

Section I.—*Notification of Measures prescribed*

ARTICLE 16

Every Government undertakes to communicate immediately to the Diplomatic Mission or, failing that, to the Consul of the infected country, residing in its capital, as well as to the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, which shall at once bring them to the notice of other Governments, the measures which they consider necessary to prescribe with regard to arrivals from that country. Such information shall be held at the disposition of other diplomatic or consular representatives established in its territory.

They also undertake to make known, through the same channels, the withdrawal of these measures or any modifications thereof.

In the absence of a Diplomatic Mission or a Consulate in the capital, the communications shall be made direct to the Government of the country concerned.

Section II.—*Merchandise and Baggage—Importation and Transit*

ARTICLE 17

Subject to the provisions of the last paragraph of Article 50, the entry of merchandise and baggage arriving by land or by sea for import or for transit may not be prohibited nor may merchandise or baggage be detained at frontiers or in ports. The only measures which may be prescribed with regard to such merchandise and baggage are specified in the following paragraphs:—

- (a) In the case of plague, body linen and wearing apparel recently worn and bedding that has been in recent use may be subjected to disinsectisation, and, if necessary, to disinfection.

Merchandise coming from an infected local area and likely to harbour plague-infected rats may be unloaded only on condition that the precautions necessary to prevent the escape of rats and to ensure their destruction are taken as far as practicable.

- (b) In the case of cholera, body linen and wearing apparel recently worn and bedding that has been in recent use may be subjected to disinfection.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this Article, the importation of fresh fish, shell-fish and vegetables may be prohibited unless they have undergone a treatment calculated to destroy cholera vibrios.

- (c) In the case of typhus, body linen and wearing apparel recently worn and bedding which has been in recent use, as well as rags not carried as merchandise in bulk, may be subjected to disinsectisation.

- (d) In the case of small pox, body linen and wearing apparel recently worn and bedding which has been in recent use, as well as rags not carried as merchandise in bulk, may be subjected to disinfection.

ARTICLE 18

It rests with the authority of the country of destination to decide in what manner and at what place disinfection shall be carried out and what methods shall be adopted to secure the destruction of rats or insects (fleas, lice, mosquitoes, &c.). These operations shall be performed in such a manner as to injure articles as little as possible. Clothes and other articles of small value, including rags not carried as merchandise in bulk, may be destroyed by fire.

It is the duty of each State to settle questions relative to the payment of compensation for any damage caused by disinfection, deratisation or disinsectisation, or by the destruction of the articles referred to above.