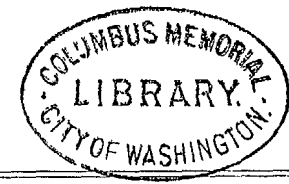
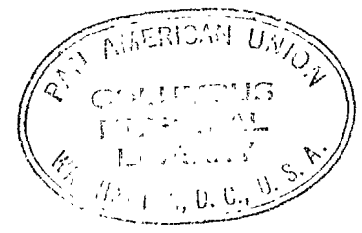


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TRANSACTIONS OF THE FOURTH
INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE
OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

SPECIAL NOTE.

Mr. John Barrett, the Director General of the Pan American Union, an institution devoted to the development of comity and commerce among the American nations, and which acts incidentally as the office of the International Sanitary Bureau, presents his compliments to the readers of this volume, and, in expressing the hope that they will enjoy a perusal of its contents, desires to state that if they care for special information concerning the Latin-American Republics they can obtain it by addressing him at the Pan American Union offices, Washington, D. C.

HELD IN SAN JOSÉ, COSTA RICA
DECEMBER 25, 1909, TO
JANUARY 3, 1910



PUBLISHED AND DISTRIBUTED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
PAN AMERICAN UNION, JOHN BARRETT, DIRECTOR-
GENERAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

1910

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CALL FOR THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION.

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the Third International Sanitary Conference, held in the City of Mexico, December 2-7, the date December 25, 1909, to January 2, 1910, has been fixed for the assembling of the Fourth International Sanitary Conference in the City of San José, Costa Rica.

The following official correspondence in regard to the call and the provisional program of the Conference are printed in the interest of the Conference.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A., June 12, 1909.

HON. JOHN BARRETT,
Director, Bureau American Republics,
Washington, D. C.

SIR:

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the Second International Sanitary Convention of American Republics authorizing biennial conventions, and in accordance with the action taken at the last convention in Mexico City, December, 1907, I enclose herewith a call for the Fourth International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics to meet in San José, Costa Rica, December 25, 1909, to January 2, 1910.

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the resolutions relating to international sanitary police, adopted at the Second International Conference of American States in Mexico January 29, 1902, I have to request that you take such measures as you deem advisable to make announcement of this call.

It is also requested that the Bureau of American Republics in making this announcement also make representations to the government of Costa Rica in order that there shall be issued through its Department of Foreign Relations invitations to the several countries to be represented.

Respectfully,
(Signed) WALTER WYMAN,
Chairman, International Sanitary Bureau.

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

TO BE HELD IN SAN JOSÉ, C. R., DECEMBER 25, 1909, TO JANUARY 2, 1910.
INTERNATIONAL SANITARY BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1909.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Second International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics, which authorizes biennial conventions, and in accordance with the action taken at the Third International Sanitary Convention, it is hereby announced that the Fourth International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics will be held in San José, C. R., December 25, 1909, to January 2, 1910.

It is respectfully urged that every Republic of the Western Hemisphere be represented at this convention, both those that have been heretofore represented and those which have not taken part in the previous conventions.

In accordance with resolutions adopted at previous conventions, there will be considered practical means for the adoption of measures intended to obtain the sanitation of cities, and especially of ports. This subject has, therefore, been included in the provisional program, which has been prepared by the President-elect of the coming convention with the view to continuing the work of previous conventions.

PROVISIONAL PROGRAM FOR THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS, TO BE HELD IN SAN JOSÉ, C. R., DECEMBER 25, 1909, TO JANUARY 2, 1910.

1. Reports presented by the different delegates in regard to the sanitary regulations and laws adopted, and in force, in their respective countries, since the last meeting.
2. Special report by each official delegate regarding the manner in which the resolutions adopted in the three previous Conventions have been put into practice in their respective countries.
3. Reports in regard to sanitary conditions in ports, and measures proposed for the improvement of such sanitary conditions (with special reference to the principal ports).
4. Reports relating to the registration of the movement of population and the rate of mortality in each country, specifying those of ports and principal cities.
5. Sanitation of cities, and especially of ports.
6. Measures for the protection of passengers that embark in vessels from infected ports.
7. Discussion of measures against the introduction of diseases not included in the Convention of Washington of 1905.
8. Sanitary models or forms to be adopted by nations forming part of this Convention.
9. Discussion on sanitary measures relating to yellow fever, bubonic plague, tuberculosis, malaria, and other diseases, in conformity to new discoveries or experiences.
10. Discussion on measures relating to venereal diseases.
11. Discussion on the necessity of the adoption, by the European nations, of the Convention of Washington and other sanitary measures subsequently adopted by this Convention, with respect to such colonies as they have in America.
12. Discussion on new discoveries with respect to the transmission of yellow fever and malaria, besides the mosquito bite.
13. Organization in each country represented at this Convention of a commission of three physicians or health officers to act as delegates of the International Sanitary Bureaus of Washington or Montevideo, and to form part of the International Sanitary Information Committee of the American Republics.

By direction of the International Sanitary Bureau of the American Republics.
 WALTER WYMAN,
Chairman

JUAN J. ULLOA,
Secretary.

DELEGATES.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1.—COLOMBIA | Dr. MARTÍN AMADOR.
Dr. JUAN J. ULLOA.
Dr. CARLOS DURÁN. |
| 2.—COSTA RICA | Dr. JOSÉ MARÍA SOTO A.
Dr. ELÍAS ROJAS. |
| 3.—CUBA | Dr. HUGO ROBERTS. |
| 4.—CHILE | Dr. MANUEL CAMILO VIAL. |
| 5.—EL SALVADOR | Dr. ALFONSO QUIÑONES M. |
| 6.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA | Surgeon-General WALTER WYMAN.
Passed Asst. Surgeon J. W. AMESSE.
Passed Asst. Surgeon R. H. VON EZDORF. |
| 7.—MEXICAN UNITED STATES | Dr. EDUARDO LICÉAGA.
Dr. JESÚS MONJARÁS. |
| 8.—UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA | Dr. PABLO ACOSTA ORTIZ.
Dr. LUÍS RAZETTI. |
| 9.—GUATEMALA | Dr. NAZARIO TOLEDO. |
| 10.—HONDURAS | Dr. FERNANDO VÁSQUEZ. |
| 11.—NICARAGUA | Dr. VICENTE CASTRO CERVANTES. |
| 12.—PANAMÁ | Dr. BELISARIO PORRAS. |

As requested in the communication of Dr. Walter Wyman, Chairman of the International Sanitary Bureau, the Director of the International Sanitary Bureau of the American Republics has addressed a letter to the diplomatic representatives of the countries interested in the Conference transmitting a copy of the call, and the Provisional Program, which has also been given to the press, and will be printed in the Bulletin of the Bureau.

OFFICERS OF THE CONFERENCE.*President.*

Doctor Don JUAN J. ULLOA, Consul-General of Costa Rica in New York.

Vice-presidents.

Doctor WALTER WYMAN, Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the United States of America.

Doctor EDUARDO LICÉAGA, President of the Supreme Board of Health of Mexico.

Doctor MANUEL CAMILO VIAL, Chile.

Doctor MARTÍN AMADOR, Colombia.

Doctor ALFONSO QUIÑONES M., Salvador.

Doctor PABLO ACOSTA ORTIZ, United States of Venezuela.

Doctor NAZARIO TOLEDO, Guatemala.

Doctor FERNANDO VÁSQUEZ, Honduras.

Doctor BELISARIO PORRAS, Panama.

Secretaries.

Doctor LUÍS RAZETTI, Venezuela (Spanish Section).

Doctor R. H. VON EZDORF, United States (English Section).

Committee on Credentials.

Licenciado Don PEDRO IGLESIAS, Under-Secretary for Foreign Relations of Costa Rica.

Doctor BELISARIO PORRAS, Panama.

Doctor NAZARIO TOLEDO, Guatemala.

Executive Committee.

Doctor JUAN J. ULLOA, Costa Rica.

Doctor WALTER WYMAN, United States of America.

Doctor EDUARDO LICÉAGA, Mexican United States.

Doctor PABLO ACOSTA ORTIZ, United States of Venezuela.

Doctor MANUEL CAMILO VIAL, Chile.

Doctor CARLOS DURÁN, Costa Rica.

Committee on Sanitation of Ports and Cities.

Doctor WALTER WYMAN, United States of America.

Doctor JESÚS MONJARÁS, Mexican United States.

Doctor R. H. VON EZDORF, United States of America.

Doctor LUÍS RAZETTI, United States of Venezuela.

Doctor EDUARDO LICÉAGA, Mexican United States.

Doctor JOSÉ MARÍA SOTO, Costa Rica.

Committee on Malaria and Yellow Fever.

Doctor EDUARDO LICÉAGA, Mexican United States.

Doctor HUGO ROBERTS, Cuba.

Doctor CARLOS DURÁN, Costa Rica.

Doctor ELÍAS ROJAS, Costa Rica.

Doctor J. W. AMESSE, United States of America.

Doctor FERNANDO VÁSQUEZ, Honduras.

Committee on Measures for Protection of Passengers.

Doctor CARLOS DURÁN, Costa Rica.

Doctor R. H. VON EZDORF, United States of America.

Doctor JOSÉ MARÍA SOTO A., Costa Rica.

Doctor PABLO ACOSTA ORTIZ, United States of Venezuela.

Doctor NAZARIO TOLEDO, Guatemala.

Doctor ALFONSO QUIÑONES M., Salvador.

Committee on Sanitary Documents.

Doctor HUGO ROBERTS, Cuba.

Doctor EDUARDO LICÉAGA, Mexican United States.

Doctor J. W. AMESSE, United States of America.

Doctor MARTÍN AMADOR, Colombia.

Doctor LUÍS RAZETTI, United States of Venezuela.

Committee on Tuberculosis, Beri-Beri and Trachoma.

Doctor WALTER WYMAN, United States of America.

Doctor ELÍAS ROJAS, Costa Rica.

Doctor JESÚS MONJARÁS, Mexican United States.

Doctor MARTÍN AMADOR, Colombia.

Doctor FERNANDO VÁSQUEZ, Honduras.

Doctor ALFONSO QUIÑONES M., Salvador.

Members of the International Sanitary Bureau of Washington.*Chairman.*

Surgeon-General WALTER WYMAN, of the United States.

Secretary.

Doctor JUAN J. ULLOA, Costa Rica.

Members.

Doctor EDUARDO LICÉAGA, Mexican United States.

Doctor JUAN GUIERAS, Cuba.

Doctor PABLO ACOSTA ORTIZ, Venezuela.

Doctor RHETT GOODE, United States of America.

Doctor CAMILO VIAL, Chile.

DELEGATES OF THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY BUREAUS OF WASHINGTON OR MONTEVIDEO AND MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY INFORMATION COMMITTEE.

CHILE	{ Dr. RICARDO DÁVILA BOZA. Dr. LUCIO CÓRDOBA. Dr. PEDRO LAUTARO FERRER.
COLOMBIA	{ Dr. J. M. LOMBANA BENETTI. Dr. RICARDO AMAYA ARIAS. Dr. JUAN DAVID HERRERA.
COSTA RICA	{ Dr. CARLOS DURÁN. Dr. ELÍAS ROJAS. Dr. JOSÉ MARÍA SOTO A.
CUBA	{ Dr. JUAN GUIERAS. Dr. ENRIQUE B. BARNET. Dr. ARÍSTIDES AGRAMONTE.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.....	{ Dr. A. H. GLENNAN. Dr. J. W. KERR. Dr. JOHN W. TRASK.
UNITED STATES OF MEXICO.....	{ Dr. EDUARDO LICÉAGA. Dr. JESÚS MONJARÁS. Dr. NICOLÁS RAMÍREZ DE ARELLANO.
UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA.....	{ Dr. PABLO ACOSTA ORTIZ. Dr. CARLOS MANUEL CABADO. Dr. LUÍS RAZETTI.
EL SALVADOR	{ Dr. TOMÁS G. PALOMO. Dr. FRANCISCO GUEVARA. Dr. RAFAEL B. CASTRO.
GUATEMALA	{ Dr. SALVADOR ORTEGA. Dr. JUAN J. ORTEGA. Dr. JOSÉ AZURDIA.
HONDURAS	{ Dr. JOSÉ M. OCHOA VELÁSQUEZ. Dr. IGNACIO CASTRO. Dr. JUAN ANGEL ARIAS.
NICARAGUA	{ Dr. LUÍS DERAYLE. Dr. RODOLFO ESPINOZA. Dr. JUAN B. SACAZA.
PANAMÁ	{ Dr. LUÍS URRJOLA. Dr. ALFONSO PRECIADO. Dr. AUGUSTO S. BOYD.

**Program of the
Fourth International Sanitary Convention of the
American Republics.**

SAN JOSÉ, COSTA RICA.—DECEMBER 24, 1909, TO JANUARY 3, 1910.

December 24th

4 p. m.—Preliminary meeting at the Offices of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

December 25th

3 p. m.—Inaugural Session of the Convention at the National Theater.
Opening of the Conference by the President of the Republic.
Address by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs.
Address by the President of the Convention.
Brief address by a member of each Delegation in alphabetical order of names of the nations represented.
Appointment of Committees.
8.30 p. m.—Gala performance at the National Theater.

December 26th

9 a. m.—Visit of the Delegates to the San Juan de Dios Hospital and to the Chapui Asylum.
3 p. m.—Visit to the President of the Republic.
4 p. m.—Visit to the Lyceum of Costa Rica, the Penitentiary, and other places of the city.

December 27th

9 a. m.—Reading of the report that each Delegate must present in the name of his country, containing the different matters to which the Provisional Programme of the Conference refers to.

The reading of reports by the Delegates shall be in alphabetical order of names of the nations represented at the Convention.

The time granted for the reading of each one of these reports is limited to 15 minutes.

Those papers requiring a longer time must be presented in extract; the publication of all subjects treated shall be made in the respective Records of the Fourth Convention.

2 p. m.—Reading of Reports (continued).

7 p. m.—Dinner offered to the Delegates to the Convention by the President of the Republic at the Presidential Mansion.

At this dinner there will only be two toasts: the offering and the response.

December 28th

9 a. m.—Reading of reports (continued).

Discussion of reports presented regarding the compliance by different countries of the resolutions adopted at the previous Conventions.

2 p. m.—Discussion of the reports relating to the sanitary condition of the ports, and the measures to be proposed for the correction of the defects therein found.

9 p. m.—Reception at the residence of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

December 29th

9 a. m.—Reports relating to statistical records of population and mortality of the respective countries, and discussion of same.

Discussion of papers presented in reference to Sanitary measures against yellow fever and malaria.

2 p. m.—Discussion of papers referring to protective measures against tuberculosis, bubonic plague, trachoma and beri-beri.

December 30th

9 a. m.—Reading of reports to be presented by the different delegations with respect to the appointment of committees of three physicians referred to in article 13th of the provisional programme.

Discussion of papers on the sanitation of cities, and especially of seaports.
Measures for the protection of passengers embarking in vessels sailing from contaminated ports.

December 31st

9 a. m.—Discussion of the models of sanitary documents that are to be used by the nations participating in the Sanitary Convention of Washington.

Discussion of other subjects related to the programme of the Fourth Sanitary Convention.

9 p. m.—Society ball at the National Theater, dedicated to the Delegates.

January 1st

1.30 p. m.—Visit to the President of the Republic.

January 2d

7.30 a. m.—Visit to the Asylum of Las Mercedes.

January 3d

8 a. m.—Visit to the coffee treatment plant and plantation of H. Tournon & Co., in San José.

2 p. m.—Adjourning session.

Discussion of the subject referred to in article 11th of the Provisional Programme.

Election of a place where the next Convention shall be held.

Appointment of President for the Fifth Sanitary Convention.

Appointment of personnel of the International Sanitary Office of the American Republics.

