from such case or carrier.

72. If a case clinically diagnosed as cholera has occurred on voyage, or if bacteriological examination should reveal the presence of infection in any person on board, such infected person or persons should be removed and isolated. All contacts should be segregated in small groups, and no material capable of conveying infection shall be removed from the ship.

73. Fruits and vegetables from an infected ship, that are ordinarily consumed in an uncooked state, shall be destroyed or rendered harmless by cooking.

74. The food served to persons in quarantine, unless from a source known to be free from cholera infection, shall be cooked.

75. The water supply of a vessel detained in quarantine on account of cholera infection, unless determined by bacteriological examination to be free from cholera organisms or *b. Coli*, shall be sterilized. Otherwise it shall be discharged after disinfection.

76. The dejecta of all persons in quarantine on account of cholera shall be disinfected before final disposition, and special precautions shall be exercised in order to prevent the contamination of food or water supply or the spread of the infection through the agency of flies or other insects.

77. Personal effects contaminated by dejecta from a cholera case or carrier shall be disinfected.

78. Any part of the ship that has been contaminated by dejecta from a cholera case or carrier shall be washed down with a solution of bichloride or carbolic acid.

79. Carriers or recovered cases shall not be released from quarantine detention until three bacteriological tests performed on consecutive days shall have been proven to be negative.

YELLOW FEVER.

CHAPTER VIII.

SPECIAL MEASURES AT FOREIGN AND INSULAR PORTS.

80. For the purpose of these regulations six days shall be considered as the period of incubation of yellow fever.

81. It is advisable that at ports where yellow fever prevails, precautions should be taken to prevent the introduction of mosquitoes, aedes (stegomyia) calopus on board the vessel. Water tanks, water buckets, and other collections of water about the vessel should be guarded in such a manner that they shall not become breeding places for mosquitoes. Where the vessel has lain in such proximity to the shore at such places as to render it liable, in the opinion of the inspecting officer, to the access of aedes (stegomyia) calopus, measures should be taken to destroy mosquitoes that may have come on board.

53. No convalescent shall be discharged from quarantine until after a sufficient time has elapsed to insure his freedom from infection, and this is to be determined by bacteriological examination when necessary and possible.

54. Passengers and crew from vessels in quarantine shall be subsisted at the vessels' expense. Rations and service may be provided at national quarantine stations at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

55. The body of a person dead from cholera or smallpox shall not be allowed to pass through quarantine until one year has elapsed since death. The body of a person dead from typhus or plague may be permitted to pass through quarantine if free from vermin; if dead from yellow fever, no precautions are required. Bodies of persons dying at quarantine stations from quarantinable disease should preferably be cremated or buried at station.

56. The quarantine officer shall report to the Secretary of the Treasury, through the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, all violations of the quarantine laws.

57. The quarantine officer shall report to the collector of customs any vessel which arrives without the bill of health hereinbefore prescribed.

58. All vessels requiring inspection under these regulations must present to the collector of customs at the port of entry the quarantine certificate above prescribed.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS.

CHAPTER VI.

SPECIAL MEASURES AGAINST CHOLERA AT FOREIGN AND INSULAR PORTS.

59. At ports where cholera prevails special care should be taken to prevent the water and the food supply from being infected. The

drinking water, unless of known purity, should be boiled and the food thoroughly cooked and protected against contamination by flies, etc.

60. The latrines of vessels must be so arranged that they, including their discharge pipes, can be made and kept mechanically clean.

61. Certain food products that are ordinarily consumed in an uncooked state coming from cholera-infected localities or through such localities, if exposed to infection therein, should not be shipped. Vegetables ordinarily eaten in an uncooked state when grown in districts where cholera prevails, shall not be shipped. Fruits grown on trees or on shrubs may be shipped.

62. The baggage of steerage passengers shall be inspected and no food shall be taken aboard in such baggage.

63. Steerage passengers and crew coming from cholera-infected districts should be subjected to bacteriological examination, or otherwise detained five days in an environment known to be free from any source of infection.

64. Steerage passengers and crew from districts not infected with cholera, shipping at a port infected with cholera, unless passed through without danger of infection, should be treated as those in the last paragraph.

65. Cabin passengers coming from cholera-infected districts should produce satisfactory evidence as to their exact place of abode during the five days immediately preceding embarkation. If it appears that they have been exposed to infection, they shall be detained under medical supervision a sufficient time to cover the period of incubation since last exposure, or otherwise be subjected to bacteriological examination.

66. Should cholera appear in the barracks or house in which passengers are undergoing detention, no passengers from said houses or barracks who have been previously exposed to this new infection should embark until they have been determined free of the infection by bacteriological examination, or otherwise isolated for a period of five days.

QUARANTINE DETENTION.

41. Vessels arriving under the following conditions shall be placed in detention:

(a) With quarantinable disease on board or having had such disease on board during the voyage.

(b) Any vessel which the quarantine officer considers infected with quarantinable disease.

(c) A vessel arriving at a port south of the southern boundary of Virginia in the season of active quarantine, April 1 to November 1, from a port infected or suspected of infection with yellow fever.

(d) Vessels arriving at ports north of this line and south of the southern boundary of Maryland between May 15 and October 1, if from a port infected or suspected of infection with yellow fever.

(e) In the case of vessels arriving at a northern port without sickness on board from ports where yellow fever prevails, the personnel shall be detained under observation at quarantine to complete six days from the port of departure.

(f) Towboats and other vessels having had communication with vessels subjected to quarantine shall themselves be quarantined if they have been exposed to infection.

42. The duration of detention of vessels or personnel herein contemplated will depend upon the quarantinable disease involved and will hereinafter be specifically provided for.

CHAPTER V.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AT QUARANTINE STATIONS.

43. Pilots will be detained in quarantine a sufficient time to cover the period of incubation of the disease for which the vessel is quarantined, if, in the opinion of the quarantine officer, such pilots have been exposed to infection. The dunnage of pilots shall be disinfected when necessary.

44. No direct communication shall be allowed between any vessel in quarantine and any person or place outside, and no communication whatever between quarantine or any vessel in quarantine and any person or place outside except under the supervision of the quarantine officer.

45. After a vessel has been rendered free from infection, it may be furnished with a fresh crew and released from quarantine, while all or part of the personnel are detained.

46. Vessels detained at any national quarantine will be subject to such additional rules and regulations as may be promulgated from time to time by the Surgeon General.

47. The form of certificate which shall be issued to a vessel when released from quarantine shall be prescribed by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, and shall embody the statement that the vessel has in all respects complied with the quarantine regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that in the opinion of the quarantine officer it will not convey quarantinable disease, and that said vessel is granted free or provisional pratique to enter her port of destination, the name of which is to be embodied in the blank.

48. The persons detained shall be inspected by the physician twice daily, and be under his constant surveillance, and no intercourse will be allowed between different groups while in quarantine.

49. No presumably infected articles from an infected vessel shall be carried into the place of detention until disinfected.

50. Cleanliness of quarters and of person will be enjoined and daily enforced. Disinfection shall be practiced where there is any possibility of infection.

51. In any group in which communicable disease appears, the sick will be immediately isolated in hospital, and the remaining persons in the group and their effects appropriately treated and then removed to other quarters, if possible, and the compartments disinfected.

52. Communication between the physician and attendants of the hospital and those detained in other parts of the quarantine station shall be reduced to a minimum.

33. The following regulations are the required minimum standard and do not prevent the addition of such other rules as, for special reasons, may be legally made by State or local authorities.¹

INSPECTION.

34. Every vessel subject to quarantine inspection, entering a port of the United States, its possessions or dependencies, shall be considered in quarantine until given free pratique. Such vessel shall fly a yellow flag at the foremast head and shall observe all the other requirements of vessels actually quarantined.

35. Vessels arriving at ports of the United States under the following conditions shall be inspected by a quarantine officer prior to entry:

- (a) All vessels from foreign ports except those covered by paragraph 3. Vessels from a foreign port shall be inspected only at first port of call in the United States, except vessels from ports suspected of yellow fever arriving during the active quarantine season at southern, via northern, ports.
- (b) Any vessel with sickness on board.
- (c) Vessels from domestic ports where cholera, plague, or yellow fever prevails; or where smallpox or typhus fever prevails in epidemic form.

