

## CONVOCAATION OF THE SECOND GENERAL INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION.

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In accordance with the mode of procedure authorized by the Second International Conference of American States, held in the City of Mexico in 1901-2, the date of October 9, 1905, was fixed for the assembling of the Second General International Sanitary Convention in Washington, D. C.

The following official communications were promulgated as necessary preliminaries:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington, April 29, 1905.*

Mr. W. C. Fox,  
*Director of the Bureau of the American Republics, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: I inclose herewith a call for the Second General International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics, summoned, by direction of the International Sanitary Bureau, to meet in Washington, D. C., on October 9, 1905, at 11 o'clock a. m.

This call is issued in accordance with the resolutions relating to international sanitary policy and sanitary conventions adopted by the Second International Conference of the American States, held in the City of Mexico October 22, 1901, to January 22, 1902.

In accordance with paragraph 7 of said resolutions, I have to request that you will take such measures as you deem advisable to make announcement of this call.

Respectfully,

WALTER WYMAN,  
*Surgeon-General, Chairman International Sanitary Bureau.*

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington, April 29, 1905.*

THE SECOND GENERAL INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN  
REPUBLICS.

By direction of the International Sanitary Bureau, the Second General International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics will be held at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., on October 9, 1905, at 11 a. m. The programme for the meeting will be furnished in a short time, and announcements of any changes therein will appear from time to time in the Monthly Bulletin of the Bureau of the American Republics.

Respectfully,

WALTER WYMAN,  
*Chairman, International Sanitary Bureau.*

In consequence of the foregoing, the Bureau of the American Republics caused the following to be transmitted to the accredited representatives in the United States of the countries composing the International Union of American Republics:

MAY 1, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a letter received from Surg. Gen. Walter Wyman, chairman of the International Sanitary Bureau, forwarding a call for the Second General International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics to meet in Washington, D. C., on October 9, 1905, at 11 o'clock a. m.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAMS C. FOX, *Director.*

The programme submitted for the work of the convention was as follows:

SECOND INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS,  
*Washington, D. C., October 9, 1905.*

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME.

1. Reports by a delegate from each Republic. These reports should include (a) reports on prevalence of diseases, with special reference to plague, yellow fever, and malaria since January 1, 1904, being approximately the date of adjournment of the last convention; (b) a summary of all quarantine and sanitary laws enacted since the first convention; (c) special sanitary work in progress or in contemplation. These reports are to be rendered in behalf of each Republic, or each division of the subject may be committed to a delegate for presentation. A written report is requested for publication.
2. Plague: (a) Diagnosis; (b) Prophylaxis and therapeusis; (3) Maritime quarantine; (d) Land quarantine; (e) Local measures for the eradication of the disease.
3. The mosquito in its relation to yellow fever and malarial fevers. Prevention of the spread of yellow fever and malarial fever by the destruction and elimination of the mosquito.
4. Discussions on sanitation of cities, with special reference to the ventilation of habitations and disposal of household wastes.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE SECOND GENERAL INTERNATIONAL  
SANITARY CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

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FIRST DAY—MONDAY, OCTOBER 9.

The convention was called to order by Surgeon-General Wyman, presiding, at 11.15 o'clock a. m.

OPENING REMARKS BY SURG. GEN. WALTER WYMAN OF THE PUBLIC  
HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of calling to order the Second International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics, convened pursuant to resolutions adopted by the Second International Conference of the American States, City of Mexico, January 29, 1902.

Three years ago next December the First Convention was held in this city, eleven Republics being represented by twenty-seven delegates. So far as I am at present informed there are twelve Republics represented in this convention. You will remember that it was decided to hold the Second Convention March 15, at Santiago de Chile, in accordance with the cordial invitation presented by the distinguished delegates from Chile. As the time approached it became evident that on account of a severe epidemic of yellow fever in certain portions of the United States and Mexico, and the necessity of precautionary measures for the ensuing year, it would be very difficult for delegates from these two Republics to absent themselves; therefore, the International Sanitary Bureau, with the kind concurrence of the Chilean authorities, agreed to a postponement and finally determined upon this date and this city for the present convention.

The good results of the First Convention have been made manifest in various ways, and the resolutions which were adopted have been of value certainly to the health authorities of the United States, and as I believe to the authorities of the other Republics. I will review these resolutions, of which there were seven, giving their titles, but not attempting here to quote them in full.

First, the convention to be governed by the resolutions of the conference in Mexico;

Second, resolutions relating to the time of detention and disinfection at quarantine;

Third, resolutions relating to yellow fever, mosquitoes, and quarantine;

Fourth, resolution relating to the geographical distribution of the yellow-fever mosquito;

Fifth, resolution declaring the relation between lower animals, garbage, and disease;

Sixth, resolution relating to typhoid fever and cholera, declaring the necessity of disinfection of discharges;

Seventh, resolutions relating to the International Sanitary Bureau, its operations, and the collection of a fund for its use.

The good results of the First Convention and the beneficial effect of the resolutions just enumerated, will, I am confident, be made to appear in the reports and remarks of the delegates to this Second Convention. I will here mention but one instance in illustration. After the yellow-fever epidemic in Mexico and in Texas in 1903, there was great apprehension of its recurrence in both countries in the following summer and fall of 1904, and it became evidently necessary that preventative measures similar in character and thoroughness should be adopted in both countries. Through the International Sanitary Convention the way was paved for securing combined action through the highest authorities of both nations. A plan of operations having been prepared in the Bureau of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, broad in character and definite in detail, approved by the President so far as expenditures from the appropriate fund were concerned, by the Secretary of the Treasury as to the application of the fund and the scope of the work to be undertaken, and by the Secretary of State as to its relations to a neighboring Republic, I had the honor of paying a visit in January, 1904, to our distinguished confrère, Doctor Licéaga, president of the superior board of health of Mexico. I was pleased to find that practically the same plan, both in scope and detail, had already been proclaimed by the Mexican authorities and there was no difficulty in determining upon conjoint and concurrent action. President Diaz expressed his interest and approval. As a result there was practically no yellow fever in either Republic during the ensuing season. A description of the methods employed will doubtless be given by the delegates from both countries.

This incident is but one of many which might be cited to show how effective may be the work of sanitation when carried on by friendly cooperation between two nations, each inspired by friendly feelings and a desire to protect the other as well as itself.

This idea of sanitation by international agreement is but one of the evidences that all nations are to-day more nearly related than ever before in the world's history. Said a recent writer:

Not only has the narrow frith been practically abolished, but the wide ocean is traversed by passenger ships in five days and by thoughts put into words in a few seconds. All the world has become one neighborhood so far as relates to distances.

In no manner has this been more strikingly shown than in the warfare against contagious disease. But a few years ago a violent epidemic of yellow fever in Cuba would excite no more than passing notice, while to-day the news of one or two cases anywhere on the littoral of our Western Hemisphere would be immediately communicated to the United States and other countries. A few cases of bubonic plague in the Orient which a few years ago would receive no attention are instantly reported and published and one case of cholera on a ship in the Mediterranean is telegraphed to the principal cities of the world. International congresses, conferences, and conventions are frequent, bringing the nations together as one family in the struggle against the common foe of mankind.

We hear much at the present time of international peace conferences, and arbitration treaties. Is it too much to expect as a corollary, or as a parallel movement, that there should be ultimately a cooperation of all nations to eliminate communicable diseases? International sanitation might well be considered as an adjunct to the movement for universal peace. It might prove less difficult of achievement than absolute arbitration or it might be made a powerful influence in establishing the latter. A former President of the French Republic at the opening of the Hygienic Conference at Paris in 1894, gave expression to the following sentiments:

The international principles which had their origin in the laboratory and are based on science are the only ones which bind nations together with strong ties and establish equitable and immutable laws.

This principle may be well considered by those who are seeking universal peace; and international responsibility with regard to disease is worthy of the attention of those who are interested in the development of international law. There is, I believe, no mention in the treatises on international law of the responsibilities of governments to one another in matters of public health, but the time is ripe for adding a chapter on this subject.

I quote from a recent writer:

It seems that nations are beginning to develop a conscience and a sense of justice for the rights of other nations. As a whole the peace movement is another step toward the actual attainment of the ideal perfection of government.

The thought of the writer of the foregoing quotation can find no better illustration than in the incidents connected with the treaty of peace recently effected at Portsmouth.

With this growing sentiment of harmony and fraternity among the nations, there should be developed an international sentiment regarding sanitation and suppression of disease. If, as Tolstoi says, the only substitute for war is religion, international sanitation would be a powerful weapon in the hands of religion, if, indeed, it could not in itself be made a substitute for war. It surely would furnish a plane upon which nations might meet, and a more worthy object than war for the expenditure of energy and money.

I have before given expression to some of these thoughts, but have deemed them particularly appropriate to this occasion. It remains for me only to express the hope that this Second Convention will be fruitful for good, that it will bring us still nearer together and make us all feel that the interest of one country is in reality the interest of the others, most particularly in matters relating to the public health.

THE PRESIDENT (continuing). Gentlemen, we have with us the distinguished Secretary of State, whom I have the pleasure of introducing to bid you a few words of welcome. I have the honor of introducing to you the Hon. Elihu Root.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
ELIHU ROOT.

Mr. President and gentlemen: It is a pleasure and an honor to welcome you to Washington in behalf of the Government of the United States and to extend to you an expression of the good wishes of our Government for the success of all your deliberations.

It is a matter of sincere satisfaction to the people of the United States that the soil of our country should be found a favorable place for all the agencies of peace, of justice, of humanity, that the atmosphere which is breathed here should be one favorable to kindly feeling among all the peoples of the earth. We would rather contribute to the saving of life than to the destruction of it. I do not know that we have any reason to believe that the individual intellect of man is any more powerful now than it was 2,000 years ago; but there is reason to believe that the growth of organization among men is now furnishing to individual human intelligence a platform upon which it may stand and from which it may take its departure toward the accomplishment of results that were impossible to the men of past ages, however powerful their intelligence may have been. And there is reason to believe also that the human intelligence is capable of far greater accomplishments under the magnetic influences of association with other minds alive to the same interests and seeking the same end. That you may promote the great work of elevating the standard from which you yourselves and your fellows and your successors may take new departures for the accomplishment of great things for humanity, that you may feel and may communicate this magnetic influence which tends to promote the successful activity of human intelligence is my sincere wish.

I believe that almost all of the wars, the controversies, the bitterness between nations, result from a want of good understanding, from the failure by the people of one nation to truly understand and appreciate the people of another nation; that the true cure and preventive of national controversy is acquaintance, personal good relation and friendship among the individual people of the two countries; and nothing, certainly, can contribute more to the good relations which ought to exist between all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere than to have the men who represent, as you represent, that humanity which is superior to all national interests, to all national divisions, know each other and understand each other.

You have our very best wishes and our thanks for honoring us by your presence here in the interest of that common humanity for which we all join in the most sincere wishes and the most devout prayers. [Applause.]

The PRESIDENT. As is well known, the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States is a Bureau of the Treasury Department, and we have with us this morning the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, whom I have the pleasure of introducing to you—the Hon. Horace A. Taylor. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF HON. HORACE A. TAYLOR, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. President and gentlemen: As acting head of the Treasury Department, of which, as the Surgeon-General has told you, the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service is one of the prominent bureaus, I join with the Secretary of State, who represents all the Government, in extending to you a cordial welcome to Washington.

We have here, as many of you know, in this capital city a great many distinguished visitors every day and all the time, coming here for business or for pleasure, and of late years this has come to be a

popular place where many associations devoted to the diversified activities of life hold their conventions, and we are always glad to see them here whether they are citizens of our own country or whether there are, as is the case with this convention, other countries represented.

I trust, gentlemen, that this convention which you are about to hold will result as those which have preceded it have resulted—in doing great good. Your convention is not as large as many that assemble here, but there is none that has higher objects to attain than you have. The methods which you are to discuss, the questions that come before your consideration, are those which affect the very highest interests of the community. Nothing is so dear to every man, woman, and child in all the earth, no matter from what country he comes or what tongue he speaks, as his health, and you are here as the result of the progress that has been made in medical science during the last few years. You are here not to consider questions of disease, but you are here to prevent disease, and certainly we all know, as the old adage says, that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. And so I am glad to know that the medical world and that men eminent in the profession, as you gentlemen before me are, are directing their attention not to curing people after they become ill so much as to prevent them from becoming ill.

As Secretary Root well said, great results flow from organization. It is organization and association and discussion and agitation that are the most beneficent agencies in the world. Stagnation is forever the enemy of progress, just as in the natural world it is a menace to healthful existence. In nature and in society, in government and in business, in the sciences, professions, and all the activities of life, it is agitation that brings reform and safety. We are told, Mr. President, that there is but one sea in all the world whose waves are never breaking on the shores. It is the Dead Sea. Its waters are forever still, and there you find stagnation and disease. It is after the storm, the thunder and lightning, and the gale that come the pure air and the sunshine and the song of the birds.

I want to thank you for selecting one of the prominent officials of the Treasury Department, Surgeon-General Wyman, and honoring him with the presidency of this association. He has well earned the distinction, for those of us who come in official or personal contact with him know that he is forever wide-awake to every movement that has for its interest the promotion of the public health [applause], and you well know in these very recent days, when a portion of our country has been scourged with the yellow-fever epidemic, his efforts for its suppression have met with notable success.

We are glad to see you here and we hope you will have a good time. I assure you you will meet with the most cordial hospitality and the best wishes of all our citizens and they will unite with me in expressing the hope that your deliberations will result in adopting such methods and in the establishment of such principles as when put into force will be of great benefit to the public health of the various countries and communities that you represent. [Applause.]

The PRESIDENT. The Secretary of State and the Acting Secretary of the Treasury seem to think that when they delivered their speeches they might go. I wish to say for the benefit of the next speaker that we would like very much to have him remain, and I am sure

you will agree with me when you know who he is. We have with us one of the board of directors of the Bureau of the American Republics, who on behalf of that very efficient and useful Bureau will give us an address. I refer to the Hon. Gonzalo de Quesada, minister to the United States from Cuba, and I take great pleasure in introducing him to you.

#### REMARKS OF MINISTER QUESADA, OF CUBA.

Mr. President, gentlemen and ladies of the Second Pan-American Sanitary Conference: I thank your chairman heartily for this opportunity he gives me of addressing a few words to the delegates of the Second Pan-American Congress in the name of the governing board of the American Republics. It was this same high privilege which I enjoyed two years ago when you met for the first time, and the prophecies then made as to the result of the labors you then initiated have turned out gratifying realities. You have brought together by the better acquaintance of their sanitary conditions and understanding between their respective boards of health, by the tolerance and sympathy in the common effort, the countries here represented, in a most commendable and sincere spirit of mutual respect and confidence.

In the past there might have been distrust in the methods pursued in various nations or a self-pride far from conducive to the high aim of scientists; to-day there is collaboration and friendship and the best of feeling among the distinguished physicians in whose hands is the care of the lives and interests of these free communities.

Were this the only outcome of the happy idea of these conferences it would by itself constitute a glory for those who planned them and for those who have put in fruitful practice its inspirations.

But more has been accomplished, the interchange of honest differences of opinion, their thorough discussion, and the subsequent publicity given your papers and transactions have undoubtedly contributed to the propagation of scientific sanitary measures and the actual adoption of prophylactic and preventive methods recommended by you.

In this respect we have reasons for warm praise. The wise directions of some members of this conference who are here present have caused changes worthy of the most cordial commendation, and I am sure I am only voicing the sentiments of all present with the same enthusiasm you showed before for my native country, when we extend our felicitations to the representatives of Mexico who have made such progress, since our last meeting, in the eradication of yellow fever in that progressive and beloved sister Republic. [Applause.]

And the theories advocated by you have not only been practically tested there and in other places, but also during these last months in some points of the Southern States of this Union with the sufferings of which our hearts are in unison. Our vows are that shortly they shall cease to be sources of concern. But even in this misfortune some consolation and useful purpose are to be found, for not only have the theories advocated by you been tested and found true, and important researches are being made by American investigators which we hope will contribute to increase our knowledge of



the disease, but we have seen the comforting spectacle of physicians from other countries come to share with you the difficulties of the struggle and to help in the magnificent task assumed by your authorities, of which our chairman is the illustrious head. An example of real human interest which were it to be followed in other phases of international relations would contribute to the attainment of the supreme ideal of mankind, universal brotherhood.

Gentlemen, in that spirit and under the ever-conquering banner of science which knows of no frontiers, race, nationality, or time, but which has for adversaries only ignorance and error, let us commence this Second Pan-American Conference, assured beforehand that it can have only one end—the pursuit of truth and the advancement of the welfare of humanity. [Applause.]

The PRESIDENT. I will request Doctor Ulloa, of Costa Rica, to act as temporary secretary of this convention and will request that he call the roll of Republics, and as the name of the Republic is called I will thank the delegates or one delegate to arise and announce the name of the delegate and leave a card with the secretary, or his credentials, which will be turned over to the advisory council.

The Director of the Bureau of American Republics informs me that we have a book here in which at your leisure you are requested to register your names.

(The same request and announcement were made in Spanish by Doctor Ulloa.)

The PRESIDENT. Before proceeding with the roll call, I take the privilege of inviting the attendance upon this meeting, he being here and interested in this work, a very distinguished representative from Japan; I would like to present to you Doctor Suzuki, surgeon-general of the navy of Japan. [Applause.]

The acting secretary called the roll and the following delegates were present:

Republic of Chile: Dr. Eduardo Moore.

Republic of Costa Rica: Dr. Juan J. Ulloa.

Republic of Cuba: Dr. Juan Guiteras and Dr. Enrique B. Barnet.

Dominican Republic: Sr. Emilio C. Joubert.

Republic of Ecuador: Sr. Serafin S. Whither and Dr. Miguel H. Alcivar.

Republic of the United States of America: Dr. Walter Wyman; Dr. H. D. Geddings; Dr. J. F. Kennedy; Dr. John S. Fulton; Dr. Walter D. McCaw; Dr. J. D. Gatewood; Dr. H. L. E. Johnson.

Republic of Guatemala: Dr. Joaquin Yela.

Republic of Mexico: Dr. Eduardo Licéaga.

Republic of Nicaragua: Dr. J. L. Medina.

Republic of Perú: Dr. Daniel Eduardo LAVORERÍA.

Republic of Uruguay: Sr. P. Requena Bermudez.

Republic of Venezuela: Mr. Nicolás Veloz-Goiticoa.

The PRESIDENT. Gentlemen, we have with us one who helped to make our last convention successful, whose interest in it was marked, and whose efficiency in the conduct of such conventions as this has been shown on many occasions, and one who is now heart and soul with us in our effort to make this an effective convention. I refer to the recently appointed Director of the Bureau of the American Republics, and I have the honor of introducing to you Mr. W. C. Fox, Director of the Bureau of the American Republics. [Applause.]

## REMARKS OF HON. W. C. FOX, DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Mr. President and gentlemen: I fully appreciate the distinguished honor of being called upon on this occasion. By sufferance of the honorable representatives of the International Union of the American Republics I, for the moment, fulfill the functions of Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics.

While apparently the fabric which holds this union together is of such fine and delicate texture that one would think the slightest element of discord would tear it asunder, the very fact of its existence under these conditions is an assurance of its permanency.

If I understand the reasons for an International Union of American Republics aright, it is not to create harmony—but the union exists because there is harmony. That harmony is a fact for the reason that the distinguished men who control the destinies of the various Republics are in mutual accord; and I believe, without fear of contradiction, that this union is supported no more heartily than by the giant brain, the strong arm, and courageous heart of the President of the United States.

Mr. President and gentlemen, we have come together here to again show our fealty and loyalty to the interests of the American continent. We are here carrying out in part the dictates of the First International Conference of the American Republics, held in this city in 1889, and those of the Second American Conference held in Mexico in 1901. We have already met together two years ago, and now are forging another link in the chain which binds the American Republics so firmly together.

I do not feel that I can add one word to what has already been said, except that it becomes my duty now to acquaint you with what in a modest way we have attempted to do for your comfort while you are with us here in Washington, and with your kind permission I will read the programme.

Luncheon will be served to-day and every other day during the sessions of the convention, to which you are cordially invited.

This afternoon at 3.30 o'clock we will meet here and take an automobile to visit the new filtration plant in connection with the water service of this city.

On Wednesday, October 11, through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury, an excursion will be given on a revenue cutter down the Potomac River. The party will go to Indian Head and Mount Vernon, returning to the city before dusk.

It seems to me that it will be more practicable if we should meet in this room at 9.30 o'clock and proceed in a body to the wharf where the revenue cutter will be in waiting.

The management of the Bankers' Convention, which is being held simultaneously with ours, have very courteously sent invitations to the delegates to attend the reception at the Corcoran Art Gallery on Wednesday evening and the general reception in this hotel on Friday evening next.

Dr. H. L. E. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I move that the following physicians and others be entitled to the floor:

Dr. George M. Kober, Washington, D. C.

Surg. Preston H. Bailhache, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

Dr. Reid Hunt, pharmacologist, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

The president of the Navy Medical School, Washington, D. C.

The president of the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C.

The Surgeon-General, United States Navy.

The Surgeon-General, United States Army.

Surg. Gen. George M. Sternberg, U. S. Army (retired).

Dr. Ch. Wardell Stiles, zoologist, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

Dr. William C. Woodward, health officer of the District of Columbia.

Surgeon-General Suzuki, Imperial Japanese Navy.

Prof. H. C. Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.

The motion was seconded; and the question being taken, was unanimously agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. This afternoon we have an invitation to inspect the filtration plant here in Washington. I think it will be well worth our while, because it is a plant to purify the Potomac River water for drinking purposes and it is one of the most up-to-date works of that kind. I am sure it will be worth a visit. We are to start at half-past three, as Mr. Fox informs us, in automobiles from the New Willard Hotel.

The only thing that remains to be done, so far as I can see and so far as I know your wishes, is to appoint a committee on organization to determine how this present convention shall be conducted, and if some gentleman will make a motion that such committee be appointed I will put it and the committee can be preparing their report between now and the meeting to-morrow morning.

Dr. H. L. E. JOHNSON. I move that such a committee be appointed by the chairman.

The motion was numerously seconded; and the question being taken, it was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. I appoint on that committee Doctor Licéaga, of Mexico; Doctor Moore, of Chile; Assistant Surgeon-General Geddings, of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, and Major McCaw, of the Army, and I will ask these gentlemen to remain after the adjournment.

Doctor GUITERAS. Mr. President, I move that Dr. Juan J. Ulloa be made secretary of this convention.

Several DELEGATES. I second the motion.

The question was taken and Doctor Ulloa was elected secretary.

The PRESIDENT. I wish to add Doctor Guiteras to that committee on organization, making five members in all.

This completes the programme for this morning, but if there is any delegate that has any particular matter to bring before the convention we will be glad to have him do so.

Doctor GUITERAS. I move we adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

## SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10.

### Morning Session.

The convention was called to order by Dr. Eduardo Moore, presiding, at 10.20 o'clock a. m.

Doctor MOORE. As chairman of the advisory committee I will now call the convention to order, and I will ask Doctor Ulloa to read the resolutions adopted by the committee appointed yesterday.

The resolutions were read by the secretary, as follows:

- CSP2.R1 En** (1) *Resolved*, That the name of Surgeon-General Wyman be presented to the convention as president for this meeting, and that the name of Dr. Eduardo Licéaga be presented to the convention as president of the next convention, and that Dr. Juan J. Ulloa be nominated as permanent secretary.
- CSP2.R2 En** (2) *Resolved*, That the convention be held every two years.
- CSP2.R3 En** (3) *Resolved*, That the next meeting be held in the City of Mexico in December, 1907, subject to the call of the International Sanitary Bureau.
- CSP2.R4 En** (4) *Resolved*, That immediately upon the completion of the organization the president recognize Dr. Eduardo Licéaga for a statement of general interest.
- CSP2.R5 En** (5) *Resolved*, That the committee suggest that reports of the Republics of great length should be abstracted for presentation to the convention. The full papers will be published in the transactions.

Doctor GUIERAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that these resolutions be taken up one by one and presented to the conference seriatim.

The motion was seconded.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

The SECRETARY. The first resolution is:

*Resolved*, That the name of Surgeon-General Wyman be presented to the convention as president for this meeting, and that the name of Dr. Eduardo Licéaga be presented to the convention as president of the next convention, and that Dr. Juan J. Ulloa be nominated as permanent secretary.

Doctor GUIERAS. I move that this resolution be adopted.

The motion was seconded.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

The chair was here assumed by Surgeon-General Wyman.

The PRESIDENT. Gentlemen, I wish to thank you for this renewed honor. Personally, it would have been more acceptable to me if some other delegate had been elected, and had been given this honor for this meeting. It seems, however, that the presiding officer should be a native of the country in which the convention is held, and inasmuch as he naturally has an oversight of the preparations for the meetings and is more intimately connected with the details of the programme than others could possibly be, on that account I am pleased to accept this great honor which you have again tendered me.

The next resolution is:

*Resolved*, That the convention be held every two years.

Are you ready for the question?

The question was taken and the resolution was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. The third resolution is:

*Resolved*, That the next meeting of the convention be held in the City of Mexico in December, 1907, subject to the call of the International Sanitary Bureau.

Are there any remarks on that? If not, we will vote upon it.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to. Doctor Licéaga here addressed the convention in Spanish, his remarks being translated by the secretary, Doctor Ulloa. He thanked the convention for the honor done his country in resolving to hold the next sanitary convention in the City of Mexico. He confessed himself very highly pleased with this solution of the question, because the Second Pan American Congress was held at the City of Mexico, and there in that meeting resolutions were adopted, one of which was for the meeting of the International Sanitary Congress. He extended his thanks for the courtesy and hoped that the success of this convention would tend yearly to the strengthening of the ties that unite all the countries of this continent. He spoke very highly of the modern ways of uniting different countries and bringing them together in intellectual, social, and moral matters which he believed are the strongest means of accomplishing all those ends at which the highest motives of nations aim.

The PRESIDENT. I will read the fifth resolution before the fourth.

*Resolved*, That the committee suggest that reports of the Republics, of great length, should be abstracted for presentation to the convention. The full papers will be published in the transactions.

The question was taken upon the resolution, and it was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. The fourth resolution is:

*Resolved*, That immediately upon the completion of the organization, the president recognize Dr. Eduardo Licéaga for a statement of general interest.

The question was taken upon the resolution, and it was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. The resolution was carried; we will now hear from Dr. Licéaga.

Doctor Licéaga here read in Spanish his address. (See Appendix, page 111.)

The PRESIDENT. Gentlemen, you have all heard this interesting paper of Doctor Licéaga, and the matter is now open for discussion. We will be very glad to hear from any member who wishes to speak on the subject.

I would further say that if it meets with the approval of Doctor Licéaga, this matter, after discussion, will be referred to the advisory council, where it will be taken up in detail, and worked out and presented again to the convention. That was the order of procedure of last year, and I suppose it is agreeable to all that it should be the order this year; but we would like to have expressions, without any vote being taken, or any resolutions being offered just now. We would like to have expressions from any of the delegates who would like to speak on the subject to express their views.

Doctor GUIERAS. As you ask that an opinion be expressed, I would like to say that undoubtedly our colleague from Mexico is right when he says that we should begin as soon as possible, and that we should undertake the getting up and finishing of sanitary regulations that should govern uniformly the Western Hemisphere. That is certainly the object for which we have been sent here. At the same time

it appears to me that at the present moment we are not quite prepared to do that. It seems to me that we may prepare for that during the next year. We should have had presented, it seems to me, before this meeting, a sort of a plan of an organization or *reglamento* of that kind. It seems to me we could act at the present meeting in this way; that we might instruct the present committee on organization to present to the representatives of the different Republics at this convention the outline of the plan of such an arrangement between the different governments, and the present committee having presented such a plan we would have one year to study it, and we would come to Mexico, to the next convention, prepared and ready to present such an agreement.

