

British West Indian Conference on Quarantine, 1888.

Contributors

Kingdon, Alfred.
Great Britain. Colonial Office. Library
King's College London

Publication/Creation

Georgetown, Demerara : C.K. Jardine, printer to the government of British Guiana, 1888.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/z9q7b3ck>

License and attribution

This material has been provided by This material has been provided by King's College London. The original may be consulted at King's College London. where the originals may be consulted.

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

COLONIAL OFFICE
LIBRARY.

KING'S *College* LONDON

FCO2 RA677 BRI

Library

British West Indian
Conference on
Quarantine, 1888

201174557 2

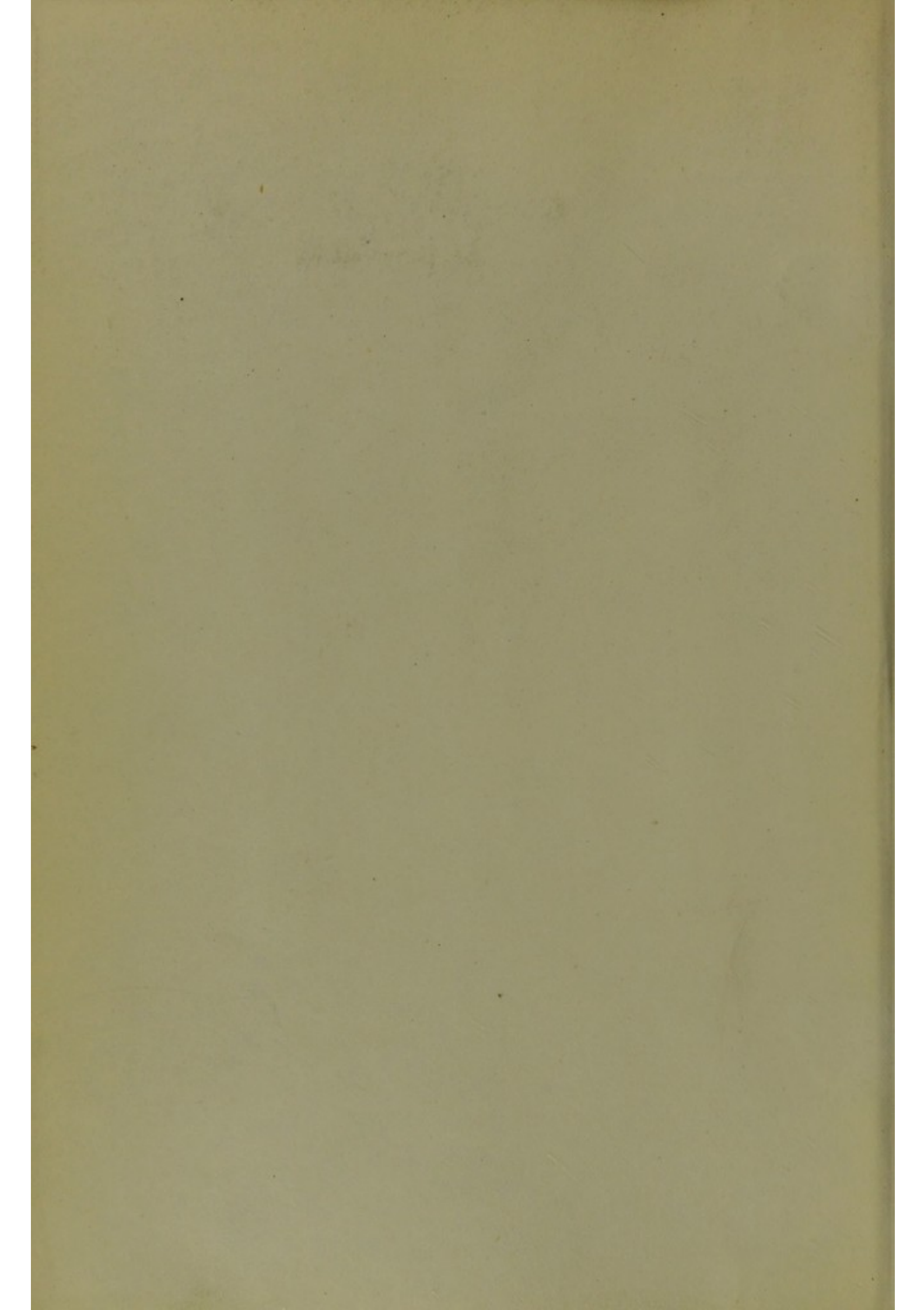


KINGS COLLEGE LONDON



Transferred on permanent loan

MMVII



8539

800



1/2 Doan

British

West Indian Conference

ON

QUARANTINE,

1888.



GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA :

C. K. JARDINE, PRINTER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH GUIANA.

1888.

8539

British

West Indian Conference

or

QUARANTINE

1888.



GEORGETOWN, BRITISH GUIANA

PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH GUIANA

1888

1171638

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SUBJECT.	DATE.	PAGE.
Report of the Delegates	13th Oct., 1888	3
Draft of proposed Bill to amend the Law relating to Quarantine ... ..	...	9
Principal Resolutions passed at the Sitzings of the Conference ... ..	...	25
Minutes of the Sitzings with annexes ... ..	...	27
Report of the Debates * ... ..	...	97
APPENDIX—		
Viscount Gormanston to Lord Knutsford ...	13th April, 1888	225
Lord Knutsford to Viscount Gormanston ...	15th May, 1888	228
„ „ „ Governors of the Colonies in the British West Indies ...	14th May, 1888	229
Viscount Gormanston to „ „ „ ...	14th April, 1888	230
„ „ „ „ „ „ ...	22nd June, 1888	231
Index ... ..	...	233

* The debates have been literally printed from the shorthand notes ; time and opportunity not admitting a review.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE	DATE	SUBJECT
1	1st Oct. 1883	Report of the Delegation
2		Draft of proposed Bill to amend the law relating to
3		Government
4		Principal Resolutions passed at the Meetings of the
5		Conference
6		Minutes of the Meetings with annexes
7		Report of the Delegation
8		Appendix
9	1st April 1883	Viscount Grosvenor to Lord Kimberley
10	1st May 1883	Lord Kimberley to Viscount Grosvenor
11	1st May 1883	Government of the Colonies to the British West India
12	1st April 1883	Viscount Grosvenor to "
13	1st June 1883	" " " " " " " "
14		Index

* The dates given are those of the original papers, and not necessarily of the printed copies.

REPORT

OF THE

British West Indian Conference on Quarantine.

To The RIGHT HONOURABLE

LORD KNUTSFORD, G.C.M.G.,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State
for the Colonies.

The Report of the Delegates appointed by the several Governments of the British Colonies in the West Indies to consider the question of establishing uniformity in quarantine matters.

1. We the Delegates appointed by our respective Governments to represent them at a Conference of representatives of the Governments of the several British West Indian Colonies arranged to be held in Demerara to consider the question of a uniform system of quarantine throughout the Colonies in the British West Indies have the honour to report as follows :—

2. The Conference assembled at Georgetown, Demerara, on Saturday, the 6th October, 1888, under the presidency of His Honour Francis Villiers, C.M.G., the Officer Administering the Government of British Guiana, and continued its sittings on each day in the following week, October 8th to 13th inclusive, under the presidency of the Acting Attorney General of British Guiana, Mr. Alfred Kingdon, Dr. Crane, C.M.G., Surgeon General of Trinidad, being elected Vice-President, and Mr. Douglas Young, the Acting Secretary of the Quarantine Board of British Guiana, being appointed Secretary to the Conference.

3. The principal points discussed and finally adopted, as appear from the annexed minutes and copy of Resolutions * passed, and from the provisions of the draft bill which it is suggested should form the basis for legislation in the several British West Indian Colonies, are as follows :—

- I. That some system of Quarantine is absolutely necessary throughout the West Indies and that it is advisable to establish a uniform system of quarantine throughout the several British Colonies in the West Indies in lieu of the various systems of quarantine now in existence.
- II. That the present system should be modified by the addition of a system of Medical inspection, isolation and disinfection.
- III. That the detention in quarantine of persons exposed to infectious or contagious diseases during the incubatory periods of those diseases, as has hitherto been the practice, is absolutely necessary, subject to the amendments as to the duration of those periods which it has been found possible to propose.
- IV. That the mere detention in quarantine for any length of time as regards vessels and cargo which may have become infected is absolutely useless and that a thorough system of disinfection should be established in its place.
- V. That according to the unanimous desire of all members of the Conference the incubatory periods for the three diseases which in their opinion should alone, except under very special circumstances, be treated as infectious, viz. : Cholera, Yellow Fever, and Small Pox, should be reduced and be fixed periods.
- VI. That the incubatory period in the opinion of a large majority of members of the Conference should be fixed for these diseases respectively at six, ten, and fourteen days.
- VII. That on the adoption by all Colonies in the British West Indies of the proposed system in its entirety it would not be necessary to publicly declare any Port or Place therein to be infected with disease, unless three cases of Yellow Fever have originated in each week for 3 successive weeks, and as regards Cholera and Small Pox that there have originated one or more cases in more than one house, thus establishing a numerical basis and avoiding the use of terms such as "prevalent" and "epidemic" which have given rise to so much uncertainty in the past.

* See Annex (B) to this report, Page 25.

VIII. That the provisions in the draft bill for a system of proper disinfection applicable to the various cases which are likely to arise will, if uniformly adopted, create a feeling of security as regards vessels passing from one Colony to another in the British West Indies, hitherto doubtful if not altogether absent.

IX. That the power to prohibit altogether if necessary the introduction of cargo into a Colony which might expose that Colony to great danger from infection is necessary, but that it should be used with extreme caution and with due regard to public interests.

X. That it is advisable to establish a system of interchange of communication between the British West Indian Colonies ;

(a.) By telegram in the event of a Colony developing an infectious disease to the extent which would make that Colony liable to be declared an infected place or of a Colony becoming aware that an infectious disease exists in any adjacent Foreign Country or Colony.

(b.) By the fortnightly interchange of such particulars as will enable each Colony to know the exact state of health of each of the other British West Indian Colonies, as regards the existence of any infectious disease.

(c.) By the interchange monthly of such particulars as will enable each Colony to know the general state of health of each of the other British West Indian Colonies.

XI. That it is absolutely necessary in order effectually to carry out the provisions of any uniform system of quarantine, to establish in each British Colony in the West Indies an efficient Quarantine Station in terms of the Resolution on the subject.

XII. That the abolition, in terms of the Resolution passed, of all fees to any person in the employ of the Government for services performed in carrying out any of the compulsory provisions

of the Quarantine Law to which any Vessel or person is subjected is also essential, in order as far as possible to prevent any excuse on the part of any such Vessel or person for neglecting to comply with its provisions.

4. In addition to the foregoing it is the object of the draft Bill, amongst other suggested minor improvements, to provide beyond any doubt for

(a.) The complete transfer to the Medical Authorities of a Vessel immediately on its being decided that such vessel is infected in any manner defined in the Bill.

(b.) The minute definition of an infected Vessel for the purposes of inspection and not necessarily for the purposes of prolonged detention in quarantine.

(c.) The more complete power to recover, from the persons responsible for its being incurred, all expense in connection with the carrying out of Quarantine as regards both persons, Vessels and cargo.

5. We are of opinion that a Law based on the principles indicated in the discussions of the Conference and carried out in the spirit in which it is framed should whilst affording an improved means of protection to the community greatly lessen the interference with trade.

6. We feel however, so intimately are the British Colonies in the West Indies connected both by proximity and trade with the Foreign West Indian Colonies and adjacent Countries, that any system, no matter how carefully devised, must fail to produce results entirely satisfactory, without those Foreign Places giving their adhesion thereto and we would therefore strongly urge the advisability of Her Majesty's Government adopting such measures as may be practicable for extending the uniformity which appears possible between the British West Indian Colonies so as to embrace the places referred to.

7. As regards section 6 of paragraph 3 of this Report, one of the two points upon which it was not possible to establish unanimity, the Delegates for Barbados wish it to be understood that whilst agreeing to the principle in theory that six days for Cholera, ten for Yellow Fever and fourteen for Small Pox are usually sufficient to cover the incubatory periods, they are of opinion that in practice it would be desirable to extend the periods of detention respectively to ten, fourteen and eighteen days, and cannot pledge themselves to recommend any shorter periods.

8. We regret that it has been found impossible to come to a decision upon the other point, as to dealing uniformly with bills of health. Whilst some members, as will be seen from the debates, are strongly of opinion that during the actual existence in any port or its vicinity of an infectious disease, as defined, the facts should be stated on every Bill of Health issued from the port so as to give the fullest possible information to other Colonies and Countries and thus negative exaggerated rumours, others urge with equal force that such a practice, however well understood by every other British Colony in the West Indies, could not, until the desired uniformity is extended throughout the whole of the West Indies and neighbouring Countries, be appreciated at Foreign Ports unacquainted with the object in view, and must lead to so much inconvenience to trade as to make its adoption impossible and in their turn hold to the opinion that, coupled with the fortnightly interchange of information as to the existence of disease, of which they entirely approve, it is unnecessary to make any endorsement upon a clean Bill of Health until the disease has reached such a stage as to make the Port and its vicinity liable to be publicly declared an infected place in terms of the Draft Bill.

9. In these circumstances it is proposed to leave each Colony to issue its own Bill of Health with such endorsements as may from time to time be determined upon by its Executive Authority having uniformity only as regards (a) the necessity for every Vessel taking a Bill of Health, (b) the mode of dealing with a Vessel arriving without a Bill of Health, and (c) the Department from which it should be issued, the reasons for which will be found in the debates, and it is felt that this practice may the more easily be allowed to prevail from the fact that with the proposed interchange of information the value to be attached to a Bill of Health is, as regards Vessels from one British Colony in the West Indies to another, considerably lessened.

10. A draft Bill based on the model Ordinance sent out by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1869, which was adopted, with slight alterations to suit local circumstances, by all the British West Indian Colonies, with such alterations as have suggested themselves to the members of the Conference and embodying the principles above referred to, is herewith submitted.*

11. We wish to point out that this Bill, somewhat hurriedly put together, does not pretend in any way to represent a complete Law on matters of detail or to be free from inaccuracies in points of substance. It is mainly intended to indicate the lines which it is advised any new Law on Quarantine should follow.

* See Annex A to this Report—Page 9.

12. In conclusion we desire to express our regret that the time at our disposal for the discussion of such an important subject was by circumstances so limited. We trust however that our deliberations may be productive of some benefit, not only to our respective Colonies, but also to other Countries with which we have intercourse.

(Signed)	THOMAS BOWEN, JAS. SANDERSON,	}	Delegates for Barbados.	
	ALFRED KINGDON, ROBERT GRIEVE,		}	,, ,, British Guiana.
	W. J. McKINNEY,			Delegate	,, British Honduras.
	JOHN PRINGLE,		,,	,, Jamaica.
	IRWIN C. MALING, J. H. H. BERKELEY,	}	Delegates ,, Leeward Islands.	
	LEONARD CRANE,			Delegate	,, Trinidad.
	WM. LOW,		,,	,, Windward Islands.

(Signed) ALFRED KINGDON,
President of the Conference.

(Signed) DOUGLAS YOUNG,
Secretary.

HALL OF THE COURT OF POLICY,
British Guiana,
13th October, 1888.

Annex (A) to the Report.DRAFT OF PROPOSED BILL TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO
QUARANTINE.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Law relating to Quarantine: Be it
therefore enacted by as follows :—

TITLE OF ORDINANCE.

This Ordinance may for all purposes be cited as "The Quarantine Ordinance,
18 ."

COMMENCEMENT OF ORDINANCE.

This Ordinance shall come into operation and take effect on such day as may
be appointed by the Governor by Proclamation.

INTERPRETATION CLAUSE.

In this Ordinance unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms
have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them, that is to say :

The term "Infectious Disease" means the diseases of Cholera, Yellow Fever,
and Small Pox.

The term "Infected Place" means any Port or Place where an "Infectious
Disease" as defined in this Ordinance exists, or has existed within the
periods prior to the vessel leaving such infected place for which Quarantine
is hereinafter imposed for the several infectious diseases.

The term "Infected vessel" means—

- (a.) Every vessel which shall have arrived from an infected place but is not
otherwise infected.
- (b.) Every vessel on board of which on any given day there is or on any of the
preceding days, within the period for which quarantine is hereinafter im-
posed for the several infectious diseases, there was any person suffering
from an infectious disease as defined by this Ordinance.
- (c.) Every vessel on board of which at any time during the voyage there may
have been a disease which from local circumstances may be considered
dangerous to the health of the Colony and which shall be so declared by
the Executive Authority.
- (d.) Every vessel on board of which on any given day there is any person who
on such given day, or on any of the preceding days, within the periods for
which quarantine is hereinafter imposed for the several infectious diseases,
was in an infected place.

(e.) Every vessel on board of which on any given day there is any person who on such given day or on any of the preceding days within the periods for which Quarantine is hereinafter imposed for the several infectious diseases, was on board an infected vessel as herein defined.

(f.) Every Vessel on board of which there shall be any article or thing which shall have been in an infected place or in an infected Vessel as herein defined or shall have been used by a person suffering from an infectious disease.

The word "Vessel" means any ship, vessel, boat or other floating craft.

The word "Master" means the master, officer, or other person for the time being in charge or command of a vessel as defined by this Ordinance.

The word "Governor" means the officer for the time being lawfully administering the Government of the Colony.

The term "Visiting Officer" means any person appointed by the [Executive Authority] for the purposes of this Ordinance.

The term "Health Officer" means any duly qualified Medical Practitioner for the time being acting under the provisions of this Ordinance.

Whenever in this Ordinance any term shall be used having reference to communication with the shore, or between one vessel and another such term shall be held to include not only direct communication with the shore or with another vessel, but also indirect communication therewith, through or by means of communication with any vessel, or in any other way whatever.

Whenever in this Ordinance any term shall be used having reference to non-communication with an infected place such term shall be held to include the landing or transshipping of mails, passengers, baggage or cargo of any description in quarantine in the manner prescribed by this Ordinance, or the receiving on board in like manner of mails which have been previously fumigated, and of coals or water (other than water in a cholera infected port).

POWER OF EXECUTIVE AND QUARANTINE AUTHORITIES.

It shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to appoint such Quarantine Authorities as he may consider advisable for the carrying out of Quarantine, who shall act in accordance with the Laws for the time being in force relating to Quarantine and the Regulations made thereunder.

The Quarantine Authority with the approval and consent of the [Executive Authority] may, from time to time, make, alter or revoke such Rules and Regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, for the more effectual carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance, and securing the due performance of Quarantine, and for the Government of all Vessels or Persons coming from any infected place: Such Regulations shall be duly published [in the *Official Gazette*,] and after such publication shall have the same force and effect as if the same had been herein particularly specified.

EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY MAY DECLARE "INFECTED PLACES."

A. It shall be lawful for the [Executive authority] to declare by public notification any Port or Place to be an infected place, where three cases of Yellow Fever have originated in each week for three successive weeks, and as regards Cholera and Small Pox where there have originated one or more cases in more than one house.

B. Whenever the [Executive authority] have reasonable cause to believe that any Port or Place beyond Her Majesty's West Indian Dominions is an "infected place" or that an "infectious disease" might be brought into the Colony from any such Port or Place, it shall be lawful for him to declare by public notification that such Port or Place is an "infected Place."

It shall be lawful for the [Executive authority] by like notification to withdraw and to declare to be no longer in force any such notification so made.

INFECTED VESSEL LIABLE TO QUARANTINE.

Every infected Vessel within the Waters of this Colony, together with all persons, goods and merchandize whatsoever therein, shall be liable to perform quarantine in such place for such time and in such manner as hereinafter provided.

Every Vessel arriving at any of the Ports of this Colony from any place outside the Colony, shall, immediately on arrival, and before having any communication with the shore or with any Vessel be visited by the Visiting Officer, who is hereby authorised and required at a convenient distance from such vessel to put to the master or the Surgeon [if any] or to any other person on board such Vessel the following questions or such of them as may be necessary, and any other question which he may consider desirable:—

1. What is the name of the Vessel, of the Master and Port of Registry?
2. From what place did you start and when?
3. To what Port or Place are you bound?
4. At what Ports or Places have you touched in the course of the voyage, and on what dates?
5. What Vessels have you had any communication with during your voyage, and from whence did they come?
6. Have you any and what Bill of Health? Produce it.
7. Did you carry any Bill of Health with you to the Port or Place where you took in the cargo or passengers you now have on board? From what place? Were the said Bills of Health clean, unclean, or suspected?
8. Did Cholera, Yellow Fever, or Small Pox exist at the Port or Place from which you sailed, or at any of the Ports or Places at which you touched? If yes, say what disease and at which Port or Place?
9. What number of Officers, Crew, Passengers, or other persons have you on board?

10. Were any of these taken on board at any Port or Place during the voyage to this Colony. If yes, who were so taken on board, and at what Port or Place, and on what day or days?
11. Are any persons on board your ship suffering from any disease, or have any persons died or been ill during your passage, to this Colony; and, if any, what number?
12. If any have died, or been ill of any disease, were their bedding and clothes destroyed, or what has become of them?
13. How had the persons attacked been employed before they came on board? Had they been employed in loading or unloading the Vessel?
14. Did the persons who were ill fall sick nearly about the same time, or within a few days of each other, or did the disorder spread successively from one to another, and increase considerably?
15. What is the number of persons now ill on board your Vessel? Are the convalescents able to be on deck? If so parade them on the gang-way.
16. Have there been any deaths on board during the voyage? If yes, what were the causes of the deaths, and when did such deaths take place?
17. Have you any person on board who has left (name of infected Place) and if so, on what date?
18. Where did you take in the cargo or ballast now on board, and when? If at more than one place, state the places, give particulars of cargo or ballast.
19. Was any cargo or ballast, or were any letters, parcels, or articles of any kind, especially rags or used or soiled clothing, put on board at (name of infected Place)? If yes, state what was put on board, and when, and whether any special precaution was taken with respect to such things.

If any Vessel shall on due enquiry be found to be an infected Vessel or if the Visiting Officer shall have any grounds to suspect that such Vessel is an infected Vessel, the said Visiting Officer is required to cause the said Vessel to hoist the Quarantine flag or Night signal and to remain in Quarantine until visited by the Health Officer of the Port and released.

The said Health Officer shall, on being notified thereof, duly visit such Vessel and may if he thinks it necessary, go on board any such Vessel and examine the Master, Crew and Passengers thereof respectively as to their state of health then and previously, with reference to infectious disease, and demand to see the journal or log and ship's papers of such vessel, and put any of the questions contained in section () of this Ordinance or any other question which he may consider desirable.

CONCEALMENT OR UNTRUE ANSWER.

Any Master, or other person, who shall conceal from any such Visiting Officer or Health Officer the true state of health of the crew or other persons on board of such Vessel, or shall refuse to answer or shall give an untrue answer

to any inquiry made by such Visiting Officer or Health Officer under the authority of this Ordinance, shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

QUITTING VESSEL BEFORE VISIT OF VISITING OFFICER.

Any Master, or other person belonging to, or on board any Vessel, or any Pilot or Pilot's Assistant, who shall have proceeded on board any Vessel, who shall quit the same for the purpose of landing, or communicating with the shore or with any other Vessel before such first mentioned Vessel shall have been visited by the Visiting Officer shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

PROCEEDING ON BOARD WITHOUT PERMISSION.

Any person, the Pilot or his Assistant excepted, who shall proceed on board any Vessel before she shall have been visited by the Visiting Officer shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

INFECTED VESSELS MAY BE ORDERED TO QUARANTINE GROUND UNTIL FURTHER DIRECTIONS.

The Health Officer shall forthwith after making such enquiry and examination as aforesaid, either release such Vessel from Quarantine or may order her to anchor at the Quarantine Ground to undergo a quarantine of observation not exceeding six days; or a quarantine of such duration as may be authorized by this Ordinance and forthwith submit his decision for the approval of the Quarantine Authority.

No infected vessel shall be released from quarantine until the Health Officer shall certify in the form in Schedule "A" to this Ordinance that the provisions of this Ordinance have been duly complied with.

DEALING WITH INFECTED VESSELS, ETC.

The following provisions as to dealing with infected vessels, their crews, passengers, cargo and ballast shall be observed:—

Vessels—

- (1) An infected Vessel as defined in paragraph (a) of the definition of the term "Infected Vessel," may, after due inspection, be released by the Health Officer, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance.
- (2) An infected Vessel as defined in paragraphs (b and c) of the definition of the term "Infected Vessel" may be released from quarantine after the removal of all persons on board and the thorough and complete disinfection of the vessel and its contents as provided in this Ordinance.
- (3) An infected Vessel as defined in paragraphs (d and e) of the definition of the term "Infected Vessel" may be released from quarantine after the removal of the persons who had been in such infected place with all their personal effects, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance.

- (4) An infected Vessel as defined in paragraph (f) of the definition of the term "Infected Vessel" may be released from quarantine after the removal of all articles constituting such vessel an infected vessel, other than cargo; provided that if any portion of the cargo shall come from an infected place such vessel shall then be released after such disinfection and fumigation as may be considered necessary by the Quarantine Authority.

Persons—

Cholera.

Every person arriving in the Colony who within the preceding six days has been in any place liable to be declared infected with cholera under the section of this Ordinance, or in any vessel in which cholera exists or has existed within the preceding six days, or has had communication with any such place or vessel, shall undergo Quarantine either in the Vessel in which such person arrived or in a quarantine station as may be directed by the Quarantine Authority until the expiration of the period of six days from the date of leaving such infected place or vessel, or from the date of such communication, or from date of the disinfection of such vessel as authorised under this Ordinance.

Yellow Fever.

Every person arriving in the Colony who within the preceding ten days has been in any place liable to be declared infected with Yellow Fever under the section of this Ordinance or in any vessel in which Yellow Fever exists or has existed within the preceding ten days or had communication with any such place or vessel shall undergo Quarantine either in the vessel in which such person arrived or in a quarantine station as may be directed by the Quarantine Authority until the expiration of the period of ten days from the date of leaving such infected place or vessel or from the date of such communication or from the date of the disinfection of such vessel as authorised under this Ordinance.

Small Pox.

Every person arriving in the Colony who within the preceding fourteen days has been in any place liable to be declared infected with Small Pox under the section of this Ordinance or in any vessel in which Small Pox exists or has existed within the preceding fourteen days or has had communication with any such place or vessel shall undergo Quarantine either in the vessel in which such person arrived or in a quarantine station as may be directed by the Quarantine Authority until the expiration of the period of fourteen days from the date of leaving such infected place or vessel or from the date of communication or from the date of the disinfection of such vessel as authorised under this Ordinance.

Provided that any person who produces proof satisfactory to the Health Officer of recent successful vaccination or re-vaccination, may be released from Quarantine with the approval of the Quarantine Authority.

Any person taken on board at an uninfected port, but after leaving an infected port may, in the discretion of the Quarantine Authority be allowed to land at once, provided no person on board the vessel bringing such first mentioned person, is suffering from an infectious disease.

No person suffering from any illness shall be released from Quarantine until it be determined that such illness is not an infectious disease.

Clothing—

All clothing and bedding actually used by persons suffering from an infectious disease shall be destroyed by fire.

That of all other persons on board a vessel on which any person shall have been ill of an infectious disease and of all persons who have come from any port or place which has been declared infected or from a vessel as defined in paragraphs (b) or (c) of the definition of the term "Infected Vessel" shall be disinfected either by

- (1) Exposure to dry heat of not less than 220 degrees Fahr. for not less than two hours, or by
- (2) Exposure to the vapour of burning sulphur [the quantity of sulphur to be burnt not being less than 1 lb. to every 1,000 cubic feet of space to be disinfected] for not less than four hours, or by
- (3) Being treated by a solution of bi-chloride of Mercury in the proportion of 1 part to 1,000 parts of water.

That of all other persons coming from any other infected place or infected vessel may be disinfected at the discretion of the Quarantine Authority.

Mails—

If brought from an infected place shall be disinfected by hot air or sulphur fumes before being delivered to the postal authorities.

Cargo—

Cargo on board an infected vessel shall be dealt with in the manner prescribed for the infected vessel. It shall when practicable be disinfected by exposure in the vessel to the vapour of sulphur for 6 hours or be removed to such place as shall be appointed by the Quarantine Authority and there disinfected in like manner.

Rags shipped at an infected place are under no circumstances to be imported into the Colony. They may when necessary be landed at a quarantine station, under such precautions as the Quarantine Authority may direct, but they must be re-shipped within ten days after notice to do so has been given by the Health Officer, otherwise they will be liable to be destroyed by the Quarantine Authority. The bill of health of the vessel on which they are re-shipped must be endorsed to the effect that such rags were from an infected port and the Health Officer shall by letter notify such fact to the Authorities of the port to which such vessel is bound.

The preceding provision with regard to rags shall apply to any cargo shipped at an infected place, the introduction of which into the Colony could not in the opinion of the [Executive Authority] be effected without danger to the Public Health.

Animals—

All Animals may be at once landed or transhipped, all apparatus used in the landing or transshipping thereof being first disinfected.

Ballast—

Stone or other similar ballast may be kept on board the Vessel; or landed after disinfection by sulphur or bi-chloride of mercury; mud or sand ballast must be thrown overboard within forty-eight hours after anchoring in quarantine ground, and fresh ballast taken on board if required.

Bilge Water—

All bilge water of infected vessels shall be disinfected with bi-chloride of mercury before being pumped out.

The Hold—

The hold and every compartment of any vessel requiring to be disinfected shall be fumigated with sulphur fumes and the internal woodwork and bilges shall be well washed with a solution of bi-chloride of mercury.

Water—

If the Vessel shall have arrived from a Cholera infected port, all water shall be thrown away, the water vessels disinfected under the supervision of the Health Officer and re-filled with fresh water from shore.

APPOINTMENT OF QUARANTINE GROUNDS.

The Quarantine Authority shall, with the approval of the Governor, appoint suitable places for Quarantine Grounds, and shall have power, with the like approval, from time to time to change such places.

REMOVAL OF VESSEL TO QUARANTINE GROUND.

Any Master of a Vessel liable to the performance of Quarantine who shall not, after notice, cause such Vessel to proceed to the Quarantine Ground, shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance, and it shall be lawful for the Visiting Officer, or any person called to his assistance, to enforce the removal of any such Vessel to the Quarantine Ground, and to use all necessary means for that purpose.

A FLAG TO BE HOISTED DURING QUARANTINE.

The Master of every Vessel in Quarantine, or performing Quarantine Service and the person in charge of a Quarantine Station shall during the day, hoist and keep flying a yellow flag, which may be provided by the Quarantine Authority, and shall during the night, hoist and keep alight, a Quarantine light, which, when necessary, may also be provided by the Quarantine Authority; and every Master or person offending herein shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

GUARDING VESSELS IN QUARANTINE.

Every Vessel in quarantine shall be watched both by day and night by a guard or guards in such manner as shall be considered necessary by the Quarantine Authority.

NO PERSON TO LAND, AND NO CARGO TO BE TAKEN FROM SUCH VESSEL.

Until any Vessel as aforesaid shall have performed and been duly discharged from Quarantine, no person on board, or belonging to, such Vessel, nor any part of the Cargo, Stores, or Lading of the same, nor any articles or things belonging to the Passengers, Master, Officers, or Crew thereof, shall be permitted to leave or be removed or taken from such Vessel either to go or be put on shore or on board of any other vessel in any Port of this Colony, except with the permission of the Quarantine Authority.

Every person committing a breach of any of the provisions of this Section shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

NO PERSON OR THING TO GO OR BE TAKEN ON BOARD WITHOUT PERMISSION.

Until any Vessel as aforesaid shall have performed and been duly discharged from Quarantine, no person, except the Health Officer, or such other person as may be authorised by the Quarantine Authority, shall go on board such Vessel and no article or thing shall be taken or received on board such Vessel except by the permission of the said Quarantine Authority, or the said Health Officer.

Every person committing a breach of any of the provisions of this Section shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

MASTER NOT TO ALLOW PERSONS OR GOODS TO BE REMOVED FROM VESSEL IN QUARANTINE.

If during the time that any Vessel is in Quarantine, the Master thereof shall, except with the permission of the Quarantine Authority, quit or knowingly suffer any

passenger, seaman, or other person on board, to quit such Vessel, or any goods, articles or things whatsoever to be taken from such Vessel, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

PERSON LEAVING VESSEL IN QUARANTINE WITHOUT
PERMISSION MAY BE COMPELLED TO RETURN.

Any person, who, during the continuance of Quarantine, leaves the Vessel except with the permission of the Quarantine Authority may, in addition to the penalty herein provided, be apprehended by any Police Officer or Constable, and compelled to return to the said Vessel, or be taken to a Quarantine Station.

PERSON GOING ON BOARD VESSEL IN QUARANTINE MAY
BE COMPELLED TO REMAIN.

Any person, who goes on board a Vessel in Quarantine without permission as aforesaid, may be compelled to remain on board the said Vessel, and be subject to the Rules and Regulations thereof, during the continuance of the Quarantine, or until such time as to the Quarantine Authority shall seem fit.

MASTER OF EVERY VESSEL IN PORT REQUIRED TO REPORT
EXISTENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE ON BOARD.

The master of every Vessel within any Port of this Colony in which any person shall become ill, shall immediately on such fact becoming known to him, report the same to the Health Officer. Any master neglecting to comply with the provisions of this Section shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

MASTER OF VESSEL ALLOWING ANY PERSON SUFFERING
FROM AN INFECTIOUS DISEASE TO QUIT VESSEL.

Any master of a vessel who knowingly suffers any person ill from an infectious disease to quit, or be removed from any vessel, except with the permission of the Quarantine Authority, shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

PERSON LANDING WHEN SUFFERING FROM AN INFECTIOUS
DISEASE.

Any person on board of any vessel knowing himself to be suffering from an infectious disease, who knowingly or wilfully lands or suffers himself to be landed in any part of this Colony, except with the permission of the quarantine authority shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

AIDING ANY PERSON SUFFERING FROM AN INFECTIOUS
DISEASE TO LAND.

Any person who knowingly lands or procures to be landed or who aids or assists in landing or in procuring to be landed in any part of this Colony, any person suffering from an infectious disease, except with the permission of the Quarantine Authority shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

QUARANTINE STATIONS TO BE PROVIDED.

It shall be lawful for the Governor to provide one or more Vessel or Vessels or places, and to cause the same to be fitted up as Quarantine Stations for such use and purposes as the Quarantine Authority shall, with the approval of the Governor, from to time time order and direct.

RULES FOR GOVERNMENT OF QUARANTINE STATIONS AND VESSELS IN QUARANTINE.

The Quarantine Authority, with the approval and consent of the [Executive Authority,] is hereby authorized to frame such Rules and Regulations as may be deemed expedient for the government and direction of the Quarantine Stations, and of such persons as may belong thereto, or be placed therein and of Vessels in Quarantine.

RECOVERY OF EXPENSES.

Such regulations may provide for the reimbursement to the Treasury by persons placed in a Quarantine Station or by the owner, Master or Agent of any Vessel bringing such persons of all expenses incurred by the Colony in respect of their maintenance in the Quarantine Station and for the recovery of all such expenses before any Court of competent jurisdiction.

And such regulations may also provide for the reimbursement to the Treasury of any expenses incurred by the Quarantine authority for the disinfection of any Vessel and its contents, the removal from any infected vessel of any cargo or other articles and the disinfection of the cargo and articles so removed by the owner, Master or Agent of any vessel and for the recovery of all such expenses before any Court of competent jurisdiction.

ENTERING OR LEAVING QUARANTINE STATION WITHOUT PERMISSION.

Any person except the Health Officer, who enters or leaves any quarantine station, without permission from the Quarantine Authority, may be dealt with in the manner hereinbefore provided in the case of a person, without permission, going on board, or leaving, a Vessel in the performance of Quarantine, and shall be liable to the like penalties.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN BY HEALTH OFFICERS AND OTHERS VISITING IN QUARANTINE PERSONS SUFFER- ING FROM AN INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Any Health Officer or authorized person who may have gone on board a vessel or into a Quarantine Station in which there is any person suffering from any Infectious Disease shall change his clothes, at a place appointed by the Quarantine Authority and take such other precaution as may be thought necessary by the same authority.

NEGLECT OF DUTY BY OFFICERS OF QUARANTINE.

Any Officer or Person appointed to enforce the performance of Quarantine, who shall desert from duty, or shall infringe, or knowingly suffer or permit any person to

infringe or shall wilfully omit or refuse to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance, or of any Rules and Regulations in force concerning Quarantine, shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

CLANDESTINELY CONVEYING LETTERS, ETC.

Any person who shall knowingly conceal, or clandestinely convey any letters, goods, wares or merchandise, from any Vessel liable to, or in the performance of Quarantine, or from any Vessel, House, or other place where any persons or goods shall be subjected to Quarantine, shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

FORFEITURE OF VESSEL COMMUNICATING WITH VESSEL IN QUARANTINE.

All Vessels made use of by any person in communicating with any vessel in Quarantine, contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance, may be seized and detained by any person authorized to assist in the carrying out of Quarantine, and on the conviction of such person such first mentioned vessels shall be forfeited and may be sold under the order of the Quarantine Authority and such forfeiture shall include the tackle, apparel and furniture of any such forfeited vessels.

RELEASE FROM QUARANTINE.

As soon as any Quarantine shall have been fully performed by any Vessel or Person thereon and such Vessel and its contents have been thoroughly disinfected in the manner herein described, or by any person in a Quarantine Station, the Health Officer shall grant a certificate to that effect; whereupon every such Vessel or Person thereon and all Cargo and Goods on board such Vessel and every such person in a Quarantine Station shall be liberated from all detention on the ground of Quarantine.

PENALTY FOR OFFENCES.

Every person who is guilty of an offence against any of the provisions of this Ordinance or of any Rule or Regulation made thereunder shall be liable upon summary conviction to forfeit a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds sterling and in default of payment thereof to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six Calendar months.

DETENTION OF VESSEL AS SECURITY FOR PENALTY.

Every Vessel, the Master of which shall commit an offence against this Ordinance, shall be liable to be detained under the direction of the [Executive Authority] until any penalty imposed on such Master shall be paid.

RECOVERY AND APPROPRIATION OF PENALTIES.

All Penalties incurred under this Ordinance may be prosecuted for and recovered by any Visiting Officer, or any other person authorized by the Quarantine Authority in writing in that behalf.

All penalties which shall be recovered and paid under this Ordinance shall be paid to Her Majesty, her heirs, and successors, for the use of the Colony.

ONUS OF PROOF AND RIGHT OF DEFENDANT TO GIVE EVIDENCE.

In any prosecution for an offence against this Ordinance or of any Regulation framed hereunder the burden of proving that the defendant is not guilty of the offence with which he is charged shall be upon the defendant, and the defendant may elect to give evidence on oath, in which case such defendant shall be subject to all the rules of evidence.

Provided that the [Executive Authority] may award to any person who shall have aided in the recovery thereof such portion of any Penalty when recovered and paid as he shall think fit.

POWERS OF POLICE.

The Members of the Police Force shall enforce compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance, and with any direction or order lawfully given by the Quarantine Authority or by any visiting Officer or other person authorized by the Quarantine Authority to perform any duty under this Ordinance.

OBSTRUCTING OFFICER IN EXECUTION OF DUTY.

If any person in any manner whatever assaults, resists, obstructs, intimidates or bribes or attempts to assault, resist, obstruct, intimidate or bribe any Health Officer or other person duly employed under the provisions of this Ordinance, in the execution of his duty, every such person shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

PROTECTION OF PERSONS ACTING UNDER THIS ORDINANCE.

All persons acting in the execution of this Ordinance shall be entitled to the protection afforded by any Ordinance for the time being in force relating to the protection of Justices of the Peace and others for acts done by them in the execution of their duty, and if in any action or prosecution against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Ordinance sentence shall be given for the plaintiff in any such action, such plaintiff shall not have costs against the defendant unless the Judge, before whom the trial shall be, shall certify his approbation of the action or prosecution.

RECEIVING MAILS OR COALS IN QUARANTINE.

Nothing in this Ordinance shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent the delivery of any mails, letters, or newspapers that may from time to time be on board of any vessel under such Rules and Regulations for the prevention of the introduction of infectious disease as are herein prescribed or as may from time to time be made by the Quarantine authority with the approval of the [Executive Authority], or the coaling of any steamer in quarantine.

BILLS OF HEALTH.

Every Bill of Health shall be issued by the Customs Authorities in accordance with such instructions as may from time to time be given by the [Executive Authority.]

The Master of every Vessel leaving this Colony after having had communication with the shore shall before leaving obtain a Bill of Health and in default shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

Every vessel arriving in the Colony without producing a Bill of Health shall be liable to be treated as an infected vessel.

LOADING AND UNLOADING IN QUARANTINE.

Vessels conveying cargo, coals or other supplies to or from infected vessels under paragraphs (b and c) of the definition of the term "Infected Vessel" may be towed to a position within the quarantine ground which shall be at a distance of not less than fifty yards to windward of the infected vessel, and all persons on board such vessels must then leave them and proceed beyond the limits of the quarantine ground. The vessels so left may then be towed alongside the infected vessel by such persons as may be appointed for that purpose by the Quarantine authority. When the vessels are loaded or unloaded they are to be taken back by such persons to the position from whence they had come and after the persons so employed have left them, the persons who may be in charge of such vessels may proceed to remove them from the quarantine ground.

An uninfected vessel discharging cargo or passengers in an infected place or receiving mails, coal or water (other than water at a cholera infected port) therefrom and wishing to obtain a certificate of non-communication must comply with the preceding section.

In loading or unloading an infected vessel as defined in all the paragraphs of the definition of the term "infected vessel" except (b and c) in an uninfected place the vessel conveying the cargo, coals or their supplies, may go alongside such infected vessel but no person on board either vessel shall go on board the other.

CERTIFICATE OF NON-COMMUNICATION.

It shall be lawful for the Health Officer under the direction of the Quarantine Authority in an infected place to issue to any vessel landing or transshipping mails, passengers, baggage or cargo of any description, or receiving on board mails, coals or water (other than water in a cholera infected port) in the manner herein provided a certificate of non-communication.

Such Certificate shall be in the form in Schedule "B" to this Ordinance.

Vessels arriving from an infected place in the British West Indies and producing a Certificate of non-communication certifying that the conditions hereinbefore provided have been complied with shall, subject to the other provisions of this Ordinance, be entitled to be admitted to pratique.

A Certificate of non-communication produced by a vessel arriving from any place other than a British West Indian Colony shall not be accepted as such unless given by the British Consular Authority, or the Governor, where there is no such Consular Authority, and unless there is contained in such certificate a statement of the actual procedure adopted.

REPEALING SECTION.

SCHEDULE A.—(Sec. .)

I, A. B., Health Officer of the Port of _____ in
 Colony of _____ do hereby Certify that the Vessel _____ from
 has duly performed her quarantine as required by the Quarantine Ordi-
 nance of this Colony.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office this _____ day of _____ 18 .

NOTE.—If necessary here state particulars of disinfection, etc., the Vessel has undergone.

SCHEDULE B.—(Sec. .)

I, _____, Health Officer of the Port of _____, in
 the Colony of _____, do hereby certify that the Vessel _____ has
 had no communication with this Colony otherwise than allowed by Sections _____ of
 the Quarantine Ordinance of this Colony endorsed on the back of this Certificate.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office, this _____ day of _____ 18 .

(N.B. The Sections of the Ordinance to be printed on the back of this certificate are those relating to "coaling and unloading in Quarantine," and "Certificate of non-communication.")

Annex (B) to the Report**British West Indian Conference on Quarantine.**

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

FIRST SITTING, SATURDAY, 6TH OCTOBER, 1888.

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this Conference it is advisable to establish a uniform system of Quarantine throughout the several British Colonies in the West Indies in lieu of the various systems of Quarantine now in existence.

Resolved,—That it is desirable to modify the system of Quarantine now in operation in the several British Colonies in the West Indies by the addition of a system of Medical Inspection, Isolation and Disinfection.

FIFTH SITTING, THURSDAY, 11TH OCTOBER, 1888.

Resolved,—It is desirable in the opinion of this Conference that in the event of any infectious disease existing in any Colony to the extent which authorises a port or place to be declared an infected place under the proposed new Ordinance in the British West Indies, the Governor of such Colony shall forthwith communicate by telegram the fact to the Governor of each of the other Colonies.

Resolved,—That it is desirable in the opinion of this Conference that on its becoming known to the Governor of any British West India Colony that any infectious disease exists in any adjacent Foreign Country or Colony the Governor shall forthwith communicate by telegraph the fact with such particulars as are known to him to the Governor of each of the other British West Indian Colonies.

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this Conference, in order effectually to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance, it is absolutely necessary that one or more Quarantine Stations shall be established in each Colony in the British West Indies, and that each Quarantine Station shall comprehend a place for segregation of healthy persons, another for the disinfection of articles under quarantine, and a third for the isolation and treatment of those ill of infectious diseases, and be supplied with all necessary furniture and appliances.

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this Conference it is desirable that fees, including those for the issue of Bills of Health heretofore payable by vessels on account of services rendered by the Visiting and other Officers, under the Quarantine Laws of the several Colonies, should be abolished, excepting such fees as may be payable for Medical attendance upon vessels remaining in Quarantine.

That in the opinion of this Conference it is desirable for the purpose of guiding the various Quarantine Authorities to establish between the Colonies of the British West Indies a system of interchange monthly, of information as to the Public Health in the various Colonies.

SIXTH SITTING, FRIDAY, 12TH OCTOBER, 1888.

Resolved,—That in order to carry out effectually the provisions of the proposed Quarantine Ordinance it is the unanimous opinion of this Conference that by every Contract Mail there shall be an interchange between the various British West India Colonies of statements intimating the exact number of cases of any infectious disease as defined by this Ordinance which may have in the intervals between the reports existed in the Colony.

SEVENTH SITTING, SATURDAY, 13TH OCTOBER, 1888.

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this Conference the draft Quarantine Bill which has been discussed and framed should be placed in the hands of a competent draftsman for the purpose of preparing a Law to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several British West Indian Colonies; and that the President should be requested to supervise the preparation of the said Law.

Resolved,—In the opinion of this Conference it is desirable that the conclusions at which this Conference has arrived should be communicated by Her Majesty's Government to the Governments of the several Foreign Countries and Colonies in the West Indies and on the Continent of America, with an invitation to those Governments to consider whether it would not be advisable to establish a uniform system of Quarantine for those Foreign Countries and Colonies in common with the British Colonies in the West Indies.

British West Indian Conference on Quarantine.

MINUTES OF THE SITTINGS HELD IN GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA,
BRITISH GUIANA, FROM SATURDAY, 6TH OCTOBER,
TO SATURDAY, 13TH OCTOBER, 1888.

FIRST SITTING, SATURDAY, 6TH OCTOBER, 1888.

HIS HONOUR FRANCIS J. VILLIERS, C.M.G., Officer Administering the Government of British Guiana, presiding.

The Delegates for the Colonies of Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Windward Islands assembled in Conference in the Hall of the Court of Policy, British Guiana, on the 6th day of October, at 11 o'Clock, a.m.

DELEGATES PRESENT :

FOR BARBADOS—

DR. THOMAS BOWEN, M.D.
MR. JAMES SANDERSON.

FOR BRITISH GUIANA—

THE HONOURABLE ALFRED KINGDON.
DR. ROBERT GRIEVE, M.D.

FOR BRITISH HONDURAS—

THE HONOURABLE W. J. MCKINNEY.

FOR JAMAICA—

DR. THE HONOURABLE JOHN PRINGLE.

FOR THE LEEWARD ISLANDS—

CAPTAIN THE HONOURABLE IRWIN C. MALING.
THE HONOURABLE J. H. H. BERKELEY.

FOR TRINIDAD—

DR. S. LEONARD CRANE, M.D., C.M.G.

FOR THE WINDWARD ISLANDS—

HONOURABLE WILLIAM LOW.

The sitting is opened by HIS HONOUR FRANCIS VILLIERS, C.M.G., Officer Administering the Government of British Guiana, who makes the following address:—

Gentlemen, in the absence of His Excellency, Lord Gormanston, the Governor of the colony, it is my pleasing duty to-day to formally open the Conference of Delegates which has been arranged to meet here in connection with Quarantine matters. Perhaps I may be allowed briefly to state what has taken place. On the 22nd March of this year, the Quarantine Board of British Guiana passed certain resolutions relating to a uniform system of quarantine throughout the West Indies. These resolutions were forwarded to the Secretary of State on the 13th April, and were afterwards despatched to the Governors of the various British West Indian Colonies. In May, the Secretary of State, by despatch, acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions, informed the Government of this Colony that he thought it desirable a Conference of Delegates from the British West Indian colonies should be held to consider whether they could agree upon establishing uniformity in Quarantine matters, and suggesting that the Governor of this colony should invite the Governments of the various British West Indian colonies to nominate Delegates to represent them at such a Conference to be held in Demerara. In this despatch the Secretary of State also forwarded a circular despatch containing a copy of the resolutions which had been passed by the Quarantine Board of this colony. In accordance with the Secretary of State's suggestion, the Governor of British Guiana subsequently, on the 22nd June, 1888, communicated with the Governors of the various British West Indian colonies, in terms of the Secretary of State's despatch, and named the 6th October, 1888, as a fitting time for the Conference to assemble. To this despatch the Governors of the whole of the British West Indian colonies replied, accepting the invitation and nominating a delegate or delegates who were to represent the colonies. The following is a list of the Colonies and their representatives so nominated :—

Barbados.—Dr. Bowen and Mr. Sanderson.

British Guiana.—I have nominated the Honourable A. Kingdon, Acting Attorney General, and Dr. Grieve, Surgeon General.

British Honduras.—Honourable W. J. McKinney.

Jamaica.—Dr. Pringle.

Leeward Islands.—Captain the Honourable I. C. Maling, and the Honourable J. H. H. Berkeley.

Trinidad.—Dr. Crane, C.M.G.

Windward Islands.—Honourable William Low.

I have nominated Mr. William Douglas Young to act as Secretary, subject to the approval and confirmation of the Conference. The question as to the gentleman who should preside at the Conference is, I think, a matter that should be left to the Delegates themselves. The subject of course on which the Conference is to meet is one of great importance to the whole of the West Indies, and I feel certain that the deliberations of the Delegates will be such as to lead them to arrive at some unanimous action for the whole of the British West Indian Colonies. With these remarks I will now leave you to your labours.

HIS HONOUR then retires, when Captain MALING says, that as it is left to the Conference to select their PRESIDENT, he would move that that office be filled by the Honourable the Acting Attorney General of British Guiana, Mr. ALFRED KINGDON.

DR. PRINGLE seconds the motion.

MR. KINGDON is unanimously elected PRESIDENT.

THE PRESIDENT, taking the chair, thanks the Members of the Conference for the great honour they have done him, and feels sure that the Delegates would afford him all assistance.

THE PRESIDENT proposes that the Conference should elect a VICE-PRESIDENT; and asks whether it is the desire of the Delegates that their meetings should be public or held in private.

Decided that the meetings should be open to the public.

MR. SANDERSON proposes that Dr. Crane, C.M.G., be elected VICE-PRESIDENT.

DR. GRIEVE seconds.

DR. CRANE is unanimously elected VICE-PRESIDENT.

MR. SANDERSON reads the instructions issued by the Government of Barbados to their Delegates.*

THE PRESIDENT asks if any other Delegate wishes to lay his instructions on the Table.

MR. LOW replies that he does not think that he need trouble the Conference with the instructions issued to him.

MR. MCKINNEY lays on the Table suggestions by the Colonial Surgeon of British Honduras on the subject of Quarantine.†

It is decided that the Conference should meet each day at 11 o'clock, a.m.

THE PRESIDENT lays on the Table "Note as to the business to be submitted to the Conference upon the question of establishing a uniform system of Quarantine for the British Colonies in the West Indies."‡

THE PRESIDENT suggests that a Resolution be passed with reference to paragraph one of the Note of Business.

DR. BOWEN moves the following Resolution :—

"That in the opinion of this Conference a uniform system of Quarantine is advisable throughout the several British Colonies in the West Indies."

CAPTAIN MALING seconds.

DR. PRINGLE proposes that the following be added after the words West Indies :
"in lieu of the various systems of Quarantine now in existence."

MR. BERKELEY proposes that the words "to establish a" be added after the word "advisable."

* See annex (A) to the present Minutes. Page 31.

† See annex (B) to the present Minutes. Page 31.

‡ See annex (C) to the present Minutes. Page 35.

The amended Resolution is put and carried as follows :—

“ That in the opinion of this Conference it is advisable to establish a uniform system of Quarantine throughout the several British Colonies in the West Indies in lieu of the various systems of Quarantine now in existence.”

THE PRESIDENT says that having passed that Resolution they now come to the most difficult point to be discussed, that is what form the system of quarantine should take.

DR. CRANE lays on the Table, an extract from a Report made by him to the Quarantine Board of Trinidad in May last bearing on the subject.*

MR. BERKELEY proposes the following resolution :—

“ It is desirable to modify the system of quarantine now in operation in the several British Colonies in the West Indies by the addition of a system of Medical Inspection and disinfection.”

CAPTAIN MALING seconds.

DR. CRANE suggests the addition of the word “ Isolation” and the resolution is then unanimously agreed to as follows :—

“ It is desirable to modify the system of quarantine now in operation in the several British Colonies in the West Indies by the addition of a system of Medical Inspection, Isolation and Disinfection.”

MR. MCKINNEY states that the practice of Inspection, Isolation, and Disinfection is now in force in the Colony of British Honduras.

THE PRESIDENT explains that in many Colonies the practice was to a certain extent in force, but that the Law did not provide for it.

THE PRESIDENT asks the Delegates if they wish to invite the opinions of the community on the subject of the business before the Conference.

It is agreed that the views of any persons interested should be invited.

A discussion arises as to the advisability of a draft Law to be laid before the Conference. The subject is allowed to remain over until the next meeting.

The Conference, at 1.20 p.m., adjourns to Monday at 11 a.m.

(Signed) ALFRED KINGDON,
President of the Conference.

(Signed) DOUGLAS YOUNG,
Secretary.

* See annex (D) to the present Minutes. Page 38.

Annex (A) to the Minutes of the First Sitting.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BARBADOS,

24TH SEPTEMBER, 1888.

SIR,—

With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of your attending the Quarantine Conference at Demerara, as Delegate for Barbados, I am directed by His Excellency the Major General Administering the Government to inform you that while due consideration will be given to any recommendation of the Conference concerning Quarantine Regulations, the Government is unable to give any pledge that those recommendations will be adopted in the Colony.

His Excellency therefore requests that you will inform the Conference that your instructions do not authorize you in any way binding the Colony to accept and give effect to all or any of the conclusions at which the Conference may arrive, but that such conclusions will receive most careful and attentive consideration.

A duplicate of this letter has been sent to your colleague.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) C. C. KNOLLYS,
Colonial Secretary.

JAMES SANDERSON, Esq.

Annex (B) to the Minutes of the First Sitting.

THE HON'BLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

WITH reference to the resolutions of the Quarantine Board of British Guiana, I would offer the following suggestions:—

1. "As a technical term having reference to disease, the word *epidemic* has several different meanings attached to it. All these meanings include the notion of general prevalence among a community or a people, but some of them would go on, beyond what etymology justifies, to attach a peculiar hypothetical or theoretical conception to the term," * and these "different irreconcilable significations attached to it as a technical term, have been and still continue to be, sources of almost hopeless confusion in treating of diseases in respect to which the phenomenon of epidemic prevalence is observed." †

Accordingly I believe it would be the best course to abandon the word altogether. So far as this Colony is concerned it would be an advantage if the term were abandoned. It would be far better to use the term *prevalent* in all cases, adding the number of fresh cases that occurred during the previous 7 days.

2. The term *infected* should be applied to:—

(i.) All places and ships in which there is actually under treatment one or more cases of Yellow fever.

* Quain's Dict: of Medicine.

† Ibid.

- (ii.) All places and ships will continue to be considered infected till the lapse of thirty clear days from the termination in death or recovery of the last case of Yellow fever.
- (iii.) All places in direct daily communication by land or sea with any infected place will likewise be considered infected.
- (iv.) Ships enjoying pratique in any infected port, or communicating with any infected ship, but having no Yellow fever among their crews or passengers will be considered infected for fourteen days from the date of last communication.
- (v.) All passengers and persons inhabiting infected ships or places will be considered infected for similar periods; and all persons communicating with such places and ships or persons will likewise be infected.

3. "Non-Communication" should be applied to ships lying off an infected port without receiving on board any baggage, cargo, coal or passengers.

4. There shall be two classes of Bills of Health, viz. :—a First Class or Clean Bill, and a second class or foul bill. In a first class Bill, beyond filling in blank spaces, signing his name and affixing a stamp, the officer granting the Bill should add nothing whatever in writing. A foul bill should have the preamble only printed, the bill itself being written and it should set forth,—

- (i.) The state of health in the port.
- (ii.) The reason for granting a foul bill, e.g., there being Yellow fever on board the vessel, etc.

A foul bill of health should be granted when the port, place or vessel is considered infected in any sense as above; and under any case a vessel leaving port in quarantine should not be granted a clean bill.

5. All bills of health should shew the date or at least the month and year in which the last case of Yellow fever terminated in the port. This point is in my estimation, a vital one for this Colony. The conditions of trade here are such that vessels arrive in ballast, and local conditions favour the absorption of this ballast for filling in, etc. "The great bulk of the evidence which is thought to establish the contagiousness of Yellow fever" is of such a character that "it does not admit of the local cause being eliminated." * MacLean speaks of it as a remarkable peculiarity that Yellow fever confines its ravages to a limited area; † and throughout the literature of the subject the idea of locality, and localisation of the affection is so prominent that it would be criminal to disregard it in this connexion. If then we were to refuse pratique to a vessel because she communicated with an infected port, but after the lapse of a few days allowed a "circumscribed part" of such port in the form of ballast to be scattered broadcast throughout the town, we would, to put it in its mildest form, be morally responsible for any outbreak of Yellow fever in the succeeding summer. This is no mere theory or fancy. "There is evidence to shew that Yellow fever has on many occasions been brought both into men-of-war and merchant ships with coals saturated with the excreta of Yellow fever patients. The protection of coal depots from the risk of such contamination is worth the attention of the naval and mercantile authorities within the Yellow fever Zone." ‡ And what is true of coal in this matter would more than apply to ballast.

Taking it for granted that there is an affection *sui generis* known as Yellow fever and entirely disregarding the researches of English, French and Spanish physicians which attempt to prove a causal relationship between this fever and a disease germ, there is ample ground to believe that this disease is produced by some form of micro-organism, most probably bacterial in nature, and

* The Milroy lectures, p. 56.

† Diseases of Tropical Climates, p. 136.

‡ MacLean op. cit. : p. 138.

in dealing with this subject with a view to ultimate legislation it will be well to recollect that disease germs might lie dormant for a long while and that on the recurrence of favourable conditions they would become active. In the case of Yellow fever experience has shewn that at certain times of the year the conditions favouring the development of the disease exist during certain months, and this combined with the facts that Yellow fever ceases the day the earth is frozen, and can flourish in Europe only during summer months, justifies the belief that these conditions are what, for want of a better name, may be termed meteorological.

I shall now put a hypothetical case illustrating my contention. Yellow fever may be prevalent in any port x of South America during the months of July, August and September; a sailing vessel calling at this port in the middle of November takes in ballast from shore and leaves with a clean bill of health. She proceeds direct to Belize reaching the port after a voyage of twenty-five days. Under circumstances of this kind no question of quarantine will arise and she might land her ballast. This germ laden ballast would find its way to unsanitary localities: for the time being it may be innocuous; but when to unsanitary conditions are added the requisite meteorological conditions in the succeeding summer, an outbreak of Yellow fever would be almost certain to occur.

If every bill of health, clean or foul, gave the date of termination of the last case of Yellow fever, the Quarantine Board would be able to decide in each case whether such ballast should be landed or not; and it would be well to prohibit the landing of ballast unless it had stood the test of one year, i. e., one summer at least in its proper locality.

So convinced am I on the importance of this subject that I would wish to accentuate it with all the force that I can employ whether in my official or in my professional capacity.

6. Three methods of disinfection are available, viz. :—

- (i.) By vapour.
- (ii.) By solutions.
- (iii.) By high temperature.

Disinfection by vapour, in the form of fumigations is of very limited value particularly when the agent is sulphurous acid evolved from sulphur.

“ L'acide sulfureux tue les bactéries qui sont à la surface des objets. Employé en fumigations, il n'a pas d'effet si les parasites sont en couche épaisse ou situés profondément, parce qu'il ne pénètre pas les tissus. Cependant si l'on met $\frac{1}{100}$ de cet acide dans l'air d'une chambre, il suffit pour désinfecter les murs et la surface des objets. Mais les spores ne sont pas détruits par ce procédé. L'iode, le brome et le chlore ont plus d'action pour empêcher, le développement des spores des bactéries.” *

I have underlined the passage to which I wish to draw particular attention. To depend upon sulphur fumigation alone as a sufficient protection is, in the present state of science, unwise; for disinfection to be effectual must not only destroy the micro-organism itself, but should destroy the spores also. Owing to the highly irritant nature of bromine and chlorine it would be unadvisable to employ these articles; but it would be an advantage if ships liable to communicate with infected ports were required to carry say about one pound of pure iodine (cost about 12 sh :) on board; and into every hold opened in an infected port about 100 grains of iodine should be put, by placing it in an open receptacle suspended from the roof, and the hatches being closed down, the heat in the hold would be sufficient to vaporise the iodine, and in a voyage of two or three days the iodine would have sufficiently penetrated for all purposes of disinfection.

* Cornil et Babes *Les bactéries*, Paris 1885, p. 46.

When, however, goods and baggage have been taken into a ship from an infected port it would be well to employ a more through-going process ; and in addition to iodine disinfection the goods and cargo should be thoroughly exposed to the action of a dissolved disinfectant ; and for this purpose Perchloride of mercury, which is by far the most efficient disinfectant, is also the cheapest. For practical purposes 170 parts of this substance added to 100,000 of a fluid containing bacteria will suffice to arrest their development ; and 80 parts added to a similar quantity of water not containing bacteria will sterilise the water, i. e. render the growth of bacteria in it impossible ; * i. e., about 1 lb (cost 3/6) will make about 60 gallons of a disinfecting fluid which will answer and fully answer all requirements.

The third available method is by high temperature, i. e., by submitting the article to be disinfected to the action of dry air heated to between 120°—140° C. (248°—284° F.) for four or five hours. This method according to Professor Max Wolff of Berlin † is thoroughly efficient, destroying all capability of development in both bacteria and spores. It would be a decided advantage to adopt this method, but I fear that its practical application on a large scale will be attended by difficulties in detail ; and this method implies the possession of a special kind of stove involving some amount of outlay.

7. It would be almost impossible to deal with § 5 of Resolution III, particularly on the subject of *dealing with persons in Quarantine* without referring to theories put forward. So long as Medical men were divided in opinion as to whether or not Yellow fever could be communicated by mere contact with those suffering from it, it was the wisest course to exact a rigid quarantine of persons ; at present however there appears to be no such difference of opinion. MacLean ‡ is to my knowledge the only author of any standing who uses language, which might be construed in this sense. Lawson § however after a careful and exhaustive analysis of the grounds for holding such a view concludes that the disease cannot be so communicated. Thus far some of the difficulties are removed, but the matter is by no means settled ; and will not be settled till the definite limit of the period of incubation is determined. Liebermeister gives it at from 2 to 3 days, but adds that in some cases it may be shorter, and even longer ; || and Jones of New Orleans say it “ may extend from twenty-four hours to weeks or even months.” ¶ The truth appears to be that exact observations have yet to be made.

Under these circumstances I am of opinion that it would be unadvisable to shorten the period of quarantine ; on the other hand under certain circumstances it ought to be prolonged. A case in point would illustrate my meaning. The *Hondo* left Kingston on the 2nd of this month and arrived in this port on the 13th ; as she failed to bring a bill of health from Kingston she was quarantined ; the quarantine to lapse on the 16th ; on the fourteenth she was fumigated, and her passengers were informed that they would be required to complete the quarantine in Moho Caye if the vessel left before the 16th. Now, this ship is a moveable locality, and technically she was infected, but yet if she remained in port till the 15th and her passengers landed at Moho Caye, they would have been admitted into Belize on the 16th ; i. e., within twenty-four hours of their quitting an infected locality. This appears to me to be altogether insufficient, and I would suggest the following, viz. :—Passengers arriving in an infected ship (i. e., infected in the sense given above) or in a ship which fails to bring a bill of Health from every port at which she touched for thirty days previous to her arrival, will be required to undergo at least five days of quarantine from the date of landing ; and in no case will they be allowed to communicate with the town at an earlier date than the ship they arrived in would be admitted to pratique.

Before being admitted to pratique a ship with her cargo, baggage, etc., will be disinfected.

* Cornil et Babes *op. cit.* : p. 45.

† Virchow's Archives. Bd. 102. S. 81.

‡ *Op. cit.* p. 127.

§ The Milroy Lectures for 1888.

|| Ziemssen's Handbook der Specillen Pathologie.

¶ Quain's Dictionary of Medicine.

In the case of passengers I would offer the following suggestions—

- (i.) On its being understood that passengers decide to land, a quarantine boat will go alongside the vessel to receive from each passenger a complete change of clothing.
- (ii.) Each article of clothing will be separately dipped into a solution of chloride of mercury kept in the boat.

The clothing will be taken to Moho Caye together with all other packages, and deposited in a disinfecting room, built on a jetty to leeward.

- (iii.) When the articles are dried they will be rinsed out in a weaker solution of Perchloride (1-5000), dried and returned to the passengers who will land in them.
- (iv.) On their arrival at the quarantine station passengers will be taken to the disinfecting room, where they will offer every facility for disinfecting their property.

Articles of clothing will be treated as above; all other articles will be sponged over with a solution of perchloride.

- (v.) No article will be admitted to the huts unless it is first disinfected.

8. Though the time at my disposal has not been such as to allow me to enter systematically into the several questions raised, I have, I believe written enough to give an idea as to what my views on the subject are; and as the members of the Executive Council will have an opportunity to-morrow morning to elicit further points, it is unnecessary for me to go more into the matter.

C. H. EYLES,
Col. Surgeon.

21-8-88.

Annex (C) to the Minutes of the First Sitting.

NOTE AS TO THE BUSINESS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE CONFERENCE
UPON THE QUESTION OF ESTABLISHING A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF
QUARANTINE FOR THE BRITISH COLONIES IN THE WEST INDIES.

1. After the formalities of opening the Conference have been observed, it would be well to submit for the adoption of the Conference, a *Resolution* affirming that in the several British Colonies in the West Indies some system of Quarantine is necessary and that the system should be uniform.

2. This having been carried, the next question for discussion would be whether the system should be based on the hard and fast lines of Quarantine hitherto in force or whether a somewhat more modified system following that in force in the United Kingdom should be adopted.

3. Having settled the principle on which the Quarantine Laws should be based it would next become necessary to discuss and definitely settle the meaning to be attached to the following terms:—

1. *Epidemic.*
2. *Prevalent.*
3. *Infected.*
4. *Communication.*
5. *Non-Communication.*
6. *Sporadic.*

the effect of

Annotating Bills of Health,

the need for

Medical Inspection of all Vessels,

and the following questions as to communication with foreign Countries :—

FOREIGN COUNTRIES—

1. BILLS OF HEALTH—

Whether to be countersigned by Consular Officer?

Where no Consular Officer.

2. FOREIGN COUNTRY—itself uninfected but where pratique is given to Vessels from infected Places.

4. An agreement upon the following matters would then follow :—

1. The DURATION of QUARANTINE for INFECTIOUS DISEASES respectively ;
2. GUARDING VESSELS IN QUARANTINE ;
3. DEALING WITH PERSONS, VESSELS, ANIMALS, MAILS, CARGO, AND THINGS IN QUARANTINE ; including the *Safe-guarding, Landing, Victualling, Exercising, Isolating, Medical care-taking, and Burying of persons in Quarantine.*
4. The DISINFECTION of persons, vessels, animals, mails, cargo, and things in QUARANTINE.
5. RELEASING FROM QUARANTINE and LANDING, *Persons, Animals, Mails, Cargo and Things*, and for RELEASING *Vessels* from QUARANTINE.
6. COALING, WATERING, and TAKING IN STORES, IN QUARANTINE.
7. LOADING, DISCHARGING, TRANSHIPPING, and DESTROYING *Cargo, Mails, Baggage and things* in QUARANTINE, and for TRANSHIPPING *passengers and thier baggage* in QUARANTINE.
8. The FORMS OF BILLS OF HEALTH, CERTIFICATES, and other DOCUMENTS required to be given off or kept by OFFICERS OF QUARANTINE.
9. REGULATIONS for the *guidance, conduct and control of persons, vessels and things* in QUARANTINE, in order in every way to guard against the introduction and spread of INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
10. Concealment or conveyance of Property in or from places or vessels in quarantine.
11. The fees payable to Quarantine Officers.
12. The proper sites for Quarantine Stations and Lazarettos.
13. The mode of placing Vessels in Quarantine.

5. The foregoing having been settled, the heads of a general Law to be enacted by the respective Colonies, would engage attention.

The Law might be divided into 4 PARTS, as follows :—

1. DEFINITION CLAUSES.
2. POWERS OF THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.
3. POWERS OF QUARANTINE AUTHORITIES, AND
4. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

In Part I. Definitions should be given of the following terms :—

VESSEL.

MASTER.

QUARANTINE GROUND.

LAZARETTO.

INFECTED VESSEL.

INFECTED PLACE.

The meaning of the terms referred to in paragraph 3 of this memorandum.

In Part II. power should be given to the EXECUTIVE to appoint AUTHORITIES to carry out the QUARANTINE LAWS.

By Proclamations, to declare what are INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

By Proclamations, to declare INFECTED PLACES.

To Cancel any PROCLAMATIONS, and, if necessary, to issue other PROCLAMATIONS.

To appoint QUARANTINE GROUNDS.

To appoint LAZARETTOS.

To make RULES and REGULATIONS for the guidance, conduct, and control of the QUARANTINE AUTHORITIES and of all persons or things in QUARANTINE or liable to be in QUARANTINE, or concerned therewith, and, for the purpose of, in every way, guarding as far as may be practicable, against the introduction into the respective Colonies, and against the spread thereof in such Colonies, of INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Part III. should give power to the QUARANTINE AUTHORITIES to make and alter REGULATIONS for carrying into effect the various matters dealt with in paragraph 4, and if possible these REGULATIONS should be framed and inserted in this part.

Part IV. should provide amongst other things for

PUNISHMENT for BREACHES of the QUARANTINE LAWS and REGULATIONS.

RECOVERY and APPROPRIATION of PENALTIES. JURISDICTION to be given so that every Offence under the QUARANTINE LAW, or under the RULES and REGULATIONS thereunder, shall be deemed to have been committed, and every cause of complaint to have arisen, either in the place in which the same actually was committed or arose, or in any place on land where the offender or person complained against may be or be brought.

PROTECTION of PERSONS acting under the QUARANTINE LAW.

6. After the provisions to be embodied in the Law have been traced out, as above, a further RESOLUTION might be submitted to the CONFERENCE, to the effect that it is desirable that each BRITISH COLONY in the WEST INDIES should adopt a Law enacting the foregoing provisions. At the same time, it might be well that it be understood, that the DRAFT LAW shall be laid before the respective Legislatures at one and the same time, and that it be duly deliberated upon by all, and that the various objections and amendments be referred to the consideration of the several Legislatures, before being passed by any one. These references might be made before the motion for the 3rd reading of the Law in the several Legislatures.

7. After adopting the foregoing RESOLUTIONS it would be well that a MOTION be put and carried that Members be requested to lay all the RESOLUTIONS as ADOPTED, before their respective GOVERNMENTS and that the GOVERNOR of BRITISH GUIANA be requested to forward the RESOLUTIONS to the GOVERNMENTS of COLONIES not represented at the Conference.

Annex (D) to the Minutes of the First Sitting.

EXTRACT FROM A REPORT WRITTEN IN MAY, 1888, BY S. L. CRANE, ESQUIRE,
M.D., C.M.G., SURGEON GENERAL OF TRINIDAD.

10. Quarantine has been authorised for the protection of public health, and is essentially a medical question. The period of its duration should be, and usually is, determined by the probabilities in each case of the introduction of infectious disease. The probabilities vary with diseases. The diseases for which quarantine has been imposed in this Colony are, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Small Pox, and Ship or Typhus Fever. These diseases are assumed to be communicable from person to person by contact, or through a medium such as air, drinking water, used clothing and bedding. Other modes of possible communication are so rare, that they do not really come within the range of probabilities. When infectious disease is communicated by contact, the infection is developed in the human system during a shorter or longer period of incubation. The period of incubation is stated in Quain's Dictionary of Medicine to be for the following diseases, namely,—Cholera, 1 to 5 days, preceded sometimes by Diarrhœa; Yellow Fever, 1 to 6 days, rarely exceeding 8 days; Small Pox, 12 to 15 days, preceded by 2 days' fever; Typhus or Ship Fever, 12 to 21 days.

It will be seen then that in the case of Small Pox 16 days from the time of contact, or exposure to the infection, is more than ample for the development of the disease.

For the due protection of the public health the two methods of communication have to be fully considered and dealt with in different ways. In the case of possible communication by contact, the persons exposed to infection, as a rule should be isolated for a longer or shorter period, but sufficient to show clearly that they had not been infected, and were incapable of communicating the infection to others. In the case of possible communication through a medium, the measures to be relied on are, purification and disinfection only. Detention in quarantine even for an indefinite period without disinfection may be utterly useless.

British West Indian Conference on Quarantine.

SECOND SITTING, MONDAY, 8TH OCTOBER, 1888.

MR. ALFRED KINGDON PRESIDING.

PRESENT:

The Delegates for the Colonies of Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Windward Islands.

THE PRESIDENT states that the Minutes taken at the previous sitting had been printed, and proofs would be distributed to the Delegates for any additions or alterations they may desire to make, when after amendment the final proof would at the next sitting be submitted, and if the delegates desired taken as read, and adopted.

THE PRESIDENT states, that he understands it to be the wish of the Conference, instead of dealing with the various points submitted in the note of business that the Ordinance which was passed in the various British West Indian Colonies, based on a model sent out by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the year 1869, should be taken section by section, discussed and amended; any amendments in that Law since passed in any Colony being considered with it.