Appointment of Committees.

Brief address of farewell by a member of each delegation, and response by the President of the Fourth Convention.

January 4th and 5th

Visit to the Hospital and Quarantine Station in Limón.

Excursion to Rio Banano and plantations of the United Fruit Co. in the Zent Division, offered by the Company to the Delegates of the Fourth Convention.

Note.—The ordinary sessions of the Convention shall be held in the Hall of Congress.

Only 15 minutes time will be granted for the reading of papers submitted to the Convention.

In the discussion of these papers the Delegates may take the floor once only, and in exceptional cases twice, for five minutes at a time.—JUAN J. ULLOA, President of the Fourth International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE FOURTH
INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE
OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

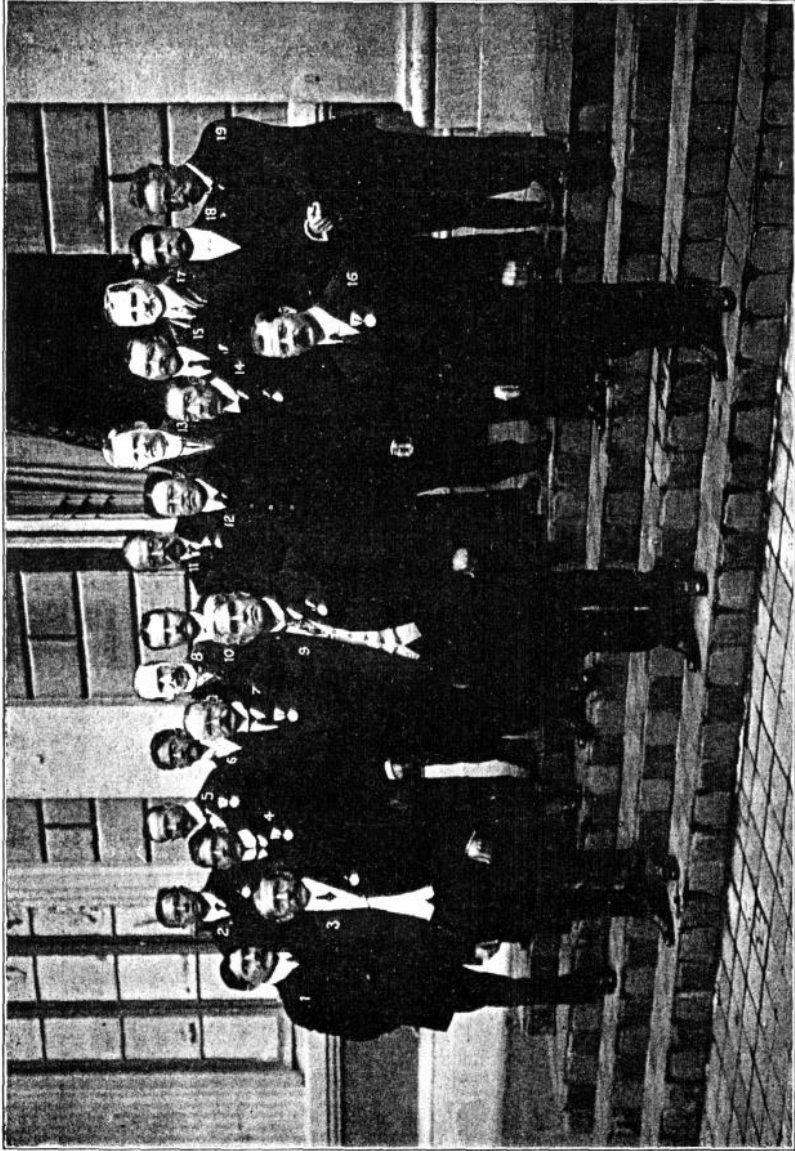
MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY BUREAU OF WASHINGTON.



DR. PABLO ACOSTA ORTIZ,
Venezuela.
DR. JUAN GUTIERAS,
Cuba.

DR. JUAN I. ULLON,
Costa Rica,
Secretary.
DR. WALTER WYMAN,
United States,
Chairman.
DR. EDUARDO LICFAGA,
México.

DR. MANUEL CAMILO VIAL,
Chile.
DR. RHETT GOODE,
United States.



DELEGATES IN ATTENDANCE AT THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE, IN SAN JOSÉ, COSTA RICA.

(Photograph taken January 1, 1910, on the steps leading into the National Congress, where the meetings were held.)

1. Dr. José María Soto, Costa Rica. 2. Dr. Pablo Acosta Ortiz, Venezuela. 3. Dr. Luis Razetti, Spanish Secretary, Venezuela. 4. Dr. Fernando Viquez, Honduras. 5. Dr. Hugo Roberts, Cuba. 6. Dr. Belisario Porras, Panama. 7. Surgeon-General, Walter Wyman, United States. 8. Dr. Castro Cervantes, Nicaragua. 9. Dr. Juan J. Ulloa, President of the Conference, Costa Rica. 10. Dr. J. W. Ames, United States. 11. Dr. Nazario Toledo, Guatemala. 12. Dr. Elías Rojas, Costa Rica. 13. Dr. Alfonso Quiñones, Salvador. 14. Dr. Eduardo Licéaga, Mexico. 15. Dr. Martín Almaraz, Colombia. 16. Dr. R. H. von E. zendorf, English Secretary, United States. 17. Dr. Manuel Camilo Vidal, Chile. 18. Dr. Jesús Monjarás, Mexico. 19. Dr. Carlos Durán, Costa Rica.

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1909.

Afternoon—Opening Session.

At three o'clock in the afternoon there assembled at the National Theatre of the City of San José, capital of the Republic of Costa Rica, the Delegates of the American Republics to the Fourth International Sanitary Conference of American Republics, to wit: Dr. Martín Amador, of Colombia; Drs. Juan J. Ulloa, Carlos Durán, José María Soto A., and Elías Rojas, of Costa Rica; Dr. Hugo Roberts, of Cuba; Surgeon-General Walter Wyman, and Passed Assistant Surgeons J. W. Ames and R. H. von E. zendorf, of the United States of America; Drs. Eduardo Licéaga and Jesús Monjarás, of the Mexican United States; Drs. Pablo Acosta Ortiz and Luis Razetti, of the United States of Venezuela; Dr. Nazario Toledo, of Guatemala; Dr. Fernando Vásquez, of Honduras; and Dr. Belisario Porras, of Panama. The President of the Conference, Dr. Juan J. Ulloa, appointed Surgeon-General Wyman and Dr. Licéaga a committee to escort the President of the Republic, Honorable Cleto González Viquez, to the stage. This high official was accompanied by the President of the Supreme Court, Honorable Alejandro Alvarado, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Honorable Ricardo Fernández Guardia; the Secretary of the Interior and Police, Honorable Alfredo Volio; the Secretary of the Treasury and Commerce, Honorable Alberto Echandi; and the Secretary of War and Marine, Honorable Vidal Quiroz, and by the Committee just appointed. The inauguration of the Conference was then begun in the following manner:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC. The Fourth International Sanitary Conference is declared opened.

THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS delivered the following speech:

"MR. PRESIDENT, MESSRS. DELEGATES:

"We have the pleasure to behold today a new triumph of the notion of fraternity and the sense of association that are about to transform the world. For the fourth time the American nations assemble together for the purpose of building in conjunction the strongholds destined to protect our lives against the attacks of swarms of invisible foes that desolate us and retard progress. Such is the grand task entrusted to the illustrious champions of the most noble and useful of sciences, whom we have the honor to see congregated on Costa Rican soil.

"The regularity with which the International Sanitary Conventions instituted by the Second Pan-American Congress held in the

city of Mexico have taken place, is evident proof that the majority of the nations of the Western Hemisphere have recognized the indisputable usefulness and the practical wisdom of this measure, highly justified by the very important work carried out in 1902, 1905 and 1907, when the first three conferences were held.

"In this era of intense civilization in which the will of the people reigns over that of the rulers, the peaceful struggles have a greater tendency every day to offset those which require drastic measures to decide difficult issues; but these new engagements, however peaceful, are not less cruel. The brave soldiers of industry and commerce, the self-denying workers of science perish by thousands in the uninterrupted forward march, and we have hardly conquered an unremitting foe when hundreds of others with which blind Nature afflicts us, spring forth, because it is a divine law that no progress may be attained without a sacrifice.

"The painful spectacle of this cruel battle undoubtedly inspired in a thinking brain—a brother of the one that engendered the admirable institution of the Red Cross—the most noble idea that gave life to these conventions; and just as in Geneva were framed the regulations to ameliorate as much as possible the evils of war, so in Washington and in Mexico precautionary measures were adopted against the dangers derived from commercial relations that, while being the most solid foundation of prosperity and the best guarantee of peace, are a constant menace to the health of the peoples. The vessel loaded with wealth, messenger of civilization and bearer of the written thought, very frequently happens to transport the germs of the most terrible epidemics, transformed into a Herald of Death.

"For the radical isolation of olden times which, aside from being inhuman was causing enormous losses to commerce, modern science has substituted means of defense no less effective and that which has the advantage of safeguarding common interests; but in order to attain the desired results produced by these means, unity of action is indispensable, and such is the main object of these conventions, the healthy influence of which is evident and which in the future will produce untold benefits; because the work accomplished so far has not been confined to this one point; public hygiene in all its aspects has been the subject of profound study on the part of the specialists who gave it full form. The eradication of yellow fever, malaria and other diseases that scourge many American countries; the sanitation of cities and particularly of seaports, are as many other vital purposes of these learned assemblies.

"One of the problems that is more powerfully attracting the attention of thinkers and statisticians is that of the prolongation of individual life, which is a factor in the increasing prosperity and power of the nations. The amounts of money that are invested year after year in the interest of hygiene represent an enormous figure, and even in countries as small and modest as this one, a large portion of the state revenues is devoted to the work of sanitation. Our delegation can tell you that through perseverance and enormous expenses we have succeeded in eradicating yellow fever from our ports; we have supplied with drinking water mostly all the cities and towns of the Republic and we have constrained the propagation of leprosy. And all this, which seems

little compared with what we yet have to accomplish, is, in reality, a great deal, judging from the number of lives that have been saved.

"Costa Rica is proud of having been the place designated for the meeting of the Fourth International Sanitary Convention; she is proud to have upon her soil the eminent men delegated by the American Nations to co-operate with their learning and experience in this essentially practical and humanitarian task.

"Messrs. Delegates: in the name of the President of the Republic and of the Government of Costa Rica, I tender you a hearty welcome, and earnestly trusting in the success of your labors, I hope that the admirable task initiated in Washington, continued in Mexico, and which you are now about to consolidate here, shall produce the fruits that the world of Columbus rightly expects from your learning, your wisdom and your love for humanity."

THE PRESIDENT, Dr. Ulloa, then spoke as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT, MESSRS. DELEGATES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Costa Rica, highly delighted and full of pride for the distinction which has been bestowed upon her, wears to-day a gala dress, and with open arms extends a most hearty welcome to the illustrious guests who do her honor by their presence.

"My fatherland, Messrs. Delegates, small in territory but great in high-minded purposes and legitimate ambition, greets you all most affectionately and offers to you, side by side with a humble but hearty hospitality, her ardent wish that your sojourn amongst us may be pleasant, and advances the concourse of her will and meagre elements for the accomplishment of the humanitarian task which assembles here today such distinguished guests.

"You, apostles of a science whose gospel is the prevention of the desolating ravishers of populations, that even in the midst of modern progress mercilessly destroy life and wealth, are called upon to condense, in wise measures of practical execution, the scientific discoveries that the investigating genius of the present time has been wresting from nature, and to whose beneficial influence we owe the control of the scourges which were being caused by yellow fever, cholera, bubonic plague and other diseases which are transmissible through the channels of social and commercial intercommunications.

"The profitable teachings derived from scientific discussion must be condensed—as far as the Convention which we are inaugurating here today is concerned—in resolutions and agreements tending to safeguard our fellow citizens against the noxious effects of relentless foes, whose formidable strongholds have been stormed by the microscope and chemical reaction, and their booty delivered into the hands of the laboratory and of the clinics, so that those who have charge of the difficult task of maintaining public health may, with perfect knowledge of the matter, determine the means of which those foes avail themselves for their astounding propagation, and recommend, accordingly, the proper measures to arrest contagion.

"Preventive hygiene has been, and shall continue to be, the subject of important study for all those who strongly endeavor to prevent or to diminish the limits of action of contagious diseases. Hippocrates.

in his treaty on airs, waters and premises, written four hundred years before the coming of Christ, brings forth principles and measures, many of which are included today in scientific works from the pens of modern hygienists. The importance of several of the articles from the Code of Moses is today recognized by health authorities, and the good results derived from their observance is demonstrated, amongst other things, in the relative longevity of the Jewish race.

"Following the text of the maxim, 'a healthy mind within a healthy body,' the Greeks were extremely careful in the hygienic culture of physical and mental faculties. The Romans left us fair examples of sanitary engineering in their aqueducts and main sewer.

"Numerous examples of peoples and governments who take great pains to improve public health, by enacting and enforcing regulations tending to prevent the propagation of diseases and to better the physical resistance of the human race, can be found in the pages of History.

"However, the development of hygiene as a science is of recent origin, and to the English belongs the honor of having been the first to give it shape in the form of State Sanitation, with the establishment of the British General Register Office, in 1838.

"Since then much work has been done in the conscientious study of the definite principles of sanitary laws, in all the nations that occupy an important place in the roll of civilization; and to this end, the bacteriological discoveries—through the demonstration of the force of microscopic agents, as producers of infectious diseases—have largely contributed in the last twenty years.

"But, gentlemen, sanitary science is as yet defective, and although much has been accomplished within the last few years in the line of educating and conquering old and ignorant prejudices, and attracting popular attention rapidly towards its importance and its resulting benefits, there is yet much to be done, and we all must contribute with our efforts, no matter how small they may be, towards the progressive advancement of a science which seeks the betterment of humanity, and this should be the subject of primary attention for all governments that endeavor to further the wellbeing of those who have entrusted them with their interests and their destinies.

"Not wishing to be very lengthy, I shall not refer extensively to the statistics which clearly demonstrate how much we have gained in the world by the enforcement of measures against smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, tuberculosis and other contagious diseases, and therefore I will only refer here to the following important points:

"Three hundred years ago the rate of mortality in London was 80 per 1000; today it is less than 17.6 per 1000.

"In the Eighteenth Century the victims of smallpox in Europe reached the surprising figure of fifty millions; since the discovery of the vaccine, smallpox causes few deaths in countries where vaccination is obligatory or where good care is taken to have this measure properly enforced.

"Owing to the ever-increasing application of sanitary measures, the annual rate of mortality has progressively diminished in England, and today hundreds of thousands of lives are saved, thanks to the practical application of hygienic principles.

"In the United States of North America, according to the census of 1900, the diminution in the number of deaths per annum, as compared with those in 1891, is reported as follows:—In the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, 4,780; in Cincinnati, 1,200; in Buffalo, 1,000; in Albany, 600, and in similar proportion in the other towns of the country. In what is called "registered area of the United States," which includes 24,358,177 inhabitants of the population of cities of that country, distributed in towns of 8,000 or more inhabitants and 9,399,634 inhabitants of rural population, there was a comparative difference in the mortality rate in the years 1890 and 1905 as follows, according to reliable statistics contained in a recent report: in diphtheria it diminished from 70.1 per 100,000 to 19.9 owing to the application of the antidiphtheric serum; in scarlet fever from 13.6 to 6.8; in malaria from 22.1 to 3.9; in typhoid fever from 46.3 to 28.1; in consumption from 245 to 168.2. In the registration area the number of deaths in general dropped from 19.6 per 1,000 to 16.2. The foregoing proportions represent the approximate saving of 125,280 lives per annum, and forcibly demonstrate the benefits derived from the observance of sanitary prescriptions.