36. The inspection of vessels required by these regulations shall be made between sunrise and sunset, except in case of vessels in distress. Exception may also be made in the case of vessels carrying perishable cargoes, and regular line vessels under regulations approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

37. In making the inspection of a vessel the bill of health and clinical record of all cases treated during the voyage, crew and passengers' lists and manifests, and, when necessary, the ship's log shall be examined. The crew and passengers shall be mustered and examined and compared with the lists and manifests and any discrepancies investigated. The clinical thermometer should be

¹ Penalties for violation of these regulations are provided in sec. 10, act of Mar. 2, 1901, and in sec. 4, act of June 19, 1906.

used in the examination of the personnel of vessels under suspicion. When a freight manifest shows that articles requiring disinfection under these regulations are carried by the vessel, a certificate of disinfection, signed by a United States consul or a medical officer of the United States, shall be exhibited and compared with same. If no certificate of disinfection is produced, the collector of customs at the port of entry shall be notified of same by the quarantine officer. The collector of customs shall then hold such consignment in a designated place, separate from other freight, pending the arrival of the certificate of disinfection; and in the event of its nonarrival the articles shall be disinfected as hereinbefore prescribed, or shall be returned by the common carrier conveying same.

38. Medical officers of the United States duly clothed with authority to act as quarantine officers at any port or place within the United States, when performing the said duties, are hereby authorized to take declarations and administer oaths in matters pertaining to the administration of the quarantine laws and regulations of the United States. (Act of Mar. 2, 1901, sec. 12.)

39. No person, except the quarantine officer, his employees, or pilots, shall be permitted to board any vessel subject to quarantine inspection until after the vessel has been inspected by the quarantine officer and granted pratique, and all such persons so boarding such vessel shall, in the discretion of the quarantine officer, be subject to the same restrictions as the personnel of the vessel, or otherwise, action may be taken as provided for in section 10, act of March 2, 1901: *Provided, however,* That the United States customs officials may be permitted to board a vessel that has been inspected and held in quarantine for detention or treatment, they being subject to the same restrictions as the personnel of the vessel.

40. When a vessel arriving at quarantine has on board any of the communicable but nonquarantinable diseases, the quarantine officer shall promptly inform the local health authorities of the existence of such disease aboard and shall make every effort to furnish such notification in ample time, if possible, to permit of the case being seen by the local authorities before discharged from the vessel.

ately isolated in a proper place; the ship's physician should then immediately notify the captain, who should note same in his log, and all of the effects liable to convey infection which have been exposed to infection should be destroyed or disinfected. In the case of smallpox, the entire personnel should be vaccinated.

23. The hospital should be cleansed as soon as it becomes vacant.

24. The dead, except those dead of yellow fever, should be enveloped in a sheet saturated with one of the strong disinfecting solutions, without previous washing of the body, and at once buried at sea or placed in a coffin hermetically sealed.

25. A complete clinical record shall be kept by the ship's surgeon of all cases of sickness on board, and the record delivered to the quarantine officer at the port of arrival.

26. The following disinfecting solutions are recommended for use at sea:

Formulae for strong disinfecting solutions.

BICHLORIDE OF MERCURY (1:500).

	Parts.
Bichloride of mercury.....	1
Sea water.....	500
Mix.	
CARBOLIC ACID (5 PER CENT).	
Alcohol.....	50
Carbolic acid, pure.....	50
Mix.	
Then add fresh water.....	900

Formulae for weak solutions.

BICHLORIDE OF MERCURY (1:1,000).

Bichloride of mercury.....	1
Sea water.....	1,000
CARBOLIC ACID (2½ PER CENT).	
Carbolic acid, pure.....	25
Fresh water.....	1,000
FORMALIN (5 PER CENT).	
Formalin (or formal).....	50
Water.....	950

It is suggested that a vessel should carry for every 100 passengers: Bichloride of mercury, 5 pounds; carbolic acid, 10 pounds; alcohol, 10 pounds; formalin, 10 pounds; 100 pounds of sulphur and 12 Dutch ovens, about 12 inches diameter, and an adequate supply of fresh vaccine virus.

CHAPTER IV.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AT DOMESTIC PORTS.

27. At or convenient to the principal ports, quarantine stations should be equipped with all appliances for the inspection and treatment of vessels, their passengers, crews, and cargoes.

28. For all ports where such provisions have not been made, and where quarantine inspection is required, inspection stations should be maintained.

29. At a fully equipped maritime quarantine station there should be adequate provision for boarding and inspection, apparatus for mechanical cleansing of vessels, apparatus for disinfection by steam, by sulphur, by formaldehyde, by disinfecting solutions, or any other methods prescribed in these regulations; also a clinical laboratory, hospitals for contagious and doubtful cases, a steam laundry, detention barracks for suspects, bathing facilities, a crematory, a sufficient supply of good water, and a proper system for the disposal of sewage.

30. The personnel of quarantine stations in the yellow fever zone should be immune to yellow fever, and at all stations the personnel shall be vaccinated against smallpox. Officers when entering upon a tour of duty at a quarantine station should be vaccinated against smallpox, and the same shall apply to all subordinates and their families on the station.

31. At quarantine stations south of the southern boundary of Maryland the reservation shall be free of *Aedes (stegomyia) calopus*, and general antimosquito measures shall be enforced on the reservation and environment.

32. At quarantine stations, all articles liable to convey infection should be handled only by the employees of said station, unless the services of the crew of the vessel in quarantine are indispensable.

15. Any article presumably infected which can not be disinfected should not be shipped.

16. Passengers, for the purpose of these regulations, are divided into two classes, cabin and steerage.¹

17. So far as possible passengers should avoid embarking at a port where quarantinable disease prevails, and communication between the vessel and the shore should be reduced to a minimum. In such a port the personnel of the vessel should remain on board during their stay.

18. No person suffering from a quarantinable disease, or scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), influenza, chicken pox, or cerebrospinal meningitis should be allowed to ship.

19. Passengers and crews, merchandise, and baggage, prior to shipment at a noninfected port but coming from an infected locality, should be subject to the same restrictions as are imposed at an infected port.

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AT SEA.²

20. The master of a vessel should observe the following measures on board his vessel:

(a) The water-closets, forecabin, bilges, and similar portions of the vessel liable to harbor infection should be frequently cleansed and disinfected.

(b) Free ventilation and rigorous cleanliness should be maintained in all portions of the ship during the voyage and measures taken to destroy rats, mice, fleas, flies, mosquitoes, and all vermin.

¹ The sanitary measures applicable to second-cabin passengers will be those designated for first-cabin passengers or for steerage passengers, according as the arrangements of their quarters and accommodations aboard, both sanitary and for association, class them in the opinion of the inspecting officer with the first cabin or steerage.

² These requirements at sea are largely advisory in character, but it is nevertheless true that a careful compliance with them should tend, at the port of arrival, to largely relieve the stringency of quarantine measures.

(c) A patient sick of a communicable disease should be isolated and one member of the crew detailed for his care and comfort, who, if practicable, should be immune to the disease.

(d) Communication between the patient or his nurse and other persons on board should be reduced to a minimum.

(e) Used clothing, body linen, and bedding of the patient and nurse should be immersed at once in boiling water or in a disinfecting solution.

(f) The compartment from which the patient was removed should be disinfected and thoroughly cleansed. Articles liable to convey infection should remain in the compartments during the disinfection when gaseous disinfection is used.

(g) Any person suffering from malaria or yellow fever should be kept under mosquito bars and the apartment in which he is confined closely screened with mosquito netting. All mosquitoes on board should be destroyed by fumigation. Mosquito larvae (wigglers or wiggle-tails) should be destroyed in water barrels, casks, and other collections of water about the vessel by the use of petroleum (kerosene); where this is not practicable, the receptacle should be covered by mosquito netting to prevent the exit of mosquitoes from such breeding places.

