

Colonies, Possessions or Countries under British mandate which may be parties to the Convention and which, for reasons of a practical nature, cannot give full effect to the provisions relative to the obligatory notification of the diseases mentioned in the said Article.

The Delegate of Canada reserves for his Government the right to decide whether, from the point of view of measures to be applied, a foreign local area should be considered as infected and to determine the measures which should be applied in special circumstances to arrivals in Canadian ports. Subject to this reservation the Delegate of Canada declares that his Government are ready to take into consideration the obligations of Article 12 of the Convention and the official information which they may receive on the subject of the existence of diseases in foreign countries.

The Delegate of India declares that he is authorized to sign the International Sanitary Convention with the reservation that India, for reasons of a practical nature, is not at present in a position to accept the obligation arising out of Article 8 as far as the obligatory notification of diseases mentioned in that Article is concerned, except in large towns or in the case of an epidemic.

The British Plenipotentiaries declare and place on record that the reservation of the Plenipotentiaries of Persia on Article 90 cannot in any way modify the existing *status quo*, pending the conclusion of an agreement between the Persian and British Governments.

The Plenipotentiaries of the Republic of Finland declare that as protection against cholera is not a sufficient guarantee, their Government, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 30, reserve the right to subject persons thus protected to observation, if necessary. On the other hand, as traffic across the Finnish frontier can make use only of two railways to the East, very close to one another, and a single railway to the West, thus preventing the partial closing of the frontier, Finland, in order to avoid total closing in the case of an epidemic, reserves the right to establish observation, if necessary, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 58.

The Plenipotentiaries of Japan declare that their Government reserve the right—

1. To transmit the notifications and information which the Convention requires to be sent to the Office International d'Hygiène publique, though the intermediary of the Far Eastern Bureau at Singapore;
2. To take such measures concerning cholera germ carriers as the sanitary authorities consider necessary.

The Plenipotentiaries of Lithuania declare that in acceding to the Convention they make express reservations as to its being put into effect between Lithuania and Poland, so long as the normal relations between the two countries are not re-established.

These reservations are of particular importance in so far as concerns the provisions of Articles 9, 16, 57 and 66.

The Plenipotentiaries of the Netherlands declare in the name of their Government that the latter reserve the right, in so far as the Dutch East Indies are concerned, to apply the measures prescribed in the second paragraph of Article 10 in a similar manner to arrivals from local areas infected with rat plague.

They declare, in addition, that their Government reserve the right, in so far as the Dutch East Indies are concerned, to interpret Article 27 (2) in the sense that the destruction of rats prescribed in that Article may be applied to ships carrying a cargo from an area infected with rat plague, if the sanitary authority consider that such cargo is likely to harbour rats and that it is loaded in such a manner as to prevent the investigations referred to in the last paragraph of Article 24.