"From 1866 to 1881 the yearly average of typhoid fever cases treated in the hospitals of Munich was 594, that is to say, 3.32 per 1,000 inhabitants, and the average number of deaths from this disease was 208, or 1.15 per 1,000. From 1881 to 1888, after the drainage system and water supply were improved, the yearly average of typhoid fever cases in the hospitals dropped to 104, or 0.42 per 1,000 inhabitants, and the average number of deaths caused by the same disease dropped to 40, or 0.16 per 1000 inhabitants.

"Important improvements are noted on the same line in the United States of North America, owing to the unremitting attention given to sanitary affairs in the last few years. Notwithstanding the ever-increasing population on account of the landing of ignorant immigrants devoid of all sense of cleanliness, the mortality rate of towns has been diminished; by the promulgation of sanitary ordinances wisely enacted and strongly enforced; by well built and properly cared for streets; by dwelling houses constructed according to plans where sunlight and proper ventilation are duly regarded; by the isolation of the sick, the careful protection of the healthy and the progressive education of the people, who now begin to grasp the great importance of the improvement and maintenance of public health.

"Within the last fifteen years the mortality rate has been diminished, in the city of New York, from 25.4 to 18.39 per 1,000; in Chicago from 19.1 to 13.84; in Philadelphia from 20.76 to 17.68; in Boston from 23.4 to 18.45, and in similar proportion in the other principal cities.

"Unfortunately, gentlemen, in the large majority of countries of Latin origin on the American Continent, we cannot exhibit, for the present, reliable statistics on the subject, and we must make superhuman efforts so that our peoples—especially the present generation and the one that is rising for the future—may grasp the importance of sanitary science; to give to education, from the general hygienic standpoint, an important place in the curriculum of schools, and to work

for the diffusion of sanitary principles by means of lectures, conferences, pamphlets written in language within the reach of the general public and by practical articles in the periodical press.

"All contagious diseases should be constantly investigated, and the governments and hygienists should endeavor to diffuse by all possible means the teachings obtained from their researches, pointing out clearly and distinctly the practical methods to be employed by the public, so as to be able to arrest their propagation.

"Instructors of hygiene and adequate literature within the reach of everybody should be provided by governments and benefactors of humanity, and they should pursue a restless campaign of sanitary education, because this is the strongest weapon that we can use in the struggle for the prophylaxis of the communicable diseases whose scourges are diminished in a relative proportion to the adoption of methods advised by Hygiene, and the vigor with which they are enforced.

"At the three previous conventions we have succeeded in making great strides towards the development of the plan which should guide us in framing up a Sanitary Code, to be obligatory for the present upon all the nations which constitute the American Continent, and which shall be the standard of action for all the authorities who are invested with the duty of protecting the different communities that, though they may be governed by different Constitutions, are sheltered under the same protective mantle of Sanitary Science upholding the noble banner of common welfare.

"Neither the resistance offered by old prejudices nor the protest of selfish rights should detain us in the promulgation of sanitary ordinances, because judicial science as well as medical science are in constant evolution, and the very minute that the latter discovers new principles that are incompatible with the present organization, the spirit of the former will also find convenient means by which individual interest and liberty may live in perfect harmony with public health. And, gentlemen, it matters nothing whether the present legislation has not incorporated in its Codes all the restrictions which Sanitary Science regards as indispensable; it is up to the statesmen to decide the issue; our calling is, over and above everything, to determine the best methods tending to the improvement and maintenance of health.

"The International Sanitary Conventions of the American Republics, which are being held every two years, are the result of the great interest taken by the countries of this hemisphere to improve their respective hygienic conditions and to adopt uniform measures for their mutual protection in order to prevent the communication of such diseases as are transmissible by travelers and by articles of commerce.

"Much commendable work has been done in the three conventions held previously to this one, and we have made great progress in the road which we have chosen, by adopting resolutions, many of which are today the fundamental principles of regulations enacted for the purpose of preventing the introduction and propagation of diseases, without placing unnecessary hindrances to commerce.

"The Convention held in Washington in 1905, which was nothing more than a modification of the International Convention held in Paris in 1903, but amended with important articles referring to yellow

fever, in accordance with perfectly defined principles of its propagation through the sting of the mosquito *stegomya calopus*, has been legally accepted by twelve of the American Republics, and we should endeavor to have the other nine Republics accept it without delay, as in this way we should not be compelled to adopt resolutions resulting in drastic measures that would hinder commercial intercourse with such countries as are unable to offer the guarantees demanded by modern Sanitary Science.

"Important resolutions were adopted during the Convention which was held in the City of Mexico in 1907, against tuberculosis, malaria, trachoma and beri-beri. Many of these resolutions should be incorporated in the International Sanitary Code, which shall be the supreme law of this Continent, as far as sanitation is concerned. During the present convention we must continue the discussion of protective measures against tuberculosis and malaria, and perhaps it would not be amiss to discuss other contagious diseases.

"One of the most important tasks before the Fourth Convention will be that which refers to the sanitation of cities and specially of sea-ports, and it is to be hoped that the reports of the Delegates and the papers to be read on this subject shall furnish the necessary data for the adoption of resolutions tending to the immediate correction of defects which are at present to be found in the great majority of the ports of this Continent, which defects constitute a formidable menace to countries having commercial intercourse with them.

"We ought, therefore, gentlemen, to prevail upon our respective governments for the enactment and enforcement of necessary ordinances, so as to make effective such resolutions as are adopted in our conferences, and in this way we will prevent our travel and commercial communications from suffering the restrictions and limitations to which said communications with countries, where sanitary laws are neglected, shall be submitted.

"Inasmuch as we do not pretend, to all intents, to have said the last word on that which we have agreed upon at the three previous Conventions, we must discuss the teachings derived from investigations and practical experience in order to modify in a just manner such prescriptions as are not in accordance with the latest scientific discoveries.

"We have already initiated relations between the International Sanitary Office in Washington and that of Paris, and it is to be hoped that in the future we shall have agreed upon the means to give the Sanitary Code, in the framing of which we are at present occupied, a universal character, which today is only Pan-American.

"At least we must insist upon the acceptance of our sanitary ordinances by European countries, as far as those which have colonies in this continent are concerned, and this is one of the other subjects which shall be discussed during the sessions that we are now inaugurating.

"The uniformity of health bills, certificates and other sanitary documents in connection with shipping and traffic in the ports, is of the utmost importance and I hope that this point shall be decided at this conference.

"Gentlemen, the task that we have on hand is very difficult indeed, and of great import; the community of interests represented by the

flag of Continental Sanitation compels us to work with a will and to learn from one another so as to complement the work, for the execution of which we assemble periodically under different skies, but always guided by the same star.

"Messrs. Delegates, may your sojourn in our midst be a pleasant one and may Humanity and Civilization bless you all."

THE CHAIRMAN. We shall now proceed with the program, and in accordance therewith one member of each Delegation shall, in alphabetical order, deliver a brief address. I request that the addresses be as short as possible. The Delegate of Chile not being present, the Delegate of Colombia, Dr. Martín Amador, has the floor.

DR. AMADOR. Mr. President, Mr. Chairman, Honorable Delegates: Colombia is pleased to send, through me, its cordial greeting to this land of liberty, and stable order and peace, where we have arrived without any obstacle, because there is engraved in the hearts of its citizens that love for work which uplifts them, and enables them to advance in the path of civilization and progress of nations.

Seven days ago I received telegraphic instructions to take part in these scientific deliberations, and if the lack of time prevents me from gathering the material with which I could offer my ideas in behalf of American sanitation, I can assure you that Colombia has always directed her efforts towards enforcing sanitary measures in her ports, and that from her coasts no danger has ever come to the safety of the nations with which she maintains commercial relations. I shall watch your labors closely, and it shall please me to inform the Government of that wealthy and vast country of the advanced ideas of the eminent hygienists among whom I have the high honor of occupying a place. Gentlemen, I greet you kindly, and hope that you will favor me with your good will.

THE PRESIDENT. The Chairman of the Delegation of the United States of America, Surgeon-General Walter Wyman, has the floor.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DELEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Mr. President of the Republic and Mr. President of the Convention, Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a privilege, on behalf of the Delegates from the United States, to express to all of you the pleasure which we have in coming to Costa Rica to be received so cordially, as we have been received, and to anticipate, as we do anticipate, such a pleasant time during the Christmas holidays.

We are glad, not only to meet in Costa Rica, but we are glad to meet again the Delegates of the several American Republics. We believe that these conventions, held every two years, are productive of a vast amount of good to the people of all the Republics. They are educational in their tendency, and, more than that, they bring together, as from heart to heart, the different peoples of our several Republics.

The American Delegates, leaving, some of them from Boston and some of them from New Orleans, only a few days ago, sailing down the broad Atlantic and across the Gulf of Mexico, have for the first time cast their eyes on the beautiful coast of Costa Rica, the "rich coast"; and we were greatly impressed with the beauty of the coast and the enterprise and prosperity of its principal seaport, Limon.

We have not, of course, as yet visited the other seaport on the Pacific, but we found, President Gonzalez, that there is much more than the beautiful coast, as we rode over those mountains so grand and beautiful, alongside that magnificent river. We felt that we had never witnessed scenery so picturesque and so grand, and since our arrival in San José, the beautiful capital of your Republic, we have been greatly impressed with its handsome buildings and fine parks and likewise with the hospitality and kind entertainment which has been extended to us.

It seems to me, Mr. President of the Convention, that you did wisely in selecting Christmas Day for the opening of the Convention. It is a day of joy, it is a day of Christian love and forethought, of expressions of good will and hope for the future; and to begin a sanitary convention on this day seems to me especially appropriate, for there is no class of work in which human intellect engages that is nearer to the Christian religion, or more helpful to it, than the work of sanitation, looking after the prevention and elimination of diseases, the establishment of hygienic conditions so beneficial to all classes from the highest to the lowest, to the rich and to the poor. There is nothing more conducive to the advancement of the virtues taught by Christianity than good health and living under proper conditions. Moral reforms are brought about better if you have sanitary reforms to begin with.

So we look forward to a very useful and profitable as well as pleasant convention.

In the name of the Delegates of the United States, I wish for all of our hospitable friends in Costa Rica and for all of our brother Delegates and for all the Republics of the Western Continent a Merry Christmas and many happy returns of the day.

THE PRESIDENT. The Chairman of the Delegation of the Mexican United States, Dr. Eduardo Licéaga.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DELEGATION OF THE MEXICAN UNITED STATES. Mr. President of the Republic, Mr. Secretary of State, Mr. President of the Convention, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Mexican Delegation to the Fourth International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics has the honor, in the name of the people and government of the Mexican United States, to greet the people and the government of Costa Rica, a nation as small in territorial extension and population as it is great in the highmindedness of its inhabitants, who, inspired by the love of work and the desire for progress, have found in peace the most substantial support for the promotion of agriculture, the expansion of its commerce, the prosperity of its industries, the spread of the principles of hygiene, the isolation of the unfortunate ones who lack fortune or the power of reasoning, and the extension of public instruction to all social classes.

As messengers of peace, we come to co-operate with our modest contingent to the task of our brothers from the other Republics of the American Continent, in seeking the best practical solution of the scientific problems that confront the whole humanity, since that task has for its object the *preservation of health by means of the prevention of diseases; the prolongation of life, and the betterment of the human race.*

The achievement of these lofty ideals is our aim. This aim has persuaded us to abandon our distant homes, to come here and meet those

who also bring with them similar purposes; to continue the war against the common enemy—*transmissible disease*. In the midst of this cultured community of honest workers who have given us cordial and splendid hospitality we come to combine our efforts in the benefit of science.

Gentlemen, in the name of the Mexican nation, and in declaring the sincerity of our purposes in the discharge of the mission that has been intrusted to us, we greet His Excellency, the President of this Republic, the Delegation of this country—especially its illustrious Chairman—our distinguished colleagues of other delegations, the children of this country, which is the Lacedemonia of the New World, and the noble and charming ladies of Costa Rica, of whom we can say, without hyperbole, that they are the beautiful half of the human race.

THE PRESIDENT. Through an oversight, I postponed the Delegate of Cuba, and I beg him to excuse me for the mistake. The Delegate of Cuba has the floor.

THE DELEGATE OF CUBA. Honorable President of the Republic; Messrs. Delegates: The Republic of Cuba, deeply interested in this Conference, has honored me by appointing me as its Delegate.

In the name of Cuba I have the honor of greeting you and of expressing the hope that the fullest success will crown your efforts.

THE PRESIDENT. The Delegate of the United States of Venezuela, Dr. Pablo Acosta Ortiz, has the floor.

THE DELEGATE FROM THE UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA. Mr. President of the Republic; Mr. Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mr. President of the Convention: The Delegation of Venezuela, in honoring itself by taking seat in this learned assembly, fulfills the pleasant duty of presenting, through me, bearing the name of our Government, the homage of its respectful salutation to His Excellency, the President of the Republic, and, in the person of its first magistrate, the cultured people of Costa Rica.

It congratulates itself with its companions in labor, the honorable representatives of the sister Republics, expressing fervent hopes that the scientific assembly that is being held to-day in this interesting city will be fertile in wise decisions, which will prove of vital importance and meet the transcendental interests of the different nationalities here assembled; since we all unanimously desire to see our beloved America prosperous and great, having as our standard the invigorizing banner of progress, and as our guiding inspiration, that glorious liberty that our forefathers conquered so heroically and sealed with their generous blood in the fields of battle.

There is no greater honor or glory than that bestowed today upon this beautiful country that opens to us its doors with graceful nobleness, to realize the most interesting of codes and thus pay homage to the most humanitarian of sciences.

THE PRESIDENT. The Delegate from Guatemala, Dr. Nazario Toledo.

THE DELEGATE FROM GUATEMALA. Mr. President; Messrs. Delegates; Ladies and Gentlemen: Having been designated by the Republic of Guatemala to represent it in the Fourth Sanitary Conference of the American Republics, I at first hesitated to accept that honor,

but finally decided to receive it, realizing, as I did, that in declining it I would have deprived myself of the pleasure of accompanying the illustrious doctors so justly appointed by the respective governments to represent them in this Conference, as I would also have missed the opportunity of hearing their enlightened lectures on the subject of sanitation of ports.

In the name of Guatemala, and in the name of humanity, I greet my colleagues, the distinguished Delegates to the Fourth Conference of Costa Rica, and I congratulate myself on being among them.

THE PRESIDENT. The Delegate of Honduras, Dr. Fernando Vásquez.

THE DELEGATE FROM HONDURAS. Mr. President of the Republic; Mr. President of the Convention; Messrs. Delegates: In the name of the Republic of Honduras I have the honor of tendering most respectful greetings to the Government and people of Costa Rica, and to the distinguished Delegates of the sister Republics of America.

Honduras, in spite of its financial difficulty, is most willing to cooperate to the best of her ability in the work of sanitation in the Western Hemisphere.

I am convinced that due to the scientific experience and competency of my illustrious colleagues here assembled the Fourth International Scientific Conference will result in manifold benefits for the American countries.

Let us not relax in our efforts, working with firmness and resolution until we can say with pride that yellow fever has been eradicated from America; that malaria has lost its power of devastating cities; that bubonic plague and cholera have been ejected from our shores, and tuberculosis forced back to its last stand.

Bring to us your ideas; we offer you fertile soil and healthful climate. Come to help us in our agricultural and industrial tasks, and co-operate with us in our efforts to secure for all our countries the same height attained by the most prosperous nations of the world.

THE PRESIDENT. The Delegate from Panama, Dr. Belisario Porras.