(h) In the case of bubonic plague, special measures must be taken to destroy rats, mice, fleas, and other vermin on board, and in case of pneumonic plague, the patient should be isolated, the body discharges disinfected, especially sputum, and the attendant should wear a mask.

(i) In the case of typhus, special measures should be taken to destroy vermin.

(j) In the case of cholera, typhoid fever, or dysentery, the drinking water should be boiled and the food thoroughly cooked. The discharges from the patient should be immediately disinfected and thrown overboard.

21. An inspection of the vessel, including the steerage, should be made by the ship's physician once each day.

22. Should cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus fever, plague, or any other communicable disease appear on board a ship while at sea, those who show symptoms of these diseases should be immedi-

the provisions of section 2, of the act approved February 15, 1893. During the prevalence of any of the quarantinable diseases at the foreign port of departure, vessels above referred to are hereby required to obtain from the consular officer of the United States, or from the medical officer of the United States, when such officer has been detailed by the President, a bill of health, in duplicate, in the form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AT FOREIGN AND INSULAR PORTS.

4. The officer issuing the bill of health to vessels leaving foreign ports and ports in the possessions or other dependencies of the United States for ports in the United States or its possessions or other dependencies shall satisfy himself, by inspection if necessary, that the conditions certified to therein are true. He is authorized, in accordance with law, to withhold the bill of health until he is satisfied that the vessel, the passengers, the crew, and the cargo have complied with all the quarantine laws and regulations of the United States.

5. Inspection is required of—

(a) All vessels from ports at which cholera, yellow fever, or plague in men or rodents prevail, or at which smallpox or typhus fever prevails in epidemic form, and at which a medical officer is detailed.

(b) All vessels carrying steerage passengers; but need only include the inspection of such passengers and their living apartments if sailing from a healthful port.

6. Inspection of the vessel is such an examination of the vessel, cargo, passengers, crew, personal effects of same, including examination of manifests and other papers, food and water supply, the ascertainment of its relations with the shore, the manner of loading and possibilities of invasion by rats and insects as will enable the inspecting officer to determine if these regulations have been complied with.

7. When an inspection is required, it should be made by daylight, as late as practicable before sailing. The vessel should be inspected before the passengers go abroad, the passengers just before embarkation, and the crew on deck, and no communication should be had with the vessel after such inspection except by permission of the officer issuing the bill of health.

8. Vessels, prior to stowing cargo or receiving passengers, should be mechanically clean in all parts, especially in the hold, forecabin, and steerage and loose dunnage in unlabeled compartments shall be so arranged as to prevent harborage of rodents.

9. Any portions of the vessel liable to have been infected by any communicable disease should be disinfected before the issuance of the bill of health.

10. The air space, ventilation, food and water supply, hospital accommodations, and all other matters mentioned therein promotive of the health and comfort of the passengers must be in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved August 2, 1882, entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers by sea."

11. Bedding, upholstered furniture, soiled wearing apparel, personal effects, and second-hand articles of a similar nature coming from a district known to be infected with smallpox or as to the origin of which no positive evidence can be obtained, and which the consular or medical officer has reason to believe is infected, should be disinfected prior to shipment. Articles similar to the above mentioned, if from a district infected by plague or typhus, should be inspected, and, if necessary, treated to destroy vermin.

12. Articles from an uninfected district shipped through an infected port may be accepted without restriction if not exposed to infection in transit.

13. Nothing in these regulations shall be construed to modify or nullify in any way existing restrictions promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury at the instance of the Secretary of Agriculture for the prevention of the introduction of diseases of animals.

14. Any article shipped from or through an infected port or place which the consular or medical officer has reason to believe infected, should be disinfected.

for the United States First cabin
 second cabin steerage Ports
 visited within preceding four months
 Location of vessel while in port: Wharf open bay
 Distance from shore If
 any passenger or member of crew disembarked on account of sick-
 ness, state disease
 Time vessel was in port
 Character of communication with shore
 Sanitary condition of vessel
 Sanitary measures, if any, adopted while in port
 Sanitary condition of port and vicinity
 Prevailing diseases at port and vicinity
 Number of cases and deaths from the following-named diseases
 during the past two weeks ending

Diseases.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths. ¹	Remarks. [Any conditions affecting the public health existing in the port of departure or vicinity to be here stated.]
Yellow fever.....
Asiatic cholera.....
Cholera nostras or cholerae.....
Smallpox.....
Typhus fever.....
Plague.....
Leprosy.....

¹ When there are no cases or deaths, entry to that effect must be made.

Date of last case (within preceding year):

Cholera.....
 Yellow fever.....
 Human plague.....
 Typhus.....
 Rodent plague.....

I certify that the vessel has complied with the Quarantine Rules
 and Regulations made under the act of February 15, 1893, and that
 the vessel leaves this port bound for United
 States of America, via

Given under my hand and seal this day of

19.....

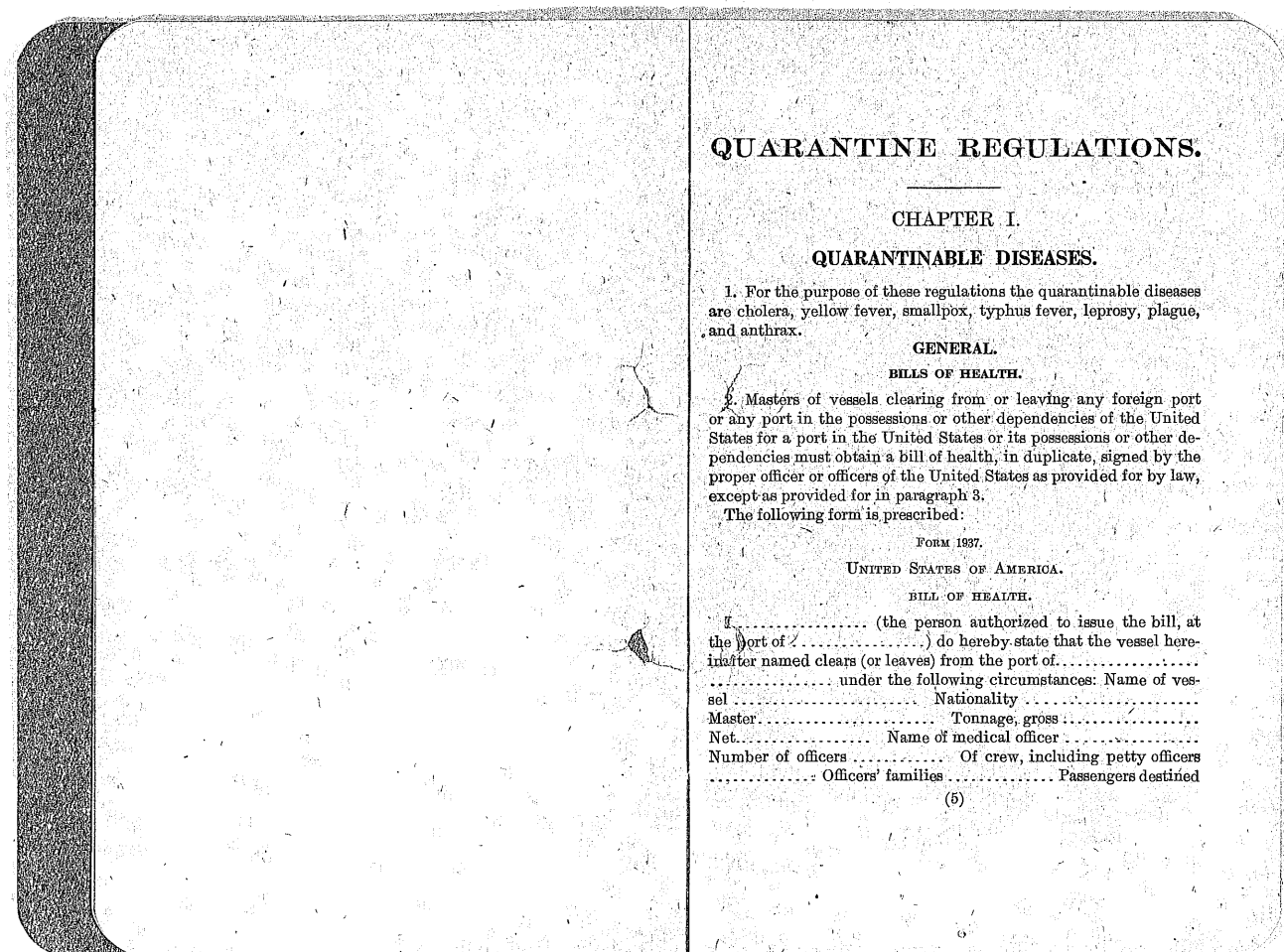
(Signature of consular officer.)