Doctor Licéaga here addressed the convention in Spanish.

Doctor GUTERAS. I suppose that I should repeat what I have just said in English to the Convention in Spanish, so that those who speak Spanish may understand the drift of what is being said.

The PRESIDENT. Certainly.

Doctor Guiteras here repeated in Spanish the last preceding remarks which were made in English.

Doctor GUTERAS. Doctor Licéaga has said that he objects to my remarks. He states that I seem not to have understood what he proposes to do. He does not think we are ready to come to a very definite conclusion or to establish a sanitary convention of science positively; but he thinks that we should give more force to such things as we may have agreed upon at the last meeting, and may agree upon at this meeting. They seem to stand now in the air, but they are not enforced, although we have accepted them; and he thinks that we ought to give them validity and weight in some way.

The PRESIDENT. I beg leave to state that these resolutions which we adopted at the last convention have been carried out in practice by the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. I can not say that they have been carried out by every State of the United States, but we have lived up to them ourselves as faithfully as we could. And in this connection I think it would be interesting to hear from one of the delegates from the United States, who was a member of the international conference, with regard to plague, in Paris in 1903, where an agreement such as I think Doctor Licéaga has in his mind was actually prepared, which agreement has been put in the shape of treaties, and has been confirmed by the several countries, or by a number of them, at any rate. I can not say at once whether all the countries who sent delegates to that conference have adopted formal treaties, or *made formal treaties or not*, or subscribed to this treaty; the United States has, I understand.

There was some question about one detail, but it was arranged by the State Department, and the United States Government has been committed to it, with one exception. That agreement covers all the points with regard to quarantine, observation, detention and so forth, very perfectly, and yet in general terms so that it could be adopted by all the countries. I think that with your permission I will request Doctor Geddings, who has a translation of that convention, to bring it to the advisory council for consideration when we discuss this matter; and it might be that we might save ourselves a great deal of trouble, and practically cover these subjects

under discussion, by taking that up and making it a part of our agreement.

I would like to call upon Assistant Surgeon-General Geddings to make a little statement as to that convention, as to what countries were represented and where it was held, and the final action taken as to its findings.

Doctor Licéaga here asked leave of the president to make a short statement, which he did, in Spanish. His statement was translated into English by the secretary, Doctor Ulloa. He said with reference to what General Wyman had just said, that he wished to express the great satisfaction he had in acknowledging that the United States has really complied with all the resolutions taken in the previous sanitary conference; but he intimated that the United States has really fulfilled all the suggestions of the congress because it wanted to. He said that he would much prefer that a country should comply with the proper hygienic requirements, not because it wants to but because it is obliged to, and he would like to have those requirements complied with according to the resolutions taken at the previous meeting.

Doctor GEDDINGS. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: In accordance with the request of the chairman, I would beg to outline as well as I can, from memory, and as briefly as the occasion requires, the results of the International Sanitary Conference of Paris of 1903, which assembled in Paris in October of that year and remained in continual session until December.

This convention interested itself particularly with the questions of plague and cholera. The members of that convention committed themselves to several important declarations. In regard to plague, they held the bold and perfectly justifiable conclusion that plague was transmissible only by the dejections, by the discharges, and by soiling of articles and of apartments with the secretions or excretions of those sick with the plague; that merchandise itself was incapable of conveying the plague and was only dangerous when it had served as a vehicle for plague-stricken animals, or was soiled by the discharges of those sick with plague.

The same was held with regard to cholera; that a vessel, an apartment, or merchandise, was dangerous from the point of view of communicability of cholera only when soiled by the discharges of those previously sick with the disease.

I would say that the convention lent itself very strongly to what was a practical abolition of quarantine, namely, they divided vessels into three categories—safe, suspected, and infected. To go into the definitions coming under those categories would take too long; but their regulations as to what constituted a suspected or infected vessel were in the main more lenient than we of the United States have been in the habit of holding. The quarantine measures proposed by the convention were efficacious, could they be carried out in their entirety; but their safety depends upon the absolute integrity of the measures directed against a disease in question. The slightest slip, the slightest dereliction, the slightest neglect, would possibly produce a catastrophe. In view of this fact, the United States found itself bound to dissent from the findings of the convention, and became signatory to the results, with this in its way. We can not under our laws and under our system recognize surveillance

as the equivalent of observation, surveillance meaning that the vessel arriving with those on board suspected of having the plague, or those on board who have had plague, and those who are exposed to the infection, those passengers should be allowed to proceed to their destination, and be observed there by local authorities, or be obliged to report from time to time until the period of the incubation of the disease has passed. As we understand observation, we direct our measures against a vessel, but detain the personnel and hold them under observation. The delegates for the United States dissented from the plan of surveillance, and the United States has since become signatory to the convention of Paris, with the exception that observation must be substituted for surveillance wherever it occurs in the convention. In the matter of yellow fever, it is to be regretted that the representation of the Western Hemisphere was confined to the United States, the Argentine Republic, and Brazil. There was a very determined effort made to get the convention of Paris to commit itself definitely on the question of yellow fever. You will remember that this was two years ago. Were the convention to be held to-day the action might be different; but the convention declined to put itself on record or to formulate definite regulations as to yellow fever, and contented itself with the simple declaration that in the matter of yellow fever it was recommended to the powers interested to amend their regulations in accordance with the recent scientific discoveries on the subject. After considerable deliberation this view was acceded to by the delegates of the Argentine Republic and Brazil. It is my belief that the convention of Paris has adopted the firm and safe basis for a stable international agreement.

I will take great pleasure, as directed by the chairman, in submitting to the committee on organization the text of the convention in print and a translation, which I made upon my return, into English, which I think will answer the purposes of the committee.

The PRESIDENT. Are there any further remarks on this subject?

The SECRETARY (Doctor Ulloa). With reference to the point in discussion about the petition of Doctor Licéaga, I have the honor to say that I agree fully with Doctor Licéaga. I agree with him as to the fact that we are here not only to discuss different points in connection with sanitary science and to attend to this convention with the interest and with the pleasure which we always have in attending scientific congresses, but to come to some agreement of a practical nature. Our representation here is a combined one, if you will allow me to express it so. It is a scientific and a diplomatic one, as I would put it. I understand that the majority of us came to the previous convention, and also to this one, with full powers from our respective governments to sign *ad referendum* any agreement that we may come to. Our governments in sending us here have full confidence in us, and they have authorized us to come to agreements and to vote in accordance with our judgment on the scientific problems to be discussed here. We are authorized to sign agreements on sanitary matters; but of course we have to submit them the approbation of our governments afterwards—that is to say, we are authorized to sign *ad referendum*.

I agree with Doctor Licéaga and with Doctor Guiteras in the opinion that we might sign the resolutions which have been already taken, based on scientific facts which have been already demon-



strated. The resolutions of the last sanitary convention cover, I believe, all the ground as far as yellow fever is concerned. Now we are going to discuss other important subjects, plague particularly, and I have no doubt that we shall, some of us, at least, learn a good deal from the discussions that will take place about said disease. I feel as if I was not justified yet in signing anything in regard to bubonic plague; but after I have heard your discussion of the subject I will learn a good deal more about it, and I shall feel wholly empowered to sign any agreement that we may come to. (Applause.)

Doctor Lavoreria here addressed the convention in Spanish, his remarks being translated by the secretary, Doctor Ulloa, into English.

Doctor Lavoreria, after running over one by one the different clauses pointed out by Doctor Licéaga of the resolutions of the Second Pan-American Conference in Mexico, expressed the view that although Peru was not represented at the last sanitary convention for reasons that he did not deem it necessary to enumerate, they have agreed in everything that was resolved at the last conference, and he said that several executive decrees have been dictated in Peru making lawful the different resolutions of the last sanitary congress. He said that they have the national board of health, which makes all the different rules and regulations in regard to hygiene, and that those regulations are obligatory in all sections of the country. He said that he accepts Doctor Licéaga's propositions, and that one of the principal wishes of the Government of Peru is that we shall come to some agreement by which all the different countries of the continent may be bound by uniform sanitary regulations. He said that there was a decree emitted binding Peru to all the different regulations, among which he mentioned the International Sanitary Bureau. He went into some details as to the resolutions cited by Doctor Licéaga, which have been read by all the members of the convention, and which it is not necessary to translate here.

Mr. Withers addressed the convention in Spanish, his address being translated into English by the secretary, Doctor Ulloa.

Mr. Withers agreed also with the proposition of Doctor Licéaga. He signified that the Republic of Ecuador had accepted the resolutions adopted by the First Sanitary Convention at Washington, and he believed in the full observance of all their provisions. He said that Ecuador had the good fortune of being free from the bubonic plague.

He entirely agreed with Doctor Licéaga, and hoped in the name of his country that an agreement might be signed by this convention binding all the different countries of the continent.

Doctor Alcivar addressed the convention in Spanish, his remarks being translated into English by the secretary.

Doctor Alcivar expressed his opinion in entire accordance with Doctor Licéaga's opinion. He said that he believed it very important that all of the delegates here present should return to their countries carrying with them a signed agreement binding the different countries to the methods according to the resolutions of this congress.

Doctor Medina agreed also with Doctor Licéaga's proposition.

Doctor Moore addressed the convention in Spanish, his remarks being translated into English by the secretary.

Doctor Moore said that he also agreed with Doctor Licéaga and stated that he believed all the delegates to be in accord with this opinion. He said he believed that such opinion should form a part of the convention which should be signed at this meeting and submitted to the respective governments. He said that he thought the discussion had been carried a little too far, and he believed that it would be better to submit a resolution to the advisory committee to the effect that a convention should be signed and then submitted to the respective governments.

Doctor Licéaga here addressed the convention in Spanish, his remarks being translated into English by the secretary.

Doctor Licéaga said that he felt very fortunate and very happy in hearing the opinions expressed by the several delegates here present, and he remarked that he did not care what the governments might do; but that he wanted all who were here present and who might be convinced of the truthfulness and effectiveness of the resolutions here taken to demonstrate it practically by signing their names to the resolutions and complying with their duty in that way, and then he wanted them sent to their respective governments, and if the governments approved them, very well, and if they did not, so much the worse; but the delegates would have complied with their duty.

The PRESIDENT. Are there any more remarks on this subject? If not, before the closing of this matter I would request some gentleman to make a motion to the effect that the organizing committee which was appointed yesterday should be continued as the advisory council; or if any other plan suggests itself to anyone I would be pleased to hear from them. But otherwise we have not an advisory council to which to refer all papers, resolutions, and reports.

Dr. H. L. E. JOHNSON. I move that all the matters arising before the convention be referred to the committee on organization appointed yesterday as the advisory council.

The motion was seconded.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Doctor GUITERAS. May I make a motion now?

The PRESIDENT. Doctor Guiteras.

Dr. GUITERAS. I do not know whether this is the proper place, or whether I should bring this up before the advisory council, but I believe that at the last meeting we had vice-presidents appointed.

The PRESIDENT. Yes, sir.

Doctor GUITERAS. And would it not be proper now to have vice-presidents appointed from the different Republics?

The PRESIDENT. We shall consider Doctor Guiteras's motion as soon as the matter under discussion is disposed of. A resolution should be made referring Doctor Licéaga's paper to the advisory council. If there is no dissent this matter will be referred to the advisory council to be reported on. Is that agreeable to Doctor Licéaga?

The remarks of the president were translated into Spanish by the secretary, and Doctor Licéaga signified his assent.

Doctor GUITERAS. I move that vice-presidents be nominated.

The PRESIDENT. In open meeting or by the committee?

Doctor GUITERAS. I move that it be referred to the committee.

The PRESIDENT. I hear no objection, and therefore the motion is announced as passed.

The scientific programme reads:

1. Reports by a delegate from each Republic. These reports should include (a) reports on prevalence of diseases, with special reference to plague, yellow fever, and malaria, since January 1, 1904, being approximately the date of adjournment of the last convention; (b) a summary of all quarantine and sanitary laws enacted since the first convention; (c) special sanitary work in progress or in contemplation. These reports are to be rendered in behalf of each Republic, or each division of the subject may be committed to a delegate for presentation. A written report is requested for publication.

In accordance with this programme we will call upon the Republics by name, and request the delegates to make verbal reports; or if they have briefs or written reports to present them, so that we may, during the day, hear from the Republics on the topics mentioned in this paragraph.

In accordance with that, we will call first upon Chile.

Doctor GUITERAS. I make the suggestion that perhaps it would be better to begin the hearing of these reports during the afternoon meeting, as the executive committee has to meet before lunch, and it will be difficult to find the time for the executive committee to meet if we prolong this session. I therefore move to adjourn, and to take up these different reports of the Republics in the afternoon session.

The motion was seconded.

The PRESIDENT. Before I put the motion to adjourn I would like to say that there are two or three announcements to make. The secretary will make these announcements.

(The secretary here made announcements of various invitations extended to the members of the Sanitary Convention.)

The PRESIDENT. We have here a number of copies of the revised edition of the report of Dr. L. O. Howard on the prevalence of the *Stegomyia* mosquito in the United States, and the regions in which it prevails. It has been of great use to us in managing the yellow fever epidemic in the South this year. It shows where the *Stegomyia* mosquito prevails. Doctor Howard is chief entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, and is also consulting entomologist of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, and for that reason I would like him to be present and to have the courtesy of the floor during our meetings. He may be able to give us some little talk on the yellow-fever mosquito.

Doctor GUITERAS. I move that the privilege of the floor be extended to Doctor Howard and also to Dr. James Carroll. I do not think that this was done in regard to these two gentlemen yesterday.

The motion was seconded.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. It is carried, and I will request the secretary to notify those gentlemen.

In the absence of the Director of the Bureau of American Republics, Mr. Fox, I wish to make an announcement in regard to to-morrow, so that it will be perfectly plain to you all. We are to meet here and about this neighborhood in the hotel, in this room or in the lobby of the entrance on F street, and we will start from that side of the hotel, because on Wednesday morning there will be a great many members of the American Bankers' Association in the hotel, that association meeting on that day, which will cause the other lobby to be crowded. We will start from here at half past 9 and go to the wharf at the foot of Eleventh street. The steamer is expected to leave the wharf at 10

o'clock, and we will be gone all day, visiting various points down the Potomac River, Mount Vernon, and other points. Of course, it is expected that all the delegates and the ladies and invited guests will be present. We expect to be gone all day, returning about dusk.

If there is no other motion to put before the convention, the motion of Doctor Guiteras to adjourn, which has been seconded, will be put to you. The motion is to adjourn until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

Thereupon the convention adjourned until 3 o'clock p. m.

#### Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order by the president, Surgeon-General Wyman.

The PRESIDENT. The first order of business of this session will be the reading of the minutes of the first meeting.

(The minutes of the first meeting of the convention were read by the secretary.)

Doctor GUITERAS. I move that the minutes be adopted as just read.

The PRESIDENT. Before that motion is seconded, or put, I want to say that I think there were one or two names left off of persons who were invited to the floor. Dr. J. F. Anderson was one. He is assistant director of the hygienic laboratory, United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. With the consent of the convention his name will be added to the official list of persons entitled to the privilege of the floor.

You have heard the minutes, and it is moved and seconded that they be adopted as read.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. Before proceeding further, I noticed when the minutes were being read that on the committee of organization, which you by resolution this morning have made the advisory council, there was one member omitted who ought, I think, in the broadened scope given to the committee to be included, and I think that his name should be added now, because we have two of the medical departments of this Government represented, and it was by an oversight that one was not put on originally. With your assent I would like to add an officer of the United States Navy on that committee, Doctor Gatewood, who is the delegate from the Navy.

Doctor GUITERAS. I make the motion that Doctor Gatewood be included on the advisory council.

The motion was seconded, and the question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. I wish to say that our guests are expected to go with us when we have our social occasions, particularly on the excursion to-morrow down the river to Indian Head and Mount Vernon.

Before we begin the proceedings of the afternoon, I might ask if any delegate has any special measure, or any special remarks that he wishes to make. If not, we will begin with the call of the Republics, in accordance with the provisional programme. I suppose that every member has a copy of this provisional programme—the scientific programme—the first paragraph of which was read this morning, and

I will not read it over again, but I will proceed to the call of delegates. I will ask the secretary to call them in alphabetical order.

The SECRETARY. Chile; Dr. Eduardo Moore.

Doctor Moore here read his report as delegate from Chile, in Spanish, and his remarks were translated by the secretary into English. (See Appendix, p. 115.)

Mr. Withers moved that to save time all the reports from the different Republics be handed to the secretary without reading them.

The PRESIDENT. You have heard the motion that the papers should not be read, but that each delegate should give a brief extempore abstract of what his paper contains, stating what it is about and what he shows.

Doctor GUITERAS. I understand that is what we had decided upon at the meeting of the council, or organization committee, that brief abstracts should be read. I do not think that will require much time.

The PRESIDENT. That was passed by the convention, was it not?

Doctor GUITERAS. Yes, sir.

The PRESIDENT. That will be the understanding, then. Next, we will have the report from Doctor Ulloa, the delegate from Costa Rica.

Doctor Ulloa read his report in English. (See Appendix, p. 116.)

The PRESIDENT. The secretary will now call on the delegate from Cuba.

The SECRETARY. Cuba; Dr. Juan Guiteras.

The report of the delegates from Cuba was read by Dr. E. B. Barnet, in Spanish. (See Appendix, p. 117.)

The SECRETARY. The Dominican Republic; Señor Don Emilio C. Joubert.

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Joubert requested to be excused to-day, saying that he would be very glad to make the report on Thursday, so that we will defer that report until Thursday. Doctor Joubert was here this afternoon, but was obliged to leave, and he will make his report later. (See Appendix, p. 191.)

The SECRETARY. Ecuador.

The report for Ecuador was read in Spanish by Dr. Miguel Alcivar. (See Appendix, p. 154.)

The SECRETARY. Guatemala.

The report for Guatemala was read in Spanish by Señor Dr. Don Joaquin Yela. (See Appendix, p. 158.)

The SECRETARY. Mexico.

The report for Mexico was read by the delegate, Dr. Eduardo Licéaga, in Spanish. (See Appendix, p. 160.)

The SECRETARY. Nicaragua.

The report for Nicaragua was read by the delegate, Dr. J. L. Medina. (See Appendix, p. —.)

The report for Peru was read by the delegate, Doctor Lavourería, in Spanish. (See Appendix, p. 175.)

The PRESIDENT. Dr. H. D. Geddings will speak for the National Government of the United States.

Doctor Geddings addressed the convention in English. (See Appendix, p. 192.)

Dr. J. S. Fulton, of Maryland, addressed the convention in English. (See Appendix, p. 193.)

The PRESIDENT. The delegates from Uruguay and Venezuela have asked me to put before the convention their excuses for not presenting reports for their respective countries.

The delegate from Uruguay has not yet received all the data required for his report, and he expresses the opinion that he very likely will not present his report, but that he will accept anything that may be carried through in this convention, and that he will appear in the name of his country as a signatory to the resolutions here adopted. (See Appendix, p. 195.)

The delegate from Venezuela could not present his report to-day, but he told me that he would present it in time to be printed in the proceedings of the congress. (See Appendix, p. 196.) I wish to read you a telegram which I have received from Dr. Rhett Goode, as follows:

MOBILE, ALA.

*To Gen. Walter Wyman, Chairman, International Sanitary Bureau, Washington, D. C.:*

Supervision of existing quarantines prevent my attending convention. The most important points to be considered are the spread of yellow fever and the sanitation of cities. Please express to the members my sincere regret and very best wishes for a successful meeting.

RHETT GOODE, M. D.,

*President Quarantine Board, Mobile, Ala.*

I wish also to announce that the President of the United States will receive this convention on Thursday at 12 o'clock. We will be in session then, and will start about a quarter of 12 to go over and pay our respects to the President.

Doctor GUTERAS. I move that we now adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.

Doctor MEDINA. I second the motion.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Thereupon, at 5.20 o'clock p. m., the convention adjourned until Thursday, October 12, 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m.

### THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12.

#### Morning Session.

The convention was called to order by the President, Surgeon-General Wyman, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.

The PRESIDENT. In order that there may be no misunderstanding I wish to announce that we will go to pay our respects to the President at a quarter before 12. It is desirable that we should have a full attendance at that time.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary.

When the secretary had read the portion of the minutes containing the remarks of Doctor Medina, Doctor Medina said: Mr. President, I wish to make a statement in regard to what occurred yesterday. My idea was not in any way to criticise the different boards of health in Central America. My idea was simply that they should be united under uniform rules. I did not mean to criticise anyone individually, but simply to express my opinion that if the system were put under uniform rules for all the Central American Republics, which are so close together, one port being only a few hours from another, there would be a possibility of carrying the undertaking to a better success. It would be far from me to criticise any of the Republics in reference to their ways of handling their boards of health. Each one has done what he has been able to do. Most of them are in pretty good sanitary condition, and the only thing is, it seems to me, that they are working in different directions, without that uniformity which, it seems to me, would be very desirable, and I now wish to submit a paper relating to this subject, which I now hand to the secretary.

The PRESIDENT. Do you wish to substitute this for what you said at the last meeting? Do you wish to amend the minutes to that effect?

Doctor MEDINA. Yes; I wish to withdraw the proposition which I made, and to substitute this.

The PRESIDENT. If there be no objection this paper will be substituted for the one Doctor Medina presented yesterday and it will be printed as a part of the transactions of yesterday. It will be inserted in place of the other.

The secretary then translated the foregoing remarks into Spanish.

The secretary, Doctor Ulloa, then spoke in English as follows:

"I am very glad that my esteemed colleague from Nicaragua, Doctor Medina, has put things in their right place with reference to the unwarranted remarks he made at the last meeting of this convention, and which showed me in a bad light, contradicting in an indirect manner the statements that I had made with respect to the conditions of Costa Rica, which I have the honor to represent here, as far as sanitation and quarantine regulations are concerned.

“The explanations given by Doctor Medina relieve me from the painful duty of protesting in strong terms against the injustice done to Costa Rica in this matter. We do not pretend to have as much in the sanitary line as other more advanced countries, but as I said in my report, we have done some effective work in this respect already, and we hope to go ahead, little by little, and accomplish a good deal before long, as we want to keep abreast, as far as possible, with the progress of sanitary science, which we may say to-day has abolished quarantine in the sense of ignorant interpretation. Central America is a section which comprises five sovereign republics. Three of them have authorized representatives at this conference, and each one of these is the only one who has a right to speak for his respective country. As I am aware of the bad effect that some statements have about our countries, among peoples who unfortunately know very little about us, I beg to conclude by the following remarks, the authenticity of which can be vouched for by anybody who knows anything about my country. In Costa Rica we hold regular Presidential elections every four years, and we have there a complete independence of the different departments of the Government. We have never had in Costa Rica any coercive action of the sword or of unlawful procedures in sanitary matters, and all our health officers are able professional men who perform their duties in a thoroughly conscientious manner, and whose dispositions are duly put in force by our sanitary police.”

Doctor MEDINA. I am pleased to hear the remarks of my friend, and I fully agree with him in what he has stated regarding the progress of Costa Rica. It is a little country, but one of the most progressive in Central America. He states that we come here to represent each of us but one country, and I understand him to suggest that we ought to confine ourselves only to the country we represent. I take a different view of that. I do not come here to speak for Costa Rica, because I have no right to speak for it; but being members of a sanitary international congress, if we think a measure could be adopted by which all that region could be benefited, I think we have a right to suggest such a proposition. Whether it be accepted or not is an entirely different question. My proposition is that in some way or other this conference should use its valuable efforts toward securing uniformity of action on the part of these five little republics, so that their boards of health, acting under uniform rules, may act in harmony, so that none of them will destroy or impair the good that a country like Costa Rica is doing. If that can be done, we shall accomplish a great good. That is why I made the proposition I did make the other day. I wish to say that I fully agree with Doctor Ulloa in all his remarks as to the progress of Costa Rica.

Doctor ULLOA. I consider the matter ended. Though we differ slightly as to the details, I consider the incident closed.

Doctor Guiteras moved to dispense with the reading at length of the remarks of the other speakers.

The motion was agreed to.

The secretary resumed and completed the reading of the minutes.

On motion, the minutes as read and amended were approved.



The PRESIDENT. I wish to read now a letter from Doctor Kennedy, one of the delegates from the United States. He says:

I greatly regret to leave this a. m. I must stop off a couple of days in New York City, and have some examinations at home (Des Moines) next Wednesday. I have the press reports of our sessions as held thus far. If you will kindly send me copies containing later reports I will be greatly obliged. I have enjoyed and been benefited by our conference sessions thus far, and only wish I could stay to the finish. I am,

Very respectfully, yours,

J. A. F. KENNEDY.

The PRESIDENT. The secretary has some letters to read.

The secretary read the following:

HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
*Washington, D. C., October 11, 1905.*

DR. JUAN ULLOA,

*Secretary International Sanitary Conference,  
The New Willard, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant notifying me that at the meeting of the Second International Sanitary Conference I was accorded the privileges of the floor. I desire to express my appreciation of this courtesy, and to express, further, my great regret that the pressure of official business has rendered it impossible for me to attend all of the meetings of the convention.

Very respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM C. WOODWARD, M. D.,  
*Health Officer.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL,  
ARMY AND MEDICAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY,  
*Washington, October 11, 1905.*

HON. JUAN J. ULLOA,

*Secretary International Sanitary Conference,  
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant conveying an invitation to be present at the meetings of the convention, and extending to me the privileges of the floor. I hasten to assure you of my deep appreciation of the honor, and acceptance of the same.

Yours, very truly,

JAMES CARROLL.

The PRESIDENT. Gentlemen, in a very few moments it will be necessary for us to start to the White House to pay our respects to the President of the United States. Before leaving the convention hall for that purpose, I desire to make a short statement with regard to the interest which President Roosevelt has always expressed in the medical profession and in sanitation.

Before starting to the White House I wish to assure you that you will have a cordial reception, and that you will, without doubt, be greeted with words of encouragement as regards the objective aims of this convention. I wish to state that no other President of the United States has publicly expressed so often and so eloquently an appreciation of the character and labors of the physician in regard to his sacred relation to his patients, to his civic duties, and to his labors as a sanitarian. In his address before the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, his address at the unveiling of the monument in Washington erected to the memory of Dr. Benjamin Rush, at the laying of the corner stone of the Naval Medical School, and very recently before the Association of Physicians of Long Island, his words were words of encouragement and wisdom. He has declared that in military life the surgeon, besides being a

surgeon, bears all the hardships of the soldier and the responsibilities of an administrator; he has declared that the doctor who stands high in his profession in any city counts as one of the most valuable assets in that city's civic work, and that no doctor can be a good doctor or a good citizen unless he does his duty by the state, and that doctors must personally pay attention to their civic duties, because "everybody's business is nobody's business." "It must not be left to everybody, but individually the medical man should take an interest in State matters."

He has shown his appreciation of the sentiments that are so dear to us as physicians and sanitarians, namely, that our labors are highly essential to the welfare of the State as well as to the individual. In exemplification of this, he has expressed the greatest interest and confidence in the work of the sanitarians in the Isthmian Canal Zone, and has taken an initiative the good results of which are incalculable in the sanitary work which was begun and is still being conducted in New Orleans against the yellow-fever pestilence.

In expressing this appreciation of our President I am only echoing the voluntary expressions which I have heard on many sides, and particularly at the recent meeting of the Great American Medical Association, in Portland, Oreg., where comments of the above nature were frequent, prompted solely by appreciation in the minds of the medical profession of the sentiments and support of our President in matters relating to individual and public health.

The secretary translated the above remarks into Spanish.