THE DELEGATE FROM PANAMA. Mr. President of the Republic; Mr. Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Mr. President of the Convention; Messrs. Delegates: In behalf of the Government of Panama, which I have the high honor of representing in this Fourth International Sanitary Conference, I bring here, in the first place, a message of concord and affection for our smallest sister, the beautiful Republic of Costa Rica, and her worthy Executive, the modest and illustrious Tribune, Don Cleto Gonzalez Viquez; and in the second place, a message of congratulation to all my colleagues in the Convention here assembled, with the sincere wishes of my Government for the complete success of the labors to-day inaugurated.

The Government of Panama wishes, besides, that the great interest that it has in all sanitary questions be known to all, it being convinced as it is that there is not, nor can there be, any human progress in the betterment of public hygiene and health which are the basis of such progress. The cities of Panama and Colon, transformed, as if by a magic trick, from the most unhealthy cities into cities where no infectious disease is known and where even malaria has forever been banished, are to-day proclaiming thereby, and by the extraordinary ad-

vances that the Isthmus of Panama has made in less than five years of independent life, that the sanitation of cities is closely interwoven with the progress of civilization of nations. For this reason my Government is desirous of contributing and co-operating with all possible means towards every enterprise that may tend to that advance and betterment of international hygiene. It is, therefore, my pleasant duty to make it known to my honorable colleagues that all measures adopted by this illustrious Convention shall be fulfilled by my country with absolute faithfulness.

THE PRESIDENT. The Delegates from the Republics of Chile and El Salvador will arrive from Puntarenas inside of two days, and in one of the following sessions we shall have the pleasure of hearing their remarks. Following the same order established in previous Conferences we shall now proceed with the appointment of Vice-Presidents. I submit to the consideration of the Delegates the following names:

Vice-Presidents:

SURGEON-GENERAL WALTER WYMAN, Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the United States.....	United States of America.
DR. DON EDUARDO LICÉAGA, President of the Supreme Council of Health of Mexico.....	Mexico.
DR. MANUEL CAMILO VIAL.....	Chile.
DR. MARTÍN AMADOR.....	Colombia.
DR. HUGO ROBERTS.....	Cuba.
DR. ALFONSO QUIÑONES M.....	Salvador.
DR. PABLO ACOSTA ORTIZ.....	United States of Venezuela.
DR. NAZARIO TOLEDO.....	Guatemala.
DR. FERNANDO VÁSQUEZ.....	Honduras.
DR. BELISARIO PORRAS.....	Panama.

THE PRESIDENT. On account of powerful reasons, I can not now fulfill the duties assigned to me by the First International Sanitary Conference of the American Republics in appointing me as its permanent secretary. Therefore, I appoint as secretary to the Fourth Conference Passed Assistant Surgeon R. H. von Ezdorf, Delegate from the United States of America, and Dr. Luis Razetti, Delegate from the United States of Venezuela.

(The Secretaries took their seats.)

THE PRESIDENT. Through an involuntary omission on my part, the representative of the International Bureau of the American Republics, Dr. Albert Hale, has not read his speech, and he now has the floor.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. Mr. President of the Republic; Mr. President of the Conference; Messrs. Delegates; Ladies and Gentlemen: The International Bureau of the American Republics, which I have the honor of representing, has close relations with the International Sanitary Conferences, and for this reason nothing more natural than that the Bureau should wish to participate in this assembly so important to the cause of altruistic sciences. I am the bearer of the cordial greetings of the Bureau, and I am officially intrusted by its Governing Board with the mission to present to this Conference the fervent wishes of that body for the good success of your labors.

The Honorable John Barrett, Director of the Bureau, and Dr. Francisco Yánes, Secretary of the Bureau, wished to have come personally to greet you, but as at the present time they have to attend to the completion of our new building, they conferred upon me this most pleasant privilege, requesting me to represent them and to greet you in their name.

Here, in this healthful and beautiful capital of one of the twenty-one Republics of America, we are the guests of the National Government. On my part, and as a member of the Bureau, I wish to remind you—hosts and guests alike—that you all have in Washington your permanent home, and that when in the future you shall have an opportunity to visit that capital, that the doors of the International Bureau of the American Republics, which belongs to all the children of the New World, are and shall always be open for you.

THE PRESIDENT. This is all that we have to do to-day. The first ordinary session of the Fourth Conference will be held next Monday, at nine o'clock A. M., in the Hall of Sessions of the Constitutional Congress. I beg to remind the delegates to deliver their credentials to the Secretaries before withdrawing from the session. The session is closed.

(The session was closed at 4.30 P. M.)

SECOND DAY—MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1909.

Morning Session.

The Convention was called to order by the President, Dr. Juan J. Ulloa, at 9 A. M., the following Delegates being present: Dr. Martín Amador, of Colombia; Dr. Hugo Roberts, of Cuba; Surgeon-General Walter Wyman and Passed Assistant Surgeons R. H. von Ezdorf and J. W. Amesse, of the United States; Dr. Eduardo Licéaga and Dr. Jesús E. Monjarás, of the Mexican United States; Dr. Nazario Toledo, of Guatemala; Dr. Fernando Vásquez, of Honduras; Dr. Belisario Porras, of Panama; Dr. Pablo Acosta Ortiz and Dr. Luis Razetti, of the United States of Venezuela; Dr. Juan J. Ulloa, Dr. Carlos Durán, Dr. José Maria Soto, and Dr. Elias Rojas, of Costa Rica.

THE PRESIDENT. Before beginning the order of the day, I beg to remind the Delegates that at seven o'clock to-night will be held the banquet that the President of the Republic gives in honor of the delegations to the Conference, and that at noon a group will be taken of all the Delegates.

For the reading of the reports to be presented by the different delegations, we shall follow the alphabetical order of the nations represented. The reading of the reports shall be limited to fifteen minutes; those which on account of their length may require a longer time to be read shall be presented in résumé, and will be published in full in the proceedings.

The Delegate from Chile being absent the Delegate from Colombia, Dr. Martín Amador, has the floor.

DR. AMADOR read the extract appearing in the Appendix.

THE PRESIDENT. The Delegate from Cuba, Dr. Hugo Roberts, has the floor.

DR. ROBERTS. (His report appears in the Appendix.)

THE PRESIDENT. The Delegate from the United States of America, Dr. Walter Wyman, has the floor.

DR. WYMAN. (The report of the American Delegation will be found in the Appendix.)

THE PRESIDENT. I think it in order to call the attention of the Delegates to the fact that they may make such remarks as they may see fit with respect to the reports just read, and to the end that all the Delegates may be informed of the most salient points of the important reports read by Dr. Wyman, the official translator of the Congress will make the corresponding translation. Afterwards, all those desiring to do so may take the floor to request explanations of the Delegates from Colombia, Cuba, and the United States of America, and make any pertinent remarks before proceeding with the perusal of the following reports.

In stating that the Delegates may make such remarks as they see fit regarding the reports just read, I do not mean that we are going to

enter into the discussion of the same, because this is a procedure that we will take up tomorrow; I simply wanted it understood that some remarks may be made and information requested in regard to such points as do not seem very clear, so that we may prepare ourselves for the discussion that will take place afterwards. So, if any one wishes to take the floor he may make the request to that end.

(Translation was made of the report of the Delegation of the United States of America.)

THE PRESIDENT. There being nobody who wishes to take the floor, we shall proceed with the reading of the reports. The Delegate from the Mexican United States, Dr. Eduardo Licéaga, has the floor,

DR. EDUARDO LICÉAGA read the report of the Mexican Delegation, which is found on page 167 of the Appendix.

THE DELEGATE FROM VENEZUELA, DR. LUIS RAZETTI. I beg the Chairman to allow me to postpone the reading of my report until this afternoon's session.

THE PRESIDENT. The Delegate from Guatemala, Dr. Nazario Toledo, has the floor.

DR. TOLEDO. I request the permission of the President and of all my colleagues that I be allowed to finish my report today and read it tomorrow, because due to the haste in which I was appointed to represent Guatemala and to my long years of absence from that Republic, I am not as yet in possession of all the necessary data.

THE PRESIDENT. Granted. The Delegate from Honduras, Dr. Fernando Vásquez, has the floor.

DR. VÁSQUEZ. (His report appears on page 165 of the Appendix.)

THE PRESIDENT. I request one of the Vice-Presidents to take the Chair for a few moments. Following the custom adopted in other Conferences, and according to the alphabetical order of the nations represented, I call upon the Delegate from Colombia, Dr. Amador, to take the Chair.

(Dr. Amador took the Chair.)

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. Following the order established, the Delegate from Panama, Dr. Belisario Porras, has the floor.

DR. PORRAS. (He read the report that appears on page 175 of the Appendix.)

(At this moment the President again took the Chair.)

THE PRESIDENT. If any of the Delegates wishes to make any remark in regard to the reports of the representatives of Mexico, Honduras, and Panama, he may request the floor.

I beg the Delegates from Guatemala and from Venezuela, who were allowed to postpone the reading of their reports, to present them in the session of tomorrow morning, because in the afternoon session no report will be read, as we shall proceed with the discussion of the subjects that according to the official program we must take into consideration.

DR. PORRAS. I request the floor.

THE PRESIDENT. The Delegate has the floor.

DR. PORRAS. Gentlemen, a while ago we had the honor of hearing the report of the illustrious physician, Dr. Licéaga, who represents the Mexican United States, and this enlightening report, so worthy of our praise, has given me doubt as to one single point. I will take

the liberty to make a suggestion in order that the competent ones may discuss it. My remark relates to the second point, Third Convention, which says: "In the campaign against yellow fever, the States of Yucatan, Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco, Oaxaca, Vera Cruz, and Tamaulipas intrusted the Federal Government with the direction of said campaign. When the epidemic of bubonic plague appeared in Mazatlan the States on the Pacific littoral likewise intrusted the Federal Government with the direction of the campaign against that disease." I take the liberty to express an opinion in regard to the mission that is given a government in relation to public health. I beg to suggest the idea that public health be intrusted to an autonomous board with sufficient powers to act and that shall be free from administrative hindrances and obstacles.

DR. LICÉAGA. I am going to make the explanation demanded by the Delegate from Panama. Undoubtedly, his attention is struck by the fact that only certain States are mentioned, those being the ones on the Gulf littoral; the same thing was done with those on the Pacific Coast when bubonic plague invaded our territory. The States have complete independence in sanitary matters when the epidemic does not invade the whole country.

I am going to make this statement: The Mexican United States are independent from one another; they are sovereign in matters of public legislation; they are in the same case as the United States of America. The Federal Government has gradually acquired for the Union the control over matters of international sanitary police; but it has not as yet all the control that it needs. The Mexican Government cannot, the States having the same independence, enact laws and regulations applicable to all. But the conviction that such a measure is wise causes that all the Federal States, when a public calamity exists, to surrender their special powers to the Executive of the Nation. It is a fact that such is the national sentiment. And if I have incorporated that paragraph to which the Delegate from Panama alludes, it is because I want to do justice to the good sense that prevails in the different States of the Mexican Union, in surrendering those powers when epidemics spread throughout the nation.

Is this not the explanation that Dr. Porras wishes? If he desires another, I beg him to say so, and I shall answer him with pleasure. Anyhow, I am going to complete my idea.

I was saying that the good sense that obtains in the different States of the Mexican Republic has been manifested in this manner: That they surrender their powers to the supreme authority of the Federal Government, so that it may have control in cases of epidemics that attack the whole country; and as I justly consider that those States were thereby worthy of praise I make mention of such ones as had vested their powers in the Federal Government to stamp out yellow fever and bubonic plague, just as is now being done in the case of malaria.

If this is not the explanation that Dr. Porras wanted, I am ready to give him the additional answers that he may desire.

DR. PORRAS. Indeed, Mr. President, that is not the explanation that I had requested. I knew that the Republic of the Mexican United States was constituted according to the federal system; that in na-

tions having such political constitution the States are sovereign and independent, and the Federal Governments cannot interfere with certain legislative prerogatives of the States.

But that was not my objection. I consider that governments are good—when they are so—to look after what is called the safety of individual rights, and the maintenance of the guaranties of such rights; but governments are almost never good for other things. At least, that is the way I look at it. Governments are not fit to be entirely intrusted with public health, because the bureaucratic system, as a general rule, involves many obstacles and difficulties, partialities, and weaknesses. And public hygiene should be free from all those things and requires a manner of procedure independent from such obstacles.

What I want to say is that there should be established in the American Republics boards of health independent from the government, with sufficient authority to act by themselves, and finally, really autonomous. That is the point.

DR. LICÉAGA. If that is the idea of my esteemed colleague, Dr. Porras, I can tell him that such a board exists in Mexico. It is called "The Supreme Board of Health," and that Supreme Board is provided with powers to meet the requirements of which Dr. Porras spoke, in such a way that my idea might be defined in this way: In cases of epidemics invading the whole country there is only one head that thinks and only one hand that executes. And the proof of my assertion is as follows: An epidemic of bubonic plague broke out in Mazatlan in the month of October, 1902; on that occasion the Government gave that Supreme Board of Health the necessary powers to direct the campaign against the epidemic and to enforce it itself; and so effective it was, that the assistance of the Federal Government never failed; the States surrendered all their powers to that body, and the money that was obtained from national contributions was placed in the hands of said board to be by it spent, and the result of all this was that in the period of six months the plague completely disappeared from the State in which it begun—an epidemic that in all the countries which it has invaded could not have been eradicated for a long period; for instance, in San Francisco, according to the report presented by the illustrious Dr. Wyman, the epidemic lasted until February, 1908, that is to say, a period of six years, because it invaded that city in 1902; whereas, in our country, it prevailed only during a period comparatively short, because it broke out in October, 1902, and it disappeared in May, 1903, and since then it has not reappeared.

I believe that the point raised by my distinguished colleague, Dr. Porras, has been fully explained.

THE PRESIDENT. I must state that the minutes of the inaugural session have not been read because they are not as yet ready, but they will be for the session of this afternoon.

As we are going to close the session in a little while I beg Dr. Licéaga to take the floor for the purpose of extending to the Delegates an invitation from the Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico.

DR. LICÉAGA. Gentlemen, the Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico has requested me to invite you to a reception that will be held in the Legation at 9 o'clock in the evening of Wednesday, the 27th instant, which

invitation is for the Delegates as well as for their families; and I, on my part, request them to accept our hospitality for a few moments.

THE PRESIDENT. After the session is closed the Delegates will please gather at the entrance of this building, as the photographer will take a group of us all. The session is closed.

It was 11:15 A. M.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 2:30 P. M. by President Ulloa, the following Delegates being present: Drs. Amador, Roberts, Wyman, Amesse, von Ezdorf, Licéaga, Monjarás, Vásquez, Acosta, Razetti, Ulloa, Durán, Soto and Rojas.

The Spanish minutes of the inaugural session on December 25th were read and approved.

THE ENGLISH SECRETARY, DR. VON EZDORF. I beg to state that the English minutes of the same session will be presented in the morning.

THE SPANISH SECRETARY, DR. RAZETTI, read a card from the Delegate of Panama, Dr. Porras, in which he excuses himself for not attending the session, because he had to be present at a match of polo which had been dedicated to him.

THE SPANISH SECRETARY read the report of the Committee on Credentials, which is as follows:

"The undersigned, members of the Committee on Credentials of the Fourth International Conference of the American Republics, having examined the Credentials of the Delegates to the Conference, as well as the diplomatic notes relating thereto, recommend that the following appointments be approved:

"Colombia: Dr. Martín Amador.

"Costa Rica. Drs. Juan J. Ulloa, Carlos Durán, Elías Rojas, and José María Soto.

"Cuba: Dr. Hugo Roberts.

"United States: Drs. Walter Wyman, J. W. Amesse, R. H. von Ezdorf.

"Guatemala: Dr. Nazario Toledo.

"Honduras: Dr. Fernando Vásquez.

"Mexico: Drs. Eduardo Licéaga and Jesús Monjarás.

"Panama: Dr. Belisario Porras.

