

- (d) A supply of drinking water of quality above suspicion at the disposal of the port, and a system as effective as possible for the removal of excrement, refuse and sewage.
- (e) A competent and adequate staff and necessary equipment for the deratization of ships, shipyards, docks and warehouses.
- (f) A permanent organization for the trapping and examination of rats.

It is also recommended that warehouses and docks should as far as possible be rat proof, and that the sewage system of the port be separate from that of the town.

ARTICLE 52

Governments shall abstain from making any sanitary visit to ships passing through territorial waters* without calling at the ports or on the coasts of their respective countries.

When the ship, for any reason whatever, calls in a port or on the coast, it shall be subjected, within the limits of international conventions, to the sanitary laws and regulations of the country to which the port or coast belongs.

ARTICLE 53

Special measures may be prescribed regarding any ship in a sanitary condition so bad as likely to facilitate the spread of the diseases mentioned in this Convention, in particular a ship which is overcrowded.

ARTICLE 54

Any ship refusing to submit to measures prescribed by a port authority in virtue of the provisions of this Convention, shall be at liberty to put out to sea.

Such a ship may, however, be permitted to land goods if the ship is isolated and if the goods are subjected to the measures laid down in Section II of Chapter II of this Convention.

Such a ship may also be authorized to disembark passengers at their request, on condition that such passengers submit to the measures prescribed by the sanitary authority.

The ship, if it is isolated, may also take on fuel, foodstuffs and water.

ARTICLE 55

Each Government undertake to have a single sanitary tariff only, which shall be published, and the charges of which shall be moderate. This tariff shall be applied in ports to all ships, without distinction being made between national and foreign flags, and to foreigners in the same conditions as to the country's own nationals.

ARTICLE 56

Ships engaged in international coasting traffic shall be dealt with by special regulations to be agreed upon by the countries concerned. Nevertheless, the provisions of Article 28 of this Convention shall be made applicable to them in all cases.

ARTICLE 57

Governments, taking into account their particular situation, may conclude special agreements amongst themselves, in order to make the sanitary measures

* The expression "territorial waters" shall be understood in its strictly juridical sense. It does not include the canals of Suez, Panama and Kiel.