The British Guiana Ordinance No. 4 of 1870, copies of which are available, drawn up on the model Ordinance sent out in 1869, is distributed to the Delegates.*

Section 1. Commencement of Ordinance; and

„ 2. Title of Ordinance,

are passed over.

In Section 3. (Interpretation), DR. GRIEVE suggests,

The term "Infected Place" means any Port or Place where an "infectious disease" as defined in this Ordinance exists or has existed within the period prior to the vessel leaving such infected place, for which Quarantine is hereinafter imposed for the several infectious diseases.

DR. BOWEN supports the suggestion. Agreed to.

MR. BERKELEY asks that the word "prevails" be substituted for the word "exists."

After full discussion it is decided that the word "exists" should remain.

* See Annex (A) to the present Minutes. Page 43.

MR. BERKELEY then asks to have it recorded on the minutes that he objects to the word "exists."

THE PRESIDENT states that the next definition would be that of "Infectious disease."

DR. GRIEVE suggests that the term "Infectious disease" means the disease of Cholera, the disease of Yellow Fever, and the disease of Small Pox."

Agreed to.

DR. CRANE says that he thought power should be given to the Governor in Council to add any disease to the list which he may think fit.

It is considered that the Colonies of British Honduras and British Guiana may require the power to declare Measles to be an "infectious disease."

MR. SANDERSON protests on behalf of his Colony (Barbados) against Measles being considered an "infectious disease" under the Ordinance.

The discussion on this subject is left over until the term "infected Vessel" is fully considered.

MR. SANDERSON suggests that the word "Vessel" means any "ship, vessel, boat or other floating craft."

Agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT reads the definition of "Infected Vessel":—

- (a.) "Every Vessel on board of which on any given day there is or on any of the preceding days, within the period for which quarantine is hereinafter imposed for the several infectious diseases, there was any person suffering from an infectious disease as defined by this Ordinance or any other disease which the Governor has for this purpose declared by Proclamation to be an infectious disease."
- (b.) "Every vessel on board of which on any given day there is any person who or any article or thing which on such given day, or on any of the preceding days, within the period for which quarantine is hereinafter imposed for the several infectious diseases, was in an infected place."
- (c.) "Every vessel on board of which on any given day there is any person who, or any article or thing which on such given day or on any of the preceding days within the period for which Quarantine is hereinafter imposed for the several infectious diseases, was on board an infected vessel as before defined."

It is decided to have the definitions printed and circulated amongst the delegates, to be considered at the next sitting.

The word "Master" is defined to mean "the master, officer, or other person for the time being in charge or command of a vessel as defined by this Ordinance."

CAPTAIN MALING suggests that the word "Governor" be defined to mean "the officer for the time being lawfully administering the Government of the Colony."

The definitions of the terms "Visiting Officer," "Communication" and "non-communication" are discussed, but not decided.

Section 4. Appointment of Quarantine Board, and

5. Appointment of Officers,

passed over.

MR. SANDERSON suggests that in section 6 (Power to make Rules) power should be given to alter, revoke or amend from time to time all or any of such Rules and Regulations.

Decided that it should remain in abeyance for the present.

Section 7 (Fees payable to Harbour Master and Health Officers) to remain over, Mr. BERKELEY stating that he would move a Resolution with regard to fees charged for vessels in Quarantine.

Section 8 (Governor may declare infected places) is cancelled and the following is suggested:—

- (a) "It shall be lawful for the Executive Authority to declare by public notification that any Port or Place in which an infectious disease exists is an infected place."
- (b) "Whenever the Executive Authority have reasonable cause to believe that any Port or Place beyond Her Majesty's West Indian Dominions is 'an infected place' or that an 'infectious disease' might be brought into the Colony from any such Port or Place, it shall be lawful for him to declare by Public Notification that such Port or Place is an infected place."

MR. BERKELEY asks that his objection to the word "exists" instead of "prevails" may be recorded on the minutes.

DR. PRINGLE lays on the table copy of correspondence which passed between the Lieut. Governor of British Honduras, the Colonial Office and the Board of Trade in the year 1869, relative to the introduction into the Colony of Yellow Fever by Vessels ballasted with tidal mud.*

DR. CRANE suggests that the following be substituted for section 9 (Vessels and persons liable to quarantine):—

"Every infected vessel within the waters of this Colony, together with all persons, goods and Merchandise whatsoever therein, shall be liable to perform quarantine in such place for such time and in such manner as hereinafter provided."

Agreed to.

MR. LOW suggests that two new sections on the following lines be inserted after section 9:—

"Whenever any port or place shall be proclaimed by the Governor to be an infected port or place, it shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel arriving in this Colony to land or permit to land any person from such

* See Annex (B) to the present Minutes. Page 52.

vessel at any part of this Colony, until such vessel shall have come to the Port of _____ and been visited by the Harbour Master and permission shall have been obtained from the Governor for such landing, under a penalty not exceeding _____ for every person so landed; and it shall be the duty of the Harbour Master, the Chief of Police, Revenue Officers, Justices of the Peace, Town Wardens, and Police and other Constables to prevent by force if necessary any person from landing from such vessel at any port of the Colony as aforesaid, and if necessary to demand the assistance of other persons in carrying into effect such prevention: and every person refusing or neglecting to give assistance, when so demanded, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding _____."

"In the event of any person landing from any such vessel at any part of the Colony contrary to the provisions of the last preceding section, it shall be the duty of the Harbour Master, Chief of Police, Revenue Officers, Justices of the Peace, Town Wardens, and Police and other Constables, to seize and apprehend such person and to detain him in safe custody and forthwith to make a report to the Governor, who shall either give such directions in case of such person arriving from an infected port or place as may appear necessary to prevent him from having any communication with any other person for the period for which he would have been liable to perform quarantine, or otherwise shall deal with the case as to him shall seem fit; and every person landing from any such vessel as aforesaid shall be further liable to a penalty not exceeding _____, and such vessel, if a boat or canoe, shall be liable to seizure, and when seized shall be sold by public auction on the order of the Treasurer, and the proceeds of the sale shall be paid into the Treasury for the uses of the Colony."

The Conference at 4.20 p.m. adjourns to next day, Tuesday, at 11 a.m.

(Signed) ALFRED KINGDON,
President of the Conference.

(Signed) DOUGLAS YOUNG,
Secretary.

Annex (A) to the Minutes of the Second Sitting.

No. 4,



1870.

BRITISH GUIANA.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO QUARANTINE.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Law relating to Quarantine: Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of British Guiana, with the Advice and Consent of the Court of Policy thereof, as follows:—

COMMENCEMENT OF ORDINANCE.

1. This Ordinance shall come into operation and take effect on the First day of June, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy.

TITLE OF ORDINANCE.

2. This Ordinance may for all purposes be cited as "The Quarantine Ordinance, 1870."

INTERPRETATION.

3. In this Ordinance,

INFECTED PLACE.

The term "Infected Place" means any Port or Place where Yellow Fever, the Plague, Cholera, or Small Pox prevails, or any other epidemic disease of a contagious or infectious character, which the Governor may from time to time declare by Proclamation to be a disease in respect of which Quarantine shall be enforced under this Ordinance, or any Port or Place which the Governor may declare to be an infected Port or Place:

VESSEL.

The word "Vessel" means any Ship, Vessel, or Boat:

MASTER.

The word "Master" means the Master, Officer, or other person for the time being in charge or command of such Vessel:

STIPENDIARY JUSTICE.

The words "Stipendiary Justice" mean any Stipendiary Justice of the Peace, Police Magistrate, or Superintendent of Rivers, Creeks, Crown Lands and Forests within the Colony.

APPOINTMENT OF QUARANTINE BOARD.

4. The Governor is hereby authorised to appoint not less than three nor more than five persons to be a Board to be called "The Quarantine Board," and from time to time to fill up the vacancies to such Board: and such Board, two Members of which shall be a quorum, shall have full power and authority to superintend and enforce the carrying out of the Ordinances, Rules, and Regulations for the time being in force relating to Quarantine, and the Governor is hereby further authorised to appoint such Local Quarantine Boards as may be deemed necessary, each to consist of not less than three nor more than five persons, of whom two shall be a quorum, and from time to time to fill up any vacancies therein, and such Local Quarantine Boards shall likewise have, subject however to the direction and supervision of the Quarantine Board, full power and authority to superintend and enforce the carrying out of the Ordinances and Regulations for the time being in force relating to Quarantine.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

5. The Governor is hereby authorised to appoint such Officers as may be necessary to carry out the said Ordinances, Rules, and Regulations under the direction of the said Board.

POWER TO BOARD TO MAKE RULES.

6. The Quarantine Board with the approval and consent of the Governor and Court of Policy may, from time to time, make such Rules and Regulations, to be enforced by such fines and penalties as to them shall seem fit, for the more effectual carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance, and securing the due performance of Quarantine, and for the Government of all Vessels or Persons coming from any infected place: Such Regulations shall be duly published in the *Official Gazette*, and after such publication shall have the same force and effect as if the same had been herein particularly specified.

FEES PAYABLE TO HARBOUR MASTERS AND HEALTH OFFICERS.

7. The Harbour Masters and Health Officers of the Ports of Georgetown and New Amsterdam respectively, shall be entitled to charge the Fees specified in the Schedule hereunto annexed, for and in respect of the several matters therein mentioned; but the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy, may from time to time, by Resolution to be published in the *Official Gazette*, vary or alter any of such Fees, or fix and impose other Fees: and no Vessel shall be permitted to clear outwards from any Port of this Colony until all Fees payable in respect of such Vessel under this Ordinance shall have been first duly paid.

GOVERNOR MAY DECLARE "INFECTED PLACES."

8. Whenever it shall appear to the Governor that any disease of a contagious or infectious character in respect of which Quarantine ought to be enforced prevails at any Port or Place, or that it is probable that any such disease might be brought into the Colony from any Port or Place, it shall be lawful for him to declare by Proclamation that such Port or Place is an infected Port or Place.

VESSELS AND PERSONS LIABLE TO QUARANTINE.

9. All vessels arriving in this Colony together with all persons, goods and merchandize whatsoever thereon, coming from any infected Place, or having on board any person who has come from such infected Place, or who is ill of any contagious or infectious disease in respect of which Quarantine may be enforced under this Ordinance, or on board of which Vessel any person shall have died from any such disease during the passage to this Colony, shall be liable to perform Quarantine in such place for such time and in such manner as hereinafter provided.

VESSELS TO BE VISITED BY HARBOUR MASTER AND VISITING
OFFICER.

10. Every vessel arriving at any of the Ports of this Colony from any infected place, shall immediately on arrival, and before having any communication with the shore, be visited by the Harbour Master or Visiting Officer of the Port, to which such Vessel shall come, who is hereby authorised and required at a convenient distance from such Vessel to put the following questions, or such of them as may be necessary, and any other question which he may consider desirable :--

1. What is the name of the Vessel and of the Master ?
2. To what Port or Place does she belong ?
3. From whence do you come ?
4. To what Port or Place are you bound ?
5. At what Ports or Places have you touched in the course of the voyage ?
6. What Vessels have you had any intercourse or communication with during the voyage, and from whence did they come ?
7. Have you any and what Bill of Health ? Produce it.
8. Did you carry any Bill of Health with you to the Port or Place where you took in the cargo or passengers you now have on board ? From what place ? Were the said Bills of Health clean, unclean, or suspected ?
9. Did any contagious or infectious disease prevail in any degree at the Port or Place from which you sailed, or at any of the Ports or places at which you touched ? If yes, say what disease prevailed, and at which Port or Place ?
10. What number of Officers, Crew, Passengers, or other persons have you on board ?
11. Were any of these taken on board at any Port or Place during the voyage to this Colony ? If yes, who were so taken on board, and at what Port or Place, and on what day or days ?
12. Are any persons on board your ship suffering under any contagious or infectious disease, or have any persons died or been ill, of a disease of that nature in your passage to this Colony ; and, if any, what number ?
13. If any have died, or been ill, of any such disease, were their bedding and clothes destroyed ?
14. In the course of your voyage have any persons on board suffered from sickness of any kind ? What was the nature of the sickness, and when did it prevail ? How many persons were affected by it ?
15. How had the persons attacked been employed before they came on board ? Had they been employed in loading or unloading the Vessel ?
16. Did the persons who were ill fall sick nearly about the same time, or within a few days of each other, or did the disorder spread successively from one to another, and increase considerably ?
17. What is the number of Persons now ill on board your Vessel ? Are the convalescents able to be on deck ? If so, parade them on the gang-way.
18. Have there been any deaths on board during the voyage ? If yes, what were the causes of the deaths, and when did such deaths take place ?

19. Have you any person on board who has left (name of infected Port or Place) within fourteen days?
20. Where did you take in the cargo now on board, and when? If at more than one place state the places.
21. Was any cargo, or were any letters, parcels, or articles of any kind put on board at (name of infected Port or Place)? If yes, state what was put on board, and when and whether any special precaution was taken with respect to such things.

HARBOUR MASTER OR VISITING OFFICER MAY GO ON BOARD.

11. The said Harbour Master, or Visiting Officer, may, if he thinks it necessary, go on board any such Vessel and examine the Master, Officers, Crew and Passengers thereof respectively, as to their state of Health then and during the voyage, and demand to see the Journal or Log and Ship's Papers of such Vessel, and put any of the questions set forth in the preceding section, or any other questions which he shall think desirable.

PENALTY FOR CONCEALMENT OR UNTRUE ANSWER.

12. Any Master, or other person, who shall conceal from any such Harbour Master or Visiting Officer the true state of health of the crew or other persons on board of such Vessel, or shall give an untrue answer to any inquiry made by such Harbour Master or Visiting Officer under the authority of this Ordinance, shall be liable to a penalty not less than Twenty-four Dollars, and not exceeding Four Hundred and Eighty Dollars.

PENALTY FOR QUITTING VESSEL BEFORE VISIT OF HARBOUR MASTER.

13. No Master or other person belonging to, or on board any such Vessel, and no Pilot or Pilot's Assistant, who shall have proceeded on board such Vessel, shall quit the same for the purpose of landing, or communicating with the shore, before such Vessel shall have been visited by the Harbour Master, or Visiting Officer, unless permission to do so be granted in writing by the Harbour Master or Visiting Officer.

PROCEEDING ON BOARD WITHOUT PERMISSION.

14. No person, the Pilot or his Assistant excepted, shall proceed on board such Vessel before she shall have been visited by the Harbour Master or Visiting Officer, unless permission to do so be granted to him in writing by the Harbour Master or Visiting Officer.

PENALTY.

15. Any person offending against the provisions of either of the two preceding Sections shall be liable to a Penalty of not less than Twenty-four Dollars, and not exceeding Two Hundred and Forty Dollars.

VESSELS FROM INFECTED PLACES MAY BE ORDERED TO QUARANTINE GROUND UNTIL FURTHER DIRECTIONS.

16. If any Vessel shall have arrived from, or touched at, any infected Place, or have on board any person who has come from such Place, or on board which any person may have died during the passage to this Colony, or may be ill of any contagious or infectious disease in respect of which Quarantine may be enforced under this Ordinance, or if the Harbour Master or Visiting Officer shall have good grounds to suspect that such Vessel, or some person on board such Vessel, has arrived from, or touched at, any such Place, the said Harbour Master or Visiting Officer is required to cause the said Vessel to hoist the Quarantine Flag and to anchor at the Quarantine Ground until further directions from the Quarantine Board.

HARBOUR MASTER TO REPORT TO QUARANTINE BOARD.

17. The Harbour Master or Visiting Officer shall forthwith, after making such inquiry and examination as aforesaid, report thereon to the Quarantine Board, who shall, upon such report, or upon further inquiry if thought necessary, decide whether the said Vessel is to remain in Quarantine, and for how long.

DURATION OF QUARANTINE.

18. Subject to any Special Rules and Regulations made by the Quarantine Board, with the approval and consent of the Governor and Court of Policy, the following Rules as to the direction of Quarantine shall be observed :—

1. All Vessels, on board of which any person shall be sick, or shall have been sick, of any contagious or infectious disease, in respect of which Quarantine may be enforced under this Ordinance, or shall have died of such disease within Fourteen Days before the arrival of any such Vessel at this Colony, shall remain in Quarantine until the expiration of Fourteen Days from the day when such sickness shall cease, or shall have ceased, or from the day when such death shall have occurred.
2. All Vessels that shall have sailed from or touched at any infected Place, or shall have any person on board who shall have come from any such Place, shall remain in Quarantine for such period not being less than Two nor exceeding Fourteen Days as shall be directed by the Quarantine Board on a due investigation of all the circumstances of the case.
3. If, during the continuance of a Vessel in Quarantine, any person on board such Vessel falls sick of any contagious or infectious disease as aforesaid, such Vessel shall be liable to remain in Quarantine for a further period of Fourteen Days from the day when such sickness shall cease.

SELECTION OF QUARANTINE GROUNDS.

19. The Quarantine Board shall, with the approval of the Governor, appoint suitable places for Quarantine Grounds, and shall have power, with the like approval, from time to time to change such places.

REMOVAL OF VESSEL TO QUARANTINE GROUND.

20. Any Master of a Vessel liable to the performance of Quarantine who shall not, after notice, cause such Vessel to proceed to the Quarantine Ground, shall be liable to a Penalty of not less than Forty-eight Dollars, and not exceeding Two Hundred and Forty Dollars ; and it shall be lawful for the Harbour Master or Visiting Officer, or any person called to his assistance, to enforce the removal of any such Vessel to the Quarantine Ground, and to use all necessary means for that purpose.

A FLAG TO BE HOISTED DURING QUARANTINE.

21. The Master of every Vessel subject to Quarantine, shall during the day, hoist and keep flying a yellow Flag, which shall be provided by the Quarantine Board, and shall during the night, hoist and keep alight, a Signal Lantern which, when necessary, shall also be provided by the Quarantine Board ; and every Master offending herein shall be liable to a penalty not less than Twenty-four Dollars, and not exceeding Two Hundred and Forty Dollars.

NO PERSON TO LAND, AND NO CARGO TO BE TAKEN FROM SUCH VESSEL.

22. Until any Vessel as aforesaid shall have performed and been duly discharged from Quarantine, no person on board, or belonging to, such Vessel, nor any part of the Cargo, Stores,

or Lading of the same, nor any articles or things belonging to the Passengers, Master, Officers, or Crew thereof, shall be permitted to leave or be removed or taken from such Vessel either to go or be put on shore or on board of any other Vessel in any Port of this Colony, unless by the direction of the Governor, or of the Quarantine Board or of some person duly authorized by such Board; and every such Vessel, and all persons goods, and merchandize thereon, and all Vessels and Persons having communication with the same, shall be subject to such Rules and Regulations as may be made by the Quarantine Board, with the approval and consent of the Governor and Court of Policy.

NO PERSON OR THING TO GO OR BE TAKEN ON BOARD WITHOUT
PERMISSION.

23. Until any Vessel as aforesaid shall have performed and been duly discharged from Quarantine, no person, except the Harbour Master or Visiting Officer, or such other person as may be authorised by the Quarantine Board, shall go on board such Vessel; and no article or thing shall be taken or received on board such Vessel except by the direction of the said Quarantine Board, or of the said Harbour Master or Visiting Officer.

PENALTY ON ANY PERSON FOR INFRINGEMENT OF ORDINANCE.

24. Any person offending against the provisions of either of the two preceding Sections shall be liable to a penalty not less than Twenty-four Dollars, and not exceeding Two Hundred and Forty Dollars.

PENALTY ON MASTER FOR INFRINGEMENT OF ORDINANCE.

25. If during the time that any Vessel is in Quarantine, the Master thereof shall, without the permission of the Governor, or of the Quarantine Board or of the Harbour Master or Visiting Officer, quit or knowingly suffer any passenger, seaman, or other person on board, to quit such Vessel, or any goods, articles or things whatsoever to be taken from such Vessel, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than Forty-eight Dollars and not exceeding Four Hundred and Eighty Dollars.

UNLICENSED PERSON MAY BE COMPELLED TO GO ON BOARD.

26. Any person, who, during the continuance of Quarantine, leaves the Vessel without proper permission in that behalf, may, in addition to the penalty herein before mentioned, be apprehended by any Police Officer or Constable, and compelled to return to the said Vessel, or be taken before any Justice of the Peace, who may order that such person be returned to the said Vessel, or be confined in some Lazaretto, or other suitable place of confinement, for such period not exceeding Fourteen Days, as he may think fit.

UNLICENSED PERSONS MAY BE COMPELLED TO REMAIN ON
BOARD.

27. Any person, who goes on board a Vessel in Quarantine without permission as aforesaid, may be compelled to remain on board the said Vessel, and be subject to the Rules and Regulations thereof, during the continuance of the Quarantine, or until such time as to the Quarantine Board shall seem fit.

GOVERNOR EMPOWERED TO PROVIDE LAZARETTOS.

28. The Governor is hereby authorised, whenever it shall be thought necessary, to provide, at the public expense, one or more Vessel, or Vessels, or Buildings, and to cause the same to be fitted up as Lazarettos for such use and purposes as the Quarantine Board shall, with the approval of the Governor, from time to time order and direct.



QUARANTINE BOARD TO FRAME RULES FOR LAZARETTOS.

29. The Quarantine Board, with the approval and consent of the Governor and Court of Policy, is hereby authorized to frame such Rules and Regulations as may be deemed expedient for the government and direction of the Lazaretto, or Lazarettos, and of such persons as may belong thereto, or be placed therein.

PENALTIES FOR ENTERING OR LEAVING LAZARETTOS WITHOUT PERMISSION.

30. Any person except the Harbour Master or Visiting Officer, who enters or leaves any Lazaretto, without permission from the Quarantine Board, or from the said Harbour Master or Visiting Officer, may be dealt with in the manner herein before provided in the case of a person, without permission, going on board, or leaving, a Vessel in the performance of Quarantine, and shall be liable to like penalties.

MISCONDUCT OF QUARANTINE OFFICERS.

31. Any Officer or Person appointed to enforce the performance of Quarantine, who shall desert from duty, or shall infringe, or knowingly suffer or permit any person to infringe the provisions of this Ordinance, and of any Rules and Regulations in force concerning Quarantine, shall be liable to a penalty not less than Twenty-four Dollars, and not exceeding Two Hundred and Forty Dollars, and shall be subject to immediate dismissal.

CONCEALMENT OR CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY FROM PLACE OR VESSEL IN QUARANTINE.

32. Any person who shall knowingly conceal, or clandestinely convey any letters, goods, wares or merchandise, from any Vessel liable to, or in the performance of the Quarantine, or from any Vessel, House, or other place where any persons or goods shall be subjected to Quarantine, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than Forty-eight Dollars, and not exceeding Two Hundred and Forty Dollars.

RELEASE FROM QUARANTINE.

33. As soon as any Quarantine shall have been fully performed by any Vessel or Person, the Harbour Master or Visiting Officer shall grant a certificate to that effect, whereupon every such Vessel or Person, and all Cargo and Goods on board such Vessel shall be liberated from all detention on the ground of Quarantine.

RECOVERY OF PENALTIES.

34. All Penalties incurred under this Ordinance whatever the amount thereof may be recovered before any Stipendiary Justice, according to the Rules of Procedure and subject to Review and Appeal provided by Ordinances No. 19 of the Year 1856, and Nos. 3 and 5 of the year 1868, and in default of payment such Justice is hereby authorised forthwith to commit the offender to Prison for any period not exceeding six months : Provided always that upon payment by the offender of the penalties and costs after commitment, his imprisonment shall cease.

APPROPRIATION OF PENALTIES.

35. All penalties which shall be recovered and paid under this Ordinance shall be paid to Her Majesty, her heirs, and successors, for the use of the Colony and in support of the Government thereof.

PROTECTION OF PERSONS ACTING UNDER THIS ORDINANCE.

36. All persons acting in the execution of this Ordinance shall be entitled to the protection afforded by Ordinance No. 31 of the year 1850; and if in any action or prosecu-

tion against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Ordinance sentence shall be given for the plaintiff in any such action, such plaintiff shall not have costs against the Defendant unless the Judge, before whom the trial shall be, shall certify his approbation of the action or prosecution.

EXPENSES OF ORDINANCE PROVIDED FOR.

37. It shall be lawful for the Governor to direct the payment from the Public Revenues of the Colony of all expenses incidental to the execution of this Ordinance.

PROVISO WITH REGARD TO ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY AND OTHER VESSELS CARRYING MAILS.

38. Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall extend, or be construed extend, to prevent the delivery by the Officers in charge of Her Majesty's Mails, or Officers of the Royal Mail, or any other Steam Packet Company, or Mail Steamer, of any Mails that may, from time to time, be on board of any such Steam Packet, nor for permitting the disembarkation from any such packet of any passenger under such Rules and Regulations for the prevention of the introduction of any of the before mentioned diseases, as may, from time to time, be made by the Quarantine Board, with the approval and consent of the Governor and Court of Policy; and the Quarantine Board, with the approval and consent of the Governor and Court of Policy, is hereby empowered to make Rules and Regulations in regard to the landing and receipt of the said Mails, and in regard to the coaling of the said Steamers, and the landing of Passengers there from, in any Port within this Colony.

SUSPENSION AND REVIVAL OF ORDINANCE.

39. It shall be lawful for the Governor with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy, by Proclamation published in the *Official Gazette* from time to time to suspend the operation of this Ordinance, or any part thereof and for such period of time as may be thought expedient, and again to revive the same, or any part thereof.

REPEALING CLAUSE.

40. Ordinances Nos. 2 and 9 of the year 1831, and No. 5 of the year 1838, and Sections Eight, Thirty-three, Thirty-four, Thirty-five, Thirty-six, and Thirty-seven of "the Demerara Harbour Regulation Ordinance, 1855," and all Rules and Regulations, now existing with respect to Quarantine, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

And that no ignorance may be pretended of this our Ordinance, these presents shall be Printed and Published in the customary manner.

Thus Done and Enacted at our Extraordinary Assembly held at the Guiana Public Buildings, City of Georgetown, Demerara, this Eleventh day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, and published on the Sixteenth following.

J. SCOTT.

By Command of the Court,

J. M. GRANT, Secretary.

Schedule of Fees payable to the Harbour-Master and Health Officer.

For the first visit to each Vessel at the Port of Georgetown, of the burthen of 50 Tons and upwards each.....	\$ 4 0
For the first visit to each Vessel at the Port of Georgetown, if under 50 Tons burthen, each.....	2 0
For every succeeding visit to a Vessel in Quarantine at the Port of Georgetown, each.....	2 0
For the first visit to each Vessel at the Port of New-Amsterdam, of the burthen of 50 Tons and upwards, each.....	6 0
For the first visit to each Vessel in Quarantine at the Port of New Amsterdam, if under 50 Tons burthen, each.....	3 0
For every succeeding visit to a Vessel at the Port of New Amsterdam, each	3 0

Annex (B) to the Minutes of the Second Sitting.

LAID ON THE TABLE BY DR. PRINGLE, DELEGATE FOR JAMAICA.

Sir F. Rogers to the Board of Trade and Council Office.

SIR,

Downing Street, July 22, 1869.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council acting as a Board for Trade, the enclosed extract from the British Honduras Blue Book Report for 1868, relative to the introduction of fever into the colony by vessels from Colon ballasted with tidal mud.

I am desired to refer you to the correspondence noted in the margin relative to the outbreak of yellow fever at Trinidad on board a vessel from British Guiana ballasted with tidal mud.

I am desired by Lord Granville to express the hope that their Lordships may be able to do something within the extent of their jurisdiction to prevent the disastrous results to the health of ships' crews, and also of those to whom the crews bring epidemic disease, from the practice of using tidal mud as ballast.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) F. ROGERS.

*The Board of Trade
and
Council Office.*

Enclosure in Sir F. Rogers' Letter of July 22.

EXTRACT of a Despatch from Lieut.-Governor Longden to Governor Sir J. P. Grant,
dated Belize, 17th May, 1869, No. 47.

The number of Patients remaining in the Public Hospital at the close of 1867 was 13—during the year 1868, 245 were admitted, making a total of 258. Of these 20 died, 227 were discharged cured, and 11 remained in Hospital on the 31st of December last.

There was an increase of 78 in the number of admissions last year. This increase is partly a consequence of the arrival of several vessels from Colon or Aspinwall, "whose entire crews," says Dr. Hunter, "in some instances were completely prostrated by a fever bearing a strong resemblance to our worst types of bilious remittent." As it is not unlikely that this virulent type of Yellow Fever may be carried to other colonies by the same means, I beg to call particular attention to the following extract from Dr. Hunter's Report:—

"*Febris remittens.*—The unusual increase in the number of admissions for this disease may be, in a great measure, attributed to the arrival of several vessels ballasted with tidal mud from the shores of Aspinwall, among the crews of which this fever broke out with great severity, shortly after their putting to sea; in some instances disabling the vessel and necessitating the master to put into this port through sheer distress. The account given by the masters of these vessels shews that during their stay in Aspinwall the men were comparatively free from fever, but that shortly after putting to sea they began to be prostrated, one after another, until in some cases the whole crew, men and officers, were rendered unfit for duty. On board the Prussian barque 'Major Von-Saaf' the fever commenced with slight attacks of

"ague, followed by fever, which increased in severity until it assumed the character of bilious remittent; and in one man, who died on arrival in harbour, the symptoms were of the most pernicious type—the *post mortem* appearances displaying complete disorganization of the blood. In others, the crew suffered comparatively little from ardent fever, but all shewed palpable signs of great nervous depression. The fact has long been notorious in this colony, that vessels arriving from that port have always suffered from a distinctive fever, and a suspicion that the mud and sand taken from the shores there, as ballast, was the origin of this fever, prompted our Board of Health, in 1866, to prevent its being landed in town. Later experience has proved to me, beyond a doubt, that the collection of this mud in the hold of a ship, and the exposure of the crew to the noxious emanations, is decidedly dangerous, and in my capacity of Health Officer, I have made it necessary for the masters of vessels arriving from Aspinwall to discharge the ballast and whitewash the ship before they are allowed to come into harbour.

"The cases sent to hospital were of the most formidable nature, in consequence of the extreme exhaustion from which they suffered, and it was only with the constant and profuse administration of stimulants that they were enabled to overcome disease. Of the 64 cases treated, 5 died, shewing a rate of eight deaths in a hundred, and thus constituting 25 per cent. of the total mortality of the hospital."

A somewhat similar instance is recorded in the enclosures to Mr. Cardwell's Circular of the 31st December, 1864, in the case of a vessel ballasted with tidal mud from the harbour of George Town, Demerara.

Mr. Gray to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Health of Crews.

Sir, *Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, September 17, 1869.*

I AM directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 22nd July last, transmitting an extract from the British Honduras Blue Book Report for 1868, relative to the introduction into the colony of Yellow Fever by vessels ballasted with tidal mud.

With reference to the desire expressed by Earl Granville, that the Board of Trade would take such steps as are in their power to obviate the disastrous effects of this practice upon the health of ships' crews, I am to enclose the accompanying copy of a report drawn up by Dr. Walter Dickson, of Her Majesty's Customs, and Mr. Harry Leach, of the Hospital Ship "Dreadnought," upon this question, and to state that steps will be taken for the distribution of this Report amongst Members of the Mercantile Marine with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) THOMAS GRAY.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Messrs. Dickson and Leach to the Assistant Secretary, Marine Department, Board of Trade.

Sir,

London, August 21, 1869.

IN reply to your letter of August 14th, we have the honour to report that we have carefully examined the documents referred to therein and submitted for our information, and we beg leave to state that we are of opinion that the practice of ballasting vessels with tidal mud, which appears to obtain in some of the West Indian ports, is highly objectionable. The presence of

such matter in a tropical climate is very favourable to the development of low forms of organic life and subsequent putrefaction and decay, and, cooped up in the limited space of a ship's hold, can hardly fail to be pernicious, and to be fraught with considerable danger to the health of the crew. The causes and mode of propagation of malignant Yellow Fever are still the subject of debate and difference of opinion, as may be gathered from the correspondence relating to the Trinidad case in the papers; but there can be no doubt that such a cargo as tidal mud, contaminated in all probability with the worst sewage of a populous town, is extremely likely to breed the ordinary endemic or remittent fever of the Tropics and other maladies, which appear to be mainly due to malarious emanations, and to impair the health and efficiency of the crews thus exposed.

Where no other ballast than this mud can possibly be procured, a contingency we should think of rare occurrence, we would recommend the free use of carbolic acid, as tending in some degree to mitigate the deleterious qualities of such pestiferous matter.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) WALTER DICKSON, M.D.
HARRY LEACH.

Thomas Gray, Esq., Assistant Secretary,
Marine Department, Board of Trade.

British West Indian Conference on Quarantine.

THIRD SITTING, TUESDAY, 9TH OCTOBER, 1888.

MR. ALFRED KINGDON PRESIDING.

PRESENT:

The Delegates for the Colonies of Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Windward Islands.

DR. BOWEN lays on the Table, suggestions drawn up by Mr. Sanderson and himself on disinfection of vessels. *

To be brought up for consideration when printed.

MR. BERKELEY suggests the following definition of the word "Communication" and asks to have it printed:—

" 'Communication' means coming into touch with, or within touch of any place or its waters, or any person, vessel, or thing, within the waters of, or having come from the waters of, such place, excepting as specially provided for by the Quarantine Laws of the several British West Indian Colonies for landing, transshipping, and embarking persons, mails, cargo, and things in Quarantine."

MR. MCKINNEY suggests the following definition of the term "Non-Communication" and asks to have it printed:—

" 'Non-Communication' means ships lying off an infected port without receiving on board any baggage, cargo, coal, passenger, or other person."

THE PRESIDENT proposes to take up the Draft Law where they left off yesterday; (section 10 of the Ordinance.)

CAPT. MALING suggests that the term "infected place" in section 10, be omitted.

DR. PRINGLE reads and asks to have recorded on the Minutes, Preamble and 1st clause of Law No. 32 of 1872, passed in Jamaica, as follows:—

"Whereas it is desirable that every vessel arriving at any of the ports of this Island should be liable to be visited by the Visiting Officer of the port to which such vessel shall come. And whereas it is doubtful whether Vessels

* See annex (A), to the present Minutes. Page 63.

not coming from any infected place and not having any disease on board are liable to be so visited under the Quarantine Law 1869. Be it enacted by the Governor of Jamaica with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council as follows:—

- “1. Sections 8 to 13 of the Quarantine Laws 1869” shall apply to all vessels, whether coming from an infected place or not.”

DR. GRIEVE suggests that section 10 be amended by striking out in 2nd line “any infected place,” in 3rd line “the Harbour Master,” and in 5th line “at a convenient distance from such vessel.”

After discussion it is agreed that the section should read as follows:—

“Every vessel arriving at any of the Ports of this Colony from a place outside the Colony shall immediately on arrival and before having any communication with the shore or with any Vessel be visited by the Visiting Officer who is hereby authorized and required to put the following questions to the Master or the Surgeon (if any) or to any other person on board such vessel or such of them as may be necessary and any other question which he may consider desirable.

The several questions are considered. In No. 21, at Dr. PRINGLE's suggestion, the words “especially rags or used or soiled clothing” are added, and with a few verbal alterations the questions are finally passed, as follows:—

1. What is the name of the Vessel, of the Master and Port of Registry?
2. (Cancelled and amalgamated with No. 1.)
3. From what place did you start and when?
4. To what Port or Place are you bound?
5. At what Ports or Places have you touched in the course of the voyage, and on what dates?
6. What Vessels have you had any intercourse or communication with during your voyage, and from whence did they come?
7. Have you any and what Bill of Health? Produce it.
8. Did you carry any Bill of Health with you to the Port or Place where you took in the cargo or passengers you now have on board? From what place? Were the said Bills of Health clean, unclean, or suspected?
9. Did any infectious disease such as Cholera, Yellow Fever, or Small Pox exist at the Port or Place from which you sailed, or at any of the Ports or Places at which you touched? If yes, say what disease prevailed, and at which Port or Place?
10. What number of Officers, Crew, Passengers, or other persons have you on board?

11. Were any of these taken on board at any Port or Place during the voyage to this Colony? If yes, who were so taken on board, and at what Port or Place, and on what day or days?
12. Are any persons on board your ship suffering under any disease, or have any persons died or been ill during your passage to this Colony; and, if any, what number?
13. If any have died, or been ill of any disease, were their bedding and clothes destroyed, or what has become of them?
14. (Cancelled. Question 12 providing for it.)
15. How had the persons attacked been employed before they came on board? Had they been employed in loading or unloading the Vessel?
16. Did the persons who were ill fall sick nearly about the same time, or within a few days of each other, or did the disorder spread successively from one to another, and increase considerably?
17. What is the number of Persons now ill on board your Vessel? Are the convalescents able to be on deck? If so, parade them on the gang-way.
18. Have there been any deaths on board during the voyage? If yes, what were the causes of the deaths, and when did such deaths take place?
19. Have you any person on board who has left (name of infected Place) and if so, on what date?
20. Where did you take in the cargo or ballast now on board, and when? If at more than one place, state the places, give particulars of cargo or ballast.
21. Was any cargo or ballast, or were any letters, parcels, or articles of any kind, especially rags or used or soiled clothing, put on board at (name of infected Place)? If yes, state what was put on board, and when and whether any special precaution was taken with respect to such things.

DR. CRANE suggests the following sections in lieu of section 11 (Harbour Master and Visiting Officers may go on board):—

If any Vessel shall on due enquiry be found to be an infected Vessel or if the Harbour Master or Visiting Officer shall have any grounds to suspect that such Vessel is an infected Vessel, the said Harbour Master or Visiting Officer is required to cause the said Vessel to hoist the quarantine flag and to remain in quarantine until visited or released by the Health Officer of the Port.

The said Health Officer shall, on being notified thereof duly visit such Vessel and may if he thinks it necessary, go on board any such Vessel and examine the Master, Crew and Passengers thereof respectively as to their state of health then and previously, with reference to infectious disease, and demand to see the journal or log and ship's papers of such vessel, and put any of the questions contained in the preceding section of this Ordinance or other questions which he shall think desirable.

THE PRESIDENT suggests that with the concurrence of the Delegates the words "at a convenient distance from such vessel," struck out of section 10 of the Ordinance at an earlier stage of the sitting, be re-inserted in consequence of the second clause suggested by Dr. CRANE.

Suggestion approved.

DR. CRANE'S suggestions with regard to Section 11 are provisionally accepted.

On the suggestion of Mr. Low, it is agreed to record on the minutes that the Conference is of opinion that the vessel should in every case be held liable for the penalty imposed on a Master for any act done by him against the Quarantine Law or Regulations.

Sections 12, 13, and 14 are suggested to read as follows :—

PENALTY FOR CONCEALMENT OR UNTRUE ANSWER.

12. Any Master, or other person, who shall conceal from any such Harbour Master, Visiting Officer or Health Officer the true state of health of the crew or other persons on board of such Vessel, or shall refuse to answer or shall give an untrue answer to any inquiry made by such Harbour Master, Visiting Officer or Health Officer under the authority of this Ordinance, shall be liable to a penalty.

PENALTY FOR QUITTING VESSEL BEFORE VISIT OF HARBOUR MASTER.

13. No Master, or other person belonging to, or on board any Vessel, and no Pilot or Pilot's Assistant, who shall have proceeded on board any Vessel, shall quit the same for the purpose of landing, or communicating with the shore, before such Vessel shall have been visited by the Harbour Master, or Visiting Officer.

PROCEEDING ON BOARD WITHOUT PERMISSION.

14. No person, the Pilot or his Assistant excepted, shall proceed on board any Vessel before she shall have been visited by the Visiting Officer.

MR. LOW suggests that section No. 15 (penalty) be cancelled, and that a general Penalty section be added at the end of Ordinance.

It is the opinion of the Conference that all references to amounts of penalty be omitted from the several sections and that a general clause be inserted at end of Ordinance.

Consideration of section 16 relating to Vessels from infected places may be ordered to Quarantine ground until further directions, and

17 Harbour Master to report to Quarantine Board,

deferred.

THE PRESIDENT temporarily vacates the chair and the VICE-PRESIDENT presides.

On section 18 (duration of quarantine), a lengthy discussion ensues as to whether it should be left optional for a vessel placed in quarantine to ride out her period in the quarantine ground or for her to put to sea.

It is decided to allow the subject to stand over until the section of the Ordinance under which this subject would more properly come is reached.

The question of the duration of Quarantine is considered.

DR. GRIEVE suggests that as regards persons, Quarantine should not exceed fourteen days for all diseases.

DR. PRINGLE suggests fifteen days as the maximum period.

DR. BOWEN suggests eighteen days as regards small pox and fourteen days for yellow fever or cholera.

THE PRESIDENT resumes the chair

As there is much diversity of opinion on the subject, the PRESIDENT suggests that the opinion of each delegate should be recorded on the minutes:—

		Small Pox.				Yellow Fever.			
		18 days Maximum Period.				14 days Maximum Period.			
Dr. Bowen	} Barbados ...								
Mr. Sanderson									
Mr. McKinney	... British Honduras	14	"	"	"	14	"	"	"
Dr. Crane	... Trinidad ...	14	"	"	"	10	"	"	"
Mr. Low	... Windward Islands	18	"	"	"	10	"	"	"
Mr. Berkeley	} Leeward Islands								
Capt. Maling									
Dr. Pringle	... Jamaica ...	14	"	"	"	10	"	"	"
Dr. Grieve	} British Guiana								
Mr. Kingdon									

It is decided, that each delegate should record his opinion with regard to the duration of Quarantine for Cholera:—

		Cholera.			
		10 days Maximum Period.			
Dr. Bowen	} Barbados ...				
Mr. Sanderson					
Mr. McKinney	... British Honduras ...	6	"	"	"
Dr. Crane	... Trinidad ...	6	"	"	"
Mr. Low	... Windward Islands	6	"	"	"
Mr. Berkeley	} Leeward Islands				
Capt. Maling					
Dr. Pringle	... Jamaica ...	6	"	"	"
Dr. Grieve	} British Guiana ...				
Mr. Kingdon					

Conference adjourns at 2.10 p.m., for half an hour.

The Conference resumes its sitting at 2.45 p.m.

THE PRESIDENT submits the final proof of the Minutes of the first sitting, on 6th October, 1888, which are taken as read, approved and confirmed.

CAPTAIN MALING gives notice of the following Resolution, which he will move at the next sitting :—

“ *Resolved*,—That in the event of any infectious disease breaking out in any Colony in the British West Indies the Governor of such Colony shall forthwith communicate by telegram the existence of such infectious disease to the Governor of each of the other Colonies.”

The definition of the term “infected Vessel” is brought up and after consideration it is agreed with regard to paragraph (a) to strike out the words “or any other disease which the Governor has for this purpose declared by proclamation to be an infectious disease” and to insert a separate paragraph giving this power to the Executive Authority.

With regard to the duration of Quarantine for persons, DR. GRIEVE gives notice of the following :—

“That every person arriving in the Colony who within the preceding fourteen days has been in any place or vessel infected with small-pox or had communicated with any place or vessel so infected shall undergo quarantine as may be directed in the Ordinance until the expiration of the period of fourteen days from leaving such infected place or vessel or from the date of such communication, and that the same rule be made as regards the other diseases, making it ten days for yellow fever and six days for cholera.”

MR. BERKELEY'S definition of the word “Communication” is brought up, but it is decided that it should be considered at a later stage of the proceedings.

The definition of the term “infected vessel” is again considered, when after full discussion it is decided that the following should be the accepted definition.

The term “Infected vessel” means—

- (a.) Every vessel which shall have arrived from an infected place.
- (b.) Every vessel on board of which on any given day there is or on any of the preceding days, within the period for which quarantine is hereinafter imposed for the several infectious diseases, there was any person suffering from an infectious disease as defined by this Ordinance.
- (c.) Every vessel on board of which at any time during the voyage there may have been a disease which from local circumstances may be considered dangerous to the health of the Colony and which shall be so declared by the Executive authority.
- (d.) Every vessel on board of which on any given day there is any person who on such given day, or on any of the preceding days, within the period for which quarantine is hereinafter imposed for the several infectious diseases, was in an infected place.
- (e.) Every vessel on board of which on any given day there is any person who on such given day or on any of the preceding days within the period for which Quarantine is hereinafter imposed for the several infectious diseases, was on board an infected vessel as herein defined.

- (f.) Every Vessel on board of which there shall be any article or thing which shall have been in an infected place or on an infected Vessel as herein defined or shall have been used by a person suffering from an infectious disease.

The question of the manner of disinfecting vessels and their contents is considered in conjunction with the printed suggestions of the Delegates for Barbados.*

The following are the decisions arrived at on certain points :—

Clothing—

All clothing and bedding actually used by persons suffering from an infectious disease shall be destroyed by fire.

That of all other persons on board a vessel on which any person shall have been ill of an infectious disease shall be disinfected by (a) exposure to dry heat of 220 Fahr. for not less than 2 hours, or exposed to (b) the vapour of burning sulphur, in the proportion of 3 lbs. to every 1,000 cubic feet, for not less than 4 hours, or (c) treated by a solution of bi-chloride of mercury in the proportion of 1 part to 500 parts of water, or (d) by destruction by fire.

Cargo—

Cargo may be disinfected by exposure on the Vessel to the vapour of sulphur for 12 hours or it may be landed at such place as shall be appointed by the Quarantine Authority and there disinfected in a similar manner.

Rags are under no circumstances to be landed any where except at the quarantine station, and then only by the crew of the vessel, no help being allowed from the shore; they must be re-shipped by the crew of the vessel receiving them within 10 days after notice to do so has been given by the Health Officer, otherwise they will be liable to be destroyed by the Quarantine Authorities. The bill of health of the vessel on which they are re-shipped must be endorsed to the effect that such rags were from an infected port and the Health Officer shall by letter notify such fact to the Authorities of the port to which such vessel is bound.

Ballast—

Stone or other similar ballast may be kept on board the Vessel; or landed after disinfection by sulphur or bi-chloride of mercury; mud or sand ballast must be thrown overboard within 48 hours after anchoring in quarantine ground, and fresh ballast taken on board.

The hold of every such vessel and every compartment shall be fumigated with sulphur fumes and the internal woodwork and bilges to be well washed with a solution of bi-chloride of mercury.

All bilge water shall be disinfected with bi-chloride of mercury before being pumped out.

* See Annex (A) to the present Minutes. Page 63.

Water—

If the vessel shall have arrived from a Cholera infected port, all water shall be thrown away, the water vessels disinfected under the supervision of the Health Officer and re-filled with fresh water from shore.

Mails—

If brought from an infected place shall be disinfected by hot air and sulphur fumes before being delivered to the postal authorities.

The Conference, at 5.50 p.m., adjourns to next day, Wednesday, at 11 a.m.

(Signed) ALFRED KINGDON,
President of the Conference.

(Signed) DOUGLAS YOUNG,
Secretary.

Annex (A) to the Minutes of the Third Sitting.

SUGGESTIONS BY THE DELEGATES FOR BARBADOS ON DISINFECTION OF VESSELS, AND THE DEFINITION OF THE TERM "NON-COMMUNICATION."

All Vessels that shall have arrived from or touched at any infected place, but which have no sickness on board, have had no sickness on board during the voyage nor while lying in an infected place shall be dealt with thus :

(a.) PASSENGERS—

- (1.) If taken on board at an uninfected port, but after leaving an infected port they shall be landed at once.
- (2.) If taken on board at an infected port, they must complete their quarantine period either on board the vessel or at the Lazaretto, and if from a place infected with small-pox their clothing must be disinfected before they are admitted to pratique.

(b.) BALLAST—

Stone or other similar ballast may be kept on board the Vessel : mud or sand ballast must be thrown overboard within 48 hours after anchoring in quarantine ground, and fresh stone ballast taken on board.

The hold of every such vessel which has had mud or sand ballast shall as soon as that ballast has been thrown overboard, be thoroughly washed out by the crew and then disinfected with sulphur fumes under the direction of the Health Officer.

(c.) BILGE WATER—

All bilge water shall be pumped out by the crew of the vessel within 48 hours after anchoring on quarantine ground and fresh water poured in until it comes out of the pumps clear—the quarantine guard to see this done and to give the Health Officer a certificate of its having been done.

(d.) ANIMALS—

All animals may be at once landed or transhipped, but no ropes or halters to be landed with them, but fresh ones to be supplied from shore.

(e.) CARGO—

Rags are under no circumstances to be landed any where except at the quarantine station, and then only by the crew of the vessel, no help being allowed from the shore ; they must be re-shipped by the crew of the vessel receiving them within 10 days after notice to do so has been given by the Health Officer, otherwise they will be liable to be destroyed by the Quarantine Authorities. The bill of health of the vessel on which they are re-shipped must be endorsed to the effect that such rags were from an infected port and the Health Officer shall by letter notify such fact to the Authorities of the port to which such vessel is bound.

All other cargo should be landed at such place as shall be appointed by the Quarantine Authorities, aired and disinfected as far as practicable before being delivered to the consignees.

MAILS—

If brought from a place with small pox, shall be disinfected by hot air and sulphur fumes before being delivered to the postal authorities.

WATER—

If the vessel shall have arrived from a Cholera infected port, all water shall be thrown away, the water vessels disinfected under the supervision of the Health Officer and re-filled with fresh water from shore.

All vessels that shall themselves have become infected by having or having had on board during the voyage or whilst in an infected port any case of either cholera, small pox or yellow fever shall be dealt with thus :—

CLOTHING—

Of all persons who shall have been ill or died of small pox or cholera shall be destroyed; that of all other persons whomsoever on board to be disinfected.

VESSEL—

To be disinfected throughout with sulphur fumes.

BALLAST, BILGE WATER, ANIMALS, CARGO, MAILS AND WATER—

Shall be dealt with as provided for in sub-section of section of this Act.

DEFINITION OF THE TERM "NON-COMMUNICATION."

NON-COMMUNICATION with an infected place shall mean the landing of mails, passengers, baggage or cargo of any description in quarantine, and under strict guard and regulations, but the receiving on board of *mails only* which have been previously fumigated.

British West Indian Conference on Quarantine.

FOURTH SITTING, WEDNESDAY, 10TH OCTOBER, 1888.

MR. ALFRED KINGDON PRESIDING.

PRESENT :

The Delegates for the Colonies of Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Windward Islands.

THE PRESIDENT states that they had at their previous sitting dealt with all the suggestions made by the Delegates for Barbados on the disinfection of Vessels with the exception of those relating to passengers.

MR. SANDERSON suggests that as no reference has been made to animals, the following should be inserted between "Cargo" and "Ballast" :—

"All animals may be at once landed or transhipped, all apparatus used in the landing or transhipping thereof being first disinfected."

Agreed to.

MR. SANDERSON suggests with reference to the decisions arrived at yesterday respecting the disinfection of Vessels and their contents, that under the heading "Clothing," add to 2nd line, 2nd paragraph, after the word "disease" the words, "and of all persons who have come from any Port or Place which has been declared infected, or from a Vessel as defined in paragraph (b) of the definition of the term "infected Vessel."

Agreed to.

MR. BERKELEY suggests, under the same heading, clothing, that the words "or (d) by destruction by fire," last line, 2nd paragraph, be struck out. Agreed to.

MR. SANDERSON submits for consideration the first paragraph, relating to passengers, of the suggestions by the Delegates for Barbados for the disinfection of Vessels :—

"All Vessels that shall have arrived from or touched at any infected place, but which have no sickness on board, have had no sickness on board during the voyage nor while lying in an infected place shall be dealt with thus :—

"PASSENGERS—

"(1.) If taken on board at an uninfected port, but after leaving an infected port they shall be landed at once."

DR. CRANE proposes an amendment, which is accepted, that for the words "shall be landed," substitute the words "may in the discretion of the Quarantine authority be allowed to land."

MR. SANDERSON submits second paragraph of suggestions :—

- (2.) If taken on board at an infected port, they must complete their quarantine period either on board the vessel or at the Lazaretto, and if from a place infected with small-pox their clothing must be disinfected before they are admitted to pratique.

DR. CRANE proposes as an amendment :—

"If taken on board at an infected place they must complete their period of quarantine before they are admitted to pratique."

MR. MCKINNEY suggests paragraph 2 be struck out.

CAPTAIN MALING suggests for consideration of Conference, that :—

"All quarantine should date from time of leaving infected Port or from recovery or death of last case on board, or in the case of infected Vessels from the time of leaving the Vessel or from the date of disinfection."

MR. SANDERSON suggests that paragraph 2 be recast to read :—

"If taken on board at an infected place they must complete their period of quarantine."

DR. GRIEVE agrees.

MR. MCKINNEY is of opinion that the question is one which should be left to the Medical members, and suggests that it be referred to them.

MR. LOW supports Mr. McKinney's suggestion.

DR. CRANE says that as the matter does not yet appear to have been digested he would propose that all the Medical Members of the Conference form a sub-Committee to discuss the question amongst themselves, and when they have settled the matter they will present their conclusions for the consideration of the Conference.

CAPTAIN MALING supports the proposition, which is adopted.

The consideration of the Draft Ordinance is resumed.

The sections 19. Selection of Quarantine Grounds.

20. Removal of Vessel to Quarantine Grounds.

21. A flag during the day and a signal lantern during the night to be hoisted during Quarantine

are considered, and the necessary verbal alterations made.

Captain MALING in connection with these sections refers to an Ordinance in force in the Leeward Islands and suggests that it should not be made compulsory on a vessel to ride out her quarantine in the quarantine ground, but that she should be permitted to proceed to sea should her captain desire to do so.

As there is nothing in the Draft Ordinance which would compel the Vessel to remain in the Quarantine Ground, as in the Ordinance referred to by Captain Maling, should she wish to proceed to sea, it is considered that it is not necessary to further discuss the subject.

Section 22 (no person to land, and no cargo to be taken from such Vessel), seventh line, after the words "any port of this Colony," add the words "except with the permission of the Quarantine Authority," and strike out the rest of the section.

Section 23 (no person or thing to go or be taken on board without permission) for the words "Harbour Master or Visiting Officer" in the 2nd and 3rd lines, substitute the words "Health Officer."

Section 24, which relates to penalty on any person for infringement of the Quarantine Ordinance is struck out, in accordance with the decision come to at the last sitting that a general clause be inserted at the end of the Ordinance dealing with penalties.

Sections 25 and 26 are amended as follows :—

PENALTY ON MASTER FOR INFRINGEMENT OF ORDINANCE.

If during the time that any Vessel is in Quarantine, the Master thereof shall, except with the permission of the Quarantine Authority, quit or knowingly suffer any passenger, seaman, or other person on board, to quit such Vessel, or any goods, articles or things whatsoever to be taken from such Vessel, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

UNLICENSED PERSON MAY BE COMPELLED TO GO ON BOARD.

Any person, who, during the continuance of Quarantine, leaves the Vessel, except with the permission of the Quarantine Authority may, in addition to the penalty herein provided, be apprehended by any Police Officer or Constable, and compelled to return to the said Vessel, or be taken to a Quarantine Station.

Section 27 (Persons going on board a Vessel in Quarantine may be compelled to remain on board.) No alteration made.

MR. LOW asks that the following sections No. 32, 33, and 34 of the Barbados Act of 1880-81, be inserted after Section 27, and that the two new sections which he suggested at the second sitting should follow on instead of being inserted as he proposed after section 9.

Agreed to provisionally. The sections run thus :—

PENALTY ON MASTER OF VESSEL ALLOWING ANY PERSON SUFFERING FROM CONTAGIOUS OR INFECTIOUS DISEASE TO QUIT VESSEL.

Any master of a vessel who knowingly suffers any person ill from a contagious or infectious disease to quit, or be removed from such vessel, except in accordance with the regulations made by the Governor in Council under this Act, shall be liable to a penalty not less than ten pounds and not exceeding one hundred pounds.

PENALTY ON PERSON LANDING WHEN SUFFERING FROM
CONTAGIOUS OR INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Any person knowing himself to be suffering from a contagious or infectious disease, who knowingly or wilfully lands, or suffers himself to be landed in any port of this Island, except in accordance with regulations made by the Governor in Council under this Act, shall be liable to a penalty not less than ten pounds and not exceeding one hundred pounds.

PENALTY ON PERSON AIDING ANY PERSON TO LAND WHEN
SUFFERING FROM CONTAGIOUS OR INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Any person who knowingly lands or procures to be landed or who aids or assists in landing or in procuring to be landed upon any part of this Island, any person ill from a contagious or infectious disease, except according to regulations made by the Governor-in-Council under this Act, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten pounds and not exceeding one hundred pounds.

Conference adjourns at 2.10 o'clock p.m. for half an hour.

The Conference resumes its sitting at 2.55 o'clock, p.m.

Section 28 (Governor empowered to provide Lazarettos) is altered to read :—

It shall be lawful for the Governor to provide one or more Vessel, or Vessels or places, and to cause the same to be fitted up as Quarantine Stations for such use and purposes as the Quarantine Authority shall, with the approval of the Governor, from time to time order and direct.

Mr. LOW, with reference to section 28, gives notice of the following resolution :—

“ *Resolved*,—That in the opinion of this Conference, in order effectually to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance, it is absolutely necessary that one or more quarantine Stations shall be established in each Colony in the British West Indies.”

Dr. GRIEVE gives notice of a rider as follows :—

“ And that each Quarantine Station shall comprehend a place for segregation of healthy persons, another for the disinfection of articles under quarantine with all necessary appliances, and a third for the isolation and treatment of those ill of infectious diseases.”

Mr. SANDERSON asks that the following be added as a new section after section 28 :—

And such regulations may provide for the re-imbusement to the Treasurer by persons placed in Quarantine Station, or by the Consignee or Agent of such Vessel bringing such persons, of all expenses incurred by the Colony in respect of their maintenance in the Quarantine Station and for the recovery by the Treasurer of all such expenses before the District Courts.

MR. BERKELEY suggests that the following be substituted:—

No person shall, without the express sanction of the Governor or some other person appointed in that behalf by writing under his hand, be permitted to land for the purpose of staying out his or her quarantine at any lazaretto provided under the Principal Act until he shall have complied with the conditions contained in any order to be made under this Act.

DR. PRINGLE suggests that the following Rules in force in Jamaica may answer:—

RULES FOR THE COLLECTION OF MAINTENANCE MONEY FROM
PERSONS PLACED IN THE LAZARETTO,

*Framed in accordance with the Provisions of the 26th Section of Law
37 of 1869.*

If at any time by reason of the failure to comply with any Rule of this Board or for any other sufficient reason it should be found impracticable to receive passengers that are on board a Ship placed in Quarantine into the Lazaretto or other place that may be approved of by the Quarantine Board, such passengers will be required to remain on board until the Ship is released from Quarantine or until arrangements can be made for removing them from such Ship.

No passenger or other person on board a Ship in Quarantine will be allowed to leave the Ship for the purpose of being landed at the Lazaretto or other place that may be approved of by the Quarantine Board before payment has been made to the Visiting Officer of the amount payable in accordance with the scale shown in the Rule next following for the maintenance of such passenger during the period of detention in Quarantine:—

The following is the scale of charges for maintenance of persons detained in Quarantine:—

For first class passengers at the rate of 6/ per day.

For second class passengers at the rate of 3/6 per day.

For third class passengers at the rate of 1/6 per day.

Children, according to class, charged as under:—

8 years of age and under 12 years—half rates.

3 years of age and under 8 years—quarter rates.

Under 3 years of age—free.

Captain MALING suggests that perhaps a rule to the effect that all expenses of any description incurred in quarantining any Vessel or person to be paid by such vessel or person, (paupers excepted,) will meet the case.

Necessary verbal alterations made to Sections

29. Quarantine Board to frame rules for Lazarettos;

30. Penalties for entering or leaving Lazarettos without permission,

DR. BOWEN suggesting that no one but the Health Officer should go to the Quarantine station without special permission.

Sec. 26 is reconsidered. After the words "the Vessel," 1st line, add "or a quarantine station."

MR. MCKINNEY asks with reference to Section 30, if any one in Quarantine could not consult his own Medical Adviser should he desire to do so.

Decided that no special provision be made, as permission can be given by the Quarantine Authority.

Necessary verbal alterations made to sections

31. Misconduct of Quarantine Officers ;

32. Concealment or conveyance of property from place or vessel in quarantine.

MR. MCKINNEY in connection with section 33, relating to the release from quarantine, reads and draws attention to the Regulation in force in British Honduras:—

"It shall be unlawful for any person to leave any vessel that has undergone Quarantine until his clothing and bedding shall have been properly cleansed, purified or disinfected or if necessary in the opinion of the visiting Officer destroyed and the said visiting Officer shall see such vessel properly cleansed, purified or disinfected in such manner as he shall deem sufficient. And it shall be the duty of the visiting Officer personally to see to the matters aforesaid on the day when such Quarantine shall cease."

Section 33 (release from quarantine) is recast as follows:—

"As soon as any Quarantine shall have been fully performed by any Vessel or Person thereon and such Vessel [and its contents have been thoroughly disinfected in the manner herein described, or by any person in a Quarantine Station, the Health Officer shall grant a certificate to that effect; whereupon every such Vessel or Person thereon and all Cargo and Goods on board such Vessel and every such person in a Quarantine Station shall be liberated from all detention on the ground of Quarantine."

At Mr. Low's suggestion, the following new sections are inserted provisionally after section 33:—

"The Governor in Council may from time to time issue a Proclamation prohibiting during a period to be therein stated,

"(a.) The remaining in this Colony or in the territorial waters thereof of any vessel which shall arrive from any infected place; or

"(b.) The importation of any article or thing from any infected place.

"The Master of every vessel who, after the publication of any such Proclamation and during the time stated therein, arrives in this Colony with such vessel from an infected place and fails to leave this Colony within six hours after having been ordered so to do by the Harbour Master or any Justice of the Peace or Revenue Officer, shall be guilty of an offence and being convicted thereof, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding One hundred pounds, and such vessel shall be liable for the penalty incurred by the Master.

"Every person who, after the publication of any such Proclamation and while such Proclamation is in force,—

"(1.) Knowingly imports into this Colony; or

"(2.) Is concerned in importing into this Colony; or

"(3.) Knowingly receives,

"any article or thing from any infected place, shall be guilty of an offence, and being convicted thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding One hundred pounds.

"Every article or thing brought to this Colony or the territorial waters thereof from any infected place, while such Proclamation is in force, may be seized by any Justice of the Peace, Revenue Officer, or Police or Rural Constable, and shall be at once destroyed.

"Every person who is guilty of an offence against any of the provisions of this Ordinance or of any Rule or Regulation made thereunder shall be liable upon summary conviction to forfeit a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Pounds and in default of payment thereof to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six Calendar months.

"Every Vessel, the master of which shall commit an offence against this Ordinance, shall be liable to be detained under the direction of the Quarantine Authority until any penalty imposed on such Master shall be paid.

"All Penalties incurred under this Ordinance may be prosecuted for and recovered by any Visiting Officer, or any other person authorized by the Quarantine Authority in writing in that behalf."

With respect to section 34 (recovery of penalties) a lengthy discussion follows on the subject of the right of Appeal, but no decision is arrived at, the opinion of the majority being that a right of Appeal should exist.

The following is added to section 35 on the subject of appropriation of penalties:—

"Provided that the Governor may award to any person who shall have aided in the recovery thereof such portion of any Penalty when recovered and paid as he shall think fit."

Section 36. Protection of persons acting under this Ordinance,

AND

37. Expenses of Ordinance provided for,

being of a local nature were passed over.

With respect to section 38 (proviso with regard to Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and other Vessels carrying Mails) the following provisions in the British Honduras Ordinance are adopted :—

“ Nothing in this Ordinance shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent the delivery of any mails, letters, newspapers or telegrams which may from time to time be on board of any vessel under such Rules and Regulations for the prevention of the introduction of infectious disease as are herein prescribed or as may from time to time be made by the Quarantine Authority with the approval of the [Executive Authority.]’

Section 39. Suspension and revival of Ordinance,

AND

40. Repealing clause

struck out.

The Conference at 5.15 adjourns to next day, Thursday, at 11 a.m.

(Signed) ALFRED KINGDON,
President of the Conference.

(Signed) DOUGLAS YOUNG,
Secretary.

British West Indian Conference on Quarantine.

FIFTH SITTING, THURSDAY, 11TH OCTOBER, 1888.

MR. ALFRED KINGDON PRESIDING.

PRESENT:

The Delegates for the Colonies of Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Windward Islands.

THE PRESIDENT informs the Delegates that the Draft Ordinance containing the conclusions arrived at yesterday by the Conference is in the hands of the Printer, and that copies will be distributed to Delegates in the course of an hour.

THE PRESIDENT says he thinks that perhaps it would be convenient if the Conference were to consider any Resolutions there may be to be brought forward; and he proposes to proceed in the order in which notice of resolution was given. The first Resolution, on the subject of fees to Quarantine Officers, stands in Mr. Berkeley's name.

MR. BERKELEY replies that he will move his resolution at a later stage of the proceedings, as he is not quite prepared at the present moment.

CAPT. MALING moves the following Resolution of which he had given notice:—

"*Resolved*,—That in the event of any infectious disease breaking out in any Colony in the British West Indies, the Governor of such Colony shall forthwith communicate by telegram the existence of such infectious disease to the Governor of each of the other Colonies."

DR. GRIEVE seconds.

DR. CRANE moves the words "and particulars" be inserted after the words "the existence" in the 3rd line.

DR. BOWEN moves an amendment to the effect that the following words be added: "and by the next mail forward full particulars, but such telegram shall not justify declaring the place infected."

MR. MCKINNEY suggests that the words "giving the number of cases" be added.

DR. BOWEN withdraws his amendment.

On the suggestion of Dr. GRIEVE, Captain MALING amends his original Resolution and moves :—

“ Resolved,—It is desirable in the opinion of this Conference that in the event of any infectious disease existing in any British West India Colony to the extent which authorises any port or place in the British West Indies be declared an infected place under the proposed new Ordinance the Governor of such Colony shall forthwith communicate by telegraph the fact to the Governor of each of the other Colonies.”

MR. BERKELEY seconds. Carried unanimously.

DR. PRINGLE moves the following Resolution :—

“ Resolved,—That it is desirable in the opinion of this Conference that on its becoming known to the Governor of any British West India Colony that any infectious disease exists in any adjacent Foreign Country or Colony the Governor shall forthwith communicate by telegraph the fact with such particulars as are known to him to the Governor of each of the other West Indian Colonies.”

DR. GRIEVE seconds, and carried unanimously.

DR. GRIEVE gives notice that he will move at a later stage of the proceedings a Resolution for a sytem of interchange monthly, of information as to the Public Health in the various Colonies.

MR. LOW moves the Resolution of which he had given notice at yesterday's sitting, and with the permission of Dr. Grieve, accepts the addition he suggested.

On the suggestion of Capt. MALING and Dr. CRANE the following words are added :
“and be supplied with all necessary furniture and appliances.” The resolution is seconded by Dr. GRIEVE and passed unanimously as follows :—

“ Resolved,—That in the opinion of this Conference, in order effectually to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance, it is absolutely necessary that one or more Quarantine Stations shall be established in each Colony in the British West Indies, and that each Quarantine Station shall comprehend a place for segregation of healthy persons, another for the disinfection of articles under quarantine, and a third for the isolation and treatment of those ill of infectious diseases, and be supplied with all necessary furniture and appliances.”

MR. BERKELEY moves the Resolution of which he had given notice, and to which he had referred earlier at the present sitting :—

“ Resolved,—That in the opinion of this Conference it is desirable that fees including those for the issue of Bills of Health heretofore payable by vessels on account of services rendered by the visiting and other Officers, under the Quarantine Laws of the several Colonies should be abolished, excepting such fees as may be payable for Medical attendance upon vessels remaining in Quarantine.”

MR. LOW seconds. Carried.

DR. GRIEVE moves the Resolution, of which notice had previously been given :—

“ That in the opinion of this Conference it is desirable for the purpose of guiding the various Quarantine Authorities to establish between the Colonies of the British West Indies a system of interchange monthly, of information as to the Public Health in the various Colonies.”

DR. PRINGLE seconds. Carried.

MR. BERKELEY gives notice of a Resolution to the effect that the proceedings of this Conference be communicated by Her Majesty's Government to the several Foreign Countries and Colonies in the West Indies and in South America with the view to establish a uniform system of quarantine.

Bills of Health are considered and it is agreed—

"1. That every Vessel leaving a British West Indian Colony shall be compelled to take a Bill of Health.

"2. That all Bills of Health be issued by the Customs Authorities and shall only be issued in accordance with instructions from the Executive.

"3. That every vessel arriving in any British West Indian Colony without a Bill of Health shall be treated as an infected vessel."

The Form of Bill of Health to be decided at next sitting.

The Conference adjourns at 2.5 o'clock, p.m., for half an hour.

The Conference resumes its sitting at 3 o'clock, p.m.

THE PRESIDENT submits the final proof of the Minutes of the second sitting, on Monday, 8th October, 1888, which are taken as read, approved and confirmed.

First proof of Draft Ordinance to amend Law relating to Quarantine is taken up.

The definition of the term "Visiting Officer" is added to mean "any person appointed by the Executive Authority for the purposes of this Ordinance."

Section 6 of the local Quarantine Ordinance, No. 4 of 1870, granting power to the Quarantine Authority to make rules, is considered and verbal amendments made.

Section 7 relating to fees payable to Harbour Masters and Health Officers is struck out, in accordance with the Resolution of Mr. Berkeley on the subject.

Under the heading in the draft Ordinance "Executive Authority may declare infected places," it is suggested that the paragraph A should be amended as follows :—

A. It shall be lawful for the Executive authority to declare by public notification any Port or Place to be an infected place, where 3 new cases of Yellow Fever have originated in each week for three successive weeks, and as regards Cholera and Small Pox where there have originated one or more cases in more than one house.

The definition of the term "communication" is considered.

MR. SANDERSON reads the definition suggested by the Delegates for Barbados.*

* See Annex (A) to the present Minutes. Page 77.

THE PRESIDENT suggests the definition in the local Ordinance No. 6 of 1872—and it is with slight alteration accepted and inserted in the interpretation clause as follows:—

“Whenever any term shall be used having reference to communication with the shore or between one Vessel and another such term shall be held to mean, not only direct communication with the shore, or with another vessel, but also indirect communication therewith, through or by means of communication with any vessel, or in any other way whatever.”

The question of obstructing or intimidating the Visiting Officer in the execution of his duties under the Ordinance is considered; and it is decided to introduce a general clause at the end of the Ordinance.

Under the heading in the draft Ordinance “Vessels from infected Places may be ordered to quarantine ground until further directions,” the sections * suggested by the Committee of Medical Members of the Conference appointed to consider the question, are inserted provisionally.

The Conference, at 4.45, p.m., adjourns to next day, Friday, at 11 a.m.

(Signed) ALFRED KINGDON,
President of the Conference.

(Signed) DOUGLAS YOUNG,
Secretary.

* See Annex (B) to the present Minutes. Page 78.

Annex (A) to the Minutes of the Fifth Sitting.

SUGGESTIONS BY THE DELEGATES FOR BARBADOS AS TO THE DEFINITION OF THE TERMS "COMMUNICATION," "INFECTED PLACE," AND RESPECTING THE GUARDING OF VESSELS IN QUARANTINE.

COMMUNICATION means,

(a.) AT AN INFECTED PLACE :

- (1) The landing or transshipping, otherwise than in quarantine, by a vessel of any person or thing whatsoever.
- (2) The receiving on board by a vessel of any person or thing whatsoever, except mails which have been previously fumigated.

(b.) AT AN UNINFECTED PLACE :

- (3) The landing of any person from an infected Vessel.
- (4) The landing from an infected Vessel of anything whatsoever in any other way than as allowed by this Ordinance.
- (5) The transshipping by an infected Vessel to any other vessel of any person or thing whatsoever (mails excepted which must have been previously fumigated.)

(c.) AT SEA :

- (6) The receiving at sea by one vessel from another of any person or thing whatsoever.

DEFINITION OF THE TERM "NON-COMMUNICATION."

NON-COMMUNICATION with an infected place shall mean the landing of mails, passengers, baggage or cargo of any description in quarantine, and under strict guard and regulations, but the receiving on board of *mails only* which have been previously fumigated.

INFECTED PLACE.

The term "infected place," for the purpose of medical inspection and detention of the vessel, means any port or place where, &c., (as defined in Monday's Minutes.)

The term "infected place," for the purpose of declaring the place infected and imposing quarantine detention, means any port or place where there has been, as regards yellow fever, 3 fresh cases in each week for 3 consecutive weeks ; and as regards cholera and small pox, where there has been a case or cases in more than one house.

GUARDING OF VESSELS IN QUARANTINE.

All Vessels in Quarantine shall be guarded both by day and night by a boat or boats with not less than two sworn guards in each boat, the number of boats to be determined by the number of Vessels in Quarantine.

Annex (B) to the Minutes of Fifth Sitting.

VESSELS FROM INFECTED PLACES MAY BE ORDERED TO QUARANTINE
GROUND UNTIL FURTHER DIRECTIONS.

The Health Officer shall forthwith after making such inquiry and examination as aforesaid, either release such Vessel from Quarantine or may order her to anchor at the Quarantine Ground to undergo a quarantine of observation not exceeding [three] days; or a quarantine of such duration as may be authorized by this Ordinance, and forthwith submit his decision for the approval of the Quarantine Authority.

No infected vessel shall be released from quarantine until the Health Officer shall certify that the provisions of the Ordinance have been duly complied with.

The following provisions as to dealing with infected vessels, their crews, passengers, cargo and ballast shall be observed:—

Vessels—

- (1) An infected vessel as defined in para. (a) of the definition of the term "Infected Vessel," may, after due inspection, be released by the Health Officer, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance.
- (2) (b and c) may be released from quarantine after the removal of all persons on board and the thorough and complete disinfection of the vessel and its contents as provided in this Ordinance.
- (3) (d and e) may be released from quarantine after the removal of the persons who had been in such infected place with all the personal effects, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance.
- (4) (f) may be released from quarantine after the removal of the articles constituting such vessel an infected vessel, provided such articles are not portions of her cargo.
- (5) If any portion of the cargo shall come from an infected place such vessel shall then be released after due disinfection and fumigation as provided by this Ordinance.

CHOLERA.

Any person arriving in this Colony who within the preceding 14 days has been in any infected place or in any vessel in which Cholera exists or had communication with any infected place or vessel in which Cholera exists shall undergo quarantine as may be directed in the Ordinance until the expiration of the period of six days from leaving such infected place or vessel or from the date of such communication.

YELLOW FEVER.

Any person arriving in the Colony who within the preceding 14 days has been in any infected place or in any vessel in which yellow fever exists or had communication with any infected place or vessel in which yellow fever exists shall undergo quarantine as may be directed in the Ordinance until the expiration of the period of ten days from leaving such infected place or vessel or from the date of such communication.

SMALL POX.