"Venezuela: Drs. Pablo Acosta Ortiz and Luis Razetti.

"San José, Costa Rica, December 27, 1909.—Pedro Iglesias.—Belisario Porras.—Nazario Toledo."

THE PRESIDENT. Dr. Razetti has the floor to read the report of Venezuela.

DR. RAZETTI, after reading the report which appears on page 201 of the Appendix, said:

I annex to this report the plans of La Guaira and Caracas, wherein are marked all and each of the foci of bubonic plague which we have observed, in both of those cities. These plans are at the disposal of the delegates. I also annex our sanitary police regulations; the ordinances that were enacted in fighting the plague; the instructions that were given to the sanitary officers, sanitation squads, etc.

We also have a decree making compulsory the reporting of contagious diseases; the maritime sanitary police law, the decree making vaccination and revaccination compulsory; the demographic statistics of Venezuela of 1907, which are the last ones published, and several other annexes.

As for the rest, the Delegation of Venezuela hopes that from the decisions of this learned assembly, and as a result of the wisdom of the illustrious personalities that compose it, we shall derive many useful and profitable lessons for our country.

THE PRESIDENT. The plans, maps, etc., to which the Delegate of Venezuela refers will be at the disposal of the delegates in the office of the Secretary of the Conference, as well as the other annexes related to the different reports that have been presented.

Dr. Durán has the floor for the purpose of reading the report of the Delegation of Costa Rica.

DR. DURÁN. The Delegation of Costa Rica has prepared a lengthy report and for this reason it would be impossible to read it in full within the short time allowed for the reading of these reports. On this account, there has been prepared a résumé, which I am going to read, having been designated to this end by my esteemed colleague of the Delegation of Costa Rica, to whom I am extremely grateful for this honor. (Dr. Durán read the résumé referred to. The full text of the report of Costa Rica appears in the Appendix, page 131.)

THE PRESIDENT. If any of the Delegates wish explanations or additional information in regard to the reports read by the delegates from Venezuela and Costa Rica, they may make the request to that end. (Nobody took the floor.)

I have the pleasure to inform the Conference that the Delegates have been duly invited to a polo match that will take place this afternoon in the Sabana, where all those who wish may go as soon as the session is closed, for they will be in time.

Before closing the session, I am going to make a brief remark in regard to the Faculty of Medicine of Costa Rica and to the physicians of this country. I have received complaints to the effect that they have not been invited to attend the inauguration of the Conference or its sessions. In this respect I will say that one of the first steps that I had the honor to take was that of emphasizing the importance that they should be present at the session, and to that end I addressed a note to the Faculty of Medicine inviting the physicians to be present.

As regards the inaugural session, I sent a communication to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, requesting him to send invitations and seats to the Faculty of Medicine to be by it distributed among the physicians.

Therefore, I request the physicians to take this remark into consideration and to be so kind as to do us the honor of attending our sessions, for which purpose seats have been reserved for all of them in the room in which we are holding the Conference.

There being no other matters to be discussed, the session is closed. (It was 3:45 P. M.)

THIRD DAY—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1909.

Morning Session.

The Conference was called to order by Dr. Ulloa at 9:45 A. M., the following Delegates being present: Drs. Amador, Roberts, Amesse, Wyman, von Ezdorf, Licéaga, Monjarás, Toledo, Acosta, Porras, Razetti, Vásquez, Ulloa, Durán, Soto, and Rojas.

The English minutes of the inaugural session were read and approved. The English minutes for the morning and afternoon sessions of December 27th were read and approved.

THE PRESIDENT. Owing to certain difficulties in the Secretary's office, we have been obliged to delay the opening of the session, and as the Spanish minutes for December 27th are not yet ready, I beg the Delegates to excuse the reading thereof until this afternoon's session, about which time I expect that the Secretary's office will be in working order.

Referring to the invitation of the Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico, I am requested to state to the Delegates that no special cards will be issued, but that the Delegates and their families are all invited, and they are all expected to attend the reception that is given in their honor, which will take place in the Mexican Legation at nine o'clock in the evening. It is understood that they are to be accompanied by the members of their respective families.

The Delegate from Guatemala, Dr. Toledo, has the floor.

DR. TOLEDO. (See Appendix, page 161, on which appears the report read.)

THE PRESIDENT. The Delegates wishing to make any remarks on this report by Dr. Toledo may do so. I would request the delegate from Guatemala to be so kind as to tell us what sanitary measures have been adopted in Puerto Barrios.

DR. TOLEDO. Mr. President, as I have just stated in my report, I have been able to obtain but very little data. The only thing that I was able to ascertain is that the few cases reported of yellow fever were immediately isolated; that there were built provisional hospitals provided with the necessary instruments, and with screen windows and doors, and that the disinfection of rooms, etc., was duly made to prevent propagation. Because, as I have said in my report, the mosquito is the only means of transmission of yellow fever; therefore, all swamps were treated with petroleum and drained, as well as organic substances disinfected; of course, that is all that it is possible to do in new ports where sanitation has just been established and where it is not yet possible to carry out sanitary measures according to the hygienic requirements of a port. And so effectively were all possible measures carried out that the authorities succeeded in preventing the spread of yellow fever, and, according to the information that I have obtained, in the last two years not one single case of yellow fever has occurred in that littoral.

DR. DURÁN. Dr. Toledo is indeed seriously handicapped in reporting on hygienic conditions in Guatemala; and I want to state here what happened to me with the Government of that Republic before Dr. Toledo was appointed as Delegate.

They sent me a wireless message offering me the representation of Guatemala in this Conference, and I requested them also by wireless to wait for my letter. In that letter I said, in the first place, that we regret it here very much that they should not be able to send a Guatemalan physician, well posted on the sanitary conditions of that country and provided with all necessary data to represent it; and that they should have sent their Delegate from there, that country being so near and belonging to Central America, and Costa Rica being the place selected for the holding of the Conference.

I also said in that letter: "If you do not decide to send a special physician, you must remember that there are Guatemalan physicians here, and it is only natural that a Guatemalan physician should represent his country."

Finally, I told them that, if in spite of all, they insisted that I should represent Guatemala, they must furnish me with the respective report and all the necessary data.

Guatemala, instead of doing so, has placed Dr. Toledo in the predicament of representing it without data of any kind whatsoever, and for this reason I believe that we ought to excuse him. He has done his best; he has resorted to the Consul of Guatemala; he has requested data from the Guatemalan physician residing in this city, Dr. Toledo Lopez, and, in a word, as I have said, he has done all that he possibly could do.

I believe that the Government of Guatemala has not done what it ought to have done in this case; especially when in my letter referred to I told the Minister that it was indispensable to have here all the necessary data in order to represent Guatemala.

THE PRESIDENT. When I addressed my question to the Delegate from Guatemala, it was not my intention to make any insinuations against Dr. Toledo. But it happens that in this Conference we must depend upon exact information, because we can not go into the discussion of questions related with hygiene unless we have absolutely correct data upon which we may base our conclusions.

As Dr. Toledo said in his report that the Government of Guatemala has spent the sum of \$2,000,000 in the sanitation of Puerto Barrios, I want to know which were those sanitation works. Because, when I stopped at Puerto Barrios, there was no physician in that city.

Now, then, to affirm that no cases of yellow fever exist in ports where they do exist, gives rise to serious complications in the resolutions that may be adopted. I know that there have been cases of yellow fever in Guatemala during the period of time to which Dr. Toledo refers, as it is recorded in the reports on file in the International Sanitary Bureau of Washington. For this reason, before making so conclusive an assertion in any report presented in this Conference, the Delegates, I hope, will be provided with the necessary data with which to support their statements, in order to avoid any incidents like the one that has just occurred.

DR. TOLEDO. I believe that the President did not interpret my

words correctly, or that I did not know how to express my idea properly. I said that the Government of Guatemala has recently appropriated, by reason of that epidemic, which did not take place in Puerto Barrios but fifteen or twenty leagues inland where a few cases of yellow fever were reported, \$2,000,000, for the sanitation of Puerto Barrios, with which sum they have already begun to import the machinery and materials necessary for the destruction of mosquitos, which is the only means of transmission of yellow fever. In my report I promised that, before the sessions are over, I will give more precise data to be published in the transactions of this Conference.

DR. PORRAS. I request the floor only for the purpose of asking Dr. Toledo the following question: What money is represented by the \$2,000,000 spent in the sanitation works of Puerto Barrios?

DR. TOLEDO. I have not quite understood the question.

THE PRESIDENT. Dr. Porras wishes to know if those \$2,000,000 referred to by Dr. Toledo are in American gold or in Guatemalan currency.

DR. TOLEDO. As Dr. Porras knows very well, the rate of exchange in Guatemala is very high; and, therefore, a serious government, in saying that it appropriates \$2,000,000 for sanitation works, does not refer to a money which may have more or less discrimination in the market, as is the case with Guatemalan money. I suppose, therefore, that in saying \$2,000,000, they mean money that can be negotiated at par in any of the civilized nations from which such instruments and materials are to be imported.

THE PRESIDENT. Are there any other remarks to be made on this report?

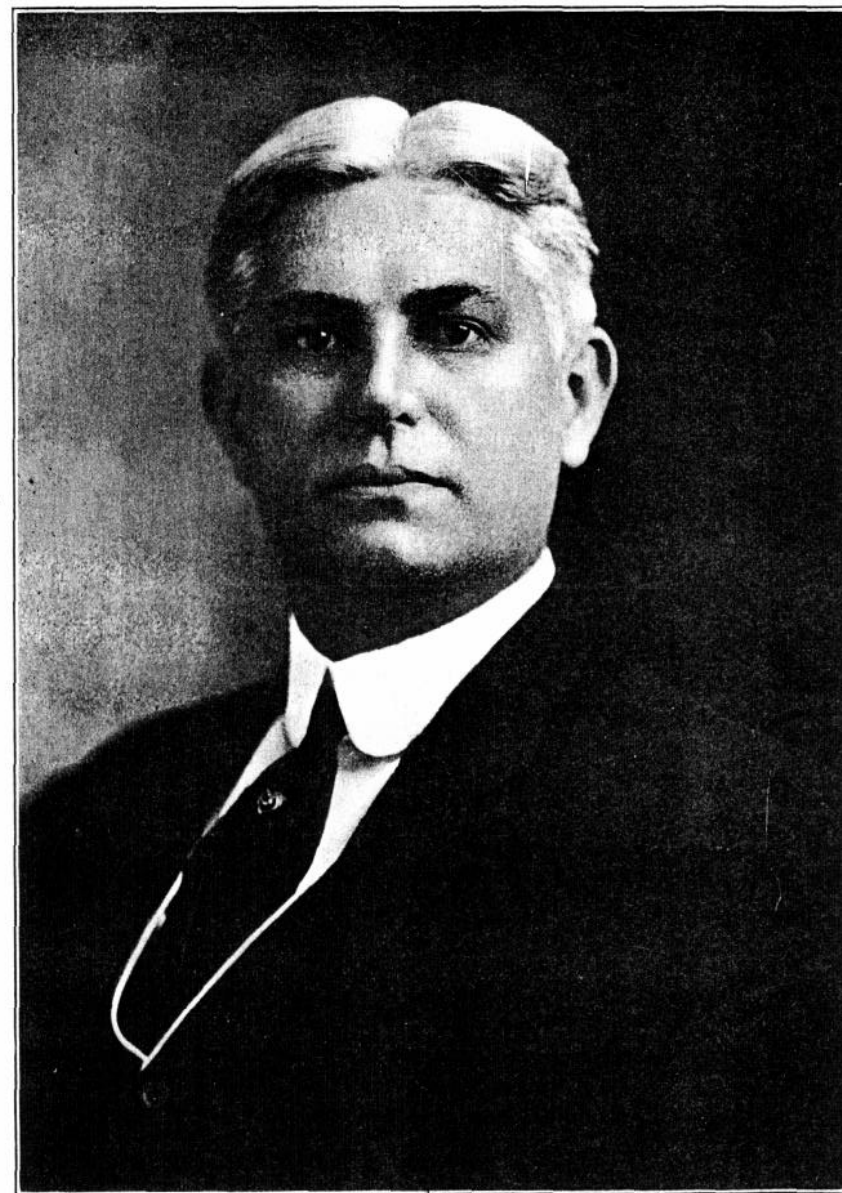
DR. WYMAN. I think it would be a good idea to allow the Doctor to edit his report when it goes in with the Transactions, and make such additions and corrections as he may think proper at the time, so that we can have as full a report as possible upon the sanitary conditions in Guatemala.

THE PRESIDENT. Dr. Toledo has said that he was expecting some data and that he would include it in his report as soon as he received it.

DR. AMESSE. On arrival at Puerto Barrios a few days since, I am sure the Delegates were surprised to see that there was no Port Surgeon there, and I would like Dr. Toledo to determine whether his absence was temporary or whether the Government has abolished that office. I am sure the office of Port Surgeon is a *sine qua non* for perfect sanitation anywhere, and I should like to know whether there is a regularly detailed medical officer of the Port at Puerto Barrios.

DR. TOLEDO. I must repeat what I have said: That those are very important details regarding which I have not been able to secure any data, because I have had no source from which to obtain them; but I shall answer the question of my distinguished colleague in due time. Perhaps the Port Surgeon was at that time absent; but, anyhow, the remark is a very serious one and the charge very just. I shall request from the Government of Guatemala the principal data and I shall emphasize upon so grave an omission.

THE PRESIDENT. Such an omission is a very important one, because it has been noticed several times; we stopped at Puerto Barrios twenty



DR. JUAN J. ULLOA, CONSUL-GENERAL OF COSTA RICA IN NEW YORK;
Secretary of the International Sanitary Bureau of Washington, and President of
the Fourth International Sanitary Convention, held in
San José de Costa Rica, 1909-1910.

days before the Delegates of the United States did, and, as I said before, there was no Port Surgeon.

We have an invitation to visit the National Library. All the Delegates wishing to accompany us will please come immediately as I am going to adjourn the session until 2 P. M., when we shall enter fully into the discussion of the reports from the different delegations.

(The session was adjourned at 10:45 A. M.)

Afternoon Session.

The Conference was called to order by President Ulloa at 2:10 P. M., the following Delegates being present: Drs. Amador, Roberts, Wyman, Amesse, von Ezdorf, Licéaga, Monjarás, Toledo, Vásquez, Porras, Acosta, Razetti, Ulloa, Durán, Soto and Rojas.

The Spanish minutes of yesterday morning's session were read and approved.

DR. DURÁN. I noticed, Mr. President, that there has been recorded in the minutes every word said by those taking part in the deliberations, and I would request, if my distinguished colleagues deem it proper, that there be recorded in the minutes only a brief extract of what each one says in the discussions, although the deliberations be published in full in the transactions; but the reading of these minutes in full takes a great deal of our time and, besides, we have to listen again to the same discussions that we already know, which has no object.

I move that this slight modification be adopted.

THE PRESIDENT. My purpose in having the minutes made in that way is that of giving the delegates an opportunity to correct any point that may not be according to the statements made in the discussions. It is done in order to avoid complaints that have been made on other occasions, because the exact words of the delegates were not recorded in the minutes.