On motion of Doctor Guiteras, the convention adjourned to meet at 2.30 p. m.

#### Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order by the president at 2.30 p. m.

Doctor GUITERAS. Mr. President, I have the honor of presenting the following resolution concerning the United States Pharmacopœia: **CSP2.R6 EN**

Whereas the decennial edition of the United States Pharmacopœia has just been published and issued by the board of trustees of the convention of the United States Pharmacopœia appointed by the American Pharmaceutical Association, and

Whereas this revised pharmacopœia embraces many new forms of value, both for use in therapeutics and prevention of epidemic disease and represents the best thought and labor of experts on these matters: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That a translation of this United States Pharmacopœia into the Spanish language would prove of great benefit to the medical profession and pharmacists in each of the republics represented in this convention; and further,

*Resolved*, That the said pharmacopœia be referred to the several governments to report upon at the next meeting in Mexico, with a view to the adaption of an international pharmacopœia for the American republics; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the International Sanitary Bureau be requested to ascertain if it is possible for the payment for such translation and publication of an edition of 5,000 copies to be made out of the fund provided for in section 7 of the resolutions adopted by the Second International Conference of American States, held in the City of Mexico in the winter of 1901-2; and be it further

*Resolved*, That if it is found the expense of this translation and publication can not be provided for from the fund provided by said section 7, the matter to be referred to the Bureau of the American Republics, with the request that if possible the said translation and publication be provided for by the said Bureau.

Doctor Guiteras then translated the above resolutions into Spanish.

The PRESIDENT. You have heard the resolutions, and they will be referred to the advisory council. In the meantime, you will recall

that by a vote we extended the courtesy of the floor to Dr. H. C. Wood, of Philadelphia. He is very much interested in this subject and has been invited especially to speak about it. He is a gentleman whose name is known nationally and internationally, and he has paid great attention to matters of materia medica and pharmacology and pharmacy, and I therefore beg leave to present to you Dr. H. C. Wood, of Philadelphia, who will speak upon this subject.

Doctor Wood. Gentlemen, in spite of the fact that nearly all of the members of this conference or convention are physicians, I will begin my remarks by explaining what a pharmacopœia is.

A pharmacopœia is a list of medicines with tests for their purity and with methods of making preparations from the crude drugs, these preparations to be used by the individual doctors. The pharmacopœia has, however, a wider scope than the mere practice of medicine, because upon it are based many of the laws of the customs of the various countries, and because upon it are based all the so-called pure-food bills, and because it comes continually into the courts as a legalized standard.

In most countries the pharmacopœia is produced directly by the Government. In Anglo-Saxon countries a need has frequently produced popular means of meeting it, extra or without or beyond governmental supervision; precisely as in England the whole light-house system of Great Britain is in the hands of the Brothers of the Trinity and not under the direct control of the Government, because originally it was the merchants of England who started the light-houses in Great Britain.

So in the United States the Pharmacopœia was produced by joint conventions of the two professions concerned and has so continued to be produced, although it has become recognized by Government statutes as the law of the land.

Before there is any pharmacopœia in a country the practice of medicine in that country must be more or less chaotic. The apothecary has no official standard, and so if you want a tincture of a wine you get a preparation from the apothecary on one side of the street different in strength from that which the apothecary on the other side of the street gives you. Now, since the modern habit of travel has brought all nations into continual intercourse, the differences in the different pharmacopœias have become serious in their practical results. So in 1902 there was called at the instance of the Belgian Government the so-called conference on heroic remedies, which was held at Brussels, where certain standards were agreed upon for the preparation of heroic or powerful drugs. The pharmacopœia of the United States is the first national pharmacopœia to conform with the international standard, and made, therefore, a great advance in the world's history in regard to the practice of medicine. I happened to be president of the United States Pharmacopœia, so-called, and it is for this reason, I suppose, that I have been asked to appear before you. The movement for a Spanish edition of the United States pharmacopœia did not originate with the pharmacopœia convention of the United States at all. Long before the pharmacopœia was published appeals were made from Cuba first, I believe, afterwards from Panama, later from the Philippines, for a Spanish translation of the work. The need of such a translation for the American possessions in the Spanish-speaking countries is of course imperative,

and when we look at the condition of the South American republics in general I think you will see that the need for some common standard is no less imperative. Mexico is the only one of the republics, I believe, that has any official pharmacopœia whatever. In Cuba three pharmacopœias are used, the United States, the Spanish, and the French, and there is perpetual confusion, and I suppose it was the result of this confusion which led the Cubans first to ask for a Spanish edition of the United States Pharmacopœia.

In most of the Spanish speaking countries the French Codex is employed. In Chile the German Pharmacopœia is used. Now, the French Codex is of course not in the Spanish language. There is no Spanish edition of it, so that at present in none of the vast territories south of the United States and Mexico is there a pharmacopœia in the language of the people recognized by the governments as a legal standard. If there be any underlying truth in the so-called Monroe Doctrine it is that the peoples of America shall not be only politically but scientifically and professionally independent. Under the present condition you can see that in the South American Republics this is not at all so. They draw their sustenance or their law from foreign countries, with reference to this subject. Now, the United States Pharmacopœia is of course not an international pharmacopœia, but it is hoped and expected that if the Spanish translation is made, and if it is, as will almost certainly be the case, more or less widely exploited, it will lead finally to our all coming, not under the United States Pharmacopœia, but under some form of American or Pan-American pharmacopœia if you please. There are several ways in which this can happen. It may be very well that there shall be appointed finally an international body which shall prepare a new Pharmacopœia based upon that of the most complete that there is at present in the world. It may be very well that the so-called convention of the United States Pharmacopœia shall be so modified in its nature that it shall become Pan-American by the reception of delegates from all parts of South America. Which of these two ways will work out in the future no one can know, but the present being merely the inception of a movement, it seems to me of the very greatest importance, which belongs strictly to the province of this convention, and which I hope you will see fit to support in your wisdom, and then in Mexico two years from now or in some other way we will certainly be able to bring about that which is most desirable thing, namely, a Pan-American pharmacopœia.

Doctor LICÉAGA (translation). In Mexico there is a special board for the pharmacopœia. They study the different pharmacopœias and then make a special publication, or else accept some particular one and have it translated into Spanish with the official approbation of that country.

Doctor WOOD. I expressly excepted Mexico from my general statement, being well aware of the fact which Dr. Licéaga has just stated.

Doctor LICÉAGA (translation). I did not quite understand the statement of Doctor Wood in that respect.

Doctor MOORE. In Chile they have accepted the German Pharmacopœia and the national publication is almost a copy of the German one, being translated into Spanish. I agree entirely with the solution proposed by Doctor Guiteras and I consider it very important that there should be a pharmacopœia of an international character for the

American Republics. From the information I have received I know that the American pharmacopœia is very much ahead of the others which have been in use in the Spanish-American Republics.

Doctor ULLOA. As the representative of Costa Rica, I do not have much to add to what Doctor Moore has said. I adopt his words with the exception that we do not have a national pharmacopœia and never had one. There are several pharmacopœias in use in Costa Rica. We use, principally, the United States pharmacopœia, because the majority of the doctors in Costa Rica were graduated in the United States. We use that one, and also the German and the French pharmacopœias. I fully agree with the statements of the previous speakers in reference to this matter and I will gladly give my assent to the proposition made by Doctor Guiteras.

Doctor BARNETT (translation). I agree to the expression made here. The Government of Cuba has appointed a special commission with the purpose of preparing a national pharmacopœia, but after they held several meetings they found the task before them to be a very heavy one and that there were many difficulties to be encountered, so they decided after due discussion and consultation that the best plan would be to recommend the adoption of the United States pharmacopœia, of course having it translated into Spanish. That idea having been agreed upon, it was decided that Doctor Guiteras in the name of Cuba should present at this conference the resolutions which he has presented to that effect.

The PRESIDENT. Is there any other gentleman who desires to make remarks on this subject? If not, then the resolutions will be reported back from the advisory council at some future time during the sessions of this convention. I would like to ask the chairman of the advisory council if there is anything to report from that council?

Doctor MOORE (translation). I wish to inform the congress that the advisory council after discussing the subject, have decided to recommend the adoption of the convention of Paris of 1903, of course, omitting from said convention all those articles that do not relate to America. There are some articles relating to the Red Sea, and other subjects, that would not be of importance or interest on this side of the Atlantic. They also made an exception to the effect that passengers should not be allowed to go free after the arrival of infected vessels, but that they be put under observation in proper quarters. Besides this, they have added to this convention all the articles referring to yellow fever which have been agreed upon in the last meeting of the same convention, and it is proposed to read, article by article, all the different articles of said convention, for the approval of this meeting.

The SECRETARY. An official copy on parchment is to be made of this convention to be ready for the signatures of the delegates.

Doctor GUI TERAS. The different articles must be approved before they are engrossed. Therefore we should read them section by section.

The PRESIDENT. I understand we have an English version and a Spanish translation here. We will have the English article read first and then the Spanish translation read also, so that when all are read and agreed upon, they will be ready for our signatures to-morrow. Each article will be presented to the Convention to be voted upon

before the delegates are called upon to sign. I will call upon Doctor Guiteras to read the English version and Doctor Moore to read the Spanish.

The preamble was first read in English and in Spanish.

The PRESIDENT. The preamble as read, both in English and Spanish is before the convention. Are there any remarks to be made upon it? It has been suggested, and correctly, too, that this is the report of a committee which was to report to the advisory council, and the advisory council was to report it to the convention. As nearly everyone connected with the advisory council has expressed the opinion that it should be presented now, I shall take it for granted, unless some one expresses himself to the contrary, that it is in order to be presented as coming from the advisory council for the action of the convention. If any member of the advisory council, all of whom are here present, has any objection to its coming before this convention, he may express that objection now. There are two members of the advisory council who have not been heard from yet, being the representatives of the Army and Navy of the United States, Major McCaw and Doctor Gatewood. I would like to have them express themselves before proceeding further. Are both these gentlemen satisfied with course of procedure?

Major McCaw. I am perfectly satisfied.

Doctor Gatewood. And so am I.

Doctor GEDDINGS. Among the names of the delegates from the United States there appears the name of Dr. A. H. Doty, of New York. Doctor Doty was regularly invited to represent the United States on this occasion, but owing to a stress of business at the port of New York he has been unable to attend. He therefore has never regularly qualified as a delegate on behalf of the United States, and I move, Mr. President, that wherever the name of Doctor Doty occurs it be stricken from the record.

The motion was seconded.

The PRESIDENT. Before putting this motion I wish to state that Doctor Doty has expressed great interest in this convention, and that he accepted the invitation to come here if it was possible for him to do so, that he has sent as many as three telegrams concerning it, expecting each day that he would be able to come, but finding that some pressing duty at his quarantine station has prevented it. So that this resolution is in no wise a reflection on Doctor Doty. In order to make it absolutely regular in every particular, it is proposed that this action be taken. Doctor Doty wished to express to the convention his great regret that he could not be here, and I have thought it best to make this explanation. (See Appendix, p. —.)

The motion was agreed to.

Doctor BARNETT (translation). This convention is to be signed by representatives of the Government of the United States, both the Army and the Navy. Inasmuch as the various States of the American Union have different regulations on these subjects, it would be interesting to know in what situation these States will find themselves and what their attitude will be toward this agreement.

The PRESIDENT. That is a most interesting question. Are there any further remarks? If not the question is on the adoption of the preamble.

The preamble was agreed to.

Doctor Guiteras read in English and Doctor Moore in Spanish article 1.

The PRESIDENT. Are there any remarks upon article 1?

Doctor GUI TERAS. I should like to look at the French copy. I think a wrong word has been employed in the Spanish translation. The French word is equivalent to the English word "confirm." The Spanish translation does not give that idea exactly. It says "cases that have been found out," which gives a sort of indefinite expression. The better word would be the Spanish equivalent for the English word "confirmed."

Doctor MOORE. We have changed that and have inserted the equivalent Spanish word.

Article 1 was agreed to.

Article 2 was read.

Doctor LAVORERIA. I wish to propose that the different paragraphs of this article be taken up separately instead of the entire article all at once.

The PRESIDENT. That suggestion is a very good one.

The following paragraph was read:

ARTICLE 2. The notification is to be accompanied or very promptly followed by the following circumstantial information: (1.) The neighborhood where the disease has appeared.

The PRESIDENT. Are there any remarks on this paragraph? If not the question will be taken on its adoption.

The paragraph was agreed to.

The following was read:

(2.) The date of its appearance, its origin, and its form.

The PRESIDENT. You have heard the reading of the second paragraph; are there any remarks?

Doctor GUI TERAS. The question is raised as to the difficulty sometimes of tracing the origin of the disease. It is suggested that a request to give the origin can not always be compiled with. We have replied to that, that of course if the origin is not known then it can not be given.

The paragraph was agreed to.

The following was read:

(3.) The number of established cases and the number of deaths.

The paragraph was agreed to.

The following was read:

(4.) For plague, the existence among rats and mice of plague, or a pronounced mortality; for yellow fever, the existence of *Stegomyia fasciata*.

The paragraph was agreed to.

The following was read:

(5.) The measures immediately taken following the first appearance.

The PRESIDENT. I hope the English-speaking members here are paying particular attention to the wording of this English version, because, as Doctor Guiteras states, this has been gotten up in a hurry and there may be errors in the English. Doctor Guiteras wished me to make that statement.

The paragraph as read was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. Now, I think article 2 should be adopted as a whole. It has been read by paragraphs, but the question should be taken on its adoption as an entire article.

The article as a whole was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. Is it the desire that the remaining articles shall be read by separate paragraphs?

Doctor GUITERAS. That request has been made.

The following was read:

ARTICLE 3. The notification and information prescribed in articles 1 and 2 are to be addressed to diplomatic and consular agents in the capital of the infected country.

The PRESIDENT. This is a very important matter. I understand that there would be nothing in this to prevent, for instance, the president of the superior board of health of Mexico wiring to the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States.

Doctor GUITERAS. I understand there is nothing to prevent him, but there is nothing mandatory compelling him to do it.

Dr. H. L. E. JOHNSON. Could not that be amended so as to provide that the information should be sent to the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States instead of to the United States State Department?

The PRESIDENT. We would get it through the State Department, and there is nothing to prevent its also being sent to the Service direct. For instance, I frequently cable to the president of the superior board of health of Cuba and also to President Licéaga, and both do the same to me.

Doctor BARNETT (translation). I move that a paragraph be inserted in that article embodying the statement which has just been made.

Doctor GATEWOOD. I suggest that the proposed amendment be worded as follows:

ARTICLE 3. The notification and information prescribed in articles 1 and 2 are to be addressed to diplomatic or consular agents in the capital of the infected country.

This being construed as not preventing direct communication between officials charged with the public health of the several countries.

I propose that, to overcome the objections which are made in regard to the slowness with which information comes through diplomatic channels.

The PRESIDENT. You have heard the paragraph as amended. Are there any further remarks?

The paragraph as amended was agreed to.

The following was read:

For countries which are not thus represented, they are to be transmitted directly by telegraph to the Governments of such countries.

The paragraph was agreed to.

Doctor GUITERAS (reading):

ARTICLE 4. The notification and information prescribed in articles 1 and 2 are to be followed by further communications dispatched in the regular manner in order to keep the Governments informed of the progress of the epidemic. These communications, which are to be made at least once a week, and which are to be as complete as possible, should indicate very particularly the precautions taken to prevent the extension of the disease. They should set forth—

1. The prophylactic measures taken relative to sanitary or medical inspection, to isolation and disinfection, and
2. The measures taken upon the departure of vessels to prevent the exportation of the disease; and especially in the case mentioned by No. 4, of article 2, given above, the measures taken against rats and mosquitoes.



The above paragraph was here read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

The paragraph was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. Doctor Guiteras, will you kindly let me know if we have reached the end of that article?

Doctor GUITERAS. Yes; that is the end of article 4.

The PRESIDENT. Article 4 has been read to the convention in both Spanish and English, as amended. The question now is on the adoption of the article in toto.

The article was agreed to.

Doctor Moore here addressed the convention in Spanish, his remarks being translated into English by Doctor Ulloa. Doctor Moore said that there was nothing special in the different paragraphs of that article; that he thought the convention should go ahead and read the entire article, and then discuss the whole article at once.

Doctor Guiteras here read article 5, as follows:

ARTICLE 5. The prompt and honest accomplishment of the provisions which precede above is of the very first importance, the notifications only having real value if each Government is warned in time of cases of plague, cholera, or yellow fever, and of doubtful cases supervening in its territory. It can not then be too strongly recommended to the various Governments to make obligatory the declaration of cases of plague, cholera, or yellow fever, and of giving information upon all established unusual mortality of rats and mice.

Doctor GATEWOOD. Mr. President, it seems to me that you might substitute the word "frank" for "honest" and the word "execution" for "accomplishment."

Dr. H. L. E. JOHNSON. Had we not better use the words agreed on? How does that read?

Doctor GUITERAS. It reads "the prompt and honest execution." That is better than "accomplishment," there is no doubt about that.

Doctor GATEWOOD. "The prompt and faithful execution?"

Doctor GUITERAS. Yes; "prompt and faithful."

The PRESIDENT. Does that correspond with the original?

Doctor GUITERAS. It reads "the prompt and faithful execution of the provisions which precede above is of the very first importance." Then it reads "doubtful cases in its territory."

The PRESIDENT. "Doubtful cases?"

Doctor GUITERAS. Yes; "doubtful cases."

Doctor GATEWOOD. The word "suspicious" is better than "doubtful."

Doctor GUITERAS. Yes; it is.

Doctor GATEWOOD. I would like to ask the force of the word "pronounced," in regard to the mortality? Would not the word "unusual" be better?

Doctor GUITERAS. Very well. Now it reads in this way:

ARTICLE 5. The prompt and faithful execution of the provisions which precede above is of the very first importance, the notification only having real value if each Government is warned in time of plague, cholera, or yellow fever, and of suspicious cases supervening in its territory. It can not then be too strongly recommended to the various Governments to make obligatory the declaration of cases of plague, cholera, or yellow fever, and of giving information upon all unusual mortality of rats and mice, especially in ports.

Article 5 was here read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

The PRESIDENT. Is that an entire article, or one paragraph of an article?

Doctor GUITERAS. It is an entire article. That is article No. 5. I wish to speak on this article, Mr. President, simply as to the Spanish translation.

Doctor Guiteras here addressed the convention in Spanish.

Doctor GUITERAS. That is all, Mr. President. I simply wanted to mention the verbal corrections.

Doctor Moore here read article No. 5, as amended, in Spanish.

The PRESIDENT. You have heard article No. 5. The question now is on the adoption of article No. 5.

The article was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. Before proceeding further there is one question I would like to ask Doctor Guiteras, and that is how this convention is to be signed, whether on parchment or on a galley proof or on a typewritten copy, because if it is to be on parchment, or printed, we will have to take some special measures to get it done promptly. It would take some time to prepare the parchment or the printed copy, and it may be advisable to give these sheets that we are going over into the hands of the official representative of the Bureau of the American Republics as they are finished to have them transcribed, so that we can get through to-morrow. I suppose all the delegates will want to sign that here before they go away, and it would be very difficult to prepare the copy for signatures before to-morrow evening.

Doctor GUITERAS. I have suggested that there should be here two gentlemen writing out these articles as they are approved, one writing them in English and another in Spanish; but it seems to me that your suggestion should be accepted, and that the sheets should be handed over as they are approved.

The PRESIDENT. Is it the wish of the convention that they should be on parchment?

Doctor GUITERAS. I do not think so. If it could be done on parchment it would be better, but I suppose that it could not be done.

The PRESIDENT. It might be possible.

Doctor Ulloa here addressed the convention.

Doctor Licéaga addressed the convention in Spanish.

The PRESIDENT. If acceptable, the Spanish copy and the English copy as finished, page by page, will be handed to the chief clerk of the Bureau of the American Republics for preparation on parchment. I think there are some of the sheets that have been finished and are ready now.

Doctor GUITERAS. Yes.

The PRESIDENT (after informal conversation among the members). I will call upon Doctor Guiteras to make a suggestion as to the preliminary part of this paper as it shall be transmitted to the transcriber to be transcribed. I think this is very plain now. There is only one other subject to determine upon in regard to the mechanical part of it, and that is whether we shall have this prepared for our signatures upon parchment or upon typewritten copies.

The remarks of the president were translated into Spanish by Doctor Guiteras, and informal conversation among the members followed.

The PRESIDENT. You understand the subject, and it will not be necessary to put it to a vote. Unless there is some objection, that will be the procedure, that the first part of the document presented by the committee, having been edited in such manner as is satisfactory to the committee and in a proper manner for its transcription by the transcriber, the transcription shall be typewritten upon good heavy paper, and there shall be one copy in English and one in Spanish. Also that there will be a certificate as to the correctness of the transcription from one copy to the other.

The remarks of the president were translated into Spanish by Doctor Guiteras.

The PRESIDENT. We will now proceed with the reading of article 6. Doctor Guiteras read article 6, as follows:

ARTICLE 6. It is understood that neighboring countries reserve to themselves the right to make special arrangements with a view of organizing a service of direct information between the chiefs of administration on the frontiers.

Article 6 was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

Doctor Lavoreria here addressed the convention in Spanish.

The paragraph was agreed to.

Doctor GUITERAS. We now come to section 2, a new section. The heading is, "Conditions permitting the consideration as contaminated or rendered healthy a given territorial area." That does not mean anything.

Informal discussion among the members followed.

Doctor GUITERAS. We have made that read, "Conditions permitting a given territorial area to be considered as contaminated or as restored to health."

ARTICLE 7. Information of a first case of plague or cholera or yellow fever does not entail against the territorial area where it may come to light the application of the measures prescribed in chapter 2, as hereinafter indicated.

The PRESIDENT. The word "chapter" is used there, and that is the first time I have heard that word used.

Doctor GATEWOOD. It is section 2 of chapter 1.

Doctor GUITERAS. Yes, that is it. I will read this again and continue it:

ARTICLE 7. Information of a first case of plague or cholera or yellow fever does not entail against the territorial area where it may come to light, the application of the measures prescribed in chapter 2, as hereinafter indicated.

Upon the occurrence of several cases of plague or a nonimported case of yellow fever, or when cases of cholera form a focus, the area is to be declared infected.

Doctor GUITERAS. Now, I wish to speak on this a moment. I want simply to have it brought out that we are here deciding that one case of nonimported yellow fever is going to declare that area infected. I am sorry to say that I have not a very positive opinion on this point, but I would like the conference to think of the matter and decide with a clear understanding that this is right. It is said that several cases of plague must exist before the place is declared infected. It is said that the cases of cholera must be sufficient to make a focus before a place is declared infected. Now, we are going to decide that a single case of yellow fever is enough to cause the place where it is to be declared contaminated. Certainly, if the modern theory of the transmission of yellow fever was generally understood and all were willing to carry out the measures to prevent the spread of yellow fever that our present knowledge indicates, I would oppose the calling of a place infected because there was one single case, not imported; but, as there is considerable doubt as to the application in some places of the modern doctrine of the transmission of yellow fever, I am rather inclined to favor the retaining of the provision that one single case of yellow fever shall be enough to make a place infected. I would like to hear Doctor Licéaga's opinion on that.

The remarks of Doctor Guiteras were here repeated by him in Spanish.

Doctor Licéaga here addressed the convention in Spanish, his remarks being translated by Doctor Ulloa.

Doctor Licéaga said that he is in favor of the article just as it appears in the convention, because he is fully convinced of the truthfulness of the doctrine of mosquito infection for yellow fever, and he believes that a single case of yellow fever is sufficient to infect enough mosquitoes to produce a good many cases of the disease. And, being determined as we are to extinguish yellow fever from the continent of America, he thought it was best that this article should be left as it is.

The PRESIDENT. I understand that the extent of the area is not mentioned, or has not been mentioned yet, but that it is mentioned further on, and therefore for a thorough understanding of the point made I think it would be better to read what is said further on in regard to the extent of the infected area, and then come back to this proposition and vote upon it.

Doctor GUITERAS. It says here "the territorial area." That is any territorial area, no matter what.

The PRESIDENT. Does it mean a house, a block, or an acre?

Doctor GUITERAS. The next article defines it. I will read that.

The PRESIDENT. Read what it says in the next article.

Doctor GUITERAS. That reads:

By the word "area" is understood a well-determined portion of territory in the information which accompanies or follows the notification. Thus, a province, a state, a government, a district, a department, a canton, an island, a commune, a city, a quarter of a city, a village, a port, a polder, or a hamlet, whatever may be the extent of these portions of territory.

The PRESIDENT. It is evident, then, from this clause as to the information of the infected area, that it is to be indicated and that the extent of the area shall be signified promptly. Have you finished reading that article?

Doctor GUITERAS. We have discussed the question of whether one case of yellow fever shall be considered as sufficient reason for declaring an area contaminated, and the Spanish-speaking colleagues of the convention seem to be of the opinion that one case ought to be enough to cause the place to be declared infected.

The PRESIDENT. I believe that the English-speaking delegates will concur in that.

Doctor GUITERAS. Then it stands as a whole.

Article 7 reads as follows:

ARTICLE 7. Information of a first case of plague or cholera or yellow fever does not entail against the territorial area where it may come to light, the application of the measures prescribed in chapter 2, as hereinafter indicated.

Upon the occurrence of several cases of plague or a nonimported case of yellow fever, or when cases of cholera form a focus, the area is to be declared infected.

Article 7, as read by Doctor Guiteras, was here translated into Spanish by Doctor Moore.

The PRESIDENT. The question will be put now on the adoption of this article.

The question was taken and the article was agreed to.

Doctor GUITERAS. The next is article 8.

ARTICLE 8. To limit the measures to the plague-stricken regions alone, governments should only apply them to those growing out of the infected or contaminated area.

The note heretofore read was here again read by Doctor Guiteras.  
 Doctor GUITERAS (reading):

But this restriction limited to the infected area should only be accepted upon the formal condition that the government of the infected country should take the necessary measures, first, to prevent, by means of preliminary disinfection, the articles named in articles 1 and 2 of article 12 emanating from the infected area.

Doctor ULLOA. What is that?

Doctor GUITERAS. How can you prevent the articles emanating by means of disinfection?

Doctor ULLOA. It means the prevention of the objects going from the contaminated area. Make it read "objects" instead of "articles."

Doctor GUITERAS. Do you prevent them from emanating by disinfection? No. It says to prevent them from emanating from the area by a preliminary disinfection. That is not right. And yet I see it is so in the French translation, too. It reads there "to prevent by a preliminary disinfection the importation of objects." That is very strange. It is certainly not right.

Informal discussion among the members of the convention followed.

Doctor GUITERAS. We have made it read as follows:

But this restriction, limited to the infected area, should only be accepted upon the formal condition that the government of the infected country should take the necessary precautions, first, to prevent, unless previously disinfected, the exportation of articles named in articles 1 and 2 of article 12 coming from the contaminated area.

Then, also, further:

And, second, measures to prevent the extension of the epidemic.

And provided further, that there be no doubt that the sanitary authorities of the infected country have faithfully complied with article 1 of this convention.

When an area is infected no restrictive measure is to be taken against departures from this area if these departures have occurred five days at least before the beginning of the epidemic.

Article 8 was here read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

The foregoing article, article No. 8, was here again read from beginning to end by Doctor Guiteras in English, and was also again read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

The PRESIDENT. You have heard that article read in both Spanish and English. Are you ready for the question?

The question was taken, and the article was agreed to.

Doctor GEDDINGS. Mr. Chairman.

The PRESIDENT. Doctor Geddings.

Doctor GEDDINGS. Mr. President and gentlemen, it is very evident that, owing to the haste with which this proposed convention has been prepared, it stands in serious need of editing in order to perfect it, and we are sacrificing the time of the whole convention by making corrections here on the floor of the convention which ought to be made in committee. I have the honor, therefore, sir, to move that the convention do now adjourn, and that the text of this convention be returned to the committee with instructions to edit it overnight, and to present it in smooth shape to the convention on its reassembling in the morning.