Any person arriving in the Colony who within the preceding 14 days has been in any infected place or in any vessel in which small pox exists or had communication with any infected place or vessel in which small pox exists shall undergo quarantine as may be directed in the Ordinance until the expiration of the period of fourteen days from leaving such infected place or vessel or from the date of such communication.

Provided that any person who produces satisfactory proof of successful re-vaccination within one month previous to arrival may be released from quarantine with the approval of the quarantine authority.

British West Indian Conference on Quarantine.

SIXTH SITTING, FRIDAY, 12TH OCTOBER, 1888.

MR. ALFRED KINGDON PRESIDING.

PRESENT:

The Delegates for the Colonies of Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Windward Islands.

THE PRESIDENT submits that it is desirable for the Conference to consider the form for the Bills of Health, and suggests that it be the first business considered, as the revised draft of the Ordinance has not yet been received from the printer.

THE PRESIDENT reads five draft sections which he had drawn up to carry out what had been agreed upon the previous day as to Bills of Health, by which a clean Bill was to be issued in all cases unless a disease was epidemic, when the particulars of the disease were to be given. These are approved.

The form for Bill of Health under these sections is discussed and that submitted by the delegates for Barbados is considered.*

During a lengthy discussion which ensues, Dr. CRANE suggests that every Bill of Health should state the exact particulars of any infectious disease in the Port and its vicinity, thereby objecting to the principle which had been followed in the draft sections.

Dr. GRIEVE agrees with Dr. Crane and moves a fresh form † for Bill of Health.

Dr. CRANE seconds.

Discussion follows and Dr. GRIEVE asks that it may be recorded on the minutes that in his opinion and in that of Dr. Crane, it is advisable that the exact number of cases of infectious diseases actually existing should be stated on the bills of health.

THE PRESIDENT submits that as there does not appear to be unanimity on the subject it is desirable that the opinions of the Delegates be recorded on the minutes as to whether the principle laid down in the draft sections be adopted, or the one advocated by Dr. Grieve and Dr. Crane.

* See Annex (A) to the present Minutes. Page 85.

† See Annex (B) to the present Minutes. Page 85.

DR BOWEN is of opinion that the principle laid down in the sections, that clean Bills of Health should be issued without any endorsement until the disease exists to justify the place being declared an infected place, is the correct one; and that after that foul Bills of Health.

DR. CRANE is of opinion that each Bill of Health should be a truthful certificate of the actual state of the health of the Colony.

THE PRESIDENT suggests that each delegate should state whether he agree with Dr. Bowen or with Dr. Crane.

Mr. Sanderson, Mr. McKinney, Mr. Low, Mr. Berkeley, Captain Maling, and Dr. Pringle agree with Dr. Bowen; Dr. Grieve concurring with the opinion expressed by Dr. Crane.

DR. CRANE remarks that until Bills of Health are a true record of the state of health of the Colony, Trinidad will not accept them.

DR. PRINGLE moves that the Bill of Health suggested by the Delegates for Barbados be accepted.

Seconded by Mr. SANDERSON.

Dr. CRANE objects to the form for bill of Health and raises the question, in consequence of the want of unanimity, of the desirability of having the form in the Ordinance at all.

On the suggestion of the PRESIDENT, Dr. CRANE moves that the form for the Bill of Health be not mentioned in the Ordinance.

MR. BERKELEY seconds. Agreed to.

On the suggestion of the PRESIDENT, it is agreed that the two compulsory sections out of the 5 which he had drawn should be left out and that the following three sections alone, be inserted provisionally in the draft Ordinance:—

BILLS OF HEALTH.

Every Bill of Health shall be issued by the Customs Authorities in accordance with such instructions as may from time to time be given by the Executive Authority.

The master of Vessel leaving this Colony after having had communication with the shore shall before leaving obtain a Bill of Health and in default shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

Every vessel arriving in the Colony without producing a bill of health shall be liable to be treated as an infected vessel.

THE PRESIDENT vacates, and the VICE PRESIDENT takes the chair.

The draft Ordinance is again taken up for consideration, revised copies of which had been distributed amongst the Delegates at an earlier stage of the proceedings.

During the consideration of the draft Ordinance the PRESIDENT resumes the chair.

The two sections suggested by Mr. Low at the second sitting with regard to dealing with persons landing in any part of the Colony are struck out of the general Ordinance, it being left to any Colony to adopt them if necessary, also the sections suggested by him at the fourth sitting as to prohibiting any vessel from remaining in port, and any cargo from being landed, it being agreed that a provision for prohibiting the landing of cargo should be inserted under the head of disinfection of cargo.

Conference adjourns at 2.5 p.m. for half an hour.

The Conference resumes its sitting at 3.15 p.m.

DR. GRIEVE moves the following resolution, which Dr. BOWEN seconds, and is carried unanimously:—

“*Resolved*,—That in order to carry out effectually the provisions of the proposed Quarantine Ordinance it is the unanimous opinion of this Conference that by every Contract Mail there shall be an interchange between the various British West India Colonies of statements intimating the exact number of cases of any infectious disease as defined by this Ordinance which may have in the intervals between the reports existed in the Colony.”

THE PRESIDENT states that Dr. Crane has suggested provisions to be inserted in the draft Ordinance, giving power to recover expenses incurred in connection with vessels in Quarantine; which with the permission of the Conference he will have printed, and inserted in the Ordinance, when they can be considered.

MR. LOW suggests that in every prosecution for an offence against the Ordinance the onus shall be on the defendant; and undertakes to submit a draft section to this effect.

DR. GRIEVE suggests that a form of certificate to be used when a vessel is released from Quarantine, should be drawn up.

Mr. SANDERSON undertakes to do so.

In further considering the sections relating to disinfection of vessels and cargo which had been reconsidered by the Medical Committee it is decided that the definition in paragraph (a) of Infected vessel would have to be altered to mean “Every Vessel which shall have arrived from an infected place but is not otherwise infected.”

The following sections dealing with infected vessels, their crews, passengers, etc., as recast are agreed to:—

Cholera.

Every person arriving in the Colony who within the preceding six days has been in any place liable to be declared infected with cholera under the section of this Ordinance, or in any vessel in which cholera exists or has existed within the preceding six days, or has had communication with any such place or vessel, shall undergo Quarantine as may be directed in the Ordinance until the expiration of the period of six days from date of leaving such infected place or vessel, or from date of such communication, or from date of the disinfection of such vessel as authorised under this Ordinance.

Yellow Fever—

Every person arriving in the Colony who within the preceding ten days has been in any place liable to be declared infected with Yellow Fever under the section of this Ordinance or in any vessel in which Yellow Fever exists or has existed within the preceding ten days or has had communication with any such place or vessel shall undergo Quarantine as may be directed in the Ordinance until the expiration of the period of ten days from date of leaving such infected place or vessel or from date of such communication or from date of the disinfection of such vessel as authorised under this Ordinance.

Small Pox—

Every person arriving in the Colony who within the preceding fourteen days has been in any place liable to be declared infected with Small Pox under the section of this Ordinance or in any vessel in which Small Pox exists or has existed within the preceding fourteen days or has had communication with any such place or vessel shall undergo Quarantine as may be directed in the Ordinance until the expiration of the period of fourteen days from date of leaving such infected place or vessel or from date of communication or from date of the disinfection of such vessel as authorised under this Ordinance.

Provided that any person who produces proof satisfactory to the Health Officer of recent successful vaccination or re-vaccination, may be released from Quarantine with the approval of the Quarantine Authority.

MR. SANDERSON moves the suggestion of the Delegates for Barbados respecting the guarding of vessels in Quarantine.*

DR. PRINGLE suggests the adoption of the Regulation in force in Jamaica.†

THE PRESIDENT suggests whether a general Resolution might not be passed without a clause being inserted in the Ordinance.

Further discussion follows:—

DR. PRINGLE moves the section suggested by Dr. Bowen, which with a few alterations is accepted and passed as follows:—

“Every vessel in quarantine shall be watched both by day and night by a guard or guards in such manner as shall be considered necessary by the Quarantine Authority.”

The subject of loading and unloading Vessels in quarantine is discussed, and the principle suggested by Dr. Bowen that it should be divided into four heads is accepted, it being left to the Committee of Medical Members to draft the necessary provisions.

The Conference at 5 o'clock, p.m., adjourns to next day, Saturday, at 11 o'clock, a.m.

(Signed) ALFRED KINGDON,
President of the Conference.

(Signed) DOUGLAS YOUNG,
Secretary.

* See Annex (A) to the minutes of fifth sitting. Page 77.

† See Annex (C) to the present minutes. Page 86.

Annex (A) to the Minutes of the Sixth Sitting.

[COLONY.]

BILL OF HEALTH.

—

This is to certify that the [nationality] ship called the
 of tons, of [Place of Registry] Official number
 navigated by men, and having on board passengers, being in all
 persons, leaves this port in free pratique bound to

That good health prevails in this town, and that no Cholera, Yellow Fever or Small Pox is
 known to prevail in this port, harbour, or vicinity.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office at this
 day of 18 .

Customs Authority.

Annex (B) to the Minutes of the Sixth Sitting.

BILL OF HEALTH.

—

This is to certify that the Ship sailing under the
 flag and under the command of Captain of
 tons, bound for with a crew of persons* and
 passengers and laden with a cargo of is at the time of leaving this
 Port in free pratique.

It is further certified that during the last three weeks there occurred in this place and
 vicinity

deaths from small pox,

„ „ yellow fever,

„ „ cholera, declared by the Medical Authority

to exist in Houses.

Dated the 18 .

Customs Authority.

[Colony and Port.]

* Including Officers and able-bodied seamen.

Annex (C) to the Minutes of the Sixth Sitting.

JAMAICA.

RULES APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR IN PRIVY COUNCIL FOR THE MORE EFFECTUAL
CARRYING OUT OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE QUARANTINE LAW, 1869.

1. Ships placed in Quarantine by the Health Officer are to hoist the Yellow Flag at the fore topgallant mast-head, and are to take up an anchorage without delay in the Quarantine Ground, where they are to remain until released by order of the Quarantine Board.
2. The Quarantine Ground shall be pointed out by the Visiting Officer.
3. A Constable is to be placed on board each Ship in Quarantine, and is to see that all Rules and Regulations in respect of Quarantine are strictly carried out.
4. No personal communication is to take place between Vessels in Quarantine and the shore. No boats from the shore or from other Boats or Vessels, whether in Quarantine or not, shall be allowed to have personal communication with a Ship in Quarantine.
5. No Ship shall be allowed to make fast to the Quarantine Buoy placed to mark the Quarantine Ground or to anchor within a hundred yards of that Buoy.

British West Indian Conference on Quarantine.

SEVENTH SITTING, SATURDAY, 13TH OCTOBER, 1888.

MR. ALFRED KINGDON PRESIDING.

PRESENT :

The Delegates for the Colonies of Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Windward Islands.

Captain MALING, absent.

THE PRESIDENT informs the Delegates that the draft Ordinance as revised yesterday, the Minutes of the Sittings for confirmation and the draft of the Report of the Conference are still with the Printer, but that he hopes they will be in the hands of the Delegates in an hour's time. It is therefore proposed if convenient to the Delegates, to consider the recommendation of the Medical Committee on the loading and unloading of Vessels in Quarantine.

CAPTAIN MALING enters and takes his seat at the Table.

DR. GRIEVE submits for adoption the suggestions of the Medical Committee with respect to loading and unloading in quarantine, which are considered and adopted.*

DR. GRIEVE suggests the insertion of a section † in the Ordinance as to the precaution to be taken by the Health Officer and others visiting persons in quarantine suffering from an infectious disease.

The definition of the term "Non Communication" is considered, but no decision is come to.

A section ‡ is suggested and adopted for insertion in the Ordinance regulating the issue of Certificates of Non-communication.

The further revised draft of the proposed Bill to amend the law relating to quarantine is received from the printer and distributed amongst the Delegates, when the several new clauses inserted provisionally at yesterday's sitting are considered.

DR. GRIEVE is of opinion that rags from an infected place should never be allowed to be landed, but coming in an infected vessel might under the precaution provided be landed.

DR. BOWEN concurs in the opinion of Dr. Grieve.

* See Annex (A) to the present Minutes. Page 92.

† See Annex (B) to the present Minutes. Page 92.

‡ See Annex (C) to the present Minutes. Page 92.

DR. CRANE does not think that it will affect the Colonies generally, as there is no manufacture of paper in the West Indies.

The paragraph concerning rags is recast, and their importation from an infected Place prohibited.*

A new paragraph † with regard to the prohibition of landing any cargo from an infected place is considered and approved of, the President saying that it includes all the provisions suggested by Mr. Low with the exception of taking the power to force any Vessel to proceed to sea; such a power where it is found to be necessary should be inserted in the local Ordinance.

MR. LOW submits the section which he undertook to draft providing for the onus of proof, and right of the defendant to be a witness.‡

A section is inserted protecting Officers in the execution of their duties.§

MR. SANDERSON submits the form of Certificate, || which he at the last sitting promised to draw up, to be used when a vessel is released from quarantine.

A new section ¶ is inserted giving power to the Executive Authority to cancel any notice declaring a place an infected place.

THE PRESIDENT informs the delegates if they have no objection he will re-arrange the several sections of the draft Ordinance before it is printed off, copies of which will be forwarded to the several Colonies represented at the Conference by next mail if possible.

MR. SANDERSON draws attention to the low figure at which the maximum amount of the Penalty under the Ordinance is fixed and submits for the consideration of the Conference that the maximum amount be raised from one hundred pounds to two hundred and fifty pounds sterling, the right of appeal being the safeguard.

Agreed to.

DR. BOWEN moves the definition of the term "non-communication" ** and submits the one with slight alterations drawn up by the Delegates for Barbados and presented at a former sitting of the Conference.

The definition is accepted.

The Conference adjourns at 2.10 p.m. for an hour.

The Conference resumes its sittings at 3.55 p.m.

THE PRESIDENT submits that the minutes of the 3rd day's sitting, printed copies of which have been in the hands of Delegates for the past two days, be taken as read and confirmed.

Agreed to.

-
- * See Annex (D) to the present Minutes. Page 93.
 - † See Annex (E) to the present Minutes. Page 93.
 - ‡ See Annex (F) to the present Minutes. Page 93.
 - § See Annex (G) to the present Minutes. Page 93.
 - || See Annex (H) to the present Minutes. Page 94.
 - ¶ See Annex (I) to the present Minutes. Page 94.
 - ** See Annex (K) to the present Minutes. Page 94.

THE PRESIDENT asks if there is any objection on the part of the Delegates to the confirmation of the minutes of the fifth sitting, copies of which are in the hands of members; the minutes of the fourth sitting he will ask the Delegates to confirm at a later stage of the proceedings.

Minutes of the fifth sitting taken as read, and confirmed.

THE PRESIDENT says that as the time at their disposal is now so very limited he will read for confirmation the first part of this day's minutes.

Minutes read and confirmed.

THE PRESIDENT informs the delegates that the rough draft of the Report of the Conference will be in their hands in half an hour, and in order not to waste time as the Royal Mail sails in a few hours, he proposes that any resolutions there may be to come before the Conference should be taken now, after which the draft of the report, the only business remaining, will be ready for consideration.

MR. LOW moves the following resolution:—

“*Resolved*,—That in the opinion of this Conference the draft Quarantine Bill which has been discussed and framed should be placed in the hands of a competent draftsman for the purpose of preparing a law to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several British West India Colonies; and that the President should be requested to supervise the preparation of the said Law.”

Seconded by DR. CRANE, and carried.

THE PRESIDENT remarks that he assumes it to be the feeling of the Conference that the question of the preparation of the draft Ordinance should be left to the Secretary of State for the Colonies who no doubt will place it in the hands of a competent draftsman.

MR. BERKELEY moves with slight alteration the following Resolution of which he had given notice at a former sitting:—

“*Resolved*,—In the opinion of this Conference it is desirable that the conclusions at which this Conference has arrived should be communicated by Her Majesty's Government to the Governments of the several Foreign Countries and Colonies in the West Indies and on the Continent of America, with an invitation to those Governments to consider whether it would not be advisable to establish a uniform system of Quarantine for those Foreign Countries and Colonies in common with the British Colonies in the West Indies.”

Seconded by CAPTAIN MALING and carried.

DR. BOWEN submits the form of certificate* to be used when a vessel has had no communication with an infected place; and suggests that the sections of the Ordinance to which the certificate refer should be printed on the back thereof.

Form of Certificate and suggestions adopted. These are the last additions made; and the draft of the proposed Bill to amend the Law relating to Quarantine, is finally passed.†

* See Annex (L) to the present Minutes. Page 94.

† For the draft Bill, see page 9.

MR. BERKELEY asks to whom the Report of the Conference is to be addressed, and submits that as the Governor of British Guiana was the one who moved in the matter of this Conference the report should be addressed to him.

THE PRESIDENT informs the Delegates that it is proposed to address the Report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, but that it is open at the same time for each Delegate to submit the Report, Minutes, and Debates of the Conference to the Governor of their respective Colonies.

Dr. CRANE moves the following Resolution in respect of the manner in which Mr. Kingdon had presided over the Conference :—

“ Resolved, — That the delegates to this Conference desire to convey to the Honourable Alfred Kingdon, Her Majesty’s Acting Attorney General of the Colony of British Guiana, their sincere thanks for the very able and patient manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of this Conference and for the very valuable assistance which he has afforded to it, and without which the delegates feel that it would not have been possible to arrive at the satisfactory results that have been obtained, and they further desire that this expression of their wishes may be recorded on the Minutes.”

Seconded by DR. PRINGLE, and carried unanimously.

MR. SANDERSON moves the following Resolution with regard to the services of the Secretary, Mr. Douglas Young :—

“ Resolved, — That the thanks of this Conference be given to Mr. Douglas Young for the able and painstaking manner in which he has performed the duties of Secretary to the Conference.”

Seconded by DR. PRINGLE, and carried.

At the suggestion of Dr. CRANE it was unanimously agreed that there should be recorded on the Minutes the appreciation of this Conference of the assistance rendered by Mr. N. Darnell Davis, the Comptroller of Customs of British Guiana, in preparing the original resolutions which gave rise to its formation and also the suggestions as to the business to be considered by it.

DR. PRINGLE moves and Mr. McKINNEY seconds a vote of thanks to the Vice President, which is carried.

The Conference records their thanks to His Honour Francis Villiers, C.M.G., the Officer Administering the Government of British Guiana, for the use of the Hall of the Court of Policy in which the sittings have been held.

MR. SANDERSON moves and DR. BOWEN seconds the following Resolution, which is carried :—

“ Resolved, — That this Conference is of opinion that expenses incurred in connection with the proceedings of the Conference, including the reporting such proceedings by Mr. Watt and for printing same, and all papers and documents in connection therewith, should be borne and paid for equally by the Colonies represented at this Conference.”

THE PRESIDENT informs the delegates that there was one point he had omitted to mention at an earlier stage of this day’s proceedings, and it was, that the public had

not responded to the invitation of the Conference to submit any views they might wish to address to them in respect to the several questions under consideration.

The draft of the Report* of the Conference is considered, amended, agreed to and signed.

The Minutes of the fourth and sixth day's sittings, copies of which are in the hands of members, and the second half of this days' Minutes, are taken as read and confirmed.

THE PRESIDENT at 5.25 o'Clock, p.m., thanks the Delegates for the great assistance rendered one to another in the determination of the question of Quarantine, and declares the Conference closed.

(Signed) ALFRED KINGDON,
President of the Conference.

(Signed) DOUGLAS YOUNG,
Secretary.

* For Report see page 3.

Annex (A) to the Minutes of the Seventh Sitting.

Vessels conveying cargo, coals or other supplies to or from infected vessels under paragraphs *b* and *c* of the definition of the term "Infected Vessel" may be towed to a position within the quarantine ground which shall be at a distance of not less than fifty yards to windward of the infected vessel, and all persons on board such vessels must then leave them and proceed beyond the limits of the quarantine ground. The vessels so left may then be towed alongside the infected vessel by such persons as may be appointed for that purpose by the Quarantine authority. When the vessels are loaded or unloaded they are to be taken back by such persons to the position from whence they had come and after the persons so employed have left them, the persons who may be in charge of such vessels may proceed to remove them from the quarantine ground.

An uninfected vessel discharging cargo or passengers in an infected place or receiving mails, coal or water (other than water at a cholera infected port) therefrom and wishing to obtain a certificate of non-communication must comply with the preceding section.

In loading or unloading an infected vessel as defined in all paragraphs of the definition of the term "infected vessel" except *b* and *c* in an uninfected place the vessel conveying the cargo, coals or their supplies, may go alongside such infected vessel, but no person on board either vessel shall go on board the other.

Annex (B) to the Minutes of the Seventh Sitting.

Any Health Officer or authorized person who may have gone on board a vessel or into a Quarantine Station in which there is any person suffering from any Infectious Disease shall change his clothes, at a place appointed by the Quarantine Authority and take such other precaution as may be thought necessary by the same authority.

Annex (C) to the Minutes of the Seventh Sitting.

It shall be lawful for the Health Officer under the direction of the Quarantine Authority in an infected place to issue to any vessel landing or transshipping mails, passengers, baggage or cargo of any description, or receiving on board mails, coals or water (other than water in a cholera infected port) in the manner herein provided a certificate of non-communication.

Such Certificate shall be in the form in Schedule "B" to this Ordinance.

Vessels arriving from an infected place in the British West Indies and producing a Certificate of non-communication certifying that the conditions hereinbefore provided have been complied with shall, subject to the other provisions of this Ordinance, be entitled to be admitted to pratique.

A Certificate of non-communication produced by a vessel arriving from any place other than a British West India Colony shall not be accepted as such unless given by the British Consular Authority, or the Governor, where there is no such Consular Authority, and unless there is contained in such certificate a statement of the actual procedure adopted.

Annex (D) to the Minutes of the Seventh Sitting.

Rags shipped at an infected place are under no circumstances to be imported into the Colony. They may when necessary be landed at a quarantine station, under such precautions as the Quarantine Authority may direct, but they must be re-shipped within 10 days after notice to do so has been given by the Health Officer, otherwise they will be liable to be destroyed by the Quarantine Authority. The bill of health of the vessel on which they are re-shipped must be endorsed to the effect that such rags were from an infected port and the Health Officer shall by letter notify such fact to the Authorities of the port to which such vessel is bound.

Annex (E) to the Minutes of the Seventh Sitting.

The preceding provision with regard to rags shall apply to any cargo shipped at an infected place, the introduction of which into the Colony could not in the opinion of the [Executive Authority] be effected without danger to the Public Health.

Annex (F) to the Minutes of the Seventh Sitting.

In any prosecution for an offence against this Ordinance or of any Regulation framed hereunder the burden of proving that the defendant is not guilty of the offence with which he is charged shall be upon the defendant, and the defendant may elect to give evidence on oath, in which case such defendant shall be subject to all the rules of evidence.

Annex (G) to the Minutes of the Seventh Sitting.

If any person in any manner whatever assaults, resists, obstructs, intimidates or bribes or attempts to assault, resist, obstruct, intimidate or bribe any Health Officer or other person duly employed under the provisions of this Ordinance, in the execution of his duty, every such person shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

Annex (H) to the Minutes of the Seventh Sitting.

SCHEDULE A.—(Sec. .)

I, _____ Health Officer of the Port of _____ in Colony of _____
do hereby Certify that the Vessel _____ from _____
has duly performed her quarantine as required by the Quarantine Ordinance of this Colony.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office this _____ day of _____ 188 .

NOTE.—If necessary here state particulars of disinfection, etc., the Vessel has undergone.

Annex (I) to the Minutes of the Seventh Sitting.

It shall be lawful for the Executive authority by like notification to withdraw and to declare to be no longer in force any such notification so made.

Annex (K) to the Minutes of the Seventh Sitting.

Whenever in this Ordinance any term shall be used having reference to non-communication with an infected place such term shall be held to include the landing or transshipping of mails, passengers, baggage or cargo of any description in quarantine in the manner prescribed by this Ordinance, or the receiving on board in like manner of mails which have been previously fumigated, and of coals or water (other than water in a cholera infected port).

Annex (L) to the Minutes of the Seventh Sitting.

SCHEDULE B.—(Sec. .)

I, _____, Health Officer of the Port of _____, in _____
the Colony of _____, do hereby certify that the Vessel _____ has
had no communication with this Colony otherwise than allowed by Section _____ of
the Quarantine Ordinance of this Colony endorsed on the back of this Certificate.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office, this _____ day of _____ 188 .

DEBATES.

DEBATES.

British West Indian Conference on Quarantine.

REPORT OF THE DEBATES.

HALL OF THE COURT OF POLICY, BRITISH GUIANA.

FIRST SITTING,

Saturday, 6th October, 1888.

HIS HONOUR FRANCIS J. VILLIERS, C.M.G., Officer Administering the Government of British Guiana, opened the Conference: Gentlemen, in the absence of His Excellency, Lord Gormanston, the Governor of the Colony, it is my pleasing duty to-day to formally open the Conference of Delegates which has been arranged to meet here in connection with Quarantine matters. Perhaps I may be allowed briefly to state what has taken place. On the 22nd March of this year, the Quarantine Board of British Guiana passed certain Resolutions relating to a uniform system of quarantine throughout the West Indies. These Resolutions were forwarded to the Secretary of State on the 13th April, and were afterwards despatched to the Governors of the various British West Indian Colonies. In May, the Secretary of State, by despatch acknowledging the receipt of the Resolutions, informed the Government of this Colony that he thought it desirable a Conference of Delegates from the British West Indian Colonies should be held to consider whether they could agree upon establishing uniformity in Quarantine matters, and suggesting that the Governor of this colony should invite the Governments of the various British West Indian Colonies to nominate delegates to represent

them at such a Conference to be held at Demerara. In this despatch the Secretary of State also forwarded a circular despatch containing a copy of the Resolutions which had been passed by the Quarantine Board of this colony. In accordance with the Secretary of State's suggestion, the Governor of British Guiana subsequently, on the 22nd June, 1888, communicated with the Governors of the various British West Indian Colonies, in terms of the Secretary of State's despatch, and named the 6th October, 1888, as a fitting time for the Conference to assemble. To this despatch the Governors of the whole of the British West Indian Colonies replied, accepting the invitation and nominating a delegate or delegates who were to represent the colonies. The following is a list of the colonies and their representatives so nominated:—

Barbados—Dr. Bowen and Mr. Sanderson.

British Guiana—I have nominated the Honourable A. Kingdon, Acting Attorney General, and Dr. Grieve, Surgeon General.

British Honduras—Honourable W. J. McKinney.

Jamaica—Dr. Pringle.

Leeward Islands—Capt. the Honourable I. Maling, and the Honourable J. H. H. Berkeley.

Trinidad—Dr. Crane, C.M.G.

Windward Islands—Honourable William Low.

I have nominated Mr. William Douglas Young to act as Secretary, subject to the approval and confirmation of the Conference. The question as to the gentleman who should preside at the Conference is, I think, a matter that should be left to the delegates themselves. The subject of course on which the Conference is to meet is one of great importance to the whole of the West Indies, and I feel certain that the deliberations of the Delegates will be such as to lead them to arrive at some unanimous action for the whole of the West Indian colonies. With these remarks I now leave you to your labours.

HIS HONOUR then retired.

CAPTAIN MALING: Gentlemen, it has been left to this Conference to select its own President. I ask leave to suggest that the Honourable the Acting Attorney General of this Colony, Mr. Alfred Kingdon, do take the chair. I feel sure in proposing that the honourable gentleman take the chair, everyone here present will gladly see him occupy that chair.

DR. PRINGLE: I beg to second the motion.

MR. KINGDON took the chair and said: Gentlemen, I will ask to be allowed to thank the members of the Conference for the great honour they have done me in asking me to take the chair, an honour which for myself I should have preferred to have fallen upon an older and more experienced member of the Conference; but I am bound to bow to the decision of the Conference. I do so in this case with great pleasure, and I can only say that I will do my best to further the interests of the Conference, but I think you will all agree with me that my success in conducting the Conference will entirely depend upon the assistance which I receive from members of the Conference generally. That assistance I ask them to give, and I am sure they will give to the utmost of their powers. Gentlemen, the first point which we should have to decide, having appointed a President of the Conference, and the Conference being duly constituted, will be to decide upon a Vice-President. It will also I think be necessary to

decide whether the meetings of the Conference should be public or held in private. I should be glad to have an expression of opinion upon this point, in order that if the deliberations of the Conference are conducted privately, we may come to that agreement at once, and then the reporters will kindly withdraw.

MR. BERKELEY: I think the Conference ought to be made as public as possible. It is of very great importance to all the Colonies, and there can be nothing which is to take place of which we need be ashamed. My wish is to have the meetings open, and I think we cannot have it too publicly known that we wish this Conference—so far as I am concerned and I hope the other members also—to have the greatest publicity. I think it will do a lot of good.

MR. SANDERSON: We are all working for the public good, and I strongly support Mr. Berkeley's suggestion.

THE PRESIDENT: As it seems to be the unanimous wish that the meetings should be public, they will be public right through. I may state to the Conference that this Government thought it would be advisable, in all probability, that the proceedings should be taken down word for word in shorthand, steps were taken to carry out this idea, and Mr. Watt, the Editor of the *Royal Gazette*, has kindly offered to place himself at the disposal of the Conference for the purpose of taking shorthand notes and transcribing them for the benefit of the Conference; but of course it is left entirely open for the Conference to say whether they will approve of that. I would ask whether in their opinion it is desirable that a full report of the proceedings of the Conference should be taken, and that Mr. Watt should be asked to take notes of the discussions.

DR. PRINGLE: I think it is very necessary that a full report should be taken of our daily meetings.

THE PRESIDENT: Then it will be more convenient if members will allow

Mr. Watt to have a seat at the table, as it is rather difficult to hear at the reporters' table.

MR. SANDERSON: I beg to move, Sir, carrying out the suggestion you made just now, that we appoint a Vice-President. I beg to move that Dr. Crane, Surgeon General of Trinidad, be appointed Vice-President.

Dr. GRIEVE: I have very great pleasure indeed in seconding the proposal that Dr. Crane be Vice-President of the Conference.

Motion carried.

Dr. CRANE: Gentlemen, I have to thank you for the honour you have conferred upon me.

MR. SANDERSON: Before going into the general business, I would like to lay over a letter containing our instructions from our Government; and I would ask to be allowed to read to the Conference what our instructions are:—

[See annex (A) to Minutes of first sitting.
Page 31.]

These, Sir, are our instructions.

THE PRESIDENT: I don't know whether any other member has been furnished with written instructions which he would like to read to the Conference?

MR. LOW: I have only been furnished with one instruction from the Administrator of the Government of St. Vincent, but I don't think it is a matter with which I need trouble the Conference—it is, leaving to my discretion certain questions that may be raised, with freedom to act upon it.

MR. BERKELEY: I think it well to point out at this stage that as a matter of fact the delegates have not presented their credentials.

THE PRESIDENT: I mentioned the matter to His Honour the Administrator, and I understood that in one or two cases the actual letters had not been brought down, and therefore His Honour mentioned the gentlemen by name who were the persons appointed, having the despatches here before him, and as there was no demur to his statement I take it that is sufficient evidence that the credentials are all in order. Of course, if any member likes to hand over

his credentials to our Secretary, he can do so as a matter of form, but I think the best evidence we could have is what we have got, that is the despatches.

MR. McKINNEY: I have a letter of appointment, and also instructions. My instructions are pretty general, to use my discretion. There are certain points I am instructed to bring before the Conference. I regret that our Colony has not been able to send a Medical delegate, but our Colonial Surgeon has prepared a minute which I am instructed to ask the Conference to allow to be laid before it.

[See annex (B) to Minutes of first sitting.
Page 31.]

THE PRESIDENT: I think, gentlemen, that the principle laid down in the letter of instructions to the Barbados delegates is one that may well guide the whole Conference, that is, that although their actions are free as regards their own opinions, the respective Governments cannot undertake to be bound by any decision which may be come to at this Conference. I think this is what we all feel, that the only object in meeting here is to try and work out such uniformity as the respective Governments will be enabled to give their sanction to. Perhaps at this stage it might be convenient if we settled upon some line of action, the first thing being with regard to what the wishes of the delegates would be as to meeting each day. The time is somewhat short, although it may be we shall be able to accomplish our labours within that time with some to spare; but it is impossible to say how long will be occupied in the discussion of questions which must come before us. I would suggest for the consideration of the Conference, whether it would be convenient to meet here each day beginning on Monday, at, say, eleven o'clock and to sit through until four o'clock or so with an interval for luncheon, which luncheon I may say will be provided in the Financial Hall at the end of the Buildings each day, in order that time may not be lost by members having to go further away. Of course the actual time for adjournment will depend upon the state of the business at the time. I presume 11 o'clock will be a satisfactory hour to meet each day.

MR. SANDERSON: As the time is limited, I think we had better meet *de die in diem* until we get through, adjourning for an hour each day.

THE PRESIDENT: I take it we must sit *de die in diem* until the Conference is finished, but unless there is some objection it would be perhaps advisable to fix 11 o'clock, or 10.30, as members wish, for commencing each day.

Unanimously agreed that the daily sittings should commence at 11 o'clock.

THE PRESIDENT: Our next duty is to come to some arrangement with regard to an agenda for each day. That is perhaps the most difficult point we have to settle. In connection with this perhaps the Conference would allow me to refer to a Memorandum which was drawn up in the first place by our Comptroller of Customs, who is a member of the Quarantine Board, and who it will be seen was the mover of the Resolutions which led up to this Conference. I may say at once that that was merely a "Note," as it is headed, as to the business, or some of the business which would have to come before the Conference. It in no way binds us, but I think the members will agree with me that gives a certain number of headings which will be of some assistance to us in deciding what we have to discuss. I take it, of course, that our first duty will be to decide what is the view in regard to the first paragraph of the Memorandum, and that is particularly as to whether a resolution should be passed, affirming that some system of Quarantine is absolutely necessary throughout the West Indies, and that if possible, the system whatever it is should be as far as practicable uniform; and if the members are agreed upon that as a starting point the next questions would come up as they suggest themselves. But I take it the primary one to follow would be upon what foundation that system of quarantine should be based.

During the President's remarks printed copies of the Memorandum were supplied to the Delegates:—

[See annex (C) to Minutes of first sitting.
Page 35.]

DR. CRANE: Is it proposed to put No. 1 in the form of a resolution, that a uniform system of quarantine is necessary?

THE PRESIDENT: Of course, it is entirely for the Conference to say in what form it will come to a decision. It need not necessarily be in the form of a resolution. It may be that we are all unanimously agreed, or that certain members are agreed, upon a definite state of facts, and that others are not able to agree to them. Of course I take it that a resolution is the more formal way of deciding upon a state of facts.

MR. SANDERSON: We might open the Conference by moving a resolution.

MR. McKINNEY: I would ask that a resolution be framed and placed before us.

DR. GRIEVE: I understand the question is whether we proceed by a series of resolutions or by discussing the various points, bringing up a general report at the end of the proceedings.

CAPT. MALING: I think a resolution should be framed to secure a uniform system of Quarantine. A resolution of the whole House I take it carries weight.

THE PRESIDENT: If members mean as to whether we are to be bound to carry on the Conference by a series of resolutions or by mere discussion the results being drawn up in a report, that is a matter which we might discuss; but I was rather taking this as a basis on which to start, and, without binding ourselves to making everything a resolution, carried or no—that we might at all events start upon this as a resolution and as being a fundamental principle on which we should proceed.

DR. CRANE: I think it very desirable we should proceed to agree on this first, whether in the first place quarantine is necessary. I think we are all agreed on that, and also that a uniform system is desirable. If we believe it to be necessary, members may be able to come to a working agreement.

MR. SANDERSON: I would suggest that instead of putting it in that way, we

should state that in the West Indies a uniform system of quarantine is advisable and necessary. I think if we start on that basis we can work right along better than by suggesting some system without being uniform.

DR. BOWEN: As a matter of fact we all think there should be a system of Quarantine, but the question is whether we ought to have a uniform system.

DR. PRINGLE: As a Conference of British West Indian delegates, I think we must hold the word "British" in this legislation; and at the end we can recommend the result of our deliberations to the foreign countries in the West Indies. I think the proper time to do that would be the end.

DR. BOWEN: I agree with Dr. Pringle in that matter.

MR. LOW: I may say that is the wish of the colony, especially of St. Lucia, which I represent. We are seventeen or eighteen miles off the French Island of Martinique, which at present suffers from an epidemic of smallpox, and has caused great trouble and disarrangement in trade matters, and it was thought by some of the leading merchants there almost a pity some of the French Governments had not been asked to send delegates. I do not see how it could be done in the first stages, and therefore they should be called upon, at the end of the Conference.

MR. BERKELEY: Will you read the resolution out aloud?

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. Bowen was pointing out that if we said some system of quarantine is necessary, it might be inferred we had none at present. I would suggest something in this way:—

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this Conference a uniform system of Quarantine is advisable throughout the British Colonies in the West Indies."

DR. GRIEVE: My impression of this resolution is that it is merely an expression of opinion from the Representatives of the British West Indian Colonies that their experience of quarantine has been beneficial. It is a mere abstract opinion that it is desirable, or rather that it is necessary that some system of quarantine should be con-

tinued. This is simply brought forward because as is well known an attack has been made upon our whole principle of quarantine, that is to say, the English Government in practice do not enforce any system of quarantine whatever, and to meet the possible contingency of the inexpediency of the question of quarantine being raised, this resolution affirms the general principle of quarantine. We are not making any reference whatever to what has gone before, but only stating that we now after our experience of quarantine are of opinion that some system of quarantine for the British West Indies is absolutely necessary for the protection of the public health. Then comes the rider that it is highly desirable this system should be uniform.

MR. BERKELEY: I am quite willing to agree to a resolution of that sort. As the paragraph in the Memorandum stands it rather reads as if we were now inventing Quarantine, whereas the cause of our being here is that we are not satisfied with the quarantine laws in existence and want to alter and make them more efficient. There should be some reference, therefore, I think, to existing laws. But if we start away and say that some quarantine law should be passed, it reads as if there were none in existence.

DR. GRIEVE: You have to read it in connection with the second.

MR. BERKELEY: We have not got to the second yet. I rather think the objection raised by Dr. Bowen has some force in it.

CAPT. MALING: I think the word "uniform" quite explains the system. I doubt if there is any uniform system whatsoever, and therefore it is to give that.

DR. BOWEN: As a matter of fact the British Government have not abolished quarantine, the old Acts for yellow fever and the Plague are still in force. They have simply abolished if for what they consider a home disease like smallpox, and of course for cholera which they deal with by a system of inspection. But the old Acts against yellow fever and the Plague are still in force in England and as rigid as ours.

DR. PRINGLE: I would suggest that the first line might be altered in this way: "That in lieu of the existing system of Quarantine in the several British Colonies, in the West Indies, it is necessary and desirable, &c."

DR. BOWEN: What I have to move is this:—

"Resolved that in the opinion of this Conference a uniform system of quarantine is advisable throughout the several British Colonies of the West Indies."

MR. BERKELEY: I do not wish to take up time, but I suggest that it would be better to say "in the opinion of this Conference it is desirable to establish" a uniform system of quarantine for the British Colonies in the West Indies. That does not bind us to any particular system, only that it must be uniform.

DR. GRIEVE: My only objection is that it does not make it perfectly clear that some system of quarantine is absolutely necessary for the West Indies. I think we ought to clear the ground by making it unmistakeable that in our opinion some system of Quarantine is absolutely necessary for the West Indies.

MR. BERKELEY: You did not quite hear what I said. I said I thought the word to be used was "establish," that in the opinion of this Conference it is desirable to establish a uniform system of Quarantine for the British Colonies in the West Indies. I think that will meet your objection.

DR. PRINGLE: I have suggested a slight addition to Dr. Bowen's motion. So far as I am concerned I am at one with the mover, provided the addition is made.

THE PRESIDENT: I think Dr. Bowen's Resolution was moved, and he wishes now to make a slight alteration. I think the Hon. Mr. Berkeley's will have to take the form of an amendment. Perhaps the Conference will allow this to be read:—

"Resolved that in the opinion of this Conference a uniform system of Quarantine is advisable throughout the several Colonies in the British West Indies in lieu of the various systems of Quarantine now in existence."

MR. BERKELEY: Add the words "to establish."

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. Bowen's Resolution with the addition suggested by Dr. Pringle, and the slight amendment suggested by the Hon. Mr. Berkeley, will now read:—

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this Conference it is advisable to establish a uniform system of quarantine throughout the several Colonies in the British West Indies, in lieu of the various systems of quarantine now in existence."

DR. GRIEVE: Speaking for myself I should like very much to have a clear expression of opinion from the Conference on this point, whether in their opinion it is absolutely necessary to establish quarantine at all in the West Indies? If that is involved in the resolution —

MR. SANDERSON: I think so, Sir.

DR. BOWEN: If the Conference allow and you will move that as the first resolution, I will second it.

MR. LOW: I think that is most clearly involved in the resolution itself. We now affirm that it is desirable there should be some uniform system, from which it is to be inferred that there is some system in existence. I think the point is essentially involved in the resolution.

DR. CRANE: It seems to me the resolution is a very practical one, and it is not necessary to go beyond it.

THE PRESIDENT: As I understand Dr. Grieve what he means is that the resolution does not say that a system of quarantine is absolutely necessary. He wishes to get the word "necessary" in that resolution. It only says that it is "advisable to establish" a uniform system of quarantine. Of course, I take it we should all be at one with such a resolution if it were put in before this one, to the effect that a system of quarantine is necessary. The resolution does not go quite that length although it may be implied.

MR. SANDERSON: Unless we recognised a system of quarantine to be necessary, it would be absurd to say we thought it should be uniform.

DR. BOWEN: I understand Dr.

Grieve means that this Conference should declare that a system is absolutely necessary, and that we should continue quarantine in the West Indies; and if the Conference allow it, and he will just frame the wording of a resolution to that effect, I will second it, because I think we are all agreed. Then this could come on very well afterwards.

MR. BERKELEY: I think that would be a work of supererogation.

DR. PRINGLE: We are here to deliberate on a system of quarantine. That is sufficiently clear. We are met here to consider a uniform system, and that I think shows clearly we mean to continue quarantine.

THE PRESIDENT: I take it to be the feeling that the Conference unanimously thinks that a system of quarantine is necessary.

MR. BERKELEY: We have affirmed it.

THE PRESIDENT: That will go on to the minutes, taken down as an expression of opinion, and I think the resolution of Dr. Bowen in its amended form may now be put to the meeting. I take it what has been said is conclusive upon the point of the necessity of it.

MR. MCKINNEY: It seems to me it is not a question for the delegates at all, but one for the Governments to decide.

MR. LOW: The resolution passed affirms everything, I think. It is not necessary to multiply resolutions.

THE PRESIDENT: The motion of Dr. Bowen, amended by Dr. Pringle, and slightly altered by Mr. Berkeley, is:—

“Resolved, that in the opinion of this Conference it is advisable to establish a uniform system of quarantine throughout the several British Colonies in the West Indies, in lieu of the various systems of quarantine now in existence.”

Moved by Dr. Bowen, seconded by Capt. Maling, and approved of.

THE PRESIDENT: Having passed that resolution, we now come to the most difficult point to be discussed. Unless there are any other preliminary matters, the real question now will be as

to what form the system should take. I believe that throughout the West Indies, there is one law more or less uniform in its provisions, although of course the regulations made under it are very varied. The law originally sent out from home had been pretty generally adopted. The different Governments had forwarded to this Colony their laws and regulations and the latter were tabulated and I believe a copy is in possession of each member; but I think that on looking at that a great want of uniformity will be seen, and that the regulations do not deal with the various matters which are so important in actual practice and these have to be decided practically on their merits by the various Quarantine Boards. I think I am not wrong in saying that the system of quarantine actually in force has generally been that of subjecting vessels coming from an infected place to a certain number of days of isolation or quarantine, and that under the old practice after a vessel had run out that certain number of days pratique was given to it, and the question of the disinfection of the vessel and of the cargo were matters which were not dealt with so stringently as possibly they ought to be dealt with. That brings us rather to the question of whether the old system in each case of disease of subjecting the vessel and the whole of its contents merely to the time of quarantine without going into a more elaborate disinfection, is what we might start this discussion upon. Of course, I am speaking subject to correction from the medical members, when I say that the period of quarantine having expired is a sufficient safeguard as regards the individual, but then a much more serious question comes up, whether that length of time or any greater length of time is of any benefit as regards the other contents of the ship—either the ship itself or the cargo which goes on shore and the cargo which subsequently goes on board and goes to other places; and the system of admitting the vessel to pratique after having undergone a certain number of days quarantine as I say is all very good as regards the people on board, but the question is whether it is of any use as regards the vessel and cargo with-

out disinfection. It then comes to be a question as to whether for more modern purposes the quarantine should not resolve itself into a question more of disinfection than of riding out a certain number of days. Of course this is a question which is a very difficult one. I have only just opened it in that way, and I would be glad to get an expression of opinion of members with regard to what the system ought to be. The details of the system we should have to discuss at greater length, but as Dr. Grieve reminds me it is the principle we ought to settle once for all.

DR. CRANE: I will read to you a little extract from a report of mine presented to the Quarantine Board of Trinidad:—

[See annex (D) to Minutes of first sitting.
Page 38.]

MR. BERKELEY: I see we are asked to choose as between the two systems. Speaking as a lay member, I know nothing about the system in force in the United States, but I suppose possibly some delegate here may be able to explain to the Conference the system in operation in that Republic, and we shall then be able to better judge as to whether it is desirable for us to stick to our own regulations or to adopt new ones. At the present moment we are rather in the dark so far as regards the regulations in force in the United States. I think the delegate at whose suggestion this has been put on the paper might kindly give an explanation of the system.

THE PRESIDENT: We might ask Dr. Crane if he has any objection to what he just read being printed?

DR. CRANE: Oh, certainly not.

DR. GRIEVE: I believe it was partly on my suggestion this was placed on the paper. As to explaining the system, that can scarcely be practicable unless we go to the root of the whole matter and take principles upon which quarantine has been founded. Dr. Crane has put them very clearly in his Memorandum, and I shall perhaps in saying what I have got to say merely repeat many of his points. As I understand it, quarantine in its usual definition merely means the detention of the vessel for a certain

time without other precaution of any kind. That is the old meaning of quarantine, and before we can say that the system is a good one, we ought to have clear opinions as to what benefit is expected to flow from it. Quarantine is a branch of the large and important science of sanitation. The object of quarantine, as of every sanitary measure, is the prevention of disease, and specially the prevention of the entry of disease from another country, into one where it does not exist. Having that clearly before us, does the old system of quarantine give that protection? Dr. Crane has said, and said justly, that quarantine protects against the introduction of disease by the individual, which can only happen during the period of incubation. Quarantine therefore for this purpose is a perfect safeguard if properly carried out. Against the introduction of disease in other ways, and we practically find disease most often introduced by means of infected clothing and ships' cargoes; quarantine under the old method of mere detention for any time long or short is utterly useless and ineffectual. I also agree strongly with Dr. Crane's view that quarantine is a medical question, medical on the ground that you cannot lay down any general law for communicable disease against the introduction of which we are fighting. Each disease has peculiar ways of spreading; it has its own characteristics and unless these are thoroughly well-known any means of prevention would be very likely misdirected. This is a sense in which I think it is dependent on medical knowledge, and without that as a foundation I think that quarantine would be useless. Starting from such fundamental principles, we then come to the question of the system. I think and I feel certain that the members of the Conference will agree that quarantine by mere detention—which is the old hard and fast quarantine with which this proposal deals—is inefficient, has proved ineffectual in the past and is likely to do so in the future. Going on to the second question: What addition or modification ought to be made with the view of bringing it into line with modern knowledge there comes

in incidentally the principle which I am anxious to get affirmed in the second resolution. It is well known, whatever the quarantine laws of England may be, they are more honoured in the breach than in the observance; although they remain on the statute book, they are practically inoperative. The system followed in England is a system not of detention but of sanitary inspection of the ship and supervision of the individual, and the question lies between the two systems. My own view is that, in the West Indies, the conditions do not admit of anything like the English principle being adopted as a whole. In England communication is very much more general and they had very much more extensive intercourse with the countries from which they feared the introduction of disease. Besides mercantile questions were so mixed up with the question that the prevention of disease had sometimes to give way to the exigencies of commerce. Again, the system of sanitary inspection in England can be carried out much more effectually than we in the West Indies can do—there the individual can be traced after he has landed, and there are means of isolating him; whereas we all know very well that persons landing in the West Indies and once mixing with the general population of the Colony are gone for ever, or with great difficulty could they be found. Again, we are very much more isolated, and in our intercommunication with other countries any law of Quarantine, any detention arising from the enforcement of quarantine, has nothing like the effect on commerce that it has in England. In the United States the system followed I believe is a mixed system—they retain the power of detention and inspection, and super add a very elaborate system of segregation and disinfection, and it is such a system which in my opinion ought to be adopted in the West Indies. We ought to retain the power of detaining for such time as is necessary to ascertain that the person is not suffering from the disease against which we are protecting ourselves. We should never admit to pratique a ship which has not been thoroughly disinfected, nor allow the

landing of cargo which has not gone through the same process. I may as well point out, another difference we find with the United States and Europe is this: we have more diseases which are amenable to quarantine and observation than they have in these countries. In England the protection sought is principally now against cholera, and in the United States against yellow fever. Here in the West Indies we have to guard against the three diseases of cholera, small pox and yellow fever. I don't know whether typhus has been introduced into the West Indies.

DR. CRANE: In 1868-69 from India there came a great many ships which brought a disease which originated from famine fever in India, and which developed on board into ship fever or a fever which had the nature of typhus.

DR. GRIEVE: It did not spread, sir?

DR. CRANE: No, only among the people on board.

DR. GRIEVE: Practically the question we have to settle is how to protect against cholera, smallpox, and yellow fever, and as I have already said, holding the views I do, I think that any system we agree to adopt ought to be one of combined quarantine, sanitary inspection and thorough disinfection. Detention should last a sufficient time to allow for incubation after leaving an infected place. For the disinfection of everything which possibly could have been infected, the segregation of healthy, and the isolation of the sick apart from the healthy provision should be made.

CAPT. MALING: Having heard what has been said, I have no hesitation in affirming that I am prepared to support any modified system which means neither more nor less than inspection as a protection to guard against the spread of disease.

MR. BERKELEY: It will probably facilitate matters if we have something substantive before us. After what has been said this will probably meet the views of the Conference:—

“That it is desirable to modify the system of quarantine now in operation in the several colonies in the British West Indies, in order that vessels arriving from an infected place not being an infected vessel shall be admitted to pratique after examination and disinfection.”

THE PRESIDENT: Is not that dealing with the question too much in detail, I mean by speaking of admission to pratique of a vessel coming from an infected place but not infected in itself?

MR. BERKELEY: I am willing to make it read:—

That it is desirable to modify the system of quarantine now in operation in the British West Indies.

DR. BOWEN: As a matter of fact I am firmly of opinion that we should adopt a modified system of quarantine, but at the same time I cannot adopt the system Dr. Grieve has advocated. It would do for England, where each Township has a Health Officer, and there is hardly any township in which there is not to be found an Infectious Diseases Hospital. There they have an Infectious Diseases Act under which each medical man is bound to report the existence of cases of infectious disease and the Government have power to isolate either in the Hospital or elsewhere. Then again, if a ship comes in, the people are allowed to go to their homes on giving their address and the Health Officer of the district is notified and he can keep his eye on the persons and put them up if they develop the disease. We cannot do that; and therefore we must modify our system so far as to have a thorough system of inspection, and whilst we are bound to detain individuals we may release them a few days after inspection.

THE PRESIDENT: I understand that there is no difference in the minds of the members of the Conference, that the detention of the individual must form an essential portion of quarantine principle.

DR. GRIEVE: Dr. Bowen has misunderstood me. I say you must detain.

MR. BERKELEY: I will move the following resolution:—

"That it is desirable to modify the system of quarantine now in operation in the several British Colonies in the West Indies by the addition of a system of disinfection and medical inspection."

CAPT. MALING: I shall be happy to support that.

MR. BERKELEY: After speaking to Dr. Crane, I would suggest the advisability of adding the word "isolation" between "disinfection" and "medical inspection," so as to read:—

"by the addition of a system of disinfection, isolation, and medical inspection."

DR. GRIEVE: I consider that is included in the medical examination, but it is perhaps better to have it expressed.

DR. CRANE: I suggest that first you should have inspection; then you should have the isolation of the individual, and the disinfection of ships and cargo and other things.

MR. McKINNEY: Is not that the case now under inspection?

DR. CRANE: I presume in the present Ordinance there shall be inspection, but nowhere is there provision for it in the old one.

DR. CRANE: I was going to suggest that it would perhaps be as well to put your inspection first; just reverse the order.

This suggestion was adopted, the Resolution to read:—

"That it is desirable to modify the system of Quarantine now in operation in the several British Colonies in the West Indies, by the addition of a system of Medical Inspection, Isolation, and Disinfection."

THE PRESIDENT: I think we have settled that important point. Perhaps the Conference will allow me to ask this question before we proceed to anything further.

MR. McKINNEY: I should just like to say this. The resolution speaks of an addition to the present system, that there should be a disinfection of ship's cargo. I gather from that that it is not the system now in operation in the West Indies. In my colony when an infected ship has once come in nothing is allowed to leave until it has been disinfected; and after the ship has been released the clothing of the seamen and every one on board is fumigated by the Health Officer, and thoroughly inspected so that so far as my colony is concerned, we have adopted that system now.

DR. GRIEVE: Our law does not enforce that, but it is done.

THE PRESIDENT: Do you mean what the law compels, or the practice?

MR. MCKINNEY: I refer more to the practice.

THE PRESIDENT: What we are dealing with here is what the law should take up. These are the general principles upon which the law should be based. So far as possible, I suppose as a matter of fact, that is the course in almost every colony. Laws will be based on these resolutions.

DR. BOWEN: Say a ship—a steamer—leaves Colon; they have small pox in Colon, and she has passengers for Europe: could you say that in seven or eight days it would be impossible for these men to have anything wrong with them? Take Jamaica, our act won't allow us under these circumstances to release Jamaica passengers. I should like to see the resolution a broad one, that the system should be modified to suit local circumstances, and not binding us to what the note of business says. Whether modified or not, it should be hard and fast as to time; but I should say it should be modified as far as local circumstances would permit.

DR. GRIEVE: With regard to the suggestion of Dr. Bowen, I think it is better in passing this resolution to retain what has been added. It is merely an expression of opinion as to the direction in which modification should take place; it does not deal with details in any way; but says there is some system of the kind which could be established. We now have arrived at a degree of knowledge of these things, which enables us to realize the ways in which disease spreads and also the direction in which modification of present system should take place.

MR. BERKELEY: I move that my resolution be formally put.

THE PRESIDENT: I understand Dr. Bowen does not wish to disagree with the resolution. I understand him to say he agrees with inspection, isolation, and disinfection, and as it does not go further than the three words without saying what the details of them mean, I think Dr. Bowen won't press any objection.

Resolution put, and carried.

THE PRESIDENT: If the Conference are willing, we might invite the views of the mercantile community upon any questions which it appeared to them desirable to have discussed, and any suggestions which any person outside chose to submit should have our attention. (Hear, hear.)

DR. PRINGLE: I am not opposing that, but I think other colonies would be at a disadvantage if we take discussions on the opinion in the colony in which we happen to sit against a similar representation from the other colonies. I do not at all object to an expression of opinion, but I think it would be rather unequal.

MR. BERKELEY: Not an expression of opinion, but of advice.

THE PRESIDENT: I think the representatives of other colonies would be pretty well able to protect the mercantile communities of their colonies. The opinions could be discussed fully by the Conference, and taken for what they were worth. Any objection raised from time to time could be put forward by the representatives of other colonies.

MR. LOW: Is it proposed to ask certain members of the Commercial Board here to appear and give us the benefit of their experience; or to send in a memorandum?

THE PRESIDENT: My idea is that it should be by memorandum.

MR. LOW: I think myself there could not be very much harm in that, especially if you put it that we are not bound to accept it. We might derive some benefit from it. This question affects the mercantile community to a very great extent. I don't think there is any member of the Mercantile community in the Conference, but it is rather as Mr. Berkeley puts it, we are mostly officials. It does not pledge us to anything.

MR. BERKELEY: As there are representatives of the press present, I felt certain you, sir, as President would be glad to receive either written or oral communications of the views of any member of the mercantile community

which might be given to help us in our deliberations.

MR. SANDERSON: I have no objection to inviting the opinion of the public from the Commercial Association or whatever it is called; but I object to our time being taken up by any one appearing here; we have very little time to spare now, and we should have less then. But of course if the mercantile community favour us with their opinions upon any particular point, we shall give them consideration, and no doubt we should gain an advantage from it.

DR. PRINGLE: If any one wishes to take an interest in it, they will have an opportunity of seeing what is going on through the local press.

THE PRESIDENT: The only thing is, they might feel that they were debarred.

DR. CRANE: They probably would not feel at liberty, unless they were invited.

CAPT. MALING: I think it desirable we should have outside opinion. I don't think it would do the slightest harm if any gentleman came forward and helped us with suggestions. I would ask that this paper (the "Notes") should be put in all the papers and suggestions invited. We might get them by Monday or Tuesday.

THE PRESIDENT: I think at all events if the newspapers would kindly put in the substance of what it is proposed to bring up for discussion, saying that the Conference would be glad to have the views of any person upon these questions coming before us, that would give any person an invitation to come forward; and if they put anything they had to say into writing it would not burden us with too much work.

MR. LOW: I was thinking we might leave it optional that gentlemen could either come forward or communicate in writing.

THE PRESIDENT: If we once open the door to discussions, we might prolong the business.

MR. LOW: I should only give them an opportunity of doing it.

THE PRESIDENT: At all events for the present I should propose that

we start with that, that we shall be happy to receive any suggestions in writing.

MR. SANDERSON: Any applications to appear in person might be made in writing and considered by the Conference.

MR. BERKELEY: Commissioners as a rule don't discuss with witnesses; they don't enter into argument on the questions, and when witnesses are done they go away and are usually thanked for their attendance.

THE PRESIDENT: I think we have to take up as the next point, coming in before any discussion on the several definitions in paragraph 3 of the note of business, the meaning of the terms isolation, disinfection, and inspection.

MR. BERKELEY: My view is that if we go over the agenda paper we are really doing work twice. It does not appear to me that any particular member is occupying himself with preparing a draft Ordinance. I venture to suggest that the delegates should ask our Hon. President if he will have such a measure drawn up. It will have to be done sooner or later, we come here day after day and talk about the meaning of epidemic, communication, non-communication, and so on, going through that agenda paper, and after we have done some one will have to start again and put before us a draft Ordinance. It seems to me if we wait until all these points are discussed we will be late in the day in getting the draft Ordinance. No doubt some of the members will have to prepare a draft Ordinance and I think it could not be in better hands than of our Hon. President, who is also Attorney General of this Colony.

THE PRESIDENT: I don't know what the feeling of the Conference is, but I am taken by surprise at the suggestion of the hon. member. I thought it would probably be sufficient if this Conference laid down the principles on which the law should be based, and leave it afterwards to the mature consideration of the draftsman, whoever he is, to draft this law, submitting it to the colonies for such amendment and consideration as required. I think, having

settled the principles, the mere fact of putting them into law may be done later on.

MR. BERKELEY: And not by this Conference?

THE PRESIDENT: If this Conference settles the principles, that is to say settles what is to be the meaning of the word "infected," "isolation," "disinfection," and so on, I don't know that it is necessary that the draft Ordinance should be in print while this Conference is sitting.

DR. GRIEVE: It seems to me if there is to be a practical result of the Conference, that a draft of some kind is likely to be expected of that part of the Quarantine law which ought to be absolutely identical, that is, all affecting the external world in relation to the colonies that pass it. The question of the quarantine law we have to consider is that which affects the commercial world and the people outside. We ought to come to some definite agreement as to what is to be expected by every one coming to the West Indies. The law ought to be identical in these matters throughout the West Indies.

DR. BOWEN: I hardly think our Government expected us to draft an Ordinance. If so, they ought to have sent a barrister in my place. I think that the terms used in quarantine should be the same, and the length of time the same, but I don't think it necessary to have the same words. I certainly don't think our colony expected that of me, but until these principles are settled, it is impossible to draft any law on a uniform system.

THE PRESIDENT: The law might be drafted by one draftsman, and submitted to the other colonies as is generally done. The Bankruptcy law or anything of that sort is submitted to other colonies for such amendment to suit local circumstances. Any law of that sort might perhaps be drafted by a Committee.

MR. LOW: Besides which large powers are given to the Governor or the Quarantine Board to make regulations to meet the circumstances which may from time to time arise in each colony.

It seems there was a draft Ordinance sent out in 1869 for all the Islands to adopt.

CAPT. MALING: Until all these questions have been fairly considered, virtually you have nothing to frame your law upon. At present they are merely suggestions, and it is not yet clear whether we agree to them.

MR. BERKELEY: My only endeavour in making the suggestion was to save time. It would be all very well to say, go through all these points, if we were devising a system of quarantine or starting it for the first time in the world. But everybody knows that quarantine exists, and that the terms are applicable everywhere. There is a model Act in operation at present through all the British West Indies; the commercial community know it well, and my idea of it is this—although we have decided to modify it by additions whereby we hope to improve it—we should keep all in it which is good and which experience has taught us has done good to the Colonies, and that we should throw out all that is bad and which experience has shown us has done harm to the colonies. Take that present Act as a model and when we come to the words "epidemic," "prevalent" and so on, then define the word. But we will have to collate a draft of some sort which we are prepared to submit to our respective Governments, or they will say we have not done quite as much as they expected of us. It would be infinitely better for us if we could if possible get a draft of some sort. I don't know whether the Conference will bear me out in asking the President to draft it, but if nobody else is prepared I shall take our own law and move it, not as being a splendid law, but as a basis to go upon. We have come here to evolve some practical good out of our meeting, and it seems to me we want to get some member to take charge of the Bill, and that it is for members around this table to improve it.

MR. LOW: Have you a copy of your Act?

MR. BERKELEY: I have.

MR. LOW: Then move it on Monday.

MR. BERKELEY: I would suggest that the Act at present in existence might be recast. We might take in skeleton all the parts we consider workable, then discuss that Act, and add all the terms and definitions put down here as they crop up. But it seems to me if we go through all these terms now, we will then have to frame an Act and go over it all again.

THE PRESIDENT: An Ordinance was passed here in 1884, making improvements on that of 1870. It was drawn up by so experienced a draftsman as Mr. Haynes Smith, and has been approved by the Secretary of State, but was not allowed to come into operation until a Lazaretto was provided. I am sorry to say that the consequence of that, is, the Ordinance is not yet in force. It was a model Ordinance, drawn in accordance with instructions. If the hon. member will allow the question raised to remain over until Monday, for my own part I shall be better prepared to say what I shall be able to do as regards carrying out his wishes. But I think that Ordinance would be a very good one to go upon.

MR. LOW: Can we get a copy of that Ordinance.

MR. BERKELEY: That would form a most excellent basis.

MR. MCKINNEY: If we were to go through it clause by clause, the members could then suggest amendments, and that I think would most certainly facilitate business.

MR. SANDERSON: As we have not any basis, I don't see how we are to get a Bill. The draftsman would have to follow us from day to day, and draw the Ordinance also from day to day. What was done to-day would have to be done to-morrow. If we take this Ordinance and work on that, then of course we can draw at once; but unless we do that I don't very well see how the unfortunate draftsman is to draw the law. He first has to know what the Conference has decided before he can draw any one clause. If the Conference decides to-day on certain points he can draw his Ordinance up to that point all right, but beyond that point how is he to get at what we are going to do? The best

way is to take the Ordinance at once and work upon it.

MR. BERKELEY: As a matter of fact we have passed an important resolution—I had the honour of proposing it myself and several medical officers added to it—that it is desirable to modify the system of quarantine now in existence in the British West Indies, by the addition of inspection, isolation, and examination. It seems to me that there is a basis on which the hon. member who will frame the Act will be able to go. He can take what is good in the existing Acts, and add on or modify it according to the general view which has been expressed by this Conference, and when we come to the clauses we can define what "infected place" will be. There will be plenty of time then to discuss what meaning we intend to attach to it. At the present moment the draftsman would have to take the ordinary meaning which laymen attach to it.

MR. SANDERSON: It would be better then to have the Act.

MR. BERKELEY: I don't know whether all members have copies, but most of us have had it; and that, with the modifications suggested to-day, would form a basis, and then we should not have the trouble of going through this thing twice.

MR. SANDERSON: It would be better then to take the Act, and bring in these different points.

DR. CRANE: It seems to me an incomplete thing. I don't think it at all meets the views expressed here.

THE PRESIDENT: To what are you referring?

DR. CRANE: The draft Act of British Guiana.

THE PRESIDENT: It is not a draft Act; it was passed formally and is on the statute book, but could not come into force until a Lazaretto is established. There is this difference between it and a draft Act that it has been fully discussed. We shall be able to have copies furnished.

DR. BOWEN: I should like to leave over the drafting of an Act until we have got all points settled.

MR. LOW: I think when the hon. member makes his motion that the Ordinance be discussed clause by clause it will be time enough to raise these questions.

Conference rose at 1.20 p.m. to resume at 11 o'clock on Monday.

SECOND SITTING,

Monday, 8th October.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, with regard to the minutes of Saturday's meeting, I propose to do with your consent what has been done at recent Conferences elsewhere, and that is, to have the minutes printed and a draft submitted to each member to make any corrections with regard to them which occur to him, and then these will be collected and all put into one collated minute by the Secretary, and then at to-morrow's meeting we can go right through them and confirm them or take them as read. It gives every member an opportunity of seeing the minutes in draft, which I think is better than having them read out when perhaps a member might miss something which he might wish to have put in. These minutes are being printed and they will be distributed during the day, and if members will let the Secretary have them back before we separate this evening they will be ready before to-morrow morning. We left off on Saturday discussing a question in regard to an Ordinance. I understand it to be the feeling of the Conference that the best thing would be to take up the model Ordinance sent out in 1869 or 1870, on which all the Ordinances throughout the colonies were drafted, to go through the Ordinance clause by clause, each member to make such suggestions as occur to him from his practical knowledge of what he believes to be necessary.

MR. SANDERSON: Are there any copies of that, Sir? Are we dealing with the original Act or an Act passed by any particular colony? I find that the model act was adopted with slight alterations between 1869 and 1876 in most of the Islands, and in Barbados the Act was amended in 1880 and made more perfect.

[Copies of British Guiana Ordinance No. 4 of 1870, drawn up on the model Ordinance sent out to the British West Indian Colonies in 1869 by the Secretary of State for the Colonies are distributed amongst the Delegates. See Annex (A) to the Minutes of the Second Sitting. Page 43.]

THE PRESIDENT: It was adopted throughout with slight alterations to suit the circumstances of each colony. In several colonies it has been further altered since.

MR. LOW: We all have copies of the model Ordinance. None of us have seen a copy of the Barbados Ordinance. If we go on the model Ordinance it is identical. All the Islands have it—the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, Jamaica, and Trinidad. Barbados had it until recently.

MR. BERKELEY: Barbados has the same.

MR. LOW: I understand Mr. Sanderson to say he has got a new Ordinance.

MR. BERKELEY: Many clauses are the same.

MR. LOW: At all events if we take the model one of 1870, we can work better with that. It seems to be the same, although practically there are one or two verbal differences.

THE PRESIDENT: I take it we can leave the preamble—that is a matter of detail—and we can also leave clause 1, the commencement, and clause 2, the title; that brings us to clause 3, the interpretation. The first word is “infected place.” Perhaps it will be convenient if I read the definitions—or shall we take it as read, and discuss it?

DR. PRINGLE: Won't it be necessary to change the preamble?

MR. SANDERSON: Yes, but you change that at the end.

DR. PRINGLE: The preamble in each of these Ordinances is made for a single colony. Would not it be necessary to change it for the uniform system we are trying to accept?

THE PRESIDENT: We should take the preamble after the clauses.

DR. PRINGLE: It will be taken up?

THE PRESIDENT: Oh yes.

MR. MCKINNEY: The first word

that occurs to me is "conveyance." That will be a stumbling block in some cases.

MR. SANDERSON: In dealing with these terms in the paper furnished to us as notes, for instance in dealing with this clause I suppose before we are finished we will go back to the paper and accept those terms that are not in the Act. I notice there is "epidemic," "communication"—none of these words are in the model Ordinance at all.

THE PRESIDENT: And the word "infected" too.

MR. BERKELEY: Some member should move that this stand or do not stand. I move, to enable us to get on, that "infected place" bear the meaning it has in the Act at present.

MR. SANDERSON: I move that infected place mean "any part or place where yellow fever, the plague, cholera, or Small Pox prevails, and which the Governor-in-Council may declare infected."

MR. BERKELEY: To leave out in fact "any other disease of an infectious character."

MR. SANDERSON: If you put in that, some colony may quarantine for Measles; the whole Act will be upset. I suggest Plague, Cholera, Small Pox, and I suppose we must put in Yellow Fever although I cannot say I am an advocate of quarantine against Yellow Fever. I take it that these four are the diseases against which we are prepared to quarantine and that infected place should mean any place infected with these diseases and declared as such by the Governor in Council.

THE PRESIDENT: The model Ordinance says "in fact prevails."

MR. BERKELEY: In the Leeward Islands Ordinance it is in now.

THE PRESIDENT: I understand Mr. Sanderson to wish it in. That is the first question, as to whether a place should be an infected place if these diseases in fact prevail or whether it should not be an infected place until so declared by proclamation. One of the later powers gives the Governor power to declare a place an infected place, but that seems to

be something in addition to the definition where a place is an infected place if certain diseases in fact prevail.

MR. BERKELEY: Who is going to be the person to declare? Who is to be the jury? There must be somebody to decide, and that is left to the Governor-in-Council.

Dr. GRIEVE: You find in different colonies different ideas as to what constitutes an "epidemic" or "prevalent disease." In fact you have no basis of definite knowledge as to the terms. I hope the Conference will come to some understanding on this point before leaving it by proclamation to the Governor to say when disease is prevalent or epidemic. When we arrive at any agreement as to what constitutes a disease prevalent then the power to proclaim will follow. As to the other question which Mr. Sanderson mentioned, that of applying quarantine against other diseases, I for one think that if a colony has not measles in the place, if it has not existed in the colony for a time, it would be a hard case to be deprived of the power of keeping it out, no matter how comparatively mild the disease may be. Measles in the Islands may be different to measles here. Measles here is a most fatal disease amongst the Aboriginal Indians, and therefore we have a very strong interest in keeping it out if we think we can do so.

MR. SANDERSON: My only reason for suggesting that the Governor should make a declaration declaring a place infected is this, that it is a public notification to everybody; whereas if the place is not to be declared infected by some authority we will only hear of its being infected at, say, the Harbour Master's Office.

Dr. GRIEVE: I have been misunderstood. I did not mean that the Governor should not have power to declare, but that members of this Conference should come to some agreement as to when it would be right to recommend to the Governors that disease should be considered prevalent, and when it should be considered epidemic.

Dr. PRINGLE: There are two points so far as I can see, that is, what constitutes an infected place, and how pro-

claim to the different Governments. I should say, as a single case of disease, a single focus is sufficient to spread any of the diseases under consideration—I should certainly think any place where it is made known a single case of the diseases under review existed, such place should be considered an infected port; and arrangements for proclaiming that an infected port is a different matter. The usual way is by the Governors.

DR. BOWEN: I cannot agree with Dr. Pringle in such a view. I say wait a little longer. The first bill of health brought by the Royal Mail steamer relating to small-pox in Jamaica was endorsed: two persons suffering from smallpox recently received from the United States, isolated in the hospital. The Harbour Master quarantined the ship and referred to me. I myself drove to Government House and the Governor referred to me what to do. I said release the ship and see if it spreads: if it spreads at all, declare it infected. But why declare it infected for two cases of smallpox? The next bill of health brought stated that there were eight cases. Thus it was distinctly spreading, and I advised that quarantine should be put on Jamaica passengers. But I think for us to declare each other infected for one case of yellow fever which has occurred sporadically would be something on very hard and fast lines indeed. I think we should deal with disease as soon as it commences to spread amongst us—that if a bill of health at all comes to us with simply a sporadic case the ship should be liable to quarantine unless the bill of health explains what is a sporadic case. In one case, there may be twenty-five cases, and they may say it is sporadic; and in another there may be only one case. I would say if they attempt to put sporadic on the bill of health, they must explain what is sporadic.

THE PRESIDENT: That means there must be a definition of sporadic.

DR. BOWEN: I will read you what I have written as a definition:—

“Sporadic shall mean that disease is not general, but that only a few cases have occurred; and shall not render the place liable to be declared infected, but when endorsed on a bill of health shall make the vessel liable to quar-

antine unless particulars are given such as, number of cases, number of houses in which they have occurred, dates of occurrence, and whether they have been contracted one from the other by proximity to house or by communication.”

If they have done that we say it has stopped being sporadic, it is prevailing.

DR. PRINGLE: The case Dr. Bowen has put eminently shows sufficient to warrant declaring that an infected port; if there is one case existing it is sufficient in the future to cause the place to be infected. I would ask him to look at the matter in this light—Dr. Bowen is viewing the matter after events have happened, but as a rule the onus rests upon our having to look into the future. In many of these cases we have to look into the future instead of reviewing the past. It is very difficult, but I think myself no case can shew better than what Dr. Bowen has stated, that one case of disease in a place is sufficient in the near future to constitute that place under the quarantine regulations an infected port or place.

MR. MCKINNEY: I would invite attention to the Minute I laid on the table on Saturday last, drawn up by the Government Surgeon of British Honduras. The term infected place is interpreted by him. To make progress I move that we take that interpretation of infected place.

MR. SANDERSON: Do you not think before settling infected place you should settle epidemic and prevalent?

MR. BERKELEY: There are no such words in the Bill.

MR. SANDERSON: In the Note of Proceedings “epidemic” and “prevalent” occur.

THE PRESIDENT: Possibly we may not have to use either of these two particular terms. The real question at the present moment is whether a place should be an infected place until so declared by proclamation. I understand Mr. Sanderson to suggest that the place shall not be considered an infected place until so declared by the Governor’s proclamation.

DR. PRINGLE: That is always understood.

MR. BERKELEY: That is the present law.

THE PRESIDENT: Not when you have in the law the word "in fact."

MR. BERKELEY: I assure you in practice it is: no port is considered an infected port until it is declared.

DR. BOWEN: It would not be with us. The minutes would do it with us.