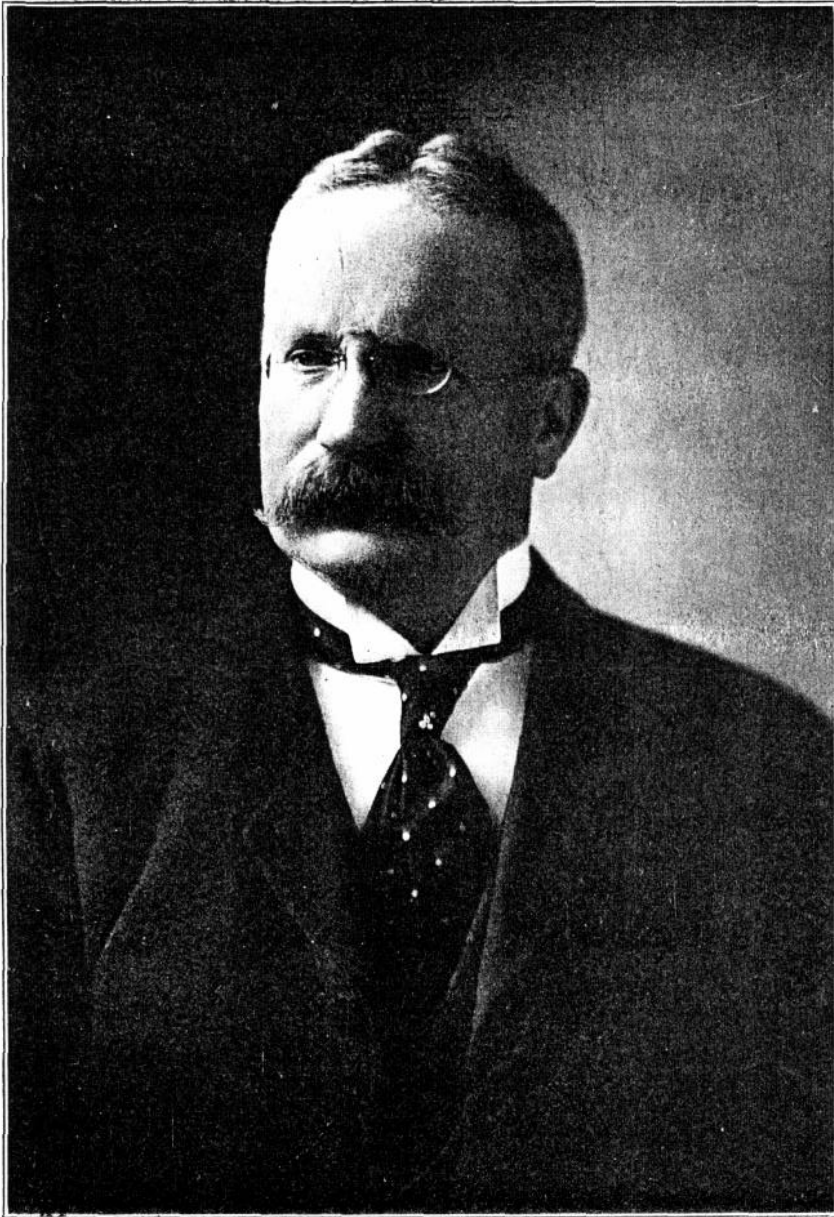
Does the Conference approve the remark made by Dr. Durán or is there any objection to its acceptance?

DR. ROBERTS. After listening to the explanations given by the President, in consideration of which he has decided that the minutes be read in full, I am in favor of such procedure, because indeed it enables us immediately to acquaint our Governments with the proceedings.

DR. MONJARÁS. I agree with the Delegate from Cuba, and I believe that the question could be solved by simply instructing the Secretary to say when reading the minutes "Dr. So-and-So said such and such a thing," and those interested in knowing what was said in full may go to the office of the Secretary and read the minutes.

THE PRESIDENT. Dr. Monjarás says that he agrees with Dr. Roberts who in turn agrees with me; but according to the words of Dr. Monjarás he rather agrees with the proposition of Dr. Durán. What Dr. Roberts wants is that minutes be read in the same manner as they have been heretofore, so that the necessary corrections may be made.

DR. WYMAN. Mr. President, with regard to the minutes today I wish to say that the English-speaking delegates all have read them,



SURGEON-GENERAL WALTER WYMAN, OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE;

President of the First and Second International Sanitary Conventions of American Republics, and Chairman of the International Sanitary Bureau of Washington, D. C.

and I move that the reading of the minutes this afternoon be dispensed with.

DR. DURÁN. I understand that Dr. Monjarás wishes to harmonize everything, and to this end he makes a very proper suggestion: That there be recorded in the minutes the discussions in full, just as they are taken down by the stenographer, and that the Secretaries, in reading said minutes, should only give a résumé of the discussion or have a résumé ready for the session; but that the reading of what we have already heard be dispensed with, because we lose the time that we really need to discuss the important matters before this Conference.

DR. WYMAN. Mr. President, if I am in order, I would like to state that I believe I was appointed on two committees; one an Advisory Committee to which resolutions must be referred, and the other a Committee on Sanitation of Sea Ports, and I would be very glad to be provided with a list of members of those committees. I have not yet received them.

(The proposition of Dr. Durán was placed before the Conference and voted down. The minutes of yesterday morning's session were approved.)

THE PRESIDENT. We shall continue with the reading of minutes of yesterday afternoon's session.

(The Secretary read the minutes, which were approved without discussion.)

THE PRESIDENT. We shall now proceed with the discussion of the different reports read, and it is Dr. Amador's turn.

The delegates who wish to make any remarks in regard to said report may do so. I understand that Dr. Rojas wants to make a remark.

DR. ROJAS. I have no remark to make.

THE PRESIDENT. Do any of the other Delegates wish to make any remark concerning the reports read?

We shall now take up the second subject of the program, which is: "Discussion of reports regarding the compliance by different countries with the resolutions adopted at the previous Conferences." For this purpose we shall call the nations represented in alphabetical order, and, therefore, the Delegate from Colombia has the floor, and he will please report to the Conference the manner in which the resolutions of previous Conferences have been carried out in his country.

DR. AMADOR. I have no data in which to base my report on the subject; the only information that I have is that which I have given in my report, and it refers to the lazarettos in Colombia and also to the aqueduct in Cartagena, which was built two years ago, and to that of Barranquilla. For that reason I cannot comply with this point of the program as I would like to by making a statement of what has been done in my country in fulfillment of the resolutions of the Third Sanitary Convention.

THE PRESIDENT. The Delegate from Cuba has the floor.

DR. ROBERTS. As I had the honor of saying in my report read yesterday, the Republic of Cuba has tried to comply in so far as possible with the resolutions adopted in previous Conferences. One of the provisions of those Conventions is, that whenever quarantinable diseases are within the national territory, they shall be immediately reported to the governments of the different countries, specifying the

appearance of the case and all other details relating thereto which may be of interest to the different governments.

The Cuban Republic has complied with those provisions and through the Department of State the different governments have been notified as to the details concerning the cases of yellow fever which we had at other times, and which disease we succeeded in completely eradicating long ago.

With respect to the measures adopted in the ports of Cuba, for the prevention of the introduction of quarantinable or simply contagious diseases, easily spread, I must report that Cuba has done all that is possible in order that its territory should not be invaded by said diseases from the sea, exclusively, which is the only way by which those diseases can be introduced into the country; and we have succeeded, because, as I stated before, yellow fever was completely eliminated, cholera and plague have not reached our territory, and for more than ten years not one single case of smallpox has been registered in Cuba, in spite of the many cases that have arrived at our ports, and which were treated in our quarantine stations.

Other patients suffering from scarlet fever, measles, typhus, malaria, etc., who might have been a source of propagation, upon arrival at our ports were removed to the hospitals for infectious diseases, where they were treated until completely cured, thus preventing them from becoming a menace to the community. With respect to bubonic plague fortunately no case has ever arrived at our ports, and vessels coming from places where that disease existed were not detained. But they were simply ordered to proceed when this measure was deemed wise.

With respect to yellow fever, it is practically impossible that any case should appear in our ports as it used to do in other times not long ago. The ports of Vera Cruz and Tampico, in the Mexican nation, whence these cases came most frequently, have changed completely in their sanitary conditions. Due to the energetic and wise measures adopted by the Government of Mexico, the port of Tampico was long ago freed from yellow fever; and that of Vera Cruz, although not so long ago, is also in the same sanitary conditions as the former. Notwithstanding this fact, when I left Cuba there was still a quarantine against the vessels coming from Vera Cruz, and this is due to the fact that our territory, on account of its tropical climate, is very easily invaded by yellow fever, and to the fact that there are still some cases in the State of Yucatan, which might arrive in Cuba during the period of incubation of the disease; it is also due to the fact that we have failed several times in our efforts to substitute observation in the town for quarantine detention.

In order to accomplish this end, we have made various trials which, as I have just said, have failed because non-immune passengers coming from those ports, not attaching any importance to the question that we ask in regard to the circumstances and place to which they were going to reside, would give erroneous data or answers or would remove to other places without giving notification of their removal, and still others, more intelligent than wicked, unconscious perhaps of the dangers they were going to cause, would give an entirely different address from the real one; because they had the conviction that if they were taken sick within a certain time they would be removed to our

hospitals for infectious diseases, and in order to evade the trouble that such removal might cause them had no objection to expose the nation to great danger.

However, I am sure that if Mexico continues in the same state of affairs as it is at present it shall not be long before that quarantine is abolished.

Another provision of the previous Conference is that which recommends that there be specified in the bills of health issued to vessels the death rate caused by malaria in the respective ports. I will say, gentlemen, that in Cuba malaria does not constitute today a public calamity. The campaign that has been waged and still continues to be waged against mosquitos, not only affects yellow fever but also malaria, and this is, undoubtedly, besides the sanitary provisions against epidemic diseases, the reason why the cases of malaria should be very rare and complying with the provisions of previous Conferences, the death rate caused by such disease is specified in the bills of health issued to vessels.

Besides, in the proposed models for bills of health to be issued by the nations that have adhered to this Convention, and which I shall have the honor to submit in one of the following sessions, I have made provision for that recommendation, and in the said model is the proper place for the respective entry.

The Government of Cuba has not placed quinine salts in the free list of its tariff. There are, however, domestic regulations compelling the attendance of all cases of malaria which may occur in the Republic.

I have not here the program of previous Conferences and, therefore, I do not remember the other subjects in regard to which I should report.

(A copy of the programs referred to having been given to Dr. Roberts by order of the President, he proceeded with his report.)

DR. ROBERTS. With regard to the fifth resolution, I will say that vaccination and revaccination in Cuba are compulsory, and that they are carried out in the best possible way, both as to individuals arriving at our ports and to those residing in the Republic.

In regard to the seventh resolution, recommending the governments to carry on the most active propaganda possible concerning the etiology, prophylaxis, and treatment of malaria, and that they establish a series of public lectures on said matters in the schools, shops, barracks, etc., I beg to remind the Delegates of what I stated in my report, that is to say, that the governments publish popular pamphlets for the purpose of expanding the knowledge on prophylaxis, etc., of contagious disease which are preventible by individual precautions, but at the present moment I do not remember if any of said pamphlets refers to malaria.

With reference to the resolution recommending the different governments the non-admittance to their respective territories of immigrants afflicted with trachoma or beri-beri, I can say that the laws in force in Cuba since the creation of the Republic, and which are completely identical with those in force in the United States of America, prohibit the immigration of persons suffering from trachoma; therefore, this provision has long since been complied with. Beri-beri very seldom arrives at our ports: I only remember a case during a long period,

which was treated in our quarantine station, and after being cured was deported in one of the vessels of the same company that brought it to Cuba, the case being that of a Chinaman who was one of the members of the crew.

In regard to the recommendation that the American Republics nationalize and centralize the control of sanitary matters by means of proper legislation, it is gratifying to me to state that there has been established in the Republic a "Department of Health and Beneficence," which is vested with such control.

With regard to the recommendation that the American Governments take measures leading to the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis, such as the avoidance, as far as possible, of the use of fixed carpets and curtains, I will say that such use is very limited in Cuba; its climate is not adapted for that sort of comfort and one sees very rarely any carpets on the floors of houses. As to the use of profusely distributed cuspidors, I will say that the law in Cuba requires that not only shall there be sufficient cuspidors in all establishments, but also that they should be kept cleanly at all times; expectorating on the floor is also prohibited.

Recommendation is also made for the periodical disinfection of railroad cars, steamer cabins, and dining room utensils before being washed. As the Delegates must have seen in the numbers of the Bulletin of Health and Beneficence, which I have had the honor of annexing to my report, that disinfection on account of tuberculosis is done in Cuba frequently, although I believe that there is no special provision compelling the disinfection of napkins before being washed, as is recommended by that resolution, nor directing that napkins for the use of passengers be always kept in paper bags or envelopes, although the recommendations to the effect that the food be kept under wire gauze covers have been adopted, even in some cases instead of wire gauze they are kept under crystal covers.

With reference to the recommendation of the advisability of European nations adopting the sanitary convention of Washington of 1905, with respect to such colonies as they have in America, I understand that Dr. Arístides Agramonte, representative of Cuba in a European Congress, made that proposition which I believe was not welcomed with enthusiasm.

The resolution recommending to American Nations that the bills of health they issue shall contain the same kind of information has moved me to prepare a proposed model of bills of health to be adopted by all nations, and which I shall have the honor of presenting in due time.

Recommendation is also made as to the advisability of establishing separate hospitals for the treatment of consumptives. In Cuba there has already been established a hospital of that kind and I do not doubt that more will soon be organized.

In the sanatoriums of the regional societies established in Cuba attendance is also given that kind of patients, they being isolated from the rest and in the best possible conditions.

With reference to the resolution that this convention shall discuss and agree as to the provisions to which the vessels, cargoes, and passengers shall be subjected at the contaminated port of departure in order to afford the greatest possible protection to passengers and avoid

the occurrence of cases on board, I shall have the honor of submitting a proposition to the consideration of my distinguished colleagues.

This is all that I have to report.

DR. WYMAN. Mr. President and Gentlemen: A good deal of what is required by the order of the day is included in the preliminary report which the American Delegation presented on the first day, but I will review briefly what has been done in connection with the various resolutions which have been passed since the last convention, though my review may not be in the exact order of the subjects as printed.

It would, however, take too long to go into detail with regard to all the States of our Union, for there are forty-six States and very many seaports, so I shall try to give you the main points which have been covered in the several States and municipalities.

In the first place, one of the principal requirements by the previous sanitary conventions has been the reporting of cases. That has been done by our Government regularly every week in a publication which we transmit not only to our own health officers and the quarantine officers on the coast but to all our United States consuls in foreign ports, and also through the Ministers of the several Republics in Washington to their respective countries. All information that we have concerning infectious or contagious diseases, all important sanitary information, is printed in that weekly publication. It is known as "Public Health Reports," comes out every Friday and is mailed to all parts of the world. That publication is divided into two parts, the first part relating to sanitary conditions and reports of infectious diseases in the United States, and the second part containing the same information from foreign countries and the insular possessions of the United States.

Now, if it so happens that any of the delegates here do not receive regularly that report, it would give me great pleasure to see that their names are put upon the mailing list so that they may receive them not only through their respective State Departments or official organizations, but also direct from the Bureau at Washington.

Thus we feel that we have complied, and are complying constantly in a satisfactory manner with the requirements of the Convention concerning the reporting of diseases.

In regard to quarantine, within the last year or two the quarantine measures adopted by the United States have undergone very few changes. The labor that has been put upon these regulations in the past is telling in our favor, and we believe that quarantine has been going on with as little restraint, as little difficulty, and as little friction, both with regard to the commercial interests, our own commercial interests and foreign commercial interests, as is compatible with existing conditions. The tendency of the Government of the United States in the matter of quarantine, as administered by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, is to recognize changed commercial conditions and advances in knowledge regarding quarantinable diseases. It is necessary to be extremely careful not to become negligent or to relax in vigilance, but there are certain truths which are coming out constantly that enable us to act with greater intelligence as time goes on.

I will mention for instance the matter of bubonic plague. We regard now an individual who comes to a quarantine station at one of

our domestic ports with bubonic plague as less a menace than a rat on the vessel which brings him if that rat is infected with bubonic plague. There is more danger of the conveyance of this dread disease from one country to another through the rats on the vessels than through individuals, but that does not make us less careful with regard to the individuals; it makes us more careful with regard to rats.