The motion of Doctor Geddings was translated into Spanish by Doctor Ulloa.

Doctor GEDDINGS. And I might add, Mr. President, that if it be convenient and agreeable to him, I would move that Dr. Eduardo Moore, the delegate from Chile, be added to that committee for this purpose.

The additional motion of Doctor Geddings was translated into Spanish by Doctor Ulloa, and Doctor Moore signified his assent.

The PRESIDENT. Are there any remarks on this motion made by Doctor Geddings? If not, I will put the motion.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Thereupon, at 5.25 o'clock p. m., the convention adjourned until to-morrow, October 13, 1905, at 9.30 o'clock a. m.

## FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13.

### Morning Session.

The convention was called to order by the president, Surgeon-General Wyman, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.

The minutes of yesterday, October 12, 1905, were read by the secretary, and as read were agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. I will call upon the chairman of the advisory council to make any report that he may have ready.

The following was read:

¶ The council recommends that the vice-presidents of the last convention be continued in office, excepting when the representation to this convention is different, in which case the new delegates are to take the place of the previous ones.

In the case of the Republics which were represented at the last convention and which are not represented at the present convention no vice-presidents shall be appointed; and the council recommends that the respective delegates from the countries which are represented at this convention for the first time shall be appointed as vice-presidents also.

2. That the International Sanitary Bureau as constituted at the last meeting be continued.

3. That the resolutions presented by Doctor Guiteras concerning the printing of the 5,000 copies of the United States Pharmacopœia be recommended for approval.

Doctor GUITERAS. The editing committee is now ready to report on the convention.

The foregoing recommendation was here translated into Spanish by Doctor Moore.

Doctor BARNETT. I move that the report be adopted.

The motion was seconded.

The PRESIDENT. Are there any remarks. If not, I will put the motion.

Doctor GUITERAS. Mr. Chairman.

The PRESIDENT. Doctor Guiteras.

Doctor GUITERAS. I have some resolutions to offer to the conference, as follows:

Whereas the Republic of Mexico and the Panama Canal Zone, by the application of the mosquito doctrine to public sanitation, are nearing rapidly the desideratum of the final extinction of yellow fever; and

Whereas the Republic of Cuba, by the application of the same methods has continued to maintain its territory free from yellow fever; and

Whereas the lack of preparation for the thorough application of these methods has been the cause of the propagation of the disease in various territories; and

Whereas in the city of New Orleans an epidemic which had been unfortunately allowed by the State authorities to take a firm foothold has been held in check and gradually reduced by the application of the said methods in the midst of the largest nonimmune population that was ever exposed to yellow fever: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this conference sees in these results a further confirmation of the view that yellow fever is naturally transmitted only by the bite of an infected mosquito.

2. That the conference is of opinion that an efficient plan of defense against the propagation of yellow fever at the beginning of an epidemic can be easily established upon the basis of this doctrine.

3. That the successful carrying out of such plan depends upon a thorough understanding of the mosquito doctrine by the people and upon the support that they may give to the prompt and frank reporting and the proper handling of the first cases and of all suspicious cases.

4. That all authorities who do not promptly report cases of yellow fever are worthy of the censure of this conference.

5. That the congratulations of the conference be extended to the Republics of Mexico and Cuba and to the Canal Zone of Panama for the success attained, and also to the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service for the brilliant work done in New Orleans. And be it further

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this conference all maritime quarantines and the management of all epidemics that threaten to extend to neighboring States and countries should be placed in the hands of the national health authorities.

The PRESIDENT. Those resolutions will be referred to the advisory council. Is there any other matter to come before the convention before we proceed to the articles of agreement which were under consideration when we adjourned yesterday? Has any delegate any motion to make?

Doctor Ulloa translated the questions of the President into Spanish.

The PRESIDENT. If there are no remarks, we will then proceed with the reading of the articles of the convention of Paris, which it is hoped we will all sign. I presume it would be pertinent to begin with the section following the last section which we adopted, and the procedure will be the same as before, the articles of the convention being read in English and in Spanish.

Doctor GUITERAS. I move that it be so ordered.

The PRESIDENT. If we are all ready, then, the next article is article 9.

The following was read by Doctor Guiteras:

ARTICLE 9. That an area should no longer be considered as infected, official proof must be furnished, first that there has been neither a death nor a new case of plague or cholera for five days after isolation, death, or cure of the last plague or cholera case. In the case of yellow fever the period shall be eighteen days, but each government may preserve the right to extend this period.

Doctor GUITERAS. There is a note here defining isolation, which reads as follows:

NOTE.—The word "isolation" signifies isolation of the patient, of the persons who care for him constantly, and the forbidding of visits of all persons, the physician excepted.

Mr. Chairman, I suppose that if I have any remarks to make explanatory of this, I may make them now?

The PRESIDENT. Yes.

Doctor GUITERAS. I may say in a general way that we have avoided adding anything that was not in the Paris convention, excepting in regard to yellow fever, which is distinctively American business; but in this instance we have something to say in regard to these last words. It says, "the physician excepted." The definition given in this note in the Paris convention actually excludes the physician from visiting the sick, because it says "isolation of the patient, of the persons who care for him constantly, and the forbidding of visits of all persons." That would include in this exclusion the doctor, so that we have added the words, "the physician excepted."

This reads further:

2. That all the measures of disinfection have been applied; in the case of plague that the precautions against rats have been observed and in the case of yellow fever that the measures against mosquitoes have been executed.

Doctor Moore here translated into Spanish what had been read by Doctor Guiteras.



The PRESIDENT. We agreed yesterday to the addition of something further to the definition of isolation, which by an oversight has not been included in the English copy, and I wish to add it now. It refers especially to yellow fever. To the note defining isolation we add:

By isolation, in the case of yellow fever, is understood the isolation of the patient in an apartment so screened as to prevent the access of mosquitoes.

That has been read in the Spanish copy and we simply forgot yesterday to put it into the English copy.

The PRESIDENT. You have all heard this read in Spanish and English. Are there any remarks?

Doctor ULLOA. I have to differ slightly from the article as it has been read, and I make a motion to the effect that, with regard to plague, the article should be left as it reads in the French copy, as it was agreed to by the Sanitary Congress in Paris. I believe in excluding the physician from those visits because he may carry infection the same as anybody else.

The PRESIDENT. Is the motion of Doctor Ulloa seconded?

Doctor GUITERAS. I will second his motion for purposes of discussion.

The convention was here addressed in Spanish by Doctor Guiteras and by Doctor Licéaga.

The PRESIDENT. Doctor Ulloa will now interpret Doctor Licéaga's remarks into English.

Doctor ULLOA. Doctor Licéaga said, in regard to my motion, that a doctor who visits a case of plague takes, of course, all the necessary precautions which we all know are taken with respect to infectious diseases, and Doctor Guiteras added that of course it would be better not to make the alteration that I proposed, because doctors are called in, and have to be called in, to make diagnoses of the plague in many cases, and of course they are admitted for doing so. I would say, in reply to these statements, that there must have been some reason why the convention of Paris left this as it is and I do not see why we should alter that article. Of course I have great respect for the views of men like Doctor Guiteras and Doctor Licéaga, but in the case of plague I believe that, in order to have any practical effect in Spanish America, the cases must be well isolated and the physician who attends them must stay with the cases. In a case of isolation, of course, a doctor could come in and be disinfected before coming into contact with others.

Doctor GUITERAS. He could not come in at all, according to that article. According to that he could not do that. That is what we want to avoid, and according to the language here no visits could be allowed.

The PRESIDENT. I would like to ask Doctor Geddings for his views upon this. He was present at the signing of the Paris convention.

Doctor GEDDINGS. I was present at the signing of this convention, and I believe that the language used in that note, which is a mere footnote, was left as it is by a pure oversight. But, apart from that, as one interested in sanitary science, I object, and as a physician I protest, with all respect for our esteemed colleague, Doctor Ulloa, against such a narrowing of the professional functions of a physician as is implied in Doctor Ulloa's amendment. For years and years,

from the very beginning of medicine, physicians have regarded it not only as a sacred duty, but as a privilege, to visit the sick—sick with whatever disease it might be—and without fear for themselves, and, exercising reasonable precautions in regard to others, they have continued to give their ministrations; and I ask this convention, composed of men of experience, how many instances are known to them where the infection of any of the communicable diseases—small-pox, scarlet fever, plague, measles, and so on—has been conveyed to the public outside by the physician leaving the sick room?

I sincerely hope that the convention—this conference—will adhere to the language of this footnote as amended by the committee, and that they will not circumscribe the usefulness and the dignity and the effectiveness of the physician by demanding that each case of plague, of cholera, or of yellow fever should have its special medical attendant, who, once he has seen him, should share in the quarantine and isolation of that patient.

The PRESIDENT. Are there any other remarks upon this motion of Doctor Ulloa? If not, are you ready for the question?

The question upon the motion of Doctor Ulloa was taken, and the motion was not agreed to.

Doctor Barnett addressed the convention in Spanish, and his remarks were translated by the secretary, Doctor Ulloa.

Doctor Barnett proposed that this note should be amended to the effect that the word “constantly” should be eliminated, and that there should be included in that any person affected with the plague, if it was only for a few hours, because the danger of infection would be incurred if the person was allowed to come out.

The PRESIDENT. For the benefit of the stenographer I would like to have Doctor Guiteras translate and put into proper form the motion of Doctor Barnett.

Doctor GUITERAS. Doctor Barnett’s motion is to the effect that instead of reading, “the word isolation signifies isolation of the patient or the persons who care for him constantly,” and so on, that the word “constantly” should be stricken out.

Doctor GUITERAS. I second the motion of Doctor Barnett.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. Are there any further remarks on this article?

Doctor LAVORERIA here addressed the convention in Spanish.

Doctor GUITERAS. Doctor LAVORERIA says that he does not rise to make an objection, but he wishes to have explained to him why we have fixed, in the case of yellow fever, the period of eighteen days. With your permission I will explain that.

The PRESIDENT. Doctor Guiteras will explain that.

Doctor Guiteras here addressed the convention in Spanish.

The PRESIDENT. We have, unfortunately, no Spanish stenographer present at this meeting. Mr. Fox, the Director of the Bureau of the American Republics, tried very hard to get one, and we tried very hard—others of us—to get one, but we could not do so, and therefore those parts of the proceedings which are spoken in Spanish have to be translated into English. That is a very interesting explanation which Doctor Guiteras has just made, and I think that it ought to be translated and that it ought to appear in the record. Will you translate it into English, Doctor Guiteras?

DOCTOR GUITERAS. I shall try to be as brief as possible. The period of eighteen days has been fixed upon as the number of days after which, without the presence of a new case of yellow fever, the locality may be considered as free from the disease. That period has been fixed upon as scientifically true, taking into consideration the extrinsic period of incubation and the intrinsic period of incubation; that is, it takes twelve days after the mosquito has bitten the last person afflicted with yellow fever before it is ready to produce a new case. It bites the nonimmune individual, and it will take six days before that develops in that individual. Twelve and six make eighteen. So that after the expiration of eighteen days we should consider any place free from yellow fever. We are dealing with a single locality, of course. Take, for instance, the case of Tampa, Fla. After eighteen days I considered Tampa to be free from yellow fever; we were sure, and there was no doubt about it.

Now, we have added here the provision that the authorities may extend that period of expectancy or waiting before declaring the place free from yellow fever; that they may extend it ad libitum, because we have considered that at certain places where yellow fever regularly prevails—that is, is endemic—the number of immune people is so great that there might be a large number or a quite considerable number of mosquitoes still lurking in that locality without invoking the yellow fever, because of the immunity of the inhabitants, and we might be surprised at any time by a case of yellow fever. We have therefore allowed this freedom to the authorities to extend this period—to extend it the whole length of the yellow fever season, or the whole summer, if they desire. At any rate, we have given them the freedom to extend this period.

THE PRESIDENT. It seems to me this explanation is very clear. There is one question I would like to ask of Doctor Guiteras, and that is whether the matter of the appearance of frost is to be considered in this connection. As I understand it, you have a period prescribed here of eighteen days. It is customary in the United States, as soon as frost appears, to stop all precautionary measures.

DOCTOR GUITERAS. The time may be less, at the option of the authorities. It is left in that way.

THE PRESIDENT. Are there any further remarks upon this article? Does anyone wish to make a motion? If not, the article itself is before the convention for adoption.

The article was agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT. The article is adopted. The next is chapter 2. DOCTOR GUITERAS (reading):

CHAPTER 2. Measures of defense by other countries against territories declared infected.  
SEC. 1. Publication of prescribed measures.

ARTICLE 10. The Government of each country is obliged to immediately publish the measures which it believes necessary to take against departures, either from a country or from an infected territorial area. The said Government is to communicate at once this publication to the diplomatic or consular agents of the infected country residing in its capital, as well as to the International Sanitary Bureau.

The Government shall be equally obliged to make known through the same channels a revocation of these measures, or modifications which may be made in them. In the default of a diplomatic or consular agency in the capital, communications are made directly to the Government of the country interested.

The preceding article was here read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

THE PRESIDENT. Are there any comments on this? Are you ready for the question as to adopting this article?

The article was agreed to.

Doctor GUITERAS. The next is:

SECTION 2. Merchandise, disinfection, importation, and transit; baggage.

ARTICLE 11. There exists no merchandise which is of itself capable of transmitting plague, cholera, or yellow fever. It only becomes dangerous in case it is soiled by festous or choleraic products, or, in case of yellow fever, when such merchandise may harbor mosquitoes.

Article 11 was here read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

The PRESIDENT. The article is now before the convention. Are there any further remarks?

The article was agreed to.

Doctor GUITERAS (reading):

ARTICLE 12. No merchandise or objects shall be subjected to disinfection on account of yellow fever, but in cases covered by the previous paragraph the vehicle of transportation may be subjected to fumigation to destroy mosquitoes.

In the case of cholera and plague, disinfection should only be applied to merchandise and objects which the local sanitary authority considers as infected.

Doctor GUITERAS. This article is rather important, and I shall ask that it be divided into paragraphs. I will read it again.

The PRESIDENT. Very well.

Doctor GUITERAS. This reads:

In cases covered by the previous paragraph—

That is, that mosquitoes might be harbored—

the vehicle of transportation may be subjected to fumigation to destroy mosquitoes.

In the case of cholera and plague, disinfection should only be applied to merchandise and objects which the local sanitary authority considers as infected.

The above article was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

The PRESIDENT. You have heard these two paragraphs read. Are there any remarks? If not, we will vote upon them.

The two preceding paragraphs of article 12 were agreed to.

Doctor GUITERAS. The next reads:

Nevertheless, merchandise or objects enumerated hereafter may be subjected to disinfection or prohibited entry independently of all proof that they may or may not be infected.

1. Body linen, wearing apparel in use, clothing which has been worn, bedding already used. When these objects are transported as baggage or in the course of a change of residence (household furniture) they should not be prohibited, and are to be subjected to the regulations prescribed by article 19. Baggage left by soldiers and sailors and returned to their country after death are considered as objects comprised in the first paragraph of No. 1 of this article.

2. Rags and rags for making paper, with the exception as to cholera of rags which are transported as merchandise in large quantities, compressed in bales held together by hoops. New clippings coming directly from spinning mills, weaving mills, manufactories, or bleacheries, shoddy, and clippings of new paper, should not be forbidden.

The above was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

The PRESIDENT. That is the close of article 12?

Doctor GUITERAS. Yes, sir.

After discussion in Spanish, several verbal changes were made in the Spanish version, and the article was again read in Spanish, as altered, by Doctor Moore.

The PRESIDENT. It has been read as amended, then?

Doctor GUITERAS. Yes, sir.

The PRESIDENT. Are there any remarks? If not, I presume that you are ready for the question on the adoption of this article as read—as finally prepared here in Spanish and presented in English.

The article was agreed to.

Doctor GUITERAS. Article 13 reads as follows:

ARTICLE 13. In the case of cholera and plague there is no reason to forbid the transit through an infected district of merchandise, and the objects specified in Nos. 1 and 2 of the preceding article, if they are so baled that they can not have been exposed to infection in transit.

In like manner, when merchandise or objects are so transported that in transit they can not come in contact with soiled objects, their transit across an infected territorial area should not be an obstacle to their entry into the country of destination.

Doctor ULLOA. I would suggest the changing of that word "baled" to "packed." They can not bale everything.

Doctor GUITERAS. Shall we substitute "packed"? What do you say, Doctor Geddings?

Doctor GEDDINGS. I should say the proper word was "packed." I thought so when it was being read.

Doctor GUITERAS. The committee will accept the suggestion of Doctor Ulloa, and change that to "packed."

The article as amended was agreed to.

Doctor GUITERAS. I will read the next article:

ARTICLE 14. The entry of merchandise and objects specified in Nos. 1 and 2 of article 12 should not be prohibited if it can be shown to the authorities of the country of destination that they were shipped at least five days before the beginning of the epidemic.

Article 14 was agreed to.

Doctor GUITERAS. Article 15 reads as follows:

ARTICLE 15. The method and place of disinfection, as well as the measures to be employed for the destruction of rats, are to be fixed by authority of the country of destination. These operations should be performed in such a manner as to cause the least possible injury to the objects.

It devolves upon each State to determine questions relative to the payment of damages resulting from disinfection or from the destruction of rats. If taxes are levied by a sanitary authority, either directly or through the agency of any company or agent, to insure measures for the destruction of rats on board ship, the amount of these taxes ought to be fixed by a tariff published in advance, and the result of these measures should not be a source of profit for either State or sanitary authorities.

The PRESIDENT. Are there any comments on this article as read?

Discussion in Spanish between the members followed.

Doctor GUITERAS. I will translate the remarks made by the gentleman from Ecuador (Doctor Alcivar), who suggests the introduction here of the word "mosquitoes." He suggests the addition of the words "and mosquitoes," so that it will read as follows:

ARTICLE 15. The method and place of disinfection, as well as the measures to be employed for the destruction of rats and mosquitoes, are to be fixed by authority of the country of destination. These operations should be performed in such a manner as to cause the least possible injury to the objects.

The PRESIDENT. As I understand, this is a resolution made by Doctor Alcivar that it should read in that way?

Doctor GUITERAS. Doctor Alcivar makes that suggestion. He moves that the words "and mosquitoes" be introduced in connection with the destruction of rats wherever those words occur, so as to make it read "rats and mosquitoes" in article 15, so that that article will read:

The method and place of disinfection, as well as the measures to be employed for the destruction of rats and mosquitoes, are to be fixed by the authority of the country of destination upon arrival at said destination. These operations should be performed in such a manner as to cause the least possible injury to the merchandise.

It devolves upon each State to determine questions relative to the payment of damages resulting from disinfection or from the destruction of rats or mosquitoes. If taxes are levied by a sanitary authority, either directly or through the agency of any company or agent, to insure measures for the destruction of rats and mosquitoes on board ship, the amount of these taxes ought to be fixed by a tariff published in advance, and the result of these measures should not be a source of profit for either State or sanitary authorities.

Article 15 was here read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

The PRESIDENT. Are you ready for the question?

Doctor Lavereria here addressed the convention in Spanish, his remarks being translated by Doctor Ulloa.

Doctor Lavereria said that this was a question of translation, of fixing in clear terms the meaning of the article in Spanish. He said that in Spanish two interpretations could be given to that article. Some might understand that the country to which the merchandise was going might authorize the country from which the merchandise came to use certain disinfections, but the proper way would be for the country from which the merchandise comes to put in force the measures to disinfect those articles. He said that he thought it was chiefly a question of interpretation.

Doctor GUIERAS. The question is a delicate one, and to make it perfectly clear I will give you an example. Say, for example, that we understand that this means that if Peru has the plague, Chile should tell Peru how she should handle these things.

The PRESIDENT. Is that your understanding?

Doctor GUIERAS. That is my understanding. It says: "The place and method of disinfection, as well as the measures to be employed for the destruction of rats and mosquitoes are to be fixed by authority of the country of destination."

In things coming from Cuba to the United States you will have to tell Cuba how she should disinfect, and I think that is right. You should object if Cuba is not disinfecting things properly. You will refuse to receive the things unless they are disinfected there according to your notion, and we will do the same thing with you. If things are not being disinfected according to our views, which are coming from the United States, we will object, and therefore we will force you to do the thing in the proper way.

I am trying to make it clear. I am not discussing the question as yet. I am simply trying to make it clear. I have not given an opinion, and I do not know whether I can give one.

Discussion in Spanish, participated in by Doctors Licéaga, Medina, Guiteras, and Moore, followed at this point.

The SECRETARY. Here I have a translation of this convention which says: "It rests with the authority of the country to which the articles are consigned to decide in what manner and at what place the disinfection shall be carried out," etc. I think by simply adding the words "of this country" that will fix it.

Doctor GUIERAS. "On arrival." It means that the country that receives the goods will decide how it will manage them, and I think it is necessary to add "upon arrival."

The PRESIDENT. Is there a motion before the convention?

Doctor GUIERAS. There is no motion.

Further discussion in Spanish followed.

Doctor Guiteras here read article 15 in English as amended.

Doctor Moore read the article in Spanish as amended.

Doctor GUITERAS. That is plain now.

Article 15 was agreed to.

Doctor GUITERAS. Article 16 reads:

ARTICLE 16. Letters and correspondence, printed matter, books, newspapers, business papers, etc. (postal parcels not included), are not to be submitted to any restriction or disinfection. In case of yellow fever postal parcels are not to be subjected to any restrictions or disinfection.

Article 16 was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

Article 16 was agreed to.

Doctor GUITERAS. The next article reads:

ARTICLE 17. Merchandise arriving by land or by sea should not be retained at frontiers or in ports.

Measures which it is permissible to prescribe with respect to them are specified in article 12.

Nevertheless, when merchandise arriving by sea in bulk (vrac), or in defective bales, is contaminated by pest-stricken rats during the passage, and is incapable of being disinfected, the destruction of the germs may be assured by putting said merchandise in a warehouse for a period to be decided by the sanitary authorities of the port of arrival.

It is to be understood that the application of this last measure should not entail delay upon any vessel nor extraordinary expenses resulting from the want of warehouses in ports.

Article 17 was here read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

The PRESIDENT. Are there any comments or any resolutions to be offered on this article?

Doctor LAVORERIA addressed the convention in Spanish.

Doctor GUITERAS. Does anyone here know exactly what the term "vrack" means? In the Spanish translation they have copied it as it was in the French copy.

Doctor GEDDINGS. It means "in bulk."

Doctor GUITERAS. It says "in vrac, or imperfectly packed."

Doctor GEDDINGS. It means not packed, or imperfectly packed.

Doctor GUITERAS. In bulk, or in defective bales.

Doctor GEDDINGS. Defective packages, it ought to be.

Doctor GUITERAS (reading):

ARTICLE 17. Merchandise arriving by land or by sea should not be retained at frontiers or in ports.

The PRESIDENT. May I interrupt you to ask the distinction between "detained" and "retained?"

Doctor GUITERAS. As I understand it, "retained" means permanently, whereas "detained" means only temporarily. I do not know whether I am right on that. I do not know whether this is really so. We are using the French authority for it. They use "retinue;" but when they mean for a limited time they use the word "detinue."

The PRESIDENT. That word is not a sufficient word in the English language, if that is the idea. Doctor Stiles remarks that in French that really means "embargo."

Doctor GUITERAS. Shall we say "detained permanently," then?

The PRESIDENT. I think that would be better.

Doctor GUITERAS. Very well, we will make it read "detained permanently."

I will read it again.

ARTICLE 17. Merchandise arriving by land or by sea should not be detained permanently at frontiers or in ports.

Measures which it is permissible to prescribe with respect to them are specified in article 12.

Nevertheless, when merchandise arriving by sea in bulk (vrac) or in defective packages is contaminated by pest-stricken rats during the passage and is incapable of being disinfected, the destruction of the germs may be assured by putting said merchandise in a warehouse for a period to be decided by the sanitary authorities of the port of arrival.

It is to be understood that the application of this last measure should not entail delay upon any vessel nor extraordinary expenses resulting from the want of warehouses in ports.

Article 17 was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

Article 17 was agreed to.

Doctor GUIERAS. In the Spanish copy, in article 17 they have preserved the word, in brackets, "[vrac]," so that it shall be known to be the French. I wish to put it in.

Article 18 reads:

ARTICLE 18. When merchandise has been disinfected by the application of the measures prescribed in article 12 or put temporarily in warehouses in accordance with the third paragraph of article 17, the owner or his representative has the right to demand from the sanitary authority which has ordered such disinfection a certificate setting forth the measures taken.

Article 18 was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

The PRESIDENT. You have heard the article read. If there are no remarks, we will vote upon it.

Article 18 was agreed to.

Doctor GEDDINGS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak of this article 18. It says—

When merchandise has been disinfected by the application of the measures prescribed in article 12 or put temporarily in warehouses in accordance with the third paragraph of article 12, the owner or his representative has the right to demand from the sanitary authority which has ordered such disinfection a certificate setting forth the measures taken.

I suggest that it should read "such disinfection or deposit."

Doctor GUIERAS. "Which has ordered such disinfection or deposit." I find that this is in the Spanish version already.

The question was taken upon the amendment proposed by Doctor Geddings, and it was agreed to.

Doctor Guiteras here read article 19, as follows:

ARTICLE 19. Baggage. In the case of soiled linen, bed clothing, clothing, and objects forming a part of baggage or furniture coming from a territorial area declared contaminated, disinfection is only to be practiced in cases where the sanitary authority considers them as contaminated. There shall be no disinfection of baggage on account of yellow fever.

The PRESIDENT. Before the Spanish is read I would like to call the attention of Doctor Geddings, who is the representative of that committee, to the French translation—which is very good, by the way—where they use the word "local area."

Doctor GATEWOOD. The word "area" is defined. Why not substitute it for the words "territorial area?" Territorial area is not defined.

Doctor GUIERAS. It says "territorial area." The definition has said that an area was a territory.

Doctor GATEWOOD. "Area" was defined.

Doctor GUIERAS. It was defined as a territory, an area, a village, or any one of the things which it might be. Among the others "territory" was included.

Doctor GATEWOOD. Why not use the word "area?"

Doctor GUIERAS. Shall I read it again?

The PRESIDENT. Read it again.



Doctor GUITERAS. It reads:

In the case of soiled linen, bed clothing, clothing, and objects forming a part of baggage or furniture coming from a territorial area declared contaminated, disinfection is only to be practiced in cases when the sanitary authority considers them as contaminated. There shall be no disinfection of baggage on account of yellow fever.

Article 19 was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

The PRESIDENT. I would like to ask Doctor Geddings if he is satisfied with that in its present form?

Doctor GEDDINGS. I am satisfied with that—"territorial area."

Article 19 was agreed to.

Doctor Guiteras read as follows:

SECTION 3. Measures in ports and at maritime frontiers.

ARTICLE 20. Classification of ships. A ship is considered infected which has plague, cholera, or yellow fever on board, or which has presented one or more cases of plague or cholera within seven days or a case of yellow fever at any time during the voyage.

The above was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

Discussion in Spanish between the members of the convention followed.

Doctor GUITERAS. We have been discussing merely a verbal correction, which is understood in the Spanish.

The above part of article 20 was again read by Doctor Moore in Spanish.

The part of article 20 already read was agreed to. Doctor Guiteras read as follows:

A ship is considered as suspected on board of which there has been a case or cases of plague or cholera at the time of departure or during the voyage, but no new case within seven days; also such ships as have lain in such proximity to the infected shore as to render them liable to the access of mosquitoes.