DR. GRIEVE: The suggestion that has been made with regard to the clause by the Chairman is this. The term infected place to mean any port or place where infectious disease exists or which has by proclamation of the Governor been declared to be an infected place, the definition of "infected" to come under bills of health. I think bills of health should be drawn not in general terms but showing exactly the number of cases which had existed in the preceding seven days, leaving it for each place to draw its own conclusions. Thus by striking out the word "prevails," "epidemic," and so forth, we get rid of all these general terms.

DR. PRINGLE: Are these bills of health you refer to, to be framed here?

THE PRESIDENT: I think it is very important we should frame a general bill of health, which should be adhered to, and then we should have to have a sub-section or regulation with regard to vessels coming from Foreign Countries, and it should be in the Ordinance so that each might know.

DR. PRINGLE: In our colony the great difficulty seems to be that the Governor should get sufficient information as to induce him to proclaim a port. I know in Jamaica the Governor has frequently said, "Well, does the disease prevail?" We have intimation that disease is in Colon, smallpox for instance. Well, he writes back to say "Does it prevail in Colon: is it epidemic?" We have always found it very difficult to say what prevailing and epidemic means. I would like to point out that it is not necessary if you have one case, that it should be followed by quarantining the vessel a certain number of days, because the medical inspection we propose to introduce would find out if there was any disease or not. But

I think it very necessary we should have some fixed handle to go upon, whether it is one, two, or even let it be six cases. I certainly think if we want to get out of the trouble we have hitherto been in, we must have some fixed standard to go upon, some number.

DR. GRIEVE: State the number of cases in the preceding week.

DR. BOWEN: That is what I say—sporadic.

THE PRESIDENT: I want to keep it to that.

MR. McKINNEY: Infected place is the point just now.

THE PRESIDENT: What we want to decide is whether a place is to be declared an infected place upon the proclamation only, or whether it is to be an infected place if any infectious disease actually prevails, and if that is so, who is to be the judge of the fact that it does prevail?

MR. McKINNEY: The Quarantine Board I should say.

THE PRESIDENT: If the Quarantine Board are to decide, there is really little difference between the quarantine authority and the Executive authority.

MR. McKINNEY: The Quarantine Board would decide it upon the bill of health brought by the skipper. But supposing he brought a bill of health which did not state; they must bring in a bill of health and the Governor in Council or the Quarantine Board may have good reason to believe disease is prevailing, and then would issue a proclamation declaring such place an infected place where an attempt was made to conceal the prevalence of disease.

MR. LOW: The Governor in Council may not agree with the Quarantine Board.

THE PRESIDENT: It says "in fact," if you are going to use these words—

DR. CRANE: How would it do to say "exists," that a knowledge of disease existing in certain cases constituted that port or place an infected place, and then deal under the Ordinance as you think fit in another way. The existence of one isolated case of course would not require the same treatment as where

there are many cases. If this is adopted, "infected place" means a place where disease of an infectious or contagious character exists. You ought to include not in fact exists now at the time, but may have existed from a definite time.

MR. BERKELEY: I do not agree with what has fallen from the Surgeon General of Trinidad. My wish is to see a liberal measure, a more liberal measure than we have at present, and it seems to me the proposal of the Surgeon General of Trinidad would make it of a more restricted character. The hon. member shakes his head; well, I may be entirely mistaken, but it seems to me if you declare a place an infected place where a case of disease exists, quarantine must at once be declared against it. If you make a place an infected place, at the present moment you are bound to put that vessel into quarantine.

THE PRESIDENT: Under the new Ordinance it is to be purely for inspection, and each case is taken on its own merits. Because a vessel happens to come from an infected place it does not make it necessary to impose a hard and fast quarantine. I think this matter is dealt with more liberally under the new Ordinance than by the provisions of the old.

CAPT. MALING: I would submit an interpretation, a very simple interpretation. The matter is easily explained, and if adopted, I think it meets the case:—

In this Act the term "Infected place" means any port or place where Yellow Fever, the Plague, Cholera, Small Pox, or any epidemic disease of a contagious or infectious character exists, or any port or place which the Governor in Council may declare to be an infected port or place.

That is my idea. It is very short and concise.

DR. GRIEVE: The proposal I take it comes to this: All places in which a single case of specified disease exists, is for the first purposes of quarantine to be considered an infected place, which makes necessary a quarantine of detention. If that be understood to be the meaning attached to it, and the proposal be loyally carried out, which I know it will be by the different Govern-

ments, I think an important point has been decided. What we have now is an uncertain quantity, and it gives rise to difficulties. I shall certainly not support going on to the further definitions which come here. I think "epidemic" and "contagious" are words which should all come out.

THE PRESIDENT: I think myself if we had a definition of the words "infectious disease," that those two words mean so and so—limit it as we wish—and then this definition would be:—"The term infected place means any port or place where infectious disease as defined by this Ordinance exists."

DR. CRANE: Or has existed within a certain definite period, say 30 days or whatever you may agree upon. The object of this I understand is to bring any vessel, any means of communication, from any place which is infected, where disease actually exists, to bring it under the rule of inspection, but it does not hold that quarantine will be imposed; it is simply then a question of inspection and all the information they can gather will show how far it is necessary to impose quarantine.

THE PRESIDENT: Subject to defining the word "infectious disease," which we will come to next, that will meet the views of members. It will be for the purpose of inspection, and does not mean necessarily that because he comes from an infected place that he should be quarantined. We will take care of that when we come to the later sections of the Ordinance. The term "infected place" will then read:—

"A place in which infectious disease as defined by this Ordinance exists or has existed within so many days from the arrival of the vessel."

DR. GRIEVE: Say 14 days.

DR. CRANE: No, I think if you said 30. It is so in Honduras.

MR. BERKELEY: Oh, no.

MR. MCKINNEY: I suggest that all places and ships shall continue to be considered infected for a lapse of 30 days.

MR. LOW: I think a longer period than 30 days better. I had a case recently: the schooner "Grethe Marie"

rode 21 days quarantine in the ground of Castries, St. Lucia, and after that she left and got to Trinidad, and on the 26th day a case of small pox was discovered on board. That was actually 26 days from the date when she first arrived in the colony when a case of small pox was discovered. It is only a quarantine of inspection in the first instance, and I think it would be safer to follow the suggestion of the Surgeon General of British Honduras and say 30 days.

MR. BERKELEY: You want to restrict everything.

DR. BOWEN: I should think I was casting a slur upon my profession if I go in for 30 days. The best authorities give 15 days, and a man like Dr. Colley, in charge of the Homerton Hospital, never attempts to go beyond 17 days. I have it here in his report on Small Pox Hospitals. I could not professionally talk about 30 days. If I did I should think it ignorance of the incubation of disease.

MR. McKINNEY: During the time Small Pox was in Jamaica the quarantine in his colony was for 14 days. Passengers from there were put on an island, and on the fourteenth day, the very date on which the quarantine terminated, a case of small pox broke out.

DR. BOWEN: Well, my 17 days covers that.

DR. GRIEVE: That fact I fancy will bear two or three interpretations. You must prove that the person did not carry an infected article with him; it may have been a letter. You know how insidious the poison of small pox is, I have known it carried by letters; it may have remained weeks or months in the letter, so that mere quarantining is not sufficient protection in that case.

DR. CRANE: That is the very object of putting a limit in order that the ship may be brought under the disinfecting and inspecting power.

THE PRESIDENT: I think if we put it, for the several purposes under which quarantine is allowed under the Ordinance it will meet the case. I take it we shall fix our period for each dis-

ease, each infectious disease as defined in the Ordinance.

DR. CRANE: No, that would not quite meet it. Dr. Grieve has spoken to the point; he has pointed out that disease may be conveyed by articles. The object is to bring the ship conveying any of these articles under inspection. That is the object of making a longer limit. Dr. Bowen stated himself cases where disease had been communicated by letters. If we bind ourselves to have no quarantine or no inspection, we may have the virus of disease imported by letter, by clothing, or anything. It is rather desirable to extend it than to limit it.

THE PRESIDENT: That will come in under inspection.

DR. CRANE: I beg your pardon. I doubt that. I understand that if you don't define some term where disease exists we shall throw that vessel out from all inspection altogether. It has nothing to do with inspection.

MR. McKINNEY: I understand what is meant is: by proportion; shall be———for a period of 30 days—but not for the purpose of quarantine.

DR. CRANE: For inspection.

DR. BOWEN: If you go to clothing, it may be six months for small pox. There have been many cases of cholera carried in clothes for six weeks, perfectly well when they left England.

THE PRESIDENT: Do I understand Dr. Crane to wish it to read "or has existed within a period of 30 days?"

DR. CRANE: I think it would be better to extend rather than to limit. After all it is only a question of inspection—better leave it without any limit at all.

MR. LOW: Then there would be no uniformity if it is left to each Quarantine Board. The very essence of uniformity will be destroyed.

DR. PRINGLE: If we quarantine a vessel which comes from an infected port and make the stage 14 days; and a vessel coming from a port that has not had any disease for fourteen days and has none on board, is put under a system of observation for 30 days, it is

dealing harder with that ship than in the other case. I think it is quite enough to put the machinery in motion, and when we say the ship is to be kept under observation during the period for which that ship would be put in quarantine I think that is quite enough, because it puts machinery in motion and we take all the steps we would otherwise take—have the individuals isolated and cargo disinfected. It is quite true you may have disease six months after, but I don't think it would be at all consistent if we made it more severe on a less severe looking case.

MR. McKINNEY: I don't think that is the object. The object is: for how long after disease apparently ceases shall ships coming from that place be subject to inspection—not necessarily quarantine, but simply be visited in the usual manner. When does an infected place cease to be an infected place? That is the question.

DR. PRINGLE: I should say according to the number of days a vessel was put in quarantine for that disease.

DR. GRIEVE: I am sorry to disagree with Dr. Crane, but I should rather support the shorter period. For this reason; going back to first principles, if we are protecting against disease imported by individuals, the shorter period is sufficient; if we are protecting against disease imported by infected articles, no time is sufficient. (Hear, hear.) Just put in "for a time," and I think we shall get all we want, I don't think three weeks is any better than 14 days.

DR. CRANE: In New Orleans, State of Louisiana, where they carry out a very rigid quarantine, and rely upon quarantine a great deal, they rely also greatly upon the disinfecting and inspecting powers. They have a very elaborate apparatus for disinfecting and seem to think it very effectual. The object of extending the period is to enable the ship and cargo to be brought under the disinfecting clauses of the Ordinance when necessary.

MR. BERKELEY: Don't you think it will get over the difficulty if we let the Act read as it is at present, and de-

fine later on what "epidemic" and "infectious" means.

THE PRESIDENT: We want to get rid of the words "prevails" and "epidemic."

CAPT. MALING: There seems to be a division of opinion. I don't see why we should not divide.

DR. GRIEVE: I move that the term "infected place" shall be defined:—

"The term infected place shall mean any port or place where an infectious disease as defined in this Ordinance exists or has existed within the periods prior to the vessel leaving such infected place for which quarantine is hereinafter imposed for the several infectious diseases,"

leaving the definition of infectious disease to be added afterwards.

DR. BOWEN: I second that.

MR. BERKELEY: I don't wish to dissent alone, but I would like to have the word "prevail" in. Hon. members may want to get rid of it, but I want an Act which is not going to cause restrictions. Whether quarantine of observation or of detention, you will subject to quarantine any vessel coming from a port where one case of disease exists; and to make that wretched vessel so subject will be adding to the burdens of the shipping community very much more than at present. I move as an amendment to insert "prevails or exists."

MR. LOW: Would it not be better to have "infectious disease" defined and settled now?

THE PRESIDENT: We shall come to that.

MR. LOW: We say "where infectious disease exists;" it seems to come in order of time.

MR. BERKELEY: It does not seem to me that this Conference ought to be frightened when called upon to define the word. The reason for this Conference is that great difficulties, great dissensions, have prevailed as to the meaning of the word "prevails," and I say we are apparently wanting to burk the hedge, we are going round the corner as it were. Possibly if we all agree upon fixing a definition of "prevalent" or "prevails" our colonies will be loyal enough to us to accept it. What about the word "epidemic?" I am quite

certain with the talent I see around this table we should be enabled so to define it as to be satisfactory.

DR. PRINGLE: Mr. Berkeley forgets his point. It is not the Quarantine Boards of the respective colonies are called upon to define. A term defined in a place like Colon they always make the definition very hazy, and we want to do away with the word so as to do away with their power of deceiving us.

THE PRESIDENT: I think if in the motion as drafted just now we add the word "prevails" instead of the word "exists" it will meet with general approval—at all events we shall not say it is actually decided until we come to define the word "prevails" and see whether we can get a definition of the word "prevails."

DR. GRIEVE: I am afraid if we wait until we get such a definition we shall wait a long time.

MR. LOW: I agree with your suggestion, that "exists" suits the case better than prevails." I prefer that myself, especially in a case like cholera or smallpox directly affecting the majority of the inhabitants who live in small houses and have not the means of keeping themselves or their houses clean. These are the people we have to deal with.

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. Bowen seems to think if we use the word "exists" or "prevails" we shall have to define it.

DR. BOWEN: I like "exists," but I shall not stand in the way.

DR. GRIEVE: I think "exists" carries its own meaning, and there is no need of a definition.

MR. LOW: Yes. Where there are a great many cases it "prevails."

DR. GRIEVE: I should like to hear a definition of the word "prevail." From what basis are we to start to say whether a disease is prevalent or not?

MR. BERKELEY: I don't wish now to give any definition. I think it would be a retrograde movement in causing a place to be declared an infected place

because a single case merely of disease should occur there, and I do think—although I am not prepared with a definition of the word "prevail," I do not believe you will find the Governments prepared to take such a retrograde step. That perhaps may be the medical view, and it may possibly be that of the more enlightened inhabitants; but we are members of a community, and if you are going to live in a place, don't make that place subject to such restrictions that you cannot make sufficient money to live in it. I don't think it is wise to make it so that because one case of yellow fever occurs in a place that place must be declared an infected place right down through the West Indies. Take the Act sent out to us ten or fifteen years ago, and you will find that even the Home Government at that time was not prepared to ask for such a restriction.

DR. PRINGLE: There was no inspection or disinfection at that time.

THE PRESIDENT: There can be no objection to our using the word "prevails" for the moment.

DR. CRANE: My object is to widen as far as possible the power of inspection, to embrace everything within the power of inspection and as a matter of protection to the public health, and afterwards to grant such powers of dealing with special cases as to give the fullest facilities for trade compatible with the public safety.

DR. BOWEN: I would agree with Mr. Berkeley if a ship was to be quarantined; but it is not, it simply means that a ship under these conditions would be inspected. If a place were declared infected like that, ships would simply have to submit to inspection, and in the case of a steamer that would only mean an hour or two: that is all. But we have vessels arriving from say Buenos Ayres, and if you fix it that vessels shall be inspected if they left a place within a specified time after disease occurring, 30 days would not cover our 80 or 90 days from the East.

DR. GRIEVE: Is it the term "infected place" which you wish made clear? The object, as Dr. Crane has said, is simply to bring the ship or

person under the influence of the Quarantine Ordinance so as to give the power of inspection. Could not we drop that word "infected place" and say "everyone arriving from such a place in which an infectious disease as defined by this Ordinance exists shall be subject to supervision." Would that meet your views?

DR. CRANE: The object of defining the term "infected place" was to simplify matters and avoid after definitions. The advantage of a definition clause is that you define it at starting, and save repetition.

THE PRESIDENT: I think it brings us round to the same point. It is merely a difference of opinion.

MR. MCKINNEY: It is clearly set forth in the present Quarantine law, that a vessel coming from an infected place shall be visited by the Health Officer, who is to report to the Quarantine Board, and the Board is to decide whether such vessel is to remain in quarantine, and if so, for how long.

THE PRESIDENT: If that is made thoroughly understood in subsequent sections of the Ordinance, Mr. Berkeley's objections would be removed.

DR. PRINGLE: He called it a retrograde move. It is really not so, because when the Ordinance was drawn up there was quarantine pure and simple, but the present arrangement is quarantine with inspection, disinfection, isolation, and segregation. This idea of bringing a vessel under view, is simply the preliminary step in a series.

MR. BERKELEY: To make a spot an infected place merely for the existence of a single case, I say would be a retrograde step. What happens now? A vessel comes into port and is visited by the Quarantine Officer as you propose, and if she come from an infected place, because some unfortunate person happened to have yellow fever, therefore you would give it forth to the whole world that this is an unhealthy country, and all other colonies are bound to call it an infected place. That may be your idea, but it is not mine that you should solemnly declare these Islands liable to be called an infected place, and let it go forth suddenly to the world so

that people in England would ask what is the reason why it is so unhealthy in the West Indies that every port has been declared an infected place. They won't have copies of our miserable little laws here, and won't know we are a hundred years behind the rest of the world.

DR. CRANE: I do not presume, under the resolution as it was spoken to, there will be anything of that sort at all. In fact the whole world would know nothing about our quarantine. There would be no necessity for the proclamation of the Governor about an infected place. If we know of the existence of one single case anywhere we will not put it in print, but we will deal with the single case.

DR. BOWEN: And only declare a place infected when it becomes general.

DR. GRIEVE: The practical working of it would be this: A vessel comes in with a bill of health showing the existence of disease, and no Custom House Officer or Harbour Master may pass that ship. The desire of those responsible for the preservation of the public health is to get hold of every ship which comes from any place where possibly disease may be brought from.

THE PRESIDENT: As it appears to me that every one accepts, except Mr. Berkeley —

MR. BERKELEY: Don't mind me, Sir. If you leave in the word "exist," I would ask the Secretary to put down my dissent.

THE PRESIDENT. I don't think we should take the votes of the majority on a question of this sort at the Conference. I take it the opinion of the Conference will be in favour of recording on the minutes the objection of any particular member. Therefore we are all agreed on the subject, the Secretary making a note of Mr. Berkeley's objection. Is it the wish, the word "prevails" be substituted for the word "exists?" It reads:—

The term "Infected Place" means any Port or Place where an "Infectious Disease" as defined in this Ordinance, exists or has existed within the periods prior to the vessel leaving such infected place for which Quarantine is hereinafter imposed for the several infectious diseases.

I have put in "prior to the vessel leav-

ing." It must be within a period prior to the vessel leaving such a place.

THE PRESIDENT: I think the next thing is to define the words "infectious disease."

MR. LOW: In your own Ordinance passed in 1884 the term "infectious disease" is defined. It is there limited to three things. I don't think we need extend it to more than four—Plague, though I don't know whether we ever get it on this side of the world. But I don't think we should extend it so as to give a Governor-in-Council power for instance to proclaim for scarlatina.

DR. GRIEVE: Our Ordinance of 1884 defines this term: Infectious disease includes the disease of cholera, the disease of yellow fever, and the disease of small pox, but does not include any other diseases.

MR. SANDERSON: I move to strike out from the word "include." I move it for this reason: so far as the Quarantine Ordinance is concerned I am prepared to place in the hands of local authorities the power of dealing with other diseases, measles for example; I think they ought to have the power of dealing with a ship that has been infected with measles without the power perhaps of declaring the place infected. I would deal with a ship that left here with measles as an infected vessel, while I would not recommend that the place from which that vessel started should be declared an infected place.

DR. GRIEVE: I will move that "infectious disease" means the disease of cholera, the disease of yellow fever, and the disease of small pox, so far as quarantine requirements are concerned.

DR. CRANE: I would suggest that power be given to the Governor-in-Council of any colony to include other diseases. I understand measles is fatal to Indians in British Honduras and in this colony. In addition to the three diseases mentioned, I think that power should be given to the Governor, by the advice of the Executive, to specify other diseases found to be dangerous to the community.

DR. GRIEVE: That would meet my case if the other colonies are agreeable to it.

DR. CRANE: I understand British Honduras is similarly placed to you in regard to measles, that it is fatal to the Indians. It is well known that in other countries, in Fiji, it has swept whole populations off, and I think there ought to be some power to guard against it. It is only dangerous in some particular communities.

MR. BERKELEY: I would ask the Conference if they will not leave out yellow fever, and leave it to the Councils to decide whether it is infectious or not. I don't have the same dread of yellow fever as some people, and I hold in my hand a memorandum from a man I consider second to none, to the effect that yellow fever is not infectious in all the West Indian colonies and he would rather see quarantine against whooping cough or measles. That is the opinion of a doctor in this part of the world. Before the suggestion of the Surgeon General of Trinidad, that the Governors in Council have power to declare other diseases, be adopted, I would ask whether some doctor here cannot be liberal enough to eliminate yellow fever and leave it to the discretion of the different places to make it an infectious disease?

DR. PRINGLE: I would ask Mr. Berkeley if he has read of the ravages of yellow fever in Jacksonville and New Orleans, and still would wish to eliminate yellow fever?

MR. BERKELEY: A good many more people have died from Measles than from Yellow Fever.

DR. GRIEVE: I don't know whether it is necessary to enter on the vexed question of the contagiousness of yellow fever. I think we can deal with it from a more practical point, and I very much doubt whether anyone here is prepared to take upon himself the responsibility of eliminating yellow fever. I don't think much would be gained by discussing whether it is an infectious disease or not, but in the present state of public opinion in the West Indies it would be impracticable to carry any Ordinance which did not contain the words yellow fever.

THE PRESIDENT: It has been suggested that "infectious disease" shall

mean cholera, yellow fever, and small-pox.

Dr. CRANE: I am going to move an addition or amendment, that it be left to the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council in each colony, if they think it necessary for the public safety to do so, to add other diseases which are found to exist.

Mr. SANDERSON: Where then would the uniformity come in?

Dr. CRANE: It has been represented by my neighbour on the left, and also by the Surgeon General of Demerara, that measles is a most fatal disease among the aboriginal Indians of British Honduras and British Guiana. I don't think it right that we should take no notice of that fact.

Mr. SANDERSON: I would be prepared, as regards the question of measles, to deal with the vessel that introduces it, without going to the country. Measles may be brought by a person on board, who may have been an immigrant and come from a totally different place from where the vessel came.

THE PRESIDENT: Why not put it under the definition of "infected vessel," adding the words—

"or any other disease which the Governor in Council may decide."

You will then bring it into the "infected vessel" and won't touch the port.

Dr. CRANE: I think that meets the case.

Mr. McKINNEY: Suppose it were the case that measles exists in Barbados.

Mr. SANDERSON: They do now.

Mr. McKINNEY: I wish to put a case. A vessel comes from there to this port, which is three days; no one on board that vessel have the measles, they are quite free, but would there be no risk of persons after being landed spreading the disease here? That is the reason why we wish to guard against its introduction.

THE PRESIDENT: If we take that case, our duty at present would be to quarantine Barbados.

Mr. McKINNEY: That is a case in point; but the ship may not have it on board, but a passenger may introduce it and may not be on board the ship.

Dr. GRIEVE: That has not happened with us.

THE PRESIDENT: It would appear they did not consider it necessary to put that in.

Dr. GRIEVE: All ships are subject to medical inspection on arrival, more or less. But that could come in afterwards.

Mr. McKINNEY: The point is, a ship coming from a short distance, where measles existed, left without any case on board, would it be possible to introduce the disease then?

Dr. GRIEVE: I quite agree with Dr. Crane's suggestion that the best way of reaching it would be to give us the power of dealing with measles in the vessels, to deal with it in the same way as with smallpox.

Dr. CRANE: I don't think the power would be of much use in that case.

THE PRESIDENT: If you put the power in the Ordinance, it is objected that it may be exercised at any moment without any other colony knowing anything about it, and it gets rid of that uniformity at which we are striving.

Dr. CRANE: Of course, each colony would notify other colonies; when proclamation was made there would be official notice given of it.

Dr. BOWEN: One colony would quarantine for diptheria, another for mumps, another for measles, if these two colonies, Honduras and British Guiana, are able to exercise such considerable powers. If you do it at all, let it be on hard and fast lines and let it be known; but don't impose on us that we shall quarantine for measles.

Dr. CRANE: Is any member of the Conference prepared to name any other disease?

Dr. PRINGLE: I think ship fever, in colonies importing immigrants.

DR. CRANE: Some of the older residents of this colony must know that ship fever was once imported, and was very fatal among the immigrants coming to the colony. It did not spread because the people were very carefully quarantined. In the case I mentioned on Saturday I was wrong in the date; it was 1885, and there was great mortality in this colony and also in Trinidad.

MR. SANDERSON: Would you declare India an infected colony because a coolie ship arrived here with ship fever on board? and that had developed on board the ship? The ship would be an infected ship.

THE PRESIDENT: I think the Conference will not object to a clause which gives British Guiana and British Honduras the power which may be required to declare measles to be an infectious disease.

CAPT. MALING: May not that be brought under the working of a special rule of the colony?

THE PRESIDENT: You do not want any special rule that is not in the Ordinance.

MR. SANDERSON: On behalf of my colony, I must object to measles being made an infectious disease. There is a large trade, a large passenger and goods trade, between here and Barbados. We have had measles there for two years, so we would be in a state of perpetual Quarantine, which would occasion a great deal of inconvenience.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Sanderson must not forget that we here would suffer also.

MR. SANDERSON: I only object on behalf of my own Colony.

DR. GRIEVE: Do you not think it would be advisable to reserve the right to these two colonies?

MR. SANDERSON: Certainly; but you might have a Governor and Council who knew nothing about measles, who would get terribly frightened, and stick on us a perpetual quarantine.

MR. BERKELEY: If this great fear exists as to danger from measles,

it does seem to me the Surgeon General of Demerara and the Treasurer of Honduras are laying a fearful charge against the Governments of their two respective colonies if the danger existed all this time, and they have not taken any action to declare it an infectious disease. Here in 1884 you went and passed an Act defining what are infectious diseases, and it is the distinctly declared opinion of the Court of Policy that it means cholera, yellow fever, and small-pox, and no other. There could not be that danger then, or if so, they had not had it brought before them. The hon. member also infers *laches* in British Honduras in this respect.

MR. McKINNEY: In the colony I represent, there are ample powers under the Ordinance to declare any disease infectious.

THE PRESIDENT: This Act is not actually in force here.

MR. BERKELEY: Why is it not in force?

DR. GRIEVE: On behalf of the colony, and being responsible for the preservation of public health here, I cannot allow that to pass without notice. I may say that for two years we have carried on the whole quarantine work of this colony without proclaiming any place whatever. We actually did take precautions, and have gone so far as to quarantine for whooping-cough.

MR. BERKELEY: And a very good thing too.

DR. GRIEVE: That will show you we have not been careless in the protection of our people.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, I understand it is the feeling of the Conference that "infectious disease" should only mean these three specified diseases.

MR. LOW: Quite so. But I am not prepared that my colonies should be quarantined for measles.

Motion by Dr. Grieve adopted.

MR. SANDERSON: I move that the word "vessel" shall mean "any ship, vessel, boat, or any other floating craft."

CAPT. MALING: I would suggest simply that the word "vessel" mean anything which is afloat.

MR. SANDERSON: It might mean a raft then. I have given the words in our Act, and I think they cover anything under the sun.

MR. LOW: We added the word "canoe" in the amending Ordinance, but I think the other words will answer.

Mr. Sanderson's motion carried.

THE PRESIDENT: The next definition is that of "Infected Vessel."

MR. SANDERSON: The definition in the Barbados Act is:—

- (a) Every vessel on board of which on any given day there is, or on any of the preceding fourteen days there was, any person suffering from a contagious or infectious disease, and
- (b) Every vessel on board of which on any given day there is any person who, or any article or thing which on such given day, or on any of the preceding fourteen days, was in an infected place, is an infected vessel on such given day; and
- (c) Every vessel on board of which on any given day there is any person who, on any article or thing, which on such given day, or on any of the preceding fourteen days, was on board an infected vessel as before defined, is an infected vessel on such given day.

THE PRESIDENT: That is the same as ours. With regard to the "Infected vessel," taking the most recent laws of Trinidad and Barbados, and the alteration that we have as regards quarantine under the term "Infected place," I would submit the following as definition of "Infected vessel":—

[See definition "Infected Vessel," Minutes, Second Sitting. Page 40.]

That is following exactly the words of the Trinidad Act, with the alteration in the first part giving the two Colonies named power to include under "Infected vessel" the disease of measles or any other disease.

DR. GRIEVE: And other Colonies have power to add.

MR. BERKELEY: I agree with that definition so far, but as I did not think it right to give that power to the Governors of the respective Colonies of declaring what place has infectious disease, I cannot see any reason for giving them power to declare what an infected

vessel is. One of our objects in coming down here was to get rid of these powers under separate Acts of declaring other places infected. If you want to have a system of uniformity you must not leave it to the discretion of the several places to define infectious diseases. This Conference I humbly submit is the medium through which all these diseased places and vessels are to be defined, and I think we must endeavour as far as possible to take away such power from local people, otherwise you will never get uniformity. I cannot see any necessity for giving power to the Governor to declare a vessel an infected vessel, when you don't give him the power to make the disease an infectious one and the port infected. You have made a precedent in giving it for the Colonies of British Honduras and British Guiana; but as they are in the minority, let them have the provision for themselves, but don't let all the Governors have it in their power to declare a vessel infected, otherwise you are going to restrict trade. As I said before, my object in coming here is to endeavour to make things easier than at present. I hope the Conference will, if possible, take away that power from the Governor.

THE PRESIDENT: I thought the power was yielded, when we limited "infected place."

MR. BERKELEY: There was something said about it.

DR. GRIEVE: Mr. Berkeley made some reference to a retrograde movement, from the point of view of the mercantile community. I look upon it from the other point of view, that of the preservation of the health of the people. I say if we have not this power given to us we are taking a decidedly retrograde step in that connection. We have the power now, and we exercise the power now of excluding measles, and if that power is taken away from us I say we are making a distinctly retrograde step in the interests of the prevention of disease.

MR. BERKELEY: You have that by Act. Put it in the Act and define it, but don't leave it to the individual Governors.

DR. GRIEVE: The power given is there. I tell you in my own experience whooping cough has been declared by the Governor of this colony, and any step which limits his power in this respect is simply a retrograde step in the prevention of disease and the preservation of the health of the people.

THE PRESIDENT: It is suggested to me, that as these definitions are rather long, and with regard to some colonies new provisions, we should have them printed and put in the hands of members and then bring them up for discussion tomorrow. It is rather difficult to grasp them at first reading.

MR. SANDERSON: The next definition in the Act is "Master." In that I would move that the word "Pilot" be added—"Master of a vessel means master, officer, or other person for the time being in charge or command of such vessel"—I would move "Pilot" instead of the word "Officer."

MR. LOW: I think we might leave out the word "Officer" and say "Master means the Master or other person for the time being in charge or command," which would cover everything and everybody.

MR. MCKINNEY: We make the pilot responsible for certain things.

THE PRESIDENT: Under special Ordinance.

MR. MCKINNEY: No, the same Ordinance; he is to anchor at a certain place.

MR. SANDERSON: It might be the duty of the Pilot to take the vessel down to the Quarantine ground.

DR. CRANE: It comes later. When the vessel is ordered to the quarantine ground, then it would be to define who shall take her.

DR. PRINGLE: I would suggest that the word "Master" means "The Master or other person for the time being in command or charge of such vessels as are designated in the Ordinance."

DR. BOWEN: That would not exactly cover it. The master has to answer on oath to the Harbour Master, and a healthy ship is not mentioned in

this Ordinance. We had better leave it plain.

THE PRESIDENT: I think the definition very plain in the old Ordinance.

MR. SANDERSON: With regard to the next, the word "Stipendiary Justice;" that is a definition which can only apply to certain colonies. We have no Stipendiary Justices.

THE PRESIDENT: I think we might leave that out. Each colony will put in a definition of the summary jurisdiction which deals with such matters.

CAPT. MALING: I would submit that the word "Governor" be defined.

MR. BERKELEY: The word "Governor" means "the Officer for the time being lawfully administering the Government of the colony;" you might take that.

MR. LOW: It is as well to have the term "Governor" defined in the general Ordinance, although in all the other Islands I represent there is a definition in special Acts.

MR. SANDERSON: I beg to move a definition of the following word: I move with regard to Harbour Master, that it shall mean —

DR. GRIEVE: Perhaps no names need be mentioned at all—a properly authorised Quarantine Officer would answer. The conditions may vary; there may or may not be a Harbour Master.

THE PRESIDENT: For the purposes of the Quarantine Ordinance, I think we might use the word all through "Quarantine Officer."

MR. SANDERSON: With our law it must be the Harbour Master, who is the first to go to a vessel. Until he has reported the vessel, nobody by law can go within fifty yards of her.

DR. GRIEVE: I think that is a local question.

MR. SANDERSON: You will find "Harbour Master" used throughout the Ordinance.

DR. GRIEVE: What I propose is that wherever "Harbour Master" occurs, you should substitute "Quarantine Officer."

MR. SANDERSON: I suggest that "Quarantine Officer" as you propose to use it in the Act shall mean "Harbour Master or any other person lawfully appointed to discharge the duties of Harbour Master."

DR. GRIEVE: "Authorised to exercise the duties of Visiting Officer under this Ordinance."

THE PRESIDENT: I have got it in this way: Quarantine Officer goes in, "and every person appointed by the Governor or the Quarantine Authority to assist in carrying out quarantine."

DR. CRANE: Consider what is done in the old Ordinance. It states here "The Harbour Master or Visiting Officer." It does not define the meaning of Harbour Master and Visiting Officer, who might be somebody else. In some colonies it is an officer of Customs. I don't think I would adopt here the term "Quarantine Officer" as the first officer who visits a ship is either an Officer of Customs or the Harbour Master, and perhaps the term "Visiting Officer" will cover everything. In the first instance they visit every ship, and it is desirable that the Officer who visits the ship in the first instance shall make such inquiries as are set out in section 8, of the master or anybody on board; he must obtain every information in his power to show whether the vessel comes under the operation of the law or not. It is rather premature to style that Officer a "Quarantine Officer," because we will come later to the officer who is required to superintend and see what is required.

DR. GRIEVE: I would strike out "Harbour Master" and leave it "Visiting Officer."

CAPT. MALING: I think it should be defined, because in the Leeward Islands it is the "Harbour Master and Visiting Officer."

MR. McKINNEY: "Visiting Officer" with us means the Health Officer. The duties of Customs Officers are defined, as to what they are to do.

MR. LOW: The Harbour Master is the Visiting Officer in the Windward Islands.

MR. SANDERSON: In one of the sections of the Act it states that certain questions shall be put by the Visiting Officer —

MR. BERKELEY: Or Harbour Master.

MR. SANDERSON: And if a man answers wrongly he is indictable for perjury. If you don't define who is to put these questions won't you get into a muddle over it?

MR. McKINNEY: That is a detail which each colony will provide for.

MR. SANDERSON: The Acts say "Visiting Officer."

THE PRESIDENT: One colony says A, another B.

DR. PRINGLE: How would it do to say: "Visiting Officer, Harbour Master, or any other person appointed to carry out the Quarantine Ordinance."

Question as to "Visiting Officer" left for after decision.

MR. SANDERSON: There are only two more definitions which are not in the Act. I should like to put in "communication" and "non-communication." With regard to the word "communication" it shall mean not only direct communication with the shore or with any other vessel, but also indirect communication therewith, with any other vessel or in any other way whatsoever. That is to say, vessels communicate with the shore, but if the people should communicate with another vessel she would be liable with the other vessel.

DR. GRIEVE: I was going to say that that does not define "communication"; it does not tell us what "communication" is. What is communication?

MR. SANDERSON: I suggest such term shall be held to mean not only direct communication with the shore —

DR. GRIEVE: What is "direct communication" with the shore?

MR. SANDERSON: If a boat goes on shore or she lands goods. We have accepted as the definition of the term "communication," if a person gets on shore or something is conveyed from the ship or to her.

DR. GRIEVE: This definition does not start by stating what "communication" is. It might be stated that communication means the going on board a vessel of any person or conveyance on board of any vessel any article that has been in the place. That would meet the case at once—that communication means the reception on board the vessel of any person or article which has been previously in any infected place or vessel. All you have got to say is that this does not apply to mails.

MR. LOW: Under the present law you cannot prevent a vessel from landing mails or taking in coals, under restrictions.

MR. McKINNEY: "Non-communication," a vessel arriving at an infected port, we want to define what she may do so as not to bring her under the quarantine regulations.

Question reserved for future decision.

DR. GRIEVE: With regard to the next clause, I may be allowed to suggest that this is a matter of internal arrangement: all that we want is that the Executive or the Government shall appoint a proper quarantine authority.

DR. CRANE: I think we have not dealt with the declaration of a place being infected, by proclamation. Is that to be retained as at present?

DR. BOWEN: Yes.

DR. PRINGLE: That was in the first definition.

DR. CRANE: Is it clearly understood that the power of declaring a place infected by proclamation remains? I thought it was made alternative. We have some neighbours and some foreign countries where we have the greatest difficulty in the world in getting exact information. If power were given by this Ordinance to the Governor by and with the advice of the Council, to declare that an infected place, although we do not actually know but have good reason to suspect the existence of any disease, it brings all vessels from that port under inspection.

THE PRESIDENT: I thought we had purposely left that out of the definition. You will see it comes in under section 8.

MR. McKINNEY: I am only anxious, like Dr. Crane, that it should not be lost sight of.

THE PRESIDENT: There is a clause which I think ought to come in very early in the Ordinance when it is drafted; it ought to be one of the first administrative powers, that is, the powers of the Executive and Quarantine Authorities. If there is to be a uniform system, surely we should endeavour to get in each place a similar power.

DR. GRIEVE: Conditions which apply in one case would be utterly inapplicable in another. What would be right in a small colony might not do for a large one, and until we can make all alike and according to one pattern—when we can make all the colonies as big as British Guiana or Jamaica—you must leave internal arrangements to the colonies themselves.

MR. BERKELEY: It seems very singular, however, that all should under this Act have done the same thing.

THE PRESIDENT: I am not considering whether it should be left out or not, but I think it follows the section we are now discussing.

MR. McKINNEY: What we are aiming at I think is uniformity as regards the outer world—the general public.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Berkeley, this is not going into the Ordinance at all; all this relating to local arrangements would go in, but we need not discuss them here as a Conference.

DR. BOWEN: It won't affect the working of the Act.

MR. BERKELEY: We have got an Act here which we know, and the question as far as I understand what we are endeavouring to obtain, is whether we should add something to improve and eliminate all those parts that are bad. The way I look at it is: taking this Act, as every single colony has defined and not exactly in the same way, is it desirable this Conference give it as our opinion that we should form Quarantine Boards?

CAPT. MALING: Unless there is something specified in the Act which directly makes it obligatory upon every

Government to have that particular provision made, there is nothing to prevent any other colony leaving that out. Consequently uniformity would be still wanting.

DR. BOWEN: It would not matter to Demerara whether the Governor in Council deals with quarantine or whether he deals with it in the same manner as the Quarantine Board. It is not necessary to spend time over these things. What we have to do is to arrange so as to let a man feel, if I go to Demerara, Barbados, St. Lucia, anywhere, I am going to get this same treatment. But when we are landing people we may deal with them as we like, that is to say, after that we may put them at a quarantine station and we may deal with them differently if we like, although certainly not as regards time.

THE PRESIDENT: The aim is, as Dr. Bowen says, to go into the matters affecting the outside working, and then if we have time we may go back and make suggestions with regard to uniformity of internal arrangements. But that is not at all important as long as each colony is uniform as regards dealing with vessels coming to their ports.

DR. CRANE: I quite agree that it is a matter of internal administration. Each colony should carry out the arrangements we agree upon here.

THE PRESIDENT: I think, then, sections 4 and 5 may be passed over.

Section 6.

MR. SANDERSON: This is our suggestion: At the end of the 6th line from the end, after "infected place," I move to insert:—

"And may from time to time alter, revoke, or amend all or any of such rules and regulations."

There is no power under the Act as it stands to alter.

MR. McKINNEY: Have not you got a general law?

THE PRESIDENT: That again is a matter of internal arrangement. Everything which is necessary the Quarantine Authority should have power to do. But there can be no objection to putting

in the words as far as the section is concerned.

Section 7.

THE PRESIDENT: As to the question of fees?

MR. SANDERSON: That is local.

MR. BERKELEY: I do not wish the Conference to leave this as it is. It appears to me to be one of the clauses which should have very great attention. It seems to me now you have got a uniform law of quarantine, but under another section you give the Governor the power of making any other place he likes an infected place. I hope the Conference is not going to adopt a system of hard and fast rules, at all events rules which we shall submit to the respective Governments and ask them to endeavour to have adopted. If you leave it as it stands here at present, it will be very unsatisfactory.

DR. GRIEVE: I think if we make the provisions of the Ordinance unmistakable, that there need be no difficulty about the rules and regulations of the quarantine authority.

MR. BERKELEY: I should be very sorry to see the Act stand as it is unless you have rules and regulations adopted.

THE PRESIDENT: I should like to see the clause not there at all, but we might leave it over for discussion; if you get the Ordinance sufficiently explicit without it you might not have it at all.

MR. BERKELEY: I don't mind telling you I wish to strike that out altogether. Quarantine Boards as a rule I think are very irresponsible people.

MR. SANDERSON: You cannot prevent any colony making regulations for the internal carrying out of the system, and making rules as the Leeward Islands do, and which really is an Act in itself.

THE PRESIDENT: You do want to prevent any regulations which would apply to the public disadvantage.

MR. SANDERSON: Everything that regards law must be in the Act.

THE PRESIDENT: So far as Clause 7 affects fees paid by vessels coming in to any port and being subject to quarantine, they should be uniform.

DR. CRANE: I find in the original Ordinance of 1871 no reference whatever to fees.

THE PRESIDENT: I think an understanding ought to be come to as regards fees of vessels subject to quarantine. In Demerara there should be the same fees as regards quarantine as there would be in the Windward Islands. The Harbour Master and the Health Officer would be entitled to charge fees specified in the Schedule. These fees for each visit of the Officer would be so much, and I think it would hardly be right that a vessel should have to pay ten dollars in one place and only two dollars in another. In that respect we should be uniform.

MR. LOW: I don't think that would answer very well. For instance, St. Lucia has just recently abolished all dues. The Harbour Master and Visiting Officer there receives a fixed salary. There are no dues for quarantine and never have been. The only fee is a fee to the Health Officer for visiting the ship—a personal fee of his own. In St. Vincent he gets a fee of four shillings the first ton and 2d. or 1d. afterwards. In Grenada he gets no fees at all. So that as far as the Windward Islands are concerned it would be impossible to have anything in the Ordinance about fees. That will have to be one of the matters to be decided locally. We are not prepared to do anything in the way of fees, having just recently fixed up all that at St. Lucia.

THE PRESIDENT: It would be a matter for this Conference to advise, whether all fees be abolished or whether they be retained.

CAPT. MALING: I am inclined to support fees being enforced.

DR. PRINGLE: In Jamaica, there is no fee for the bill of health.

THE PRESIDENT: Bills of Health are entirely separated from fees with us.

DR. PRINGLE: There is no fee to the Health Officer at Port Royal. At the country ports if vessels are admitted where there is any disease on board the Health Officer is entitled to charge a professional fee, but otherwise there are no fees.

DR. BOWEN: At Barbados the Harbour Master and Health Officer get fixed salaries. I certainly think that when they are paid by the Government and visit a vessel for the good of the colony, there should be no fee, if it is going to end in quarantine. If a ship has sickness on board they would have to pay a doctor, and why should they not have to pay for the attendance of a Health Officer when it is for the good of the ship? But there is no fee for Government dues.

MR. BERKELEY: Later on I intend to put a resolution that all fees be abolished. I will put it in due shape.

MR. LOW: I will second that with pleasure.

MR. MCKINNEY: In British Honduras there are no fees charged for quarantine. The Health Officer if he attends anyone on board is entitled to charge so much for a visit, medicines, and disinfectants, but the Government exacts no fee whatever.

THE PRESIDENT: Where the Government by its own officers performs any duties in connection with quarantine, fees ought not to be charged. This subject of fees might very well form the subject of a special resolution.

MR. BERKELEY: That I will do, if you will kindly allow it to stand over.

THE PRESIDENT: If you don't mind, you might include the charge for bills of health.

Section 8.

MR. SANDERSON: The only thing, it says in the third line "that it is probable," I would suggest to the Conference whether it would not be better to put in the words "or possible."

THE PRESIDENT: I may point out that that section is somewhat wide, and the question is whether we should not limit it.

MR. LOW: Limit it to what we have defined infectious diseases to be—when-ever it shall appear to the Governor-in-Council that any infectious disease, as defined by this Ordinance, exists.

THE PRESIDENT: This gives an additional power to the Governor to formally declare a place an infected

place, and then it is so known to the whole world. I am not sure whether we ought not to limit it to that. "Appears to the Governor"—it must appear to the Governor on the best evidence forthcoming to him in each particular case.

MR. SANDERSON: Would you leave it to the will of the Governors, or have it recommended by the Quarantine Authorities.

CAPT. MALING: No, I should not put it in the Governor's hand in that way.

THE PRESIDENT: I think as a matter of fact in every colony the Governor would be guided to a certain extent—perhaps better words would be, "where in the opinion of the Governor."

CAPT. MALING: In all these cases the Governor is the first person, and naturally, who must hear of the case. It goes directly from the Governor through the Council, and then goes to the Quarantine Board, and the Quarantine Board should not fetter his hand in that direction: he should have free course and be able to act as he likes.

MR. BERKELEY: What we are going upon is the Demerara Act. It is different somewhat in our Act. In your Act it appears you leave it entirely to the Governor. We don't do that; the distinction is that in our Acts in some things we give power to the Governor; in other things it is reserved to the Governor-in-Council.

THE PRESIDENT: In your Ordinance you say "Governor in Council," and we say "Governor."

MR. BERKELEY: I have the same objection to raise as before, and I would ask to have my dissent recorded. It is the same course here—you are going to put in the word "exist" instead of "prevail," I presume? I shall have to ask you to allow me to record my dissent on the minutes.

THE PRESIDENT: I think we should keep it uniform.

MR. BERKELEY: I feel very strongly on that point. I am very sorry I cannot view it in that light.

THE PRESIDENT: You are in no way precluded from going back upon

any definition which have been before the Conference. It may be "Governor in Council," or "Governor and Council," or "Governor" alone, according to local circumstances.

DR. PRINGLE: With us it is "Governor in Privy Council" or Executive Committee.

THE PRESIDENT: No two Ordinances can agree in regard to these details, but you may use a word which implies the whole thing. I take it when this model Act goes before the different Governments they must alter phrases to suit local circumstances. Whereas in Jamaica it would be "Governor with the advice of his Privy Council;" here, it might be "Governor" alone: in Barbados "Governor in Executive Committee," Trinidad "Governor in Executive Council;" and in the Crown Colonies "Governor with Executive Council."

MR. LOW: Governor in Council.

DR. GRIEVE: I suggest "whenever it shall appear to the Governor that any infectious disease as defined by this Ordinance exists, it shall be lawful," &c. I don't see any object of putting in "or is probable." I don't think that "when it appears" should be a problematical thing.

DR. CRANE: That is the very point we have to deal with. We have neighbours from whom we cannot get exact information—we get a good deal of information, but not of a nature to be exact—at times we have every reason to believe disease to prevail, but have no official information, what we want is power to the Governor to proclaim that place an infected place with the view of bringing it under the inspection powers.

DR. GRIEVE: You do it on the presumption that the disease exists, whenever the Governor has reason to believe this, or when it appears probable to him.

MR. SANDERSON: If you put in the word "probable" I will go with you.

THE PRESIDENT: I think whenever the Governor or the Executive Authority shall have reasonable cause to believe that an infectious disease, as defined by this Ordinance, exists, he might declare it an infected place.

DR. CRANE: "Or may be introduced," because you have the fact of vessels communicating at Martinique—the other day we had the case of ships from there going to La Guayra in three days and coming to us in two days, without bringing actual persons to us; they brought goods and we had to declare Venezuela infected.

DR. GRIEVE: Would it not be better to provide for that in another clause making perfectly clear the circumstances under which a place would be declared infected? I think our chief object is to make the Quarantine Ordinance much clearer than it now stands. As it is, people trading to the West Indies run a chance of evading —

MR. SANDERSON: It was the only way we caught them.

MR. BERKELEY: It appears to me that if you leave this clause in you will never get uniformity. The best thing would be to omit the clause altogether. We have already defined the meanings of infected place and infectious disease, and yet now in this clause it is proposed to give the Governor, with or without the Executive Council, power to declare a port an infected port. A vessel may go to the Leeward Islands and we shall say that she has not come from an infected place; she gets pratique: she goes on then to the Windward Islands, the Governor there differs from the Governor of the Leeward Islands, they think there is a disease there which shall make it necessary to declare that port an infected place. What would then happen? Our Government having taken these two definitions and declared that vessel not coming from an infected place admitted her to pratique. If your Government in the Windward Islands in your discretion act differently you cannot do otherwise than quarantine all the other Islands for having used their discretion. If you leave this discretion to the local Government you can never have uniformity of system. What seems to be desirable is that if a vessel goes to a place and has been once admitted to pratique, it should not be in the power of any of the other Colonies who have consented to take part in this Conference to arrive at a uniform system, to

place that Colony in the position of being quarantined, because they have exercised their discretion. I wish as far as possible to eliminate discretion from either Quarantine Boards or Governors. I don't see how you are going to make what is done in one Island hold good in another place. I strongly urge that you take out this clause altogether and leave no discretion, but make it a hard and fast rule. Of course, if there are medical reasons for the difference, I must subordinate my opinion to them, but my idea is we should eliminate everything about discretion as far as we possibly can.

THE PRESIDENT: I presume you are referring to the latter part of the clause.

MR. BERKELEY: No, Sir, I am referring to the whole clause. The reasons which seem good to the Governor of one Colony may seem utterly wrong and bad to the Governor of another Colony. I say define exactly what is to be the meaning of "Infectious disease" and "Infected vessel," and leave nothing for the discretion of Government. Don't let it be a question with a person as to the fees he is going to get, but define it as to principle. I confess I am not an orator, but what I mean is I don't wish to give to the Executive of any one colony the power of enforcing different regulations to another colony. If a vessel were coming from a port we in the Leeward Island did not consider an infected place, I say if you leave this clause as it is at present it is perfectly possible that that vessel—having come to us and having had communication—may go on to Leeward and they under this very clause may consider we have an infectious disease, wrongfully consider it, and not only quarantine that vessel, but make us also liable. That would be the result; therefore I would take away if I possibly could the discretion of the Governor. I would lay down a hard and fast line, so far as we possibly can, what are infectious diseases, infected place, infected vessel, and don't allow the Governor to go outside that one iota.

THE PRESIDENT: Of course under this he could not altogether go outside; he must accept "infectious disease"

as defined by this Ordinance." I would suggest it read:—Whenever the Executive Authority shall have reasonable cause to believe that any place is an infected place, within the meaning of this Ordinance, or that infectious disease as defined by this Ordinance may be brought into the colony from any port or place, it shall be lawful for him to declare, &c.

MR. BERKELEY: What is the object of declaring an infected place if you have to go through the form of declaring by proclamation?

DR. GRIEVE: So far I agree with Mr. Berkeley that it would do away with all uniformity of mutual arrangements as to quarantining vessels supposed to come from an infected place. Each Governor might have his own idea which of the diseases might be brought. I think this should be made clearer and the conditions under which it may be thought probable that disease would be brought into the colony should be defined. If we could mutually trust each other it might do away with the difficulty, or otherwise we could form an association of the Colonies whereby we could bind each other not to suppress anything but to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth about disease.

DR. PRINGLE: If our decision were final, the argument of Mr. Berkeley would be tenable, but we should remember our deliberations are not final, and if we were to arrange a law on the lines laid down by Mr. Berkeley each of the Governments we represent would have the power of altering it. I think we must allow to a certain limited extent that the respective Governments we represent should be entitled to alter or arrange their own Ordinances or laws.

MR. BERKELEY: In detail, certainly. But this is not detail; this is principle.

DR. PRINGLE: If there is any principle this is one, I grant; it appears to be the sheet anchor of the whole thing.

MR. BERKELEY: I ask for information only: What would happen if you leave this clause in—one of our Governments thinks, that in its opinion it

is not probable that disease may be imported from such and such a place, and they admit the vessel to pratique; how are you going to get uniformity if you allow the next colony to declare that an infected place? The vessel leaves us and goes on to the next colony, and you in your discretion declare it an infected place, won't you quarantine us also, and therefore how on earth are you going to get uniformity? Unless you pass some sort of rider and say that a vessel once admitted by the Government of any colony which has joined this Conference, that colony shall not be quarantined by another.

THE PRESIDENT: One colony might have more recent information to that supplied to another colony at which the vessel had touched. Suppose the vessel were coming down from the north, from Jamaica, and touched at St. Kitts; they had certain facts there and admitted her to pratique, then she went down to Trinidad and it was found there was certain information forthcoming there which clearly made it incumbent on that Government to declare it an infected place? You must not lose sight of that fact.

DR. GRIEVE: I quite agree if this clause is left in it will lead in the future to what has happened in the past history of quarantine in the West Indies. If all the British West Indian colonies would agree that the clause should not be put in force amongst themselves but that it should be solely reserved for foreign countries it would be all well and good. But left as it is it will certainly occasion threats from one colony to another, such as "If you don't put so-and-so into quarantine we shall put you," and so on. (Hear, hear.) We want uniformity of action and we don't want that one colony should be frightened and forced to exercise its quarantine laws under compulsion from another colony. If, as I say, the English colonies unite, and say that this clause shall never be brought into operation for any action of their own, but be reserved for foreign countries over which we have no control and from which we cannot be certain of getting proper information, all very good; other-

wise it leaves open the door to the form of warfare to which I have referred being rescuscitated in the West Indies.

DR. CRANE: How do you propose to deal with foreign countries? We have to meet the case of persons coming from Martinique landing in La Guayra and then coming on to us direct.

THE PRESIDENT: Could we so far modify this as to make it refer to foreign countries? I don't know whether anyone of us is prepared to give these guarantees to one another, and to bind our respective Governments.

MR. SANDERSON: How would it do to put it in this way? Whenever it shall appear to the Governor or Executive Authority or whatever it is, that infectious disease exists at any port or place not represented at this Conference, or that it is probable, etcetera?

THE PRESIDENT: Is every British colony in the West Indies represented at the Conference?

MR. SANDERSON: It would mean foreign countries.

THE PRESIDENT: Then why not say so? So far as the British dominions are concerned, there is a possibility of getting uniformity, if the Secretary of State consents.

MR. SANDERSON: I think all the colonies represented at this Conference would feel bound in honour to acquaint each other of anything which might take place of a suspicious character, therefore we are dealing only with places outside the Conference.

DR. BOWEN: I am bound to differ from my colleague in this. Say some steamer runs up from La Guayra to us, we have no information at all about her and she is free; she goes down to Trinidad perfectly well, and they have lately had communications as to Martinique, do you mean to say Trinidad must not declare it an infected place? I say she must; but I say also that when one of the colonies has done that, they ought immediately to notify the colony that had already given pratique. I don't say if Barbados admitted the ship, St. Lucia would be then bound to ad-

mit her. We have not had information and you have, we should have a clause binding upon one another to notify the colony what we have done and the grounds on which we have done it.

MR. LOW: On behalf of the colonies I represent I say it is most necessary that some such power should be reposed in the Governor or Executive Authority. One Island might get information two or three days before another, and would act upon a set of circumstances it was impossible for another Island to know situated a hundred miles away. I certainly think a resolution should be passed, that if one Island discovered anything which in their opinion necessitates the imposition of quarantine, they should communicate with all the other colonies. But so far as reposing in the Governor or Governor in Executive Council some power to act outside the Ordinance in some case which has come to their notice, is concerned, on behalf of the colonies I represent I must strongly support the clause.

DR. GRIEVE: If it is limited to foreign colonies —

MR. LOWE: We place not the faintest reliance upon anything which comes to us from Martinique, whether final or otherwise. It is very painful to have to say that of a foreign power, but our Quarantine Board or the Governor cannot act upon anything that comes from them or accept it as satisfactory at all. Dr. Crane said the same thing.

DR. PRINGLE: Suppose a general Ordinance agreed upon here on the lines Mr. Berkeley mentioned, and suppose each of the Governments adopted that Ordinance, would it possibly put the Ordinance in motion if the Executive in the respective colonies accept some power similar to that in the 8th paragraph we give to the different Executives? I don't think it would. The Government of Jamaica could not put into operation the Ordinance that is for the British West Indian Islands, and I suppose there would have to be some local definition of the jurisdiction.

THE PRESIDENT: In each colony there will be a separate law relating to its own jurisdiction. The 8th paragraph refers to each particular colony.

DR. PRINGLE: Suppose the respective Governments adopted that Ordinance; under a general Ordinance like that, to be put in motion irrespective of jurisdiction, the Government of Jamaica could not put into operation a law framed for the West Indies.

THE PRESIDENT: The general Ordinance would be only a model. There would be so many special Ordinances.

MR. LOW: The same as the Ordinance of 1869 was sent out.

DR. PRINGLE: There was a provision made in these seven special Ordinances. Could that law be put in motion in the respective colonies?

THE PRESIDENT: On the definition it is a place where infectious disease —

DR. PRINGLE: That is on information.

MR. SANDERSON: What the doctor means is this: Whether a mere statement in the Act that such a place is an infected place should bring the law into operation at once without there being a proclamation by the Governor that that place is an infected place? A vessel comes in here, and your Quarantine Board say, under the definition in that Act, that Trinidad is an infected place—as a matter of law make that an infected place at once without any proclamation from the Governor.

DR. PRINGLE: That is what I mean. The Governor himself must consider that information: irrespective of the information any other Governor may have, and unless there is a special clause to this effect in the local Act, I don't think the Governor would have power to put the law in motion without a section like the 8th.

MR. BERKELEY: That is all very well for declaring a place which under the Act is an infected place. I quite think it desirable there should be a section which defines "infected place," but what I desire is to amend that power by separate Governments of declaring on their own motion for a disease which we don't consider exists.

DR. PRINGLE: But Governments don't do that.

MR. BERKELEY: You want to give the power.

DR. PRINGLE: So far as I can see a Governor would be helpless without this power. There is the information, and then there is the Governor's action.

MR. McKINNEY: So far as the colony I represent is concerned, situated as we are, it is absolutely necessary the Executive should have this power, and whether the Conference agrees or not we shall be compelled to pass it.

DR. GRIEVE: Is it understood it is necessary for English dominions?

THE PRESIDENT: The clause then will have to be altered, to read:—

"Whenever the Executive authority shall have reasonable cause to believe that any foreign port or place is an infected place," or &c.

DR. GRIEVE: It may be just as well to define "foreign" as meaning "beyond Her Majesty's Dominions."

THE PRESIDENT: We might say, any port or place beyond Her Majesty's Dominions in the West Indies.

MR. SANDERSON: I have one question here. Supposing any one of the colonies now represented at this Conference—take the colony we are now in—should suddenly develop smallpox, how would Barbados, the Leeward Islands, or any other colony represented at this Conference, deal with Demerara under the Ordinance if there was no power to declare it infected?

MR. BERKELEY: Under clause 1 it is an infected place at once. It is a place where infectious disease exists.

MR. SANDERSON: It is merely a hole-in-corner arrangement. You have no power under the Act as we have got it.

MR. BERKELEY: Because the first definition is faulty. I agree with this to a certain extent, but I object to section 8 as giving the Governor power not to declare any place an infected place which has an infectious disease in it, but power to declare right off any place infected which he thinks fit. I see what you are driving at, and I would put a sort of rider to that first definition,

that in the case of any outbreak of infectious disease the Governor shall declare the place infected. I mean at our next meeting to move that as a rider to the first definition.

MR. SANDERSON: Unless we do something of that kind, we are actually leaving the colonies represented here out of the Act. I think we must amend that original section of ours, giving the Governor power to proclaim.

MR. BERKELEY: I would not give him the power: I would make it imperative on him to do so.

DR. GRIEVE: The only difficulty that arises in connection with this is: suppose the vessel arrives without any previous knowledge about the place she comes from; she brings herself the information that the place is infected and may be a centre of infectious disease, what is to guide the Visiting Officer in his treatment of the ship? Coming from a place not proclaimed before there must be provision made for temporary dealing with it.

MR. LOW: That is provided by the Ordinance already.

DR. GRIEVE: It is not provided for in the first clauses so far as we have gone.

MR. McKINNEY: I think there should be provision that the Governor of any British possession, on the breaking out of disease, should communicate it.

MR. BERKELEY: My colleague intends to move that.

CAPT. MALING: I have that now, and am only waiting an opportunity to move it.

MR. SANDERSON: I don't think that would cover it. We had the case of an arrival in 16 days from the West Coast of Africa, and that is a British Possession. We had no information and she did not bring any cases, but she brought foul bills of health and we had to declare it.

THE PRESIDENT: Of course, if we put the word "foreign" in section 8, we must have a special section giving power to the Governor to declare any place at which infectious disease exists, to be an infected place.

CAPT. MALING: I would suggest that words be added to the clause whereby it shall be made imperative so far as each colony represented here is concerned that arrangements should be made for communication one with another, to put them on their guard when infectious disease occurs. I think that is very desirable.

MR. SANDERSON: I think Capt. Maling would have to put a resolution. You could not by law compel any colony to give information. I think it should be a resolution, and a very strong resolution too.

THE PRESIDENT: I think if we limit this to foreign places or places beyond Her Majesty's British Dominions we should have a clause before saying it should be lawful to the Governor to declare any port or place.

MR. BERKELEY: The usual form is "the Governor shall."

THE PRESIDENT: We presume that the Governor will. It is very seldom in any Act we say that the Governor "shall." If it is lawful for him to do anything it is his duty to do whatever should be done. When I mentioned the subject this morning I never departed from my own opinion that an infected place should not be an infected place until it is so declared by proclamation, because the section as I had drafted it, read that the term "infected place" shall mean "any port or place in which infectious disease exists and which is by proclamation of the Governor declared to be an infected place." However, we can leave it for to-day, and it will come up to-morrow, and I think before clause 8 we must have a clause saying it shall be lawful for the Executive to declare any place in which any infectious disease exists, an infected place, and go on to say that whenever the Executive authority has any cause to believe that it is probable any infectious disease may be introduced into the colony from any port or place that is beyond the British West Indian dominions, it shall be lawful for it to declare it an infected place.

MR. LOW: Is this Colony supposed to be in the West Indies?

THE PRESIDENT: Practically it is.

MR. SANDERSON: I have seen it described in a charter party as "a West Indian Island."

MR. BERKELEY: We have already accepted it.

DR. BOWEN: About "infected place," I don't exactly agree with it. It was not to be declared an infected place until we had full information, but if there was one case it would bring the ship under inspection. That was the idea around the table when it was passed. I defined "infected place" to be a place where disease was spreading. Now, you see, if you stick to that original clause you are going to get "infected place" for one case.

MR. LOW: Don't let smallpox get into Bridgetown. I don't want it in Castries. If we get it there we won't have 200 people left. I don't care a bit about yellow fever.

THE PRESIDENT: The question is, whether power must be given to declare every place an infected place, whether power must be given to the Executive Authority to declare every place an infected place —

DR. CRANE: Where disease exists or whence it is probable it may be introduced into another colony.

THE PRESIDENT: I propose to put it in this way, to say:—

"It shall be lawful for the Executive Authority to declare by public notification that any port or place in which "infectious disease" exists is an infected place."

and then go on in another clause:

"Whenever the Executive Authority have any reasonable cause to believe that any port or place beyond Her Majesty's West Indian dominions is an infected place, or that infectious disease may be brought into the colony, it shall be lawful to declare by proclamation such port or place to be an infected place."

DR. CRANE: I think that will meet the case.

THE PRESIDENT: I think we want these two powers.

DR. BOWEN: I propose: "Infectious disease means infectious disease as defined in the Ordinance." That means these three diseases. Measles, I think, comes in with regard to infected vessel.

MR. McKINNEY: "By proclamation;" do you mean a formal proclamation under seal, or would not a publication do?

MR. LOW: It would mean whether by proclamation or by public notification.

MR. McKINNEY: We never have proclamations.

MR. BERKELEY: I am bound to raise my dissent as I did before. I do not intend or wish to give to Governors the power of declaring all places infected places. You may be going back on it later, but what are you doing now?

DR. GRIEVE: It seems to me the objection to these clauses is that we should be left in a state of uncertainty. We have no guarantee that the bill of health will contain the fact that a case of disease exists, and we have no certain guide what should be done. It is left to the discretion of different Governments. One colony may say "We don't see any reason for proclaiming it an infected place," and a neighbouring colony says "It is certified that disease exists and we proclaim it an infected place." Thus we shall get into the same confusion that exists now.

MR. SANDERSON: Then you must have the word "prevail."

DR. GRIEVE: I don't mean to say you want any word, but you want it defined strictly if you use the word prevail.

MR. LOW: I think we need not waste any more time until that point until the Ordinance is in shape. This morning we discussed fully the question whether we should use the word exists or prevail, and we have just been furnished with the printed draft.

MR. SANDERSON: We might at present pass the two sections you have just put there. As Mr. Low has just remarked, when the Ordinance is passed we can then go back and amend such parts as require amendment.

DR. PRINGLE: I am in favour of the word "exist." If one case is quite enough to disseminate disease all over the world, why should not the same course be taken in the initiatory

stage as when there are twenty? Any amount of precautions ought to be taken when one case exists, for one focus of disease is quite sufficient to extend it over any territory. If you eliminate the word "exist," I think you must go into particulars.

CAPT. MALING: That is the only alternative.

THE PRESIDENT: We will have these clauses as I have read them printed, and to-morrow morning we will have the whole Ordinance so far as we have gone in print.

DR. CRANE: This question will crop up again under the sections dealing with quarantine.

MR. SANDERSON: I should like to take the sense of the Conference with regard to the section which comes in between these two (Section 6). In our local Act we have a section which defines the powers and duties of the Quarantine Board. I would ask whether in the Ordinance we are going to pass we ought to include such a section or not. If it is the wish of the Conference I will read the section as printed in our Act, and then perhaps you will say whether you think such a section should be included in the general Ordinance.

THE PRESIDENT: "Power to adopt measures for the prevention of the introduction of disease;" that is rather wide, and it might be asked how that is practicable with uniformity.

MR. LOW: Under the 29th section of the Ordinance; the Quarantine Board to frame rules.

THE PRESIDENT: That is not for the prevention of the introduction of the disease from vessels. I think the Ordinance itself should provide measures which are intended to prevent the introduction of disease.

DR. CRANE: I think that is the object of the Ordinance, and ought to be settled so far as we possibly can in the Ordinance.

At Section 9.

DR. CRANE: I think this clause 9, after our definition clause, might be very much shortened.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

DR. CRANE: Something in this way:—"Every infected vessel within the waters of this colony, coming from an infected place together with all persons, goods, and merchandize whatsoever therein, shall be liable to perform quarantine in such time and in such manner as hereinafter provided." That will shorten it. It may happen that disease break out on board the ship after arrival, and it is necessary to provide for that case.

THE PRESIDENT: "Infected vessel" means a vessel coming from an infected place; and it also means a vessel which although not coming from an infected place is infected itself. I think "infected vessel" covers everything.

Words "coming from an infected place" struck out, and clause then accepted as substitute for section 9.

CAPT. MALING: Pilots are obliged to go on board. I think they ought not to be allowed to leave. We are dealing with a class of persons and vessels liable to quarantine.

THE PRESIDENT: There is a special clause relating to that.

DR. CRANE: 14 in the Demerara Ordinance.

DR. GRIEVE: But if the pilot goes on board, he comes under the definition of a person on board.

MR. BERKELEY: Why debar the pilot and not the doctor? Fumigate both.

At Section 10.

MR. LOW: I wish to move that two new Sections be added, from the Ordinance which exists at St. Lucia. They were incorporated into the model Ordinance by Sir George des Vœux, who was the Governor at the time. They seemed to him necessary, at that time, because the Ordinance did not provide for the landing of persons from infected ports or places and the apprehension of these persons. These two sections I propose should be added, with the necessary alterations:

[See Minutes of Second Sitting. Pages 41 and 42.]

The model Ordinance sent out has not these provisions, and they were found in working to be necessary.

MR. BERKELEY: You may now give notice of these and we can discuss them to-morrow. I think it a very good idea.

MR. LOW: These sections I propose should be 10 and 11 of the New Ordinance.

THE PRESIDENT: Do these only relate to the outports?

MR. LOW: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT: I take it the new Ordinance would relate to every part of every colony.

MR. LOW: If that is made so, then perhaps these would be unnecessary.

THE PRESIDENT: If we made general provisions that nobody should leave a vessel when in quarantine without permission of the Quarantine Authorities—see Sections 25 and 26 of the present Ordinance.

MR. SANDERSON: Or Section 13.

MR. LOW: These are cases where the vessel passes and lands persons on the coast. Say a boat comes from Martinique and ships a passenger from a vessel and lands him at any part of the coast.

DR. BOWEN: I am afraid you will have to make that law for your own colony.

MR. McKINNEY: The case happens with us.

MR. LOW (to Dr. Bowen): You may get it on your coast.

MR. SANDERSON: The next clause says that every vessel on arriving shall be visited by the Harbour Master or Visiting Officer in port, who shall put the following questions—our Act provides that the Master of the vessel or the Surgeon or any person on board who shall answer wrongly or give false information shall—by a subsequent provision of the Act—be liable to prosecution for perjury. I would move if the Conference has no objection that the questions, or such of them as may be necessary, shall be put to the master of the vessel by the Health Officer.

DR. BOWEN: I can tell you as Health Officer, that when I have failed to get it from the master, having authority to put questions to the men I have got to know a good deal from the crew.

MR. McKINNEY: Here is a clause which meets the case fully—the master is bound to answer every question in writing.

DR. GRIEVE: Is that power of inquiry to be limited to infected vessels?

DR. BOWEN: No.

DR. GRIEVE: I suggest that the words "Harbour Master" be struck out, and that "Visiting Officer" be read right through.

Conference then rose, at 4.20 p.m.

THIRD SITTING,

Tuesday, 9th October.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, we left off yesterday in the middle of discussing the Ordinance of 1870. We got as far as section 10, and it was suggested that some of these definitions should remain over till this morning, and it was also suggested that some members might be prepared with definitions of "Communication" and "Non-Communication."

DR. BOWEN: My colleague and myself, based upon our experience of quarantine as it has been in our colony, have drawn up here our ideas of the way in which vessels that are infected as already defined should be disinfected. I ask that they be taken as read, printed and circulated, and discussed to-morrow:—

[See Annex (A) to the Minutes of the Third Sitting. Page 63.]

THE PRESIDENT: That is one of the matters we shall have to discuss, and we may have these suggestions printed and circulated.

DR. PRINGLE: May I suggest that we read them now?

THE PRESIDENT: If we read them now we shall have to discuss them. We have not yet come to that part in the Ordinance to which they relate. I take it Dr. Bowen simply wishes to save time in having them printed now.

DR. GRIEVE: It is not mentioned in what connection these suggestions

are. Is it suggested how an infected vessel becomes a free vessel?

DR. BOWEN: That is it.

DR. GRIEVE: Then this will come under the head "Disinfection."

THE PRESIDENT: This is a practical move.

DR. GRIEVE: I presume we will have to define in the Ordinance what would be considered effectual disinfection. It comes under that head, and you will have to introduce a clause of the kind.

DR. BOWEN: It is in connection with that. For instance: A vessel uninfected herself but coming from an infected port or becoming herself infected; we have drawn them up to include both classes. If we have them printed and circulated every member of the Conference will have time to read them.

MR. BERKELEY: I would ask leave to be allowed to get printed also, so that the Delegates may be able to read it carefully, a definition of the word "Communication." I won't read it because it will be in print to-morrow.

[See definition, Minutes of the Third Sitting. Page 55.]

MR. McKINNEY: I beg to hand in a suggestion as to the meaning of the word "non-communication."

[See definition, Minutes of the Third Sitting. Page 55.]

THE PRESIDENT: We agreed yesterday to settle clause 9, but the clause on which we had a good deal of discussion, and which we will go back to, was clause 8. These were two clauses put in in place of clause 8, dealing with cases beyond the British West Indies, and I think that the medical members were to discuss that question this morning. It brings up that word "prevails." I don't know whether that has been discussed with any success, and perhaps we had better go on to the other clauses. I think we were at clause 10, and the question is whether that ought to apply to every vessel at ports or whether it shall apply only to vessels arriving from infected places. You see in clause 10 it is "Every vessel arriving at any of the ports of this colony from an infected place."

CAPT. MALING: I would suggest that the words "infected place" be left out.

DR. GRIEVE: My difficulty is as regards the word "Vessel;" the Visiting Officer is to be required to visit every vessel coming into port, and "Vessel" includes everything that is afloat. We have defined "Vessel" so comprehensively.

MR. BERKELEY: I hope the Conference will not take out "infected place." Our object really is not to do anything to hamper trade.

THE PRESIDENT: It would have to apply to every infected vessel as well as infected place.

DR. BOWEN: It is, as I read it, every vessel coming from any port except our own. That is the way I read it. Your Harbour Master here reports a schooner from Berbice and all that. What I understand this to refer to is vessels coming from other ports than our own, whether British, Foreign, or anything else.

DR. GRIEVE: I think it is desirable, instead of the word "infected place," to say "from any place without the colony."

THE PRESIDENT: The question then is, whether the clause is to apply to every vessel coming from without, or only every infected vessel or every vessel coming from an infected place.

MR. LOW: During the duration of quarantine, every vessel, I take it, is visited by the Harbour Master on its arrival, whether the place is quarantined or not—I mean to say it is so for the purposes of quarantine. That is so in the Windward Islands, which I represent.

THE PRESIDENT. You mean if Martinique is declared an infected place every vessel arriving from Barbados is visited under that.

MR. LOW: Is visited, and the Harbour Master satisfies himself from her papers that she has come from Barbados and then gives her pratique. I say that is the system at present in force. Every vessel is visited arriving at either of these places so that if the exception advanced by the Surgeon General of

this colony were to hold we would not be able to visit these vessels.

THE PRESIDENT: One is for the purposes of the Harbour Master, under his own Ordinance, and the other is for the purposes of Quarantine.

DR. PRINGLE: I would ask leave to bring to the notice of the Conference the preamble and first clause of Law 32 of 1872, Jamaica, which enacts:—

[See Minutes, Third Sitting. Page 55.]

THE PRESIDENT: I think that law was pretty generally passed. We had it here in Ordinance 6 of 1872, which was rather in a different form:—

Whenever in Ordinance 4 of the year 1870, any term shall be used having reference to communication with the shore, such term shall be held to mean, not only direct communication with the shore, but also indirect communication therewith, through or by means of communication with any vessel, ship or boat or in any other way whatever.