[SEAL.]

Countersigned by—

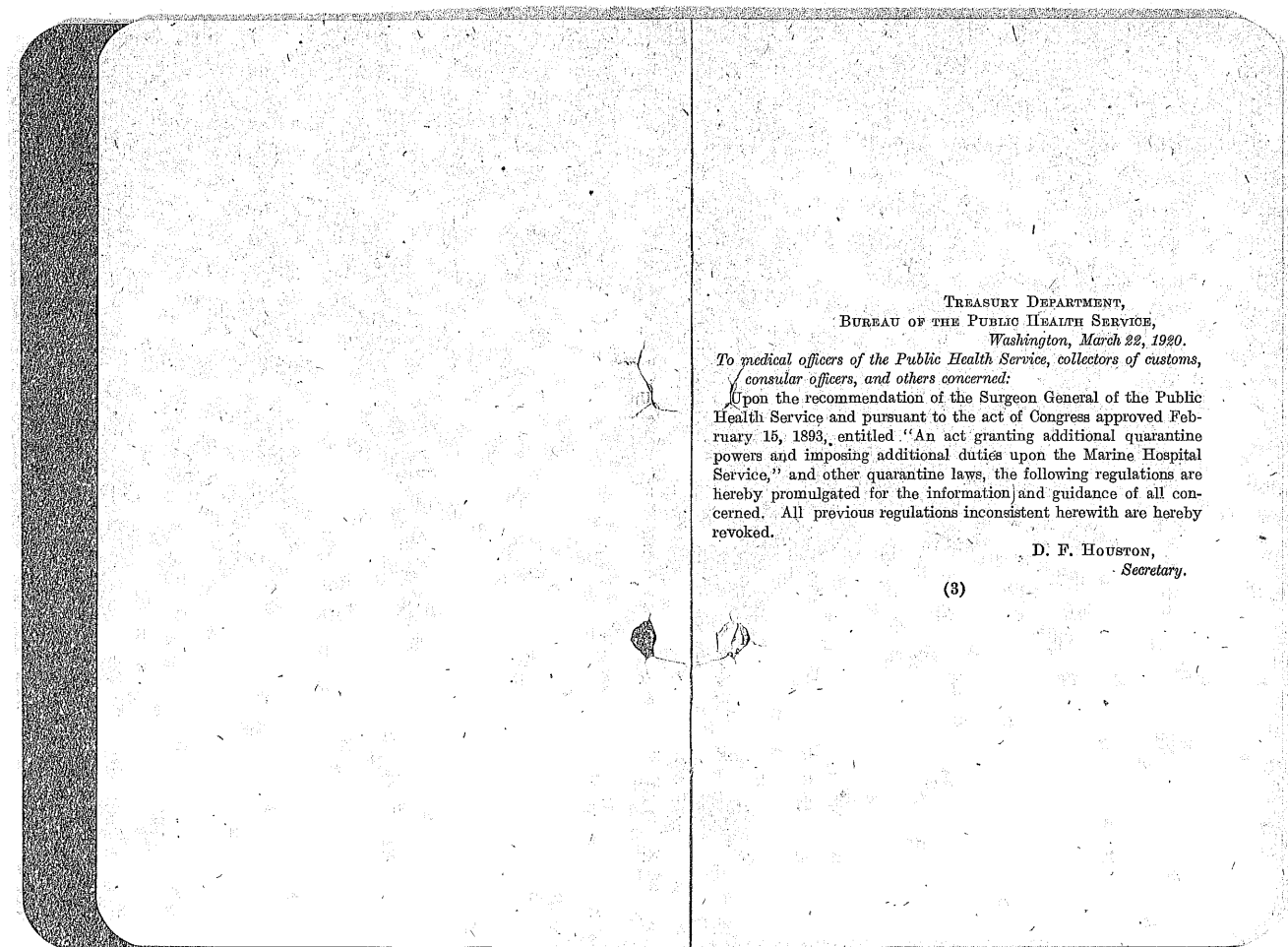
Medical Officer, U. S. Public Health Service.

3. In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress
 approved August 18, 1894, vessels hereinafter named are exempt
 from the provisions of section 2 of the act granting additional quaran-
 tine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine Hospital
 Service, approved February 15, 1893, which requires vessels clearing
 from a foreign port for a port in the United States to obtain from the
 consular or medical officer a bill of health. Vessels so exempt are
 those plying between Canadian ports on the St. Croix River, the
 St. Lawrence River, the Niagara River, the Detroit River, the
 St. Clair River, and the St. Marys River, and adjacent ports of the
 United States on the same waters; also vessels plying between
 Canadian ports on the following-named lakes, viz, Ontario, Erie,
 St. Clair, Huron, Superior, Rainy Lake, Lake of the Woods, Lake
 Champlain, and ports of the United States; also vessels plying
 between ports in British Columbia and ports on the Pacific coast
 of the United States as far south as (inclusive) San Francisco; also
 vessels plying between Canadian ports on the Atlantic coast and
 ports of the United States on the Atlantic coast as far south (inclusive)
 as Boston; also vessels plying between Mexican ports on the Rio
 Grande River and ports of the United States on the same river.
 Vessels sailing originally from other foreign ports and merely calling
 at Canadian ports en route to the United States are not exempt from



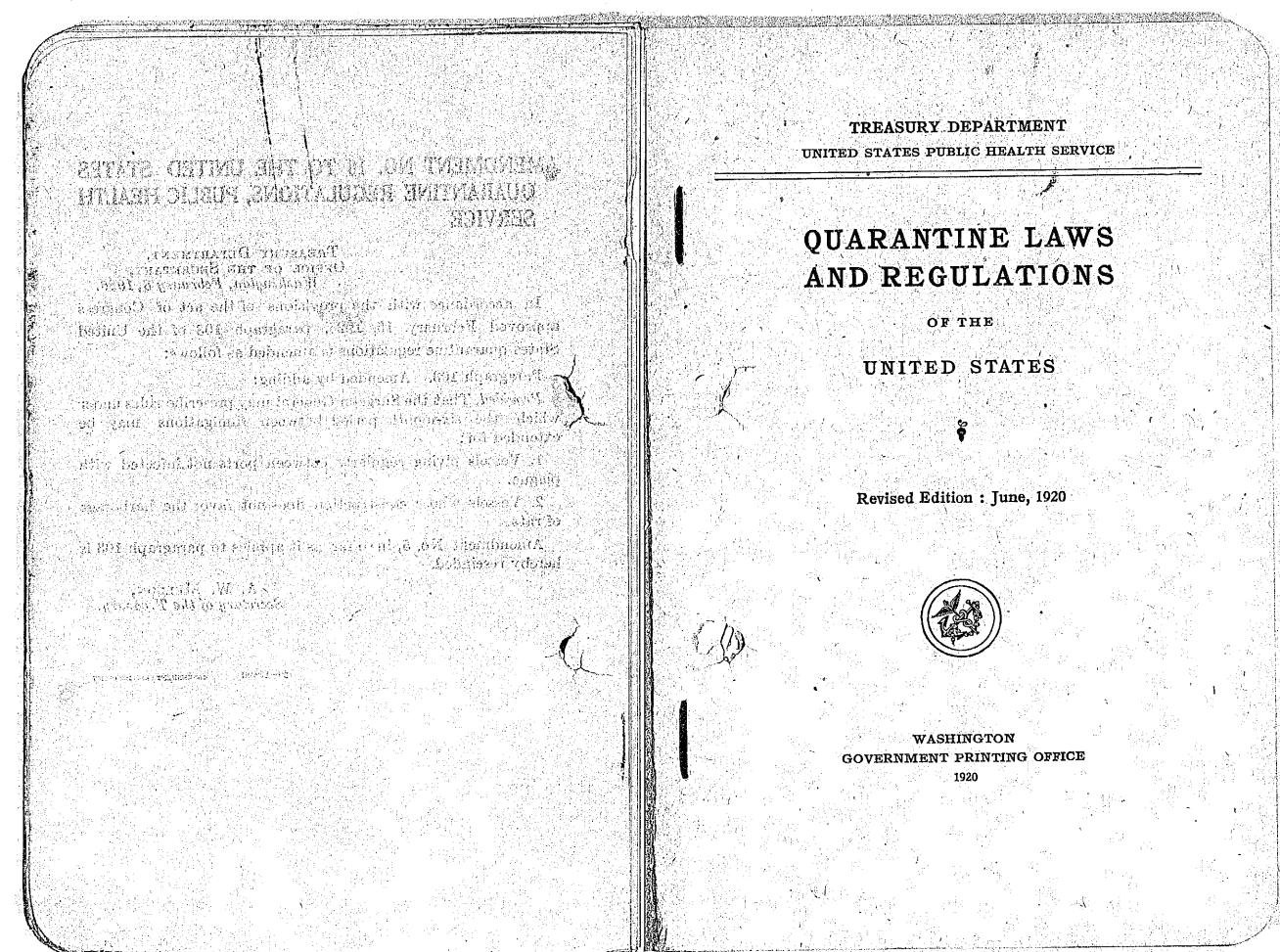
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AMENDMENT NO. 8 TO THE UNITED STATES QUARANTINE REGULATIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
WASHINGTON, February 8, 1926.