The above, read by Doctor Guiteras, was here read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

That part of article 20 last read in English and Spanish was agreed to.

Doctor GUITERAS. The last paragraph of article 20 reads as follows:

The ship is considered indemne which, although coming from an infected port, has had neither death nor case of plague, cholera, nor yellow fever on board, either before departure, during the voyage, or at the time of arrival, and which in case of yellow fever has not lain in such proximity to the shore as to render it liable to the access of mosquitoes.

I think that should read—

in such proximity to the shore as to render it liable, in the opinion of the authorities, to the access of mosquitoes.

Discussion in Spanish between the members of the convention followed.

Doctor GUITERAS. The gentleman from Ecuador objects to this last paragraph. That is, he desires to discuss it, in regard to indemne ships.

The PRESIDENT. Then it will be necessary for him to make some motion.

Doctor GUITERAS. He asks for an explanation, and I am not able to give it. He asks whether a ship will be considered indemne which has made a trip of, say, only one day from a port in Mexico to a port in Texas, or vice versa—very close across a frontier—after it has left an infected port. Would you consider that ship indemne because it has had no case or cases of cholera, yellow fever, or plague

on board? You see there will have been but one day for a case of any disease to develop.

The PRESIDENT. That evidently was not considered.

Doctor GUIERAS. It was not considered in the Paris conference, I should say.

Discussion in Spanish followed.

Doctor GUIERAS. We are ready for a vote on the last paragraph of article 20.

The last paragraph of article 20 was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. Article 20 being finished, we should now take a vote on the whole article, as read and adopted by paragraphs.

Article 20 as a whole was agreed to.

Doctor GUIERAS. Article 21 reads:

ARTICLE 21. Ships infected with plague are to be subjected to the following regulations:

1. Medical visit (inspection).
2. The sick are to be immediately disembarked and isolated.
3. Other persons should also be disembarked, if possible, and subjected to an observation<sup>1</sup> which should not exceed five days, dating from the day of arrival.

Then there is a footnote to explain what "observation" means, which reads as follows:

(<sup>1</sup>) The word observation signifies isolation of the passengers either on board ship or at a sanitary station before being given free pratique.

Article 21 continues:

4. Soiled linen, personal effects in use, the belongings of crew<sup>2</sup> and passengers which, in the opinion of the sanitary authorities, are considered as infected should be disinfected.

Then there is a footnote explaining what the term "crew" means, which reads as follows:

(<sup>2</sup>) The term crew is applied to persons who may make, or who have made, a part of the personnel of the vessel, and of the administration thereof, including stewards, waiters, "cafedii," etc. The word is to be construed in this sense wherever employed in the present convention.

Then the balance of article 21 reads:

5. The parts of the ship which have been inhabited by those stricken with plague, and such others as, in the opinion of the sanitary authorities, are considered as infected should be disinfected.

6. The destruction of rats on shipboard should be effected before or after the discharge of cargo, as rapidly as possible, and in all cases with a maximum delay of forty-eight hours, care being taken to avoid damage to merchandise, the vessel, and its machinery.

For ships in ballast this operation should be performed immediately before taking on cargo.

Discussion in Spanish followed.

Article 21 was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

Article 21 was agreed to.

Article 22 was read by Doctor Guiteras, as follows:

ARTICLE 22. Ships suspected of plague are to be subjected to the measures which are indicated in Nos. 1, 4, 5 of article 21.

Further, the crew and passengers may be subjected to observation, which should not exceed five days, dating from the arrival of the ship. During the same time the disembarkment of the crew may be forbidden, except for reasons of duty.

The destruction of rats on shipboard is recommended. This destruction is to be effected before or after the discharge of cargo, as quickly as possible, and in all cases with a maximum delay of forty-eight hours, taking care to avoid damage to merchandise, ships, and their machinery.

For ships in ballast this operation should be done, if done at all, as early as possible, and in all cases before taking on cargo.

Article 22 was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

The article as read was agreed to.

Doctor Guiteras here read article 23 in exactly the form in which it appears in the convention.

Article 23 was here read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

Discussion in Spanish followed.

Doctor GUITERAS. I have merely called attention to the fact that they have used "observation" here instead of "surveillance," and we thought that we had agreed in this case that we might use "surveillance," because we were speaking of an indemne ship.

Further discussion in Spanish followed.

Doctor GUITERAS. We are ready to vote, Mr. President.

Article 23 as read was agreed to.

Doctor Guiteras read article 24, as follows:

ARTICLE 24. When upon an indemne ship rats have been recognized as pest stricken as a result of bacteriological examination, or when marked mortality has been established among these rodents, the following measures should be applied:

1. Ships with plague-stricken rats:

(a) Medical visit (inspection).

(b) Rats should be destroyed before or after the discharge of cargo, as rapidly as possible, and in all cases with a delay not to exceed forty-eight hours; the deterioration of merchandise, vessels, and machinery to be avoided. Upon ships in ballast this operation should be performed as soon as possible, and in all cases before taking on cargo.

(c) Such parts of the ship and such articles as the local sanitary authority regards as infected shall be disinfected.

(d) Passengers and crew may be submitted to observation the duration of which should not exceed five days, dating from the day of arrival, except in exceptional cases, where the sanitary authority may prolong the observation to a maximum of ten days.

The above paragraph of article 24 was here read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

The SECRETARY. Here is the same difference again. In the English copy they have used the word "observation" while in the Spanish copy it is "surveillance." That appears in paragraph (d).

Doctor GUITERAS. Yes. There is one correction to be made here, and one only. It is a verbal correction. Doctor McCaw suggests the substitution of the word "special" for "exceptional" in paragraph (d). We are now ready to vote on the first paragraph of article 24.

Paragraph No. 1 of article 24 was agreed to.

Doctor Guiteras here read paragraph 2 of article 24, as follows:

2. Ships where a marked mortality among rats is observed:

(a) Medical visit (inspection).

(b) An examination of rats, with a view to determining the existence of plague, should be made as quickly as possible.

(c) If the destruction of rats is judged necessary, it shall be accomplished under the conditions indicated above in the case of ships with plague-stricken rats.

(d) Until all suspicion may be eliminated the passengers and crew may be submitted to observation, the duration of which should not exceed five days, counting from the date of arrival, except in special cases, when the sanitary authority may prolong the observation to a maximum of ten days.

The second paragraph of article 24 was here read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

The second paragraph of the article was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. Now, the whole article should be agreed to.

The entire article No. 24 was adopted.

Doctor Guiteras read article 25, as follows:

ARTICLE 25. The sanitary authorities of the port must deliver to the captain, the owner, or his agent, whenever a demand for it is made, a certificate setting forth that the measures for the destruction of rats have been efficacious and the reasons why these measures have been applied.

Article 25 was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

Article 25 was agreed to.

Doctor Guiteras read article 26, as follows:

ARTICLE 26. Ships infected with cholera are to be subjected to the following regulations:

1. Medical visit (inspection).
2. The sick are to be immediately disembarked and isolated.
3. Other persons ought also to be disembarked, if possible, and subjected, dating from the arrival of the ship, to an observation, the duration of which will vary according to the sanitary condition of the ship and the date of the last case, without, however, exceeding five days.

Doctor GUITERAS. That is expressed in the Spanish copy, "the duration of which will vary according to the sanitary condition of the ship and the date of the last case."

The PRESIDENT. Was that change made by our committee? As I understand it, we took that agreement that was passed in Paris, and we are to adapt it to our needs. If that has been changed by the committee it should be changed in the English as well as the Spanish.

Doctor GUITERAS. I have forgotten how the difference arose.

The PRESIDENT. There is a discrepancy between the English and the Spanish texts. Was this done on purpose?

Doctor GUITERAS. In the Spanish they have eliminated "varying with the sanitary condition." What is the use of telling them that when you say that it will not exceed five days? We will eliminate that in the English copy, so as to make it agree.

The PRESIDENT. Very well, do that, so that they may agree.

Doctor Guiteras here continued the reading of article 26, as follows:

3. Other persons ought also to be disembarked, if possible, and subjected, dating from the arrival of the ship, to an observation, the duration of which shall not exceed five days.

4. Soiled linen, wearing apparel, and personal effects of crew and passengers which, in the opinion of the sanitary authority of the port, are considered as infected are to be disinfected.

5. The parts of the ship which have been inhabited by persons sick with cholera, or which are considered by the sanitary authority as infected, are to be disinfected.

6. The bilge-water is to be discharged after disinfection. The sanitary authority may order the substitution of good potable water for that which is contained in the tanks on board.

The discharge or throwing overboard into the water of a port of dejecta shall be forbidden unless they have been previously disinfected.

Article 26 was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

Article 26 was agreed to.

Doctor Guiteras read article 27, as follows:

ARTICLE 27. Ships suspected of cholera are to be subjected to measures prescribed under Nos. 1, 4, 5, and 6 of article 26.

The crew and passengers may be subjected to an observation which should not exceed five days, to date from the arrival of the ship. It is recommended during the same time to prevent the debarkation of the crew except for reasons of duty.

Article 27 was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

Article 27 was agreed to.

Doctor Guiteras here read article 28, as follows:

ARTICLE 28. Ships indemne of cholera are to be admitted to free pratique immediately, whatever may be the nature of their bill of health.

The only regulations which the sanitary authorities of a port may prescribe in their case are the measures provided in Nos. 1, 4, and 6 of article 26.

The crews and passengers may be submitted, in order to show their state of health, to an observation, which should not exceed five days, to be computed from the date when the ship sailed from the infected port.

It is recommended that during the same time the debarkation of the crew be forbidden except for reasons of duty.

Competent authority at the port of arrival may always demand, under oath, a certificate from the ship's surgeon, or in the absence of a surgeon, from the captain, setting forth that there has not been a case of cholera upon the ship since sailing.

Article 28 was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

Article 28 was agreed to.

Doctor Guiteras read article 29, as follows:

ARTICLE 29. Competent authority will take account, in order to apply the measures indicated in articles 21 to 28, of the presence of a physician on board and a disinfecting apparatus in ships of the three categories mentioned above.

In regard to plague, it will equally take account of the installation on board of apparatus for the destruction of rats.

Sanitary authorities of such states where it may be convenient to make such regulations may dispense with the medical visit and other measures toward indemne ships which have on board a physician specially commissioned by their country.

Article 29 was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

Article 29 was agreed to.

Doctor Guiteras read article 30, as follows:

ARTICLE 30. Special measures may be prescribed in regard to crowded ships, notably emigrant ships, or any other ship presenting bad hygienic conditions.

DOCTOR GUITERAS. Is that correct, "bad hygienic conditions?"

DOCTOR GEDDINGS. That is proper.

DOCTOR GATEWOOD. Doctor Stiles suggests that you make it read "poor hygienic conditions," which sounds a little better.

DOCTOR GEDDINGS. What is the matter with "unhygienic conditions?"

Article 30 was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

Article 30, as read in English by Doctor Guiteras, and in Spanish by Doctor Moore, was agreed to.

Doctor Guiteras here read article 31, as follows:

ARTICLE 31. Any ship not desiring to be subjected to the obligations imposed by the authority of the port in virtue of the stipulations of the present convention is free to proceed to sea.

It may be authorized to disembark its cargo after the necessary precautions shall have been taken, namely, first, isolation of the ship, its crew, and passengers; second, in regard to plague, demand for information relative to the existence of an unusual mortality among rats; third, in regard to cholera, the discharge of the bilge-water after disinfection and the substitution of a good potable water for that which is provided on board the ship.

Authority may also be granted to disembark such passengers as may demand it, upon condition that these submit themselves to all measures prescribed by the local authorities.

Article 31 was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

Article 31 was agreed to.

Doctor Guiteras read article 32, as follows:

ARTICLE 32. Ships coming from a contaminated port, which have been disinfected and which may have been subjected to sanitary measures applied in an efficient manner, shall not undergo a second time the same measures upon their arrival at a new port, provided that no new case shall have appeared since the disinfection was practiced, and that the ships have not touched in the meantime at an infected port.

When a ship only disembarks passengers and their baggage, or the mails, without having been in communication with *terra firma*, it is not to be considered as having touched at a port, provided that in the case of yellow fever it has not approached sufficiently near the shore to permit the access of mosquitos.

Article 32 was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

Discussion in Spanish followed.

The PRESIDENT. Has there been any change in the language?

Doctor GUIERAS. No; only a change in the wording.

Article 32 was agreed to.

Doctor Guiteras read article 33, as follows:

ARTICLE 33. Passengers on an infected ship have the right to demand of the sanitary authority of the port a certificate showing the date of their arrival and the measures to which they and their baggage have been subjected.

Article 33 was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

Article 33 was agreed to.

Doctor Guiteras read article 34, as follows:

ARTICLE 34. Packet boats shall be subjected to special regulations, to be established by mutual agreement between the countries in interest.

Article 34 was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

Article 34 was agreed to.

Doctor Guiteras read article 35, as follows:

ARTICLE 35. Without prejudice to the right which governments possess to agree upon the organization of common sanitary stations, each country should provide at least one port upon each of its seaboard, with an organization and equipment sufficient to receive a vessel, whatever may be its sanitary condition.

When an indemne vessel, coming from an infected port, arrives in a large mercantile port, it is recommended that she be not sent to another port for the execution of the prescribed sanitary measures.

In every country ports liable to the arrival of vessels from ports infected with plague, cholera, or yellow fever, should be equipped in such a manner that indemne vessels may there undergo immediately upon their arrival the prescribed measures and not be sent for this purpose to another port.

Governments should make declaration of the ports which are open in their territories to arrivals from ports infected with plague, cholera, or yellow fever.

Article 35 was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

Discussion in Spanish followed.

Article 35 was agreed to.

Doctor Guiteras read article 36, as follows:

ARTICLE 36. It is recommended that in large seaports there be established:

- (a) A regular medical service and a permanent medical supervision of the sanitary conditions of crews and the inhabitants of the port.
- (b) Places set apart for the isolation of the sick and the observation of suspected persons. In the Stegomyia belt there must be a building or part of a building screened against mosquitos, and a launch and ambulance similarly screened.
- (c) The necessary installation for efficient disinfection and bacteriological laboratories.
- (d) A supply of potable water above suspicion, for the use of the port, and the installation of a system of sewerage and drainage adequate for the removal of refuse.

Article 36 was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

Article 36 was agreed to.

Doctor Guiteras read as follows:

SECTION 4. Measures upon land frontiers, travelers, railroads, frontier zones, river routes.

ARTICLE 37. Land quarantines should no longer be established, but the governments reserve the right to establish camps of observation if they should be thought necessary for the temporary detention of suspects.

Only persons presenting systems of plague, cholera, or yellow fever should be detained at frontiers.

This principle does not exclude the right of each State to close a part of its frontier in case of necessity.

The PRESIDENT. Would you leave the word "State" in there? It might be interpreted to mean each State in the United States.

Doctor GUIERAS. Would you object to substituting the word "Government?"

The PRESIDENT. No.

A DELEGATE. Make it read "country."

Doctor GUIERAS. Country, yes. Then it will read:

This principle does not exclude the right for each country to close a part of its frontier in case of necessity.

Article 37 was here read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

Doctor GUIERAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the second paragraph of this article be omitted, namely, that part which reads:

Only persons presenting symptoms of plague, cholera, or yellow fever should be detained at frontiers.

Doctor GEDDINGS. I second that motion.

Doctor GUIERAS. I make this motion because I take it that the second paragraph is in contradiction of the first paragraph of this article. The first paragraph of this article reads:

Land quarantines should no longer be established, but the governments reverse the right to establish camps of observation if they should be thought necessary for the temporary detention of suspects.

Now, after saying that these camps of observation may be established if it is deemed necessary, it declares that only sick persons shall be detained, the language being "only persons exhibiting symptoms of plague, cholera, or yellow fever should be detained at frontiers."

The PRESIDENT. Are you ready for the question on Doctor Guiteras's motion?

Doctor MEDINA. We would like to have it read again in Spanish. The article as amended was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

Doctor MEDINA. That is all right.

The amendment of Doctor Guiteras was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. The amendment is adopted. The question now is on the adoption of the article as read.

Article 37 as amended was agreed to.

Article 38 was read by Doctor Guiteras as follows:

ARTICLE 38. It is important that travelers should be submitted to a surveillance on the part of the personnel of railroads, to determine their condition of health.

Article 38 was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

Article 38 was agreed to.

Doctor Guiteras here read article 39, as follows:

ARTICLE 39. Medical intervention is limited to a visit (inspection) with the taking of temperature of travelers, and the succor to be given to those actually sick. If this visit is made, it should be combined as much as possible with the custom-house inspection, to the end that travelers may be detained as short a time as possible. Only persons evidently sick should be subjected to a searching medical examination.

Article 39 was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

Discussion in Spanish followed, being participated in by Doctor Lavoreria, Doctor Licéaga, and Doctor Alcivar.

Doctor GUIERAS. The question is, Mr. President, on the taking of the temperature. Article 39 says: "Medical intervention is limited to a visit (inspection) with the taking of temperature of travelers, and the succor to be given to those actually sick."

The gentleman from Peru would rather have the taking of the temperature limited—or, rather, when it is necessary. Doctor Licéaga insists that authority should be given to take the temperatures of everybody. I am in favor of reserving the authority to take temperatures.

The PRESIDENT. The physician can do it or not, if he pleases.

Doctor GUITERAS. Yes, sir; but he ought to have the authority to do it.

Further discussion in Spanish followed.

Doctor GUITERAS. The amendment is withdrawn. We are ready for the vote.

Article 39 was agreed to.

Doctor Guiteras read article 40, as follows:

ARTICLE 40. As soon as travelers coming from an infected locality shall have arrived at their destination, it would be of the greatest utility to submit them to a surveillance, which should not exceed ten or five days, counting from the date of departure, the time depending upon whether it is a question of plague or cholera. In case of yellow fever the period should be six days.

Article 40 was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

Article 40 was agreed to.

Doctor Guiteras read article 41, as follows:

ARTICLE 41. Governments may reserve to themselves the right to take particular measures in regard to certain classes of persons, notably vagabonds, emigrants, and persons traveling or passing the frontier in groups.

Article 41 was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

Doctor GATEWOOD. In groups?

Doctor ULLOA. "Groups" is all right.

Dr. H. L. E. JOHNSON. Is not that meant to apply to roving bands of gypsies and tramps?

Doctor GATEWOOD. Why not put it both ways—bands and groups?

The PRESIDENT. I will call upon Doctor Geddings to explain this.

Doctor GEDDINGS. This refers to vagabonds traveling in parties. It refers to tramps and gypsies and those who pass the frontier in troupes. Not in a military sense.

The PRESIDENT. You mean theatrical troupes?

Doctor GEDDINGS. Yes, sir; theatrical troupes. A band or group, would be all right.

Doctor GUITERAS. It might be understood to be military—troops of cavalry, for instance.

Doctor ULLOA. Put it groups, then.

Doctor GUITERAS. No; because groups may be very small. I think "bands" would be better.

Doctor GEDDINGS. I move to substitute "groups."

Dr. H. L. E. JOHNSON. I would suggest that we cover both situations by using both terms, and making it read "bands" or "groups." That would express it properly in English. I do not know how it would go in Spanish.

Doctor GUITERAS. I think that "groups" is so general that it might be applied to very small groups—a group, for instance, of five persons—and this certainly does not apply to such small numbers as that. It refers to such large bands as are difficult to handle and to discipline and to follow. But when it comes to small bands, I do not think it intends to interfere with them. A small group is a carload of people. Certainly you are not going to interfere with them. The word



“bands” means large groups moving without discipline. I do not see the necessity of using the term “groups.”

The PRESIDENT. There is a suggestion, and the motion is before us, that the word be changed from “groups” to “bands.” I think Doctor Johnson has a suggestion to make.

Doctor JOHNSON. No, sir; I withdraw that motion which I made.

The PRESIDENT. Then the question is on the motion of Doctor Geddings.

The question was taken upon the motion of Doctor Geddings, and the motion was agreed to.

Article 41 was agreed to.

Doctor Guiteras read article 42, as follows:

ARTICLE 42. Coaches intended for the transportation of passengers and mails should not be retained at frontiers.

In order to avoid this retention a system of relays ought to be established at frontiers, with transfer of passengers, baggage, and mails. If one of these carriages be infected or shall have been occupied by a person suffering from plague, cholera, or yellow fever—

Doctor GUITERAS. No; I do not accept yellow fever there. No, no. And yet, supposing a case of yellow fever on a train, should not that car be disinfected? Yes; a mosquito might have bitten the person. Yes; that is right.

[Continuing reading]:

If one of these carriages be infected, or shall have been occupied by a person suffering from plague, cholera, or yellow fever it shall be detached from the train for disinfection at the earliest possible moment.

Article 42 was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

Article 42 was agreed to.

Doctor Guiteras read article 43 as follows:

ARTICLE 43. Measures concerning the passing of frontiers by the personnel of railroads and of the post-office are a matter for agreement by the interested administrations. These measures should be so arranged as not to hinder the service.

Article 43 was read in Spanish, as above, by Doctor Moore.

Article 43 was agreed to.

Doctor GATEWOOD. What does the word “administrations” mean there? Does it mean the administration of the railroads, or of the countries?

Doctor GUITERAS. It says “personnel of railroads, and of the post-office.”

Doctor GATEWOOD. If the railroads happen not to be under governmental control, the matter might be arranged by the railroads, then, according to that.

Dr. H. L. E. JOHNSON. Would it not be better to say, “agreement of the countries interested?”

The PRESIDENT. It should be, really “the sanitary authorities.”

Dr. H. L. E. JOHNSON. It says “agreement by the interested administrations,” whereas I think it should say “the countries interested.”

The SECRETARY. I think it should read “sanitary authorities.”

Doctor GUITERAS. I will make it read, then, “sanitary authorities,” “a matter for agreement of the sanitary authorities.”

The PRESIDENT. We have already adopted article 43 without this amendment.

Dr. H. L. E. JOHNSON. In order that we may consider that, I move that we reconsider the adoption of article 43.

The motion was seconded.

The question on the reconsideration of article 43 was taken and the motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. The motion for reconsideration of article 43 has been carried, and article 43 is now before you. Amendments are in order.

Dr. H. L. E. JOHNSON. I move that article 43 be amended as agreed upon, and that the amendment as proposed here be read.

Doctor Guiteras here read article 43, as amended, as follows:

ARTICLE 43. Measures concerning the passing of frontiers by the personnel of railroads and of the post-office are a matter for agreement of the sanitary authorities. These measures should be so arranged as not to hinder the service.

Article 43 as amended was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

Upon motion of Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, duly seconded, article 43 as amended was agreed to.

Doctor Guiteras read article 44 as follows:

ARTICLE 44. The regulation of frontier traffic, as well as the adoption of exceptional measures of surveillance, should be left to special arrangement between contiguous states.

The SECRETARY. The last word in that article should be changed to "countries."

Doctor GUI TERAS. Yes.

The PRESIDENT. Make it "countries."

Article 44, as amended, was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

Article 44 was agreed to.

Doctor Guiteras read article 45 as follows:

ARTICLE 45. The power rests with governments of countries bordering upon rivers to regulate by special regulations the sanitary régime of river routes.

Article 45 was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

Article 45 was agreed to.

Doctor GUI TERAS. Mr. President, there is another article here which, I suppose, will raise no objection at all, but the question as to the title of that article is one that I wish to present.

The PRESIDENT. We have finished all those articles which are ready and we will now adjourn until 3 o'clock p. m.

Thereupon the convention took a recess until 3 o'clock p. m.

#### Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at the conclusion of the recess, at 3 o'clock p. m., by the president, Surgeon-General Wyman.

The PRESIDENT. If it is agreeable to the convention, before we proceed again with these articles that we have almost finished, and pending the arrival of one or two members, Doctor Howard being present, we will hear from him now on the distribution of the *Stegomyia* mosquito.

Doctor HOWARD. Mr. President and members of the convention, I realize that you are very busy and have a great many matters on hand, and I shall be as brief as I possibly can be.

I wish to state that in the investigation of the yellow-fever mosquito I have been assisted by many other men. My own investigations have led me to Mexico, where I have received the very greatest possible courtesy at the hands of Doctor Licéaga, who has given me letters of introduction to the people I wanted to meet most in

Mexico and assisted me in every possible way. I wish also to render publicly my thanks to Doctor Guiteras for the opportunity of seeing everything in the Las Animas Hospital in Habana, and I think that it was probably through the kind words of Doctor Guiteras that I was able to land at all in Habana, because I arrived on a steamer from Veracruz, and no one was allowed to go off; but I gave my card to the medical inspector, and I said, "Give my card to Doctor Guiteras," and there were no more formalities, and I was the only person who was allowed to go ashore.

In order to be as brief as possible, I think that I had better read an abstract of what I intended to say, which is short, and, I hope, to the point. You will observe that I speak of myself in this in the third person.

Doctor Howard here read his abstract. (See Appendix, p. 214.)

The PRESIDENT. We have on our programme a very short paper from Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, and we will be very glad to hear it now.

Dr. H. L. E. Johnson read the paper referred to, in English. (See Appendix, p. 217.)

The PRESIDENT. Doctor McCaw, of the United States Army, wishes to make the announcement to the convention that during the last year there have been published by the Surgeon-General's Office the results of the investigations of the Board of Army Officers during the Spanish-American war on the spread of typhoid fever in camps. This book has been edited and gotten out finally by the last surviving member of the board, Dr. Victor C. Vaughan. It is a very voluminous and heavy book, in two volumes, one volume consisting of an atlas and diagrams and the other volume being a book of statistics. The work is not of great value to the practitioner—it is too large for the ordinary library; but it is of great interest to those interested in public health. On behalf of the Surgeon-General of the Army I would say that I will present to every member of this conference a copy of this work if they will give me the address to which they wish it sent. I can send it by mail to anyone in the United States, either to the legations or anywhere else. I think perhaps if it were sent to South American countries it would be likely to be lost in the mail. I would be very glad if anyone who desires a copy would let me know.

The announcement of Doctor McCaw was translated into Spanish by the secretary.

Doctor GUITERAS. I move that the thanks of the convention be transmitted to the Surgeon-General of the United States Army for this kind offer.

The motion was seconded, and was agreed to.

Doctor GUITERAS. Is the paper of Doctor Howard open for discussion, or can any remarks be made?

The PRESIDENT. It would be very acceptable to have remarks made upon it.

Doctor GUITERAS. First, in respect to the biting of the *Stegomyia* late in the afternoon, or whether biting in the heated hours of the day, perhaps attracted by the odor of perspiration. There is a strong argument against admitting that view of one of the gentlemen quoted by Doctor Howard, and that is that the mosquitoes avoid negroes; and if there is a strong odor of perspiration to be found anywhere, it is that which is to be found in negroes. So that I do not believe that the odor of perspiration attracts mosquitoes.

Relative to the frequency of biting, undoubtedly the period given by one of the gentlemen, five or six days, is too long. The other estimate, forty-eight hours, is correct. The female *Stegomyia* will bite every forty-eight hours.

But the question I am going to touch upon now is not mentioned in Doctor Howard's paper, but it is certainly intimately related to the question of the distribution of the *Stegomyia*. We want to know the geographical distribution of the *Stegomyia* and study it so thoroughly, because we suppose that the area over which the *Stegomyia* ranges will correspond with the area over which the yellow fever is found, and therefore the conclusion can be drawn that yellow fever will not spread beyond that area. I want to make a statement that this is not so; that I believe there is yellow fever in districts outside of the districts of the *Stegomyia fasciata*, at least outside of the ordinary distribution. I believe, in other words, that yellow fever may be spread and may be carried—perhaps not a large epidemic, but it may spread—where *Stegomyia* is not found. In other words, *Stegomyia* may be carried to such a place as Atlanta in the early spring and summer or even farther north, when it is warm enough for it to spread. Two or three females full of eggs may be carried in a sleeper to one of these places and they will breed sufficient mosquitoes by the end of the summer—in August, for instance—to spread an epidemic of yellow fever. I believe such a thing happened in Madrid not long since, where a female mosquito was able to breed sufficiently to make a small epidemic. I believe that there is considerable danger in some of the ports of a small epidemic, and I think none of them are entirely free from the danger. I believe that such freedom is only relative, and I may add that Doctor Finlay is of the same opinion.