That was widening the terms of section 10 enormously, because the whole world was subject to the Quarantine Ordinance, and therefore it had been practically as if the word "infected place" had been struck out.

DR. GRIEVE: With your permission I will move that clause 10 read thus:—

"Every vessel, arriving at any of the ports of the colony, shall immediately on arrival, and before having any communication with the shore be visited by the Visiting Officer of the port to which such vessel shall come, who is hereby authorised and required to put the following questions, or such of them as may be necessary, and any other question which he may consider desirable."

MR. BERKELEY: I would ask the Conference to take into very serious consideration this fact: so far as I understand, this Conference has not been held here at the wish of any particular Government, but, if I may so speak, pressure from outside sources has been brought to bear upon the Governments and this is the result. We are not satisfied with some of the workings of this Act, and, if now you are going to limit and restrict and make the Act less liberal than it is at present, I venture to think there will be great difficulty in passing a uniform Act through the different Councils. Because I tell you changes have been desired, and I feel certain if any

change is wanted it is not one which is going to make more restrictive measures, but more liberal measures. If you make it imperative on every vessel before she shall have had any communication at all that she should have such and such questions put as are here, you are really imposing restrictions which are not necessary. No one has said that any hardships have arisen by keeping in the term "infected place," and we ought, I think, so far as we possibly can, leave the Act untampered with. In these respects we can do it, for it has not been proved it is doing harm to the various colonies. The Act is fairly well-known throughout the West Indies, and I myself am very much inclined to leave it as little altered as possible unless by not altering it we should be doing harm.

DR. BOWEN: The delegate (Mr. Berkeley) has taken a wrong view of what has been proposed here. I think, and I believe I may speak with certainty, all the medical part of this Conference are for making as liberal as possible concessions that are consistent with the health of the colonies. Now, as a matter of fact, if the Harbour Master has the power to strictly require every vessel—and mark you the Act does not say "shall"—to answer questions, to have the power to ask as many as may be necessary, and if he has the power to ask questions into the circumstances of the ship, that makes it more liberal than to leave us in the dark. That is what we want to avoid; we want to make such strict enquiries that ships now quarantined shall not be quarantined.

DR. GRIEVE: I may say I agree that Dr. Bowen has expressed the view of the medical members of the Conference very clearly. I am sure there is no desire on their part to interfere with the freedom of trade in any way, but they feel that the prevention of disease requires it should be caught at its beginning. The object of making this inquiry is merely to make sure that under no circumstances can disease slip accidentally into the colony by want of inspection at the time of arrival. The desire is not to

put a vessel into quarantine, but merely into a position in which it can be further dealt with if necessary.

MR. LOW: It is merely a quarantine of observation for the time being.

DR. BOWEN: It is not quarantine at all. If she answers satisfactorily she is done with, and if unsatisfactorily she falls under the health authorities.

THE PRESIDENT: I think the question of whether the answers should be in writing or not, would be an internal matter. If in Honduras it is considered advisable the answers should be in writing, it may be so and the local law can make that condition. Of course as to striking out the words "infected place" it only refers to that particular section. So far as we have gone it simply says that every vessel on arriving shall be visited by a Visiting Officer who shall have power to put certain questions; if they are answered satisfactorily the vessel goes in and there is no delay whatever, it is practically done with. Ever since 1872 that was the case under the Amending Ordinance—we shall have to take up the Amending Ordinance with this Ordinance, and you will find it is practically what has been in force since 1872. As to these 21 questions, I take it we don't wish to add to them.

MR. MCKINNEY: There is nothing in these questions to show when a vessel left a port. It is well to know the date of departure.

DR. BOWEN: I would suggest a question: "From whence do you come last?"

THE PRESIDENT: I think Question 3 should be amended, "From whence do you come on this voyage?" because Question 5 is "At what port have you touched in the course of the voyage?" I should say 3 might read: "From what port did you start, and when?"

DR. CRANE: Many of the questions have half a dozen questions embraced in one. A member suggests whether it would not be well to revise them, to put them separately.

THE PRESIDENT: These questions were very carefully considered at the time —

DR. CRANE: One of our law officers in Trinidad has given an opinion that these questions are comparatively valueless so far as holding the Master responsible for any answer is concerned.

DR. BOWEN: Our law holds him responsible.

No. 2 Question in draft cancelled.

DR. BOWEN: In Question 9, you will have to strike out "contagious or infectious disease prevail" so as to keep in the word "exists;" "infectious disease exists," or, if "smallpox, cholera, or yellow fever exist in any degree." And in Question 12, "persons suffering from any disease"—"contagious or infectious disease" to come out.

DR. CRANE: Question 14 is implied in 12. I would suggest that 14 come out altogether.

Question 19.

MR. LOW: The words "port or" may be left out.

DR. GRIEVE: To read: "Had you any infected person on board at and if so, at what date?" The questions refer almost entirely to individuals. A still more important point, "infected article," is very little dealt with in these questions. We want to extend the questions, 20 and 21, which deal with infected articles.

DR. BOWEN: And "nature of the cargo."

MR. SANDERSON: Every captain as he comes into port has to report his cargo.

DR. BOWEN: You may add another question: "Please, now, hand me a list of your cargo?"

CAPT. MALING: The ship's manifest is handed in.

MR. LOW: That is not handed in when these questions are asked. These are asked in the first instance.

MR. MCKINNEY: A question might come in here as to ballast, as to where he took his ballast in. Ballast is a very important item.

DR. PRINGLE: There should also be a question about soiled clothing. Washing is very expensive in Colon, and a passenger to Jamaica may bring back his soiled clothes.

DR. BOWEN: It might come in at question 21 "cargo, or were any letters, parcels, or articles of any kind, including clothing, put on board, &c."

THE PRESIDENT: It would come in after the word "kind."

MR. LOW: Will you in Question 21 strike out "port or," leaving in "place?"

THE PRESIDENT: I don't know whether members have got all these particulars?

MR. LOW: Will you kindly read Section 10 again, Sir?

THE PRESIDENT read:—

"Every vessel arriving at any of the ports of this colony from any place outside the colony, shall immediately on arrival, and before having any communication with the shore, be visited by the Visiting Officer, who is hereby authorised and required to put the following questions to the Master, or the Surgeon if any, or any other person on board such vessel, or such of them as may be necessary, and any other question he may consider desirable."

MR. McKINNEY: After shore, "before having any communication with the shore," would you not put "or with any other vessel?"

THE PRESIDENT: In a subsequent Ordinance it was enacted that any term which shall be used having reference to communication with the shore, such term shall be held to mean not only direct communication but indirect communication therewith, through or with any vessel, ship, or boat or in any way whatever.

MR. McKINNEY: I haven't seen it yet. I did not know of that.

MR. SANDERSON: I know in the case of a man-of-war, he undertook to go and visit a steamer in a boat before it was visited by the Harbour Master.

THE PRESIDENT: Question 3 as revised reads: "From what place did you start, and when?" At the end of Question 5 is added "and on what dates?"

Dr. CRANE: Before proceeding further, I would like to ask about Question 2, "To what port or place does she belong?" Would it not be as well to insert "place of Registry?" instead. "Port of Registry" is the legal port of the vessel.

Dr. BOWEN: She always carries where she was registered.

THE PRESIDENT: You might include it in Question 1—What is the name of the vessel, of the Master, and the port of registry? I presume the port to which she belongs is painted on the stern, as a rule it is, and that is always the port of registry and the address of the owner.

Dr. CRANE: Did you ever see any man-of-war painted?

Dr. BOWEN: Oh, but she flies her flag.

Dr. CRANE: I should prefer these words: "name of the vessel of the master, and the port of Registry."

Question 1 altered to: "What is the name of the vessel, of the master, and port of registry?"

THE PRESIDENT: In Question 5 there was an addition: "And on what dates." In Question 9 strike out "contagious or" and after "disease" put "such as cholera, small pox, or yellow fever," and strike out "prevail in any degree" and substitute "exist." In Question 12 strike out "contagious or infectious." Question 14 comes out altogether. In Question 19 "port or" is struck out.

Dr. PRINGLE: Question 17; I should like to add to this "What has become of the clothes while ill?"

Dr. GRIEVE: In 13 it is provided for, "and what has become of them?" You can add to 13.

In Question 19, words "port or" struck out, also "within fourteen days," substituting "if so, on what date?"

Question 20, after "cargo," insert "or ballast;" and at end of question add "give particulars of cargo or ballast."

In Question 21, after "cargo," read "or ballast, or were any letters, parcels, or articles of any kind, especially rags or soiled clothing, &c."

DR. CRANE: Did you say "used" clothing? It is clothing that has been in use or worn.

MR. LOW: Soiled or used;" you can use both.

Question further amended accordingly.

[See Minutes, Third Sitting. Pages 56 and 57.]

Clause 11.

MR. SANDERSON: This section as it stands in the Ordinance is rather short. In the Barbados Ordinance it goes on to state, after the words, "any such vessel"—

"and to administer any oath or oaths, to the master, officers, crew, or any of them, or to any of the passengers thereof respectively,"

and then goes on exactly as your Ordinance down to the word "desirable," and goes on:—

"And if any person shall while on oath as aforesaid, give an untrue answer or untrue answers to any enquiry or enquiries made by the Harbour Master under the authority of this Act, such person shall be liable to be indicted for perjury, and upon conviction thereof before the Court of Grand Sessions shall be liable to be punished accordingly."

I beg to move these additions.

MR. McKINNEY: I think that would be very hard on the shipper. Suppose a vessel came in and the master answered unsatisfactorily, you would detain the ship for an indefinite period and have to try him by jury, causing very great inconvenience, and in the end the master be acquitted.

MR. LOW: I think these matters should be dealt with as summarily as possible. I don't believe in the process of judge and jury in these cases. Let him be haled with all convenient speed before the Court, if not guilty he will get off, and if guilty he will be punished at once, but to detain the vessel would be a grievous harm. In St. Lucia, we have provided that the ship is responsible for any penalties imposed on the master.

DR. CRANE: The Health Officer should have power to go on board. I propose that the Harbour Master shall not go on board unless the Health Officer has already visited the ship. The Health Officer being a medical man would necessarily be able to take proper precautions.

DR. BOWEN: I perfectly agree with that.

DR. CRANE: I move the following two new sections, in lieu of section 11:—

[See Minutes, Third Sitting. Page 57.]

Then comes the Health Officer: the ship is entirely handed over to the Health Officer, who shall either release or put that vessel into quarantine.

DR. BOWEN: That is virtually what he does in Barbados. If the Harbour Master is not satisfied he hoists the yellow flag and he is done with her, has nothing to do with her until released.

THE PRESIDENT: In order to do that, we must limit the term "go on board" to merely going alongside.

DR. CRANE: At convenient distance.

THE PRESIDENT: But that has been struck out of clause 10 on Dr. Grieve's suggestion. If we adopt your view we shall have to put that back in section 10.

DR. CRANE: The Health Officer should have power to examine into everything on board that ship—power to demand to see the journal or log and ship's papers, and then there should be a strong penalty clause for any failure to comply.

DR. GRIEVE: My reason for striking it out was, the Visiting Officer includes the Health Officer. Our Ordinance all through is alternative—either the Harbour Master or Visiting Officer, and Visiting Officer here really means the Health Officer. If the term Visiting Officer is to be limited in meaning, so as to refer only to the first officer who may visit the ship, then I agree with Dr. Crane.

THE PRESIDENT: The Visiting Officer the first visit must be the Harbour Master.

DR. CRANE: Sometimes it is a Customs Officer. That is the English custom.

THE PRESIDENT: But I mean, it is not the Health Officer.

DR. CRANE: In a place when there are twenty or thirty vessels arriving in

the course of a day, it would be impossible for the Health Officer to spend all his time visiting.

THE PRESIDENT: The questions in section 10 must be asked by the Harbour Master, and therefore a certain amount of discretion must be left to him. If the answers are one way, he gives pratique; but if the answers lead him to suppose she ought to be put in quarantine or isolated, then he will act upon his own discretion and make her hoist the yellow flag until the Health Officer has visited her.

DR. CRANE: If he has any grounds of suspicion that the ship is not what is called a "clean ship," he has to notify the Health Officer, and the Health Officer then goes on board.

MR. MCKINNEY: In Honduras the Customs Officer first visits the ship, but if there is anything wrong he orders the master to hoist the flag.

MR. LOW: It is a different system with us.

DR. PRINGLE: I agree with Dr. Crane in principle. In Jamaica, where we have about twenty ports, it would be very difficult to carry it out in practice. The Visiting Officer with us is the Customs Officer, and he calls to his assistance the District Medical Officer, who may live at some distance from the port. If there is any disease on board, he calls the District Medical Officer to his assistance. What occurs to me is, if Dr. Crane's suggestion were adopted, on these precise lines, whether it would not put our Government to the expense of appointing a Health Officer in each port, of which there are twenty-five. That would not be fair to the District Medical Officers.

DR. GRIEVE: Do you detain in every case until the Health Officer arrives?

DR. PRINGLE: The practice now is: the Customs Officer, who is the Visiting Officer, goes alongside the ship and asks certain questions—I suppose he goes on board, and if there is any suspicion he calls to his assistance the doctor.

THE PRESIDENT: That is the same, here.

DR. PRINGLE: What I want to convey is that the Doctor would not always be resident in the port.

THE PRESIDENT: Yet in fact he is always called if there is any suspicion?

DR. PRINGLE: In a colony where there are one or two ports, generally the Health Officer is paid a fixed salary. But with us the District Medical Officer in these cases receives a fee. If he were called away to a distance of perhaps fifteen or twenty miles, for every second visit which might be required the ship might have to wait half an hour, an hour, or two hours.

DR. BOWEN: What does he do now?

DR. PRINGLE: That is the case.

THE PRESIDENT: Would it be the case if in Jamaica you gave the Customs Officer greater powers? Then I could understand it; but you do not.

DR. BOWEN: Our Harbour Master has power to go on board, but I have never known him do it. A steamer once reported "all well;" I went on board and asked for the Captain and they said "he is ill in his cabin." I went down and ordered the yellow flag up. That was the "Barracouta."

THE PRESIDENT: Turn back to section 10. I would ask members to put back the words "at a convenient distance from such vessel." A question on Section 11 arose out of the desire of the Barbados delegate (Mr. Sanderson) to have the punishment for perjury put in.

MR. SANDERSON: First of all, the Visiting Officer has to put questions to them if thought necessary.

MR. LOW: He would not be able to do that if he was "at a convenient distance."

THE PRESIDENT: Perjury is very good in theory, but not much in practice.

MR. LOW: Juries have a standing objection to convict.

DR. BOWEN: I think it would entirely meet the view of my colleague and myself if a fine were attached.

MR. LOW: By this Ordinance there is a fine of £100.

THE PRESIDENT: The question now before us is whether power should be given to administer oaths. Of course that might be taken as a local matter, except that we want uniformity in practice, so that if a man went to Barbados he would know that he would have to answer the same questions and in the same way as he would do here.

DR. PRINGLE: I think Dr. Bowen expressed himself satisfied with the penalty.

CAPT. MALING: I think the penalty in section 12 only refers to concealment. There is a great difference between concealment and refusal to answer.

MR. LOW: Section 12 refers to giving an untruthful answer, which I think covers anything.

DR. CRANE: A question might arise in the defence. Suppose the master of a ship were brought up charged with having given an untruthful answer, and suppose he denies it —

MR. LOW: Then the onus should be on him, as I shall propose later.

DR. CRANE: Would a written answer not be more binding on the master of a ship than a verbal one? In a case of verbal answer you would have to have witnesses, I suppose, but under the signature of the master you would merely have to prove the writing.

THE PRESIDENT: But you have to prove the fact that it was untrue.

DR. BOWEN: We had a man who came from Martinique and his vessel was put in quarantine; I went afterwards to release him; he had no sickness on board, and would have got away, but unfortunately he handed down the receipt for the Customs dues at his last port two days later than the date in the manifest. I said this won't do, and put him on oath.

MR. LOW: You say he gave one date and produced a receipt two days later. Suppose you had not put him on oath, would that not have been sufficient for a court of justice to convict? I don't believe the oath has the smallest effect on them; it is the penalty they fear—I think it is simply a waste of time administering oaths, and I would like

to see all these things abolished. I propose to give him no right of appeal, and to throw the onus of proving all these things on him. That will be sufficient.

THE PRESIDENT: Perhaps if Dr. Crane's clauses were handed in they could be printed to-morrow. We only accept them provisionally.

DR. CRANE: I wanted to have them discussed thoroughly. So far as I could see there was a want in the Ordinance, and they were drawn up with the view of supplying the want. If they don't go far enough I should like to know.

DR. GRIEVE: They don't touch No. 12.

DR. CRANE: The clause is divided into two parts and takes the place of No. 11; No. 12 comes as a penalty clause afterwards.

THE PRESIDENT: We will deal now with Clause 12.

MR. SANDERSON: How do you propose to recover that penalty if the master has not got it?

MR. BERKELEY: Summarily. Every colony has a mode of recovering penalties.

MR. LOW: Make the ship responsible.

MR. SANDERSON: That is what I say; but you must put in something.

MR. LOW: "Any master of a vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £100, and the vessel liable for any penalty incurred by the master;" that is when we come to the general clause at the end.

THE PRESIDENT: In the third line, for "or shall give an untrue answer," I suggest "shall refuse to answer or shall answer untruthfully."

DR. CRANE: "Untruthfully answer" might be taken to cover the whole questions. "Give an untrue answer" might be better.

MR. LOW: Would it not be better in all the clauses to eliminate the minimum fine?

THE PRESIDENT: In general practice, a minimum penalty in certain cases may really be found to be a hardship,

therefore they as a rule say "not exceeding £100." I think it will be sufficient to make a note under Section 12, that the penalty should be ultimately recoverable upon the ship if the master is unable to pay: that would have the effect of not keeping the ship and of not keeping the master.

MR. LOW: Mr. Carrington, who is consolidating the laws of St. Lucia, has provided for that.

[See Section 12, Minutes, Third Sitting.
Page 58.]

Clause 13. Page 46.

DR. GRIEVE: I suggest that this be struck out altogether. Do not give permission to the pilot to land, but treat him as every other passenger.

MR. BERKELEY: Don't you think you would run a risk of losing all the pilots in the colony, if you do that?

DR. GRIEVE: If we are going to adhere to principle, we must lay down something of the kind. The pilot becomes a passenger when he goes on board, and he remains a passenger.

[See Section 13, Minutes, Third Sitting.
Page 58.]

DR. CRANE: I would now bring up the section I read yesterday:—

[See Minutes of the Second Sitting. Page 41.]

You see permission shall not be given under certain circumstances.

DR. GRIEVE: In that case, if the vessel is an infected vessel nobody can go on shore after the Visiting Officer has visited her.

DR. CRANE: No; if he has any reason to suspect, they cannot go.

DR. GRIEVE: I would not give anybody the power. The pilot ought to have no exceptional treatment.

DR. CRANE: Under no circumstances allow any person to land until certain things have been done. I am following the English Act, which contains the same provisions, it may be for some wise reason. For my own part I would be willing to strike it out.

MR. McKINNEY: If the clause remain I would suggest the addition after "visited" of "communicated with the shore and pratique granted."

DR. BOWEN: Leave it as it is that won't cover it.

DR. GRIEVE (After reading clause 13): If pratique be granted, the pilot leaves: if not, he is dealt with as every other person.

Clause 14. Page 46.

DR. GRIEVE: I consider that there, again, discretionary power should be taken from him.

Clause 15. Page 46.

Agreed that the minimum penalty should be struck out.

MR. LOW: I move that instead of clause 15—towards the end of the Ordinance a general clause should be put in, that any person contravening any of the provisions of this Ordinance or of any regulation made thereunder shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £100.

Clause 16. Page 46.

THE PRESIDENT: It seems to me very difficult to deal with this question until we have thoroughly made up our minds upon the term "infected."

DR. BOWEN: If it is so let us simply defer it, and not trouble it to-day. I think a quarantine of observation of three days ought to be enough for any Health Officer; but I would propose deferring it until we got all the definitions.

MR. LOW: Did I understand you, Mr. President, to suggest, with a view of saving time, that my wish that no appeal should lie from convictions under this Ordinance, and throwing the onus on the defendant, might simply be noted on the minutes?

MR. BERKELEY: What?

MR. LOW: I thought the Conference was all agreed.

MR. BERKELEY: Oh, no.

THE PRESIDENT: We might consider that when we come to Section 34, which deals with the question of appeal, or "Review" as we call it.—What about Section 18? We want to shut out as many rules as we can.

DR. GRIEVE: The point in this is really the duration of quarantine. We are not yet prepared to take up that question.

CAPT. MALING: I should like to ask on this point of the duration of quarantine, if it would not be possible, especially in the hurricane months in the Islands, to allow vessels in quarantine either to go to sea, to ride out their term or remain in the quarantine ground. I think, if they find it severe in port and desire to go out to sea for safety, it would be a great hardship to prevent them. I would leave it an optional matter.

DR. CRANE: I think there is no power to prevent them.

THE PRESIDENT: I do not know anything under the law which binds them to remain.

CAPT. MALING: Oh, yes; there is one in my hand now—in the present Quarantine Rules of the Leeward Islands there is a penalty for every vessel that leaves without giving notice.

DR. BOWEN: I think that is a hard thing.

MR. SANDERSON: We had a case the other day, a vessel with smallpox on board; she simply slipped her anchor and went off.

CAPT. MALING: It would be a very great hardship, vessels having to ride out their quarantine in the Quarantine Ground during a hurricane.

DR. GRIEVE: Until now I thought that a ship must ride out her quarantine in the quarantine ground and that if she goes out to sea during the term it is to be taken as breaking the quarantine. It is considered that the law as existing now requires her to ride out her quarantine in the quarantine ground of the colony.

THE PRESIDENT: It does not seem to me, Capt. Maling, that the section actually forces them to remain. It says shall remain or leave the colony.

CAPT. MALING: Yes; but a subsequent section I think imposes a penalty of one hundred pounds.

DR. GRIEVE: A ship getting tired of quarantine and running away does not affect us—if she prefers to go to sea for twelve days instead of remaining for fourteen days in the Quarantine ground seems of little consequence.

DR. BOWEN: If she is going to be admitted to pratique, I should say she should ride it out.

CAPT. MALING: I rather press this matter. I don't see that we should force a vessel to ride out her quarantine in the quarantine ground.

MR. BERKELEY: What about men-of-war? When quarantined they used to go out to sea every day and have big-gun practice.

DR. BOWEN: I see a great deal of harm in it: they may communicate with fishing boats. If a ship under quarantine goes to sea, she must come back on her merits. If a ship which has a case of yellow fever on board goes off and comes back to us, we deal with her on the old case. I say no, if they want pratique they will have to ride it out.

DR. PRINGLE: I should just like to read a section from the Jamaica Rules as to this:—

"In case of a ship in Quarantine proceeding to sea the Constable shall be previously landed at the Lazaretto. The Pilot who accompanies the ship to sea shall proceed on his return to the Lazaretto, and both Constable and Pilot shall remain there in quarantine for the same period as the ship would have been kept if she had remained at anchor."

DR. GRIEVE: If I understand the intention of the Conference it is this, a vessel comes back within fourteen days and can prove non-communication with any port, place, or thing and has no case of disease on board, she will be admitted to pratique.

DR. BOWEN: It would be dealt with as a new ship.

DR. GRIEVE: Then the practical result so far as I can see would be no harm to the ship.

DR. BOWEN: I say practically, if she wants pratique at any port and has been sent into quarantine, she will stay there and ride it out.

CAPT. MALING: The point is rather important, considering that two-thirds of the Islands are subject to these hurricane months. I think it is right we should have it in the Ordinance; it would be well to state it in the Act itself, and there would be no mistake then.

MR. LOW: I think it would be well for a vessel which is subject to quarantine, to remain for her time in the quarantine ground. We have to deal not only with large vessels and steamers, but with small intercolonial craft, and if vessels are allowed to leave the quarantine ground whenever they please they will get up anchor and run down to some intermediate bay where they will lie awhile at shelter and then leave the place. We have no system sufficient to guard the coast, and I think it would be a most dangerous thing to allow them to leave the quarantine ground just for the purpose of trade. If they come from an infected port or place, they must be satisfied to abide by the Quarantine Law which they come under. In the case of hurricane months, there was no necessity for the suggestion, for no penalty would be imposed by any official if the vessel really went to sea for safety. I do not suppose any Government would allow the penalty to remain if the magistrate inflicted it.

DR. BOWEN: No magistrate would inflict it; it would be a shilling or something like that.

THE PRESIDENT: I understand Dr. Bowen, the Barbados delegate, has no objection if they choose to go to sea and leave the colony.

CAPT. MALING: If they choose to ride out fourteen days at sea and cruise about, what objection can there be to that?

DR. BOWEN: Great objection to that.

THE PRESIDENT: Having come in, if they choose to go right away to sea, and choose to come back again they will be treated as if they had never come in—treated as a new ship.

CAPT. MALING: That is all I contend for, if that concession is made.

MR. LOW: If she chose—

THE PRESIDENT: Why should she not go out to sea, take a trip around St. Lucia, and come back after a time—

MR. LOW: For the very reason that in cruising all around the coast she would communicate with the land, because there is no system of watching the out-bays. I do not know what the

bigger island system is, I am speaking for the one I represent, and I say it would be very dangerous for us, especially with Martinique so near. Several cases have come to the notice of the Quarantine Board lately, and when they have asked permission to go down the quarantine coast it has been refused them even when there were guards all round them.

THE PRESIDENT: What is the harm if she has come in, and asks permission to leave the port altogether?

MR. LOW: She can leave altogether provided she does not return to the quarantine ground again before her time has expired. Having come within the quarantine regulations it should be so that she should not break the regulations by coming back; she might do it every morning.

DR. BOWEN: She will never leave it except to defeat what we are driving at. My experience is that they spend the quarantine time cleaning and scraping-up and everything else and come in quite fresh.

DR. GRIEVE: Would it not do if the Conference left this in the power of the different colonies?

MR. LOW: I am afraid if you leave all these different points to be decided by the different Governments, you will not have a complete Ordinance and you will never get uniformity.

DR. GRIEVE: Is it a power that would endanger anybody else—if it does not affect anybody else; it is a local question.

DR. PRINGLE: A vessel comes into port and she is not quite certain whether you will put her into quarantine or not; she runs her chance, and the Visiting Officer says "you have to go into quarantine;" "oh no;" they say, "we prefer to go outside," and from any vessel coming into port they may get what they want. If I understand Mr. Low and Dr. Bowen the object for which he would wish to get out would not be a proper one: she might go round the coast and get from four or five other vessels what she had failed to get from shore.

MR. LOW: She can get all she want

from the shore when in quarantine, so there is no legitimate object.

MR. BERKELEY: A steamer comes here from America and touches at St. Kitts and is declared an infected vessel; she is a regular trader and knows very well that Demerara imposes the same time we do; down there she had already ridden out seven or eight days and then gone around the little islands. She might be very properly employed during that time.

DR. BOWEN: I say, if she goes to another port, by all means; steamers do it regularly.

CAPT. MALING: Very well, let this vessel come back, that is all I am contending for. Let her ride out her quarantine at sea.

DR. BOWEN: What steamer is going to waste coals sailing up and down? If she chooses to go to another port legitimately, and comes back, all right.

MR. SANDERSON: We should object to her sailing round the Island.

(At this stage, the President left on business, and the Vice-President presides.)

THE VICE PRESIDENT: Are the members of the Conference agreed it is desirable to pass this over or leave it to a later period? I think we had better leave it, and then go back to the consideration of Section 18, with regard to the duration of quarantine. It is simply a medical question.

MR. MCKINNEY: "Subject to Rules and Regulations," I think it should be fixed in the Ordinance.

MR. SANDERSON: Strike out the first part.

MR. LOW: I think the medical members of this Conference ought to settle it definitely.

DR. GRIEVE: I move that the first part of the section shall read:

"The following Rules as to the duration of Quarantine shall be observed."

DR. CRANE: We shall recommend that no power be given to the Governor in Council to make any Rules.

DR. GRIEVE: The first sub-section says:—

"All vessels, on board of which any person shall be sick, or shall have been sick, of any contagious or infectious disease, in respect of which Quarantine may be enforced under this Ordinance, or shall have died of such disease within fourteen days before the arrival of any such vessel at this colony, shall remain in Quarantine until the expiration of fourteen days from the day when such sickness shall cease, or shall have ceased, or from the day when such death shall have occurred."

That treats the vessel exactly in the same way as it treats passengers or people on board. I think at the opening of the Conference we unanimously agreed this principle should be departed from. Speaking for myself, I can see no reason at all why any vessel under certain conditions need remain in quarantine any longer than a sufficient period to carry out efficient purification of the vessel. But that a person coming to the colony should remain under observation for a time varying with the different diseases, is absolutely necessary. It seems to me that in dealing with this matter you have to treat the two classes distinctly and separately, and you will have to make rules for vessels and rules for dealing with their cargos and contents. I propose therefore we should take the question of personal quarantine and make fixed rules which shall prescribe the length of time persons arriving in ships from infected places or infected with certain diseases, shall remain in quarantine. I think such rules are in the printer's hands, and if we are not ready to go on, we could take the abstract question, and I would ask how long a vessel should remain in quarantine for smallpox, yellow fever, and cholera? I am ready to move, if the feeling of the Conference be with me, that quarantine for persons ought not to exceed fourteen days.

MR. SANDERSON: For all diseases?

DR. GRIEVE: For all diseases. I think myself, and I believe that the majority of medical men will agree that with regard to two of the diseases fourteen days is too long.

DR. BOWEN: Not with regard to one.

DR. GRIEVE: With regard to smallpox, there is some difference of opinion among the medical members; but on that I claim to speak with some authori-

ty; in one part of my career I was brought very much in contact with the disease, and had an opportunity of seeing between 7,000 and 8,000 cases of smallpox. I made it an object always to try and discover the origin of the disease and the length of the period of incubation. In some hundreds of these cases I was able to fix pretty clearly the period of incubation, and I came to the conclusion that almost invariably the incubation period of small-pox is 12 days before an indication of illness, or 14 days before the eruption begins to appear on the skin. It is a fixed period practically. If we make the period 14 days, persons who have been exposed to the contagion within the fourteen days and who are then found well, are perfectly safe and they can be admitted to pratique without danger. If she arrives with persons suffering from fever or any of the premonitory symptoms of small-pox, they would come under other treatment, and there is power to extend the detention indefinitely. But if persons are perfectly free of illness on the 14th day, there is not the slightest danger.

DR. PRINGLE: With reference to what Dr. Grieve has said, I would go with him with this alteration, make it 15 days instead of 14—not because I differ, but because there is a difficulty in ascertaining when the first day should commence, the period from which you should commence to count. There is no such difficulty in hospitals, but there is considerable difficulty outside, and for that reason, while I agree with Dr. Grieve, I would make it 15 days instead of 14.

MR. LOW: It seems to me as a layman we are drawing it rather fine.

DR. BOWEN: If this was a case of dealing with small-pox alone, small-pox with characteristics well-developed and marked in individuals never vaccinated, I should readily go with the 15 days. But as we all know there is a modified form of small-pox after vaccination, in which there was at times no fever hardly and at times the patient has one or two little pocks—I hold we should keep this long enough for these pocks to develope. It is a true eruption, and if you run your hand all over no man could tell this

from real small-pox. I shall positively go for 18 days, to give long enough for these pocks to develope, because although as mild as it is it is fully capable of being a source of infection.

DR. GRIEVE: I do not follow the bearing of Dr. Bowen's argument. Dr. Bowen is dealing, it appears to me, with a case of developed disease, which is a different subject altogether. If a person came in with illness of that kind, I would certainly keep him under observation until I had determined what it was, and it might be very much longer than 14 days.

DR. BOWEN: It would not show any symptoms until developed.

DR. GRIEVE: The period of incubation for smallpox is fourteen days, shorter, if anything, in the case of modified smallpox. If the people have been exposed to contagion of smallpox and at the end of that time show no symptoms of illness they are safe. The question is not how to deal with an existing disease, but how long you are to keep people under observation to see whether they have contracted the disease, if it has not been developed. I say 14 days will cover all the diseases we have to deal with.

DR. CRANE: What I understand Dr. Grieve to say is that while 14 days is the period of incubation and the period of quarantine of smallpox, it is not proposed that any person subject to quarantine shall be released from quarantine when he shows any symptoms of disease whatever—if he does not appear to be in perfect health you would still detain him for 15, 18, or 100 days if necessary. I think with this proviso we might adopt the period of 14 days.

MR. LOW: I think there is a case given in the books of a case occurring on the 15th day.

DR. PRINGLE: I would ask Dr. Bowen to remember that one of the additions we have made to the old rules of quarantine is that of medical inspection. I don't think Dr. Bowen is giving himself credit for the careful manner in which I am sure he will examine cases, when he says that on a careful examination these little pimps

cannot be detected. I should certainly think they would, and I agree with Dr. Grieve that the incubatory stage is very much shorter in modified smallpox. I prefer 15 days, from what you may call a "Mechanical" reason—I prefer 15 days, but I thoroughly agree with what Dr. Grieve says that 14 days will cover it.

MR. SANDERSON : I don't intend to enter into any discussion with the Medical Gentlemen, but we are here entirely for the purpose of getting uniformity in Quarantine system and more especially in the purposes for which quarantine is to be enforced. That I think is the primary object of our being here. Between Jamaica and this Colony there are four different periods of quarantining for smallpox. The Government from which I come have always heretofore enforced 21 days for smallpox. We are prepared to yield so far as to make it 18 days, but I feel quite sure—and it is right I should state it to the Conference—our Legislature will not consent to go below 18 days, and therefore the time of the Conference will be simply wasted if such a quarantine for smallpox is fixed as the Legislature will not agree to. It is fair to the Conference to state, I don't think our Legislature will agree to a shorter period than 18 days.

MR. BERKELEY : I am afraid that is hardly an argument.

DR. PRINGLE : In addition to simply a legislative, I should like to have some professional, or other, reason why the period is fixed at 18 days. It seems unreasonable to simply say you will not accept less than 18 days, and give no reason for it.

MR. SANDERSON : I am not prepared to enter any further into the question; I am simply giving what I know to be the public opinion in the colony that I represent; and I think it fair to the Conference to state that it is simply wasting time fixing a period which will not be generally agreed to. Public opinion in Barbados is against it.

DR. PRINGLE : But that is not taking advantage of what we started

with—that this is a medical question. I would ask: Is Mr. Sanderson prepared to bring forward any medical authority to say that a person who for fourteen days has been exposed to the contagion of smallpox and on the fourteenth day is perfectly well, will hereafter develope that disease?

MR. SANDERSON : I am not prepared to go into any discussion.

DR. GRIEVE : No, you cannot get that authority; and until you can produce a single case of incubation of the disease after 14 days, I say we should be guided by the dictates of reason in this matter, and not act according to the prejudices of the people. But independently of the prejudices of the people we have, I think, reason and authority on the side of 14 days.

MR. SANDERSON : I am not prepared to argue the medical question at all. I simply wish to save the time of the Conference. I feel quite sure from the pretty generally expressed opinion in Barbados they will not consent to 14 days.

DR. BOWEN : Is this Conference satisfied with 14 days for Cholera?

DR. GRIEVE : I said distinctly that 14 days would cover all; 14 days was the maximum.

DR. BOWEN : If that is the case, one colony will make it 14 days for cholera, and another will make it 6.

DR. GRIEVE : No. I said we could settle the minimum after. I wanted to consider the maximum. Have you ever heard of a case, Dr. Bowen, after 14 days?

DR. BOWEN : The great Gregory found one.

DR. GRIEVE : In all Gregory's immense experience, he found one case. Is that to be enough for us?

DR. BOWEN : Gregory's experience is enough to make us go beyond 17 days. Colley mentions 5, 9 and 13 days to develope smallpox. I think in fixing quarantine period it is well not to go too far beyond; but I would certainly go a little beyond, enough to protect our populations.

MR. LOW : I have the opinion of the

Colonial Surgeon and the acting Colonial Surgeon of St. Lucia. Both advocate most strongly the observance of 21 days. That was stated to the Governor in Council, and it was on their advice that the present rule of 21 days enforced against Martinique has been passed. I have no opinion myself. It is a purely medical question, but, as it seems to me, one in which doctors differ, and I think it may as well be put at Dr. Bowen's suggestion of 18. In coming to that conclusion, I would wish the Conference clearly to understand that it is not owing to the least experience of the time of incubation or anything else; but as we have to fix a minimum, in the one case we have 15 days, Barbados 18 days, and I have given the opinion of the Colonial Surgeon of St. Lucia, 21 days; and I therefore think 18 days would be a safe measure.

DR. GRIEVE: In dealing with this question as we are doing now it is to be clearly kept in mind that we are not saying yet what time the ship is to be quarantined for—it is as to individuals, and the length of time they must be subject to supervision. I think in the limit of 14 days as the incubation period in every case of small pox, you have enough.

MR. LOW: The medical men I have cited think it goes further than that.

DR. GRIEVE: I feel inclined to propose that 14 days should be the extreme limit of personal quarantine, for any of the diseases with which we are dealing, including small pox.

(The President resumes the chair.)

DR. PRINGLE: I would like to ask Dr. Bowen whether he is prepared to modify his views if a person produced a certificate of re-vaccination?

DR. BOWEN: Certainly; every man re-vaccinated I would let free.

DR. PRINGLE: Suppose the passengers on board a ship who would otherwise be quarantined for 18 days, produced a certificate of re-vaccination?

DR. BOWEN: I should be prepared to release them at once. But what will you do with the unvaccinated ones?

DR. PRINGLE: Suppose Jamaica having smallpox and there were a

certain number of passengers—if these passengers have certificates, knowing beforehand it would be necessary to have authenticated certificates, I understand you would give them pratique. What I wish to be understood is whether it is with this proviso that if there were other passengers on board, it would then be possible to fix 14 or 15 days?

DR. BOWEN: The first time quarantine was really relaxed against Jamaica, it was released under these circumstances: persons brought certificates, I took them to the Governor; I said they are certificates and I will accept them; but I could not release. I took them to the Governor for that.

THE PRESIDENT: I think it would be well to take the sense of the members on the point. I would suggest therefore that the Secretary take down the votes of each individual member.

MR. SANDERSON: The Conference might make a strong representation to the Governments that it is the opinion of a large number of the delegates or of the delegates from such and such places, that the quarantine period for small pox should be 14 days instead of what it has been.

CAPT. MALING: I would ask that the medical members should each give their opinions in writing, along with their reasons. Three out of the four are contending for 14 days, and personally I should be guided by the majority of the medical officers.

DR. PRINGLE: I think our opinions are sufficiently on record.

DR. GRIEVE: It would be better to adopt the Chairman's suggestion, and have the votes recorded.

THE PRESIDENT: I understand the Delegates from Barbados say 18 days for smallpox?

DR. BOWEN & MR. SANDERSON: Yes.

BRITISH HONDURAS?—MR. MCKINNEY: 14 days.

WINDWARD ISLANDS?—MR. LOW: I agree with the Delegates from Barbados, 18 days. The two medical authorities at St. Lucia say 21 days.

LEEWARD ISLANDS?—CAPT. MALING and MR. BERKELEY: 14 days.

BRITISH GUIANA?—THE PRESIDENT: and DR. GRIEVE: 14 days.

THE PRESIDENT: The next is yellow fever and cholera.

DR. GRIEVE: I think the period for these might be very much shorter. I think 10 days for yellow fever.

DR. BOWEN: You are ready to meet popular prejudice in these cases.

MR. BERKELEY: Dr Crane in his memorandum gave the period of incubation in yellow fever as 1 to 6 days, rarely exceeding 8 days.

DR CRANE: There are two modes of communication—one from person to person, and the other by things. In the one the periods are limited and defined; in the other they are very indefinite.

DR. GRIEVE: They are not so definite as they are with regard to small-pox. But I am prepared to start with 14 days as a maximum for every thing.

DR. PRINGLE: I was going to suggest 10 days for yellow fever. I would be satisfied to take 10 days.

DR. BOWEN: I say 14.

MR. SANDERSON: I would not quarantine, but subject them to supervision.

THE PRESIDENT: I understand there is a case on record in Barbados of yellow fever developing on the thirteenth day after the death of the last. It might be advisable to adopt 14 days.

DR. PRINGLE: In respect of these cases, were they under medical inspection?

DR. BOWEN: Under constant medical supervision.

DR. PRINGLE: How long was it before the fresh cases broke out?

DR. BOWEN: They just came in with the first case, and 13 days after that died, the others commenced.

DR. PRINGLE: There might be a degree of fever existing for a considerable period, existing before or after the individual came to the knowledge he was suffering.

DR. BOWEN: I don't think, in a severe case of yellow fever, there can be any doubt as to when it spreads.

DR. GRIEVE: I would like to know whether the persons were removed from an infected place.

DR. BOWEN: No; they were in an infected place, exposed to contagion. There was no proof of incubation; it might have been thirteen hours. They were on board ship.

DR. GRIEVE: Then there is no evidence of incubation; it might not have been 13 days at all.

DR. PRINGLE: There is no quarantine in India against cholera, against vessels leaving. India as regards cholera is always considered an infected place, but the ships are not put in quarantine; they simply undergo from station to station a series of medical inspections. I should like that certain professional reasons should be given why 14 or 18 or 16 days should be adopted. I think if we are at all to take advantage of the advance in medicine, we should give certain reasons for it.

DR. GRIEVE: I think so, as well.

MR. McKINNEY: In the Minute drawn up by our Medical Officer, he did not recommend that the time should be shortened under 14 days.

DR. CRANE: I have here some "Quarantine Regulations" which have been sent me from Louisiana. I find that in Florida, which is in constant communication with Cuba, they fix 10 days; and the same prevails, I think, in New Orleans. Ten days, I think, is ample.

MR. LOW: I shall vote for that. I have no expression of opinion from my Colony.

DR. CRANE: If you are going to go on to cholera, I should like to read you a little extract from "Quain's Medical Dictionary," under the article "Incubation," with regard to cholera, it states:—"Incubation in cholera lasts from a few hours to four days." A report of numerous examples is given, from 1 to 5 days.

DR. GRIEVE: Cholera is a very important disease. This Colony and

Trinidad are specially liable to receive it from the ships that come from Calcutta, but I do not think the danger of importation from persons is very great. I think, as regards cholera I would deal with it under other clauses, but I am quite willing to agree to 6 days if Dr. Crane thinks that sufficient.

DR. BOWEN: No, 10 days for cholera.

MR. McKINNEY: I shall go with the majority of the Medical opinion.

Conference adjourns for half an hour.

After adjournment,

THE PRESIDENT said: I believe members have been furnished with the amended Minutes of Saturday's proceedings and the draft minutes of yesterday's proceedings. I would ask whether the Conference would take Saturday's Minutes as read, and confirm them.

Agreed to.

DR. GRIEVE: Bearing upon the discussion we had before the adjournment, I would suggest that the first Rule for Quarantine should read something like this:—

[See Minutes, Third Sitting. Page 60.]

MR. SANDERSON: On behalf of my colleague and myself, we put in our protest.

THE PRESIDENT: The votes of the majority may be printed, and discussion on the number of days deferred until it comes up again. Having settled it for individuals, we had better go on now to the question of quarantine of vessels.

DR. GRIEVE: The principle with regard to "vessels" we started with, was that quarantine of vessels should be a quarantine of observation. The protection of the country depends not upon the detention of the vessel but its thorough disinfection with all its contents. We should make the rule so wide that if any Colony desired it would be at liberty to remove all persons from on board if proper provision for them were made, and the Quarantine Authorities should then take charge of that vessel and disinfect her. So long as she is certified as being free from infection there is no need to fix the time of detention. Of course, before we can

enter upon this thoroughly we must define absolutely what an infected vessel is.

THE PRESIDENT: It was agreed that the definition as given in the Barbados Ordinance, and as amended slightly, should be printed and then submitted. That has been printed. I agree with Dr. Grieve that we cannot settle the question of the disinfection of the vessels, until we know what is an infected vessel.

MR. BERKELEY: To make a beginning, I move as an amendment to "a."

[See definition of "Infected vessel." Page 40, Minutes, Second Sitting.]

That we strike out all words after "Ordinance"; I feel sure my colleague will support me in this, which we were told to consider the most important point of the whole matter. It seems to us that as little discretion as possible should be allowed to the different Governments in fixing what are or what are not "infectious diseases." It is an important matter for this Conference to arrive at an understanding as to the cases in which quarantine should be enforced. Unless we do arrive at that, I do not see how we can carry out our instructions, part of which were, "You must endeavour to get the Conference to decide what is to be considered infectious disease," and if we allow to individual Governors this prescriptive power whereby individual colonies might declare diseases other than those mentioned in the Ordinance, we shall not, I think, carry out the instructions we have had, or arrived at a satisfactory decision.

CAPT. MALING: I support that. The diseases which should be considered infectious diseases are named in the model Ordinance. They are stated there distinctly—yellow fever, the plague —

THE PRESIDENT: Not plague.

CAPT. MALING: They are specified—yellow fever, the plague, cholera, or smallpox—and beyond that I don't think I should be justified in going.

MR. BERKELEY: (to the President) This is either your definition or your colleague's.

THE PRESIDENT: Oh no, the Barbados Ordinance.

MR. BERKELEY: The latest alteration made was when the British Guiana Government thought it desirable to define what infectious diseases are: they not only defined that they are, cholera, smallpox, and yellow fever, but they went a little further and said "and does not include any other disease." Your Court of Policy said that. Our Government also feel very strongly on the point.

DR. GRIEVE: I don't know what would appear sufficient, but I gave a definite reason for leaving the power in. We object to the reception of measles —

MR. BERKELEY: Has your Court of Policy ever done so?

THE PRESIDENT: That was a special Ordinance for a special purpose and it is limited to these diseases. But it in no way interferes with Quarantine—that is under the Ordinance of 1870, in which the powers are much fuller.

MR. BERKELEY: As a matter of fact you have all agreed that the power which existed in the Ordinance of 1870 shall be taken away.

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, no!

MR. BERKELEY: I beg your pardon, we do not allow the Governor of a colony to declare a place an infected place.

THE PRESIDENT: That is as regards "infected places." There is a strong distinction between an "infected place" and an "infected vessel." I understand that a wider scope should be given as regards dealing with an infected vessel than an infected place. As regards the definition of "infected vessel," it is purely for the purpose of inspection and disinfection, and much wider powers are given for having inspection and disinfection on arrival which you would not get except under that definition. Honourable members seem inclined to mix up the two.

MR. SANDERSON: We laid down that infectious diseases should be three only, and we then agreed to leave the Executive Authority to treat a place in which infectious disease exists as an infected place.

THE PRESIDENT: The end of clause "a" was put in to give, probably, British Guiana and British Honduras power, not to be able to declare a place at which measles existed to be an "infected place" but to be able to deal with a vessel which came from such a place and might have measles on board or any other disease.

DR. GRIEVE: Ship fever, for instance. That is in all the old Quarantine laws.

THE PRESIDENT: Objection was taken, that it should be limited to the power to publicly notify that a place was an infected place, but that the vessel might be treated as an infected vessel, without anybody outside the colony knowing anything about it.

MR. BERKELEY: My idea of the object of this Conference is that we should, if possible, stop the sort of warfare waging between different colonies on quarantine. It seems to me that if we give power to the Governor to declare any disease other than those stated to be infectious diseases, it is practically in the power of any colony to stop trade.

MR. SANDERSON: I don't think the Governor should have power to declare it an infectious disease. He could declare the vessel infected.

THE PRESIDENT: You must not forget the words "for this purpose."

MR. BERKELEY: As a matter of fact, if you in Demerara feel inclined to do so, you might be able to stop communication all over the Islands for one single case of measles!

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, no.

MR. BERKELEY: I beg your pardon.

DR. GRIEVE: It would only apply if there has been a case of disease on board the vessel.

MR. MCKINNEY: Supposing a vessel arrived here from British Honduras with measles on board, the Governor would have power to declare as regards that vessel that measles was an "infectious disease," so as to deal with the vessel.

MR. SANDERSON: I take it before

he could do that, there must be disease on board the vessel.

DR. PRINGLE: This section goes in the direction indicated yesterday. It simply deals with a particular vessel when she has infectious disease on board and goes no further.

MR. LOW: Was it not decided yesterday that the words "Executive Authority" should be used instead of "Governor?" I think it was.

THE PRESIDENT: I will put a case: The Governor of Barbados may ship the whole of the population suffering from measles into a vessel and send them down here. Unless we have this power under the section, we could not deal with that vessel.

MR. SANDERSON (smiling): I will suggest it to him.

MR. BERKELEY: Permit me to put an extreme case: Say the mail steamer coming down from St. Thomas had a case of measles on board for 14 days before the steamer came here: you would be able under that section to declare that steamer infected.

DR. GRIEVE: Measles under some circumstances becomes a very fatal disease.

MR. LOW: I think in Fiji, fifty thousand persons were carried off.

DR. PRINGLE: We would have to define the incubatory stages of the "other" disease as well.

DR. GRIEVE: Quite correct so far as persons go, but it won't affect the ship.

DR. CRANE: I understand he means we have fixed the quarantine for the three diseases. It might meet Dr. Pringle's objection if we say "for which quarantine is imposed by this Ordinance."

DR. BOWEN: I do agree with Mr. Berkeley, if we want to be uniform—but first I should like to understand what Dr. Grieve means by quarantining measles? Is it quarantine of people having measles, or quarantine over the incubation period?

A DELEGATE: That might be dealt with under a separate Act.

DR. BOWEN: If you don't have it laid down hard and fast it is a farce. A vessel sails to Barbados; we don't quarantine, and she comes down here and the master snaps his fingers at you. I quite hold that your colony should have the power of dealing with many things—mumps, diphtheria, measles or anything else—to remove the people and clean up the ship: but we must be unanimous or we shall never have a uniform Act.

DR. GRIEVE: I cannot understand the drift of the argument used. I don't know what Dr. Bowen's difficulty is. Certainly no vessel could be declared infected unless on the voyage there had been a case of infectious disease on board. The proposed provision will enable us to deal with any vessel on board of which there may be persons suffering from measles or other like disease. All we want here, practically, is the power of protecting ourselves against an infected vessel coming in with some contagious disease on board not mentioned in the Ordinance. In the interest of the public health I object to our being compelled to receive persons suffering from measles or other like diseases into the colony and then have disease distributed we do not know how severely amongst the population of the colony. It seems to me, as I put the case before, unless we have some provision of the kind made, permitting us to deal with other diseases than the three specified, we may at any time have an immense amount of suffering in the colony arising from people coming here in ships. The mode and manner in which the different colonies will deal with such vessels is a different question altogether.

DR. BOWEN: I thought that was what we were really here to discuss.

DR. GRIEVE: I may at once state that I do not suppose any two colonies would be uniform in their treatment of diseases under this clause. But that can be put on one side; and I ask if this colony should be deprived of any protection it might desire to have merely because that protection was considered of low value in another colony? Such uniformity would

indeed be hard to attain, but it is not asked for and not expected in connection with this clause. I do not suppose that at most any more than three colonies will come under this clause.

MR. BERKELEY: I think you are making rather a bugbear of measles. Are there on record in this colony any acts of quarantine—has the Government ever exercised the power given by the old Acts—of declaring any place an infected place for measles? Do you know it as an absolute fact, that for the protection of the people against measles that power was ever exercised?

DR. GRIEVE: I don't say that.

MR. BERKELEY: If you did not do that in the past, why do you want to do it now? You have never done it, and therefore why bring it up now?

DR. GRIEVE: I do not ask that any place should be declared infected for the existence of measles or anything else; but I do repeat that we have more than once during the last few years exercised powers against measles, and another disease, whooping cough. We never proclaimed any place, but we used the full powers we possess under the Quarantine Ordinance of inspection and disinfection—irregularly it may be said but still we did it, and kept out the disease. As I have said, I cannot understand how there can be any misconception about it. Three years ago we shut up for a period five hundred people for whooping cough, separating the sick from the healthy. When we remember what are the circumstances under which so large a number of people are imported into the colony—not only imported, but dispersed from one end of the colony to the other—I would ask: Are we to distribute deliberately on the Sugar Estates any disease even of such a trifling nature as whooping cough?

MR. BERKELEY: Would you mind saying under what power that was done? It seems to me the only power was to declare it an infected place?

DR. GRIEVE: We exercised all the powers of the Ordinance.

MR. BERKELEY: That is probably the reason of this Conference; the

eccentric way in which some colonies carry out the law.

MR. LOW: I don't think the Conference need waste any more time discussing what the action of the authorities of British Guiana or of British Honduras ought to be. We are met to establish a uniform system, but I cordially endorse what the Surgeon General (British Guiana) advocates. I do not think that in endeavouring to obtain uniformity we ought to sacrifice the wishes of any population to protect themselves. The provision in question is a very wise one indeed, and I do not think we should seek to tie the hands of any Executive and say, because we are met here to establish uniformity over the Islands there is no need for extra precautions. What good would come of it? Without this provision, we might have, as has been so very strongly put, Barbados shipping all the measles down here and the authorities of British Guiana must receive them and let them come in. Both in British Guiana and British Honduras the aborigines have been spoken of as most liable to this disease of measles, we are not occupied with what the authorities have done here under the Act of 1884, and whether they rightly or wrongly carried out their powers, what we should endeavour to do is to arrive if possible at some decision on the issue before us, and I think it is the opinion of the majority that these words should remain. I am strongly of opinion that they are essential.

MR. SANDERSON: I would suggest that we should have a separate clause.

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. Pringle pointed out one reason why the words had better come out—that we have not decided to put into this sub-section the period of incubation for these diseases which might be declared infectious; therefore, I think if they came out the delegates for this colony will move a separate clause. It seems to me the clause drafted by Mr. Sanderson will very well meet that. I think that another section should come in giving this power which is in the draft suggested by Mr. Sanderson.

DR. GRIEVE: We were dealing

with the question of infected vessels. A ship starts from Calcutta with coolies and during the voyage has an epidemic of measles on board. If we do not get some power of this kind we could not possibly deal with the disinfection of that ship. What are we to do? Are we to allow these people to carry the disease all over the colony?

MR. SANDERSON: When coolie ships arrive don't you disinfect them? Have you no local Ordinance?

DR. GRIEVE: No. It is under the Quarantine Ordinance.

MR. SANDERSON: I think these are powers you ought to have under your Immigration Act.

DR. BOWEN: I desire to have the power to deal with the vessel as an infected vessel. If there are measles in Trinidad and the vessel comes on here they have no power here to deal with the ship; should there be measles on board.

DR. GRIEVE: I move the following under "Infected vessel:"—

[See Paragraph (c) of term "Infected Vessel," Minutes of the Third Sitting. Page 60.]

THE PRESIDENT: That is taking it out of "a" and putting it in as "b" (afterwards "c.")

MR. BERKELEY: A nervous Governor under that might declare for anything.

THE PRESIDENT: It is a power which is absolutely necessary, and I do not think it can do any harm to the place: it merely gives power to deal with the vessel.

DR. GRIEVE: Could we not mould "c" in such a way that the question of "Communication" could be settled? What amount of communication are we to take as having infected a vessel?

MR. SANDERSON: I should say if she took on board a passenger from such vessel.

DR. GRIEVE: When she brings a person from an infected vessel, that is provided for. But take the case of a vessel which goes to Martinique where she is unloaded under what is known as Quarantine Regulations; a lighter comes alongside, and things are handed into

it from the vessel, say a schooner. What about communication by contact?

DR. BOWEN: I should have been quite satisfied with the ship's certificate that she had none, and that the people had been in the lazaretto and had recently recovered from smallpox; but we could not get that.

MR. BERKELEY: I do not pretend to be a lexicographer, but what meaning is supposed to be attached to "contact?"

DR. GRIEVE: The fact is, this requires definition too. Is such intercourse carried on intermediately sufficient to affect a vessel? There may be no proof that they touched, but that they handed things to each other.

THE PRESIDENT: A very good example has been given by the Surgeon General—a case in Martinique in which goods are handed to or from men in a lighter who may have just recovered from smallpox. That is contact, while it is not actually communication. If you handed a man a match you would come more into contact, than if you handed him a long pole; and less into contact than if you touched him. Therefore it requires some definition.

DR. GRIEVE: Suppose you have cargo attached to the end of a rope and hoisted up by a crane; is that touch or contact?

MR. BERKELEY: I submit a definition of "communication." I put it forward with the view that somebody may be able to improve upon it; if not I will move it as a substantive motion:—

[See Definition, Minutes, Third Sitting. Page 55.]

DR. GRIEVE: I think we may leave the question over for future discussion. If a vessel comes from an infected place *prima facie* she is an "infected vessel."

THE PRESIDENT: We may leave "infected vessel" where it is; a vessel must be an infected vessel if it has come from an infected place; and then the question will come up whether, even if she has not had communication, she should have pratique.

MR. BERKELEY: How about a

case where disease originated on board?

MR. SANDERSON: She is an infected vessel. Every vessel which has arrived or touched at an infected port although she has had no communication therewith shall be declared an infected vessel, except she has brought a certificate that she did not communicate with the shore.

THE PRESIDENT: The object is to deal with a vessel on to which a person or thing has come from an infected place, for the purposes of inspection. You want to make a vessel which has gone into Martinique an infected vessel, and by a subsequent clause she is admitted to pratique if she has got a certificate.

MR. SANDERSON: I move as "a" the term "infected vessel" means:—"Every vessel which shall have arrived from an infected place."

DR. BOWEN: If we deal with persons as regards time that is well enough, but we are bound to deal with clothes.

DR. BOWEN: We will have to alter these sections, and put in another.

THE PRESIDENT: Strike out "any article or thing which" in "b" and "c."

[See paragraphs (b) and (c) term "Infected Vessel," Page 40, Minutes, Second Sitting.]

And then we may have sub-section "f."

[See paragraph (f), term "Infected Vessel," Page 61, Minutes, Third Sitting.]

Definition adopted. As shewn on page 60, Minutes, Third sitting.

DR. GRIEVE: It seems to me that the next thing to settle is the duration of detention or quarantine as regards vessels. We deal with vessels as they arrive—all infected vessels arriving in port shall be placed in quarantine for such period as may be found necessary by the Quarantine authorities—not for a fixed period, as I understand there can be none for articles or things. We have already provided for persons; we have now simply to provide for articles, &c. I don't think it advisable to place any obstacle in the way of the Quarantine authorities of any port taking persons out of the ships, disinfecting the vessels

and handing them over to their consignees there and then.

THE PRESIDENT: It would do away with the question of period if the ship is not admitted to pratique until properly disinfected. Dr. Crane's suggestion will come in here.

DR. CRANE: I would ask that it be taken first with reference to persons, then with reference to the disinfection of vessels and cargo.

DR. GRIEVE: No limit of time can be placed to the quarantine of persons or things.

DR. CRANE: You must have some thorough system of disinfection, because it is on that we depend for the prevention of the introduction of disease.

DR. GRIEVE: We shall have to define what is to be considered effectual disinfection under the Ordinance.

THE PRESIDENT: We get rid of clauses 16 and 17, and simply have a proviso that no vessel shall be admitted to pratique until the Quarantine Authorities have certified that she is properly disinfected. We throw upon the Quarantine Authorities the obligation of setting to work to disinfect.

CAPT. MALING: Who will sign that certificate?

THE PRESIDENT: I think the Quarantine Authority will sign the certificate upon the advice of the Health Officer.

MR. SANDERSON: With us, the Surveyor gives his certificate right off.

THE PRESIDENT: This is merely a matter of detail for each colony.

DR. GRIEVE: Would you move a clause to throw the responsibility upon the Quarantine Authority?

DR. CRANE: It seems to me there are other things to be considered if we are going on the old Ordinance now before us—Quarantine ground, removal of vessels to the quarantine ground, flag, use of schooner, light, persons going on board, &c. Before you get on to the question of disinfection you have the question of the removal of passengers into the lazaretto. You must either leave your passengers on board and deal with them, or remove them from the ship;

and then comes in the question whether if the ship remains how she is to be looked after and disinfected.

DR. GRIEVE: Disinfection naturally divides itself into heads—first as to the clothing of persons on board; what would be considered disinfection of clothing? Disinfection I think should be obtained by exposure of clothing either to boiling —

CAPT. MALING: Heated air.

DR. GRIEVE: Yes, dry heat—either boiled for so many hours or exposed to dry heat for so many hours.

DR. BOWEN: Sulphur gas is far superior to dry heat.

DR. GRIEVE: This is not a very small colony and it is not a poor one. But how would the system of disinfecting by dry heat answer in a small colony? Would you be able to find such a disinfectant in every Colony?

DR. BOWEN: It would answer perfectly well. If a vessel has had a long passage and never had a case of disease, you only want to deal with her cargo. If she has a case on board you deal differently. If you look at our Minute you will see we have power to separate them.

MR. SANDERSON reads paragraph (a) "Passengers" down to end of note (2) "before they are admitted to pratique."

[See Annex (A) to the Minutes of the Third Sitting. Page 63.]

We propose they should be dealt with in this way: First of all the passengers are dealt with. If they were taken on board at an uninfected port but after leaving an infected place, they are landed at once. Take Jamaica and Colon, which we have been quarantining lately—passengers from Jamaica to Barbados would be allowed to land, and the Colon passengers, coming from an infected place, would be treated differently. The first proviso would affect persons if taken on board at an uninfected port after leaving an infected one; but if taken on board at an infected port, they must complete their quarantine period on board the vessel or at the lazaretto, and if they came from a place infected with small pox, their clothes must be disinfected. We also pro-

pose with regard to "Ballast," "Bilge Water" and Animals."

[See Annex (A) to the Minutes] of the Third Sitting. Page 63.]

I think these are taken from the English Regulations.

MR. LOW: What about horse boxes?

MR. SANDERSON: We have landed the boxes and had them submerged—the horse landed in the box, the box submerged, and afterwards painted afresh.

MR. LOW: Was that considered sufficient by the Sanitary Authorities? If so, why the destruction of the halter —

MR. SANDERSON: It might have been put on by a groom suffering from small pox.

MR. LOW: Well, that groom touched the horse box. The boxes are lined with cloth and straw. One I saw, was very carefully padded.

MR. BOWEN: If you get wild Jamaica horses, it is not an easy thing to take them out of the horse box. I took three out once, and I would not let them take out any more.

DR. GRIEVE: After having dealt with the clothing the thing nearest the passenger, then you have the cargo, and afterwards the ship itself. There still remains Dr. Bowen's suggestion as to clothing, and I suggest an amendment as follows:—

[See paragraph "Clothing," Minutes, Third Sitting. Page 61.]

MR. LOW: What is the cost of one of these fumigating apparatuses?

MR. SANDERSON: Sixty pounds.

MR. LOW: Oh, I thought six hundred pounds.

DR. GRIEVE: Four hours is merely put in tentatively. Twenty minutes to a mattress would not I think be sufficient.

DR. BOWEN: I should not mind treating a mattress, but I would not like bedding or anything of that sort. We destroy it.

MR. LOW: I think it would be as well to provide for that—bedding to be destroyed.

MR. BERKELEY: Do you move that as a substantive motion?

DR. GRIEVE: I have added destruction, to which there are no objections, but some places have not apparatus for applying dry heat and some articles of clothing are inconvenient to boil and it is necessary perhaps to destroy them. There is the third method of exposure to the vapour of sulphur for a given time.

DR. CRANE: Exposure to dry heat, to sulphur gas, and treatment with chemical solutions.

DR. GRIEVE: The objection to the solution of bi-chloride of mercury is slight; but is there no danger? Is there not a certain amount of danger?

DR. CRANE: Not if removed after. It is used in New Orleans, where they have a most perfect system of quarantine.

DR. GRIEVE: Do they wash it out?

DR. CRANE: Yes.

DR. GRIEVE: Oh, in that case it is all right. But there are things that cannot be washed—woollen clothing. Do you think it is safe then to put in bi-chloride of mercury?

DR. CRANE: I think it is very effective.

DR. GRIEVE: But certain things cannot stand the process.

DR. BOWEN: Better put all three and leave it to the Health Officer. It depends entirely upon the articles you are dealing with.

DR. PRINGLE: I would say, bring it up to a certain degree of heat, and let that be the gauge instead of so many hours: it depends upon the temperature.

DR. BOWEN: If you are doing small articles you don't take too long to run up to 240 to 260 degrees.

DR. PRINGLE: I should say 220 in two hours, as we don't use very heavy clothing in the tropics.

DR. CRANE: In defining the disinfectants, would you not say "bi-chloride of mercury and zinc?"

DR. BOWEN: You will have to leave out bi-chloride of zinc; it weakens the texture of things.

DR. GRIEVE: As to the disinfection of cargo, the suggestion is here:—

All other cargo should be landed at such place as shall be appointed by the Quarantine Authorities, aired and disinfected as far as practicable before being delivered to the consignees.

DR. BOWEN: Have you ever tried disinfecting cargo?

DR. GRIEVE: I have. Sometimes it is very imperfect.

DR. BOWEN: Where are you going to put it to fumigate?

DR. GRIEVE: The proper place is in the hold of the vessel.

DR. BOWEN: You cannot do it.

DR. GRIEVE: We shall have to make provision for cargo landed under quarantine regulations for the purpose of disinfection.

DR. BOWEN read:—

Rags are under no circumstances to be landed anywhere except at the quarantine station, and then only by the crew of the vessel, no help being allowed from the shore; they must be re-shipped by the crew of the vessel receiving them within 10 days after notice to do so has been given by the Health Officer, otherwise they will be liable to be destroyed by the Quarantine Authorities.

A vessel might be in distress and leaking and be taken to the quarantine station, and not be able to get rid of the rags:—

The bill of health of the vessel on which they are re-shipped must be endorsed to the effect that such rags were from an infected port, and the Health Officer shall by letter notify such fact to the Authorities of the port to which such vessel is bound.

DR. GRIEVE: I think we should try to be definite. It would be well if we can make it a little more definite. Why should we not try to fumigate on board the ship?

MR. SANDERSON: Try to fumigate the ship?

DR. BOWEN: You cannot on board ship. You can say disinfect, but by what? What are you going to say? It has to be a gas. Suppose you had a lot of silk dresses.

DR. GRIEVE: I think myself the question of cargo should be divided up very much. A cargo that may sometimes give trouble is rice packed in bags.

DR. BOWEN: Let us take that.

DR. GRIEVE: Then there are packages with textile coverings.

MR. SANDERSON: What would you do with rice?

DR. GRIEVE: It must be emptied.

MR. SANDERSON: I don't see what we are going to do with five thousand bags of rice.

DR. GRIEVE: It has been done here. There is a danger from rice bags in cholera-infected ships.

DR. BOWEN: I quite agree with you. Smallpox too has been spread through the coffee bags made by women of the place.

MR. SANDERSON: It might be a heavy expense, and it should be defined who is to pay for it.

DR. GRIEVE: It would be less expensive than having the introduction of smallpox. If the other members think exposing these things to the vapour of sulphur won't do the rice any harm it would be effectual.

DR. BOWEN: It might do some harm. It would be better to take the bags.

DR. GRIEVE: We disinfected a ship—a coolie ship—with rice. All the bags were placed around the main deck and fumigated for forty-eight hours with sulphur.

DR. BOWEN: Oh, but you have not got a report of that; you ought to have done it.

DR. GRIEVE: We had four unvaccinated people on board, and none of them have taken smallpox as yet.

DR. PRINGLE: If the rice is dry I don't think it would do any harm to be fumigated.

MR. SANDERSON: Supposing it had been sugar.

DR. GRIEVE: For our purpose the disinfection of cargo after landing it or before it is landed can be obtained by prolonged exposure to sulphur vapour.

DR. PRINGLE: Yes, I'll accept that. We can only do what is practicable.

DR. CRANE: The length of time

occupied in fumigation in New Orleans varies from twenty minutes to three hours according to the size of the vessel. They use a special apparatus in which sulphuric acid gas is generated and driven into the vessel.

DR. GRIEVE: The clause would read something in this way:—

"Cargo may be disinfected by the exposure on the vessel to the vapour of sulphur for 12 hours or it may be landed at such place as shall be appointed by the Quarantine Authority and there disinfected in a similar manner."

DR. SANDERSON: What about rice?

DR. GRIEVE: Oh, we may go back upon rice: this is general cargo. The next question is the treatment of rags—a very important question.

DR. BOWEN: We don't want rags at all. What would we do with them? Supposing a vessel comes in leaking, with a cargo of rags?

DR. GRIEVE: What would you do in Trinidad, Dr. Crane?

DR. CRANE: I never remember such a circumstance. They never come.

DR. GRIEVE: I think in Barbados such a thing happens.

MR. LOW: Is it when the South Americans get new clothes that they send you rags? (A laugh.)

MR. SANDERSON: Yes, every three years!

DR. GRIEVE: Suppose a ship comes with rags, and you cannot get them destroyed: you would have to keep them in quarantine?

DR. BOWEN: The only thing is, if the ship is disabled it would be better to have the rags out, in the quarantine station, before you allow workmen to go on board.

DR. GRIEVE: I do not recollect any disinfectant for stone ballast?

DR. BOWEN: We are taking it under different clauses. All vessels arrive in ballast.

DR. GRIEVE: I am speaking of stone ballast from an infected place. We have been receiving stone ballast from Martinique, and it has been disinfected.

DR. BOWEN : I should suggest "stone or other similar ballast."

DR. GREIVE : In regard to ballast, what do you do, Dr. Crane?

DR. CRANE : Ballast is thrown overboard as a rule.

CAPT. MALING : Does the clause include salt?

DR. BOWEN : I should like to have the disinfecting of a cargo of coarse salt. If I permit things to carry disease into Barbados and it spreads, you will quarantine us.

DR. GRIEVE : There is not much risk of the importation of disease by a cargo of salt. As to water, there should be a provision. They may have brought infected water on board the ship.

DR. BOWEN : That is the very thing we had in view, in quoting the necessity for changing the water of cholera ships. I think we should be erring on the safe side to have that in.

Conference adjourned at 5.50 p.m.

FOURTH SITTING,

Wednesday, 10th October.

THE PRESIDENT : Last night, gentlemen, we finished the different definitions contained in the printed suggestions of the Barbados delegates—cargo, ballast, and so on; and the only other point in the suggestions is that dealing with passengers.

MR. SANDERSON : I don't think we touched animals?

DR. GRIEVE : Yes, under "cargo."

MR. SANDERSON : How are you going to disinfect animals?

DR. PRINGLE : We proposed to disinfect salt.

DR. BOWEN : You are bound to the way you put it, you have made no exception.

DR. GRIEVE : I don't think it is necessary to go into particulars about the halter and so forth because that becomes part of the articles on board and can only be landed in the same way as cargo.

DR. BOWEN : I think it had better be stated.

MR. SANDERSON : Could you separate the horse from the halter?

DR. GRIEVE : If you are landing cattle with a rope you will have to define that as well, that would come under the rule of articles that have to be disinfected.

DR. PRINGLE : In the discussion yesterday horse boxes were mentioned.

DR. BOWEN : Yes, that horse boxes should not be landed.

DR. PRINGLE : And then there are the rugs that generally cover horses.

DR. BOWEN : You certainly cannot land the rugs without being disinfected.

DR. PRINGLE : If there's to be a special clause, all furniture and belongings must be named.

DR. GRIEVE : It could be done in this way : all furniture and belongings must be treated as cargo, and so subject to the Rules regulating the disinfection of cargo.

DR. BOWEN : That won't be practicable. You will have to state "fresh boxes." You have to bring the horse out on deck while you are washing the box. I have tried it and got disgusted with it.

DR. PRINGLE : Will you not have to say "all the adjuncts"—the halter, the horse box, and any rags? An animal may get sick, and there may be various applications in the shape of rags and clothing.

DR. CRANE : The box and the horse itself might be sprayed with solution, as I understand they do in New Orleans. It would not do any harm in a climate like this.

DR. PRINGLE : I must say I go with Dr. Crane, some precautions must be taken, and I think this spray arrangement would be a good one.

MR. BERKELEY : Very few horses come in boxes.

MR. SANDERSON : Oh no, we have a lot come from Jamaica.

MR. BERKELEY : The bulk of our horses come from America.

MR. SANDERSON: Since quarantine has been relaxed we have got about six every mail.

DR. PRINGLE: Would it not be better to put in a clause in the Rules in reference to "live cargo?" An occasional pig might be boxed, or a cow; in the same way as a horse. They occasionally come in boxes; also sheep or even fowls.

THE PRESIDENT: All apparatus used in landing "live" cargo should be first disinfected.

MR. BERKELEY: I think the Barbados definition a very good one.

DR. GRIEVE: Dr. Crane has made a suggestion they should not be landed without disinfection.

DR. CRANE: No, I did not say so. I only said it might be done; but I don't think there's much use.

DR. BOWEN: Suppose a man bring a parrot, what will you do with it?

MR. LOW: Shave him. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: Live stock may be at once landed or transhipped, but if apparatus is used in landing or transshipment everything must be disinfected.

MR. BERKELEY: That won't do, you must make it necessary to disinfect any horse box if you sent it onto the vessel.

MR. LOW: There would be no harm in disinfecting. It is not an expensive process, I take it, at any time.

MR. SANDERSON: The difficulty in disinfecting is to get the animal out. Where are you to put it?

DR. PRINGLE: If there is no power to disinfect the box in which a horse came, it would be necessary to bring another on board. You could not land in two boxes.

DR. GRIEVE: You might have an animal sent down which is not "live stock."

MR. BERKELEY: Could you?

DR. GRIEVE: Yes, suppose you had a Bengal tiger sent for a menagerie.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, leave it

as animals—Animals may be at once landed or transhipped, all apparatus used in the landing or transshipment thereof being supplied from the shore or first disinfected.

DR. BOWEN: You will find it very difficult for a horse box to be disinfected. I would not like to have a horse of mine subjected to a washing of corrosive sublimate —

DR. GRIEVE: I understood you did wash down horses in Barbados.

DR. BOWEN: But that does not imply that I think it necessary or agree with it.

MR. SANDERSON: I would draw the attention of members to this printed matter of what we did last night, under the head of "clothing":—

That of all other persons on board a vessel on which any person shall have been ill of an infectious disease and of all persons who have come from any port or place which has been declared infected or from a vessel as defined in paragraph (b) of the definition of the term "Infected Vessel" shall be disinfected.

It makes no provision—we in our memorandum made provision—for the clothing of persons who had not been on board an infected vessel but who came from an infected place.

THE PRESIDENT: How could they come from an infected place except in an infected vessel?

MR. SANDERSON: That is what I mean. A vessel coming from an infected place would be an infected vessel. This only provides that a person must have been ill.

DR. GRIEVE: I think it comes under the importation of "used" clothing—that covers the clothing of everybody.