At the proper time I shall have some further remarks to make upon the necessity for extreme caution in preventing the spread of bubonic plague from one port to another through the medium of rats on vessels.

With regard to yellow fever, what has interested us the last two years, particularly the past season, has been the singularly small amount of the disease. The Western Hemisphere has not been entirely free, but the presence of the disease throughout all our littoral has been markedly less than in any other year in a great number of years, and I do not hesitate to say here, that I believe it is not simply accident, that it is not simply an off year in yellow fever, as we used to say, but that it is attributable to preventive measures which have been taken. It is true that sanitary measures in a great many of the ports of the American Republics—the ports of the United States included—with regard to yellow fever are defective, but it is astonishing how really beneficial sanitary measures directed against an epidemic disease are. Even if they are incomplete they do a great deal of good. Of course, we should make them as perfect as possible, but the great thing is to have our minds on these subjects and be alive to them at all times, and especially at times and places when and where the disease is most apt to make its assault.

But, as I have said before in these conventions, I think we have made quarantine about as good as it can be made. I do not mean to say too much—lay too much stress on that, but I will say we have got the principles of quarantine on a scientific basis and their application is becoming every year more rational and more reasonable.

With regard to the sanitation of the ports of the United States I have a list (see Appendix, page 187) of the different cities and the work which has been going on. I will not attempt to read the prepared record, but I assume that I shall have the privilege of putting it in the Transactions. I will turn it over to the Secretary and anybody can read it, but I will say in a general way that the work of sanitation of our cities is constantly going on. There is a great awakening in the United States with regard to domestic sanitation and sanitation of cities, and most of the ports where the sewerage and the water supply have been defective are rapidly supplying themselves with good sewerage systems and good water supplies. New Orleans, for instance, has about completed its new sewerage system.

With regard to the destruction of mosquitoes, a very important matter, this has been carried on in different parts of the United States, effectively in some parts, and without very much energy in others. It is a matter which the National Government cannot compel the State and local governments to act upon. But the National Government exercises its influence as follows: As you know, every State of the 46 States in the Union has a State Board of Health or State Department of Health. Under National law the Surgeon-General of the

Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service is required to call a conference annually of all the State Boards of Health, so we meet in Washington once every year and discuss these measures, and it is then that the Surgeon-General can bring these matters to the attention of the different heads of the several State Health Departments and exercise an influence in bringing about these local sanitary reforms. The State Boards of Health in the United States are fast becoming most admirable and effective organizations. It is the policy of the National Government to encourage them and to throw the work of domestic sanitation upon these State Boards of Health while they themselves may throw it upon their different municipalities. This is the manner in which there has been an evolution of the health organization of the United States. The State Governments have more direct influence, in many respects, with the people, with the municipalities, than the National Government could have, though in some other respects the National Government has more influence. In times of great epidemics or when there is danger of their introduction or an appeal is made to the National Government to assist, or if the States do not take the proper measures themselves, the United States has a right anywhere to exercise its functions in the suppression of the disease. But sanitary regulations that are in the nature of police regulations are, in the construction of our Constitution, left to the States. Otherwise the State Governments and Municipal Governments would weakly lean upon the National Government, and that it is not what is desired.

Now, in some States, as New Jersey, New York, and others that I might mention, the warfare against mosquitoes has been very vigorous and very successful, and malaria has been diminished, but in other places where they should pay attention to it, they have not done all they should do, there is no doubt about that, but we are making progress.

I am making, therefore, what may be termed a report of progress with regard to these matters, and by the time the next Convention is held I believe I will be able to report a great deal more efficiency with regard to this important measure.

One matter that I think might prove of interest to the delegates is the matter of vaccination and smallpox. Smallpox does not trouble us as it used to, and I believe this is largely due to the effectiveness of modern vaccine virus and this efficiency is due to a National law which requires that all establishments that prepare vaccine must receive a license from the Secretary of the Treasury before they are allowed to sell their product in interstate commerce; and before they can receive that license their establishments must be inspected by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service and anything wrong connected with the establishment itself, with the plant, or with the method of procedure, must be corrected before the license is granted.

As a consequence, the vaccine virus in the United States is of a very superior grade, and whereas only a few years ago sore arms due to local infection were often the result of vaccination, they are now quite a rarity—a sore arm is quite rare. So we feel we have made great progress in the matter of the suppression of smallpox. The cases of

smallpox reported this year were considerably less in number than in the previous year.

With regard to trachoma, we have always had that upon our list of diseases which must be excluded, and we examine very carefully for trachoma all arriving immigrants. We examine immigrants at a number of foreign ports, but we rely upon the inspections at the domestic port for keeping out trachoma.

With regard to the free distribution of quinine, I would say that is a measure that cannot be enforced by the National administration. The States might do it, but I do not believe that is necessary in the United States; at any rate I do not recall that this has been done by any State. But with regard to the free importation of certain material intended to prevent the spread of disease by mosquitoes, such as mosquito netting, I am pleased to say that in the last tariff act mosquito netting was either put on the free list or it was very materially reduced so as to cheapen the material and keep it within a reasonable cost.

I do not feel that it is necessary to go into further details. I believe I have covered in a general way the requirements of the afternoon. I could talk a long while upon tuberculosis, but that subject will be more appropriately considered at another time. So with these remarks I will close this part of my report.

THE PRESIDENT. As I have to absent myself for a few moments, I beg Dr. Roberts to take the Chair.

THE PRESIDENT PRO TEM., DR. ROBERTS. Do any of the Delegates wish to ask any data in regard to the report that Dr. Wyman has just read? If not, following the order established, the Delegate from the Mexican United States, Dr. Licéaga, has the floor.

DR. LICÉAGA. Gentlemen, the Mexican Delegation has followed closely this point of the program. I believe that this was the subject of my first report, when I spoke of the immigration law, which comprises many of the matters concerning the sanitation of ports, diseases the introduction of which is not permitted, etc., and following strictly the order of the resolutions of previous Conferences, one by one, until all of them has been dealt with. Therefore, what is required in this subject of the program has already been covered. There are many other points which have already been discussed, and also other ones in regard to which the Mexican commission has written and printed reports, but this is not the opportune time in which they should be presented. Therefore, the delegation will submit them in detail under subjects 2, 3, 4, 5, etc., of the program, because, as I have said, they are all in writing and printed.

THE PRESIDENT PRO TEM., DR. ROBERTS. Do any of the Delegates wish to make any remarks in regard to what the Delegate from the Mexican United States has said? If not, proceeding with the reports, the Delegate from the United States of Venezuela has the floor.

DR. ACOSTA. Mr. President, this is really the first time that Venezuela takes an active part in these Conferences, although in 1905 Venezuela signed the Sanitary Convention of Washington. For that purpose she sent as her delegate her diplomatic agent in the United States; therefore, it can be said that this is the first time that a Venezuelan Delegation takes part in these Conferences.

What Dr. Licéaga has just said in regard to his report, I must also say, referring to the lengthy report that Dr. Razetti presented yesterday, as it contains one by one, and with careful details, all the points that might be discussed at this moment.

However, as this is the first time that Venezuela takes part in these Conferences and as it was not really obliged to fulfill all the provisions of the Washington Convention, it is necessary to dwell upon certain interesting points. The organization of public hygiene in Venezuela is comparatively recent, because only in April last was the commission of public hygiene organized in the manner set forth in our report, it being composed of six physicians, one engineer, and one lawyer. The committee of public hygiene made it its first duty to fight the plague by all possible means; after it has devoted its time to the carrying out of measures of another character; disinfection apparatus has been ordered; it has submitted a project of general law on the protection of public health, copied from the French law of 1902; but naturally those are projects which have to be carried out in the future, because one of the greatest difficulties that we encounter in countries as poor as ours, is that there are no Rockefellers there, and therefore, we have to provide ourselves first with the necessary means. One of the greatest obstacles that the commission of public hygiene in Venezuela has encountered in carrying out its plans, has been the lack of the necessary means and the indispensable money for such projects which are very expensive, most costly indeed, such as the sanitation of ports, construction of buildings, etc., which require millions of dollars. Therefore the commission of public hygiene in Venezuela has tried to fight the plague and it has devoted its time mainly to public health in all respects.

It is very important that I should state at this point that our presence in this Conference, the fact that Venezuela should have sent two prominent officials of the Commission of Public Hygiene—the Secretary, Dr. Razetti, and the President of the said Commission, myself—proves that Venezuela has the best wishes to participate in the activities of progress by these Sanitary Conferences. But as the year before last when the first epidemic of plague broke out, the Government of Venezuela, owing to reasons which it is not necessary to state, did not adopt the proper measures nor did it act in accordance with the convention of Washington, a fact which has cost the country serious damages, and of this we have a practical example of recent date, because the delegation of Venezuela which came in an immune ship from a port that for more than one year and a half has been completely healthy, was subjected to quarantine in Colon. In this way the Convention of Washington was violated and I want to so state here in public.

The circumstances leading to the fact that the plague epidemic in Venezuela at that time was not reported, were of a political nature, the knowledge of which would not be of interest to the Conference. What is interesting to know is that the present Government of Venezuela has determined, as our presence here proves, to adhere to all the provisions of the Convention of Washington and to be in the greatest harmony possible with all the other nations.

Therefore, I beg the Delegates who wish further data, to consult the lengthy annexes that we have accompanied to the reports.

THE PRESIDENT PRO TEM., DR. ROBERTS. The Delegates wishing to ask any questions of the representative from Venezuela, in regard to his remarks, may do so.

There being nobody who wishes to take the floor, I am going to ask a question of the Delegate from Venezuela.

As I understand, when the bubonic plague broke out in Venezuela, the Government did not report it on account of political reasons.

DR. ACOSTA. That was another government and it happened two years ago.

THE PRESIDENT PRO TEM., DR. ROBERTS. The government at that time did not report the plague through political reasons. I would like to know if such a thing could happen again at this time.

DR. ACOSTA. At present the Commission of Public Hygiene has the duty to issue a daily statement so that the Official Gazette may publish every day the statistics of all the deaths and cases of transmissible diseases; and every physician is obliged to report any cases coming under their observation, and by this means the Government of Caracas knows, on the same day, the cause of death of persons within the Federal District, as well as the infectious disease reported by the physician.

As we committed the mistake to which I have referred and which we acknowledge, it so happens that more credit is given to the newspaper men than to the agents of governments. In last November the following took place in Caracas: The delegates are well aware that there are certain forms of plague the diagnosis of which is extremely difficult, so much so that an infectious pneumonia is sometimes mistaken for a case of plague of the pneumonic form; a differential diagnosis not being visible without the use of the microscope. Well, then, it happened that one of these cases was mistaken for plague, and, as there exists now in Venezuela a complicated organization as regards the public health service, the physician reported the case as a suspicious one, and an agent of the New York health service reported it as a case of plague, and that paper immediately gave out the news that there was bubonic plague in Venezuela. It thus seems that the newspapers are given more credit than the governments.

(At this point the President took his seat again.)

DR. WYMAN. Mr. President: As the last speaker was discussing the subject I have been informed of what he was saying. Although I do not understand the Spanish language, my colleague, Dr. Amesse, has told me the purport of it, and I wish to say here that while Venezuela formerly was the source of the gravest concern to the United States, and if it had not been at one time for the almost complete cessation of commerce between the ports of Venezuela and the United States, I do not know what recommendation it might have been necessary for the sanitary authorities of the United States to make. At one time when the bubonic plague was first announced in Venezuela we endeavored to have an officer in the port of La Guaira to look after the safety of vessels, cargoes and persons bound for the United States in accordance with our law, but we were unable for a long while to get anyone there. There was objection, and in the mean-

time commerce became so small that the matter was allowed to rest for the time being. But when this new régime came in I want to say that they expressed the greatest willingness to have a representative of our government in their principal seaport. They invited us to send a man there, and I take this occasion to express my appreciation of that action.

As you know, we have in the port of La Guaira now a sanitary expert named Dr. Kellogg, who is there to look after the safety of ships bound for the United States, just as we have them in all other ports in accordance with our law where they have an infectious disease, and the courtesy that has been extended to that officer I want to express my appreciation for now.

But, whatever may have been the difficulties in Venezuela in the past, I feel that with the presence of these two Delegates here to-day we can feel sure that those difficulties are over and there will now be an intelligent and effective régime. I think that this is the feeling which we have in our Sanitary Bureau at Washington at the present time. We feel that they will not spare any expense in preventing the escape of bubonic plague or any other contagious disease to our ports.

(Dr. Vásquez repeated the remarks of Surgeon-General Wyman in the Spanish language.)

DR. RAZETTI. I believe it is necessary to give a few details as to what happened at the beginning with the plague in Venezuela. General Castro, who by politics ruled the country despotically, did not see fit to notify the friendly nations, and much less those that had subscribed the Convention of Washington, that there was plague in La Guaira; although he did take the necessary precaution, in such a way, that by an executive decree La Guaira was closed and communicated from the capital, and it can be said that even more precautions than those prescribed by the Convention of Washington were taken, although without declaring that there was an epidemic of plague, in spite of the fact that everybody knew that it did exist.

As to the remarks of Dr. Wyman, I have the honor, in the name of the Delegation of Venezuela, to thank him most sincerely for the favorable statements that he has made concerning our present Government.

THE PRESIDENT. After the explanations made by the Delegation of the United States of Venezuela, and of the remarks by the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the United States, Dr. Wyman, which statements are an evidence of the great change in the sanitary conditions of the United States of Venezuela, I have the honor to move that we send our congratulations to the new Venezuelan Government for the measures that it is carrying out on behalf of public health.

(A vote was taken on the above motion, which was unanimously approved.)

THE PRESIDENT. The Delegate from Guatemala has the floor.

DR. TOLEDO. Mr. President, I am going to repeat what I said this morning in my report, to wit: That I have absolutely no data as to the measures taken by the Government of Guatemala two years hence. Therefore, I request that I be relieved from the duty of making a report on this subject.

(The Secretary, Dr. Razetti, read a note from the Department of Foreign Affairs stating that seats had been sent, to be distributed among the physicians of Costa Rica for the Inaugural session.)

DR. SOTO, PRESIDENT OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF COSTA RICA. With regard to the subject referred to in the note from the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, I have the honor to state that in due time I received the seats and that I immediately had them distributed among the most prominent physicians of this city and it was so done.

At the same time I must say that only eighteen seats were sent and not twenty, as the note says.

THE PRESIDENT. Proceeding with the Program, the Delegate from Honduras has the floor.

DR. VÁSQUEZ. Mr. President, in the report that I had the honor to present I said something as to what the Government of Honduras has done in compliance with the resolutions of the previous Conferences. Although the Government of Honduras has every desire to comply with the provisions of any of these Conferences, it is handicapped by the insurmountable difficulty of the lack of means. Our poor Honduras is one of the poorest countries of America, and it is very difficult for her to put into practice what for other nations is feasible, as is the case with Panama, which has the efficient help of the American Government, Cuba, and the United States, which are really wealthy countries.

However, the Government of General Davila does its best to fulfill the mandates of these Conferences.

At present there are being carried out all the sanitary laws and regulations enacted since the Third Conference.

The Convention recommends vaccination, and this recommendation has many years since been a law in the Republic. Vaccination and re-vaccination are compulsory. The benefits of these measures were evidenced when last year the country was invaded by an epidemic of smallpox, which made no ravages; the death rate was very small as a result of vaccination. The same lack of resources prevented the Government from placing on the free list quinine salts, wire screens, crude petroleum, etc., but the Government has always distributed quinine among needy persons in the ports of the Atlantic where malaria is more prevalent. The most active propaganda is being carried on by the Government for spreading among the people the knowledge of prophylaxis, and it has made it known to the ignorant masses that malaria is transmitted by the bite of the *anopheles* mosquito, and the people are already beginning to know how to distinguish this kind of mosquito from the others. In the ports of Amapala and Puerto Cortes wire screens are placed in the windows and doors to avoid mosquitoes.