The SECRETARY. Just a few remarks in confirmation of what Doctor Guiteras has said. A few years ago there was an epidemic in Alajuela, about 12 miles outside of San José, in Costa Rica, a place which is not quite so high as San José, but nearly so. San José is 3,868 feet and Alajuela is 3,001 feet above the level of the sea. Of course, before the theory of the mosquito transmission of the disease became a doctrine, we had the idea that yellow fever could not develop in high altitudes, but nevertheless there was a very serious epidemic in the city of Alajuela, and the government had considerable trouble in eradicating it. And I believe, as Doctor Guiteras has stated, that the epidemic might have been due to some mosquitoes being brought from Punta Arenas, which is a port on the Pacific, during the summer season when they cart coffee from the interior to the port on the Pacific; and from there the carts or freight might have brought some of these mosquitoes. Some people came from the port ill and developed yellow fever in Alajuela, and the *Stegomyia* might have been found there and become contaminated, and in this manner started the epidemic.

The PRESIDENT. Are there any other remarks? This is a very interesting and important subject.

Doctor MEDINA. I would mention that I have information also that we had two cases in Managua, quite a distance from Corinto, some 150 miles away. We had two cases, but both those were of passengers who had come from Panama. The cases were developed, and they died in Managua; but the infection was not present, and those were the only two cases that we had.

The secretary here translated into Spanish the substance of the preceding remarks upon this subject.

Doctor Licéaga addressed the convention in Spanish.

The SECRETARY. Doctor Licéaga has said that he desires to make the following explanation on the point under discussion: He says that in a high altitude in Mexico, about 2,000 feet, where the City of Mexico is situated, they made the following experiment: They brought some mosquitoes from Veracruz, which has been, as we all know, a great focus for yellow fever for a good many years back, and they succeeded in breeding through three generations the mosquitoes of the *Stegomyia fasciata*, and the only difference they found was that the mosquitoes bred in Mexico did not last as long as those bred in Veracruz.

Doctor Licéaga concluded by saying, very wisely, that this illustrates the possibility of yellow fever developing in a city at that altitude if the authorities were not careful enough in the treatment they accord to our friends the *Stegomyia*.

Doctor Licéaga said that he wants to thank Doctor Howard kindly for his expressions concerning the treatment he received in Mexico. He extends his thanks to you, Doctor.

Doctor HOWARD. May I say a word in reply?

The PRESIDENT. Doctor Howard.

Doctor HOWARD. I am particularly interested in the instances given by Doctor Ulloa and by Doctor Licéaga, and by the generalization made by Doctor Guiteras. The subject is covered pretty fully on page 4 of this pamphlet, which I understand was distributed among the members of the convention during the sessions of the first day, and I speak there of the danger of these mosquitoes coming up the Mississippi River and the Ohio River, and being carried in steamboats and in trains, and of the likelihood of epidemics being caused in that way.

During the trip of which I have already spoken, on which my labors were so facilitated by Doctor Licéaga's kindness, the highest point at which I found the *Stegomyia* breeding—I was there in May, but it could have been carried up there—was at Orizaba, which is at an elevation of 4,500 feet above sea level, and it was not an original denizen there, as it was at the coast. But when the railroad was built up into the country at Mexico, it was carried up farther, and then it died down a little bit, but it finally established itself at Cordova, and then finally at Orizaba. The first cases in Orizaba were all of persons living in a small radius, close around the railroad station. In the next epidemic they spread out a few hundred yards farther and took in another block of houses a little farther off from the railroad station as a center, and it may be that in course of time they will establish themselves permanently a little farther off from the railroad station. But at any rate that point, at Orizaba, is the highest point where I found the *Stegomyia* mosquito permanently breeding in the country of Mexico.

The secretary translated the remarks of Doctor Howard in Spanish.

The PRESIDENT. Are there any further remarks on Doctor Howard's paper?

Doctor Lavoureria addressed the convention in Spanish, his remarks being translated into English by the secretary.

The SECRETARY. Doctor Lavería says that in Peru they have not yellow fever, and they do not have any form that refers to this disease, and consequently they do not know much about the *Stegomyia fasciata*, and they would like to know about what temperature is requisite for the development of the *Stegomyia*.

Doctor HOWARD. Will you ask him if it is not known in Callao?

The secretary here addressed the question in Spanish to Doctor Lavería.

The SECRETARY. He says that he does not know. He says that they have it on the coast, but that they have not had any yellow fever since 1868.

The PRESIDENT. If there is no objection, we will now continue with the articles of the convention.

Doctor GUITERAS. The last article is to be designated "transitory disposition," if that title is approved. This term is official, and it is used in treaties officially, so that we have adopted it for this last article. This reads as follows:

#### TRANSITORY DISPOSITION.

The Governments which may not have signed the present convention are to be admitted to adherence thereto upon demand; notice of this adherence to be given through diplomatic channels to the Government of the United States of America, and by the latter to the other signatory Governments.

The above clause was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

The clause was agreed to.

Doctor Guiteras read as follows:

Made and signed in the city of Washington on the 14th day of the month of October, nineteen hundred and five, in two copies, in English and Spanish respectively, which shall be deposited in the State Department of the Government of the United States of America, in order that certified copies thereof, in both English and Spanish may be made, to transmit them through diplomatic channels to each one of the signatory countries.

Doctor GUITERAS. Should we not add here at the end of this that in case of doubt or disagreement the English text should be considered as the standard?

The PRESIDENT. Doctor Geddings, do you remember any such wording?

Doctor GEDDINGS. No, sir.

Doctor GUITERAS. The word has been used in connection with the French language. It was said that in case of disagreement between the two versions the French text should be considered as the standard.

Since we have two languages, we must use one or the other, and the committee has agreed to choose the English.

Discussion followed.

The transitory disposition was again read by Doctor Guiteras in English, and was then read by Doctor Moore in Spanish.

The transitory disposition was agreed to.

Doctor Moore made some remarks in Spanish upon the wording of the transitory disposition.

The SECRETARY. Doctor Moore proposes that the convention should be signed to-day instead of to-morrow.

Doctor GUITERAS. Then the date should be the 13th instead of the 14th.

The PRESIDENT. I think that it would be excellent if we could sign it to-day, but whether we can or not depends on the typewriters. It depends on whether they can complete the typewriting to-day.

Doctor Moore here addressed the convention in Spanish.

The SECRETARY. Doctor Moore says that in the committee it was agreed that the convention should be signed to-day, and of course if it is impossible through mechanical difficulties, it can not be done, but he suggests that the date might be left the 13th, although we do not sign it until to-morrow. I am sorry, for Doctor Moore's sake, that this can not be done, because the treaty to be signed is an international convention, and it must be done exactly as it is stated. We can not sign it to-morrow saying that it was signed to-day, because that might invalidate the treaty. You may finish the consideration of the document, and agree upon it entirely; but if you can not actually sign it to-day, you can not say in the convention that it is signed to-day.

Doctor Moore here made a remark in Spanish.

The SECRETARY. Doctor Moore says that his motion is withdrawn.

The PRESIDENT. The objection being withdrawn, if you are ready we will have the question.

The question was taken and the transitory disposition was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. It has been suggested that a motion ought to be made to have an editor for the English copy and one for the Spanish copy, to compare these two documents, one in English and one in Spanish, and that the editors should be authorized to make such verbal changes as will make the convention plain, without altering the meaning.

Doctor GUIERAS. So that it would all have to be written over again?

The PRESIDENT. No, not necessarily.

Doctor GUIERAS. I move that a committee of two be appointed to finally revise these two copies, compare them, and make any verbal arrangement that they may deem necessary.

The PRESIDENT. Any verbal what?

Doctor GUIERAS. Verbal change.

The PRESIDENT. Without altering the sense?

Doctor GUIERAS. Yes, sir. Without altering the sense.

The PRESIDENT. You hear the motion. Is there a second?

The motion was seconded.

The motion was translated into Spanish by Doctor Ulloa.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. The motion is carried. How shall this committee be appointed?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. By the President.

The PRESIDENT. I will appoint Doctor Lavoreria, the delegate from Peru, and Doctor Gatewood, of the United States Navy, respectively, as the Spanish and English editors, members of this committee.

Doctor GATEWOOD. Mr. President, I would like to say that inasmuch as the person to whom I shall be a companion in this matter does not speak English, under the circumstances it would be almost impossible for us to compare the Spanish and English copies, the

committee consisting of two members, one of whom speaks only English and the other speaks only Spanish.

The SECRETARY. Is not the object really to compare the two copies? It is simply to read them and make some slight changes, without changing the sense of any article.

Doctor GATEWOOD. The motion for the appointment of the committee said "to compare." It seems to me that there ought to be at least another person on this committee who speaks both languages. Would not Doctor Guiteras serve?

Doctor GUITERAS. Very well, sir, I will change my motion and make it that the committee should be composed of three members.

The motion was seconded, and it was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. I will appoint Doctor Guiteras as the third member of that committee.

Informal discussion among the members followed.

The PRESIDENT. Is there any other business to come before the convention this afternoon?

Doctor GUITERAS. The continuation of the programme is the only business we have now.

The PRESIDENT. The provisional programme has been largely gone into in connection with this convention. There is the matter of diagnosis of maritime quarantine, and of land quarantine, and of local measures for the eradication of disease. Then the third and fourth headings are still untouched. They read as follows:

3. The mosquito in its relation to yellow fever and malarial fevers. Prevention of the spread of yellow fever by the destruction and elimination of the mosquito.
4. Discussions on sanitation of cities with special reference to the ventilation of habitations and disposal of household wastes.

I would suggest that if your committee might be with the typewriters while they are working on the transcription of this convention it might go very much faster.

Doctor GUITERAS. There are some papers in connection with plague and yellow fever. The end of the programme concerns itself with yellow fever and its transmission by the mosquito.

The PRESIDENT. Then we will have those papers. We will proceed with the programme as far as we may. This is merely a provisional programme, a tentative programme, and we have broken into the order of it pretty extensively.

Doctor MEDINA. I wish to present a resolution before the convention that, as the Republics of San Salvador and Honduras are not represented here, a copy of our convention shall be sent to each one of these Governments, expressing at the same time the pleasure of this convention if they would join with us in making effective the measures prescribed. I explained that to my friend Doctor Ulloa, and also to the representative of Guatemala, and they were in favor of it. Those Republics are not represented, and according to our treaty copies are to be sent only to the countries that have signed, so that they will not receive copies except under some such special provision as this, and I make the motion that copies of the convention be sent to San Salvador and Honduras, and also that this convention should express the pleasure that they would have if those two countries would adhere to our convention.

The SECRETARY. I desire to make just a few remarks about the intention of Doctor Medina, as he expressed it to me. Although it



does not seem to me necessary that an exception should be made in these cases, nevertheless the intentions of Doctor Medina are very good, as he explained them to me. As these countries are so near to us, and as Honduras is on the Gulf of Mexico and Salvador is wedged right in between Guatemala and Nicaragua, if those two countries should not follow the regulations agreed upon they might be a great drawback to the carrying out of the measures by the other countries of Central America, as they are all connected by the same lines of steamers; and Doctor Medina said he thought that unless an exception was made with regard to those Republics they might not really have a good understanding of what had been done, and that they might not sign as quickly as is desired by this convention. When he explained it to me in that light I agreed with him. Of course it is for the convention to say whether it deems it proper.

Doctor GUIERAS. I present an amendment to that motion, that when the transactions of this convention are published a copy be sent to all the countries of the western continent. I do not understand why we should pick out two countries and present to them especially the reports of this convention and not to the other Republics.

The PRESIDENT. That is, not the transactions; it is the convention which we adopt.

Doctor GUIERAS. Even at that, I do not see why it should be sent to these two Republics and not to the others. There are nine Republics which are not represented here.

Doctor MEDINA. My idea in mentioning those two only was that they were concerned more than the others, as being right in the middle of Central America, it was especially important that they should have these copies. If the other Republics do not accept it I should be very sorry, but not so much so as in the case of these two Republics, because all our efforts would be in vain unless they did accept.

Doctor GUIERAS. I make the motion that the convention be sent to all the countries of the western continent. I make that motion as an amendment.

The motion of Doctor Guieras was translated by the secretary.

Doctor MEDINA. I accept that amendment.

The SECRETARY. The motion is that a copy of this convention be sent to each of the countries which are not represented at this convention.

Doctor GATEWOOD. Are there not other countries concerned besides the Republics of South America? There are the West India islands that might be interested.

The PRESIDENT. This is a convention of the American Republics.

Doctor GATEWOOD. I understand that; but would there be any objection to sending the convention to the other countries?

The PRESIDENT. If you wish to make a motion to amend, you may do so.

Doctor GATEWOOD. I do not wish to make a motion if it is altogether out of the question.

Doctor MEDINA. I think it would be impracticable to send copies to those islands of the West Indies. They belong to foreign countries, to the other Government, and the proper thing would be to send it

just to the American Republics, it seems to me. They are the only ones interested.

The PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of Doctor Medina, with the amendment of Doctor Guiteras.

Doctor MEDINA. I will change that motion, and say, instead of the two Republics, to all the Republics not represented here, and that we shall say to them that we would see with pleasure their adherence to our convention.

The PRESIDENT. Perhaps you had better read it as amended.

Doctor MEDINA. It will read in this way, in English: "Doctor Medina, the representative from Nicaragua, presents a motion, amended by Doctor Guiteras, in the following way. That this conference should address officially all the governments not represented at this convention and send a copy of our convention to them, at the same time letting them know that we would receive with pleasure their adherence to our treaty here, or would join with us."

The SECRETARY. I think it would be better that that motion should go to the advisory council and be presented to-morrow.

Doctor MEDINA. Very well.

The PRESIDENT. Is there any other motion to be offered, or is there any paper to be read?

Doctor GUI TERAS. The plague came first, but if there is no paper to be read on the plague, I will read a paper on yellow fever in Cuba.

Doctor Licéaga addressed the convention in Spanish.

The SECRETARY. Doctor Licéaga wants me to explain to the delegates that they need not be afraid about the length of his paper—which has been printed and copies of which you all have in your hands—on the plague, because he is only going to make a few remarks about it, instead of reading the paper.

Doctor. Licéaga here addressed the convention in Spanish, extempore, upon the subject of the plague.

Doctor Lavoreria addressed the convention in Spanish.

Doctor Licéaga responded to Doctor Lavoreria.

Doctor GUI TERAS. I would ask that, as unfortunately we have no Spanish stenographer, Doctor Lavoreria be requested to present in writing his remarks to be printed in the transactions.

Doctor Licéaga, of course, has his paper printed in both Spanish and English form, but we have nothing left of Doctor Lavoreria's remarks unless he will present them in writing.

The PRESIDENT. Will Doctor Lavoreria write out his remarks and send them to the secretary?

Doctor Lavoreria here addressed the convention in Spanish.

Doctor GUI TERAS. I will withdraw my motion. Doctor Lavoreria says that he has presented a report already from his country, and his remarks, or the substance of them, are included in that report.

The PRESIDENT. Doctor Moore, have you anything to say on this subject?

Doctor Moore addressed the convention in Spanish.

The PRESIDENT. Will you write out your remarks and send them in, Doctor Moore?

Doctor MOORE (speaking in English). I will write them out.

The PRESIDENT. Are there any further remarks upon this subject of the plague? If not, Doctor Guiteras has a paper upon yellow fever.

Doctor GUITERAS. I have here a report on the yellow fever in Cuba since the last meeting. I am sorry that I have had to arrange this report in the shape of an argument in support of the view that yellow fever is transmitted only by mosquitoes. Of course this convention has accepted it as a fact, but as there are countries and portions of countries in America where this has not been attempted, and where certain of the people are still not prepared to accept it, I have been glad of the opportunity to repeat the arguments in favor of such a view.

Doctor Guiteras here read his paper, in English (see Appendix, p. 217).

The PRESIDENT. I am sure we are all very much indebted to Doctor Guiteras for that very interesting paper. I consider it a very valuable paper. Are there any remarks upon this subject?

Doctor GATEWOOD. I move that we adjourn.

Thereupon, at 6 o'clock p. m., the convention adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, October 14, 1905, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.

## FIFTH DAY—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14.

### Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 10.30 o'clock a. m. by the president, Surgeon-General Wyman.

The PRESIDENT. The minutes of yesterday will be read by the secretary.

The minutes were read by the secretary.

The SECRETARY. This, of course, is only an abstract of the minutes of the convention. The minutes will be transcribed in full, and will be published in full. This is only an outline, to comply with the conditions of the convention.

It was moved and seconded that the minutes be approved, and the motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. The next order of business will be the report of the advisory council on the resolutions of Doctor Medina as they were to be put in shape.

Doctor GUIERAS. In the name of the council, I report that the resolution presented by Doctor Medina is recommended to the association, with the understanding that the Bureau of American Republics will send copies of the convention to the governments of all the American Republics.

CSP2.R7Ea The PRESIDENT. You hear the resolution as presented by the advisory council, to the effect that the convention which we are now preparing regarding quarantine and epidemic diseases shall be transmitted through the Bureau of American Republics to all the South American and Central American republics, whether they are represented in this convention or not. Are there any remarks?

The resolution was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. Some of the delegates who are very much interested in the matters that are to come up in completing our agreement are not as yet present this morning, and I therefore recognize Doctor Geddings, who has a few brief remarks to make and a resolution to present.

Doctor GEDDINGS. Mr. President, it has been brought to the attention of this convention that in the Comptes Rendus, Société de Biologie de Paris for, I think, August, 1905, there is a claim by Messrs. Marchoux and Simon of the French Commission of the Pasteur Institute of Paris, whose work in Rio de Janeiro has received wide notice, that they have demonstrated that the infected *Stegomyia* produces infected offspring. Such a claim as this is startling, although a similar announcement was foreshadowed in the daily press of New Orleans as a possible explanation of the occurrence of mild cases in that city. I have had the pleasure of speaking to our esteemed contemporary, Doctor Guiteras, to whom we all look up to in this matter, and if it meets his views, and the views of the convention, I think it would be of decided benefit to us here to beg the privilege of a few remarks from Doctor Guiteras on the point, to elicit his opinion, if he is ready to express one on this doctrine, and begging him to foreshadow in the

deep thought he has given to these matters the effect upon the integrity of the doctrine of mosquito transmission of yellow fever and its possible effect upon public health measures; and I therefore beg to move that, if agreeable to Doctor Guiteras and to the convention, he should address us on these lines.

The motion of Doctor Geddings was translated into Spanish by the secretary.

Doctor GUITERAS. I would be very glad indeed if anything that I may say will assist in the work that we are all so much interested in. I was aware of the announcement made by the French Commission of the Pasteur Institute of this discovery. In their recent report they suggest that they have found two new methods of transmission of yellow fever, to which they believe importance should be attached. These new methods are the infection of the eggs of infected *Stegomyias*, and the transmission of yellow fever through extremely mild cases in the natives of the yellow-fever countries. I must say that I called attention to these suggestions and announcements of Marchoux and Simon at the meetings of the New Orleans Paris Medical Society during my recent visit in that city. The announcement as to the transmission through the eggs of the infected *Stegomyia* is certainly a matter of grave importance; but it seems to me that everything points to the probability of an error of judgment, or of facts, in this announcement made by those gentlemen. I have read their original publication, and they themselves admit that they have only a single case—an experiment—which was of this character. They raised eggs from infected *Stegomyias* in the twelfth day of their infection—and this is a very interesting point, and they insist upon that point, that the eggs must be laid when the mother mosquito is actively infected; that is, is already capable of producing the disease by its bite—that is, on the twelfth day after having bitten a patient infected with yellow fever. Therefore the eggs used in their experiment were gathered, or were laid, on the twelfth day after biting a yellow-fever patient, and then mosquitoes were raised from those eggs, and from several experiments tried they succeeded in producing one single case of yellow fever with the mosquitoes raised from those eggs. Now, to begin with, this is a single case. Of course in the experiments of this kind one case does not count for much, especially when the experiments were being carried out in an infected locality—in Rio de Janeiro—and when the infection might have come about through the bite of an infected mosquito. They themselves admit this, or consent that it weakens very much their point; that they have only one case to present.

Furthermore, I have to object to this supposed new method of transmission of yellow fever on other grounds, from experiments made in Habana. I am sorry to say that these experiments are not carefully recorded experiments that will stand close scientific investigation, but they certainly have some weight, and I hope that Doctor Carroll, who has the privilege of the floor, will state his part of the experiments that I am about to mention. I say that we have in Habana experiments performed which contradicted this statement of Marchoux. My experiments at Las Animas contradicted this new view in this wise. As a matter of fact, all the mosquitoes that we have used in our experimental station in Habana from the beginning, all of them, proceeded from infected mosquitoes—that is, we started with a certain number of mosquitoes that we fed upon yellow-fever patients, and

we infected them, and those mosquitoes kept laying eggs, and in that way we kept up our breed of mosquitoes at Las Animas Hospital. Now, these mosquitoes were always fed by nonimmunes. There were two of them that were constantly putting their arms into the jar containing these mosquitoes, so that they would be fed, and would lay eggs. So that we were constantly making the experiment without taking special note of the experiment. But on two occasions I remember calling the attention of several gentlemen to this and saying, "There is a mosquito raised from infected mosquitoes, fed by nonimmunes, raised from eggs laid by infected females, and yet they are not going to contract the disease." Therefore it is not transmitted in the case of *Stegomyia* as it is in the case of Texas fever with the tick. I called the attention several times of visitors and friends to this, although we did not take any note of it. I believe the same thing will be stated to you by Doctor Carroll. I believe they did the same thing; that they saw several times nonimmunes being bitten by mosquitoes raised from the eggs of infected mosquitoes—such mosquitoes as are mentioned by Marchoux and Simon.

And finally it seems to me that if this were true—that the infection of yellow fever could be transmitted from the mother mosquito to the eggs—that it would have been absolutely impossible to cause the disappearance of yellow fever from Habana, as we have done. I would certainly give up all hope of eradicating yellow fever from the earth, which I now entertain in a lively manner, if that were possible. It seems to me impossible to combat the disease if you have such an active way of propagation of the disease, which lies entirely beyond your control, as the innumerable eggs that mosquitoes lay during their lives—eggs that should all, according to this view, be capable of producing infected mosquitoes.

There is another point that is implied in this statement of Marchoux—at least I think it is implied—as to the yellow fever transmitted in this manner, that is transmitted by mosquitoes raised from supposed infected eggs, and that is that the yellow fever so transmitted is a mild type of the disease. Now, it seems to me this is a fundamental error. If the yellow fever transmitted in that manner would be a mild form of the disease, I think yellow fever would have died out over the earth long ago of itself. There would have been a process of natural vaccination of the disease; because I believe all of you will admit that the cases produced from such eggs ought to be much more numerous than those produced directly from the infected mothers, because a mother can only produce in her life of 150 days, biting every three days, 50 cases of yellow fever, whereas that mosquito will lay 400 or 500 eggs—perhaps several hundred eggs—from which several hundred mosquitoes would arise, which would all of them produce mild vaccinating cases of yellow fever, so that we would have the mother mosquito producing only 50 cases and we would have this constant process of vaccination with mild cases going on through the human race, and the disease would have died out through vaccination in nature.

These are the objections that I raise against the statement made by Marchoux and Simon.

Doctor Guiteras here repeated his remarks in Spanish.

The PRESIDENT. We would like to hear from Doctor Carroll, of the United States Army.

Doctor CARROLL. I agree most heartily with what Doctor Guiteras has said on this subject. I do not think it is safe to accept the statement of these gentlemen upon one unconfirmed experiment, because we can bring forward an experiment made for the purpose of determining that very point. After we had about completed our work in one of these places we placed a number of mosquitoes, hatched out from the eggs laid by infected insects, in a jar, and we had a nonimmune place his hand in this jar, and he was bitten by 30 or 40 insects. We did not expect any result, and no result followed.

Our insects were not obtained in quite the way Doctor Guiteras has indicated. Our stock was obtained from insects obtained on the outside. Our first stock was obtained from those insects which we got from Doctor Finlay. Our second stock was largely obtained from insects at Santa Clara Barracks.

Doctor GUITERAS. And it is quite possible that among those there ought to have been infected mosquitoes?

Doctor CARROLL. Yes; I am willing to admit that.

Doctor GUITERAS. It is probable.

Doctor CARROLL. These insects were hatched out and raised in the post laboratory, and it was only afterwards that they were taken to the special laboratory where our infected mosquitoes were kept, and, once infected, their progeny were kept in the mosquito house; that is, the house kept specially for the infected mosquitoes.

I think this experiment to which Doctor Guiteras refers is like many others in the scientific world. We can not accept them until we receive confirmation. It is evident that the fullest precautions were not taken, and it is unsafe to accept them.

And then, as Doctor Guiteras says, if we were to accept the possibility of infection of the progeny of infected mosquitoes it is quite evident that the disinfection of infected dwellings will not stamp out the disease as fully as it was stamped out in Habana. I think Doctor Licéaga might give us some interesting remarks on that question, resulting from his experience in Mexico.

Doctor GUITERAS. I will try to put briefly in Spanish the substance of this, as this is a question in which some of our Latin American colleagues may assist us with their opinions.

Doctor Guiteras here translated into Spanish the preceding remarks of himself and Doctor Carroll.

Doctor Licéaga addressed the convention in Spanish.

The SECRETARY. The remarks of Doctor Licéaga are to the effect that he congratulates Doctor Guiteras for the excellent explanation that he has given of the subject in question, which he considers not only as a contradiction of the information given by Marchoux and Simon, of the commission to Brazil, but he goes a little further and says that it should not only be called a contradiction, but that the expressions of Doctor Guiteras have really given the lie to these gentlemen for having affirmed something based only on one case. He put the question as to the effect, and on that he says that to his knowledge there is no acute disease whose infection is transmitted by the offspring or by the eggs of insects. He confirms the opinion of Doctor Guiteras that if the opinion of Doctors Simon and Marchoux were true the disappearance of yellow fever from Habana in such an effective manner as it took place would have been utterly impossible. He says that the experiments and the opinions of Doctors Guiteras and

Carroll are enough, in his estimation, to convince us of the fallacy of the opinion manifested by the doctors of the Brazil commission.

He insisted upon this other point. He says that one argument that might be used against this opinion is the admission of Doctors Marchoux and Simon to the effect that they consider their point rather weak because they only had one case out of their experiments, and besides that they could not say to a certainty that the mosquito infected had conveyed the disease; that, as Doctor Guiteras said, the experiment was conducted in a place infected with yellow fever, where the biting by a mosquito infected was an easy matter.

Doctor Licéaga finished by remarking that this weak point in the announcement of Doctor Marchoux and Doctor Simon was in very plain contradiction to the points assured by the work of Doctor Carroll, Doctor Guiteras, Doctor Reed, and all the other gentlemen who experimented in Habana, and who, while at the beginning they could not state the facts with certainty, yet through experiments, thorough and long continued, and resulting in the prevention of yellow fever, had established their opinions as a certainty.

The PRESIDENT. We have with us the head of the medical department of the Marine-Hospital Service, and I would like to ask his opinion on this.