DR. BOWEN: No, it only covers used clothing. A man might come from a place infected with small-pox and have a lot of clothes with him.

MR. SANDERSON: Suppose these clothes were washed at Jamaica, an infected place, and sent on?

DR. GRIEVE: If never used, they would never have been washed.

MR. SANDERSON: Take a person coming from Jamaica or Martinique to Barbados; he may have brought a coat or a pair of trousers, anything you like,

must you not disinfect these clothes before you land them?

DR. GRIEVE: It is provided for already, if they have been used. If it is a new coat and never used; are we to apply different rules from those for cargo?

MR. SANDERSON: A second shirt, washed in an infected place, what is to prevent the scabs from that washerwoman being in these shirts?

DR. GRIEVE: It is provided for if they have been washed. They would be treated as infected articles.

MR. SANDERSON: I am not aware of it; but the way we are going on makes it difficult to find these things. It appears as if one subject were scattered all over.

DR. PRINGLE: It is provided for in the questions: if the master of the vessel answers in the affirmative, they became part and parcel of the contents of the cargo. It is not to be supposed that these matters are being discussed in consecutive order, in the order in which they will appear in the Ordinances. After going through the whole of the definitions, we go on to say, "The following Rules are to be observed in the disinfection of infected vessels."

DR. CRANE: That covers only what is suggested by the delegate for Barbados, but we have defined "infected vessel" to include any vessel that takes a person from an infected place although the vessel herself is not infected. If the mail steamer arrived here and had taken one passenger from Jamaica, which was infected, you will be bound to disinfect the clothing of all the other passengers. It is imperative. Dr. Bowen made a remark yesterday that other colonies are the principal sufferers themselves after such things: not us. We have had such things in the past as threatening to quarantine.

MR. SANDERSON: I would suggest, under "Clothing" to insert after "disease":—"and of all persons who shall have come from an infected port or place."

DR. CRANE: I am afraid under that clause you would have to disinfect every passenger. Every port in the United Kingdom or on the Continent

of Europe may be an infected place.

MR. McKINNEY: But if they have not been declared.

MR. SANDERSON: Not unless there has been a declaration.

DR. CRANE: Oh yes, "Infected vessel" means a vessel coming from any place where infectious disease exists. I think I should limit it and leave it as it is, where there has been actual disease within the voyage.

DR. BOWEN: The whole trouble has arisen in separating vessels into two classes, one which is infected herself and one which has simply come from an infected place without any sickness on board. We would surely deal with that vessel more leniently as regards detention and everything else than if it had had cholera on board.

DR. GRIEVE: I agree with you so far as passengers go, but not as to cargo.

DR. BOWEN: If you look, you will see we have dealt with cargo both the same.

DR. GRIEVE: With regard to cargo the danger is just as great where she comes from an infected place.

DR. BOWEN: Look at our suggestions, and at these, and you will see we have dealt with both the same.

DR. GRIEVE: "From a place declared by proclamation" I propose.

DR. BOWEN: According to Dr. Crane you would have to disinfect all cargo from England, and mark you every place that has one case of small-pox is infected.

MR. SANDERSON: I propose to add after the words "infectious disease" in the second line, "Or of persons who shall have come from an infected place."

DR. GRIEVE: To avoid the contingency as pointed out by Dr. Crane, I move that "infected place" means a place which has been declared infected by notice.

MR. SANDERSON: I have no objection to that.

MR. McKINNEY: Supposing a vessel arrived at this place from Barba-

dos, and you had not declared Barbados an infected port at the time the vessel left, if smallpox broke out among parties coming from there you would not be able to disinfect them until you had declared it an infected port.

MR. SANDERSON: Would not that require the word "either"—shall be disinfected either, &c.?

MR. BERKELEY: I don't think that amendment is going to answer. If I understand it properly it is proposed that not only the clothing of those actually suffering from infectious disease but of everybody on board a ship coming from a place which is infected, shall be destroyed.

DR. BOWEN: No, no; disinfected.

MR. BERKELEY: I beg your pardon; it says destroyed by fire.

MR. LOW: The last line says "or"; the alternative is destruction by fire.

MR. BERKELEY: It would not probably matter to you or I, who would have a second set of clothes.

MR. LOW: It would affect me very considerably. I would not like my second suit to be destroyed by fire. I think we might leave out destruction by fire altogether. It is all right to give the power to destroy by fire the clothing used by sick persons.

DR. CRANE: Certainly.

THE PRESIDENT: Destruction by fire is scarcely a process of disinfection.

Agreed that the words be struck out.

THE PRESIDENT: It will read then "and of all persons who have come from any port or place which has been declared infected shall be disinfected either by *a*, *b* or *c*," leaving out "or (*d*) by destruction by fire."

DR. PRINGLE: Would not you add "vessel" after "port or place"—port, place, or vessel?

MR. LOW: Yes, because you might have been transhipped.

THE PRESIDENT: Then you would make it obligatory to disinfect every person's clothing coming from an infected place, although the vessel was only detained for observation.

DR. BOWEN: The R.M.S. *Dee* got smallpox on board down among the Islands. Suppose she with smallpox on board put a person on the Royal Mail coming to us, do you mean that that person must be dealt with by us the same as if he had come from Colon?

DR. PRINGLE: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT: Then, must not you limit it to a vessel which has disease on board?

DR. GRIEVE: That does not meet it. What I understand is this: a person lands at Barbados and is re-shipped to us from Barbados; we want power to deal with his clothing—is not that the question?

DR. BOWEN: No, the question is this: We have provided that if a ship has no infectious disease on board but has brought passengers from a place declared infected, their clothes shall be disinfected. Dr. Pringle raises the question, what would you do if the vessel—what he wants to meet is; some of these people from the *Dee* which had disease on board were put on board the Royal Mail coming from Colon by Jamaica, and he wants to know if we shall have power to deal with them under the same conditions as if they had come from Colon, which is declared an infected place?

DR. GRIEVE: What proof have we? How do we know what his luggage is? If the vessel comes in and he says "there's my luggage," where are we to draw the line?

DR. PRINGLE: Sometimes a Spanish Man-of-war comes to Jamaica waters and on one occasion they attempted to put on board a Jamaica vessel a number of their crew who had been suffering from fever. In fact that fever ultimately developed into smallpox, and then, a little outside Kingston Harbour, they succeeded in putting these passengers on board a sailing vessel coming into Kingston on the plea that they were going to Hayti.

THE PRESIDENT: With regard to that, the question would be whether the person came from a vessel on which an infectious disease existed at the time he left. You would then have to cover the

incubation period. It might read: "All persons coming from any port or place which has been declared infected, or from a vessel as described in paragraph b of the definition of infected vessels."

DR. BOWEN: That covers the whole thing.

THE PRESIDENT: Don't you think we might go on; the Ordinance must be recast for us again?

DR. CRANE: When we come to the disinfection of cargo, I would only ask if it was decided it should be twelve hours?

DR. GRIEVE: It was merely suggested; it was not decided.

THE PRESIDENT: Let us get on with this disinfection of passengers.

MR. SANDERSON: As defined by us here it is—

All Vessels that shall have arrived from or touched at any infected place, but which have no sickness on board, have had no sickness on board during the voyage nor while lying in an infected place shall be dealt with thus:—

(a.) PASSENGERS—

- (1.) If taken on board at an uninfected port, but after leaving an infected port they shall be landed at once.

Jamaica passengers would be landed, they not having had any means of getting contagion on board the vessel.

DR. GRIEVE: Provided you leave the luggage on board you might land these people.

DR. BOWEN: He has come from an infected port.

MR. SANDERSON: If he has come from a vessel on board of which there was no infectious disease, the only reason for quarantining was that she came originally from Colon which was an infected place.

DR. BOWEN: It is practically, with all our rigidity, being done in Barbados. Although the Act would not allow us, we separated them.

DR. GRIEVE: What I want to know is, how he is to get his luggage?

MR. SANDERSON: I think under clothing and so forth, he would get it.

DR. CRANE: I think the clause refers to the person only and not his luggage. That would come under the general question.

DR. BOWEN: It would have been

all plain if it had been put that we were dealing with vessels that have not been infected themselves.

DR. PRINGLE: A vessel goes from Colon to Jamaica, which is five days; she takes passengers on board from Jamaica and takes three more days going to Barbados: I understand you to say you allow the Jamaica passengers out?

DR. BOWEN: Certainly.

DR. PRINGLE: The period of the incubatory stage of smallpox is 14 days, and they have exhausted eight days coming on to Barbados. Suppose 6 days, after the vessel passed Barbados, smallpox broke out on board the ocean steamers; the Jamaica passengers were in contact with that focus of disease. Would it not be possible to develop that case in Barbados? I think it is possible on a scientific basis.

DR. BOWEN: I don't believe, on a scientific basis, they could get it from a person.

DR. GRIEVE: I think the bulk of evidence goes to show it is not communicable during the period of incubation.

DR. CRANE: With regard to the three diseases, we are satisfied there is not the slightest danger, no possibility, of disease being communicated from person to person. I take it infected clothing under all circumstances would be dealt with under special clauses.

DR. PRINGLE: A man from Colon goes past Barbados with his clothes on, and during the time they were passing on, the Jamaica passenger has been in contact with that clothing, not only in the incubatory stage, but the fact is he may have in his clothing the scales of smallpox, having come from an infected port. I am of opinion—and that is the reason I have spoken on the point on account of our own Rules—that if Colon is declared an infected port and if passengers are allowed to go on from Colon to pass across the ocean in the ocean steamer, and the steamer gets additions from Jamaica, there is a possibility of Jamaica passengers being in contact with these individuals and their clothing catching the disease; I think it quite possible, I don't say it would happen once in a thousand times,

but I say there is a possibility of his obtaining disease in that way. If he could wear his clothing for 14 days before he came into contact with the Jamaica passenger, then it would be perfectly safe; but he comes in contact with the Jamaica passenger 5 days after leaving Colon.

THE PRESIDENT: If the two had been together, say in the same cabin—the Colon man's clothing is in the same cabin or came into contact—it would seem to be necessary to treat the man from Jamaica in the same way as you do the man from Colon.

DR. GRIEVE: That brings us back to the question we have been discussing all along—the clothing question. Of course, it comes to this, we would have to decide in what manner all clothing arriving in a vessel under any one of our definitions is to be treated. I think it would be logical to take Dr. Pringle's view.

MR. MCKINNEY: If the clothing of the passenger at Colon was not thoroughly disinfected before the Jamaica passenger went on board, it would be no use disinfecting it at Barbados. The mischief would have been done.

DR. BOWEN: Then you must quarantine the men too.

THE PRESIDENT: In practice you may run the risk. Possibly, logically speaking, they are in the same position.

DR. BOWEN: Though highly impossible, it is possible: he really may be in the incubation period through contact, and consequently you would have to treat him.

MR. BERKELEY: But do you want to do that?

THE PRESIDENT: I do not mean to say, if the Colon man has not actually become sick, you ought to quarantine him.

MR. BERKELEY: It seems the practice is a great deal more used than theories and logical discussions. It has been the practice at Barbados for some time and no bad results have occurred. I really think we may safely be guided by what has taken place in that colony we really think more perfect than all the others together. You cannot get at perfection.

DR. PRINGLE: You are bound to pay some amount of deference to theory.

MR. BERKELEY: We have been paying an awful lot of deference to theory for the last two or three days. It seems to me we want to get at something practical.

DR. BOWEN: I know a lot about quarantine. It does not claim to be perfect, but it endeavours to reduce the possibility of infection to as infinitesimal a degree as can be. It does not claim to be perfection, or else, God bless our West Indian Colonies.

DR. GRIEVE: If that had been the rule, we would neither have had the representative of British Honduras nor the representative of Jamaica here.

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. Crane, do you see any objection to adopting the Barbados delegates' suggestion here with regard to passengers—that is to say, although it may not be exactly logical, that the Jamaica and Colon passengers could be treated differently?

DR. CRANE: What I would propose is that it be divided in two clauses—one, put in "many," permissive, and the other imperative. We have had cases with us where we thought we could safely permit people to land, coming from Venezuela in an infected ship.

MR. SANDERSON: I am quite willing to accept that, Sir.

DR. CRANE: Put in something like this: may be allowed to land if in the opinion of the Health Officer it is thought safe to do so.

THE PRESIDENT: You might say: may at the discretion of the Health Officer be landed at once, or treated under rule number —

DR. CRANE: It might be arranged: if in the opinion of the Health Officer it is thought safe to do so; nothing more.

MR. SANDERSON: At present our Act does not allow it, and we want the power. Practically we have had to punish Jamaica when we would have let her out long ago.

DR. BOWEN: We had to send them to Pelican Island to wait until the steamer left.

THE PRESIDENT: Then it will read "may at the discretion of the Quarantine Authority be allowed to land at once."

MR. SANDERSON: Number two is as follows:—

(2.) If taken on board at an infected port, they must complete their quarantine period either on board the vessel or at the Lazaretto and if from a place infected with small-pox their clothing must be disinfected before they are admitted to pratique.

DR. GRIEVE: "Complete their quarantine;" in order that this should bear a definite meaning we must settle when quarantine period begins.

DR. CRANE: We have settled the number of days.

DR. GRIEVE: The beginning of quarantine has not been mentioned. Then comes the further question: Are you going to reckon the beginning of your quarantine from the date he leaves the infected vessel under our definitions? That is to say, suppose he comes in in a vessel which under any definition down to "f" has become infected, is he to be allowed to complete the 14 days on board the vessel we ourselves have declared infected?

DR. BOWEN: We will have to define, as you say, when the quarantine period commences. I say, from the day the vessel leaves the place which has been declared infected provided she has had no sickness herself on board; but if there has been a death from the time the person leaves the ship.

DR. GRIEVE: Is not it possible for this person during his residence on board to have contracted the disease by contact from the cargo or any article on board the ship? I think to be logical, that the period of quarantine should date from the disinfection of the ship and that alone, if the ship was an infected ship.

THE PRESIDENT: Leave out from after "period" to "before."

MR. SANDERSON: It does not matter where he keeps his quarantine.

THE PRESIDENT: I thought it might get rid of the argument on this point by striking out "on board or at the Lazaretto."

DR. CRANE: I don't propose to say "complete their period;" I should say "liable to detention in quarantine, either on the vessel or in the Lazaretto, for the incubatory period of disease." This in the case of small-pox would be 14 or 15 days. Suppose passengers on arrival submit to be revaccinated, in eight days you can ascertain if these people are thoroughly protected, and there is no occasion to detain them for 14 days.

DR. GRIEVE: If there is any virtue in personal quarantine at all, it must be kept up for a specified time. We have settled what we consider will cover all the incubatory periods of these diseases, and if we are to enforce personal quarantine it ought to be absolute for these periods; but we may make an exception in the case of smallpox because it so happens it is the only disease known for which we have the power of protection by inoculation. It may not be long before we shall have inoculation for yellow fever. I think it is a very important point to settle the date from which quarantine should begin.

MR. LOW: Cannot we finish that point upon which we expended so much time and then immediately take up your point?

THE PRESIDENT: How do you propose to fix this No. 2?

MR. McKINNEY: I would suggest, if taken on board at an infected place they must undergo the required period of quarantine.

MR. BERKELEY: Liable to quarantine would do it.

DR. GRIEVE: "Except in the case of smallpox as hereinafter provided, they must complete the period of quarantine." Except with regard to smallpox which is provided for by special rules.

MR. McKINNEY: If you say "the required quarantine" they would have to come under what applies to them.

DR. GRIEVE: But in Dr. Crane's case the period may be cut down by revaccination.

MR. SANDERSON: Suppose we put it that after revaccination there is no necessity to keep them for the balance of the time; suppose revaccination has

taken place and proved successful, the quarantine period will have expired.

DR. GRIEVE: But that is not provided for.

MR. SANDERSON: No, but we will provide for it.

DR. GRIEVE: The period of quarantine cannot begin for any one remaining on board until the ship is thoroughly disinfected. The matter I object to is completing it on board the vessel.

DR. CRANE: Make it, they shall undergo the period of quarantine prescribed under the principal Ordinance, and then we will come to the period afterwards.

MR. MCKINNEY: Is this No. 2 necessary at all? The Ordinance provides that. It does seem to me you require that; you only want No. 1.

DR. GRIEVE: You cannot avoid the question, and it would be better to declare at once how personal quarantine is to be carried out. The question is, where it is to begin?

MR. MCKINNEY: I would suggest that No. 2 be struck out. The Ordinance itself provides for it.

MR. SANDERSON: The Ordinance says such time or place.

DR. GRIEVE: Then I propose we proceed to decide what they are to do in quarantine, and the first question is, when does quarantine commence?

DR. BOWEN: I think this part had better be settled. As a matter of fact we have ships coming from Buenos Ayres 80 or 90 days' passage, and we have ships coming here from the East with a longer passage still. Do you mean to tell me, coming as they do with their cargo all battened down, that if there was smallpox when she left Buenos Ayres, you would take these unfortunate seamen and stick them into quarantine for 14 days? Surely the passengers can have had no connection with the cargo which is battened down; and I say under these circumstances that the quarantine should commence from the time the ship left the infected port. There are two distinct classes of ships, one infected

themselves, and the other which have left infected ports but are not themselves infected. What would the world say if at Barbados, in the case of a vessel which arrived after a long passage, her cargo battened down and which the passengers never saw, we should stick them into quarantine for 14 days more? Of course if infection broke out on board it would be different; and I quite agree that cargo should be disinfected.

DR. GRIEVE: Then, to be at once logical and consistent, we should wipe out from our proceedings everything affecting infected cargoes. Either cargo is infected and requires some precaution shall be taken, or it does not; and if an infected cargo may communicate disease to the colony it certainly may communicate it to the persons on board. We are in this dilemma: Either we must say there is no such thing as infected cargo, and no risk from it, or we must as I think date the beginning of quarantine from the time the person leaves the infected ship or the date of thorough disinfection of the ship.

DR. PRINGLE: To be practical we must go on the incubatory stages of disease we are considering. Suppose a passenger came in contact with part of a cargo coming from Buenos Ayres, I certainly think he should not be quarantined for 14 days if no disease had arisen; or ten days in the case of yellow fever. In these cases I should certainly think that the cargo so far as the individual is concerned is harmless. It would be out of all reason and impracticable for us to go and put a ship in quarantine which had been 120 days at sea. Say they had come from India. All parts of India are infected so far as Cholera is concerned, and if the ship brings coolies, and probably a cargo of rice, is it right on the supposition that the passengers have come into contact with the cargo that you should impose on that ship an additional period of six days' quarantine?

DR. BOWEN: I quite agree with Dr. Pringle. It has been proved that so far as the people on board are concerned that cargo cannot infect them. Practical experience showed, in the case of ships with cotton on board from the

Southern States of America, that the seamen suffered nothing when they were allowed to go about over the battened down cargo, but when new individuals from the port were sent down into the hold they contracted yellow fever and some of them died. You will have to deal with the cargo separately. I quite agree with that.

DR. GRIEVE: I think it is the experience of every man that one may be exposed to contagion month after month, year after year, harmlessly, and then under some circumstances of which we have no exact knowledge, he may take the disease. We know perfectly well in practice, that the condition of the individual has as much to do with the risk as the contagion to which he is exposed.

DR. PRINGLE: The individual in regard to that particular cargo has to become acclimatised.

MR. MCKINNEY: It seems to me we decided this yesterday, when we agreed: "That any person arriving in the colony who had left a port or vessel infected with smallpox, or had communication with any place or vessel so infected, should undergo quarantine until the expiration of 14 days from leaving such infected place or vessel or from the date of such communication." The term "infected vessel" means a vessel which shall have left an infected place.

DR. GRIEVE: No; it was not settled: it was drawn up the day before for discussion, and I just put it in yesterday for consideration.

DR. PRINGLE: I understand Dr. Grieve to contend that even if the person continue well, the individual and the cargo are together?

DR. GRIEVE: Precisely; the resolution says so.

MR. LOW: Section 9 is the same thing as this sub-section 2.

THE PRESIDENT: The question is whether he is to ride it out in the infected vessel, or in the lazaretto. Dr. Grieve objects to his riding out his quarantine in the infected vessel, at all events until the vessel is disinfected.

MR. LOW: I thought, the point was from what time did that quarantine commence?

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. McKinney pointed out that we dealt with that yesterday, under one clause which we passed.

MR. LOW: Yes, the clause after letter "f" under the term infected vessel.

THE PRESIDENT: I think instead of striking out No. 2, we might strike out "on board the vessel," and say "quarantine period" and "lazaretto."

MR. LOW: How about the cases where there is no lazaretto?

THE PRESIDENT: The success of this Conference depends upon all the colonies providing proper machinery for carrying out the law.

MR. LOW: I am very pleased to hear it. I have very strong reasons of my own for wishing some resolution on the subject, and I am very glad, Sir, to hear that expression of opinion.

MR. BERKELEY: A small island might be obliged to have a huge lazaretto. They had seventy vessels in quarantine the other day at Barbados.

MR. LOW: It is not likely they could have that number in ordinary circumstances.

DR. CRANE: We shall have to settle the period of quarantine; it must either date from leaving the vessel and going into the lazaretto or some other place or from the disinfection of the vessel.

CAPT. MALING: We have several alternatives. The time may be fixed to commence from the date of leaving the infected port or the recovery or death of the last case on board, or in the case of an infected vessel from the time of the disinfection of that vessel.

DR. CRANE: It seems to me that the period must count from the date of leaving such infected place or vessel or the date of communication. That, I expect, really covers the whole thing. If the ship becomes infected you must leave the vessel and have it disinfected.

MR. BERKELEY: Then in future every passenger who arrives from England would have to be subject to 14 days' quarantine! As a matter of fact, England would be an infected place, and there is no word about declaration.

THE PRESIDENT: It seems to be covered by what Dr. Crane said.

MR. BERKELEY: Will you propose something definite and let us get on? It is a medical question on which the lay delegates cannot say much, and we appear to be simply wasting time in talk. Let something definite be put before us.

MR. SANDERSON: I beg to move that the second definition as to "passengers" be:—

"If taken on board at an infected port, they must complete their quarantine period."

It will be for the local authority to say where they are to go.

DR. GRIEVE: I suggest after "infected port" the words "or from an infected vessel." The whole difficulty arises from that.

MR. SANDERSON: I think you will have to have a separate clause.

MR. McKINNEY: I should move it should be left out. It is not required: if they come from an infected place it follows as a natural course.

MR. LOW: I will second the amendment of the delegate from Honduras.

THE PRESIDENT: As Mr. Sanderson put it, we have clearly got it in the prior section.

DR. CRANE: The only thing is the manner.

MR. McKINNEY: That is another matter.

MR. SANDERSON: I think it is a local matter. A place may not have a quarantine place; they may have a vessel.

THE PRESIDENT: Then it must be left to each individual colony to say which way a passenger shall ride out his quarantine.

DR. CRANE: Put it thus: "either on board the vessel if she has undergone disinfection, or at the lazaretto."

DR. GRIEVE: Should not we settle from what date it is to begin?

DR. CRANE: That is settled too; but it does not provide for the disinfection of the ship:—

Every person arriving in the Colony who within the preceding 14 days has been in any place

or vessel infected with smallpox or had communicated with any place or vessel so infected shall undergo quarantine as may be directed in the Ordinance until the expiration of the period of fourteen days from leaving such infected place or vessel or from the date of such communication. Making it 10 days for yellow fever and 6 days for cholera.

DR. GRIEVE: That takes away the power of quarantining persons who come on board a vessel infected in any other way than is indicated in the clause. That gives no power to quarantine for persons arriving under other heads —

MR. LOW: Measles.

DR. GRIEVE: Are we to limit our quarantine to persons arrived from an infected place or on board a vessel on which disease has broken out?

THE PRESIDENT: The question is as to whether a person is liable to undergo quarantine unless he has come from an infected place or come from a vessel which actually has disease on board, or has had during the time he has been on board?

MR. BERKELEY: Certainly not. Are you going to make every person who may happen to be on board an infected vessel undergo quarantine?

MR. SANDERSON: Certainly.

MR. McKINNEY: That would be a question for the Quarantine Authority.

MR. SANDERSON: It was settled yesterday: "has been in any place or vessel."

DR. GRIEVE: That is a suggestion which I submitted, and which on the proposal of Dr. Crane was printed for consideration to-day. It has never been considered. I put it in, and Dr. Crane asked if I had any objection to its being printed.

MR. SANDERSON: This contains things which we suggested as well as passed.

DR. GRIEVE: It was never passed. That is some error of the printer.

MR. SANDERSON: Then we are fighting shadows.

THE PRESIDENT: If members will look at the term "infected vessel," they will see there are five different conditions under which a vessel may be an

infected vessel, but the question is whether every person who has been on board an infected vessel under any of these five conditions, shall perform quarantine, or whether the liability to perform quarantine shall be limited to persons who have actually come from an infected place or have been on a vessel on which there has been an infectious disease whilst the person has been on board, because there is a very great difference—the one is where he has actually come from a place where disease existed and where probably he has been amongst the people; and the second one is where he has been mixing with people on board who are actually sick; or whether—we are going much further than that—he has been on board a vessel which has a cargo from an infected place even although battened down?

MR. LOW: This being purely a medical question, and two medical delegates, Drs. Pringle and Bowen, having expressed an opinion on one side, and Dr. Grieve on the other; may I suggest that the Surgeon General of Trinidad express his opinion, and let the majority carry it?

DR. CRANE: I have up to now merely contented myself with pointing out logically—I can only express an opinion as to the practicability.

MR. LOW: I am speaking as to the period when quarantine should commence. We have already been discussing this question for an hour, and it seems to me we are making no progress.

DR. GRIEVE: This question has come up now in another form.

MR. LOW: It is hydra-headed: it has come up in a number of forms.

DR. BOWEN: If a vessel leaves a place which is infected with any disease, and has battened down her cargo, what we want to get is, whether, in the case of persons who had left that place—not a place declared infected for quarantine purposes—quarantine would count from the time they left, except if small-pox had broken out on board that vessel —

MR. McKINNEY: As it appears to be a purely Medical question, I suggest that the Medical gentlemen should consider it and report their views.

CAPT. MALING: If the Medical gentlemen would express their opinion we would be glad to listen to what they say.

MR. McKINNEY: I should say if they would consider it apart and report to the Conference.

DR. BOWEN: When we come back here, we would have the same discussion.

DR. PRINGLE: A vessel comes from a port infected but has no disease on board, nor has any from the time she leaves until she comes into port, in that case I would date the quarantine period from the time she left. Is that so?

DR. CRANE: That is the old rule.

THE PRESIDENT: Don't you think we had better put them down on paper? What is your first point?

DR. PRINGLE: A passenger on board a vessel from an infected place —

THE PRESIDENT: We must go by stages. Has she cargo from that place?

DR. PRINGLE: I am supposing she has both.

MR. BERKELEY: It would not matter if she had cargo or not. If she had not, she would have ballast.

THE PRESIDENT: She might have got her cargo in at another place. Supposing she comes from Colon, which is not infected, with a full cargo, and calls at Jamaica, which is infected, takes in more cargo and goes on to Barbados —

DR. PRINGLE: That is, cargo and passengers from that port.

THE PRESIDENT: Is that passenger coming from an infected place?

DR. PRINGLE: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT: Then it is: Passengers from an infected place on board a vessel coming from an infected place, and having cargo and passengers —

DR. PRINGLE: And any infectious disease on board.

THE PRESIDENT: From what period would you count: during the time that the passenger was on board?

DR. PRINGLE: Yes.

CAPT. MALING: Or from the date of leaving the infected port?

THE PRESIDENT: Are we all agreed, what would be done with that passenger on arriving at Barbados?—

DR. BOWEN: This will cover it: The quarantine period of detention for persons (don't say passengers, you have to deal with seamen too) arriving by a vessel from a port which has been declared, and no infectious disease having occurred during the voyage, shall commence from the date on which such vessel left the infected place.

THE PRESIDENT: You have taken an entirely different case to that which I took up. You must go by stages.

DR. GRIEVE: We have made most elaborate provisions against the danger of infection from clothing. In this resolution you practically ignore that.

DR. BOWEN: Persons' clothing comes under disinfection.

DR. GRIEVE: Either it is right or it is not. I say what we did a few hours ago is wrong, if this is right. If there is the danger we have heard of this morning from Dr. Pringle in mixing up persons' clothing, what we have been doing is utterly useless. On behalf of British Guiana, I suppose we can almost accept any definition.

THE PRESIDENT: If possible the Medical men could draw up the different conditions which may exist, then to-morrow we could fix on each of these conditions—whether a person, first, ought to be quarantined at all, and if so, at what date his quarantine should commence?

DR. CRANE: I think the Medical men had better communicate with each other, and come to some conclusion. It would be better if this matter were postponed.

CAPT. MALING: I second that resolution at once.

DR. PRINGLE: I should prefer to have the legal element in.

THE PRESIDENT: It is for you to come to a conclusion on a state of facts.

DR. CRANE: It would be well to have a formal Sub-Committee, with a view to agreeing to bring forward cer-

tain things, or agreeing to differ, and then bring the conclusions before the Conference for consideration, because the matter does not seem to be thoroughly digested yet.

Suggestion to refer the point to Sub-Committee of Medical delegates adopted.

Consideration of Draft Ordinance resumed.

Clause 19, "Selection of Quarantine Grounds." Page 47.

CAPT. MALING: I beg to move that the section do stand.

Agreed.

Clause 20, "Removal of Vessel to Quarantine Ground." Page 47.

CAPT. MALING: I think we now come to the consideration of what I have already urged. I have an earnest desire that we should make some provision for vessels not being forced to ride out quarantine on the quarantine ground, but that we should leave it optional whether they will do so or go out to sea.

MR. LOW: Section 22 will be your opportunity. I suggest that the penalty be "not exceeding one hundred pounds."

Clause agreed to, subject to necessary alteration as to penalties.

THE PRESIDENT: "Proceed to the Quarantine Ground;" is not that an implication that she ought to remain there until the period of quarantine has expired?

CAPT. MALING: But suppose she choose to ride it out at sea? Suppose she prefers to spend her fortnight on the open sea instead of being tossed to and fro at the quarantine station during hurricane times?

THE PRESIDENT: If she comes into port and wishes to stay, then she must go to the place appointed.

CAPT. MALING: I should say then, "with the permission of the Quarantine Authorities."

THE PRESIDENT: There will have to be a separate section to carry out what you want.

Clause 22, "No person to land and no cargo to be taken from such vessel." Page 47.

THE PRESIDENT: Cannot we leave out "shall have performed?"

MR. LOW: We might also shorten it by leaving out "duly:" if discharged, it must have been "duly" discharged.

DR. GRIEVE: Strike out "by direction of the Governor or of the Quarantine Board, or of some person duly authorized by such Board," and substitute "except as herein provided:" and all the rest of the section to come out.

THE PRESIDENT: That does not deal with the question raised by Capt. Maling.

MR. BERKELEY: It could come in under a proviso.

DR. GRIEVE: I don't see any section which makes it an offence to leave the Quarantine ground.

THE PRESIDENT: We might say: "nothing herein contained shall prevent any vessel ordered to the quarantine ground from leaving the colony altogether" —

CAPT. MALING: For the period for which quarantine could be exacted.

THE PRESIDENT: Then if she comes back she is treated as if we had never seen her before.

CAPT. MALING: The object is that instead of riding out at quarantine, if she comes in and has to stay 14 days, if she choose to go 14 days to sea, and come back, I don't see the slightest reason why she should not do so.

THE PRESIDENT: Suppose she leaves the quarantine station before she has been disinfected, and comes back at once, she is still an infected vessel.

MR. BERKELEY: I don't think there is anything in the Act to prevent a vessel going to sea.

CAPT. MALING: It will quite meet the case if the vessel is not compelled to ride it out in the quarantine ground.

MR. SANDERSON: There is no power in the world to compel it.

Clause 25, "Penalty on Master for infringement of Ordinance." Page 48.

DR. GRIEVE: Should we not, to save the duplication of clauses, say "leave the quarantine place on shore?"

MR. SANDERSON: I don't think you could; you are making the master

liable for allowing anybody to leave the vessel.

Clause 25, amended. (See Minutes, Fourth Sitting. Page 67.)

MR. MCKINNEY: There is a point not touched upon. Where a passenger in quarantine wants to leave the colony by some ship, whether he should be prevented?

DR. BOWEN: As a matter of fact, no ship would take him.

MR. MCKINNEY: Ships have taken them.

DR. BOWEN: With us she would have got a foul bill of health. If we had a lot of smallpox in the Bay, we would not allow him to go on board a vessel leaving for Demerara and give her a clean bill of health.

MR. BERKELEY: I cannot see myself the wisdom of eliminating the power; we had better say "with the permission of the Governor."

MR. SANDERSON: Put it "with the permission of the Quarantine Authority."

DR. BOWEN: Let it alone; it may be provided for afterwards; when you come to cargo being landed, then passengers may tranship.

MR. BERKELEY: Don't you think as you have given power to the Governor to declare infected vessels, you may at least give this lesser power also? —the power of allowing them to quit the vessel.

THE PRESIDENT: To quit the vessel to go away, but not to land.

MR. SANDERSON: Go back to Section 23:—

[See Section 23, Page 48, substituting the term "Health Officer" for "Harbour Master or Visiting Officer."]

THE PRESIDENT: It should be "except by permission of the Quarantine Authority."

MR. BERKELEY: I don't believe tinkering Acts. This one was submitted to every Council and to every Colony, and unless you can bring forward really good reasons for departing from an Act most carefully considered, like this, I should advise you to be most

careful before attempting some of the amendments.

DR. PRINGLE: Remember our decisions here are not final.

DR. CRANE: Will you say "except by the direction," because bye-and-bye we will come to a section where the Quarantine Authority must have power to direct certain things to be landed?

Clause 26, "Unlicensed Persons may be compelled to go on Board," (Page 48), amended.

[See Minutes, Fourth Sitting. Page 67.]

Clause 27, "Persons going on board a Vessel in Quarantine may be compelled to remain on board," (Page 48), to stand unaltered.

MR. LOW: At this stage I may mention that there are three sections in the Trinidad Ordinance and the Barbados Ordinance—32, 33 and 34—which seem to me necessary to complete this, forbidding the Master of a ship to allow any person suffering from infectious disease to quit the vessel, and imposing a penalty on the master, the person who is allowed to leave, and any person who aids or abets any one in landing.

MR. SANDERSON: I second that. We find it necessary to have them.

THE PRESIDENT: The sections are these:—

[See Minutes, Fourth Sitting. Pages 67 and 68.]

Clause 26, "Unlicensed Person may be compelled to go on board," again brought up.

DR. CRANE: I think the general feeling is that this should be altered.

DR. PRINGLE: It disposes of the individual, but it does not dispose of the policeman. I would suggest that instead of being brought summarily before a Justice of the Peace, he be brought before the Officer of the Quarantine Authorities.

MR. BERKELEY: Oh, no.

DR. PRINGLE: If you take him about the country to a magistrate, you are spreading the disease.

THE PRESIDENT: Can any body suggest an improvement of the section?

MR. LOW: The two sections I gave notice of the first day have not been adopted yet. (Page 41.)

DR. GRIEVE: You will find ultimately you have two classes of people to deal with; those in hospital sick, and those in the lazaretto or quarantine station who are perfectly well.

DR. PRINGLE: This vessel is under quarantine. One is an infected ship; the other an infected place.

DR. GRIEVE: The quarantine station, to be complete, must consist of a suitable place for disinfection, a station for the segregation of the healthy, and a hospital for contagious diseases. All persons in these places are in quarantine, and you are laying down a general rule applying to quarantine. You will have to make a different mode of dealing with a person escaping from the hospital.

DR. PRINGLE: A man escapes from a vessel, he is not necessarily diseased, and the object is that he should be taken back on board. The policeman takes him on board, but it is an infected place and he is put in the lazaretto to run out quarantine; or he is put on board the vessel. It is a different matter if the man escapes from a ward of the lazaretto, in which case he comes under the Rules and Regulations for the guidance of the lazaretto.

THE PRESIDENT: There is no occasion for the policeman to go on board an infected ship; but do you mean that the actual apprehension of a prisoner will make him an infected person? Would not he be an officer under the authorities?

DR. BOWEN: If you put the policemen in quarantine you will catch no person escaping.

MR. LOW: I remember a case with us of a policeman who stopped a boat into which a man had been put; he got into it too and brought up the boat to the town to get orders, and because he had been in contact two hours with a man who had broken quarantine he was carefully put in quarantine also—and very properly so. I think that section might stop at lazaretto.

MR. McKINNEY: After all, it does not affect the outside world.

THE PRESIDENT: We don't care

what you do with your policeman in Jamaica if he catches a man suffering from smallpox. You put him in one place, and we put him in another.

MR. SANDERSON: Would it not be as well to limit the section, with the view of punishing a person after his quarantine period is over, for having broken quarantine?

THE PRESIDENT: There is plenty of power for that. The question is the mode of dealing with the policeman who catches the man. The object is simply to provide for the return of the man into quarantine.

On resumption after adjournment,

THE PRESIDENT said: We had finished section 27; after that the three sections come in out of the Trinidad, Barbados, and St. Lucia Ordinances. We start again at section 28.—(See Page 48.)

MR. BERKELEY: I think that should be made to read, "It shall be lawful for the Governor immediately after the coming into operation of this Act, &c.," so as to make it stronger.

CAPT. MALING: Some of the colonies have not started lazarettos; and without that the Act could not come into operation.

MR. LOW: Having heard the remarks of the delegates from the Leeward Islands I wish to move a resolution. I entirely agree with what they say, and I feel that in the colonies I represent it is necessary that something should be done to insist upon quarantine stations being established. I have seen twenty, thirty and forty people kept for three weeks, lying in the harbour under a burning sun and under an insufficient awning, because the colony had no lazaretto, or as it is now proposed to call it, quarantine station. I think we should have a resolution, that it is the opinion of the Conference that there should be a quarantine station in each Island; that being so, with such an expression of opinion from the Conference, it would be hard for any Government to avoid carrying out what is decided at this Conference. I propose, therefore, if the Conference agrees with me, that this resolution be placed on the minutes:—

[See Minutes, Fourth Sitting. Page 68.]

MR. SANDERSON: I second that.

THE PRESIDENT: It will be more convenient to give notice, so that it may be brought up with the other resolutions which are to be discussed after we have finished with the sections of the Ordinance. I do not want, if possible, to introduce resolutions amongst the discussions upon certain details of the Ordinance that is before us.

MR. LOW: Certainly, Sir, I am in your hands entirely in that respect.

THE PRESIDENT: I was going to say, in reference to what Mr. Berkeley stated, that from a legal point of view it is a difficult thing to say "the Governor *shall*" do so and so. The most any Legislature can do is to say "it shall be lawful to do so. You cannot put it imperatively upon the Governor, who is dependent upon the ways and means, and upon the very same authority who say he shall do so and so might refuse to find the ways and means. Therefore I think in the Ordinance it will be sufficient to say "it shall be lawful for the Governor," with that expression of opinion in the shape of a resolution of the Conference.

MR. BERKELEY: I propose to leave out the words "whenever it shall be thought necessary."

DR. GRIEVE: I give notice of an addition to what Mr. Low has proposed:—

[See Minutes, Fourth Sitting. Page 68.]

DR. CRANE: There are the words in the section "whenever it shall be thought necessary."

MR. BERKELEY: I proposed to leave them out, and say "it shall be lawful for the Governor."

THE PRESIDENT: That would follow; if the power is given in the Act he would be bound to do it immediately.

MR. LOW: But, if left to him, he might not choose to do it immediately.

THE PRESIDENT: The Secretary of State, on the passing of the Act, would see to that.

DR. BOWEN: If you get a Governor who is opposed to it, he will do his best to make it inoperative.

MR. BERKELEY: As a matter of fact you may have so many quarantine patients that you cannot accommodate them, in which case the best thing would be to charter a vessel and put the people on board.

THE PRESIDENT: I think, if we say, "two or three places."

MR. BERKELEY: A large steamer came to us sometime ago; we could not accommodate her passengers, and had to charter two schooners.

CAPT. MALING: A difficulty, I understand, has arisen in this very colony, that you cannot find a suitable spot. The only way out of the difficulty would be to find a hulk.

THE PRESIDENT: That has been forbidden. The Secretary of State objects to hulks within the rivers of this colony.

DR. CRANE: That is what is adopted in England; in the Thames they have got, I think, two of them.

DR. GRIEVE: The objection to hulks is that they say in these rivers they are liable to spread yellow fever.

DR. CRANE: I suggest this:—

"It shall be lawful for the Governor to provide one or more vessel or vessels or places, and to cause the same to be fitted up as quarantine stations for such use and purpose as shall be with the approval of the Governor from time to time directed."

MR. SANDERSON: With the permission of the delegate from St. Lucia, I would ask permission to add on a section lately added to the Quarantine Ordinance of St. Lucia:—

[See Minutes, Fourth Sitting. Page 68.]

It is this with regard to our colony that we are now the Quarantine Island for the whole West Indies. The Royal Mail Steamers will book nobody from the last port on the South American coast, to Demerara, except they take a ticket for Barbados; they won't book them beyond Barbados on any consideration, because if they should have developed any disease it would not be right to bring them on before they transhipped to another boat and had gone through quarantine to enable the vessel to get pratique. We had the other day 23 people brought up to Barbados, people

who had not a farthing in the world; we were asked to provide accommodation for them and of course we refused to do it, but the Company eventually gave a guarantee to the Government to reimburse them, and we have been simply working on that guarantee from that time on. We simply lend the buildings, and the Company have to guarantee that the people are properly fed and taken care of: but we have no power such as in this section. It is a very good section to have, it cannot do any harm, and might save complications sometimes. We had 50 persons brought lately for whom it was very difficult to find accommodation—32 were return immigrants for St. Lucia and Martinique, a few for here, a few for St. Vincent, and among the whole 50, only two were for Barbados.

MR. BERKELEY: A much similar thing happened in our part of the world, and we passed a resolution making it incumbent upon the ship or the agent of the ship to give a guarantee that all persons from that ship would be paid for. We had one vessel arrive with a case of small-pox, which cost us £650; if we had had the power at the time the ship would have had to give a guarantee.

THE PRESIDENT: I don't see why the ship should not have to give a guarantee, and leave the ship authorities to recover from the persons.

DR. PRINGLE: In Jamaica we provide for it under the Rules. We have a provision such as this:—

[See Minutes, Fourth Sitting. Page 69.]

MR. BERKELEY: The great thing is to give the law to do it.

DR. PRINGLE: The power exercised by the Governor and Privy Council of Jamaica is equal to the law itself.

MR. BERKELEY: We don't want to give all these rules in the Ordinance.

THE PRESIDENT: I think myself the ship should be made liable, and let the ship look after its own passengers, because it takes the risk when it takes the passengers on board.

MR. LOW: At St. Lucia we have had to deal with cases which since the epidemic of smallpox at Martinique have been constantly occurring. Persons

from Colon going to Martinique get a boat and go across to St. Lucia. Six weeks ago four persons came across and landed; they had a good deal of money about them, and after we had kept them for 21 days we found we had not the power to make them pay. They had several hundred dollars in their trunks. That clause was put in to meet a case of that sort.

CAPT. MALING: If provision is made it must be "with the exception of paupers." There may be several people who would never be able to pay.

MR. SANDERSON: The ship must provide, if the ship brought them.

DR. PRINGLE: The Captain of the ship does not take any one on board at Colon who does not put down the amount of his quarantine expenses at Barbados. I had, when I came here, to deposit £10 against probable quarantine expenses in Barbados.

MR. MCKINNEY: So had I.

THE PRESIDENT: At all events it may be left alternatively, to enable the Government in a case like that Mr. Low stated, where there is no Company to go against, to recover from the people.

CAPT. MALING: Lazarettos established without guards would be of little avail. A certain amount of expenditure would always be incurred for that, and I think it ought to be considered.

MR. SANDERSON: We include all the expenses.

THE PRESIDENT: It is supposed that the charge per day would be sufficient to cover that.

MR. SANDERSON: We incur no expense whatever. We simply lend the Company the buildings. We had a company of soldiers the other day, who broke the windows and doors, and the Company had to pay for them. We provide guards, and they pay for them.

DR. CRANE: Have you really settled that question? There may be objections in some colonies. In our colony this question of maintenance is one of difficulty. Suppose you merely put it that any Government should have power to frame rules and regulations as may be

deemed expedient for the maintenance of its lazaretto. We may proceed by resolution to say we think it desirable there should be certain fees; but if we put it in the Ordinance I am afraid there may be objections.

MR. BERKELEY: Does your Colony object?

DR. CRANE: There have been objections raised. I am in favour of it personally.

MR. LOW: When the Ordinance is put before them, backed by the unanimous opinion of this Conference, I think the Colonies would rather hesitate before they threw it out on any narrow side issue.

THE PRESIDENT: We had better leave it, and then pass a resolution that in our opinion the fees should be recovered from the ship or the consignees of the ship, or, if there is no ship, from the parties themselves.

Section 29. "Quarantine Board to frame rules for Lazarettos." Verbal alterations made—Page 49.

Section 30. "Penalties for entering or leaving Lazarettos without permission"—Page 49.

DR. BOWEN: I move to insert "Health Officer."

THE PRESIDENT: That section then will read:—

Any person, except the Health Officer, who enters or leaves any Quarantine Station, without permission from the Quarantine Authority, shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

DR. CRANE: This refers also to persons leaving vessels, where liable to arrest, and we must include that.

DR. BOWEN: And deal with him the same as if he had left the vessel.

THE PRESIDENT: Section 26 may be amended by adding, after "leaves the vessel"—"or any Quarantine Station."

DR. CRANE: We get rid of the whole section then.

MR. SANDERSON: It would be better to make it one section.

THE PRESIDENT: In section 12 of our Ordinance of 1884, No. (14) you will see it is:—

Every person

- 1.) Who does not comply with any direction or order of any Harbour Master or Officer of Customs given under this Ordinance, or
- (2.) Who does not comply with any direction or order given or made by the Governor and Court of Policy or by the Quarantine Board under this Ordinance, or
- (3.) Who does not comply with any lawful requirement of any Health Officer, Medical Practitioner, Officer of the Quarantine Board, or other person authorized by the Quarantine Board to visit or inspect any vessel infected or suspected to be infected with an Infectious Disease, or who wilfully answers falsely any question properly put to him by such Health Officer, Medical Practitioner, Officer, or other person, or
- (4.) Who leaves or attempts to leave any Vessel detained or isolated under the provisions of this Ordinance without the permission of the Quarantine Board, or
- (5.) Who having been transferred to a Lazaretto leaves or attempts to leave such Lazaretto without the permission of the Quarantine Board, or
- (6.) Who obstructs any Harbour Master, Officer of Customs, Health Officer, Medical Practitioner, Officer of the Quarantine Board, or other person, lawfully authorized by the Quarantine Board in the performance of his duty under this Ordinance

shall be guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction and on conviction shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred and Forty Dollars or to be imprisoned with hard labour for any term not exceeding three months.

DR. CRANE: It will be sufficient if we say "shall be liable to like penalties as if leaving the vessel."

MR. McKINNEY: There is a point in regard to this: Might a person in quarantine if he so desired be entitled to call in his own medical man?

DR. PRINGLE: He must be treated by the Health Officer.

THE PRESIDENT: It might be hard if he could not have his own medical man.

DR. CRANE: He can go in, but he cannot leave. You cannot be too careful about limiting the communication.

MR. SANDERSON: Under the clause, would not the Quarantine Board have power to give permission, because it says "except the Quarantine Board give permission."

THE PRESIDENT: It might perhaps be sufficient to say, "if with the

permission of the Quarantine Board."

MR. McKINNEY: Suppose the Quarantine authority declined?

THE PRESIDENT: Then, as the law stands, he could not claim it as a right.

DR. PRINGLE: He could claim it if his medical man agreed to undergo the quarantine period with him.

THE PRESIDENT: A very unlikely thing.

Verbal alterations made in Sections 31 and 32. "Misconduct of Quarantine Officers" and "Concealment or conveyance of property from place or vessel in Quarantine"—Page 49.

In Section 33, "Release from Quarantine"—Page 49—"Health Officer" was substituted for "Harbour Master or Visiting Officer."

DR. GRIEVE: This is on the old lines entirely, namely, that lapse of time by itself gives freedom from quarantine.

MR. LOW: Would it not be as well to keep the phraseology of that section the same as 22?

MR. McKINNEY: I will read you the regulation in force in our colony:—

[See Minutes of the Fourth Sitting. Page 70.]

DR. PRINGLE: I take it the quarantine is not completed until the vessel has been thoroughly disinfected.

DR. BOWEN: Neither do I.

DR. GRIEVE: No doubt we with our present knowledge attach that meaning to the word, but what is the ordinary meaning of the word "expired?"

MR. LOW: We are introducing a new system and therefore it ought to be shown clearly that the expiry of the quarantine includes disinfection.

DR. CRANE: I was going to suggest that it might come under the head of "certificate."

THE PRESIDENT: The clause as amended reads:—

[See Section 33, Minutes of the Fourth Sitting. Page 70.]

DR. CRANE: But we want to add such particulars; it is desirable to know what disinfection that vessel is to be subject to.

MR. LOW : I take it the words "to that effect," means the class of disinfection as laid down in the Ordinance, so far as possible for that class of disease.

THE PRESIDENT : If the certificate states that the vessel and its contents have been disinfected in accordance with the Ordinance ?

DR. CRANE : I think it refers to the vessel alone.

THE PRESIDENT : We might have two sections, one referring to vessels in quarantine, and the other to persons in the lazaretto.

DR. CRANE : I was just thinking whether it would not come under the Rules and Regulations under Section 29.

DR. BOWEN : I think it would.

THE PRESIDENT : Don't you think it would be advisable to cast the onus on the authorities to release when the conditions have been complied with ? I think a similar power would do no harm.

DR. CRANE : I see no objection to having another Section dealing with the lazaretto.

MR. LOW : I have another clause to submit to the Conference, which I will just read and ask that it should be printed and circulated :—

[See Minutes, Fourth Sitting—Page 70, "at Mr. Low's suggestion" down to "in writing in that behalf."—Page 71.]

THE PRESIDENT : That I take it is as to the power to prohibit in toto cargo from coming into the colony. It is a very strong power to have. We have the power under the 8th subsection of section 6 of our Ordinance, which ought to be in force but is not.

Clause 34. "Recovery of Penalties." (Page 49.)

THE PRESIDENT : This is purely a question of detail. The only question, I think, was raised by Mr. Low yesterday, as to whether there should be any power of appeal.

MR. LOW : That may be left as a local matter.

DR. CRANE : As we are going to have a general penalty clause, I think it ought to come in here.

THE PRESIDENT : Although it may be a local matter, possibly if so left a man who goes to Barbados and is convicted before the magistrate there would have an appeal, and if he goes to Jamaica he might not have it.

MR. BERKELEY : I don't think Mr. Low is serious. People in England would say we were taking away the liberty of the subject. You give a man an appeal in a criminal matter possibly affecting your life—you give him the right of appeal in that, and yet you would refuse it in these cases. From what I know of magistrates in the Leeward Islands, I would not trust any of them with so unrestricted a power: it would not be safe. I don't know what your magistrates are like in the Windward Islands—but I think it a most atrocious thing to ask us to take away the right of appeal. I think it is monstrous. Don't give a man the right to appeal because he has made a breach of the Quarantine law—I never heard of such a thing !

MR. SANDERSON : In the case of a man breaking any ordinary law, it is simply a matter between himself and somebody else ; but if he breaks the Quarantine Acts he may endanger the health of a whole community, and not only that community but also communities very close by. In the case of St. Lucia breaking the law they might introduce disease, and place Dominica, which is next door to it, in a position of jeopardy. I would not give a man any appeal on conviction. I think he ought to be punished with the utmost rigour of the law.

THE PRESIDENT : Supposing a superior judge took a more lenient view of him than an inferior judge ?

MR. SANDERSON : As soon as you give him the power to appeal, he leaves.

MR. BERKELEY : He has to find security.

MR. LOW : It is a piece of the superior enlightenment that exists in the Leeward colony, but I am bound to say with grief, Sir, we are not so enlightened—this law which prohibits appeal from conviction in Quarantine cases is 23 years old, and has the general approval of every person in St. Lucia; it was

effected by Mr. des Vœux, who was the lawyer who introduced it into the model Ordinance. It does not exist in any other model Ordinance. So far as the Government of St. Lucia is concerned, I don't care whether it is omitted here or not, but when the Ordinance is placed before us there I shall do my best to have the clause inserted. I am a member not only of the Executive Council but also of the Legislative Council, and having seen the beneficial effect of the prohibition we have I am certain I shall get the support of the whole of the Executive members —

MR. BERKELEY: That is if they get imperative instructions. I don't think it right to put such a power in the hands of men such as our magistrates. Taking the Colonial Office List and going through it, I contend with all humility they are not persons to whom we should give any right to convict without the right of appeal from their decisions.

DR. BOWEN: If he cannot give security, he is put in prison until the case comes on trial.

MR. LOW: That is not the law at present in Barbados—under the Quarantine law.

THE PRESIDENT: No, under the common law.

MR. BERKELEY: We don't talk of giving the power of appeal; it *exists*, except in one benighted Presidency.

THE PRESIDENT: I have been a magistrate in several West Indian colonies, and I am myself in favour of giving the fullest right of appeal. I should be sorry to see the Quarantine Ordinance without it. The Barbados delegates are not agreed, and Mr. Low for the Windward Islands objects to the right of appeal. But if a man has the right of appeal in Demerara, he should know that in quarantine matters he also has it in Jamaica or anywhere else. He appeals, to his own detriment as it were, for he must await the result.

MR. McKINNEY: If I were convicted by a Magistrate under the Quarantine Ordinance, with the utmost rigour of the law, I should like to have an appeal.

DR. GRIEVE: I am of the same

opinion, not on account of the capacity of the Magistrates who may have to try the cases, but I do not see why an offence under the Quarantine Ordinance should be specially picked out for more rigorous treatment than others. If the same line of argument were followed we might have some very curious punishments. A man, for instance, might be held to be guilty of constructive murder who introduced a fatal disease.

MR. LOW: Measles! I don't agree with that. In St. Lucia the thing works well; I have seen the benefit of it, and if I have any voice in the matter it shall have a place in the new St. Lucia Ordinance. The object is to prevent the introduction of disease, and hence I presume when that clause was passed it was to prevent persons coming over from Martinique and breaking the Quarantine laws. At all events it was one of the means of dealing with that. Of course on the general principle of appeal, I as a Magistrate must say everybody should have the right of appeal not only where the Magistrate is a layman but where he is a barrister.

THE PRESIDENT: Surely taking away the right of appeal does not make it more stringent? There are no laws more stringent than the Customs laws, and under them you may have a maximum penalty as high as £1,000, and strictly enforced, but still there is the right of appeal.

MR. LOW: It would make it more stringent in this way: he would have to pay down the money if he had it.

MR. SANDERSON: There is no appeal under the Revenue laws.

THE PRESIDENT: There may not be with you, but there is with us.

MR. BERKELEY: And there is with us.

MR. LOW: There is a general law in all the Islands allowing appeal, except this.

THE PRESIDENT: I think it must be left a local matter, but at the same time we should try and get it on to the minutes of the Conference what the feeling of the Conference is. The thing requires some consideration, I think, before it is decided.

MR. SANDERSON: You would have to put it that some of the unenlightened members have protested against the right of appeal.

MR. BERKELEY: Let us have a resolution.

THE PRESIDENT: We will make a note of it if you like.

MR. LOW: I don't particularly want any note made.

THE PRESIDENT: I only want uniformity.

MR. LOW: The President is of opinion and other members are of opinion that there should be a right of appeal, and as the feeling is so against me I do not think it worth while that a note should be made of it: I do not wish to press it here.

THE PRESIDENT: But we should like you to press it here, if you intend doing it elsewhere.

MR. LOW: I only say I think it is essential.

Clause 35. "Appropriation of Penalties." (Page 49.)

THE PRESIDENT: It is left here to the Board to decide in cases of all penalties as to whether rewards should be given to informers, or parties instrumental in obtaining convictions. I think it is a local matter. At all events it is the feeling some such provision should be made.

[An addition to Clause 35 was made. See Minutes, Fourth Sitting. Page 71.]

Reverting to Clause 34,

MR. SANDERSON observed: We go a great deal further than this, we give hard labour.

MR. BERKELEY: Oh no, no hard labour.

MR. SANDERSON: "With or without hard labour" then?

MR. LOW: In every Ordinance where there is a penal clause, discretion is left to the magistrate to impose imprisonment with or without hard labour.

DR. BOWEN: Liberal as I feel about it, I think the man who has deliberately broken the law should do hard labour.

Clauses 36 and 37, "Protection of persons acting under this Ordinance" and "Expenses of Ordinance provided for," passed over, as being local matters.

Clause 38. "Proviso with regard to Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and other vessels carrying Mails." (Page 50.)

DR. GRIEVE: I would suggest that "Steam Packet" be left out.

MR. McKINNEY: Everything relating to passengers should be struck out.

MR. SANDERSON: You might as well say, nothing to prevent the landing of cargo as well as mails under regulations. Don't they come from the same place?

DR. GRIEVE: Landed after proper disinfection, as directed in the present Ordinance.

The provisions in the Honduras clause were adopted:—

[See Minutes, Fourth Sitting. Page 72.]

Clauses 39 and 40 struck out, "Suspension and revival of Ordinance" and "Repealing Clause." (Page 50.)

THE PRESIDENT: We have got through the model Ordinance, but there are certain things not touched: If you look at the Ordinance of 1884, you will see certain provisions necessary to bring in, I expect.

DR. GRIEVE: There is the whole question of the regulations affecting vessels in Quarantine, when loading and unloading. We shall have to make a set of regulations exactly on the same plan as we have done with regard to passengers.

MR. BERKELEY: A formal bill of health should be printed.

Conference adjourned at 5.15 p.m.

FIFTH SITTING.

Thursday, 11th October.

THE PRESIDENT: The result of our work which we concluded last night upon the Ordinance is in the hands of the printers and will be up here in the course of an hour or so. I don't think it will be advisable to deal any more

with the Ordinance until we get the copies from the printer, and if it is agreeable to members we might spend the time by going into the resolutions, notice of which has been given, and I think that in order to save time in dealing with the resolutions we will take them in the order in which they are upon the minutes, and adhere more strictly to the rules of debate in dealing with the resolutions, that is, the mover will move and members speaking on it shall only be allowed the right to speak once, the mover to have the right of reply. In that way we shall shorten the time. I propose we should not deal with any more of the terms until we get the Ordinance.

MR. LOW: There is one clause I wish to add to the Ordinance, to throw the onus of proof on the defendant in any case.

THE PRESIDENT: If you will take a note of that, and submit a draft of the section, we may then consider its being added to the Ordinance. The first resolution of which notice is given is that by Mr. Berkeley, with reference to the abolition of fees, under the Ordinance.

MR. BERKELEY: I have not drafted it yet, Mr. President, therefore I am not quite prepared at the present moment; but I shall move it later on.

THE PRESIDENT: Every resolution should be put in writing. The next of which we had notice is by Capt. Maling.

CAPT. MALING: I ask leave to move the following resolution, of which I gave notice at a former meeting:—

[See Minutes, Fifth Sitting. Page 73.]

DR. GRIEVE: I am going to second it. I think it of very great importance that we should at the earliest possible moment receive the information referred to in this resolution. It does not pledge us to take any action. I was going on further, but as I do not wish to move an amendment I should like to have the sense of the Conference whether it would not be advisable to form among the British West Indies some general system of inter-communication on the health of the colonies. This

provides for the information of the breaking out of infectious diseases—which I presume are those defined in the Ordinance—being forwarded from one colony to another. I should like to see it further extended by the establishment of some method, whereby each colony should receive information say once a month from all the other colonies as to the general health of the communities. I formally second the resolution, at the same time asking the members of the Conference to be so kind as to express their opinion on the suggestion now made; and if the sense of the Conference is in my favour I shall draw up a separate resolution on the point.

DR. CRANE: I move to amend by inserting after "existence of disease," the words "and particulars" of such disease. The fact of existence is scarcely sufficient information.

MR. SANDERSON: The mere fact of existence would not be sufficient for a colony to act upon. We want something more, to know whether it was spreading, whether it was a bad epidemic, or simply one case.

THE PRESIDENT: I think you must take the two words "existence" and "breaking out."

CAPT. MALING: I suggest that the information shall be forthwith forwarded by telegram. I don't think other particulars as suggested by the representative from Trinidad could well be conveyed in the first information. If the existence be telegraphed the first following opportunity you might have the particulars. I think there would be ample time indeed to deal with all the matters. After the fact of the prevalence of the disease in such a colony, steps might easily be taken to guard against arrivals from such a port. This is the main thing to be considered. Particulars, I think, might well come afterwards by the first opportunity. It would be a lengthy matter to deal with in a telegram.

MR. SANDERSON: The only objection I see is this: Supposing one colony, as we had the other day—we had an outbreak of yellow fever in one house—supposing they telegraphed to you, one thing or the other, you would not know

whether you were to quarantine—if you were told simply to deal with a vessel it would be all right, but if you were to quarantine the place the baldness of the information might lead to very serious results. That is the only objection I have to any telegram. I think there should be fuller information.

THE PRESIDENT: The fact of one Government informing another of the existence of disease would not entitle you to quarantine, without knowing more. You would only quarantine the Colony under the provisions of the Ordinance. If the Hon. Member would allow me, I would ask him, for the benefit of the Conference, what he means by “breaking out;” does he mean a single case?

CAPT. MALING: No, the very fact of smallpox or yellow fever breaking out in one colony, would be telegraphed to another. You would simply telegraph to the Governor the fact of disease having broken out. I don't think it exposes you to quarantine.

THE PRESIDENT: Supposing tomorrow morning one case of smallpox broke out here; are we to telegraph to all the colonies to say that smallpox has broken out?

CAPT. MALING: I think not. The model Ordinance I think defines three cases.

THE PRESIDENT: That is for the purpose of declaring it an infected place.

MR. BERKELEY: While the idea which is set forth in this proposition of my colleague is quite right, I don't think as it is worded here it will exactly meet my views and those of some others. It would be rather better, I think, to make it so worded that communication should only be given to other colonies when disease had developed to such an extent that we should in that colony itself declare another colony an infected place. It would be rather troubling the Governors unnecessarily if for every outbreak we troubled them either by letter or telegram about every case. I should like to see it so restricted, until there had been the cases in which we

should impose it against another Colony ourselves. I think that is what my worthy colleague really means. It is rather a difficult resolution to pass until we have really come to some definite, final understanding as to what, and when, a place can be declared an infected place.

CAPT. MALING: I am quite willing to amend the resolution in the terms my hon. colleague has suggested. I should like to have as little said as possible.

DR. BOWEN: There is one thing all the speakers have overlooked. The fact is, we have made provision that if a vessel comes from a place where one single case of any infectious disease as defined in this Ordinance has occurred, she shall be subject to medical inspection. What we have done this morning was to restrict that. Now, if we wait for a vessel coming from Barbados to here to bring news by bill of health, he won't have a bill of health; he will have none. I move as an amendment that the following words be added:—

“And by the next Mail forward full particulars; but such telegram shall not justify declaring the place infected.”

MR. BERKELEY: What is supposed to be going to be the practical result of this telegraphic communication? We have already expressed our views as to the arrangements for vessels coming from infected ports, and I should like to ask what practical benefit is to result from this system of telegraphic communication from the different colonies?

MR. SANDERSON: Well, to put them on the *qui vive*.

DR. PRINGLE: If you have a lazaretto and apparatus for “disinfecting,” no matter how much news you have on the quiet, you can't do anything until your ship arrives, and she would then bring such information along herself. If the colony from which she comes carries out the quarantine regulations we have been framing so as to bring your machinery in motion, I cannot understand it; but if a colony had no lazaretto or any preparations of any kind for receiving infectious disease, and wanted a month to make such preparations, I can understand putting them to

the expense and trouble of sending telegrams; it would be a benefit to them; but if, as we intend, there shall be a lazaretto and all other arrangements for disinfection, in every colony, I should like to ask what would be the practical result from this experiment of telegrams?

CAPT. MALING: The result is simply this—the perfect security that one colony has with the other, by uniting in declaring where infectious disease breaks out; all are interested in declaring to each other, and that is sufficient result to justify the expense of telegraphing.

MR. McKINNEY: I would move that these words be added: “giving the number of cases.”

DR. CRANE: I suggested that “particulars” should be added to the telegram; now it is suggested “numbers” also.

MR. BERKELEY (to Dr. Bowen): Would you mind reading your amendment again?

DR. BOWEN: Before I read it, let me say to Dr. Pringle that he has overlooked one thing about sending on particulars; he said the vessels would bring on particulars herself in their bills of health; but if they know the particulars are to hurt them they are not going to bring it. As a matter of fact very few bring bills of health.

Amendment of Dr. Bowen read.

MR. LOW: I second Dr Bowen's amendment.

MR. BERKELEY: I regret I cannot support the amendment as causing an amount of unnecessary trouble to our respective Governments. I admit it is very desirable every colony should endeavour to get as many particulars of other colonies as possible, but I don't think it desirable in a case of every outbreak to be, so to speak, frightening its neighbours, as it appears to me, by the receipt of telegrams announcing the breaking out of any case of yellow fever or, as it would be in this colony, of measles. Some of the Governments are not so well off as they used to be, and it would be very expensive if every time a case of yellow fever breaks out they

have to send off telegrams. While I think it desirable that information should be sent, I do not think it desirable they should have to go to the expense of doing so merely for the existence of a single case. I would rather like Capt. Maling to strike out the words “breaking out” and put in “prevails.”

DR. GRIEVE: If changed in such a way that it should be made compulsory on the Governor of each colony to communicate whenever any one of the three diseases exists to the extent which authorises a proclamation under the Ordinance, that I think would meet Dr. Bowen's amendment. It would deprive the Governor of the power of acting on information given by telegram—although I think if information comes he should have the right of acting upon it if he thought fit—and I should be prepared to move an amendment to that effect on Capt. Maling's motion.

THE PRESIDENT: Capt. Maling has withdrawn his resolution in favour of Dr. Grieve's, that telegraphic communication should only be when disease is epidemic. Dr. Grieve has just spoken in favour of limiting it to when disease exists to such an extent that the place would be proclaimed.

DR. BOWEN: I withdraw my amendment.

DR. GRIEVE: Then I would ask Capt. Maling to accept my amendment.

CAPT. MALING: With pleasure. With your permission, Mr. President, I will move:—

[See Minutes of Fifth Sitting. Page 74.]

THE PRESIDENT: The resolution which has just been read, has been moved and seconded: does any member wish to speak upon it?

MR. BERKELEY: I second the resolution. There is provision in the Act about noting upon the bills any cases of sporadic disease. I presume there will be a provision in the bill for everyone of these colonies insisting, on the fact that steamers trading or communicating between these colonies, shall carry a bill of health. We might put that into our Act.

THE PRESIDENT: I presume a bill of health will be framed.

MR. BERKELEY: Yes, but as a matter of fact a vessel going somewhere else outside this colony need not take a bill of health if she does not choose to do so. I will move when the bill comes on: it will meet Dr. Bowen's objection just now.

MR. MCKINNEY: I think that a vessel arriving without a bill of health ought to be treated as an infected vessel.

MR. BERKELEY: I don't know why. I don't see my way to do so.

MR. MCKINNEY: We do.

THE PRESIDENT: The resolution has been moved by Capt. Maling and seconded by Mr. Berkeley.

DR. GRIEVE: My appeal for an expression of opinion on inter-communication with regard to the general state of health, meets with approval: do I understand that?

MR. SANDERSON: We have no machinery in force.

CAPT. MALING: I don't see any objection to it.

DR. GRIEVE: Have you no registration of deaths?

MR. SANDERSON: Oh, we have of deaths, that is sent once a month to the clergy to be filled in with the fees.

MR. MCKINNEY: The practice exists between us and New Orleans: we send every mail a health report.

MR. BERKELEY: I think it is a little bit outside quarantine.

Capt. Maling's amended resolution was carried unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. Pringle has a resolution to the effect.

[See Minutes, Fifth Sitting. Page 74. For the Resolution as proposed, read "Prevails in adjoining Foreign Country," third line—afterwards amended.]

DR. PRINGLE: The object so far as Jamaica is concerned is, we are in communication with Colon, Hayti, and Cuba.

DR. GRIEVE: I have much pleasure in seconding that. We have Venezuela on one side and Surinam on the other, and if we could help Trinidad, I think it is our duty to do so.

DR. CRANE: The only question is whether it should be put as a separate resolution. It is not really necessary looking to the first one.

THE PRESIDENT: I think perhaps it would come in better as a separate resolution.

DR. BOWEN: I move as an amendment that it be brought in as a separate resolution, and further that "exists" shall be put in instead of "prevails." We have no means of finding out the extent to which it prevails, and we have a definition of "exists."

DR. GRIEVE: I give notice of a resolution affirming the desirability of establishing a system of interchange of information between the British West Indian Colonies as to public health.

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. Pringle will now move his resolution.

DR. PRINGLE moved the resolution as altered.

DR. CRANE: I suggest the word "adjacent" instead of "adjoining."

DR. PRINGLE: Adjacent is a better word.

DR. GRIEVE: I second the resolution. I don't think it requires any words to show its usefulness.

"Adjacent" substituted for "adjoining."

THE PRESIDENT: This resolution has been moved by Dr. Pringle and seconded by Dr. Grieve, and I think it is unanimously agreed to. The next resolution of which notice was given is by Mr. Low.

MR. LOW: I have a resolution to this effect:—

"That in the opinion of this Conference in order effectually to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance, it is absolutely necessary that one or more Quarantine Stations shall be established in each colony in the British West Indies."

To that Dr. Grieve has given notice of amendment:—

"And that each Quarantine Station shall comprehend a place for segregation of healthy persons, another for the disinfection of articles under quarantine with all the necessary appliances, and a third for the isolation and treatment of those ill of infectious diseases."

I think the words he moved to have added are very necessary. And I would

gladly see them introduced at the foot of my motion after "West Indies."

DR. BOWEN: I will second that.

DR. GRIEVE: I am quite willing to add them, and second the whole resolution. I believe that not only is a quarantine station necessary, but a quarantine station properly arranged. There must be a place where the healthy can be kept, and that place must be some considerable distance from the place set apart for the treatment of the sick; also a place for the disinfection of articles, clothing or cargo, this not to be in immediate proximity to the other; and a third place for the treatment of the sick which should be placed at a sufficient distance from either of the other two parts of the station so as to be free from the risk of the communication of disease from it to the healthy. It is a thing not generally accepted throughout the West Indies that such exclusive accommodation for quarantine purposes is necessary. Speaking for this colony I find it a difficult thing to persuade the public or their representatives that it is necessary to establish quarantine stations of this kind, but I do hope the result of this meeting will be to strengthen the hands of those who like ourselves have had to struggle against what I must consider ignorance of the necessities of the case.

CAPT. MALING: I think we are all agreed that it is highly desirable and indispensable that proper quarantine stations should be established, but it would add much to the comfort of those unfortunate people who might have the misfortune to be placed there—it is bad enough to have to go into quarantine at all, but it is still worse to have to go to a place with bare walls, and it is a question whether we should not supply these stations with all necessary furniture and fittings.

MR. BERKELEY: We might very easily provide for that by adding "furniture and necessary appliances" at the end of the resolution.

CAPT. MALING: It would be no additional expense to the colony, because the expense will be defrayed by the people.

MR. LOW: No.

CAPT. MALING: Every man has to pay for his keep. It would return a good percentage on what you have invested.

MR. BERKELEY: As a rule it is not nearly so comfortable to be put in quarantine as to be put in gaol. What is proposed by the Surgeon General for Demerara is really most necessary if we are to impose such quarantine as is proposed.

DR. BOWEN: I agree with Dr. Grieve's amendment to this resolution. It is absolutely necessary every place should have a quarantine station, (Hear, hear), and I must say it is not creditable to a place that so fails to carry that out, (Hear, hear), as to first insist upon people being quarantined and then submit them to all the hardships of life for a long number of days, as may occur for a case of smallpox. You may quarantine a schooner and go on for months. Relative to insisting upon these places being furnished, I don't think any colony would be so mean as to simply have a house without furniture. As a matter of fact if they be Christians they will furnish them suitably, but if not, nothing we can suggest is going to make them carry it out, and they may supply beds so hard that people would just as soon lie on the floor.

MR. BERKELEY: I know quarantine stations where there is not a stick of furniture in them, where you are taken into a bare room with bare walls.

THE PRESIDENT: It has been suggested by Capt. Maling that the words be added to the resolution "and be furnished with all necessary appliances."

DR. CRANE: Would it not be as well to mention "furniture"—furniture and appliances? As a matter of fact in our colony we have a quarantine station being properly fitted up; we have enlarged the station very much already, and the Legislature have voted liberally money to carry out the fitting and furnishing. I hope that every colony will follow the example. (Hear, hear.)

THE PRESIDENT: This is moved as a whole:—

[See Minutes, Fifth Sitting. Page 74.]

Dr. Grieve seconds this, and it is unanimously agreed to. Of course, this is only a resolution; nothing of this sort can be construed to be law.

MR. BERKELEY: About the matter of fees, I don't think it is necessary to say very much and I will just read the following resolution which I have drawn up, and move for adoption:—

[See Minutes, Fifth Sitting. Page 74.]

I think it is very desirable that the charge for Bills of Health should be abolished, but I hope when the Act comes on—I am not quite clear whether it should be done now by resolution—it will be made compulsory on every vessel leaving any colony to go to any other colony represented at this Conference, to bring a Bill of Health. Without deciding upon the form, I think if we make that compulsory, we ought to give it free of cost.

MR. LOW: I second the resolution and I agree with everything Mr. Berkeley has said. I had intended to bring something similar forward myself. I disapprove of the charge for Bills of Health. It is a vexatious imposition on the masters of ships leaving the Islands. In some places I know the charge amounts to \$4; or \$3; and with respect to the penalty clause I think it would materially assist the authorities in carrying out the system if there were an identical law in all places that on the arrival of each vessel the master must produce a bill of health from the last port at which he touched, or otherwise be liable to a penalty.

DR. GRIEVE: From my experience here I can give the motion my cordial support. I think the sooner we do away with fees the better. It would help us in getting rid of one difficulty in obtaining information. If we decide that there should be no fees to pay under the Act for bills of health, vessels will be more likely to carry bills with them than to go without one.

DR. PRINGLE: I am in favour of the abolition of fees, because we have none in Jamaica. (Laughter).

MR. SANDERSON: I should like an explanation, Mr. Berkeley, on one point: Do you mean fees where the

Health Officer has to go to inspect the vessel, and where he has to go again and release her, if she has no one ill on board?