Whereas there has been a change in the interpretation of paragraph 103 of the Quarantine Regulations, Revised Edition, June 1, 1925, in order to make its meaning definite and to prevent any doubt as to its meaning, it is hereby amended to read as follows:

Paragraph 103. Amended by adding:
Provided, That the Surgeon General may prescribe rules under which the six-month period between fumigations may be extended for:
1. Vessels plying regularly between ports not infected with plague.
2. Vessels whose construction does not favor the harborage of rats.

Amendment No. 5, in so far as it applies to paragraph 103 is hereby rescinded.

A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

2-13800 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

AMENDMENT NO. 10 TO THE UNITED STATES QUARANTINE REGULATIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
WASHINGTON, February 8, 1926.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 15, 1925, paragraph 103 of the United States quarantine regulations is amended as follows:

Paragraph 103. Amended by adding:
Provided, That the Surgeon General may prescribe rules under which the six-month period between fumigations may be extended for:

1. Vessels plying regularly between ports not infected with plague.
2. Vessels whose construction does not favor the harborage of rats.

Amendment No. 5, in so far as it applies to paragraph 103 is hereby rescinded.

A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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cases at the Canadian port of departure, such vessels shall obtain from the consular officer of the United States, or from the medical officer of the United States, when such officer has been detailed by the President, a bill of health, in duplicate, in the form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and such vessels shall be subject to quarantine inspection upon arrival at any port in the United States."

A. W. MELLON,
 Secretary of the Treasury.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 TO THE UNITED STATES QUARANTINE REGULATIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
 Washington, March 21, 1925.

Since there has been some recent confusion in interpreting paragraph 101 of the Quarantine Regulations, Revised Edition, June, 1920, in order to make its meaning clear, the said paragraph is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Vessels from ports (foreign, insular, or domestic) that are known or suspected of being infected with plague may, when loaded with cargo, the nature of which or manner of storage precludes effective fumigation, be permitted to enter subject to the terms of a provisional pratique. When lying alongside wharf or dock at United States ports such vessels shall take proper precautions to prevent the passage of rodents. The vessel shall be fended off from wharf or dock not less than 4 feet, and on all connecting lines shall be fixed rat guards of sheet metal of an approved design, not less than 3 feet in diameter. All cargo nets and similar devices extending between the vessel and shore structures shall be removed at night unless in actual use, as likewise gangways and ladders unless guarded. Any vessel so entering and neglecting to effectively apply such measures, may, at the discretion of the Surgeon General, be remanded to the quarantine station for discharge of cargo, or required to discharge cargo at anchor well removed from the wharf."

A. W. MELLON,
 Secretary of the Treasury.

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AMENDMENT NO. 7 TO THE UNITED STATES
 QUARANTINE REGULATIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH
 SERVICE

RECEIVED
 DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
 WASHINGTON, D. C.
 FEBRUARY 27, 1925

In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 15, 1925, the United States Quarantine Regulations are amended by adding the following:

Section 181-A. In order to improve quarantine procedure, the Secretary may from time to time in his discretion, modify or change the quarantine regulations as set forth in paragraph 181 of the regulations, relative to the methods of disinfection, and the character and quantity of chemicals or disinfectants to be used.

W. M. MURPHY
 Secretary of the Treasury

AMENDMENT NO. 8 TO THE UNITED STATES
 QUARANTINE REGULATIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH
 SERVICE

RECEIVED
 DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
 WASHINGTON, D. C.
 FEBRUARY 27, 1925

In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 7, 1925, as follows:

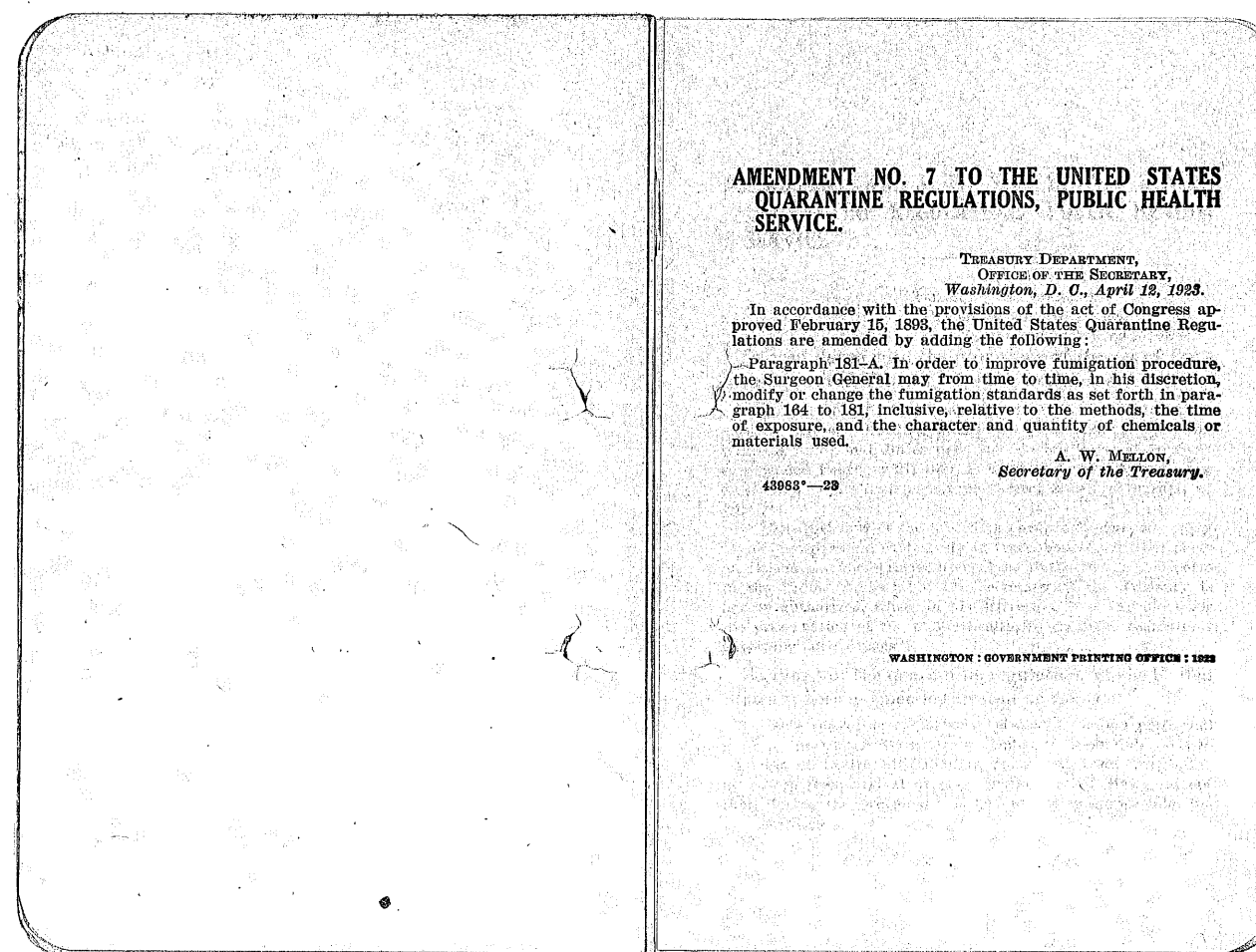
"That section 2 of the act approved February 15, 1923, entitled 'An act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine Hospital Service,' as amended February 27, 1921, is hereby amended by inserting at the end of the first paragraph thereof a new paragraph as follows:

"The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not apply to vessels operating exclusively in trade between foreign ports on or near the northern frontier of the United States and ports in the United States; but the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, when, in his discretion, it is expedient for the preservation of the public health, to establish regulations governing such vessels."

Section 3 of the quarantine regulations of the United States is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Vessels operating exclusively between Canadian ports and ports in the United States are exempted from obtaining consular bills of health at Canadian ports and from quarantine inspection upon arrival at ports in the United States, except that, during the prevalence of any of the quarantinable diseases,"

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the holds may be made by the fumigator in charge, accompanied by a trained employee, each of whom shall personally enter the holds and report their freedom from dangerous quantities of the gas before release. Decision as to safety of the vessel for entry shall be made only by the medical officer in charge of fumigation, who shall so certify in writing over his signature.

The word "compartment" in the preceding paragraph shall be used to include all superstructures, closets, baths, storerooms, holds, or other closed spaces, and such compartments shall not be declared safe until the absence of the lachrymatory effect of the gas has been positively determined.

Officers and other personnel when engaged on inspection duty shall at all times be equipped with a gas mask ready for immediate use should such be necessary. All fumigating personnel engaged in the emptying of barrels, tubs, casks, and other containers used for the generation of gas shall be required to use gas masks when removing and emptying the same.

All employees of the Public Health Service engaged in the fumigation of vessels with cyanogen chloride gas shall be required to undergo a course of instruction as to the proper use and care of gas masks and shall be required to pass a satisfactory examination and to give satisfactory demonstrations of ability to use the mask properly before being permitted to engage in the actual fumigation of vessels with cyanogen chloride gas. Whenever practicable, natural ventilation shall be expedited by the use of such artificial means as wind-sails, ship ventilators, properly placed tarpaulins, fans, etc., and such mechanical devices as the aerotruss, blowers, and other available apparatus.

Paragraph 180 A.—The strength of the cyanogen chloride gas mixture and the duration of exposure varies with the object sought. The service standards in this respect are as follows:

- (A) For the destruction of mosquitoes:
- 1/2 oz. sodium cyanide.....(4Z)
 - 1/2 oz. sodium chlorate.....(3Z)
 - 1/4 oz. talc.....(2Z)
 - 2 fluid oz. hydrochloric acid.
 - 2 fluid oz. water. Exposure 1/2 hour.
 - Per thousand (1,000) cubic feet.
- (B) For the destruction of rodents, rats, and mice:
- 4 oz. sodium cyanide.....
 - 3 oz. sodium chlorate.....
 - 2 oz. talc.....
 - 17 fluid oz. hydrochloric acid.....
 - 17 fluid oz. water. Exposure 2 hours.
 - Per thousand (1,000) cubic feet.
- (C) For destruction of fleas, same exposure as for rodents.

(D) For destruction of lice, bed bugs, and roaches:

- 8 oz. sodium cyanide.
- 6 oz. sodium chlorate.
- 4 oz. talc.
- 34 oz. hydrochloric acid.
- 34 oz. water. Exposure 2 hours.
- Per thousand (1,000) cubic feet.

The above standards apply to empty holds and superstructures except storerooms that have large quantities of stores. In cargo holds or well-filled staterooms, the length of exposure shall be doubled.

STANDARD UNIT FOR FUMIGATION CREWS.

At all quarantine stations where the cyanogen chloride gas mixture is used as the regular gas for fumigation purposes the minimum fumigation crew shall consist of 8 persons, as follows:

- 1 chief fumigator.
- 2 assistant chief fumigators.
- 5 laborers (including 1 truck driver when necessary).

Where the number or size of the vessels requiring fumigation is such as to require additional employees, the medical officer in charge may recommend their employment in the manner prescribed for obtaining new employees.

A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

the heat generated by the water and acid mixture. The standard quantity of gas as referred to in these regulations is the quantity which will give sufficient concentration in any given space to produce death in an average weight adult rat in not more than 10 minutes. Such concentration requires approximately 0.941 ounce of cyanogen chloride gas and 0.327 ounce of hydrocyanic acid gas per thousand (1,000) cubic feet of airspace, and is produced by the following quantities of materials:

Sodium cyanide.....	4 oz.
Sodium chlorate.....	3 oz.
Talc.....	2 oz.
Hydrochloric acid.....	17 fluid oz.
Water.....	17 fluid oz.
Per thousand (1,000) cubic feet.	

The length of exposure is dependent on the result desired, i. e., the object of the fumigation, with a varying time for mosquitoes, fleas, bedbugs, lice, roaches, and rodents. All parts of the vessel should be placed under fumigation simultaneously, but until further instructions are received, on account of the slightly tarnishing effect on highly polished metals, the chart room and wireless room should be omitted from fumigation. The paraphernalia required consists of tight wooden barrels, half barrels or tubs, preferably of oak with wooden hoops for use in holds. Earthenware crocks or wooden buckets, preferably of oak for smaller compartments, vessels for mixing acid and water; containers for mixing sodium cyanide, sodium chlorate, and talc; scales or scoops for weighing or measuring same, and bags for holding the ingredients prior to placing them in the acid.

In fumigation of superstructures, the acid and water mixture shall be placed in crocks and buckets, and these placed in position, with the necessary quantity of sodium cyanide, sodium chlorate, and talc mixture, in bags placed beside the vessel containing the acid before the generation of gas has started. All doors, port holes, etc., with the exception of those needed for the egress of the operator, shall be closed and sealed before the actual fumigation has begun. After all ingredients have been put in place, but prior to the placing of the chemicals in the acid, the medical officer or fumigation inspector, accompanied by the master or his representative, shall personally inspect each compartment in order to establish the fact that no person other than those authorized by the medical officer or fumigator in charge remains on board. Prior to the beginning of this inspection, a guard shall be placed at the gangway to prevent any unauthorized person returning to the vessel, and when practicable, guards shall also be placed at all unsealed openings. The personnel actually placing the sodium cyanide, sodium chlorate, and talc mixture in the acid mixture shall consist of experienced employees, and the number thus engaged shall be reduced to an absolute minimum.

This personnel shall be equipped with, and shall have ready for immediate use, gas masks of an approved design and each equipped with canister, properly charged for protection against cyanogen chloride gas and hydrocyanic acid gas. The failure of the operator to be equipped with such a mask when engaged on such duty shall be deemed sufficient cause for disciplinary measures and immediate dismissal from the service. When both the holds and superstructures are to be fumigated, the hold shall be prepared for fumigation, the acid and water mixture mixed in containers, the sodium cyanide, sodium chlorate, and talc mixture placed in bags alongside of the container and attached by rope to the main deck. The hatch covers, with the exception of one section necessary for handling of the rope referred to above, shall be in place and covered with tarpaulin. Staggering of hatch covers is strictly prohibited. Upon the completion of the operation of placing chemicals and the acid in the superstructures, the generation of the gas in the holds shall be begun by lifting the chemicals in the container and quickly replacing the remaining hatch coverings and tarpaulin.