Doctor STILES. I agree thoroughly with Doctor Guiteras and Doctor Carroll that there is no reason why we should become frightened at this announcement in Paris. But, in justice to our French colleagues, we should recall one very important statement in their article, namely, that such a method of transmission is exceptional. That is their claim. They do not set this forth as being a regular method of transmission, but they merely say that such a method of transmission is exceptional, and in this claim I see nothing contradictory to the statements brought forward by our good friends, Doctor Carroll and Doctor Guiteras. It is perfectly possible that they may have made fifty or one hundred experiments in Cuba of this kind, and have had them all negative, but that is negative evidence. Now, we must bear in mind the fact that we have had at least half a dozen diseases which may be transmitted from one generation to the next through insects. I am by no means of the opinion that we should immediately accept these statements that have just reached us from Paris, but I believe we should hold our minds open for further proof. It is a little dangerous to condemn a statement offhand like this. Take, for instance, malaria. It is now, according to Schaudinn, demonstrated that malaria may be transmitted from one generation of mosquitoes to another. Pehr disease is hereditary in the silkworm. We have the flagellat diseases in flies so transmitted. We have two diseases in an owl of Germany which, it is claimed, may be hereditary in the intermediate host, namely, *Culex*. Now, until we know just what the parasite of yellow fever is, it seems to me difficult to make any definite statement that this can not be hereditary in the mosquito. It seems to me not improbable that the parasite of yellow fever will turn out eventually to be an organism more or less closely allied to the parasites of the same general class of diseases as those that I have mentioned, namely, an organism belonging somewhere in between the flagellats and the sporozoa. I might also refer to Texas fever in cattle and hemoglobinuria in dogs—the canine plasmosis—in way of comparison.



In view of the fact that we know a number of diseases are transmitted by heredity in the intermediate host, I believe it is too early to come down too heavily on this French announcement. We should simply hold our minds open, in a receptive mood, and if our colleagues can demonstrate heredity in this disease, as has been demonstrated in other diseases, let us do them the justice to recall that they do not state that this is a common method of transmission. They state it distinctly to be an exceptional method.

The remarks of Doctor Stiles were translated into Spanish by the secretary.

The SECRETARY. Several of the members inquire, Doctor Stiles, if you said that malaria belonged to the diseases transmissible by heredity in the intermediate host.

Doctor STILES. Yes; the parasite of malaria is claimed by Schaudinn to be transmissible from the female mosquito to the next generation. That was published in 1894 by the Imperial Health Office of Germany. The parasite has been found passing from one generation to the next. There were no clinical cases based on such heredity, but the parasite was found passing through the egg.

The PRESIDENT. Doctor Guiteras has an important matter to bring before the convention.

Doctor GUITERAS. Mr. Chairman, I wish to introduce a series of articles, to be added to the convention already agreed upon at our last meeting, which articles should be numbered 28a, 28b, 28c, and 28d, so as not to break the order of the numbers as they are found in the French edition and in order that they may not be placed at the end, as I had at first thought of doing, where they will appear very awkwardly. I would place them in the midst of the articles where they properly belong, following article 28, and call them "28a," "28b," "28c," and "28d." There are four of these articles.

The SECRETARY. You had better call them additional articles. That is the only way to do it.

Discussion in Spanish followed.

Doctor GUITERAS. I move that the following additional articles be introduced, following the last article agreed upon at our previous meeting. The last article was numbered 45, so that these four articles will be numbered 46.

The PRESIDENT. They are headed "Additional articles relating to yellow fever?"

Doctor GUITERAS. They are headed that way—"Additional articles relating to yellow fever."

The PRESIDENT. I will ask Doctor Moore to take the Spanish copy of these additional articles, as he did with the first part of the convention, and read them in Spanish as we proceed.

Doctor Guiteras read as follows:

ARTICLE 46. Ships infected with yellow fever are to be subjected to the following regulations:

1. Medical visit (inspection).
2. The sick are to be immediately disembarked, protected by netting against the access of mosquitoes, and transferred to the place of isolation in an ambulance or a litter similarly screened.

The above part of article 46 was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

The PRESIDENT. Shall we vote on this by paragraphs, or shall we have the whole article read all through?

A short discussion followed.

The PRESIDENT. We will read this article through, paragraph by paragraph, and anyone who has any question to ask will please ask it at the time, or if anyone has any objection to make or any motion to make, after it has been read in English and Spanish, let him make it, or if there are any comments to be made they can be made. We will go on and read every paragraph until we have finished the article, and then we will vote on the article.

The remarks of the president were translated into Spanish by Doctor Ulloa.

Doctor Guiteras continued the reading of the article, 46 as follows:

3. Other persons should also be disembarked, if possible, and subjected to an observation of six days, dating from the day of arrival.

The above was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

The PRESIDENT. It should be borne in mind now that if there is any alteration in phraseology, either in the Spanish or the English language, attention should be called to it at the present time, otherwise the copies as read will go to the transcribers.

The secretary translated the remarks of the president into Spanish.

Doctor Guiteras continued the reading of article 46, as follows:

4. In the place set apart for observation there shall be screened apartments or cages where anyone presenting an elevation of temperature above 37.6° C. shall be screened until he may be carried in the manner indicated above to the place of isolation.

5. The ship shall be moored at least 600 feet from the inhabited shore.

Doctor Barnet addressed the convention in Spanish.

Doctor GUITERAS. Doctor Barnet suggested that in the Spanish copy we state 200 meters, as the metric system is used in Latin countries, and 200 meters is the equivalent of 600 feet.

Doctor GEDDINGS. I would suggest making it 200 meters in both languages, because 600 feet is not the exact equivalent, though it is approximately so, of 200 meters.

Doctor GUITERAS. It is not any less

Doctor GEDDINGS. No, sir; it is rather more.

The PRESIDENT. We will substitute "200 meters" for "600 feet," then.

Doctor GUITERAS. Then it will read:

5. The ship shall be moored at least 200 meters from the inhabited shore.

Doctor Guiteras continued the reading of article 46, as follows:

6. The ship shall be fumigated for the destruction of mosquitoes before the discharge of cargo, if possible. If a fumigation be not possible before the discharge of the cargo, the health authorities shall order, either—

(a) The employment of immune persons for discharging the cargo, or

(b) If nonimmunes be employed they shall be kept under observation during the discharging of cargo and for six days, to date from the last day of exposure on board.

The PRESIDENT. We will now vote on article 46 as a whole. This is to be article 46, in lieu of the closing formal article of the convention as we had it yesterday, and the closing article will have to be changed to another number.

Article 46 was agreed to.

Doctor Guiteras read article 47, as follows:

ARTICLE 47. Ships suspected of yellow fever are to be subjected to the measures which are indicated in Nos. 1, 3, and 5 of the preceding article; and if not fumigated the cargo shall be discharged as directed under subparagraph (a) or (b) of the same article.

The above was read by Doctor Moore in Spanish.

Doctor Barnett addressed the convention in Spanish, his remarks not being translated.

Article 47 was agreed to.

Doctor Guiteras read article 48, as follows:

ARTICLE 48. Ships immune from yellow fever, coming from an infected port, after the medical visit (inspection), shall be admitted to free pratique, provided the duration of the trip has exceeded six days.

If the trip be shorter, the ship shall be considered as suspected until the completion of a period of six days, dating from the day of departure.

If a case of yellow fever develop during the period of observation, the ship shall be considered as infected.

The PRESIDENT. In the first line of this article, as I have it before me here, the term "indemne" is used instead of "immune."

Doctor GUITERAS. I have it "indemne" in my copy.

The PRESIDENT. You read it "immune."

Doctor GUITERAS. Certainly we would call a ship "indemne" that came from an infected port and had nothing to do with yellow fever, would we not? We would not call a ship coming from the St. Lawrence River, for instance, from the north, a suspected vessel. That would be an indemne vessel, coming from an uninfected port.

Doctor GEDDINGS. It is the ship coming from an infected port, not having had cases at the port of departure, or en route, which is meant here.

Doctor GUITERAS. What do we call a ship that is entirely free? It is not in the convention, anyway.

The PRESIDENT. It is just a ship. [Laughter.]

Doctor Guiteras here again read article 48, as above, changing the word "immune" to "indemne."

Article 48 was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

Article 48 was agreed to.

Doctor Guiteras read article 49, as follows:

ARTICLE 49. All persons who can prove their immunity to yellow fever to the satisfaction of the health authorities shall be permitted to land at once.

Article 49 was read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

Article 49 was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. The typewritten copies of the agreement which we have just voted upon, article by article, are now ready. I will ask Doctor Gatewood to read the copy in the English language and Doctor Laverria to read the copy in Spanish, article by article, the idea being that if there is any technical flaw in either copy, or if there is anything obscure in the phraseology, or anything ungrammatical in the language, attention should be called to it immediately, and let it be corrected on the floor of the convention, because this will be the final copy which will be signed by us. In this way it is obvious that the greatest care will have been exercised that the unaltered copies in Spanish and English are actually signed by the members of this convention. The work of typewriting the copies is nearly completed, and we can commence with the first pages of the copies in both Spanish and English, and the last pages will be finished so that we will not be delayed.

The remarks of the president were translated into Spanish by the secretary.

The preamble was here read in English by Doctor Gatewood.

Dr. H. L. E. Johnson having been designated in the preamble of the convention as "a member of the American Medical Association," Doctor Johnson requested that this might be changed to "a member of the Board of Directors of the American Medical Association."

The above alteration was agreed to.

The reading of the final draft of the convention was continued by Doctor Gatewood in English and Doctor Lavereria in Spanish until 1.20 p. m., when the convention took a recess until 2.30 o'clock p. m.

#### Afternoon Session.

The convention met, pursuant to adjournment, Surgeon-General Wyman, the president, in the chair.

The PRESIDENT. The convention will come to order and we will continue with the reading of the articles. We are now on article 8.

The reading of the convention in English and Spanish was continued.

The PRESIDENT. There is an inquiry with regard to the "International Sanitary Councils," mentioned in article 10. This convention has an international sanitary bureau, but whether that term "councils" is intended to be more broad and to relate to any other councils, or rather to the several national councils, I do not know.

Doctor GEDDINGS. The International Sanitary Councils mentioned in that convention are the International Sanitary Council of Constantinople, and the Quarantine and Sanitary Council of Egypt.

The PRESIDENT. Then it includes also our International Sanitary Bureau?

Doctor GUITERAS. Yes, sir.

Doctor GEDDINGS. We left it in advisedly, believing that these notifications should be made in this way to the Central and South American Republics, and to the United States, and the International Sanitary Bureau.

The PRESIDENT. We are not dealing with the foreign countries. Doctor Geddings, is that your understanding?

Doctor GEDDINGS. That was my understanding—that it was simply left in order not to change the text, but the International Sanitary Bureau of this convention was included within the meaning of that paragraph.

The PRESIDENT. There is nowhere else, in this convention, so far as it has been read, where reference is made to "International Sanitary Councils" other than those of the American Republics.

Doctor GEDDINGS. That is correct.

The PRESIDENT. Then why should we bring it in here? It is a little confusing. I do not know how that appeals to the other members of the convention, but I think it is a point that ought to be considered—whether we shall change it to "International Sanitary Bureau" or not.

Doctor GEDDINGS. I move that we change it in that way.

The motion was seconded.

The PRESIDENT. It is moved and seconded that the words "International Sanitary Bureau," meaning the bureau established by this convention, be substituted for the words "International Sanitary Councils."

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

The reading of the convention, article by article, in French and Spanish, was continued down to the end of article 21, when Doctor Licéaga addressed the convention in Spanish, his remarks being translated by Doctor Ulloa. Doctor Licéaga said that it having been determined in the former session that a distance of 200 meters should be inserted, the last part of article 20, which leaves it to the sanitary authorities to fix the distance that a ship should be compelled to anchor from the shore, should be changed.

Doctor MEDINA. It was placed at the minimum, so that any larger distance could be settled by the authorities.

Discussion in Spanish between Doctor Licéaga, Doctor Medina, and Doctor Moore followed.

The SECRETARY. It says "at least 200 meters." Doctor Licéaga is satisfied with that.

Doctor GATEWOOD. In this footnote, in regard to the word "crew," is that provision in the Spanish copy to the effect that the word is to be construed in the manner defined in this note wherever it occurs in the present convention?

The SECRETARY. Yes; it is in the Spanish copy. That is all right.

The reading of the convention in English and Spanish was continued down to the end of article 33.

The PRESIDENT. There is one point I want cleared up—about a ship not being subject to a second disinfection. I would like to know whether that interferes with our disinfection of what we call "via" vessels? Does that section relate to all diseases, or only to some?

Article 33 was again read by Doctor Gatewood in English.

The PRESIDENT. Would not that prevent the redisinfection of a vessel in a southern port?

Discussions in English and Spanish followed.

The PRESIDENT. Very well; go on.

Doctor Gatewood here read article 34 in English.

A DELEGATE. I would like to ask what is the definition of the word "packet."

The PRESIDENT. That is a term taken from the Paris convention. Was that discussed there? Doctor Geddings can tell us.

Doctor GEDDINGS. For example, those boats which ply between ports of British America and northern ports of the United States, which we exempt by our regulations from measures relative to bills of health, are packet boats. There are packet boats which ply across the lakes.

Doctor GATEWOOD. And packet boats across the English Channel, from Calais to Dover. If you will look in the dictionary you will find some such definition as this: "Packet boat. Originally, a vessel employed by government to carry dispatches or mails, and therefore having a military or naval signification; hence, applied to any boats carrying materials that have a regular day of sailing."

The trans-Atlantic liners would come under that.

Doctor ULLOA. Here is the definition in Webster's Dictionary:

Packet. Originally, a vessel employed by government to convey dispatches and mails; hence, a vessel employed in carrying mails, passengers, and goods; a mail boat.

Doctor GATEWOOD. There you have it.

The PRESIDENT. Is there any harm in leaving it in there, with that understanding?

Doctor GATEWOOD. Packets are mail boats.

The PRESIDENT. That is evidently intended to apply to ports not distant from one another.

Doctor GATEWOOD. My idea is that a packet is a boat that makes one or two trips a day, and therefore runs within a small radius of the place of departure. But a ferryboat, not carrying mails and not carrying dispatches, would not come under that definition.

The SECRETARY. We call them "barcos de cabotaje" in Spanish. They make communication between different ports of the same country.

Doctor GATEWOOD. If it is between different ports of the same country, why do you put this in here: "Packet boats shall be subjected to special regulations, to be established by mutual agreement between the countries in interest?"

The SECRETARY. That is so.

The PRESIDENT. It seems to me you might leave it as it is.

Doctor Gatewood here read article 35 in English.

Doctor LAVORERIA here read article 35 in Spanish.

A discussion in Spanish followed between Doctor Moore and Doctor Guiteras, which was not translated into English.

The reading of the convention in Spanish and English was continued down to the end of article 41.

Doctor Gatewood read in English as follows:

ARTICLE 42. Coaches intended for the transportation of passengers and mails should not be retained at frontiers.

The PRESIDENT. That word "retained" was changed to "detained," was it not?

Doctor GEDDINGS. No, no; it was left "retained," after a discussion. We decided to leave it in that way.

The reading of the convention in English and Spanish was continued down to the end of article 48.

Doctor GEDDINGS. In regard to the second paragraph of article 48, the section before us states:

Ships indemne from yellow fever, coming from an infected port, after the medical visit (inspection), shall be admitted to free pratique, provided the duration of the trip has exceeded six days.

The quarantine regulations of the United States cover the same idea, but go further, that if the duration of a trip exceeds five days, and is less than ten days, the same procedure would obtain; but if the voyage is more than ten days the ship shall be disinfected and held under observation. That rule of conduct is based upon the fact that if a mild case of yellow fever occurs on board, it may have sufficiently recovered to permit the individual to pass a satisfactory medical inspection, but the case may have infected *Stegomyia* mosquitoes which are on board and give rise to further trouble. It was suggested when this article was in course of consideration this morning that some such provision should be put in, but there appeared to be reasons why it should not be done, and without any wish to make a reserve on the part of the United States, I think it is only fair to state that in cases coming under that category the United

States will have to fall back upon or take refuge in a general provision of the convention allowing special regulations to be made to meet special circumstances, in the discretion of the sanitary authorities.

DOCTOR GATEWOOD. Can you do that when that is a specific statement there?

DOCTOR GUITERAS. With respect to the fact of the necessity of disinfection in these cases, it must be remembered that the action taken by the United States evidently does not refer to what we have defined here as "indemne ships," in connection with yellow fever. We have made a special definition of indemne ships in connection with yellow fever, in which definition it is stated that the ship has not been in such proximity to the shore as to make it possible for mosquitoes to have access to the said ship. Therefore there can be no mosquitoes in an indemne ship such as we have defined. The ships that are treated on the tenth or twelfth day by the United States authorities, very properly—I mean by fumigation—are not the indemne ships that we have defined here. There are ships that may have infected mosquitoes. But these can not have them, because it says definitely that they must have anchored a sufficient distance from the shore not to have received infected mosquitoes. So that I do not see that the United States need change in the least its present policy in respect to such ships.

THE PRESIDENT. Is that satisfactory, Doctor Geddings?

DOCTOR GEDDINGS. With that explanation the paragraph will be perfectly satisfactory.

DOCTOR GUITERAS. This explanation goes on record, I suppose.

THE PRESIDENT. It goes on the record. The stenographer is taking everything in full. All that has been said goes in the minutes.

The reading of the convention article by article in English and Spanish was resumed by Doctor Gatewood and Doctor Lavoreria and was completed to the end of the "transitory disposition."

Discussion in Spanish between Doctor Barnet and Doctor Lavoreria followed.

THE SECRETARY. Doctor Lavoreria has made a motion that instead of saying there that a copy should be sent to each country represented, it should be put that copies in both English and Spanish should be sent to each of the signatory countries to this convention.

DOCTOR BARNET (speaking in English). Because the English is the standard one.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes; that is right.

Discussion in Spanish followed.

DOCTOR GUITERAS. Doctor Licéaga has made a motion which I will translate into English.

DOCTOR LICÉAGA moved that instead of saying that the English copy may or shall serve as the base or—what is it?

DOCTOR GEDDINGS. The standard.

DOCTOR GUITERAS. Yes; the standard; that we say that in case of doubt the English interpretation shall stand, or be the standard.

THE SECRETARY. No, no; that the English copy shall prevail—that the interpretation of the English copy shall prevail.

DOCTOR GUITERAS. Yes; that the interpretation of the English copy shall prevail.

Doctor GATEWOOD. Then it will read:

ARTICLE 50. It is agreed that in the event of a difference of interpretation of the English and Spanish text the interpretation of the English text will prevail.

Doctor GUITERAS. That is right.

The PRESIDENT. If there is no objection, that change will be made. Then I think the words "in both English and Spanish" should be inserted in the last clause of the transitory disposition, so that it will read—

in order that certified copies thereof, in both English and Spanish, may be made to transmit them through diplomatic channels to each one of the signatory countries.

Is that agreed?

The PRESIDENT. That is agreed to. There was no objection and there is none.

I believe that the convention as now prepared, in both the Spanish and the English languages, has been read and approved, article by article. It now becomes necessary to adopt the convention in its entirety. I await a motion to that effect.

Doctor JOHNSON. I move you, Mr. President, that the convention as read and adopted, article by article, in English and Spanish be adopted by the convention in its entirety.

Doctor GUITERAS. I second the motion.  
The secretary translated the motion in Spanish.

The convention was agreed to in its entirety.

The PRESIDENT. It is adopted. [Great applause.]

Doctor Medina addressed the convention in Spanish.

The SECRETARY. Doctor Medina makes a motion to the effect that this convention shall be published and copies thereof sent to the different delegates. I have the pleasure to inform Doctor Medina that its publication has already been decided and that we are going to have copies ready for the delegates as soon as it can be done, and as the majority of the delegates are going to New York they may call at my office or send to my address and I will remit them as many copies as they like—about ten each, if they desire it.

The PRESIDENT. Does Mr. Fox wish the privilege of the floor?

Mr. FOX. Mr. Chairman, I think as the Bureau of the American Republics exists for the purpose of carrying out the wishes of the convention of the American Republics, we would much rather be the medium of transmitting these copies and also seeing that they are printed and arranged.

The SECRETARY. Of course they shall print the copies. My suggestion was meant simply for the convenience of the delegates.

Doctor Licéaga addressed the convention in Spanish.

The SECRETARY. Doctor Licéaga says that the object is not to procure the official copies. Official copies will be sent by the Bureau of the American Republics.

I have no desire to interfere with the Bureau of the American Republics; but my idea was simply to accommodate the different representatives, so that they might formulate their reports to the different countries.

Mr. FOX. I assure you that the Bureau will take it up immediately and have them printed.

The SECRETARY. This is simply to accommodate the delegates, because they are going away very soon and they wish to formulate their reports to their respective governments.



Mr. FOX. I understand, then.

The PRESIDENT. There are now some resolutions which have been reported to the advisory council, and Doctor Moore will read them.

The resolutions in question were read in Spanish by Doctor Moore.

The resolutions were then read in English by Doctor Guiteras, as follows:

**CSP2.R8.En** Whereas the Republic of Mexico and the Panama Canal Zone, by the application of the mosquito doctrine to public sanitation, are nearing rapidly the desideratum of the final extinction of yellow fever; and

Whereas the Republic of Cuba, by the application of the same methods, has continued to maintain its territory free from yellow fever; and

Whereas as through lack of preparation to apply these methods the spread of yellow fever has been permitted in certain countries; and

Whereas in the city of New Orleans an epidemic which had been unfortunately allowed by the State authorities to take a firm foothold has been held in check, and has been gradually reduced by the application of the said methods in the midst of the largest nonimmune population that was ever exposed to yellow fever: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this convention sees in these results a further confirmation of the view that yellow fever is naturally transmitted only by the bite of infected mosquitoes.

2. That the convention is of opinion that an efficient plan of defense against the propagation of yellow fever at the beginning of an epidemic can be easily established upon the basis of this doctrine.

3. That the successful carrying out of such plan depends upon a thorough understanding of the mosquito doctrine by the people, and upon the support that they may give to the prompt and frank reporting and the proper handling of the first cases, and of all suspicious cases.

4. That the convention expresses its censure of the sanitary authorities that do not report in due time the presence of yellow fever in their territory.

5. That the congratulations of the convention be extended to the Republics of Mexico and Cuba and to the Canal Zone of Panama for the success attained, and also to the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service for the brilliant work done in New Orleans; and be it further

6. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this convention all maritime quarantine and the management of all epidemics that threaten to extend to neighboring States and countries should be placed in the hands of the national health authorities.

The PRESIDENT. This is reported favorably by the advisory council.

Dr. H. L. E. JOHNSON. I move the adoption of the resolution that has been read, as reported.

Discussion in Spanish followed, participated in by Doctor Lavoreria, Doctor Moore, Doctor Guiteras, Doctor Medina, and Doctor Ulloa.

Doctor GUITERAS. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman who has been addressing the convention in Spanish is in favor of softening the expressions made use of in this resolution respecting New Orleans. It is stated in the resolution:

Whereas in the city of New Orleans an epidemic which has been unfortunately allowed by the State authorities to take a firm foothold, etc.

He believes that that should not be made so harsh. I claim that this is no direct accusation and it has no effect of censure passed specifically against the city of New Orleans, but it is simply the statement of a fact, that the authorities in New Orleans allowed this epidemic to spread as it has spread. And anyone who has traveled through that southern country, who has seen all those towns in the State of Louisiana, who has seen the towns in the State of Florida infected by yellow fever because the people went into the city of New Orleans on excursions to enjoy life there and came back with the infection of yellow fever, certainly will not feel like softening this declaration in any way.

The SECRETARY. The point raised is a very delicate one, really. Several of us who are delegates to this convention have offices of a diplomatic nature in this country, and we must be careful in emitting any opinion that might be construed as censuring the authorities of any part of the country where we represent our countries. Although from a scientific point of view I am entirely in accordance with Doctor Guiteras, I should like, as the delegate from Costa Rica, to try to put this as mildly as possible, because New Orleans is a part of the United States. Although the point is covered by the congratulations extended to the Marine-Hospital Service, which really in this matter represents the National Government, still the authorities of New Orleans might take note of these resolutions and consider that this was a reflection on them. I should like to consider this a little more and see if we can not resolve something that would put us in a good light. I would suggest the following amendment. It reads here—

Whereas in the city of New Orleans an epidemic, which had been unfortunately allowed by the State authorities to take a firm foothold.

I should strike out the words "allowed by the State authorities," and would propose the following wording:

Whereas in the city of New Orleans an epidemic unfortunately took a firm foothold, etc.

In that way we cover the same ground without injuring anybody.

Doctor GUITERAS. You will have to word it in this way, "which unfortunately took a foothold?"

The SECRETARY. Yes.

The secretary here translated into Spanish the preceding remarks in English.

The PRESIDENT. I believe the motion to amend has been made plain in Spanish and English?

The SECRETARY. Yes, sir.

The PRESIDENT. The convention is open to remarks upon that resolution.

Doctor Barnett addressed the convention in Spanish.

Doctor LAVORERIA addressed the convention in Spanish.

The SECRETARY. Doctor Barnett adds a strengthening argument to the proposition of the committee, mentioning the fact that on account of bubonic plague in San Francisco the local authorities of San Francisco were very strongly censured by the meeting held at New Haven, Conn., and that the censure there was a great deal stronger than that proposed here to-day.

Doctor LAVORERIA has answered Doctor Barnett in a manner which I take as my own also, and I will try to convey to you his idea fully, because it conveys my own also.

It is true that the censure was a very strong one at that Connecticut conference, but we must also remember that that conference was held in the United States and by physicians of the United States. That is so, is it not?

The PRESIDENT. Yes; that is true.

The SECRETARY. And it was not an official conference. Here it is different. We come here representing foreign countries—different countries—and we do not want to reflect on the United States in any way. We have to treat with the United States, and we want to treat with them as courteously as possible.

Doctor GATEWOOD. I move an amendment to the amendment offered by the representative from Costa Rica, that the wording be put in this way:

Whereas in the city of New Orleans an epidemic, which obtained a foothold under local authority, has been held in check, etc.

The SECRETARY. I am sorry not to agree to accept the amendment. I should like to put my amendment as I proposed it before the convention. The majority will decide this question, and of course it may not adopt my amendment; but I will say that I will not vote in any other way.

Doctor GATEWOOD. The way I have put it it will simply say that an epidemic existed there under local authority.

The PRESIDENT. How does Doctor Ulloa's motion read?

Doctor GATEWOOD. He leaves out the word "unfortunately" only.

Doctor ULLOA. This is the amendment as I propose it:

Whereas in the city of New Orleans an epidemic unfortunately took a firm foothold, etc.

That is the amendment that I propose.

The PRESIDENT. Doctor Ulloa's amendment has not been seconded, I believe.

Dr. H. L. E. JOHNSON. I will second the motion of Doctor Ulloa. I see the propriety of it.

The PRESIDENT. Doctor Ulloa's motion has now been seconded.

Doctor Gatewood has suggested an amendment to that amendment, and Doctor Gatewood's amendment has not been accepted by Doctor Ulloa.

Doctor GATEWOOD. My amendment is simply to strike out the word "unfortunately" and to say "obtained a foothold in New Orleans." I will leave that out then.

The PRESIDENT. Then the motion before the house is on the adoption of the amendment of Doctor Ulloa.

Doctor Ulloa translated the preceding discussion into Spanish.

Doctor ULLOA. Doctor Moore now has the idea, and has put it into the Spanish version.

Doctor Moore here read the part of the resolutions in question, with Doctor Ulloa's amendment in Spanish.

Doctor ULLOA. That is right.

Doctor Ulloa's amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. The question is now on the adoption of the resolutions, on motion of Doctor Johnson, seconded by Doctor Medina, I believe.

The remarks of the president were translated into Spanish by the secretary.

The resolutions were adopted.

Doctor Moore addressed the convention in Spanish.