MR. BERKELEY: I don't propose to abolish that, it is for actual services done.

THE PRESIDENT: It has been decided that no medical man should go except the Health Officer; therefore you should make it understood that if the Health Officer —

MR. BERKELEY: Oh, no.

THE PRESIDENT: The Health Officer being the Quarantine Officer, it would all be the same.

MR. BERKELEY: I don't think so. If the Health Officer go and do something for the people on board certainly they ought to pay for his services.

THE PRESIDENT: Is inspecting a vessel to be paid for or is that to be part of the Health Officer's work? In some colonies the Health Officer has to do whatever he is told to do, for his salary. In other colonies he gets a fee for superintending disinfection, which may take four or five days or it may take a couple of weeks. It was only that the point occurred to me whether he is to be paid for that or not.

CAPT. MALING: I am inclined to abolish all fees, and give the Health Officer rather an increase of salary.

DR. BOWEN: It is not a personal question of fees. I am a Health Officer —

CAPT. MALING: Would not you rather have an increase of salary?

DR. BOWEN: Of course. But during an epidemic vessels come in and they get in many instances twice or thrice their freight. If they went there and stayed 14 days riding at anchor, and could get so much increased freight, it would pay them to stay there even if they had to pay for disinfectants. Yet I would have to visit the ship daily as Health Officer.

DR. GRIEVE: The Health Officer here does not receive anything. The ship, if necessary, would have to pay the expenditure on account of disinfectants.

THE PRESIDENT: That is for goods

specially; you would not go in for a fee for that?

MR. BERKELEY: I don't intend to cover the Health Officer superintending disinfection, because that would be carrying out something for the Government which he would be bound to carry out; that would be part of his duties, but the other would not. If a party actually required personal medical attendance that I should say he should pay for. As to drawing it on such hard and fast lines as to make every vessel subject to disinfecting fees, I don't think you should charge a fee, but merely the actual cost of disinfection should be borne by the ship.

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. Bowen has put a very strong case, and one in actual practice.

DR. GRIEVE: Surely the Legislature of Barbados would arrange a fixed salary for Dr. Bowen in such a case!

DR. BOWEN: I don't mean about that. If this new Act comes in I should have to take my chance. The point is as regards a vessel which deliberately comes in for increased freight.

MR. BERKELEY: Surely that could be got over by your local Ordinance. You would always possess some means of getting at and making it hot for him. I should not like to put into the resolution a sort of tariff that would interfere with the doctors in any way.

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, vested interests would look after that.

MR. BERKELEY: I think an expression of opinion about that would be sufficient; that the Health Officer should be paid a certain salary and the expenses of disinfection.

THE PRESIDENT: What is the practice, Dr. Crane, in Trinidad?

DR. CRANE: We have no fees whatever, except for bills of health, but passengers detained in quarantine are obliged to pay for maintenance—they would not be allowed to be removed to the lazaretto until they agreed to pay on a certain scale, and the consignees would have to pay any charges against the ship, except those of medical attendance on persons ill.

DR. GRIEVE: If you receive a fixed salary, Dr. Bowen, the colony loses nothing by superintendence.

CAPT. MALING: I prefer seeing fees abolished, but I never thought that in all instances where an officer receives something for this additional work he should be deprived by any act of ours of any emoluments attaching to his office. In lieu of that he might possibly get a personal allowance, but in any case where there are some emoluments these should be protected.

DR. GRIEVE: That affects every colony differently. It won't affect our system here, for every officer is paid a fixed salary rising until it gets to £1,000.

MR. LOW: It may be as well for me to read a section in the St. Lucia law:—the Colonial Surgeon is by law entitled to receive that fee.

MR. BERKELEY: And that you want to abolish?

MR. LOW: Being a salaried officer, and being for the benefit of the inhabitants, he should receive no fee.

THE PRESIDENT: This resolution, moved by Mr. Berkeley and seconded by Mr. Low, I take it, is approved of.

Resolution carried.

DR. GRIEVE: I will move now the resolution of which I gave notice:—

"That in the opinion of this Conference it is desirable to establish between the colonies of the British West Indies a system of interchange monthly, of information as to the public health in the various colonies."

I quite realize that this is perhaps not quite strictly according to the question we have to consider, but the matter is one dealing with questions of public health, and this is I think a very important question affecting the public health, and I should like an opinion expressed on the subject. I have not gone into details, but I should think a monthly form would be sufficient for this purpose.

DR. PRINGLE: I will second it, but I would like to ask the President first whether this is within the scope of our instructions?

THE PRESIDENT: If there is something put in in connection with the word "quarantine" it may be.

DR. PRINGLE: I should suggest after "desirable" the insertion of the words "for the purpose of guiding the various Quarantine authorities."

DR. GRIEVE: Do you agree with it, Dr. Crane?

DR. CRANE: I think there should be some authentic statement as to the health of the country, to be published for information.

DR. GRIEVE: That is rather different: we do publish here.

MR. SANDERSON: We have been getting lately fortnightly returns from the British Consul at Colon, and they have been of very great help to us.

DR. PRINGLE: I second the resolution.

DR. BOWEN: I should like to know if it is to apply only to each colony which has sent delegates here?

DR. GRIEVE: We are simply recommending what seems best to be done to ascertain the health of the colony.

DR. BOWEN: You would have to do more than notify the deaths that have occurred. It won't do to have a return of the deaths only. If, as in England, you had a system of notification of disease, it would be all right, but until these colonies have a system of notifying regularly the diseases existent over and above the mortality, what you are speaking about will be impossible. It won't show you the health of Demerara if she sends out a return showing you two deaths from yellow fever when besides that she might have had a dozen cases not proving fatal.

DR. GRIEVE: In England, death registration is always taken as the gauge of the public health. Their system is mainly dependent for its ground work upon the registrars' returns of deaths. I think every colony in the West Indies ought to have a system of registration of deaths. Where we have to deal with public health questions, this is of vital importance, because until we know what is killing the people, it is impossible to do a single thing in the prevention of disease. If a colony were to send nothing else besides the notification of

deaths, still the monthly returns of mortality would be a great guide as to the health of the colony, and help us in our quarantine and preventive measures.

DR. CRANE: I am not at all sure that the registration of deaths can be taken as a reliable indication of the health of a colony. We have a system in Trinidad, but its defect is that it permits any person to inform of the death, and in some districts there may be a dozen persons giving information so that one death may be recorded as a dozen deaths and from a dozen different diseases. That is owing to the imperfect system of registration, and there being no proper medical certificate.

MR. BERKELEY: In our case it is the doctor.

MR. LOW: Are we not drifting into the question of the necessity of registration in the colonies, instead of quarantine only? I think we are drifting into questions of sanitation, which must be local matters.

THE PRESIDENT: The question is the interchange of information between the colonies.

DR. PRINGLE: I may say that so advanced is the colony of Jamaica in these matters that we have both registration of deaths and notification of disease.

Resolution, as amended, carried.

[See Minutes, Fifth Sitting. Page 74.]

MR. BERKELEY: I would ask the delegates, what do they intend? At the present moment, suppose one colony represented here declared a place an infected place, what do hon. members suppose will follow? Will it be necessary for every other colony to do the same? At present we have not arrived at that. Is this Conference prepared to recommend that became one colony declares a place an infected place it is incumbent on the other colonies to do so likewise?

THE PRESIDENT: If we quarantine Martinique and Barbados does not, we must quarantine Barbados, I think.

MR. BERKELEY: That has been the practice; but don't you think it is desirable for us to come to some expression of opinion on that point?

THE PRESIDENT: I think we might discuss that question on one of the clauses.

MR. BERKELEY: I give notice of a resolution that what we have done here should be communicated to the other Governments.

THE PRESIDENT: That had better be done last.

MR. SANDERSON: You mean the foreign Governments?

MR. BERKELEY: Yes; especially Martinique.

THE PRESIDENT: We might discuss next the Bills of Health, and endeavour to arrive at some points of agreement to enable us to devise a form of bill. In the first place, ought it to be compulsory that a vessel leaving a colony should take a bill of health?

DR. GRIEVE: Yes, if we give them gratuitously.

THE PRESIDENT: It might be made as much a necessity as clearing at the Customs.

MR. BERKELEY: How can we punish them: It is one thing to make compulsory on a vessel the taking of a bill of health, but you don't say how it is to be carried out.

THE PRESIDENT: Shall we make it an offence—in order to complete it—for any vessel to go into a colony without one?

MR. MCKINNEY: I suggest that any vessel arriving at a port without a bill of health be treated as an infected vessel.

THE PRESIDENT: You are going on to the second point. Shall we make it compulsory that every vessel leaving a colony shall take a bill of health?

DR. CRANE: I think it is very desirable, but I should only like to see my way how you are going to make it work.

THE PRESIDENT: With reference to the question as to who should actually issue the bill of health to any captain, I would throw it out as a suggestion whether it would not be advisable that all bills of health should be actually issued by the Customs autho-

rities, that is to say, that the Department best known to the Captain or Master of a vessel—the first place he goes to on coming in is the Customs and he cannot get away without going to the Customs to clear—should after his clearance give him the bill of health; but the form, that is to say whether clean, endorsed, or fouled, must be decided by the medical authorities. It seems to me, the medical authorities giving so to speak instructions as to the way in which bills of health should be issued until further orders or consideration, the Customs would act upon that; then if disease breaks out and comes to a certain stage the medical authorities would communicate with the Customs and direct that the bills be endorsed; if the disease gets worse, then the medical authorities would communicate with the Customs and say a foul bill is to be issued. Then you would have a uniform authority in the British West Indies who should issue these bills of health. We need not here discuss the manner or means by which the authorities would get the information upon which the bills of health would be issued.

MR. LOW: In St. Lucia the bill of health is issued by the Treasurer.

THE PRESIDENT: The Treasurer being the Customs authority.

MR. LOW: At St. Vincent they are issued by the Health Officer, and at Grenada I think by the Customs.

MR. SANDERSON: A seeking vessel is not bound by law to come to an anchorage. If they go to the Customs authorities they have been entered.

MR. BERKELEY: But it is only when a vessel clears that she wants a bill of health.

DR. CRANE: I would suggest, as the bill of health is to be issued by the Customs Authorities it should only be issued in accordance with the information the Customs Authorities may receive from the Executive Authority from time to time as to the state of the public health.

Agreed.

[See "Bills of Health" 1 and 2. Page 75, Minutes, Fifth Sitting.]

THE PRESIDENT: The next point

is whether if a vessel arrives in any colony she shall be admitted without producing a bill of health?

MR. MCKINNEY: If she comes from England there is no bill of health.

MR. BERKELEY: In the case of every vessel from England, would you compel them to hoist the yellow flag?

MR. SANDERSON: We tried it last year and it failed; we had to abandon it. I should suggest it be confined to the West Indies.

THE PRESIDENT: What is it to be limited to?

DR. GRIEVE: Mr. Sanderson's suggestion is a very good one—those countries that are dealt with in this Ordinance.

MR. SANDERSON: I would suggest, "British and foreign colonies in the West Indies and the French and Dutch colonies of Cayenne and Surinam."

DR. BOWEN: I shall object if it is not general; and another thing I must object if it is to include an English bill of health because we know that is impracticable.

THE PRESIDENT: "Any vessel arriving in a British colony without a bill of health shall be treated as an infected vessel for the purposes of observation."

MR. BERKELEY: I should put it "shall be liable to be treated."

Agreed.

[See Bills of Health "3," Page 75, Minutes, Fifth Sitting.]

Form of Bill:—

THE PRESIDENT: Before we deal with the endorsement of bills of health, we must settle as to what authorises the Governor to declare a place infected.

MR. MCKINNEY: I think a foul bill of health should be printed on different coloured paper.

DR. GRIEVE: We have done away with the peculiar disability attaching to foul bills of health; it is done away by the Ordinance. We have reduced everything to the numerical standard, and said, if there is a single case treat it in such a way, or many cases treat it in another way. A single case brings

it within "an infected place" for certain diseases.

DR. BOWEN: It might do very well among ourselves, but if any one carries a bill of health from here or Barbados to a Spanish place, for one case of yellow fever they are going to quarantine.

MR. BERKELEY: I would not put anything on the bill.

MR. SANDERSON: So long as it is not epidemic.

DR. GRIEVE: Every ship that comes from a place where there is a single case of disease —

MR. BERKELEY: We have altered that.

DR. GRIEVE: Not at all. Every ship that comes from a place where there is a single case of disease is under observation. You get under observation if we have no knowledge on the bill. It was done entirely on the understanding that bills of health would contain the number of cases.

DR. BOWEN: While we protect ourselves, we must not hamper trade. It just comes to the old saying: "You may as well die by the sword as by famine." I hold we can notify one another well enough, and we should be honest, and by every mail notify each other of the whole state of matters.

DR. GRIEVE: We have provided elaborately in this Ordinance for the treatment of vessels whether they have come from an infected place or not. If we are to wait a month for information, how are we to deal with the vessels? If we don't do that, the whole work we have done up to the present time goes for nothing.

DR. PRINGLE: I think we are overlooking the fact that these deliberations will come under the notice of foreign Governments, and it would be only a temporary restriction of trade if these foreign vessels could not come into our harbours. It would be only a short time before all the cargo were taken by other vessels.

MR. SANDERSON: Have you any idea what quarantine is in a Spanish port? In Cuba it is the most prohibitory thing on the face of the earth. If

there is a case of measles on board, the vessel is at once put under a most rigid quarantine and subjected to all kinds of restrictions.

DR. GRIEVE: We have been discussing time after time the fact that these foreign Governments conceal information from us. I think now we are verging on their mode of doing business; we are now discussing the advisability of our sailing close to the wind in regard to the information on bills of health.

MR. BERKELEY: Your bill of health would not be looked at in a foreign port. What they look at is the certificate given by the Consul. I don't care a bit what you give them from your Custom House, it must be visaed by the Consul.

Conference adjourned at 2.5 p.m. for half an hour.

On resuming,

THE PRESIDENT: You have been furnished, gentlemen, with a revised draft of the Minutes of the Second Sitting, on the 8th. I would ask that these be now confirmed.

Minutes of Second Sitting taken as read, then approved and confirmed.

THE PRESIDENT: Members have been furnished with fresh copies of the Ordinance, revised so far as we could up to last night. It is more in form than it was before. If members agree we might go through the sections, not for final revision, but for any suggestions, and to put the new clauses in the right place, and then we shall have to go through it again for final revision. We do not pretend that the Ordinance even when finally passed by us is a complete legal document from a lawyer's point of view. Members can understand no lawyer could take a matter up like this and settle it definitely, off hand. We only desire that the sense of the Ordinance is not altered by the draftsman.

MR. BERKELEY: I suggest that the title be altered to "Draft of a Proposed Bill."

MR. LOW: In the new form of Letters Patent they leave out "Therefore be it enacted by, &c."

MR. SANDERSON: That is a matter of detail.

DR. CRANE: May I suggest we should not waste time over these things?

The term "Visiting Officer" in the interpretation clause was further defined to mean "any person appointed by the Executive Authority for the purposes of this Ordinance."

MR. BERKELEY: Is it not considered advisable to let the Ordinance determine what the number of the Board shall be?

MR. McKINNEY: You cannot do that; it varies in each place.

MR. BERKELEY: I beg your pardon, the Act says not less than three and not more than so and so.

MR. SANDERSON: You cannot compel any colony to appoint a Board of so many.

MR. BERKELEY: It has been so all along.

MR. SANDERSON: You cannot compel Honduras to appoint a Quarantine Board of so many.

MR. BERKELEY: I propose we should pass a law which shall compel Honduras to appoint a Board of not less than so many and not more than so many.

THE PRESIDENT: It does not matter by how many the law is carried out, so long as it is done.

MR. LOW: I suggest we should leave out "Rules and Regulations."

THE PRESIDENT: "Rules and Regulations" has been used for I suppose half a century.

MR. LOW: I know it is a time-honoured memorial.

MR. BERKELEY: Before you pass clause 7, there is one thing I am not at all clear about. Would it not be possible for the Government of any colony to alter a good deal that is in this Act? If you give the Government in a separate clause power to revoke rules and regulations, you will never get a uniform system.

THE PRESIDENT: The answer to that is that they could not make any rules inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance.

MR. BERKELEY: This is a draft Ordinance. Many of the clauses of this Act are nothing more than regulations really as to the treatment of passengers, cargo, &c. Is it or is it not, that the Government would have power under this clause to alter some of these regulations? I don't propose that they shall be allowed, therefore I wish to put something in. Many rules, really local rules, might be made by the colony, but this might have the effect of upsetting what we have done here.

THE PRESIDENT: No rules under an Act, it is understood as a matter of law, can be inconsistent with the Act. Instead of saying "the following Rules shall be observed," we might say "the following provisions."

MR. BERKELEY: It says, "the following rules are to be." If you leave it as it is at the present moment it will not do.

The words "not inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance" were added in the clause.

Clause 7, "Fees payable to Harbour Masters and Health Officers," struck out.

Clause "Executive Authority may declare 'Infected Places:'"

THE PRESIDENT: The following is proposed instead of "A" in that clause:—

[See Paragraph "A," Minutes, Fifth Sitting. Page 75.]

DR. BOWEN: The reason we have put in the word "originated" is that you may get two or three ships coming to a place each week with yellow fever, and they may be quarantined. But it is not because three ships are there that the port should be declared infected.

MR. BERKELEY: I only throw it out for your consideration: Don't you think that the power given to the Governor is going to make some clashing with the definition of the term "infected place?"

DR. GRIEVE: You will find as the Ordinance goes on it won't.

MR. BERKELEY: I will take your *ipse dixit* for it, but I submit what we

ought to do is, after "infectious disease" to add "and the Governor shall do so and so."

DR. GRIEVE: It strikes me if you were to put it in the definition clause, you would still have to give the power to the Governor.

THE PRESIDENT: I quite see your point. We might take it later.

DR. BOWEN: It should not be taken that I have agreed with it as it stands at present.

MR. SANDERSON: If we find it clashes, we can go back to it.

THE PRESIDENT: It is only a question whether it should come in here or in the definition clause.

Under "Infected vessel liable to quarantine," the clause stood:—"Every vessel arriving at any of the ports of this colony from any place outside the colony, shall immediately on arrival," &c.

MR. BERKELEY: As it reads, Mr. Low, any vessel coming from Grenada to you would be able to land her passengers without being inspected: Grenada is not a port outside, no more is St. Vincent. However, I am prepared to accept it, because I had once the pleasure of proposing a similar Act which Her Majesty's Government were pleased to disallow.

MR. LOW: We are now one colony, Grenada, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia. We have a Governor-in-Chief and three Administrators.

THE PRESIDENT: Of course, this is intended to apply to each separate Island in the case of the Leeward Islands, which is one colony.

MR. BERKELEY: Has the Conference made up its mind as to the meaning of the word "Communication?"

MR. SANDERSON: I have.

MR. BERKELEY: But has the Conference made up its mind?

THE PRESIDENT: We had a discussion, and decided we could not settle it until we came to the place in the Ordinance.

MR. BERKELEY: We have come to it now.

THE PRESIDENT : We may perhaps have to treat communication with a larger meaning.

MR. LOW : Is not that a question which the medical members might define ?

MR. BERKELEY : It has come up now ; let us define it.

MR. SANDERSON : The following, which I will read, are our suggestions :—

[See Annex (A) to the Minutes of the Fifth Sitting. Page 77.]

DR. GRIEVE : We want a definition which applies to every vessel.

THE PRESIDENT : I suggest the definition in the local Ordinance, No. 6 of 1872.

MR. BERKELEY : That will be quite good enough for me, if you put it in as a definition.

DR. CRANE : I should say "whether on shore or with any other vessel."

MR. SANDERSON : With the shore or between one vessel and another.

Definition agreed to.

[See Minutes, Fifth Sitting. Page 76.]

MR. SANDERSON : Supposing it is night when the vessel arrives. We have in our Quarantine Act, "flag or light or night signal" inserted.

DR. GRIEVE : The Visiting Officer makes the first visit, and after he makes inquiries he hands over, according to this clause, to the Health Officer, who then takes charge of the vessel. That was the object of mentioning the Health Officer—call him anything you like, but it must be handed over to somebody.

Clause "Penalty for Concealment or Untrue Answer."

DR. BOWEN : I suggest that we insert "or shall obstruct, abuse, or attempt to intimidate any such person."

THE PRESIDENT : I think it would be better to have a general clause at the end against obstructing, interfering with, or intimidating any officer in the execution of his duty.

"Vessels from Infected Places may be quarantined."

THE PRESIDENT : I may now read in draft, [and they will be put in to-morrow,] the sections under this head suggested by the Committee of Medical members of the Conference :—

[See Annex (B), Minutes of Fifth Sitting, Page 78.]

It is proposed to introduce these sections which are new to us, and accept them provisionally. They have been agreed to by the Medical Committee. Having got the vessel into quarantine, we now proceed to deal with the vessel, and it is proposed :—

"No infected vessel shall be released from quarantine until the Health Officer shall certify that the provisions of this Ordinance have been carried out."

DR. CRANE : Or "have been duly complied with ;" the master is given a certificate because he may wish to produce it at any port to which he goes.

THE PRESIDENT : We then come to the heading of Treatment of "Infected Vessel." "The following provisions as to dealing with infected vessels, their crews, passengers, cargo, and ballast shall be observed." Vessels under sub-section a ; you mean infected vessels, don't you ?

DR. CRANE : Yes, infected vessels as defined.

THE PRESIDENT : Then I would propose that members turn back to the definition of "infected vessel." This is under the heading "Treatment of Infected Vessels :"—

"An infected vessel as defined in paragraph a of the definition of the term infected vessel may, after due inspection, be released by the Health Officer, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance."

MR. MCKINNEY : You give the power to the Health Officer.

DR. CRANE : We have widened the term so as to bring in all classes of ships ; but there are many instances where he has no power to release her.

DR. PRINGLE : Would not the Quarantine Authorities be apt to take a view of the term "vessel" which we have not defined ? They might include any of the contents of a vessel.

DR. CRANE : Oh. You will see it is subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, and there are other provisions which prevent that.

THE PRESIDENT: Then the next is:—

"An infected vessel as defined in paragraphs b and c of the definition of the term Infected Vessel may be released from quarantine after the removal of all persons on board, and the thorough and complete disinfection of the vessel and its contents as provided in this Ordinance."

DR. CRANE: It has been the practice for vessels going to Barbados and other colonies of making short passages and embarking passengers at intermediate places.

DR. GRIEVE: We had not time this morning to get to "infected persons" and "disinfection;" but as to the former I am prepared to go with the proposal as printed. I will move:—

[See Annex (B), Minutes, Fifth Sitting, heading "Smallpox." Page 79.]

And the same, making 10 days for yellow fever and 6 days for cholera. The question that arose was when that period of 14 days was to begin.

DR. BOWEN: I agree to that, but I do not agree with the same number of days.

MR. LOW: Do you mean, "the same making 10 days for yellow fever?"

DR. BOWEN: My position is: Suppose a man goes to one of these infected places, or on board an infected vessel and brings personal luggage and some of his clothing is not worn until three or four days from his arrival here, bearing in mind that he comes from an infected place, there is a possibility—you cannot deny it—that you are receiving him during his incubation period. But as there is some difficulty in obtaining a working agreement I accept that. But I think it gives us an imperfect protection under the Act, and that we do it with our eyes open.

DR. GRIEVE: Then it is added:—

"Provided that any person." [See Page 79.]

MR. LOW: Will the marks show within a month?

DR. GRIEVE: They would show even if it had been a revaccination.

MR. LOW: I wish to know, Sir, whether these are to be rules or part of the Ordinance?

THE PRESIDENT: Part of the Ordinance. We struck out the rules.

DR. GRIEVE: As to persons, the draft proposals say:—

"If taken on board at an uninfected port, but after leaving an infected port, they may in the discretion of the Quarantine Authorities be allowed to land at once."

I don't understand it. What does it mean?

MR. SANDERSON: If a vessel coming from Colon, which is infected, goes to Jamaica and takes up, it might be, Dr. Pringle, Jamaica not being infected, I take it under that if he was not himself infected he could not infect the place.

MR. McKINNEY: And therefore this discretion to the Quarantine Authorities was put in.

DR. GRIEVE: But it is absolute; he is allowed to land without anything about revaccination or anything else. I must say you are leaving a loophole here. Although it may not be a very great degree of risk, there is some.

MR. McKINNEY: Supposing on board that steamer there were no passengers from Colon, that all left from Jamaica; is there any risk there?

DR. GRIEVE: I think she would take cargo.

MR. LOW: If you leave it to the discretion of the Quarantine Board in my colony they will give him the full penalty.

MR. McKINNEY: Then there will be no uniformity.

Conference adjourned at 4.45 p.m.

SIXTH SITTING,

Friday, 12th October.

THE PRESIDENT: Taking up the Draft Ordinance at the middle of page 2, it will be remembered we settled the question with regard to persons and stopped there, and clothing, mails, and so on was to be looked over by the medical members this morning; but the question is whether it will be advisable first of all this morning, instead of beginning there to settle the question

of bills of health, because I want to explain to members that everything that has to be printed should be in the hands of the printer as soon as possible, otherwise we shall not get the complete draft in time. I think, without going beyond that point for a moment, if we were to settle what would be the sections, or at all events the sense of the sections, with regard to bills of health and the form of the bills of health—it will be remembered yesterday we agreed upon this as regards bills of health, that every vessel leaving a British West Indian Colony should be compelled to take a bill of health and all bills of health should be issued from the Customs only under special instructions from the Executive, and that every vessel arriving in a British West Indian Colony without a bill of health should be liable to be treated as an infected vessel for the purposes of inspection. To carry that out I have drafted this:—

[For Sections 1, 4 and 5, See Minutes of the Sixth Sitting. Page 82.]

2. A clean bill of health shall be in the form contained in Schedule [] to this Ordinance.

3. A Clean Bill of Health shall be issued in all cases except an infectious disease exists to such an extent as would justify the Colony being declared an infected place, in which case there shall be endorsed on such Bill full particulars of the disease.

DR. GRIEVE: Before that was decided I think a proviso was put in that information be given from the different colonies to each other very fully, and if that was done we would be provided with fortnightly information as to the existence of these diseases in any form in the Islands. We only now have telegraphing when it comes to the stage which would justify a proclamation. I would ask whether we should not make some provision in regard to complete information of these infectious diseases being communicated regularly.

THE PRESIDENT: That is only what each colony by its own Ordinance would compel itself to state on its own bill of health. I don't know that it has much to do with communication. What I mean is, when a colony feels it is obliged to endorse its bill of health by reason of disease existing to such an extent as to justify its proclamation as an infected port, it would not merely put

"infectious disease prevails," but would also state the facts.

DR. GRIEVE: When disease exists but has not reached the stage of making it liable to declare the place an infected place. As it stands now the provisions of the Ordinance give no protection unless there have been 9 consecutive cases in three weeks of yellow fever. I think myself this colony would never be satisfied to be placed in a position of not knowing what was going on in any of the other colonies until there had been 9 cases; vessels would come in with clean bills of health and we would have no means of dealing with them at all. It is to get over that difficulty I make the suggestion. If the colonies pledge themselves to send full and true particulars every fortnight, of all these diseases in the colony, there would be no difficulty; that would be accepted in lieu of the bill of health. But the original idea was that the bill of health should contain on it an explicit statement of particulars.

DR. CRANE: How would it do if you had your clean bills of health divided—absolutely clean, and a clean bill annotated and endorsed? Foul bills of health would come under the clauses where the colony was liable to be proclaimed.

THE PRESIDENT: There was a strong objection to endorsing your bills at all, unless the disease was epidemic. It was pointed out that in some countries, Spanish colonies for instance, such endorsement would make them proclaim you an infected place; and on that some sort of compromise was arrived at—I don't know exactly how it was come to, but the question arose if we agreed to that whether there ought not to be some information passing between British West Indian colonies so as to inform one another before it became necessary to declare it epidemic. In that case there would have to be another resolution. It arises in consequence of the compromise not to endorse the bill of health until disease is epidemic.

MR. LOW: Perhaps the Surgeon General of Demerara would frame a resolution to that effect.

DR. PRINGLE: If we had a resolu-

tion under the proposed Ordinance, would there be any necessity for the other resolution as a recommendation?

MR. SANDERSON: Oh yes, that was to give it at once.

THE PRESIDENT: I am afraid you cannot put anything into the Ordinance which shall say you shall do something with another colony.

MR. LOW: A resolution will be the way to meet the difficulty. You cannot make a hard and fast line for each colony in the Ordinance. You must leave it to the colonies, in the shape of a resolution which shall guide the respective Governments in their action.

THE PRESIDENT: You could not put it in the Ordinance that the Government there should communicate fortnightly with the other colonies. You would be working quite out of the jurisdiction.

DR. GRIEVE: At the present moment we have a great deal of power of treating other places. If we lose that power other colonies might go on sending out clean bills of health and we might be ignorant whether there had been any disease until 9 cases in three consecutive weeks had occurred. It is against that contingency I wish to provide.

THE PRESIDENT: It must not be forgotten that even if a vessel brings a clean bill of health it does not prevent her being treated as an infected vessel.

DR. GRIEVE: We have not insisted upon knowing what is passing in other colonies up to that stage of 9 cases in three weeks, and therefore we are deprived of exercising any control over the vessel. We do not even know whether there were 8 cases and 8 cases only. I for one think it is not an advance to lose the power.

MR. SANDERSON: Would not you move a resolution similar to this one (referring to paper).

DR. GRIEVE: Suppose a single colony refuses to do that!

MR. SANDERSON: You could not compel it.

DR. GRIEVE: Under the old Ordinance considerable latitude was allowed

in dealing with those diseases, and there was power to take action under various conditions. You are depriving yourselves of the power by this Ordinance, and you leave us absolutely without any chance of taking any steps whatever against the introduction of yellow fever unless there have been nine cases.

THE PRESIDENT: Might not one case depend upon the other? We only agree to the clause in this form, provided every one of the other colonies agreed to carry out the resolution, that is to say, if later on we found any of these colonies declines to be bound by the resolution we propose, we turn round and say, then we cannot agree to inserting in our Ordinance a clause to this effect. One would hinge on the other. It will spoil uniformity, but it is the only way in which we can ensure uniformity. But that can come up later. As to a vessel leaving the colony, I have drafted:—"The master of every vessel leaving this Colony, after having had communication with the shore shall before leaving, obtain a Bill of Health and in default shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Ordinance." That makes it compulsory on him to take a bill of health, and then the only other one would be:—"Every vessel arriving in this colony without producing a bill of health would be liable to be treated as an infected vessel." That is, would be liable for the purposes of inspection: if we can settle upon the form of a clean bill of health, this can go to the printers.

A Delegate having made a remark as to foreign bills of health,

THE PRESIDENT: It perhaps may be right to explain the reason. We the other day were quarantining Martinique; Surinam gave Martinique pratique; therefore cargo coming from Martinique to Surinam was admitted there, and could be in Georgetown two days afterwards.

DR. CRANE: What is proposed to be done to meet it? We had the same thing in Venezuela.

THE PRESIDENT: Would not the vessel come under the head of an infected vessel?

DR. CRANE: I think so. I think she is infected by communication. When vessels come without bills of health we treat them as infected vessels, but if they bring clean bills of health from foreign countries, whether they have had communication themselves with other infected places, notwithstanding the bill of health they would be treated as infected vessels.

THE PRESIDENT: There is nothing in the law which says that because a vessel brings a clean bill of health she should be admitted to pratique. If she had cargo and came from Martinique and transhipped at Surinam, she would have on board infected cargo, cargo coming from an infected place.

DR. CRANE: The only question is about the clean bill.

THE PRESIDENT: The fact of a vessel bringing a clean bill of health does not entitle it to be admitted to pratique. I don't know that that ever has been so. If a vessel came here with a bill of health which is clean and you knew as a fact she came from an infected place, you would treat her as an infected vessel under the quarantine law—I take it that you are not precluded from the fact that a person brings a clean bill. That was the same case which arose with regard to vessels coming here from Barbados with a clean bill while there were existing infectious diseases but not to such an extent as justified our proclaiming it. You still have the power to treat it as an infected vessel. I think that practically we have got over foreign countries by our definition of "infected vessel" —

DR. CRANE: If we agree among the colonies and make it absolute that they should communicate immediately all the information required.

THE PRESIDENT: I think it is reduced to this, that the only value of a clean bill of health is to show that disease does not exist in the colony in an epidemic form. I think that is what it is reduced to.

DR. GRIEVE: But we get that information without the bill of health.

THE PRESIDENT: If you make your law very complete as regards the information which is sent from one colony

to another, a bill of health does become practically valueless.

DR. CRANE: What we want to get at is this: Bills of health are worth what they are worth and nothing more. We do not place any value on them more than the circumstances of each place warrant. I thought you were going to put some value on a bill of health coming from a British colony where there was one case of disease without any annotation.

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think you can attach any more importance to it except the fact that it indicates whether any disease is epidemic in the colony.

DR. GRIEVE: That we know from other sources.

THE PRESIDENT: These bills of health are going all over the world, and foreign countries will wonder why we struck out the word contagious. They think perhaps the bill of health should go everywhere and do not understand our definition of infectious diseases.

DR. GRIEVE: Then we certify, no cholera, small pox, or yellow fever, or any other diseases.

MR. SANDERSON: The bills of health from Colon are worded that way.

THE PRESIDENT: A foreign country does not know anything about our definitions; therefore your bill of health must speak for itself.

MR. SANDERSON: Each country has its own form. We certify, no cholera, small-pox, or yellow fever prevails in this port, harbour, or vicinity.

DR. GRIEVE: A question comes up as to the definition of the word "place." Yesterday some members spoke as if small pox existed in any port of the United Kingdom we would have to treat the United Kingdom as a whole as an infected place. That is putting a wide definition on it. We believe we may have yellow fever, cholera, or small-pox epidemic in Georgetown, and the port of New Amsterdam be perfectly free; we are sixty miles off over land.

MR. SANDERSON: What is to prevent anyone to avoid quarantine going from here to New Amsterdam and taking ship?

DR. GRIEVE: What is to prevent anyone going in that way from any one place to another? What is to prevent a man from Venezuela going overland and coming here?

MR. SANDERSON: That is a foreign country.

DR. GRIEVE: Then you would take the United Kingdom as one place?

MR. SANDERSON: No.

THE PRESIDENT: You say, Mr. Sanderson, "in this port, harbour, or vicinity;" if you had small-pox raging at Speightstown what would you do?

MR. SANDERSON: Certainly we should endorse the bill if the disease was epidemic. There is only one port, they cannot help themselves; they would have to come from Speightstown—from the other end of the island—if they wanted to embark.

THE PRESIDENT: Therefore you mean the whole island?

MR. SANDERSON: In a place so small you have no means of isolating any particular district.

THE PRESIDENT: Still, you say if disease did exist in the extreme furthest corner of your island, you would still say it prevailed "in this port or vicinity?" You had better say "in this colony."

DR. GRIEVE: Yes, but we have not treated other colonies that way here. In Cayenne they had yellow fever for months about thirty or forty miles from the port; they isolated that place, and we gave them pratique. If we had not done so the commercial relations between this colony and Cayenne would have been very much disordered.

MR. SANDERSON: We have just declared Ponce and Porto Rico infected. We got a despatch from the Consul General stating that smallpox prevailed in an epidemic form at Ponce but had not spread to the other town; we declared Ponce for the time being, we did not declace the whole island of Porto Rico.

DR. GRIEVE: What have you done with Jacksonville?

MR. SANDERSON: Nothing.

DR. GRIEVE: Suppose it was smallpox?

MR. SANDERSON: That's different.

DR. GRIEVE: You say smallpox and yellow fever are different.

MR. SANDERSON: Vessels from Jacksonville take longer than the quarantine period to arrive at Barbados, consequently they may have developed the disease when they arrived there. Consequently we have instructed the Harbour Master to inquire.

DR. GRIEVE: Have you declared Jacksonville an infected place?

MR. SANDERSON: No, Sir, what would be the use?

THE PRESIDENT: I think we had better leave it "in this port, harbour, or vicinity."

DR. CRANE: We are receiving bills of health from Colon. The Consular authority there states "no disease in this port, harbour, or vicinity," but endorses it "at Panama"—which is four hours distant by rail—"smallpox exists." It is on another Coast—on the Pacific; the one is on the Pacific, the other on the Atlantic, separated by a range of mountains; but they are connected by rail.

MR. BERKELEY: I propose we adopt it as it is.

DR. CRANE: I think we must have clean bills of health and endorsement of clean bills of health and then foul bills of health. It comes to this: What we want by bills of health is information. We don't propose to accept them as any means to enable the Quarantine Authority to deal under this Ordinance—that information should be of the fullest character. What would happen if it is not so? Private information will reach the Authority, the value of which they do not know, but it will make the Port suspected, the bill of health suspected, and it will be regarded in other colonies as a breach of faith, as if we had concealed information.

THE PRESIDENT: It would not matter about annotating bills of health, if they were only going between the British West Indian Colonies, but they have to go to foreign countries.

DR. CRANE: That is very true; but

suppose you issue a clean bill of health from Trinidad without endorsement; with Venezuela we have a great deal of communication, hundreds of people going and coming every month, must not any colony, with such information as we have, have some doubt that our bills of health are not worthy of trust?

MR. BERKELEY: They could have a *visé* from the Consul; he is the person who will protect the interests of Venezuela and give her every information; she would not be guided by the bills of health but by information from the Consul.

DR. CRANE: We look upon a bill of health as a means of information. We place no value upon it as to quarantine. We deal with the facts as stated in the bill of health.

MR. BERKELEY: It is not that. We are putting into this Act a form of a foul bill of health which we are to accept as information for ourselves. You cannot compel foreign States or Governments to accept your bill of health, and therefore we do ourselves no good, only harm, by trying to get foreign Governments to treat us in the liberal way we propose to treat ourselves. We were issuing clean bills of health in one part of the Leeward Islands, and the French Consul put in "several cases of fever:" we called it "bilious fever," he was good enough to call it "yellow fever," and in consequence they quarantined us. I believe, however, he was hauled over the coals for it afterwards by the Governor of Guadeloupe. I think we might pass that bill of health; it is a very good one, and it is for the Consular authorities in these colonies to look after their interests.

DR. PRINGLE: I think we should say "port, place or vicinity."

DR. GRIEVE: Yes, on the understanding that vicinity does not apply to the whole colony.

MR. McKINNEY: Immediate vicinity.

MR. LOW: I scarcely think 60 miles can be called "in the vicinity."

DR. PRINGLE: I think it is the best plan to leave it open, and depend

upon the Consular agents in foreign countries to inform them.

THE PRESIDENT: That Consular authority is a certain safeguard.

DR. PRINGLE: We often get clean bills from Colon, and the British Consul informs us of various diseases existing.

DR. CRANE: I move that every bill of health shall state as clearly as can be the exact state of health of the colonies and countries with which they have free communication.

MR. SANDERSON: I scarcely think that would do.

MR. McKINNEY: You are not obliged to take them; it is for information.

MR. SANDERSON: If we issue bills of health like that we would drive the whole of our seeking trade away: we would be simply ruining that trade, which extends to Cuba and far away. If we put on a case of measles, small pox, or anything, that ship would have to go through and pay most exorbitant fees and be delayed for weeks. We have had it done over and over again.

DR. GRIEVE: I was under the impression that was settled yesterday.

MR. BERKELEY: So was I.

DR. GRIEVE: But if it is reopened I shall certainly support Dr. Crane's proposal to the utmost of my power.

THE PRESIDENT: When we say "settled," nothing we have done here is so far decided that we cannot say anything about it if anyone has any suggestions. We had already taken up the question of the bills of health we are considering now; we had a certain amount of discussion, and then it was left over, and I understood there had been this sort of compromise, if I may call it,—I am not going to say it was agreed to irrevocably, but there was that idea. We now come to discuss bills of health, their form, and exact conditions. We must define these points; they are important points, and there are great arguments on both sides.

DR. GRIEVE: Perhaps I may be allowed to move that bills of health be:—

[See Annex (B), Minutes, Sixth Sitting.
Page 85.]

All will recollect that it was thought better to have one form and do away with all distinctions of clean bills and foul bills. One bill of health of this form would do.

DR. PRINGLE: That goes back to the old difficulty of foreign Governments. It is all very well if we came to an arrangement of that kind among ourselves even, if that were possible; but how would that answer with the Spaniards and the French? They would not attend to your 9 cases in three weeks.

MR. McKINNEY: Unless they would become parties to this arrangement.

DR. GRIEVE: We have accused foreign Governments all along of keeping back information from us. It now seems to me as if we were trying to keep back information from them. If we are to get information it must be mutually full and open.

DR. PRINGLE: I would go in for it if information we could depend upon came invariably from the bill of health. It comes, however, to Jamaica from the Consular Agent in Panama or the Consular Agent at Colon.

MR. BERKELEY: If that form is to be adopted, I won't agree to it being made compulsory on every vessel to take a bill of health.

DR. BOWEN: I object to that form of bill. While I remember that I sit here as a member of this Conference I also remember that I am a member of the Barbados Board of Health, and I think that I ought not to look at matters purely in a medical line but weigh them carefully as regards our commercial and mercantile interests, so that while we as far as possible protect ourselves against disease we should not carry things to such an extent as to ruin our mercantile prosperity.

MR. McKINNEY: I should like to have these proposals printed.

DR. PRINGLE: I would suggest, after the usual formalities, "I further certify that good health prevails in this town and that no cholera, yellow fever or smallpox is known to exist."

THE PRESIDENT: In your system it would be "prevail?"

DR. PINGLE: Is known to prevail in this port or vicinity.

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. Crane seconds this. Very well, then this is the form of bill of health proposed:—

[See Annex (A) to Minutes, Sixth Sitting. Page 85.]

MR. McKINNEY: That first part would require medical inspection of every ship before they could grant it pratique.

MR. LOW: It would require a large increase in the medical inspecting staff.

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. Crane, do you support this, instead of "is at the time of leaving in a satisfactory condition and no infectious disease exists," because as proposed "at the time of leaving this port" is not very practicable—in the event of her not getting free pratique she would be in quarantine.

MR. McKINNEY: If she leaves your port in quarantine would she not be leaving an infected port?

DR. BOWEN: Then she would not get a bill of health.

MR. LOW: I take it unless we have the form settled by this Conference there will be no uniformity as to that, and it is an important matter, I think.

THE PRESIDENT: I will put anything to the sense of the Conference you like, but we cannot please everybody. We don't want majorities or minorities, but to be unanimous we must take longer over the thing.

DR. GRIEVE: Without insisting on the particular form, I think we are bound to put on record the opinions of delegates who agree with the view I am going to state, that it is advisable in all cases that the number of cases of infectious disease ought to be stated on the bills of health.

THE PRESIDENT: That being so, what we agreed upon yesterday rather falls to the ground. I understand some members won't agree that every vessel shall be compelled to take a bill of health except upon the assumption that they were not to be endorsed unless the disease were epidemic?

DR. CRANE: It is perhaps better to admit that.

DR. BOWEN: I don't think you could bring a charge against the port of London, or of Liverpool or of Bristol for giving a false bill of health and I don't believe they would endorse their bill for two or three cases.

THE PRESIDENT: As between the British West Indian Colonies there is no difficulty in doing what the Barbados delegates suggest—no intermediate bill between a clean bill and a bill when the disease in a place is epidemic—but it does become a serious matter with foreign countries.

DR. GRIEVE: I may tell you what the American clean bill of health is.

DR. BOWEN: The United States bills are very various, according to their Consuls. Vessels coming from Para, Pernambuco, have all different forms—all through the American Consuls.

THE PRESIDENT: I think the decision we must come to is this, that we are not unanimous; we cannot have anything put into the Ordinance; it must simply be a resolution. I propose to take the opinion of the delegates as to whether they think there should only be two—a clean bill and a foul bill, and that the bill should always be clean until the disease is epidemic; or whether they agree with the other view put forward that every bill of health issued should contain an exact statement of facts. I think we have now thrashed out every thing. Of course, if we differ upon that it is impossible to put anything into the law; it can only be an expression of opinion. I would ask the Barbados delegates, in their opinion, which definition should be taken?

DR. BOWEN: A clean bill of health should be issued without any endorsement until the disease has become epidemic as laid down in the Ordinance.

MR. SANDERSON: I am of the same opinion.

THE PRESIDENT: The Delegate for British Honduras?

MR. MCKINNEY: I think I agree to that too.

THE PRESIDENT: Trinidad?

DR. CRANE: No.

THE PRESIDENT: The Windward Islands?

MR. LOW: I support Dr. Bowen in the view he takes of the case.

THE PRESIDENT: Leeward Islands?

MR. BERKELEY: I support Dr. Bowen also.

CAPT. MALING: So do I.

THE PRESIDENT: Jamaica?

DR. PRINGLE: I would agree with Dr. Crane if the information that we are dependent upon was from the bill of health, but inasmuch as we are not dependent upon the bill of health for the information upon which we act in eleven cases out of twelve, I don't see why we should insist upon—

MR. BERKELEY: Then you agree with Dr Bowen.

DR. PRINGLE: Yes.

DR. GRIEVE: I concur in the opinions expressed by Dr Crane.

DR. BOWEN: The understanding then is that we notify each other.

MR. MCKINNEY: I thoroughly understand that this is only as between the British colonies.

THE PRESIDENT: We may put in a provision that it shall only apply to bills of health passing between the British West Indian Colonies; and we may put in another provision with regard to bills of health for vessels going elsewhere.

MR. MCKINNEY: The Consul as a rule grants the bill of health to vessels going to foreign countries.

THE PRESIDENT: I take it we can do nothing in the Ordinance upon that point.

DR. GRIEVE: After the expression of opinion, of course we go on to the practical question of supplying bills of health and substituting "prevails" for "existing." I don't press this objection to the form of the bill having once settled the principle, but "honesty is the best policy" I am still firmly convinced.

MR. LOW: But unfortunately we cannot settle the principle. I cannot see for the life of me, after the elaborate

system of inspection and disinfection which we amongst ourselves are establishing for every vessel that comes to the colony, why we need proclaim two or three cases of yellow fever to the whole world, and get our trade crippled, as was pointed out by Dr. Bowen. This is not a medical question alone; it affects commercial interests very considerably, and that I consider one of the objects of the Conference to try and advance as far as possible with due regard to the public safety. We have taken a whole day to decide what should be the process of disinfection; everything has been elaborately detailed, how the ship's hold is to be fumigated, by what process, and everything else; and now we have established that it is essential every vessel should leave with a bill of health. I think Dr. Bowen's suggestion is the proper one, and I really wish we could arrive at some agreement so as to let us arrive at a uniform system.

THE PRESIDENT: I would ask the minority whether they would be prepared to advise that the views of the majority should be inserted in the law, having had the benefit of expressing their views upon the principle?—that is to say, whether, taking more perhaps Dr. Crane as coming from Trinidad, he would feel himself bound to advise in his own colony that the views of the majority should not be accepted?

DR. CRANE: If the bill of health were to be treated as of any value; but until that bill of health is a truthful record we won't accept it in Trinidad. We decided that long ago; it was decided by our Quarantine Board, and what we have been trying to do is to get the fullest information, and not rely upon the bill of health altogether.

MR. LOW: But you have your fortnightly reports.

DR. GRIEVE: The whole argument against these unannotated bills of health is that it neutralises all the elaborate precautions that have been arranged. Unless we know it is infected, we cannot disinfect.

MR. BERKELEY: I am going to object to the word "exists;" I cannot agree to it.

DR. PRINGLE: In New York they have contagious diseases hospitals; if there are cases there and they issue clean bills that would not be a true bill.

DR. GRIEVE: In England there is no quarantine against smallpox, and they don't deal with it; but if they had cholera in England they would mention it on the bills of health—only cholera and Plague—and the same applies to America.

DR. PRINGLE: I move that the form of bill of health suggested by the Barbados delegates be accepted:—

[See Annex (A), Minutes, Sixth Sitting.
Page 85.]

MR. SANDERSON: I second that.

THE PRESIDENT: That is the bill of health put forward.

DR. BOWEN: We have already settled that we are to have an agreement by which each colony shall inform one another, not of deaths, but of all cases of these diseases which have occurred.

DR. CRANE: I do not approve. I do not think it is desirable to have any bills of health in the Ordinance. If you are going to have a bill of health put into the Ordinance, it is something by which we are to be bound, and I shall object to be bound by anything which is not a truthful report.

MR. SANDERSON: We should have a clause put in here fixing the dates on which quarantine should be declared when—two or three of us object it follows the same lines as the other.

DR. GRIEVE: The foul bill comes on now.

THE PRESIDENT: We need not have two forms.

MR. SANDERSON: That is the custom all over the world.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. McKinney has just raised the point, whether it is as in the definition of infected place or whether it has existed, or has existed within the incubation period?

DR. GRIEVE: I should say the word "prevails" in the bill of health refers to a place which has become liable to being

declared an infected place under this Ordinance.

THE PRESIDENT: That is not much information for a foreign Government.

DR. GRIEVE: We had better leave out everything about bills of health then.

DR. CRANE: The bill of health is valueless.

THE PRESIDENT: If we cannot get more unanimity upon the bill of health than at present we had better leave it out, and each colony issue its own. We shall get the fortnightly statements, and we shall know just exactly what such bills will be worth.

DR. CRANE: I am sure that is what will be done in Trinidad. They will act there upon such information as they receive and not be bound by any bill of health which does not give full information.

DR. GRIEVE: That is what will be done here.

THE PRESIDENT: It is a matter that will not interfere with the uniformity of quarantine laws. Of course the discussion will appear upon the minutes, and it will be shown we cannot have unanimity on it. If somebody will move that —

DR. CRANE: I would ask to be permitted to move that the question of bills of health be not included in the Ordinance.

DR. GRIEVE: I think it has been proved quite clearly that bills of health are of little or no value, and therefore I will second Dr. Crane's motion.

THE PRESIDENT: It will be understood then, that each colony will issue whatever bill of health it thinks proper?

DR. GRIEVE: And it will be treated upon its merits.

MR. BERKELEY: I would rather see it put in, Sir; there was only one dissentient voice.

DR. CRANE: It is a question whether we should be guided by only a bill of health.

THE PRESIDENT: I think we might have some of these sections; this, the bill of health shall be issued in the Customs and the master of every vessel

leaving the colony after having had communication shall before leaving obtain a bill of health, and this, that every vessel arriving in a colony without producing a bill of health should be liable to be treated as an infected vessel.

DR. CRANE: Then the motion I would propose is, that the form of bill of health shall not be prescribed in the Ordinance.

MR. BERKELEY: To get over the matter, I will agree to that.

THE PRESIDENT: The two sections I have put in the draft, which referred to the form, must come out, but the others stand. The master of every vessel must take a bill of health, and if he chooses to tear it up when he gets outside the Customs he can do so: you don't charge.

DR. GRIEVE: What position does this place us in with regard to a clean bill?

MR. SANDERSON: You have just stated that we are not to treat the bills of health as conveying any information.

DR. GRIEVE: What is the position of vessels arriving without a clean bill of health?

MR. BERKELEY: Admitted, of course.

DR. GRIEVE: Oh, no. After what we have learned about bills of health I am not going to agree to that. We know now the value of bills of health. Suppose it is clean, there is no information.

MR. SANDERSON: How do you know it is not true?

DR. GRIEVE: Suppose we have private information from another source, not direct information, that disease exists, and the vessel comes in with a clean bill of health?

MR. MCKINNEY: That would only happen in a foreign country.

MR. BERKELEY: Power is given to the Governor under "b" to do something or other! *Prima facie*, I take it, she will be admitted to pratique; but from private information she is brought under all these classes *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*, and then under "b" on page 2, she is liable to so and so.

DR. GRIEVE: The bill of health does not give pratique; you go entirely on the answers to questions.

DR. PRINGLE: You don't ignore it; you take it for what it is worth.

THE PRESIDENT: I think we had really better leave it out of the Ordinance, all this about form.

DR. BOWEN: As a matter of fact if a vessel brought a bill of health stating there had been no death from smallpox, and we knew from private information there had been eight or ten cases, we would quarantine her. The number of deaths is utterly valueless.

DR. CRANE: I would remind members that there are a great many other important matters to deal with.

MR. SANDERSON: Quite so, and time is being lost.

THE PRESIDENT: It is agreed then, that these three clauses should go in?

Conference agreed to insert provisionally in the draft Ordinance 3 Sections.

[See Minutes, Sixth Sitting, "Bills of Health." Page 82.]

THE PRESIDENT having vacated the chair,

DR. CRANE, Vice President, assumed the conduct of the business.

THE VICE PRESIDENT: It is proposed we should take up the remaining sections of the draft Ordinance which had been agreed to.

MR. BERKELEY: We had better discuss some of the points which have not been discussed.

MR. SANDERSON: I move that the section be adopted providing for the appointment of Quarantine grounds.

MR. BERKELEY: I want to know whether the Conference has decided the system of treatment of cargo just as it is there?

THE VICE PRESIDENT: That is coming up again.

MR. SANDERSON: I move that the section as printed be taken. (Appointment of Quarantine grounds.) (Page 16.)

MR. LOW: I second that.

Adopted.

"Removal of Vessel to Quarantine Ground." (Page 17.)

MR. SANDERSON: I move that also.

MR. LOW: I second that.

Adopted.

THE PRESIDENT resumes the Chair.

"A flag to be hoisted during Quarantine." (Page 17.)

MR. SANDERSON: I beg to insert in the draft, after "quarantine," the words "and the person in charge of a Quarantine Station." We find it necessary at the Quarantine Stations to keep a flag up during the day and a light at night.

THE PRESIDENT: We will put it in; if any colony does not like it, they can throw it out.

MR. LOW: I think it is a very good suggestion. I second.

THE PRESIDENT: You will have to put "every Master or person."

DR. PRINGLE: For "Signal Lantern," put "Quarantine Light."

Section amended accordingly.

Penalty on Master of Vessel allowing any Person suffering from Contagious or Infectious Disease to quit Vessel. (Page 17.)

MR. SANDERSON: That has been copied verbatim from our Act. I propose to alter to "except with the permission of the Quarantine Authority" for "except in accordance with, &c."

DR. GRIEVE: You have already given authority to the Quarantine Authority to prevent any one coming from the ship.

MR. SANDERSON: This is to punish the master who allows him to do it.

THE PRESIDENT: We need not trouble about that. If the draftsman finds anything conflicting in the Ordinance, he will leave it out. It is a matter that will have to be very carefully considered.

DR. CRANE: These clauses are taken from the Ordinance passed in Trinidad in 1877. The Royal Mail Steamer came to the colony and had pratique, and at the moment of departure she landed a case

of an infectious disease: afterwards we changed the definition of what an infected vessel would be and put a penalty on the Master for allowing it. That is the reason for it.

MR. BERKELEY: It is very necessary.

DR. GRIEVE: That is clear.

In each section "Except with the permission of the Quarantine Authority" was inserted in place of "Except in accordance with regulation, &c."

Penalty on Person landing when suffering from Contagious or Infectious Disease.

Penalty on Person Aiding any Person to Land when suffering from Contagious or Infectious Disease. (Page 68.)

THE PRESIDENT: These and the following are the sections which Mr. Low proposed should go in. I ask you to look at it carefully. I have re-drafted it, because although I think I saw the meaning of the other sections some were not very clear—the heading to them was "Landing from an infected place," whereas Mr. Low's great object was that no person should land at all.

MR. LOW: I think the marginal notes were wrong. That was found when we were amending the Ordinance. It was found that these marginal notes were misleading.

THE PRESIDENT: Misleading in St. Lucia.

MR. LOW: Yes, and they were to be altered.

DR. GRIEVE: If a vessel made the coast here and sent a boat to make inquiries—he would be guilty of an offence under the Quarantine Ordinance. We should have to put the whole machinery constantly in motion up at Skeldon, where there is daily landing from Surinam.

THE PRESIDENT: Then it must be local; if we find they cannot work, we cannot act upon them.

MR. SANDERSON: It will be more honoured in the breach than the observance. It very often happens in St. Lucia that vessels bring people from Martinique and leave them on the beach.

MR. LOW: It is a question which

happens there nearly every month. A person with his traps is suddenly found one morning by the Coastguard, and nobody knows where he came from. We want to punish him.

DR. GRIEVE: At any hour of the day we may have people from another colony landing on our shores. We have Venezuela on one side and Surinam on the other. It would be utterly unworkable here.

THE PRESIDENT: I think we must take it out of the law here.

MR. BERKELEY (to the Delegate from the Windward Islands): Put it under your Customs Act.

MR. LOW: Oh, we can pass a short Act.

Resolved that the proposed sections should be struck out of the general Ordinance, and that any colony might adopt the provisions if thought necessary.

MR. BERKELEY: I think it is rather hard on consignees and agents that we should give Quarantine Authorities power to decide that the consignees and agents are to reimburse the colony. It should be left to the persons.

MR. SANDERSON: They will recover from the persons.

MR. BERKELEY: As a matter of fact a man may be sent against his own will. Put in "agents" if you like, but leave out "consignee."

THE PRESIDENT: We can put it in. Each colony will take its own course.

MR. SANDERSON: I would suggest we say "owner, master, or agent of any vessel."

THE PRESIDENT: For the recovery before some Court of competent jurisdiction. The draftsman will say to which Court it is to be. I think myself it is rather too stringent a power to prevent a vessel coming in, and saying if she does not go out, then these things shall be dealt with. The greatest power we had in our Ordinance in 1884, was, where in the opinion of the Executive or the Quarantine Authority it was dangerous to the public health to allow persons, things, cargo, or stores from such vessel to be brought in. It was a strong provision, but it might be necessary. Supposing you had a cargo of rags.

MR. LOW: Let me state a case. The *Uzziel*, a sloop, went to Martinique and took passengers for St. Vincent and when she got there the St. Vincent authorities gave her a sum of money to clear out altogether. With that sum of money she comes to St. Lucia; she does not produce a bill of health but states to the Harbour Master that she had broken her boom; he puts her in the Quarantine Station, she rides out 21 days' quarantine, and on the third or fourth day develops a case of smallpox; we had to hire a steamer and tow her down to Gros Islet on the north of the Island and to employ two or three guards, and it cost the colony £600 or £700. When the master came he said he had broken his boom, but we found it was all nonsense, and in about seven or eight days we had the whole effects. It was in consequence of that that these sections were provided. I think it is a most necessary thing. It was not a legitimate matter of trade, and I am sure the Executive Authority would never idly send a ship to sea. It is not to hamper trade or subject people to any hardship whatever.

DR. GRIEVE: If we do grant it it will break up uniformity of action, because we may have this position: a colony may say we won't provide these places, it is cheaper to us to prohibit all communication with an infected place.

THE PRESIDENT: I think it is a power that outside will look enormous. Is this on any statute book?

MR. LOW: I find —

THE PRESIDENT: May I ask where you got it from?

MR. LOW: It was passed by the Government of St. Vincent, and framed by the Attorney General. I don't know where he got it from.

THE PRESIDENT: Is the Ordinance confirmed?

MR. LOW: It has been sent home to Chief Justice Carrington for insertion in the consolidated laws which he is preparing. I don't know whether it has been confirmed yet or not.

THE PRESIDENT: I understood Dr. Grieve, under "Precautions for Disinfection," to say he saw no harm him-

self in taking the power as regards the landing of cargo which might be dangerous, that it was a power which would never be exercised —

DR. CRANE: Except in emergencies.

THE PRESIDENT: And where you could not possibly disinfect.

DR. GRIEVE: All I object to is the power being exercised under the Quarantine Ordinance with regard to the three diseases of which we have been speaking.

MR. LOW: In this case one of the persons was affected by smallpox; he went there deliberately and got so much head money to bring these people over, then he went to St. Vincent and they actually paid him to leave.

DR. BOWEN: I don't think anyone except yourself will agree to that clause.

MR. LOW: It is a question that we from experience will deal with.

THE PRESIDENT: I think it seems to be the feeling that we should not have the full clause here, and that we might — if the members agree on this — strike out from the word "Executive Authority" right down at once to "destroy" at the bottom of the page.

MR. SANDERSON: No.

THE PRESIDENT: Whether we should pass down to one hundred pounds, and then say: Where in the opinion of the Executive Authority it would be dangerous to the public health to permit any cargo, stores, or thing to be landed from any vessel, such Executive Authority may prohibit the landing by boat.

DR. GRIEVE: Up to now we have been dealing with three diseases; this is a general clause, we are getting the power under this Ordinance of dealing with others. We want to have the extreme power of saying that where we cannot disinfect therefore we may destroy.

MR. BERKELEY: Put it under the head "cargo."

THE PRESIDENT: After "Rags" you might put "any cargo which in the opinion of the Quarantine Authority cannot be disinfected, and the introduction of which would be dangerous to

the public health of the colony, would be prohibited." Then we will strike out from "Executive Authority at once right down to "destroyed."

DR. CRANE: As I suggested it was agreed that regulations made should provide for the reimbursement to the Treasury of expenses incurred in quarantine stations; but we have nothing about the reimbursement of the expenses of disinfection of ship and cargo.

MR. SANDERSON: I take it, it would not be necessary for this reason: the master or person commanding the vessel would have to pay for them, and until he paid for them they would not release the vessel; she cannot go out of quarantine until disinfected. It happened in our case a man demurred; we said "All right, you stay there then; when you have paid for disinfecting you may go;" then he stumped up. I don't see why we should pay a vessel's expenses.

DR. CRANE: The case has arisen with us, in the disinfection of cargo where performed by the Quarantine Authority the ship refused to pay.

THE PRESIDENT: They refused to reimburse?

DR. CRANE: Yes.

DR. BOWEN: I never touch a ship until I am directed to do it, until after the consignee has applied to me and declared he was prepared to pay.

THE PRESIDENT: With regard to cargo and vessel, you say "We don't start you until you pay."

DR. CRANE: Is it not desirable the practice should be uniform? It is a question agitating some portions of our official mind whether the colony should not bear the whole expense.

MR. SANDERSON: We would not, certainly.

DR. BOWEN: I think our colony would object.

DR. CRANE: It might be a permissive thing.

THE PRESIDENT: In Barbados they know how to deal with these things in regard to looking after themselves.

DR. CRANE: Put it in the Ordinance as the others have been put, let the matter be discussed by the Legislative body and they will decide it.

MR. SANDERSON: When a man comes in quarantine and applies to land his cargo your Authority says "Very well, you must pay the expenses."

MR. LOW: Don't you think it better to simplify matters by stating it in the Ordinance?

DR. PRINGLE: These things are done generally by application to the Agent.

DR. BOWEN: I fully understand Dr. Crane. I have no objection to putting it in, and as he says it will bring it before the Legislature.

THE PRESIDENT: I will reconstruct the clause, and we can go back after lunch.

Section as to offences—(Page 20.)

MR. BERKELEY: I cannot agree to hard labour.

THE PRESIDENT: It is "with or without hard labour." It was suggested by Mr. Low that vessels should be liable for the penalties incurred, but you will see I have drawn it without the power to sell, they would have merely a power of detention. It looks a less stringent provision and really it is quite as effective. Detain them until the penalty is paid. No person can afford to detain a vessel, so it has the same effect without giving that extreme power of seizure and sale.

DR. CRANE: You would have to put "seized" there: there must be a process.

MR. LOW: You must seize before you detain.

THE PRESIDENT: Under the Customs Ordinance, there is no very particular form of seizing.

MR. MCKINNEY: Instead of saying Quarantine Authority you might say "Executive Authority."

DR. CRANE: I think it would be better.

THE PRESIDENT: Very well, then we will put in "Executive." We will have to put in a further section there. I

prefer to deal with mails in one section, and coals in another.

Conference adjourned for half an hour.

On resuming,

DR. GRIEVE moved :—

[See Resolution, Minutes, Sixth Sitting.
Page 83.]

DR. BOWEN: I second that.

Unanimously carried.

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. Crane has suggested that we should provide for the recovery of expenses incurred in connection with vessels in quarantine. I think we agreed that such provisions should be put in. I have therefore had them put in, and they will come up to-morrow morning.

Consideration of the draft Ordinance resumed.

DR. GRIEVE: A point this morning discussed by the medical members was the time to which this quarantine of observation should extend. I see here a second clause; if that is understood to admit of an extension of the time, it covers the point that was raised.

MR. LOW: Are these matters that were discussed by the medical men this morning, coming on for discussion?

DR. GRIEVE: Yes.

MR. LOW: Before that I should just like a note made that I suggest in prosecutions for offences against this Ordinance the onus should rest on the defendant; and also the privilege of the defendant giving his evidence. The Secretary of State has just sent out to St. Lucia a draft Criminal Ordinance in which that provision is embodied. It would liberalise the Ordinance to the extent that the defendant if he chose can give evidence if he subject himself to the rules of evidence.

MR. BERKELEY: I won't agree.

MR. LOW: It is the spirit of all legislation now. I will submit to the Attorney-General's opinion, but in all Government cases, Customs cases and so on, it is the case now.

DR. CRANE: With regard to the competent witness we are all agreed, I think.

MR. BERKELEY: We are certainly not agreed: on the contrary.

THE PRESIDENT: In nearly all revenue Ordinances there is the power, and the onus is thrown on the defendant.

MR. MCKINNEY: It is in the English Acts.

MR. LOW (to Mr. Berkeley): I think if it passes through the British House of Parliament, where all are elective members, you can do it easily enough in your enlightened colonies.

DR. GRIEVE read draft section "Infected Vessels may be ordered to Quarantine Ground until further Directions." (See Page 13.)

DR. BOWEN: I have no objection to putting in this, but I must say I never saw a case yet I could spot in less than 3 days.

MR. LOW: These are medical matters, and we should leave these to the medical members.

THE PRESIDENT: I think the interpretation clause as to "infected vessel" will have now to be altered, and I suggest the first definition be, "Every vessel which shall have arrived from an infected place but is not herself infected."

MR. LOW: The President's suggestion is a very good one. It will do no harm, and will simplify the Ordinance.

DR. GRIEVE: You begin by saying an infected vessel means a vessel which has arrived from an infected place.

DR. PRINGLE: That will not do.

DR. BOWEN: I say she is infected because she comes from an infected place, but in no other way.

THE PRESIDENT: "Every vessel which shall have arrived from an infected place but not otherwise infected;" that means she is not otherwise infected under the Ordinance. Well, we'll see how it works.

DR. CRANE: Put it, "Every vessel which arrives from an infected place, but is not otherwise infected."

Words "but which is not otherwise infected" added under "a" in interpretation clause.

DR. GRIEVE read,—under head "Dealing with Infected Vessels, etc." Page 14;—

"An infected vessel may be released from quarantine after the removal of all articles constituting such vessel an infected vessel, other than cargo; provided that if any portion of the cargo shall come from an infected place such vessel shall then be released after due disinfection and fumigation as provided by this Ordinance."

I would suggest "such disinfection and fumigation as may be considered necessary by the Quarantine Authorities."

DR. BOWEN: If she had one package I would disinfect the deck; if she had five I would consider the ship ought to be disinfected.

DR. CRANE read "Precautions to be taken in cases of cholera, yellow fever and small pox."

[See Annex (B) to Minutes, Sixth Sitting. Page 78.]

DR. CRANE: I would suggest in these that it be altered to read "has been in any place liable to be declared infected under the — Section of this Ordinance."

DR. GRIEVE: I suggest for "successful revaccination" that "recent successful vaccination or revaccination" be inserted. It is also proposed to add:—"Any person on board." (See page 15, down to that such illness is not an infectious disease.)

Then we come to another Section of amendments, clothing and cargo, which Dr. Crane will give you.

DR. CRANE read:—"Clothing" and "Cargo." (See page 15.)

[Under the heading "Cargo," "Rags," in first line, omit the words "from an infected vessel," afterwards inserted.]

MR. BERKELEY: Rags—I think it should only apply to rags from infected ports. It might be desirable to erect a factory.

THE PRESIDENT: After the word "landed" in the paragraph as to rags, we might put in "from an infected vessel." The portion relating to "Animals" is all right. Then comes ballast.

DR. BOWEN: I say add "and fresh ballast taken on board if required."

MR. SANDERSON: I will move as regards the guarding of vessels in quarantine:—

[See Annex (A), Minutes, Fifth Sitting. Page 77.]

DR. PRINGLE: I suggest as an alternative our regulation in force in Jamaica:—

[See Annex (C), Minutes, Sixth Sitting. Page 86.]

DR. BOWEN: If you sent him on board a vessel that had smallpox, you would clean them out. What are you going to do with the policemen?

MR. LOW: Your policemen are all supposed to be vaccinated successfully.

DR. GRIEVE: There is a proposal to make a proper quarantine establishment with suitable officers to carry out all this.

DR. BOWEN: As a matter of fact you would have to put a maximum that would there be required if the establishment were to be a perfect thing.

DR. GRIEVE: Is it necessary at all after all the elaborate provisions about people not leaving from on board?

MR. SANDERSON: It is only now we are making rules to carry out these elaborate provisions.

THE PRESIDENT: Don't you think it better if we had a general resolution that each of the British West Indian colonies undertakes to provide sufficient regulations for guarding vessels in quarantine? We can't say the French Governments shall do this. I think a resolution will be best.

MR. SANDERSON: Strike out the two guards.

THE PRESIDENT: What is the use of putting it in the Ordinance? When it became dark how could the guard see what took place?

MR. LOW: It is no matter where you put the policeman, he will sleep all the time.

DR. PRINGLE: I move:—

[See Minutes, Sixth Sitting. Page 84. End of first line, read "by a duly sworn guard or guards."]

DR. GRIEVE: I will second that, with the omission of the "duly sworn guard."

MR. LOW: Don't you think it will be better to leave out all about "guard," and let the authorities say what shall be necessary?

Alterations agreed to.

[See Minutes, Sixth Sitting. Page 84.]

Coaling and Loading in Quarantine next discussed.

DR. PRINGLE read the Jamaica Rules:—

"Lighters or Boats conveying cargo or coals or other supplies to ships in quarantine may be towed to the Quarantine Buoy, and to prevent personal communication with the ships in quarantine, all persons on board such boats or lighters must then quit them and return outside the limits of the Quarantine Ground."

"The Boats or Lighters so left may then be towed alongside the ship in quarantine by her crew and unloaded, but no packages are to be returned to the boats or lighters from the ship. When the boats or lighters are empty they are to be towed back by the crew of the ship to the Quarantine Buoy, and after the men so employed have left them, the persons who may be in charge of such boats or lighters may proceed to the Quarantine Buoy to fetch them away."

MR. MCKINNEY: Is that whether sickness is on board or not?

THE PRESIDENT: The vessels under quarantine.

MR. MCKINNEY: We allow the lighter to go alongside, but we don't allow the people to go up or down if there is sickness.

DR. GRIEVE: That is what they do in Martinique, and just what we want to do away with.

DR. CRANE: Our rules are that every boat or lighter taking passengers, water, coals, or cargo for any vessel undergoing quarantine shall cast anchor when at a distance of not less than 50 yards from such vessel; the men shall then leave the boat or lighter, when the crew of the vessel may convey such boat or lighter alongside; and after discharging her cargo or passengers such boat or lighter shall be conveyed by the crew of the vessel to such position in the quarantine ground as may be indicated by the Quarantine Officer, not less than 50 yards distant from the vessel. The boat or lighter shall then remain in quarantine until disinfected to the satisfaction of the Health Officer. The same rules apply to landing cargo.

DR. PRINGLE: They would hardly do in Jamaica.

DR. BOWEN: We have to load or unload a vessel at an infected port, and then we have to decide whether communication shall be allowed or non-communication—as described by Drs. Crane and Pringle—a boat going to a certain distance, and then the boat directed by the ship's crew. Then we have at our healthy port an unhealthy ship, and she is dealt with in the same way. But if our port is perfectly healthy and the ship has been out 12 days, is rigidly examined by the Health Officer and found to be healthy, surely, boats can go alongside? If a ship comes to us which has been out a long time, I have to go and satisfy myself that nobody is sick on board —

DR. PRINGLE: That is taking advantage of the privileges given before in regard to passengers.

DR. BOWEN: I think we should make another class—if a ship comes to a port which has been declared infected to receive cargo, it should be done with the greatest precautions; and if she goes to any port which is healthy and she is infected, the ship should be dealt with in the same way; but if she has simply come from an infected port and the Health Officer after strictly examining her finds nothing wrong, we should deal with her in such a way that lighters may go alongside.

MR. BERKELEY: That, Sir, meets the views of the Conference.

The principle suggested by Dr Bowen that the provisions as to loading and unloading in quarantine should be divided into four heads, is accepted, the Committee of Medical Members to draft the necessary clauses.

Conference adjourned at 5 o'clock p.m.

SEVENTH SITTING,

Saturday, 13th October.

THE PRESIDENT: I should just like to explain the position—the printers like ourselves are working at high pressure, and I am sorry that the corrected Ordinance up to date and the minutes and the draft Report which I prepared last night at the request of the Confer-

ence, cannot be printed and put in the hands of members before 2 or 3 o'clock this afternoon. I therefore propose with your concurrence that we should at once take up certain points that have to be settled, that is, loading and unloading in quarantine, and the question of communication and non-communication, and any other point that will suggest itself; and I would suggest that we should then adjourn and meet again say at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when we will confirm all the minutes, adopt the Report and amendments in the Ordinance, and pass any further resolutions which will be necessary to wind up the proceedings of the Conference. Now, gentlemen, the medical members promised to give us something this morning.

DR. GRIEVE: This is under the heading Loading or Unloading in Quarantine:—

[See Paragraph 1 of Annex (A) to the Minutes of the Seventh Sitting. Page 92.]

That provides for the loading of cargo for vessels under classes *b* and *c*, vessels upon which there is a case of infectious disease actually existing at the time.

MR. McKINNEY: I thought that was to be both loading and unloading?

DR. GRIEVE: The cargo is infected and is to be dealt with as infected cargo, you cannot unload it; you cannot take cargo from an infected vessel which is infected cargo and has to be dealt with under the rules as to cargo, it has to be disinfected. If you consider it necessary, of course, the same rule would have to apply to unloading. Is there any change? What do you say, Doctor (Dr. Bowen)? The phraseology only is changed. "The crew" it is here (referring to document); that is changed, it is appointing special persons to do it.

MR. LOW: Take the case of coaling a steamer: this matter is very important to the colony of St. Lucia. Will the people from shore be allowed to go on board this vessel after certain preliminary steps have been taken?

Several Delegates: No.

MR. LOW: Otherwise it seems to me it will be rather a difficult matter to coal a vessel wanting 200 or 300 tons

of coal; her crew will have to take in the coal from the lighters or boats.

DR. GRIEVE: Yes; not the shore people.