The fumigation of crews' quarters, storerooms, and other compartments below the main deck shall be started when possible before the larger volume of gas required in the hold is generated. All persons engaged in opening up after fumigation and who are in any manner exposed to the gas shall under all circumstances wear gas masks during this procedure. On account of the danger to human life from the cyanogen chloride gas mixture, specific arrangements should be made for debarkation or other safe disposition of the crew during the fumigation process, especially if one or two compartments of the vessel are to be fumigated. A written statement must be obtained from the master of the vessel or his representative that the vessel is ready for fumigation and that all of the crew, personnel, passengers, or others have been accounted for as not being in or on the vessel, except those specifically authorized by the medical officer or fumigator in charge for the purpose of assisting in the fumigation, or in such care of the engine room or deck as may be necessary under insurance requirements. Compartments above the deck should have danger labels pasted over the doorways after fumigation has commenced.

At ports where physical or weather conditions render the removal of the personnel of a vessel impracticable, fumigation with cyanogen chloride gas mixture may be performed with the personnel on board, but only after specific authority has been granted by the bureau. When a vessel is under fumigation with cyanogen chloride gas mixture, no one shall be permitted to enter the various compartments of the ship until the entry to such space is declared safe by the medical officer in charge of fumigation. Before declaring a vessel safe for entry, the medical officer in charge of fumigation shall personally visit each compartment of the vessel, provided in the discretion of the medical officer in charge of fumigation the inspection of

AMENDMENT NO. 6 TO THE UNITED STATES QUARANTINE REGULATIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 16, 1923.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 15, 1893, the United States quarantine regulations are amended by adding the following:

CYANOGEN CHLORIDE GAS MIXTURE.

Paragraph 179A.—Cyanogen chloride gas mixture is one of the most penetrating and toxic of all fumigants, though cyanogen chloride gas in pure form is only approximately half as lethal as hydrocyanic acid gas. However, when generated by the procedure prescribed by these regulations, an amount of hydrocyanic acid gas equal to approximately 30 per cent of the mixture is simultaneously generated, thus making the mixture more toxic than the pure cyanogen chloride gas. Cyanogen chloride is highly lachrymatory, even in nonlethal quantities. Due to the warning thus given, its advantages over hydrocyanic acid gas are obvious, and the hazard as compared to hydrocyanic acid gas is greatly reduced. The generation of cyanogen chloride gas mixture, when produced by the method described below, is somewhat slower than the generation of hydrocyanic acid gas as produced by the method prescribed in the regulations, therefore more time is allowed the operator to reach safety.

Cyanogen chloride mixture when used in the concentrations, for the length of exposure recommended in these regulations and by experienced operators who avail themselves of the safeguards furnished, is not believed to be attended with any greater hazard than the use of sulphur dioxide. Cyanogen chloride for fumigation purposes is generated by a mixture of hydrochloric acid, water, sodium cyanide, sodium chlorate, and talc. The sodium chlorate and talc may be mixed in the proper proportions and kept in bulk. The sodium cyanide is to be kept, in so far as practicable, in the original air-tight packages. When the cyanide is used in the form of cyanegg it should be roughly crushed in pieces approximately 1/2-inch in diameter, but in no instance should it be powdered. The sodium cyanide should not be added to the sodium chlorate talc mixture until when preparing the proper quantity for each fumigation. The dilution of the hydrochloric acid, with equal parts of water, may be done at any convenient time, as the process is not dependent upon

AMENDMENT No. 5 TO THE UNITED STATES
QUARANTINE REGULATIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH
SERVICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 16, 1923.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 15, 1893, the United States quarantine regulations are amended as follows:

Paragraph 103. Amended by adding:

Provided, That the Surgeon General may, in his discretion, extend the six-month period when all of the following conditions are shown to exist:

1. Vessel constructed so as not to favor or encourage the harborage of rats.
2. Vessel plying regularly between ports not infected with plague.
3. Vessel regularly carrying no cargo or cargo of such nature or so packed or stowed that it can not serve as rat food or rat refuge.
4. Vessel has been regularly certified as loading in stream from rat-free lighters or as complying with the regulations relative to fending off from docks, proper use of guards on lines and hawsers, raising or guarding of gangways and ladders, and docking at rat-free docks or wharves.

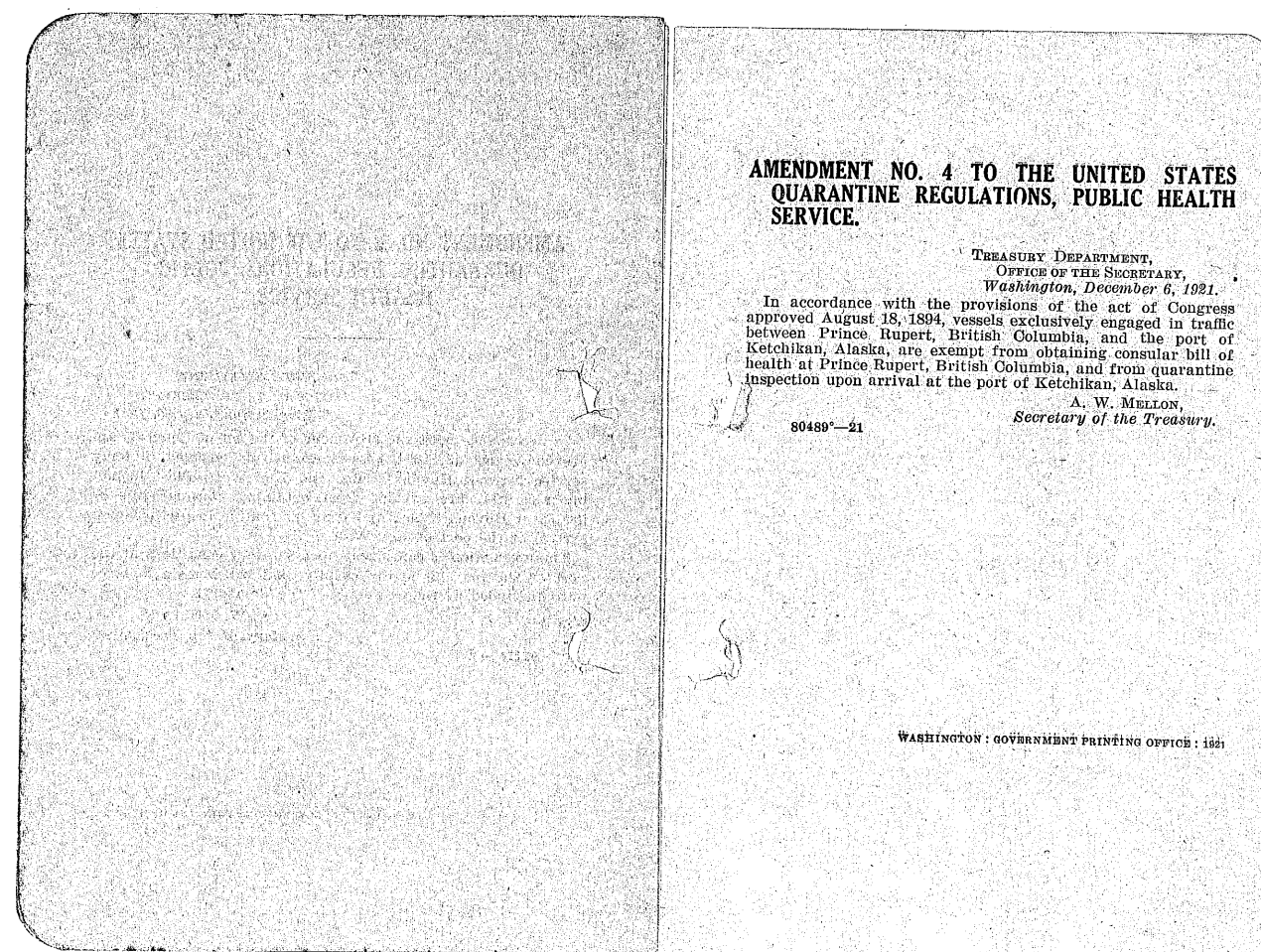
Paragraph 104. Amended by substitution of the following:

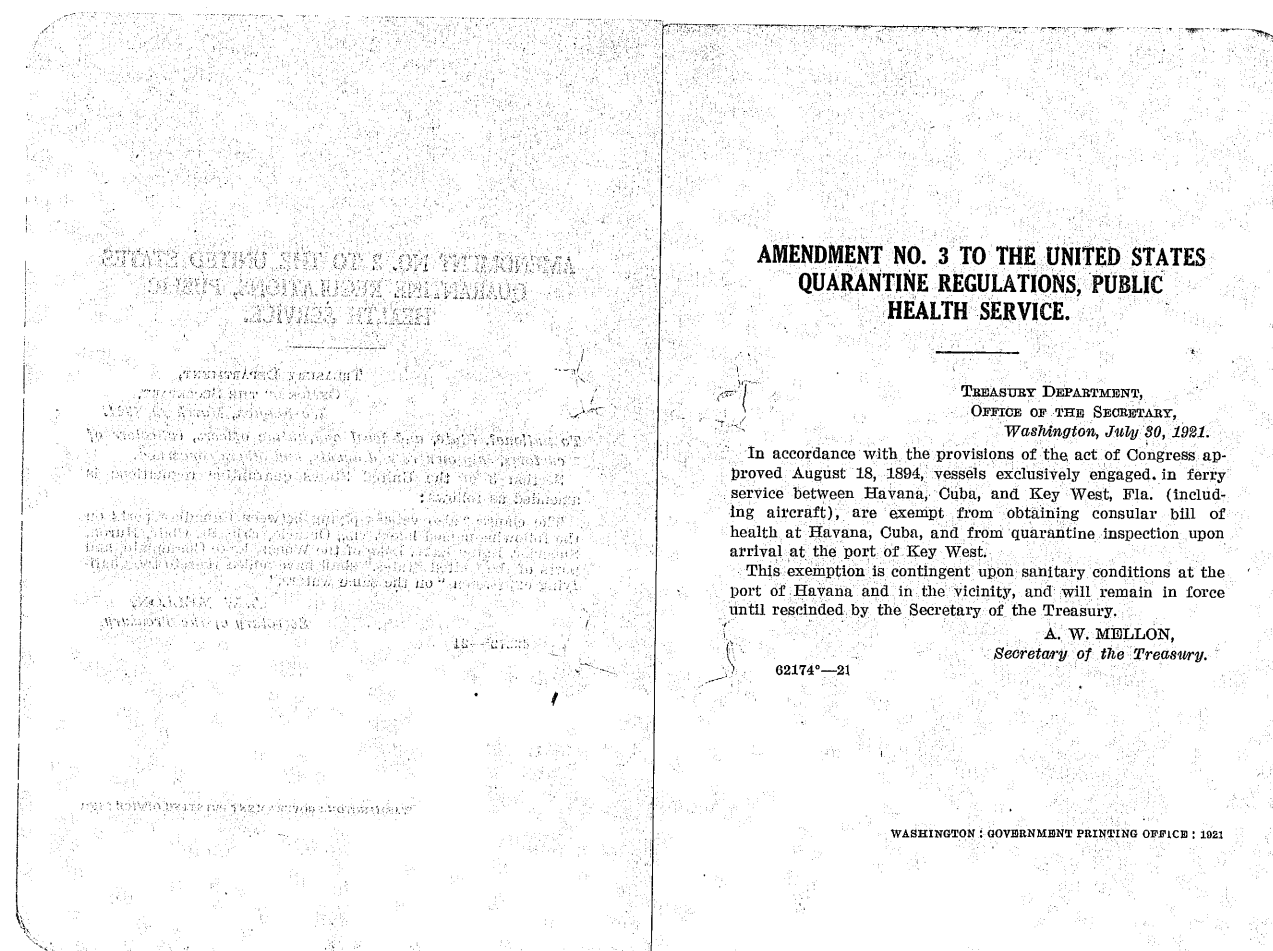
104. A certificate signed or viséed by an accredited medical officer or a consular officer of the United States may be accepted by the quarantine officer as competent evidence in considering the enforcement of paragraph 103, except when otherwise directed by the Surgeon General. Fumigation certificates to be acceptable must contain the same, or substantially as complete, information as contained in "Certificates of Fumigation, U. S. Public Health Service," Form 1939 or Form 1945.

A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1923





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AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO THE UNITED STATES
QUARANTINE REGULATIONS, PUBLIC
HEALTH SERVICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 29, 1921.

To national, State, and local quarantine officers, collectors of
customs, ship owners and agents, and others concerned:

Section 3 of the United States quarantine regulations is
amended as follows:

The clause "also vessels plying between Canadian ports on
the following-named lakes, viz., Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron,
Superior, Rainy Lake, Lake of the Woods, Lake Champlain, and
ports of the United States," shall have added thereto the quali-
fying expression "on the same waters."

A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1921

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO THE UNITED STATES
QUARANTINE REGULATIONS, PUBLIC
HEALTH SERVICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, October 22, 1920.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 15, 1893, the United States quarantine regulations are amended, as follows:

Paragraph 2 is amended to read as follows:

2. Masters of vessels or aircraft clearing from or leaving any foreign port or any port in the possessions or other dependencies of the United States for a port in the United States or its possessions or other dependencies must obtain a bill of health, in duplicate, signed by the proper officer or officers of the United States as provided for by law, except as provided for in paragraph 8.

Paragraph 47 shall be amended to read as follows:

47. The form of certificate which shall be issued to a vessel or aircraft when released from quarantine shall be prescribed by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, and shall embody the statement that the vessel or aircraft has in all respects complied with the quarantine regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that in the opinion of the quarantine officer it will not convey quarantinable disease, and that said vessel or aircraft is granted free or provisional privilege to enter her port of destination; the name of which is to be embodied in the blank.

D. F. Houston,
Secretary of the Treasury.

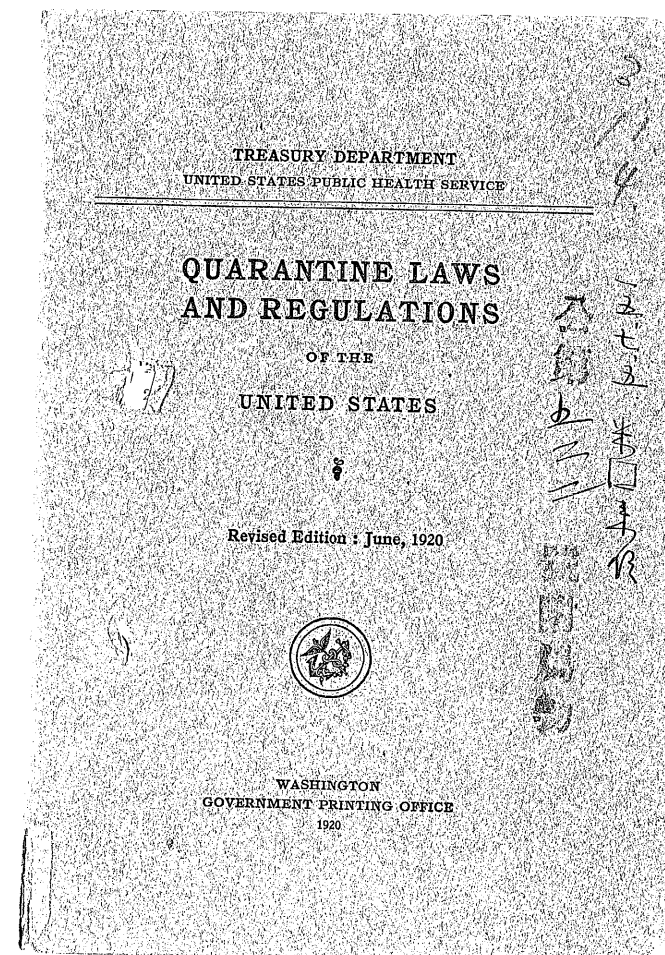
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WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1920

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内務省山田衛主官	省
通任省政多野官知事又代理	省
台湾総督府後藤総務長官	省
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外務省

文書課長 文書課 文書課發送

公文書案

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