Doctor GUITERAS. Doctor Moore, the president of the advisory council, asks me to translate a resolution presented by the council which is to the effect that the thanks of the convention be extended to Doctor Ulloa for his uniform courtesy and his assistance to the delegates, both on the floor of the convention and during the visit to the President of the United States.

The PRESIDENT. You have heard the motion. As president of the convention, I add my testimony as to the kindness and unfailing

courtesy and accuracy of Doctor Ulloa's services, and I would suggest that those who are in favor of this resolution will signify it by rising.

The members of the convention unanimously arose. [Applause.]

The SECRETARY. Gentlemen, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this great honor you have conferred upon me. I have tried my best to comply with the duties that you put upon my shoulders when you elected me your secretary. I do not care how much I work, and I really do not care if I really had had to work five times as much as I have, when I experience the great satisfaction that you have given me to-day. That is the best price for all my work, and nothing would pay me more than to see you satisfied with the little I have done.

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I have the honor to submit to the consideration of my esteemed colleagues of this sanitary convention the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That a vote of thanks be extended by the International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics to His Excellency Theodore Roosevelt, the President of the United States of America, for his valued cooperation to the success of this conference and for the high meaning of the expressions of the cordial address with which he greeted the delegates to this convention at the reception he accorded to them at the White House on the 12th instant.

*Resolved*, That a vote of thanks be extended to the honorable the Secretary of State, and to the honorable the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, for their addresses of welcome at the inauguration of this convention.

*Resolved*, That a vote of thanks be extended to the Hon. Gonzalo de Quesada, minister plenipotentiary from Cuba.

*Resolved*, That a vote of thanks be extended to Director Fox, as representing the Bureau of the American Republics, for his attentions to the delegates and for the arrangements made for their entertainment.

*Resolved*, That an expression of our sincere appreciation be given to our highly esteemed president, Surgeon-General Wyman, for his kind treatment and for the efficient manner in which he has complied with his official duties.

*Resolved*, That a vote of thanks be extended to the Cosmos Club and to the press of the city of Washington for the courteous manner in which they have treated us during our stay at this capital.

*Resolved*, That a vote of thanks be extended in the name of the delegates from the Spanish American Republics to the delegates from the United States for their hospitality and excellent fellowship.

The PRESIDENT. Who presents those resolutions?

The SECRETARY. Myself. And I will have to act, if you will allow me, as chairman at this moment, because Surgeon-General Wyman does not like to put them before you, as one refers to himself.

Doctor LAVORERIA addressed the convention in Spanish.

The SECRETARY. Doctor LAVORERIA suggests that these resolutions be not discussed, but that they be adopted by acclamation.

Doctor GUITERAS. By a rising vote?

The SECRETARY. Yes; by a rising vote.

Doctor BARNET addressed the convention in Spanish.

The SECRETARY. Doctor BARNET makes a suggestion which I accept most heartily, and which will correct what was really an involuntary omission on my part, namely, to include in the vote of thanks the Bankers' Association of the District of Columbia.

The resolutions were agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. We will now begin the formal signing of the convention. Two copies have been prepared, one in English and one in Spanish, and the delegates from each one of the Republics will be expected to sign. The roll of the Republics will be called in alpha-

betical order, and it is the understanding that each delegate will sign his name and say "From such and such a Republic."

DOCTOR GUITERAS. Will the roll be called alphabetically according to the English or the Spanish names of the Republics? It will make a considerable difference in the order in which the Republics come.

THE SECRETARY. Doctor Guiteras makes a very important suggestion. In English the United States comes in one of the last places on the roll, while in Spanish the name of the United States begins with the letter E.

It was moved by Dr. H. L. E. Johnson that the States be called according to the alphabetical order in each language; that is, that for the signatures to the English version the names of the Republics be called in English, and for the signatures to the Spanish version the names should be called in the order of the names in Spanish.

The Secretary translated the suggestion into Spanish.

THE PRESIDENT. It has been suggested by Doctor Geddings, who is somewhat familiar with these procedures, that it is not necessary to put in the name of the Republic at all. I presume that is what Doctor Johnson was about to suggest. The names are already in there as those of the delegates from the respective Republics, and all we have to do is to sign our respective names.

The remarks of the president were translated into Spanish by the secretary.

DR. H. L. E. JOHNSON. I am going to supplement your suggestion by adding that they sign in the order in which they appear in the preamble. The names are mentioned there one after another, and it would be better to have them appear as they appear there. The Spanish corresponds to the English, and the English is to be the standard.

Upon examination it was found that the order of the Republics was the same in both the Spanish and the English copies.

The signing of the convention by the delegates was now commenced and concluded.

THE PRESIDENT. The convention will come to order. There are three delegates who have not affixed their names to this agreement. They are the delegates from Uruguay and Venezuela, and one delegate from the United States, Doctor Kennedy, who was obliged to leave the city, as he said the other day he thought he would very likely be obliged to do. But it seems very desirable that we should eventually have the signatures of these three delegates to the convention, and your president awaits an expression of the wish of the convention as to the method to be pursued to secure these signatures. Has anybody a motion to make as to how they should be secured?

THE SECRETARY. I make a motion to the effect that we leave this document in charge of Mr. Fox, Director of the Bureau of American Republics, to secure the signatures of these three delegates to the document, and as soon as he secures them to forward the document to the Secretary of State, as agreed upon by this convention.

Doctor Ulloa here translated this motion into Spanish.

The motion was seconded.

The motion was agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT. I wish to say that the copies of this agreement will be printed for the use of the delegates as speedily as possible. The work will be begun Monday morning, and we expect to be able

to furnish you with copies in the English and Spanish both; but these copies are not to be considered as official copies. They are simply copies for your individual use. The official copies will be printed later on and furnished to you.

The remarks of the president were translated by the secretary into Spanish.

The PRESIDENT. Gentlemen, the work for which this convention was assembled is about completed. Before parting it will be agreeable to all, I have no doubt, that we should hear from each delegate to the convention a short word of congratulation or expression of the pleasure that has been experienced or any comments that may seem pertinent to the individual who makes the address. We propose to call on each delegate, according to the alphabetical order of the Republics, as named in the agreement.

The remarks of the president were translated by the secretary into Spanish.

The PRESIDENT. I will first call upon Dr. Eduardo O. Moore, the delegate from Chile.

Doctor Moore addressed the convention in Spanish. [Applause.]

The SECRETARY. I am requested to give an interpretation of the very well-put remarks of Doctor Moore, of Chile. I will make an extract of it, and I request him to tell me if I leave anything out.

Doctor Moore expressed his astonishment at the results obtained at this convention. He says that he never expected to do so much work, and of such an efficient nature as we have done. He says that when he came from his country he thought that he was coming to a congress or a convention the same as the last one we had in Washington, but in this one we have achieved very high results, and of a very important nature, and the signing of this convention is a great step toward the accomplishment of the object of these meetings. He says that he has never signed any document of this sort that has pleased him more than the present one, and he hopes that we may meet again soon; and he hopes every one of us will be at Mexico during the next convention, with the certainty that we will have a splendid time, and a very cordial reception, such as it is customary for the Mexicans to afford. [Applause.]

The PRESIDENT. We will next hear from the Republic of Costa Rica, represented by our distinguished secretary, Dr. D. Juan J. Ulloa, ex-vice-president, ex-minister of the interior of Costa Rica, and ex-president of the medical faculty of Costa Rica.

Doctor ULLOA. Mr. President and members, it gives me the greatest pleasure to express to you, in a few words, my high appreciation of your merits as scientific men and of your qualities as fellow-men. I never was prouder myself before, and I am proud of myself now because I am here among you. I am proud of myself because when I leave Washington to-night—or to-morrow, or whenever I do leave—I will be authorized to say that I was a member of the Second International Convention of the American Republics, and that I was one of those who signed the convention which is going to be of such high meaning to all our Republics, the convention which in the estimation of anyone who thinks rightly means the greatest achievement that we could attain. It means security to health, it means facility to commerce, and it means destruction to unwarranted and ignorant

quarantine measures. It means progress of the twentieth century, and it means death to ignorance in matters relating to public health.

Gentlemen, in the name of Costa Rica, I thank all of you for your cooperation. I thank, sincerely, my distinguished friend Doctor Wyman, all the delegates from the United States, and all the other delegates from the Spanish-American Republics.

In parting, I do not want to say good-bye; I want to embrace you all and say "Au revoir." And I second the words of Doctor Moore, hoping that nothing will stand in our way so as to meet again in the country of our beloved friend, Doctor Licéaga. I know that after the very fine time that we have had here, even if we have worked a little hard, we are going to have a lovely time also in Mexico, and I only hope that these two years that are to come will hurry up and pass away so as to go to Mexico City quickly. [Applause.]

The PRESIDENT. The next is the Republic of Cuba. I hardly know what to say in introducing our great and good friend, Doctor Guiteras, whose name is international in regard to all the matters that have been before this convention. His kindly personality, his great scientific achievements, his great interest in all these matters, has been a powerful influence in this convention, and I call upon Dr. D. Juan Guiteras for remarks.

Doctor GUITERAS. Mr. President, I thank you very much, and I have only to say that I am proud also, like Doctor Moore, to have been able to put my signature to this document, and I think as the years go on every one of us will feel more and more proud of the work that we have done. I congratulate the convention for the effort they have made to bring this task to a successful termination. [Applause.]

Doctor Guiteras repeated his remarks in Spanish. [Applause.]

The PRESIDENT. Will Doctor Guiteras kindly explain to those who speak English only, the substance of what Doctor Ulloa said in English, briefly? I think they would be glad to hear it. Not in full, but briefly.

Doctor GUITERAS. I wish I had thought of doing so while he was delivering it. It impressed me very, very deeply, and I am usually better at saying things for other people than for myself.

The preceding response of Doctor Ulloa was here translated into Spanish by Doctor Guiteras.

The secretary addressed the convention in Spanish.

The SECRETARY. Concerning the resolutions that have been offered, thanking those who have shown us courtesies, I have just had the honor to make the motion in Spanish, extending those thanks also to Mr. Fox, of the Bureau of American Republics.

The PRESIDENT. We would like also to hear from the distinguished representative of the chief executive of the sanitary department of Habana, Dr. Henry B. Barnet.

Doctor Barnet addressed the convention in Spanish. [Applause.]

The PRESIDENT. The Republic of Ecuador; Dr. Miguel Alcivar. Doctor Alcivar will excuse me if I do not get the Spanish just right, but we all know who you are, no matter how I pronounce your name.

Doctor Alcivar here addressed the convention in Spanish. His remarks were not translated.

The PRESIDENT. We are fortunate in having with us at this convention the minister from the Dominican Republic, who is also a

delegate to this convention, and we would like to hear from him. Señor Don Emilio Joubert.

Señor Joubert here addressed the convention in Spanish. His remarks were not translated. (See Appendix, p. 192.)

The PRESIDENT. I am sure we are all glad to hear from Mr. Joubert, and I take this occasion to say that when the call of the Republics was held he was not present, but he afterwards informed me that he would present a report in accordance with the reports from the other Republics as to sanitary conditions, and later on promised that he would send it in in writing, and I am sure we would be very glad to receive it, as well as his remarks which he has just made, if he will put them in writing. And I hope that it will be understood, broadly, by those who speak in Spanish, that we will be glad to have them transmit their remarks to the Director of the Bureau of American Republics, and that they will be printed in the proceedings of to-day in both English and Spanish. Director Fox, I am sure, will have them translated for us.

I next call upon the United States. I will make my few remarks at the close, as I bid you good-bye, and I will call now upon Asst. Surg. Gen. H. D. Geddings.

Doctor GEDDINGS. Mr. President and gentlemen, I am sure that I would voice the sentiments of the delegates of the United States in saying that the recollection of this convention must ever be a source of pride and pleasure, when we remember that the work on which we have been engaged all this week, and which we have brought to a conclusion this evening, is one that marks a new departure on the Western Continent. And it would be impossible to part without saying how much gratification has been given me by the good spirit, the fraternal feeling, and the spirit, to use an Americanism, of give and take, which has characterized the transactions of this congress. To have met so many distinguished men from various countries has been a source of unspeakable pleasure, and I voice—I reecho—the sentiments of Doctor Ulloa, whom we have all learned to esteem so highly, in saying that the years that intervene between now and the meeting in the Republic of Mexico, under the protection and patronage of Doctor Licéaga, can not roll around too rapidly.

Good-bye is always a hard word to say, but the good feelings of the delegates from the United States accompany those gentlemen who return to homes foreign to us. [Applause.]

The PRESIDENT. I will call now upon a representative of our great United States Army—of the Medical Department of it—Dr. Walter D. McCaw, major, surgeon in the United States Army.

Doctor McCaw. Mr. President and gentlemen, as a member of the United States Army I feel a particular pride in having been permitted to take a part in such an important convention as this. Our little military force is so much of the people and for the people that it is interested, of course, as all other citizens, in the questions of public health of this and the neighboring countries. I know that they will be pleased that even a humble representative of their body has had the privilege of putting his signature to the important articles of this convention adopted to-day.

I would like to say, with the others, that I look forward over the intervening years to the time of the meeting which will take place in Mexico; but I am afraid that the prospects of the pleasurable stay



in that city will be so great among the members of the Army that I shall find many formidable competitors for the position. I only hope that I shall win in the race.

A few of us have taken in the past an important part in the sanitation of the American Continent. We hope to do something in the future when called upon. In the meantime, we stand by and look with applause at the magnificent work that is being done by the governments of this and the other countries, and we will feel our full share in the thrill of victory when it is said that yellow fever is no more and that plague and cholera can not be introduced into the countries of America. [Applause.]

The PRESIDENT. I scarcely need to introduce to you the next delegate from the United States, whose services have been so marked in this convention; I take pleasure in calling upon Dr. J. D. Gate-wood, of the United States Navy.

Doctor GATEWOOD. Mr. President and gentlemen, being a plain man and not an orator, I am afraid that I shall appear at some disadvantage among such remarkable speakers as I have heard here this afternoon. I feel that I have been dignified—although a plain man—in being among you as the representative of the Medical Department of the United States Navy. The Navy is particularly interested in all matters relating to quarantine, in all matters relating to international quarantine, inasmuch as it visits the ports of all countries. I have sat here, taking only a very humble part in the work that you have performed, but being an individual who visits and representing a number of individuals who are constantly visiting, countries that you represent here, I feel that I can very appropriately congratulate you on the important work you have accomplished here during this convention. As we are all about to leave, having finished up this work, and are about to scatter in various directions over the earth, I can only say that I hope when you leave this city of Washington, and when you leave this country of the United States of America, you will all go away with the most pleasant recollections, and also with the sense of duty well performed at this convention.

I hope that we shall all meet again in other parts of the world. I have the prospect of meeting you all, and I look forward to it with the greatest pleasure imaginable. I congratulate you all on the work you have done here, and I wish you all good-bye, with the sincere hope that we shall meet again. [Applause.]

The PRESIDENT. I will now call upon that delegate of the United States who is here in the capacity not only of a representative of the great American Medical Association, which is *the* association of physicians of the United States—the emphasis on “*the*” meaning that it is the largest and most powerful body of physicians in the United States—but who is also a member of the board of trustees, the very important body which guides the destinies of that association. I call upon Dr. H. L. E. Johnson.

Dr. H. L. E. JOHNSON. Mr. President and delegates of the convention, I feel it a great honor, indeed, to be selected to be a member of this organization. I appreciate very thoroughly the amount of good that the other gentlemen have done, and it is a great pleasure to me to be present here and to meet my old friends of foreign countries, whom I have met and known for years, and the hospitalities

of whose homes I have enjoyed, in many instances, in their own countries, and to feel that we brothers have come together again.

I hope that we may all meet, as we stand here, in Mexico again and experience the beautiful hospitality and enjoy the pleasures and beautiful scenery and the personal attention in which we were so fortunate while we were in Mexico in 1897.

The fruits of this convention I think can not be overestimated. We have practically sown the seed of good health throughout the United States, and, joining with the other members of the convention who have done the same work in other countries, we represent now a united body for mutual protection against disease, which is to-day the highest principle of medical movement.

I feel sure that as a few months or years pass by the diseases which have stood in the way of the completion of the Panama Canal, which we might term the ideal of the President of the United States to accomplish, will be removed and that the great good to this country which is expected in health, wealth, and prosperity will flow from it, and that we will have those mutual benefits which are expected with our brothers of the Latin-American countries. I feel sure that by the removal of these disease-producing foci we will in the future to a large extent divert our travel from the foreign countries on the other side to become better acquainted with our brothers on this side.

I feel it one of the greatest pleasures and honors of my life to have been a member of this body, and last, but not least, to have met once more the lovely friends and brothers to whom I am so much devoted and whom no one can appreciate more. [Applause.]

The PRESIDENT. The Republic of Guatemala, Señor Don Joaquín Yela.

The SECRETARY. He is not present.

The PRESIDENT. The Republic of Mexico. And when we mention the name of Mexico the word Licéaga follows it in this convention. Doctor Licéaga is one of the original progenitors, I was going to say, of this convention. He took an active interest at the very start, and at the conference of American States held in the city of Mexico in 1890 and 1891 he was most active in bringing about the resolutions which called forth this convention. As I said on the opening day of this convention, it was through his personality and active interest, his scientific knowledge and administrative force, that on the part of Mexico all the measures were taken which were necessary to prevent the recurrence of the yellow fever after the epidemic of 1902, and I found in him a very able advocate and assistant in carrying forward the measures which I desired, and others desired, to have executed in the United States. So that Mexico and the United States worked practically side by side and hand in hand in the elimination of the fever at that time, and were successful.

I call upon Doctor Licéaga to address the convention. [Applause.]

Doctor Licéaga addressed the convention in Spanish. His remarks were not translated.

The PRESIDENT. I next have the honor to call upon the delegate from Nicaragua, than whom no more earnest member we have had in this convention in all that relates to sanitation and all that relates to quarantine protection between our various Republics. I call, therefore, upon Dr. D. J. L. Medina. [Applause.]

Doctor MEDINA. Mr. President, first I will thank you for your kind words. Secondly, I will say in the name of the Republic of Nicaragua, which I have the honor to represent, that I am sure my colleagues will receive with delight the words of this convention, and not only will the action of the convention be accepted, but we will do all that is in our power to carry on the practical work to a successful and faithful realization.

Next I will thank all my fellows in this convention. It has been a pleasure to me for us to be all together here, all working with such a brotherly feeling, which really makes us forget all the harshness that an American man has to go through in life. It is not often that we have the opportunity to meet such a company of fellows with such a friendly feeling as that which has been exhibited here and in which this convention has discharged its duties. I hope that we will soon meet again, as all of my colleagues have expressed the hope of meeting in Mexico.

There may be some people who think that we have overestimated the work of this convention and who may have criticised it. I think that the work of this convention will be fully appreciated in this matter, but not to-day. The work of this week of this convention here I am sure will be a monument in days to come, because others will follow, will improve it, and will carry on to success that which may be out of our reach to-day.

I hope to meet you all in Mexico, and in closing I wish only to express my sincerest respect for Doctor Licéaga, who really has been the shining member of this convention. [Applause.]

The PRESIDENT. I am sure we were all very much pleased to learn that we had a delegate from Peru at this convention. You will remember that Peru was not represented at the first convention, and when I received a call from Doctor Lavorería I was very much delighted, because I had heard of him from some of my officers in Panama and I knew of his high reputation in his own country, and I was delighted to know that Peru was to be represented, particularly as the relations between Peru and the other Republics, and especially the United States, are becoming more intimate.

Our relations are becoming closer; we are being drawn nearer together in these matters and are dependent more upon one another than we were formerly, and I wish to say that the authorities of Peru have shown their disposition to do everything that is possible in the elimination of plague and the other epidemic diseases. In other words, they are in the front rank, and I call upon the distinguished representative, Doctor Lavorería. [Applause.]

Doctor Lavorería addressed the convention in Spanish. [Applause.]

Doctor Lavorería's remarks were not translated.

The PRESIDENT. We have had with us during the convention the genial presence of the chargé d'affaires of Uruguay and we would like to hear from him. I am informed that he is not here at the present time.

The representative of the Republic of Venezuela is not here with us at the present time, although he has been in the hall a number of times.

We have with us two distinguished gentlemen who have been invited to the privileges of the floor, and I would like to call upon Doctor Carroll, of the United States Army.

Doctor CARROLL. Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention, I beg to be permitted to express my sincere thanks for the great honor and privilege that has been accorded me of being present at the proceedings of this convention. I assure you that I have found them both interesting and instructive, and their results are so far-reaching that we can only conjecture the ultimate outcome. I rejoice with you in the results that have been accomplished so far, and I rejoice particularly because I feel that we can look forward now with almost absolute certainty to the accomplishment in the near future of the absolute extinction of the yellow fever from the North American continent and later from the whole continent, which means practically the universe.

The time has flown so rapidly, and it is now so late, that it would not be proper for me to detain you any longer. I desire again to express my great appreciation of the honor that has been conferred upon me. [Applause.]

The PRESIDENT. I will call now upon Doctor Stiles, the medical zoologist of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

Doctor STILES. Mr. President and gentlemen, I am sure I voice the sentiments of my colleagues in the hygienic laboratory, to whom you extended the courtesies of the floor, when I thank you very much for the instructive time that we have had in these meetings here during this week. It has been instructive to us from various points of view. In a laboratory we naturally work primarily upon theoretical grounds, and it is of great value to us to come into contact with the class of men whose experience leads them into the broader lines of administrative work. It is a great satisfaction to us, further, to see practical deductions from our laboratory works put upon paper by a class of men capable of understanding their bearing upon the public health. Such deductions can be utilized only by men who have a very broad view of administrative work, combined with a deep insight into the theoretical work of the laboratory.

Speaking personally, I have had another great satisfaction in being here—namely, not as a physician, but as a zoologist. It has been my conviction for a good many years past that there are a number of problems in medicine which should be attacked from the zoological standpoint. Already a number of diseases have been cleared up, or partially cleared up, by working on zoological lines. Curiously enough, it has not been, as a rule, the zoologists who have brought out these facts, but the physicians have invaded the zoological field and have discovered the zoological principles and zoological facts which zoologists themselves had overlooked. It is always, therefore, a great pleasure for a professional zoologist to acknowledge the debt that zoology owes to medicine in showing the zoologist just how important zoology is to medicine.

Personally, also, I have had great satisfaction in attending these meetings from an entirely different point of view—namely, the inspiration which a young man receives from personal association with men so much his seniors in experience, in years, and in practical work accomplished.

And, finally, there is one other example that has been set to me here. Some of us in the laboratory are sometimes a little anxious about working too hard in one week, for fear we may lose too much

of our flesh. As I look around the room I think how hard the members of this conference have worked, and yet I do not note that there has been any great reduction in the circumference of my good friend, Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, or of my good friend from the Army, or of our worthy president.

I wish to thank you very much indeed for having extended the courtesies of the floor to me, and in the absence of my colleagues, Doctor Anderson and Doctor Hunt, I will speak in their names also. [Applause.]

The PRESIDENT. Gentlemen, there is one more gentleman whom I wish to address this convention for as long as he likes—one to whom we are greatly indebted for the preparation for and assistance in the conduct of this convention. He stands there now, on guard over that sacred document which we have just signed. [Laughter.] Although, literally speaking, he is sitting, he is still on guard, and I am sure we will all be glad to hear from the Hon. W. C. Fox, Director of the Bureau of the American Republics.

Mr. Fox. Mr. President and gentlemen, the hour is really so late that I do not think I should detain you, but I wish to extend my sincere thanks and the thanks of the Bureau for the courteous remarks that have been made about us, and to assure you further that what we have done has been only a duty, and one which we have been but too glad to perform. The Bureau has certain functions, and I believe this occasion has demonstrated that these functions are worthy. I recall that when, upon the opening day of this convention I had the honor of escorting the honorable Secretary of State down to this hall, in coming down in the carriage he talked over a few matters, and I said to him then that I did not know what practical results would come out of this convention nor did I know what practical results would come out of the work of the Bureau. He said to me, "Do not worry about that. You are a good deal in the position of a lawyer making an argument to the court. The argument may be very good or it may be indifferent, but as long as you are making that argument you keep the court's attention on the case." And I think that is what you are doing; and I am very glad that I have had opportunity, in a small way, to have been of some little assistance to you distinguished gentlemen in completing this magnificent piece of work. [Applause.]

The PRESIDENT. The minutes of this meeting of to-day will have to be approved by some one after the final adjournment of the convention, and before adjourning it would be competent for some one to make a motion that the president and the secretary be authorized to approve the minutes, or to make some provision, in any manner that seems fit and proper to the convention, for the approving of the minutes of to-day.

Dr. H. L. E. JOHNSON. I move you, sir, that the minutes be referred to the president and secretary for their approval and that their approval be the approval of the convention.

The motion was seconded.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. Gentlemen of the convention [Applause], the moment has arrived when we are about to adjourn, to meet again in the Third International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics in the City of Mexico two years hence. A valedictory is

supposed to be an address carefully thought out, carefully prepared. As you are aware, the business of this convention has been so serious, so engaging, that it has been practically impossible for me to prepare an address which I think would be worthy of this occasion. So I am simply about to bid you adieu with the expression of the thoughts that come into my mind at the moment. And, reviewing the work of the past week, I feel that there is much with regard to which congratulations are in order to each and every member of this convention. We have made one another's acquaintance in a way in which it has never been made before. Now, when we see the papers or read the journals or magazines of the different countries represented by this convention the thoughts of each one of us will revert to the faces that are here now. We will each associate the others with the countries which they represent, and we will therefore have a deeper and more personal feeling toward the nations which are represented here.

I feel that we have had a very successful time, judged from the standpoint of social intercourse. We have learned to know one another, we have learned to appreciate the high attainments of the individual members of this convention, and we have learned to appreciate the kindly thoughts and the kindly expressions which have been so constant throughout the past week.

We are also to be congratulated upon the evidences of scientific attainment which have been so manifest in the proceedings of this convention. I do not know whether it has occurred to you, as it has occurred to me, that one of the reasons that we have met with such success in our deliberations and our conclusions is the fact that the Republics taking part in this convention are represented by men of high education—finished, cultivated gentlemen. That fact has made it comparatively easy for us to agree upon these great principles which we have put into form and which we hope to emphasize by administration.

Again, we are to be congratulated upon the great international effect of such a convention as we have held. Aside from medicine and sanitation, such conventions as this bring nations nearer together, which is one of the aims and is the great trend of modern thought. Peru and Chile no longer seem as far off as they did ten years ago to us, and I trust the United States does not appear as far off to you gentlemen as it used to. So that we are an element in the progress of civilization, in the establishment of the brotherhood of man, which I think is the highest aim that can be sought by any organization or by individuals working in a convention or working individually.

Personally I wish to extend to each and every one of you my thanks for your very courteous treatment of your president. There has not been one ripple of unpleasantness throughout the whole week. I have felt that in my efforts to conduct the convention I have had the sympathetic support—the sympathy and the support—of every one of you, for without both the convention could not have been a success so far as my presidency was concerned; and I want to renew my thanks and to express my great appreciation of the fact that I was reelected to the presidency of this Second International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics, a convention which I believe will go into history as the beginning of great

things for the Western Hemisphere, great advances in the Western Hemisphere, advances in sanitation, advances in relieving commerce of many of its unduly restrictive measures, advances in good sanitation, which adds so much to the public health and prosperity of nations.

I will now wish you all a fond farewell. By "fond farewell" I mean that in going away you carry with you the loving thoughts of the American delegates and of myself; that we look forward to the third convention in the City of Mexico with the greatest of pleasure. And we sympathize with the remark that was made by one of the delegates, to the effect that he wished that the time might be short between this convention and the next.

With these few remarks I bid you farewell, and I declare the Second General International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics at an end. [Applause.]

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APPENDIX.

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