MR. LOW: It seems to me then that to a vessel wanting 200 or 300 tons of coal to proceed to England it would be a tremendous undertaking. You understand I am asking for information. Whatever the medical authorities decide will meet with my approval, and I am only asking because of the importance to Castries for its coaling. The number of steamers is increasing every year. I want to make it as liberal as possible, but of course whatever the medical authorities think safest will meet with my approval.

DR. PRINGLE: I should suggest that the buoy be stationed 50 yards distant to windward always.

DR. GRIEVE: Will that do, Dr. Crane? Not less than 50 yards to windward of the infected vessel?

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. Bowen sticks at that word "buoy:" some smaller colonies don't have buoys.

DR. CRANE: The meaning of "buoy" here is anything which attaches to an anchor.

THE PRESIDENT: Or at a spot not less than so and so.

DR. GRIEVE: "May be towed to a position which shall be not less than 50 yards to windward of the infected vessel and there lie."

DR. BOWEN: Oh, 50 yards to windward will be quite enough.

DR. PRINGLE: I think it will be necessary to add "in the quarantine ground."

DR. GRIEVE: Why should you?

DR. PRINGLE: Because a vessel may be anchored 45 yards from the margin of the Quarantine Ground, and if you put the lighter 50 yards distant it will be outside the Quarantine Ground.

MR. McKINNEY: The Quarantine Ground is not marked.

DR. PRINGLE: Certainly it is; it is strictly marked. Any vessel engaged in the quarantine service is bound to

hoist a flag during the day or a light at night. I think that should be added. One clause says they should do so at the station, but does not say they should do so going backwards and forwards—that is a signal that the boat is conveying things to the vessel in quarantine, and if she does not show a quarantine flag or light, another boat may have communication with that boat.

DR. GRIEVE: We have extended the signal to quarantine stations, and we may do this at the end of the section.

THE PRESIDENT: Very well, I will put it in: "Every vessel in quarantine or performing quarantine service or every person in charge of a quarantine station—"

[See Section "A Flag to be hoisted during Quarantine." Page 17.]

DR. GRIEVE: Now for infected vessels of other classes. It is proposed:—

[See Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Annex (A) to the Minutes of the Seventh Sitting. Page 92.]

Is not it understood, Dr. Bowen, that in an infected place this is to be carried out by every vessel—they can unload under that condition in an infected place.

DR. BOWEN: An infected vessel infected by having disease itself on board unloads in this fashion.

DR. GRIEVE: I am speaking of a vessel which wants to get a certificate of non-communication in an infected place.

THE PRESIDENT reads (paragraphs 2 and 3 of Annex (A) to the Minutes of the Seventh Sitting, Page 92,) that is under loading or unloading in an infected place, of all infected vessels in other classes than "b" and "c."

DR. GRIEVE: A clause was suggested by Dr. Bowen this morning which I will now move.

THE PRESIDENT: Uninfected, Dr. Bowen —

DR. BOWEN: For that we don't want provision; she infects herself by loading anything but mails.

MR. BERKELEY: Say the Royal Mail goes to St. Lucia, and St. Lucia has been declared an infected place: surely you are not going to quarantine her?

THE PRESIDENT: This is it: "An uninfected vessel discharging cargo or passengers in an infected place or receiving mails, coals or water therefrom and wishing to obtain a certificate of non-communication must comply with the preceding rule." That is to say, she must unload or receive her mails or coals in the way laid down in the preceding rule—that is in quarantine. What about provisions? In the case of a vessel from Cayenne it might be absolutely necessary for her to get provisions.

DR. BOWEN: I think she infects herself.

THE PRESIDENT: Then if she is hard up for provisions she must go into quarantine.

DR. GRIEVE: The clause Dr. Bowen suggests is:—

[See Annex (B) to Minutes of the Seventh Sitting. Page 92.]

It is to meet the case of a medical man attending a case of smallpox on board.

THE PRESIDENT: We have not provided a power to issue certificates of non-communication, and what they shall mean. Should not we say that a vessel arriving from an infected place and producing a certificate of non-communication shall be admitted to pratique; otherwise what is the use of them?

DR. CRANE: You must make them provisional, there may be something or other of which you may get some information.

THE PRESIDENT: Ah, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance:—

[See paragraph 3 of Annex (C) to Minutes of the Seventh Sitting. Page 92.]

It will really only apply to vessels coming from places in the British West Indies. To put there the addition of accepting a certificate from Martinique from the Consul, really amounts to nothing; and I propose to add:—

[See paragraph 4 of Annex (C) to the Minutes of the Seventh Sitting. Page 92.]

DR. CRANE: Do I understand we are to be bound by a certificate notwithstanding whatever facts we have received? I should think it should be limited a little.

THE PRESIDENT: The provisions of the quarantine will have been complied

with, and if we found it out not to be a fact that would be a matter which when brought to notice might not be so very pleasant.

DR. CRANE: The certificate may have been given *bona fide* and in good faith, the whole circumstances having come to the notice of the person granting the certificate.

DR. PRINGLE: In addition to that there is the inquiry which can be made by the officer at the port to which the vessel goes.

DR. CRANE: Yes, but you are not bound to make that inquiry if you have to accept the certificate—it is to cover certain things whereby the officer of the port may himself have been deceived.

THE PRESIDENT: The British Consul sits in his office and receives a message from A, who got it from B, who got it from C, who says he saw it done—that's what it would amount to. Producing the certificate of non-communication certifying that the conditions hereinbefore stated have been complied with shall, if the officer receiving such certificate believe it—that is what it comes to, subject to the other provisions of the Ordinance. If it was a matter of fact, and it had been known that she had done something, the other provisions would come in, because you would be establishing a fact which would make her an infected vessel.

DR. CRANE: I say we cannot accept the certificate—we can receive it as given in every good faith and according to the knowledge of the person giving it; but if we have other knowledge to a contrary effect we cannot accept it.

THE PRESIDENT: We might put that in as an interpretation upon this, "subject to the other provisions of this Ordinance."

DR. BOWEN: The officer makes due inquiry and certifies. Suppose some seaman opposed to the Captain tells you it has not been done? You are going to upset all this.

DR. GRIEVE: In that case we must trust to the penal clauses.

THE PRESIDENT: But that does not get over the chance that in the

meantime you might introduce smallpox. "Shall subject to the other provisions of this Ordinance be entitled to be admitted to pratique." Dr. Crane thinks as a matter of fact you will have positive knowledge that something has been done. (To Dr. Crane): Do you think, Dr. Crane, we ought to have this in, that the certificate shall not be accepted as such unless there is in it a statement of the exact procedure adopted; it is stringent, but I think it is necessary. The British Consuls at Cayenne and Martinique will have knowledge of this, and it will be a very simple matter to them to refer to the instructions and keep to the regulations required; but the Consul's certificate in future, unless it states that she has loaded under a sanitary guard, will not be sufficient.

DR. CRANE: The certificate is given by the Consul in fact, and if you stated clearly that it is very important that a certificate from a foreign country is to be given through the Consul —

THE PRESIDENT: Unless given by the British Consular Authority and there is contained in it —

MR. BERKELEY: You won't be able to put in "British Consular Authority," because at lots of these places they have not got British Consuls.

DR. CRANE: One Consul may act for many countries.

MR. SANDERSON: They can take care of themselves under that very well.

THE PRESIDENT: We may say "British Consular Authority or the Governor" so as to confer the responsibility on the highest official.

DR. CRANE: Only that as a rule we will accept the Consul where there is one.

THE PRESIDENT: Are you going to give us a form of certificate?

MR. SANDERSON: Yes, I propose this:—

[Form similar to Schedule B, Annex (L).
Page 94.]

DR. PRINGLE: If a vessel shall have arrived from a cholera-infected port, we have given permission to take on board water. An uninfected vessel can take on board at an infected port.

THE PRESIDENT: "Other than at a cholera-infected port," that refers to water only. I think, Dr. Crane, something like this will be necessary:—

"Such Certificate shall be in the form of Schedule — to this Ordinance."

That gives the power to issue it; then we go on to say that vessels arriving from an infected place in the British West Indies and producing a certificate of non-communication, &c., and that vessels arriving from other than a British West Indian colony must state the facts. There is nothing else we have to do with regard to the Ordinance, except to go through it.

DR. GRIEVE: I think I am right in suggesting that there ought to be an omission supplied with regard to quarantine of persons laid down by the Ordinance. In the draft it ought to be put where this quarantine is to be undergone by persons.

MR. LOW: At the Station, is it not? for segregation and so on.

DR. GRIEVE: I should propose that in the section should be inserted "either in a Quarantine Station or in a vessel," defining where it is to be undergone. I don't think in any part of the Ordinance it is defined where it is to be undergone.

DR. PRINGLE: Don't the words come in afterwards, "as may be directed?"

DR. GRIEVE: Yes, but it has not been directed in the Ordinance.

THE PRESIDENT: Will you kindly draw our attention to it when we get to the section?

DR. GRIEVE: I propose to strike out "as may be directed" in the Ordinance, and say "either in the vessel in which he arrived or in a Quarantine Station."

THE PRESIDENT: Suppose they want to import rags; this section says rags may be landed in a quarantine station, I don't know what for except for disinfection, but they must be re-shipped in ten days.

MR. LOW: I understood that was to meet the case suggested by Dr. Bowen

of a vessel arriving in a leaky condition.

DR. CRANE: I take it it gives permission to the Quarantine Authority, after they have been landed at a Quarantine Station, to land them if they think fit afterwards.

DR. GRIEVE: Oh, no.

DR. BOWEN: If they are not from an infected vessel they come under another clause.

DR. GRIEVE: If they came in an infected vessel that had not come from an infected country? There are many definitions of "infected vessel." I think rags coming from an infected country should never be admitted.

MR. BERKELEY: I think it will do very well as it is (quoting clause).

THE PRESIDENT: Rags coming from an infected place in an infected vessel. Do you mean to say rags coming from a place where there was a solitary case of yellow fever?

DR. GRIEVE: I would not have them.

DR. CRANE: I don't think it would press very much in the West Indies if we do make it stringent because there is no paper manufacture here nor is there likely to be.

DR. PRINGLE: I don't see any reason why rags cannot be disinfected like clothing by dry air.

THE PRESIDENT remarks, with regard to rags, that the object is to allow them to be put in a Quarantine Station for the purpose of vessels in distress.

[See Annex (D) to the Minutes of the Seventh Sitting. Page 93.]

With regard to cargo, this is a new section. I drew it on the instructions given yesterday. It is the medium provision we want:—

[See Annex (E) to the Minutes, Seventh Sitting. Page 93.]

We agree to everything in Mr. Low's suggestion except that of telling the ship she must leave: that must be put in the Ordinance in any colony which thinks fit to adopt it.

MR. LOW: Yes, I understand the Conference was against me on this.

DR. CRANE: Is it, "shall under no circumstances be landed?"

THE PRESIDENT: No, imported.

MR. BERKELEY: I think that is very necessary.

THE PRESIDENT: You want to prohibit the importation of rags.

MR. LOW: You go on then to give the power to prohibit any other goods.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes; then I go on to say:—The preceding provision (See second paragraph, page 16.) That won't get rid of your vessel.

MR. LOW: The vessel is another point. Would not you give power to destroy these goods?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, "the preceding provision shall apply."

MR. BERKELEY: It had better read "the hold and every compartment of every vessel."

THE PRESIDENT: Well, "every compartment thereof."

MR. BERKELEY: No, "every compartment of every vessel required to be disinfected shall be fumigated."

MR. LOW: With respect to bilge water, was it proposed by the medical members of the Conference that fresh water should be poured in?

DR. CRANE: It comes above.

MR. LOW: I thought the words were added "fresh water shall be poured in."

MR. BERKELEY: Why?

MR. LOW: To further clean her out. I was under the impression these words had been inserted by the medical officers.

THE PRESIDENT: Under the head "water" you will get it.

At clauses, "No person to land," "No person to go on board,"

MR. BERKELEY: There is no penalty attached to it at present.

THE PRESIDENT: We need not trouble about that. I will make a note of it. Members cannot be supplied with the Ordinance to-day; it will go on next mail. This is a new section drawn—I leave the onus of proof—

MR. LOW: On that I have drafted a section:—

[See Annex (F) to the Minutes of the Seventh Sitting. Page 93.]

MR. SANDERSON: I second that.

THE PRESIDENT: If the Conference adopt that, one section will take the place of the two I left blank.

"Obstructing an Officer in the Execution of duty."

THE PRESIDENT reads:—

[Annex (G) to the Minutes of the Seventh Sitting. Page 93.]

MR. SANDERSON: I move that.

THE PRESIDENT: If the members will concur we will insert the word "bribes" in the obstructing clause.

MR. LOW: That will cover the rich man.

THE PRESIDENT: There are the schedules. The first one is on page 3, "Certificate;" the other Rules for Quarantine has not been drawn.

MR. SANDERSON here handed in form of certificate.

THE PRESIDENT: Will the members listen to this form of certificate?

[See Annex (H) to the Minutes of the Seventh Sitting. Page 94.]

We might do away with all seals, as so many colonies have not got one.

MR. LOW: It only means a wafer.

MR. BERKELEY: That is a detail for each colony.

MR. SANDERSON: You can get a seal for fifteen shillings.

THE PRESIDENT: When is it to cease being an infected place?

DR. GRIEVE: Always by proclamation.

MR. BERKELEY: What is the object of declaring a place an "infected place?"

MR. McKINNEY: It is provided in the present law that the notification may be withdrawn.

THE PRESIDENT: At the end of "A" page 11. "and by similar notification cancelled."

MR. McKINNEY: It would be better to add it after "B."

DR. GRIEVE: Dr. Crane, is it quite clear how a ship in which there is disease, whilst she is in a port is to be brought within the Ordinance?

DR. CRANE: I think so.

Page 11.

THE PRESIDENT: It shall be lawful for the Executive Authority to withdraw and declare its being no longer in force, any notification so made."

[Annex (I) to the Minutes of the Seventh Sitting. Page 94.]

DR. GRIEVE: Is it clear we have taken power to deal with a ship after she is allowed pratique and in which disease has broken out within the waters of the colony?

MR. SANDERSON: We have said "Every vessel on board of which on any given day."

THE PRESIDENT: I understand it is the wish that this Ordinance shall cover all the cases mentioned by Dr. Grieve, and when considered by the draftsman he will take care to put it in.

DR. GRIEVE: This point struck me in connection with the clause. You were putting in a clause "Any master of a vessel who knowingly suffers any person ill from an infectious disease to quit, or be removed from, any vessel, except" so and so, shall be guilty of an offence, and I did not quite see whether the vessel had been brought under the Quarantine laws at all. Do you not think it would be well to make it clear that the moment a case arises in harbour the vessel becomes subject to the Quarantine Authorities?

DR. CRANE: I would suggest:—

The Master of every vessel within the waters of this Colony in which any person is suffering from an infectious disease shall immediately on such fact becoming known to him report the same to the Health Officer.

DR. PRINGLE: I don't think it is much use saying "infectious disease" because the man would plead that he did not know it was.

DR. CRANE: No; but it would be incumbent upon him to find out.

DR. GRIEVE: Under the harbour regulations it only refers to the individual, but we want to bring in the vessel, to make the vessel come under the Quarantine Authorities.

MR. LOW: Would not that be met

perhaps by "b" and "e" under the definition "infected Vessel?"

DR. GRIEVE: That only gives the power to do, but does not provide for information coming to the Quarantine Authority. I propose to put it in the clause which makes it an offence to knowingly land a case of infectious disease.

MR. LOW: But as pointed out by one of the medical officers, how is the man to know it is an infectious disease?

DR. GRIEVE: Then he could not be punished; it is "knowingly allows."

MR. LOW: The captain of the ship may not know what the disease is, or whether it is one of our infectious diseases or not, and therefore it will be necessary to say "any disease" and leave it to the Health Officer to determine what is the disease.

DR. GRIEVE: Then add, "whenever the Quarantine Authority ascertain there is infectious disease on board that vessel they shall have power to quarantine."

MR. LOW: That is all provided for.

THE PRESIDENT: I think there might be a new clause to this effect:—

[Page 18. Master of every Vessel in Port required to report existence of infectious disease on board.]

DR. PRINGLE: A vessel might be within the waters of the colony without intending to come in.

THE PRESIDENT: As we cannot have this reprinted, these sections which have been approved, perhaps members will leave it to me to insert them in their proper places. I don't understand that members are wedded at all to the order in which the sections come, because it seems to me better dividing up the clauses under several headings. They will come in better—the preliminary clause, the definition clause, powers of Executive and appointment and powers of Quarantine Authority, things liable to be infected within the waters of the colony, to quarantine dealing with all vessels and handing over to the Quarantine

tine Authority, persons arriving, infected vessels and their contents and cargo; having dealt with all that, then persons when undergoing quarantine and the release of vessels and contents after disinfection, following with the recovery of expenses incurred in respect of persons and vessels subject to quarantine, and then following up these would come under a special heading the offences by persons against the Quarantine regulations, and then the penalties for offences.

MR. LOW: Following upon what you have said, if there is time I will move a resolution which embodies what you have said.

CAPT. MALING: Has any provision been made for ice?

MR. SANDERSON: A question has arisen with regard to the penalty here, we have got the words "not exceeding," and therefore any Magistrate can put on a fine of a penny. I think we should have the power of putting on under some of the clauses a very heavy fine. Therefore I move that the penalty be increased to £250. He has the power of appeal. Will you second that, Mr. Low?

MR. LOW: Yes; if it is discretionary.

MR. SANDERSON: There is a power of appeal.

MR. LOW: I think as we have conferred a right of appeal, there would be no harm to make the penalty, £250.

MR. BERKELEY: I don't think we should go back on anything we have done. I will stick to the original if you do.

MR. SANDERSON: A case might be heard which would not be met by a penalty of £100.

DR. BOWEN reads definition of the term "Non-communication." See Annex (A), Minutes of the Fifth Sitting, Page 77, adding to end of 3rd line "and of coals and water other than water from a cholera-infected port."

MR. BERKELEY: Suppose a vessel comes "seeking" and does not want to do any of these things?

DR. BOWEN: Then he is not affected; that is proof in itself.

Subsequently Dr. Bowen submitted:—

[See Annex (K) to the Minutes, of the Seventh Sitting. Page 94.]

Conference adjourned for half an hour.

On resuming,

THE PRESIDENT said: In order not to waste time I would ask whether members are prepared to accept as read, and to confirm, the minutes of the third day's sitting; they have been in the hands of members, and the first and second days' minutes have been read and confirmed, I think.

MR. LOW: I think we might really accept the minutes.

THE PRESIDENT: We cannot possibly accept to-day's minutes until I have told you what they are. We cannot accept anything until it is on the minutes. At all events, may I take it that the third day's minutes are confirmed? I suppose there is no objection.

There being no objection, the minutes were confirmed.

THE PRESIDENT: Now, the minutes of the 5th day—skipping the 4th for the moment—they have been in the hands of members; is there any objection to confirm that particular day's and let them be taken as read? These were rather short minutes, and I think I may take these as confirmed. (Members assented). The 4th and 6th days' minutes are closed and completed, but they are not yet up, and if members like I will just run through the notes taken at all events of to-day's up to the adjournment in order that any member may say if they are in order, and then we may take them as confirmed up to the adjournment. I think that the complete minutes of the 6th day will be in the hands of members before they leave. (Minutes of this day's sitting read.) I think that is a fair report of what was agreed this morning.

THE PRESIDENT: There is a resolution of which notice has been given, before the Conference.

MR. LOW: Is that the resolution of which I gave notice?

THE PRESIDENT: I did not know you had given notice of any resolution.

MR. LOW: It was when we commenced the Ordinance this morning. I now move:—

[See Minutes, Seventh Day's Sitting. Page 89.] That was my opinion, and of several other delegates, that it would be a good resolution to move.

DR. CRANE: I should be happy to second that resolution.

THE PRESIDENT: Perhaps the hon. member will not object to simply say that the law be drafted: it will have to go to the Secretary of State who may decide to have it drafted in England. Perhaps you would not say anything about a competent draftsman.

MR. LOW: Well, if that is the feeling.

THE PRESIDENT: I take it that is the feeling of the Conference.

MR. LOW: I think the Conference will certainly agree if you see any necessity to change a word there is no objection to that.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Berkeley has a resolution to propose.

MR. BERKELEY: The resolution I gave notice of has been slightly altered: it reads at present:—

"That in the opinion of this Conference these proceedings should be communicated to Her Majesty's Government and the several Governments of foreign colonies in the West Indies and on the continent of South America, with a view to receiving their opinions as to whether or not it is advisable to establish a uniform system of quarantine in these countries.

I propose to alter that to read:—(See page 89.)

CAPT. MALING: I second that.

MR. BERKELEY: I don't propose to trouble them with the reports of all our proceedings, but with a copy of the law.

THE PRESIDENT: I will just read this resolution, moved by Mr. Berkeley and seconded by Capt. Maling.

MR. SANDERSON: I support that.

MR. McKINNEY: I think we are all agreed upon that.

Resolution carried.

THE PRESIDENT: Perhaps you will allow me to read the form of certificate of non-communication:—

[See Annex (L), Minutes, Seventh Sitting, Page 94, reading "Visiting Officer" for "Health Officer."]

DR. CRANE: I am inclined to think it should be Health Officer; he has all the authority.

MR. SANDERSON: With us it is the Harbour Master.

CAPT. MALING: It is desirable to decide who should sign.

MR. McKINNEY: Some colonies have no Harbour Master, but all have a Health Officer.

MR. LOW: We have abandoned the term "Harbour Master."

THE PRESIDENT: Subject to that understanding there appears to me no difficulty in altering it to "the Health Officer."

Draft of the Report distributed amongst Delegates.

MR. BERKELEY: I would like to know what the delegates are to do with the report?

THE PRESIDENT: I think that the proper course would be that the report should be addressed to the Secretary of State.

MR. BERKELEY: It is suggested to me that the Governor of British Guiana, through whom all the negotiations with the different Governments were, might be asked. Of course, each delegate will take down his own report.

THE PRESIDENT: The only thing is as to whom the Report should be addressed. The report should be addressed to the Secretary of State, and as President of the Conference I think I should have to sign it under a covering letter—as President—to the Governor of this colony, with a request that he should forward it on, and then each member would be furnished with an authenticated copy of that report with the minutes of the debate which has been taken down, and which he will submit to his own Government with a special report thereon from himself. Of course that report may only consist of two lines, forwarding the

other. The practice is that every delegate reports to his own Government, and unless he wishes to make any special remarks on the report of the delegates he simply forwards it.

MR. LOW: May I ask that the delegates who represent the different Islands should be furnished with a copy for each of the papers, and one for himself? I should like to get four copies.

THE PRESIDENT: There will be a large number of copies printed, and it is proposed that a certain number of copies should be sent to each Government, not to-day but by the next mail.

MR. MCKINNEY: Will the Bill so far as it goes be reprinted before it is settled?

THE PRESIDENT: It won't go through the hands of the draftsman any more except for re-arrangement.

MR. BERKELEY: Might I ask if delegates will be furnished with copies of the Bill?

THE PRESIDENT: You will get a draft Bill when you get your proceedings next Mail, as an annex to these proceedings.

MR. BERKELEY: What was the course adopted when the Conference took place in Barbados on Telegraphs? I am under the impression the report was sent in to the Governor of the Colony in which it sat.

THE PRESIDENT: There was simply a series of resolutions on that occasion. I had it looked up from the records when the Delegates returned to this colony from the Telegraph Conference at Barbados. They made a special report of their own to the Governor of this colony and only enclosed in that the resolutions arrived at by the Conference. I can only presume from that that no report was drawn up.

DR. CRANE: There are some resolutions which I understand members have to propose. Although naturally they will come at the end of the proceedings, as we have nothing else to consider but the Report, I think we might go through them now to save time.

THE PRESIDENT: As really the only business now before the Conference would be the confirming of two days' minutes, this afternoon's minutes, and the confirming of the Report, if there are resolutions which any member has to move, we might have them moved now and put in afterwards at the end of the proceedings.

DR. CRANE: Then, Sir, in accordance with that permission, I desire to express here the feelings of the Conference towards our President:—

[See Minutes, Seventh Sitting. Page 90.]

I beg to move that, and to ask that it may be recorded on the minutes.

DR. PRINGLE: I beg to second that.

MR. SANDERSON: I beg to support that resolution. I do so with great pleasure. I feel, Sir, that we owe you a deep debt of gratitude for the way in which you have not only conducted these proceedings but also for the way in which you have helped us, for had you not given us that assistance it would have been simply impossible for us in the time at our disposal to have got through the work in so short a period. It is only those who have experience of the duties—not only the duties, but the actual work—which devolves upon a person filling the post of President of a Conference or any similar assembly, who can tell what that work really is. It does not mean that you sit with us here in the day; but I am sure you have had to sit up night after night to a very late hour to enable you to complete the work we have been doing in the day. It is entirely through your doing so, and the way in which that work has been performed by you that we have been able to complete our duties in the short space of time at our disposal.

MR. BERKELEY: I desire to add my voice in support of the resolution.

DR. CRANE: I shall be glad to have an expression of opinion from members, whether the resolution expresses their unanimous opinion.

Several Delegates: Thoroughly unanimous.

MR. LOW: As representing the

Windward Islands, in two of which our President has served, I have great pleasure in bearing my testimony to the great patience displayed by our President. Mr. Sanderson spoke about the President's labours at night; but he was then in the peace and quiet of his home, a different thing to seeing here seven or eight or ten delegates around him each one eager to air his particular theory and determined to carry it "willy nilly." Then was the time our President suffered most. (A laugh.)

Resolution carried *nem. con.*

MR. SANDERSON: I have pleasure in moving that we desire to express to our Secretary, Sir, our thanks for his labours here; and I beg to move formally:—

[See Minutes, Seventh Sitting. Page 90.]

It is only those who have been Secretaries to assemblies of this kind who are aware of the duties which are involved. Mr. Young has the heaviest portion of his duties yet before him, and if he performs all these duties as he has done up to the present time there is no member but will appreciate most highly these services.

DR. PRINGLE: I second the resolution.

MR. LOW: I support it very cordially.

THE PRESIDENT: That is a motion in which we all thoroughly agree. I can say for myself that if it had not been for the enormous pains which Mr. Young has taken to further all our interests in getting through this matter, it] would have been impossible to get through so satisfactorily as I think we have done.

Resolution passed unanimously.

DR. CRANE: We are all aware of the great difficulties that have attended the carrying out of Quarantine laws and regulations throughout the West Indian Colonies for the past seventeen years. We are also aware from the papers which reached us in the beginning, that it was due to the initiation of a gentleman here present, a member of the Quarantine Board of this Colony, that this Conference has assembled—I allude to Mr. Darnell Davis, who has taken such an interest in the proceedings.

I need say nothing further in order to spare his blushes, but proceed with the resolution:—

[See Minutes, Seventh Sitting. Page 90.]

CAPT. MALING: I have great pleasure in seconding that resolution. I had drawn up one myself, but withdrew it when I knew another motion was to be moved.

MR. BERKELEY: I wish to add my support to this resolution. I have had perhaps more grounds than any other member for thanking Mr. Davis. I had the great good fortune to have him sitting behind me, and I feel that any good which it has been possible for me to do here has been very much due to the assistance I have had from my old friend and schoolfellow.

Resolution carried.

DR. PRINGLE: With the permission of the President, I rise to move a vote of thanks to our Vice-President. I am aware you all will join me in being very pleased that a call has not been made upon his functions oftener than it has, and I feel certain that everybody around the table will join in thanking him for whatever services he has performed.

Mr. McKinney and other delegates rose simultaneously to second the motion.

MR. BERKELEY: I do not think, gentlemen, it would be at all courteous on our part to close our proceedings unless we previously pass a vote of thanks to His Honour the Administrator, for having so kindly placed at our disposal the Court of Policy Hall. I think that a resolution to that effect should be passed.

CAPTAIN MALING: I beg to second that.

MR. SANDERSON: Another matter is the payment of the expenses of the Conference. We feel that each of the Colonies represented here will benefit in an equal degree by the adoption of a uniform system of Quarantine, and consequently by the Act that will secure that; and therefore we feel that all the expenses that may have been incurred in respect of the Conference should be borne and paid by our respective Gov-

ernments proportionately. I therefore move :—

[See Minutes, Seventh Sitting. Page 90.]

DR. BOWEN : I second that.

Resolution carried.

MR. BERKELEY : I would suggest Sir, that all these resolutions be formally conveyed to the gentlemen whom they concern.

THE PRESIDENT : There is just one point I omitted to mention and to have recorded on the minutes, before I read the report, and that is this : It will be remembered at the first meeting it was agreed that public notification should be given that the opinion of any persons in the colony should be invited, and that due attention would be given to any suggestion which might be made. I think it right to inform the members that neither the Secretary nor myself have received a single response to that invitation, and that if any persons had any suggestions which were in their own

minds they have kept them there and not given us the benefit of these suggestions which might have been of some value to us. This, gentlemen, is the draft Report. I think we are agreed it should be addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Report was read and after were made certain alterations was adopted, and signed by the Delegates :—(For Report See Page 3.)

THE PRESIDENT : I think we may take the minutes of the 4th and 6th days' sittings as read, also the minutes of to-day taken since lunch.

Minutes taken as read, and confirmed.

THE PRESIDENT : I now declare the Conference closed, and beg to thank all the Delegates present, for the great assistance rendered one to another in the determination of this question.

The Conference then terminated, at 5.25 o'clock p.m.

which they have just then shown and not
place on the basis of the evidence
which might be a basis of some value in
the case. I am not sure that the
evidence is not so strong as to be
admitted to the evidence of the case.

The House has just now and after
the House has just now and after
the House has just now and after
the House has just now and after

The House has just now and after
the House has just now and after
the House has just now and after
the House has just now and after

The House has just now and after
the House has just now and after
the House has just now and after
the House has just now and after

The House has just now and after
the House has just now and after
the House has just now and after
the House has just now and after

The House has just now and after
the House has just now and after
the House has just now and after
the House has just now and after

The House has just now and after
the House has just now and after
the House has just now and after
the House has just now and after

The House has just now and after
the House has just now and after
the House has just now and after
the House has just now and after

The House has just now and after
the House has just now and after
the House has just now and after
the House has just now and after

The House has just now and after
the House has just now and after
the House has just now and after
the House has just now and after

The House has just now and after
the House has just now and after
the House has just now and after
the House has just now and after

APPENDIX.

[I.]

Viscount Gormanston to Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.

Government House,

Georgetown, Demerara,

13th April, 1888.

My Lord,

I have the honour to transmit for your information copies of a series of Resolutions passed by the Quarantine Board of this Colony relative to the adoption of an uniform system of quarantine throughout the West Indies.*

So far as concerns the British Colonies I have asked the Governors of the Colonies noted in the margin to be good enough to send me copies of the Laws, Regulations and Proclamations in force in the Colonies included in their Governments. †

The question is of undoubted importance, and I shall be glad to know whether Her Majesty's Government will endeavour to secure the co-operation of the Foreign Governments concerned.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GORMANSTON.

The Right Honourable

Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.,

&c., &c., &c.

* See No. II. Page 226.

† See No. V. Page 230.

[II.]

QUARANTINE BOARD.

RESOLUTIONS moved by N. DARNELL DAVIS, Esq., seconded by his WORSHIP THE MAYOR, and carried at a Meeting held on 22nd March, 1888.

I.

That it is desirable that the several Countries and Colonies throughout the West Indies should adopt a uniform system of Quarantine.

II.

That his Excellency the Governor be respectfully asked to obtain, for the information of this Board, Copies of all the Laws, Regulations, and Proclamations that are now in force in the several Countries and Colonies throughout the West Indies, and, at the same time, to forward to the respective Governments Copies of all Laws and Regulations relating to Quarantine in British Guiana.

III.

That to secure, as far as practicable, a uniform system of Quarantine throughout the British Colonies in the West Indies, it is desirable—

That : 1. The Laws of the several Colonies relating to Quarantine and the Regulations thereunder be assimilated.

2. A common understanding be arrived at as to the meaning of such terms as *Epidemic*, *Prevalent*, *Infected*, and *Non-Communication*.

3. The forms of *Bills of Health*, *Certificates of Non-Communication*, and other *Certificates*, the manner of filling them up, and annotating them, and the action to be taken upon such documents, be identical.

4. A uniform system of *Disinfection* be agreed upon.

5. A uniform system of *dealing with persons, vessels, and things in Quarantine* be agreed upon.

[II.] (CONTINUED.)

6. A uniform system of *Coaling in Quarantine* be established.
7. A uniform system of *Transshipping Cargo in Quarantine* be established.
8. A uniform system of *guarding vessels in Quarantine* be established.

IV.

That the Chairman of this Board be requested to lay before the Governor a Copy of these Resolutions, and to ask His Excellency to bring the same to the notice of other West Indian Governments, with the view of procuring common action in furtherance of the object therein set forth.

CHARLES T. COX,
Acting Secretary.

Georgetown, British Guiana,
22nd March, 1888.

[III.]

Lord Knutsford to Viscount Gormanston.

Downing Street,
15th May, 1888.

My Lord,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch* No. 124 of the 13th of April, transmitting Resolutions passed by the Quarantine Board of British Guiana in favour of the adoption of a uniform system of Quarantine throughout the West Indies.

2. I am disposed to think that it would be desirable that a Conference of Delegates from each of the West Indian Colonies should be held to consider whether they can agree upon establishing uniformity in Quarantine Regulations, and I suggest, therefore, that you should invite the Governors of the other West Indian Colonies to send delegates to such a Conference at Georgetown.

3. I enclose copy of a Circular† despatch which I have addressed to the Governors of these Colonies.

4. It would, I fear, be useless to request the co-operation of Foreign Governments until it can be ascertained whether the British Colonies are prepared to adopt a uniform system.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) KNUTSFORD.

Governor

The Right Hon'ble

Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G.,

&c., &c., &c.

* See No. I. Page 225.

† See No. IV. Page 229.

[IV.]

Lord Knutsford to the Governors of the Colonies in the British
West Indies.

Circular.

Downing Street,
14th May, 1888.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you for your consideration a copy of Resolutions* passed by the Quarantine Board of British Guiana, in favour of the adoption of a uniform system of quarantine throughout the West Indies.

I am disposed to think that it would be desirable that a conference of delegates from each of the West Indian Colonies should be held to consider whether they can agree upon establishing uniformity in Quarantine Regulations.

I have accordingly suggested to the Governor of British Guiana that he should invite the Governors of the other Colonies to send delegates to such a conference at Georgetown.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) KNUTSFORD.

The Officer Administering
the Government of

* See No. II. Page 226.

[v.]

*Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G., to the Governors of the Colonies
of Barbados, British Honduras,* Jamaica, Leeward Islands,
Trinidad, and Windward Islands.*

British Guiana.

*Government House,
Georgetown, Demerara,
14th April, 1888.*

Sir,—

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a series of Resolutions† passed by the Quarantine Board of this Colony relative to the adoption of a uniform system of Quarantine throughout the West Indies.

I shall be glad if your Excellency will be good enough to send me copies of the Laws, Regulations and Proclamations now in force in the Colony under your Government.

I will forward to you by the next opportunity copies of the Laws and Regulations relating to Quarantine in British Guiana.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

GORMANSTON.

* The Despatch to British Honduras is dated the 22nd June, 1888. For the third paragraph, read "I enclose copies of the Laws and Regulations relating to Quarantine in British Guiana."
† See No. II. Page 226.

[VI.]

*Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G., to the Governors of the Colonies
of Barbados, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands,
Trinidad and the Windward Islands.*

British Guiana.

Government House,

Georgetown, Demerara,

22nd June, 1888.

Sir,—

*With reference to my despatch * No. 2,388 of the 14th April, relative to the adoption of a uniform system of quarantine throughout the West Indies, I have the honour to acquaint you that the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to whose notice I brought the matter, has informed me that His Lordship is of opinion that it would be desirable that a conference of delegates from each of the West Indian Colonies should be held to consider the question, and has suggested that such conference should meet in this Colony and further that he had forwarded to you a Circular despatch recommending this course.*

I have the honour, therefore, to enquire whether Your Excellency's Government is prepared to send a delegate or delegates to such a Conference. I would propose that the Conference should be held at Georgetown on the 6th of October next.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GORMANSTON.

* See No. V. Page 230.

[VII.]

To the invitation of the Governor of British Guiana the Governors of the several Colonies replied, reporting the appointments of Delegate or Delegates as follows :—

Barbados—Despatch of the 17th September, 1888.

Dr. THOMAS BOWEN.

Mr. JAS. SANDERSON.

British Honduras—Despatch of the 14th August, 1888.

Hon. W. J. MCKINNEY, Colonial Treasurer of the Colony and a Member of its Board of Health.

Jamaica—Despatch of the 19th September, 1888.

Dr. J. PRINGLE, Member of the Government Medical Service of the Colony,

Leeward Islands—Despatch of the 28th September, 1888.

Hon. I. C. MALING, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Hon. J. H. H. BERKELEY.

Trinidad—Despatch of the 4th July, 1888.

Dr. S. L. CRANE, C.M.G., Surgeon General of the Colony.

Windward Islands—Despatch of the 13th September, 1888.

Hon. W. Low, Chief Magistrate of Saint Lucia.

British West Indian Conference on Quarantine.

INDEX TO MINUTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

NOTE.—The Minutes extend from Page 27 to Page 94.

Report of Debates from Page 97 to Page 223.

Appendix from Page 225 to Page 232.

The figures in this Index refer to the Pages throughout the Volume.

ACT—Quarantine Model, 1869. 39,
43, 111.
See "Model Act"

AIDING any persons suffering from an
infectious disease to land, 18, 67,
68, 175

ANIMALS
See "Infected Vessel."

APPEAL
Right of, 71, 145, 180

APPOINTMENT OF
Quarantine ground, 16, 66, 173, 206
Quarantine Board, 41, 126
Officers, 41, 126

APPREHENSION of Persons from an In-
fected Vessel, 41, 42, 83, 136, 175, 217

APPROPRIATION of Penalties, 71, 182

ARRIVING
Vessels from infected place, 11, 45, 138
Vessels to be visited by Visiting Officer, 11,
55, 56, 138, 139

BALLAST
See "Infected Vessel"
Tidal Mud, correspondence in 1869; 41, 52

BARBADOS, DELEGATES FROM
Instructions, 29, 31, 99
Disinfection of Vessels, 55, 61, 63, 137
"Communication," "Non Communication,"
"Infected place," "Guarding of Vessels
in Quarantine" 75, 77, 195
Form Bill of Health, 81, 85, 198

BERKELEY, MR. J. H. H.
Modify present Quarantine system, 25, 30, 105
Objects to word "exists," 39, 40, 41, 117, 129
Abolition of Fees, 41, 73, 74, 127, 183, 188
Definition "Communication," 55, 60, 138, 157
Leave out "destruction by fire," disinfection
of Clothing, 65, 165
Communicate Proceedings of Conference to
Foreign Governments, 75, 89, 191, 220
Land no persons until complied with any
conditions thought necessary, 69, 177
Thanks for use of Hall, 90, 222

BILGE WATER
See "Infected Vessel"

**BILL TO AMEND LAW RELATING TO
QUARANTINE, 9**

BILLS OF HEALTH
Considered, 21, 75, 81, 191, 197 to 206
Form of, 75, 81, 85, 198
Which principle should be adopted, 81, 203
Omit from Ordinance compulsory sections,
82, 205

BOWEN, DR. T.
Uniform system Quarantine advisable, 29,
31, 100
Disinfection of Vessels, 55, 63, 137

BOWEN, Dr. T.

- Definition "Sporadic," 113
- Health Officer alone to enter and leave Quarantine Station without permission, 69, 178
- Bills of Health, principle in draft sections be adopted, 82, 203
- Loading and unloading in quarantine, principle to be adopted, 84, 212
- Definition "Non-communication," 87, 88, 94, 219
- Certificate "Non-communication," 89, 94, 215, 220

BOARDING VESSELS without permission, 13, 46, 58, 145**BRITISH GUIANA**

- Measles an infectious disease as regards, 40, 121

BRITISH HONDURAS

- Minute by Colonial Surgeon, on Quarantine, 29, 31, 99
- Measles an infectious disease as regards, 40, 121

CARGO

- See "Infected Vessel"
- Power to prohibit importation of, 70, 180
- No Cargo to be landed from vessel in quarantine without permission, 17

CERTIFICATE

- Non-communication, 21, 89, 94, 219, 220
- Non-communication, issue of, 87, 92, 214
- Performed Quarantine, 88, 94, 217

CHOLERA

- See "Infected Vessel,"—Persons
- An Infectious Disease, 9, 40, 120

CLANDESTINELY CONVEYING LETTERS ETC., 20, 70, 179**CLOTHING**

- See "Infected Vessel"

COALING OF ANY STEAMER in Quarantine, 21**COMMUNICATION**

- See "Definition"
- Definition, 41, 75, 125, 157, 194
- „ by Mr. Berkeley, 55, 60, 138, 157
- „ by Mr. Sanderson, 75, 77, 195

CONCEALMENT OR UNTRUE ANSWER, 12, 58, 144**CONFERENCE**

- Suggested by Secretary of State, 228
- Opened by Administrator, 27, 97
- To meet daily at 11 o'clock, a.m., 29, 99
- Note of proposed business, 29, 35, 100
- Views of Community on business of invited, 30, 107
- Proceedings to be communicated to Foreign Governments, 75, 89, 191, 220
- Report of, 3, 90, 91, 220, 223.

CRANE, Dr. LEONARD, C.M.G.

- Elected Vice-President, 29, 99
- Extracts from a Report on Quarantine by, 30, 38, 104
- "Inspection, Isolation and disinfection," 30, 106
- Power should be given to Governor to add to list of infectious diseases, 40, 121
- Visiting Officer may order Vessel to hoist Quarantine Flag; and Health Officer to board, 57, 142
- Infected Vessel, and persons, etc., liable to perform Quarantine, 41, 145
- Appointment Medical Committee, 66, 173
- Authority to provide Quarantine Stations, 177
- Bills of Health should state exact particulars, 81, 82, 201
- Bills of Health be not included in Ordinance, 82, 205
- Prohibition landing rags will not affect W.I. Colonies, 82, 216
- Presidency of, Mr. Alfred Kingdon, 90, 221
- Assistance by Mr. N. Darnell Davis, 90, 222
- Services as Vice-President, 90, 222

DATE from which Quarantine should commence, 66, 171**DAVIS, Mr. N. DARNELL,**

- Assistance rendered by, 90, 222

DECLARING an Infected Place, 75, 126, 193**DEFENDANT**

- Onus of proof on, 83, 183, 210

DEFINITION

- Communication, 10, 41, 75, 195
- Governor, 10, 40, 124
- Health Officer, 10
- Infectious Disease, 9, 40, 120
- Infected Place, 9, 39, 75, 111, 119, 194
- Infected Vessel, 9, 40, 60, 121, 123, 153, 157
- Master, 10, 40, 124
- Non Communication, 10, 41, 87, 88, 94, 219
- Vessel, 10, 40, 122
- Visiting Officer, 10, 41, 75, 125, 193

DELEGATES

- Nomination and appointment of, 28, 97, 232
- Opinions, duration of Quarantine, 59, 145 to 153
- Bills of Health, principle to be adopted, 82, 203

DESTROY

- Power to, 208

DETENTION OF VESSEL as security for Penalty, 20**DISINFECTION OF VESSELS**

- See "Infected Vessels"
- Suggestions by Delegates for Barbados, 61, 63, 65, 83, 159, 166, 211

DRAFT ORDINANCE

See "Model Act"

Question of having one to work on, 30, 108

Amended and passed, 9, 89

DURATION OF QUARANTINE

See "Infected Vessel"

As to being optional for Vessel to ride out Quarantine or put to sea, 59, 145

Opinions of Delegates, 59, 145 to 153

For persons 60, 153

ENTERING or leaving Quarantine Station without permission, 19

EXECUTIVE Authority may declare infected places, 11

EXECUTIVE and Quarantine, provision for should be made, 10, 126

EXPENSES

Repayment of, of persons in Quarantine, 68, 69, 177, 207

Recovery of, of Vessels in Quarantine, 83, 209, 210

Of Conference, 90, 222

FEES, abolition of, 41, 73, 74, 127, 183, 188

FOREIGN, definition suggested, 133

FORFEITURE of Vessel communicating with Vessel in Quarantine, 20

FURNITURE for Quarantine Station, 187

GOVERNOR

See "Definition"

Right to declare infected place, 11, 41, 128

Power to prohibit Vessel remaining in waters of Colony or any Cargo being landed, 71, 180

Asked to appoint Delegates for Conference, 231.

GRIEVE, DR. ROBERT

Infected Place, 39, 117

Infectious Disease, 40, 120

Foreign, definition of, 133

Duration of quarantine for persons, 60, 153

Infected Vessel dealing with, 61, 159

Quarantine Station to comprehend place of segregation, disinfection, and isolation, 68, 74, 175, 176, 186

Interchange monthly of Public Health Reports, 74, 186, 189

Form or Bill of Health, 81, 85, 201

Desirable exact number of cases infectious disease be stated on Bills of Health, 81, 201

Report cases infectious diseases by each mail, 83, 210

Loading and unloading in quarantine, 87, 92, 182, 213

Precaution to be taken by Health Officer, 87, 92, 214

GRIEVE, DR. ROBERT—Continued

Rags from an infected place should never be landed; under precautions, from an infected vessel, 87, 216

That certificate be given when vessel is released from quarantine, 83

GUARDING

Quarantine Station, 175

Vessel in Quarantine, 17, 77, 84, 211

HARBOUR MASTER

Definition suggested, 124

To report to Quarantine Board, 47, 58

HARD LABOUR

Alternative penalty of, 182, 209

HEALTH OFFICER

See "Definition"

May go on board Vessel, release her or place her in quarantine, 57, 142.

May enter and leave Quarantine Station without permission, 69, 178.

Precautions to be taken by, 87, 92, 214

HEALTH REPORTS

Interchange monthly, 74, 186, 189

HOLD

See "Infected Vessel"

HORSES

See "Infected Vessel," Animals

HULKS

Objections to, as Quarantine Stations, 177

ICE, 219**IMPORTATION**

Power to prohibit, 70, 180

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

See "Definition"

Definition suggested by Dr. Grieve, 40, 120

Power should be given to Governor to add to list of, 40, 121

Telegraph, existence of in colony, 60, 73, 134, 183

Notify outbreak of in adjacent Foreign Country, 74, 186

Report number of cases each mail, 26, 83, 210

On board, Master to Report, 18, 218

INFECTED PLACE

See "Definition"

Definition suggested by Capt. Maling, 115

Definition suggested by Dr. Grieve, 39, 117

Power to declare, 11, 41, 75, 126, 128, 135, 194

Omit in Sec. 10, Model Act, 55, 138

Power to withdraw notice, 11, 88, 94, 218

Vessels from, suggestions of Medical Committee, 76, 78, 195

Landing Cargo from an, 88, 93, 216

INFECTED VESSEL

"See Definition"

Dealing with

Animals, 16, 63, 65, 159, 162, 211

Ballast, 16, 61, 159, 211

Bilge Water, 16, 61, 159, 217

Cargo, 15, 61, 160, 161, 211

Clothing, 15, 61, 65, 159, 163, 165, 211

Hold, 16, 61, 217

Mails, 15, 62

Persons, 14

Cholera

Yellow Fever } 14, 40, 59, 60, 78, 83, 84,

Small Pox } 120, 152, 196, 211

Rags, 16, 61, 88, 93, 160, 208, 211, 216

Vessel, 13, 76, 78, 83, 195, 211

Water, 16, 62, 162

Liable to perform Quarantine, 11, 41, 58, 145

Dealing with, 13, 76, 78, 83, 195, 211

May be ordered to Quarantine, 13, 58, 145, 210

INSPECTION, ISOLATION AND DISINFECTATION, 30, 106**INSTRUCTIONS, DELEGATES FOR BARBADOS, 29, 31, 99****INTERPRETATION CLAUSE**

See "Definition"

INTIMIDATING OR OBSTRUCTING OFFICER, 76, 195**KINGDON, MR. ALFRED**

Elected President, 29, 98

Appointment of a Vice President, 29, 98

Note of Business, 29, 35, 100

Invite opinions of Community, 30, 107

Public notification infectious place, 41, 135

Definition "Communication," 76, 195

Consider Forms Bill of Health, 81, 197

Sections Bills of Health, 81, 197

Bills of Health, what principle should be adopted, 81, 203

Bills of Health, omit compulsory sections from Ordinance, 82, 205

Certificate "Non-Communication," 87, 92, 214

No response, views of community invited, 90, 223

Presidency, 90, 221

LANDING CARGO

Power to prohibit, 88, 93, 208, 216

LAW

Draft Bill to amend, 9

Model Act sent out in 1869, 43

See "Model Act"

LIABILITY to perform Quarantine, 172**LOADING AND UNLOADING in Quarantine, 22, 84, 87, 92, 182, 212, 213****LOW, MR. W.**

Two sections landing and apprehension of persons from infected vessel, 41, 42, 83, 136, 175, 217

Penalty clause at end of Ordinance, 58, 145

Three sections, persons with infectious disease landing, 18, 67, 68, 83, 175, 217

LOW, MR. W.—Continued

Necessary to provide Quarantine Stations, 25, 68, 74, 176, 186

Sections prohibit vessel remaining in waters of Colony or importation of cargo, 70, 71, 180, 207

Onus of Proof on defendant, 83, 88, 183, 210, 217

Preparation of Law on Draft Bill, 89, 220

MAILS

See "Infected Vessel"

Exemption, 21, 72, 182

MALING, CAPTAIN

Appointment of Mr. Alfred Kingdon as President, 28, 98

Definition "Infected Place," 115

"Governor," 40, 124

Omit term "infected place" in Sec. 10, Model Act, 55, 138

Notify outbreak infectious disease, 60, 73, 183

Date from which quarantine should commence, 66

As to its being compulsory for Vessels to ride out their quarantine, 66, 173

Paupers should not be liable for expenses in Quarantine, 69, 178

MASTER

See "Definition"

Not to allow persons or goods to be removed from Vessel in Quarantine, 17

Of every Vessel in Port required to report existence of infectious disease on board, 18

Of Vessel allowing any person suffering from an infectious disease to quit vessel, 18

Vessel liable for any act done by, 58, 144

Penalty for infringement of Ordinance, 17, 67, 174

McKINNEY, MR. J. W.

Minute by Colonial Surgeon, British Honduras on Quarantine, 29, 31, 99

Definition Non-Communication, 55, 138

Suggests, appointment Medical Committee, 66, 172

Governor should notify outbreak of infectious disease, 134

Release from Quarantine, 70, 179

MEASLES

Fatal to Indians, 40, 121

In Infected Vessels, 135

MEDICAL MEMBERS

Dealing with Vessels from Infected Places, 76, 78, 195

To consider loading and unloading in quarantine, 84, 212

Suggestions loading and unloading, 87, 92, 213

MEDICAL PRACTITIONER

Right of to visit Patient in Quarantine, 179

MEETINGS OF CONFERENCE

To be open to public, 29, 98

To be held daily at 11 a.m., 29, 99

MERCANTILE COMMUNITY

Views invited, 30, 107

No response, 90, 223

MINUTES OF SITTINGS CONFIRMED

See "Sittings"

First day, 59, 153

Second day, 75, 193

Third day, 88, 219

Fourth day, 91, 223

Fifth day, 89, 219

Sixth day, 91, 223

Seventh day, 89, 91, 219, 223

**MISCONDUCT OF QUARANTINE OFFICERS,
70, 179****MODEL ACT, 1869, 39, 43, 111**

Sections considered,

Nos. 1, 2 and 3—38, 111

Nos. 4 and 5—41, 127

Nos. 6 and 7—41, 75, 127, 193

No. 8—41, 128

No. 9—41, 136

No. 10—55, 58, 137, 142, 143

No. 11—57, 142

Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15—58, 144

Nos. 16 and 17—58, 145, 158

No. 18—59, 145

Nos. 19, 20 and 21—66, 173

No. 22—67, 173

Nos. 23 and 24—67, 174

Nos. 25, 26 and 27—67, 70, 174

No. 28—68, 176

Nos. 29 and 30—69, 70, 178

Nos. 31, 32 and 33—70, 179

Nos. 34 and 35—71, 182

Nos. 36 to 40—72, 182

**NEGLECT OF DUTY by Officers of Quar-
antine, 19, 70, 179****NO PERSON**To land and no cargo to be taken from Vessel
in Quarantine, 17, 41, 67, 136, 173, 217Or thing to go or be taken on board without
permission, 17, 67**NON COMMUNICATION**

See "definition"

Suggested by Mr. McKinney, 55, 138

" " Dr. Bowen, 87, 88, 94, 219

Form of Certificate, 89, 94, 215, 220

**NOTE OF BUSINESS proposed for Consi-
deration of Conference, 29, 35, 100****OATHS**

Power to administer, 144.

**OBSTRUCTING OFFICER in execution of
duty, 21, 76, 88, 195, 217****ONUS OF PROOF and right of Defendant
to give evidence, 21, 83, 88, 144, 183,
210, 217****OPENING OF CONFERENCE by Adminis-
trator, 27, 97****PASSENGERS**

See "Infected Vessel," Persons

Disinfection of Vessels, etc., 61, 63, 65, 159, 166

**PAUPERS should not be liable for Quar-
antine charges, 69, 178.****PENALTY**

Recovery of, 58, 144

For concealment or untrue answer, 12, 58, 144

For quitting Vessel before visit of Visiting
Officer, 13, 58, 145Section be inserted at end of Ordinance, 58,
145.On Master for infringement of Ordinance, 17,
67, 174Allowing any person suffering from infectious
disease to quit Vessel, 67, 175

Appropriation of, 71, 182.

For offences, 20, 88, 219.

For intimidating or obstructing officer, 76
195.**PERJURY**

Punishment for, 143

PERSONS

And Vessels liable to quarantine, 41, 136

Not allowed to land from infected vessel,
17, 41, 136, 175, 217

Duration of quarantine for, 60, 153

With infectious disease not allowed to land,
17, 67, 83, 175, 207, 217Leaving Vessel in Quarantine may be com-
pelled to return, 18, 67, 175Going on board Vessel in Quarantine may be
compelled to remain, 18, 67, 175Landing when suffering from an infectious
disease, 18.**PILOT**

Dealt with like any other person, 145.

PLACE becomes infected, 75, 194**POWERS**

Of Executive and Quarantine, 10.

Of Police, 21.

**PRECAUTIONS to be taken by Health
Officer and others visiting Quar-
antined persons suffering from
an infectious disease, 19, 87, 92, 214****PRESIDENT OF CONFERENCE**

See "Kingdon, Mr. Alfred"

Mr. Alfred Kingdon, elected, 29, 98

Services of, 90, 221

PRINGLE, DR. J.

Ship fever be added infectious disease, 121

Definition "Master," 124

Correspondence in 1869. Tidal mud Ballast,
41, 52All Vessels arriving to be visited by Visiting
Officer, 55, 138Rags added to question, 21, Sec. 10. See
"Model Act"Repayment of expenses, persons in quaran-
tine, 69, 177Report existence infectious disease adjacent
Foreign Country, 74, 186

Guarding of Vessels in Quarantine, 84, 86, 211

Loading and unloading in Quarantine, 84,
212

Dr. Crane's services, Vice-President

PROCEEDINGS OF CONFERENCE communicate to Foreign Governments, 26, 75, 89, 191, 220

PROCEEDING on board without permission, 13, 58, 145

PROOF
Onus of on defendant, 83, 88, 144, 183, 210, 217

PROTECTION OF PERSONS acting under Ordinance, 21, 72, 182

PUBLIC HEALTH
Interchange Reports monthly, 26, 74, 186, 189
Telegraph existence infectious disease, 25
Report by each Mail No. of cases infectious disease, 26, 83, 210

PUBLIC
Views of on business of Conference invited, 30, 107
No response to invitation, 90, 107

QUARANTINE
Uniform system advisable, 25, 29, 101
Modify present system, 25, 30, 105
Form should take, 103
Extract from report by Dr. Crane on form of, 30, 38, 104
And Executive Powers, 10, 126
Duration of—See "Infected Vessel" date from which it should commence, 66, 171
Liability to perform, 172
Of observation, 210
Flag or light to be hoisted, 17, 206, 214
Law, preparation of a new, 89, 220
Guarding Vessels in, 17, 77, 84, 211
Vessel in, no person to land and no Cargo to be taken from, 17, 41, 67, 136, 173, 217
As to being compulsory for Vessels to ride out their, 59, 66, 146, 173
Recovery of expenses of Vessels in, 19, 83, 210

QUARANTINE BOARD
As to strength of, 193
British Guiana pass resolutions for uniform System Quarantine, 225

QUARANTINE GROUNDS
Selection of, 66, 173
Appointment of, 16, 206
Removal of Vessel to, 17, 66, 173, 206
Infected Vessel may be ordered to, 210

QUARANTINE STATIONS
To be provided, 19
Absolutely necessary, 25, 68, 74, 176, 186
Offence to leave, 174
Guard for, 175
To comprehend a place for segregation, disinfection and for isolation, 68, 74, 175, 176, 186
Authority to provide, 68, 177
Health Officer may enter and leave with permission, 69, 178
Furniture for, 187

QUESTIONS put to vessel on arrival, 11, 45, 56, 140

QUITTING Vessel before visit of Visiting Officer, 13, 58, 145

RAGS
See "Infected Vessel"
Added to question 21, Model Act, Section 10
From Infected place, landing prohibited, 88, 216

Receiving mails or Coals in Quarantine, 21, 72, 182

RECOVERY OF EXPENSES
From ship, 68, 69, 177, 207, 208
In Quarantine, 19, 83, 210

RECOVERY and appropriation of Penalties, 20, 71, 182

REGULATIONS, power to make and amend, 10, 41, 75, 127, 193

RELEASE from Quarantine, 20, 70, 78, 179, 195, 211

REPORT
Of Conference, 3, 90, 91, 220, 223
Of Debates to be taken, 98
Number of Infectious Disease by each Mail, 83, 210

RESOLUTIONS
Uniform system Quarantine advisable, 25, 29, 101
Modification of present system Quarantine desirable, 25, 30, 105
Telegraph existence in Colony of infectious disease, 25, 60, 73, 134, 183
Telegraph existence in any adjacent Foreign Country of infectious disease, 25, 74, 186
Establishment of Quarantine Stations absolutely necessary, 25, 68, 74, 176, 186
Abolition of fees under the Quarantine Laws, 25, 41, 74, 127, 188
Public Health Reports, interchange monthly of, 26, 74, 189
Infectious disease, interchange by every contract mail of statements shewing exact number of cases, 26, 83, 210
Quarantine Law, preparation of new, 26, 89, 220
Conference proceedings be communicated to Foreign Countries in West Indies and Continent of America, 26, 75, 89, 191, 220
Mr. Alfred Kingdon, manner in which he presided over Conference, 90, 221
Mr. Douglas Young, services as Secretary to Conference, 90, 222
Mr. Darnell Davis, assistance rendered by, 90, 222
Expenses of Conference, 90, 222

RICE, how disinfected, 161

RIGHT OF APPEAL, 71, 145, 180

RULES for Government of Quarantine Station and Vessels in Quarantine, 19, 41, 75, 127, 193

SANDERSON, MR. J.

Instructions, Delegates for Barbados, 29, 31, 99

Protests against measles being regarded as infectious disease, 40, 122

Definition "Vessel" 40, 123

" "Master," 40, 124

" "Communication," 75, 77, 195

Form Bill of Health, 81, 85, 198

Power to amend Rules, 41, 127

Disinfection of Animals, 65, 162

" "Clothing, 65, 163

Passengers from infected places, 65, 166

Complete period of quarantine, 66, 171

Section re-imbursement to Treasury, 68, 177

Guarding Vessels in Quarantine, 77, 84, 211

Obstructing an Officer, 88, 217

Certificate Quarantine performed, 88, 217

Amount of Penalty, 88, 219

Mr. Douglas Young's Services as Secretary, 90, 222

Expenses of Conference, 90, 222

SECRETARY OF STATE. suggests Quarantine Conference, 228

SITTINGS

To be open to the Public, 29, 98

Saturday, 6th October, 27, 97

Monday, 8th " 39, 111

Tuesday, 9th " 55, 137

Wednesday, 10th " 65, 162

Thursday, 11th " 73, 182

Friday, 12th " 81, 196

Saturday, 13th " 87, 212

SHIP FEVER

Infectious disease, 121

SMALL POX

See "Infected Vessel" Persons—
An Infectious disease, 9, 40, 120

SPORADIC

Definition, 113

TREASURY

Re-imbursement to, 68, 69, 177, 207

UNTRUE answer or concealment of, 12, 58, 144

UNLICENSED PERSON may be compelled to go on board, 67

VESSEL

See "Definition"

Ballasted with tidal mud, 41, 52

And persons liable to Quarantine, 41, 136

Arriving from infected Place, 11, 45, 138

On arrival to be visited by Visiting Officer, 55, 56, 138, 139

Riding out Quarantine, as to being compulsory, 59, 66, 146, 173

Disinfection of. See "Infected Vessel"

From infected places, 76, 78, 83, 195, 211

Removal of to Quarantine Ground, 66, 173, 206, 210

Release from Quarantine, 211

To hoist Quarantine Flag or light, 66, 206

To proceed to sea, power to order, 208

Infected, dealing with, 13

In Quarantine, guarding of, 77, 84, 211

Quitting before visit of Visiting Officer, 13

VESSEL LIABLE

For expenses, persons in Quarantine, 177, 207

For any act done by Master, 58, 144

VICE PRESIDENT

Dr. Leonard Crane, C.M.G., elected, 29, 99

Services of 90, 222

VILLIERS, His Honour F. J., C.M.G., opens Conference, 25, 97.

VISITING OFFICER

See "Definition"

May order Vessel to hoist Quarantine flag, 57, 142

WATER on board Infected Vessels, 16, 62, 162

YELLOW FEVER

See "Infected Vessel"—Persons

Infectious Disease, 9, 40, 120

YOUNG, MR. DOUGLAS, Services as Secretary to the Conference, 90, 222.



Letter number or assignment of 12
68, 144

Unrecorded Person may be assigned
to go on board, 67

Unrecorded Person may be assigned
to go on board, 67

Unrecorded Person may be assigned
to go on board, 67

Unrecorded Person may be assigned
to go on board, 67

Unrecorded Person may be assigned
to go on board, 67

Unrecorded Person may be assigned
to go on board, 67

Unrecorded Person may be assigned
to go on board, 67

Unrecorded Person may be assigned
to go on board, 67

Unrecorded Person may be assigned
to go on board, 67

Unrecorded Person may be assigned
to go on board, 67

Index of Letters 71, 142, 160

Index for Department of Quarantine
Letters and Vessels in Quarantine
1906, 19, 41, 76, 127, 136

Unrecorded Person may be assigned
to go on board, 67

Unrecorded Person may be assigned
to go on board, 67

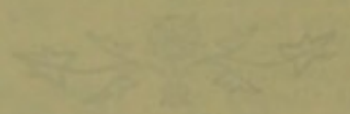
Unrecorded Person may be assigned
to go on board, 67

Unrecorded Person may be assigned
to go on board, 67

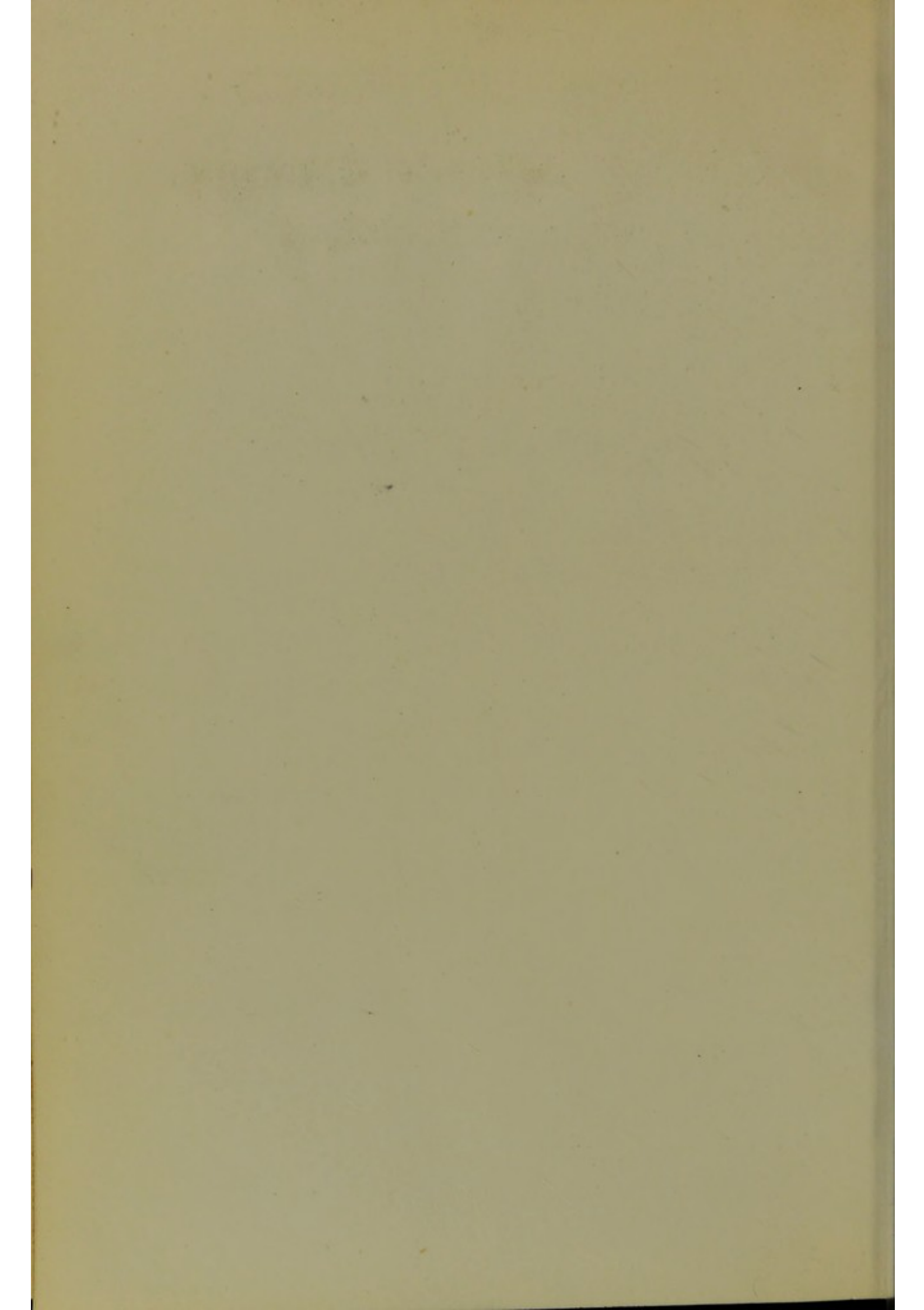
Unrecorded Person may be assigned
to go on board, 67

Unrecorded Person may be assigned
to go on board, 67

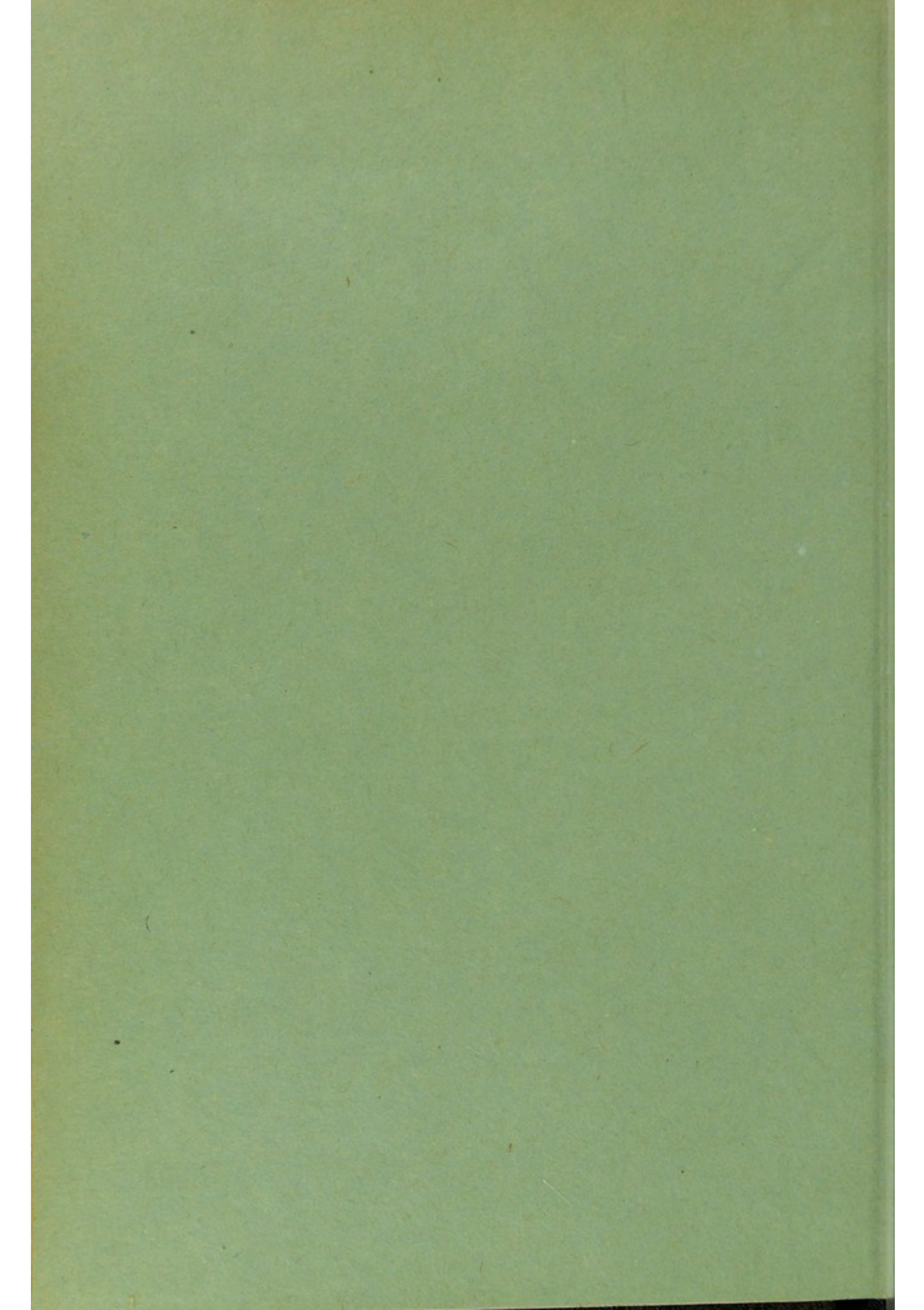
Unrecorded Person may be assigned
to go on board, 67

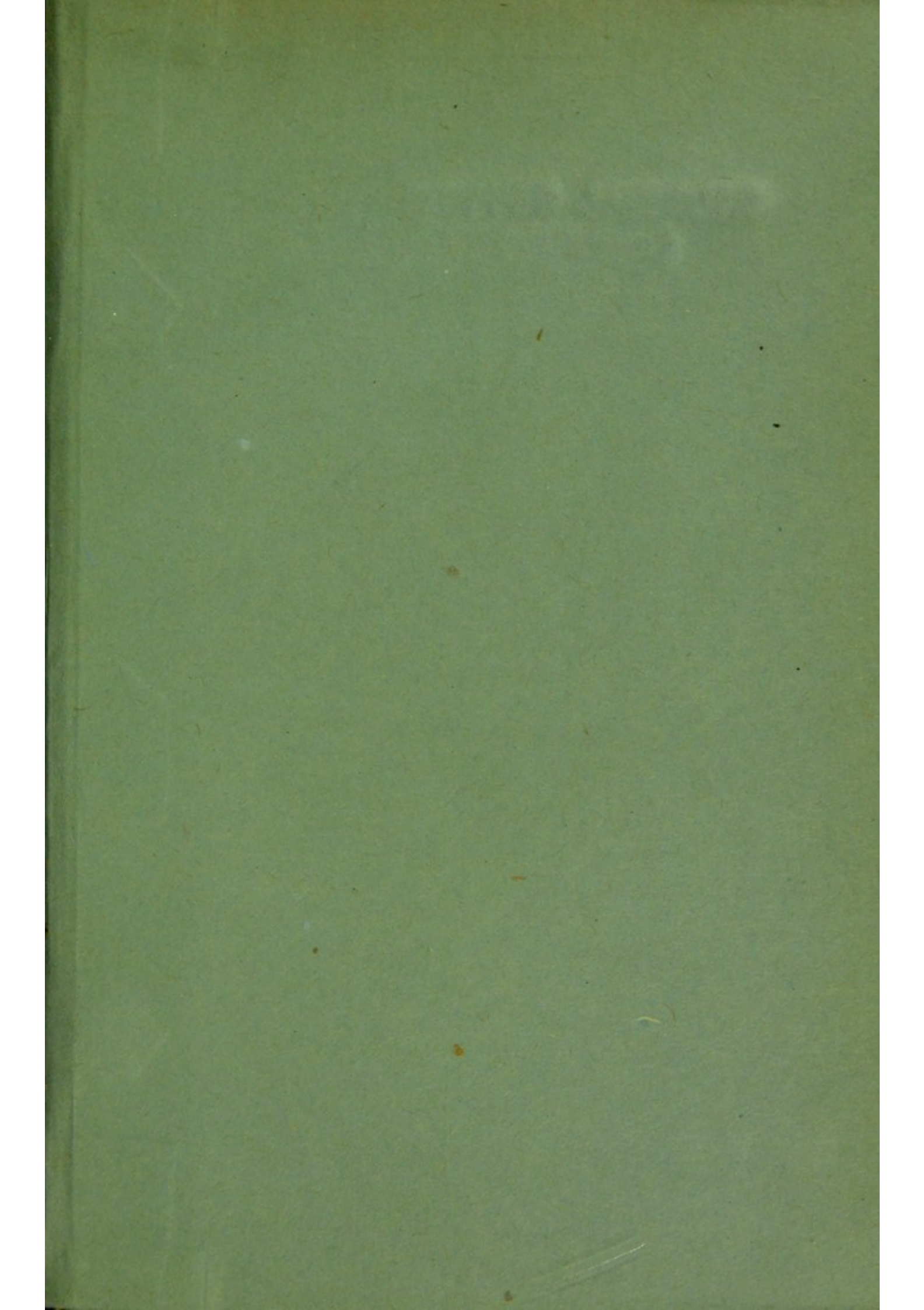












COLONIAL OFFICE
LIBRARY