

ARTICLE 8

The prompt and scrupulous fulfilment of the foregoing provisions being of primary importance, Governments recognize the necessity of giving instructions in regard to their application to the appropriate authorities.

As notification is of no value unless every Government be itself informed, at the time, of cases of plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus or smallpox, and also of suspected cases of these diseases, which occur in its territory, Governments undertake to make the notification of cases of these diseases compulsory.

ARTICLE 9

It is recommended that neighbouring countries should make special arrangements with the object of organizing direct exchange of information between their principal administrative officers, both as regards territories having a common frontier and as regards territories having close commercial relations. These arrangements shall be communicated to the Office International d'Hygiène Publique.

Section II.—*Conditions under which the measures prescribed by the Convention are applicable or cease to be applicable to arrivals from particular areas.*

ARTICLE 10

The notification of imported cases of plague, cholera or yellow fever shall not lead to the adoption of the measures prescribed in Chapter II below in regard to arrivals from the local area in which the disease is present.

But these measures may be adopted when a first case of plague or yellow fever, recognized as a non-imported case, has occurred, when the cases of cholera form a *foyer*,* or when typhus or smallpox exists in epidemic form.

ARTICLE 11

In order that the measures prescribed in Chapter II may be limited to places which are actually infected, Governments shall restrict their application to arrivals from defined local areas in which the diseases mentioned in this Convention have appeared under the conditions indicated in the second paragraph of Article 10.

But this limitation of an infected local area shall be accepted only on the definite condition that the Government of the country in which this area is comprised take the measures necessary (1) for checking the spread of the epidemic and (2) for applying the measures prescribed by Article 13 below.

ARTICLE 12

The Government of any country in which an infected area is situated shall inform other Governments and the Office International d'Hygiène Publique in the manner specified in Article 3, when the danger of infection from that area has ceased, and when all the preventive measures have been taken. On the receipt of this information the measures prescribed in Chapter II shall no longer be applicable to arrivals from the area in question, except in exceptional circumstances which will require to be justified.

* A "foyer" exists when the occurrence of new cases outside the immediate surroundings of the first cases proves that the spread of the disease has not been limited to the place where it began.