The railroad of the Republic, in the short section between Puerto Cortes and Pimienta, uses no carpets nor curtains; cuspidors are profusely distributed in all the cars and it is prohibited to expectorate on the floors. In the principal cities of the Republic, in public places, offices, cantines, hotels, and all places to which the public has access are posters stating that for the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis it is prohibited to expectorate on the floor. This is what the Government of Honduras has done in compliance with the provisions

of the last Convention of Washington. As to the other Conferences the Government has paid little attention. It has only carried out the provisions of the Third Sanitary Convention of Mexico, held two years ago.

THE PRESIDENT. The Delegate from Panama, Dr. Porrás, has the floor.

DR. PORRAS. Mr. President, the report that I had the honor of reading yesterday, under Chapter 2nd, set forth the manner in which the resolutions adopted in previous Conferences have been carried out in my country. However, I am going to report to the Honorable Conference the general and special measures adopted in fulfillment of the resolutions passed by the Third International Sanitary Conference, held in Mexico in December, 1907.

The most important of these measures has consisted in intrusting to an American Board of Health everything relating to public health and hygiene. The Republic of Panama, founded only six years ago, without traditions, schools, roads, etc., found it necessary to intrust the health of the country to the expert American physicians. It also did so for the purpose of avoiding the considerations that in small countries people owe to each other.

This Board has complied with all the resolutions adopted in previous Conferences, carrying out all their provisions.

When the American Board of Health considered that the Republic of Panama was already of age and that it was capable of looking after public hygiene, it intrusted to the Panaman Government part of that control, that relating to the cleaning of cities, and for the last two years the Republic of Panama has looked after that part of hygiene.

However, the codification of all the sanitary laws and measures is not complete. Vaccination against smallpox is absolutely compulsory. Quinine salts, wire netting, mosquito nets, have been put in the free list. There is also a more active propaganda for spreading the knowledge of etiology, prophylaxis, and treatment of malaria, by means of public lectures held in the Ancon Hospital, which were attended by a great number of persons; and instructive circulars have been distributed, regarding the most constant of diseases in Panama and the Canal Zone—malaria.

The death rate caused by malaria is specified in the bills of health that are issued in our ports. This disease has almost disappeared from the ports of Panama and Colon, because among the measures adopted against it are the building of sewers, the drainage of swamps and of all the wells in those cities; formerly, in Panama, the only source of water supply were the wells, existing since the colonial times, whereas now those cities are provided with excellent aqueducts.

Immigrants suffering of trachoma, beri-beri, leprosy, etc., are not admitted in our territory. The use of carpets and curtains is also avoided; railroad cars, and steamer cabins, especially those on ships going to and from the United States, are disinfected periodically. In those cars and cabins are conspicuously posted labels prohibiting expectoration.

This is, gentlemen, more or less the detail of the manner in which

the resolutions of the Third Sanitary Convention of Mexico have been carried out in my country.

THE PRESIDENT. I would request Dr. Porrás to tell us if those measures to which he alludes are carried out throughout the Republic, because I have noticed that in his report he refers to the Canal Zone, which is under the supervision of the American Board of Health; for that reason I would like to know if the said measures have been carried out in what is the Republic of Panama proper.

DR. PORRAS. In my country there is a general board of health, and that board has physicians in the provinces of the Republic who fulfill religiously all the orders of the central board of public health.

I should also add in this respect, that in my country, the interior towns, which were built by the Spaniards on the other side of the Cordillera towards the Pacific slope, evidently for the purpose of safeguarding them against the attacks of buccaneers and pirates, have a most excellent climate and are comparatively healthier than those on the Atlantic Zone.

THE PRESIDENT. Is the Central Board composed of Panaman physicians?

DR. PORRAS. Yes, Mr. President, there are on that Board Panaman physicians, but at the head of it is the illustrious physician, Dr. W. G. Gorges. The Boards of Health have Panaman physicians.

DR. ROJAS. Mr. President, Messrs. Delegates: In compliance with the subject of the program in regard to the fulfillment given by the different countries to the resolutions adopted in previous conferences, the delegation of Costa Rica has prepared a small report, which I am going to have the honor to read. (See Appendix, page 133.)

THE PRESIDENT. Following the order of the program we shall now proceed with the discussion of the reports regarding the sanitary conditions of ports and measures that may be submitted for the betterment of such conditions. I request the Delegates having papers on this subject to present them.

DR. WYMAN. Mr. President, I suppose it is in order to comment, as I propose to comment, on one matter, and that is that at some time during our proceedings we should bring up the matter of a port's self-protection. It is very necessary that every port should have a quarantine station. I do not believe that that fact is sufficiently understood. The quarantine station is a necessity for a port, not only for the safety of that port as against other ports that may be infected, but also for its commerce. When a vessel comes to a port with infectious disease aboard there should be provision made for taking care of that infection, for taking the passenger off and isolating him on shore and also detaining under observation for a period equal to the incubation period of the disease all those who have been exposed; then the vessel should be disinfected, and when that is done the vessel may go to the port with safety. Therefore a well-equipped quarantine station is a necessity for the facilitating of the commerce of the port. In the old Venetian days these vessels used to lie out for forty days and nothing was done. What kind of commerce was that? In modern times the vessel need not be held. A new crew is provided and the vessel is allowed to go to the dock and discharge its cargo and receive cargo for another port. Modern commerce demands

that. I believe that there are some ports in our Western Hemisphere that are not properly equipped and they ought to be. It is a matter for the benefit of the port commercially, and it is a matter of humanity. I have known of cases where vessels have sought to enter a port, with infectious disease aboard, and because that port had no means of taking care of the patients sick with contagious diseases they have been waved off to some other port and waved off from that port to some other port still further along, and all this time the patients on board were not properly treated and the other people were held on board exposed to the infection and liable to get it. So that if there is any port in this Western Hemisphere not provided with a quarantine station, some means to take care of a sick vessel as well as sick individual, we ought to lay stress on that subject and it might be the subject of a resolution.

The remarks of Surgeon-General Wyman were translated and repeated to the Conference in Spanish.

THE PRESIDENT. The subject under discussion is one of the most important before the Conference. I am entirely in accord with the remarks of Dr. Wyman. It seems to me that it is a crime against civilization and humanity to deny entrance to a vessel coming from an infected port, or having cases on board, simply because the country where such a thing happens either has refused to comply with the principles of maritime hygiene, or has not properly developed the humanitarian feeling that it should have.

Given present conditions of civilization and the progress of hygiene, I believe that such a thing should no longer happen in our continent, and that we should exert our best efforts to overcome this difficulty. I believe that we should persist in persuading our respective governments to adopt the establishment of quarantine stations properly equipped so that they may be able to do the service required of them by public hygiene. Without such quarantine stations, not only are human beings—those who have no means to cure themselves of diseases which might be cured if there were lazarettos—mistreated, but also the country is subjected to evil conditions which are detrimental to commercial interests.

Therefore, I request all the Delegates to bear this point well in mind and to express their opinions so that before we adjourn this session we may come to an agreement and propose a resolution along the lines suggested by Dr. Wyman, to resolve this subject and to exercise all possible influence in order that our governments shall comply with that resolution and that it may be not only written but also realized.

DR. LICÉAGA. The idea expressed by Dr. Wyman and corroborated by the President of the Conference is an undisputed fact. It is absolutely necessary that there should be established in all the ports sanitary and quarantine stations, but on many occasions it has not been possible to carry out in all ports the resolutions adopted by previous Conferences, because the financial conditions are not the same in all countries. For this reason, experience has solved the problem in this manner. There are ports which are especially assigned to admission of vessels carrying suspicious or confirmed cases of transmissible diseases. If each nation would establish such ports, the question would be simplified; of course, the ideal thing would be that all the ports

should have the necessary conditions; but as it is not the spirit of the conventions to accomplish that ideal at once, because such a thing would not be within the possibilities of the majority of the nations, but to achieve it in so far as possible, I hope the Convention will deem it wise to provide that the resolutions be couched in these terms: "It is to be desired that all the ports of each and every nation on the American Continent should have a sanitary station and quarantine station; and that wherever the establishment of such stations be not practicable, and pending the establishment of such stations, a port be assigned on the coast of each country which may be immediately fitted with all the sanitary requirements." Oftentimes, when one thinks of great undertakings, what should be done is left undone, because, as the Spanish proverb says, "The best thing is the enemy of the good thing." When we say sanitary station, or lazaretto, we think immediately of a large establishment with capacity for thousands of passengers, like the one in the port of New York, and then figure that the difficulties are absolutely insurmountable. How could the small nations build a quarantine station like that of New York? It would be impossible.

No; let us put the question on a feasible basis, and such a basis depends on the manner of looking at the question. If, as I said before, we try to make a work like that they have been carrying out for consecutive years in New York, we would not be able to do it; but if we confine ourselves to the simplest that should be had, then our ports could be provided with a sanitary station.

The idea is this. I am going to express it because we have carried it out in Mexico on the occasion of the campaign against yellow fever. At most, one or two cases may occur on board of any vessel, because we cannot expect that infection should take place in the manner of the middle ages, when it used to happen that all the men in a ship would fall sick. Nowadays such a thing does not happen; those one or two cases may be isolated in a lazaretto equipped in the simplest way, that is to say, an ordinary house, a wooden barrack, or a private dwelling with about three rooms could be converted into a sanitary station, it being enough for that purpose to paint one of the rooms, pave it, disinfect it, and put it in a fit sanitary condition for the isolation of the patient. If there be a case of yellow fever, sulphur is burned to drive away mosquitoes, the windows and doors are screened with wire gauze, etc. Not even the smallest town would be lacking in the necessary materials for screening doors and windows. Another room may be fitted for the watchman or nurse, another for the kitchen. Such a lazaretto could be improvised anywhere. A sanitary station properly equipped would be more difficult.

I have made this interlude for the purpose of showing that when there is good will to follow the basis of a principle, and not its details, one can succeed in gradually carrying it out. A sanitary station fitted only with the most essential requirements can be had anywhere. Sanitary stations equipped as they should definitely be can only be acquired by the lapse of time and by means of large resources.

I also want to point out that perhaps it would be convenient to assign in each nation a port, or ports, in which infected ships could come in; then there would be no difficulty. Therefore, I move that

the proposition of Dr. Wyman, seconded by the President, be accepted, but expressed in these terms: "That while all the ports of the American nations are not provided with permanent sanitary stations, the principal ports, or those having the largest traffic in each nation, be fitted with sanitary stations, and that in case of necessity such sanitary stations be improvised in any port."

DR. SOTO. For the purpose of carrying out so good an idea as that of establishing quarantine stations in the majority of ports I would like to propose the following idea: There being a committee charged with the study of this project, I move that the President refer this matter to the Committee on the Sanitation of Ports so that it may prepare a project to be by it submitted and discussed in detail by the Conference as soon as possible. I believe that this is the most practicable way of carrying out that idea.

DR. ROBERTS. I take the floor to second the statements made by Dr. Licéaga. Undoubtedly the best thing would be that all the ports of a nation should be fitted to receive passengers suffering from transmissible diseases, but there are many ports in all the nations of the world, beginning with the United States, whose traffic is so small that it does not warrant the establishment of sanitary stations fully equipped, in which case, as Dr. Licéaga says, small hospitals might be fitted in those ports for the treatment of infectious cases; these small hospitals would answer the purpose. I also want to state that in many cases, and especially as regards yellow fever, even the regulation elements furnished by the ship are sufficient for the isolation of the patient preventing the spread of the disease and without detriment to the operation of the vessel. In the ports of Cuba I have very often received vessels with cases of yellow fever on board, and without any elements other than those provided by the ships, the patients have been completely isolated and public health safeguarded. A little sulphur, a kettle, and a piece of wire gauze or mosquito net, or simply a sheet, are sufficient for disinfection of a cabin; the complete isolation of a patient and the disinfection of the rest of the vessel, and thus the patient may remain on board without any danger of spreading the disease. This means that when one wants to do things, as Dr. Licéaga says, measures are improvised, and it is not very expensive to treat a patient and to safeguard public health.

DR. LICÉAGA. What Dr. Roberts has just said reminds me of what we used to do. Our campaign against yellow fever was successful because we improvised lazarettos anywhere we chose. Among the means that we had for this purpose was the building of tents, which could be put up immediately; they were four meters square and three and a half meters high. They were made of canvas and provided with doors and windows of wire gauze. These tents were easily transported.

THE PRESIDENT. I beg to point out that we were discussing the proposition of Dr. Wyman, on the detailed discussion of which we shall enter later on; the question to be decided now is whether or not we shall accept Dr. Soto's proposition, to refer the project to a committee, which shall report thereon.

I believe that the idea of Dr. Wyman does not call for first-class quarantine stations in all ports; such a thing should be in accord with

the necessity of each place and with the resources of the respective countries.

As regards the point raised by Dr. Licéaga, as to the advisability of each country selecting a port for receiving vessels from infected ports, and fitting it for the treatment of infectious diseases, I beg to point out that, as a general rule, in America the Republics are small and have but one port on the Atlantic and another on the Pacific, so that we would only have to equip those ports, they being the only ones of entry.

Wherever there is commerce and movement of passengers the governments should have quarantine stations, equipped within the measure of their resources, where passengers arriving with infectious diseases may be treated. That is the point referred to by Dr. Wyman.

Far be it from our minds to contemplate the building here of a quarantine station like that of New York or Vera Cruz; but it is our duty, as it is also the duty of the other Republics here represented, to build such stations as their resources will permit.

I make this remark merely for the purpose of putting the discussion in the right track, so that no details shall be discussed before voting on the motion of Dr. Soto.

DR. SOTO repeated his motion at the request of the President.

DR. AMESSE. Mr. President, there was one point brought out by the Delegate from Cuba that might need clearing up. He expressed the opinion that the United States was not equipped with complete quarantine stations at all ports. That is true in a measure. We have not great quarantine stations at every single small port, but we have inspection stations at those ports within easy distance of great quarantine stations, where if a steamer comes in it is promptly boarded by an officer of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, who gives his opinion and advice as to the treatment of the patient aboard if necessary and then the vessel is remanded to the nearest quarantine station. In the case of sailing vessels the agents are notified and a tug or special steamer can be secured to tow that vessel so that no time is lost. I think that might be adopted in other countries, as in Cuba. In Cuba, where I am stationed, I think there are four quarantine stations and a number of ports where small inspection stations are conducted.

DR. VON EZDORF. I have been in charge of the New Orleans Quarantine Station for the past three years, where all cases arriving on vessels with fever are held at the quarantine station for observation. In this way we have discovered many cases of infectious diseases not quarantinable, and have thus given the seaport of New Orleans protection against foreign infection, that is, the admission of a possible new focus of infectious disease was eliminated.

I have incorporated a good deal of the principles of procedure at a quarantine station in a paper which I wish to include in the reports of the American Delegation; in it I also discuss the foreign quarantine measures adopted at foreign ports. During the period from April 1, 1907, to December 1, 1909, there were removed to the New Orleans Quarantine Station Hospital 395 persons for observation. None of these presented a quarantinable disease. The following is a partial list of the diseases treated: Malaria, 112 cases, of which 54 were of the æstivo autumnal variety. The large majority of the cases of

malarial fever were confirmed microscopically. Typhoid fever, 29 cases; tuberculosis, 11 cases; beri-beri, 1 case; mumps, 1 case; general diseases, 241 cases. The vessel, in the majority of instances, was not detained, only the sick individual was held.

During the past fiscal year, July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909, the following is a list of diseases in persons passed on vessels, that is cases not detained for observation: Typhoid fever, 6 cases; malaria (confirmed microscopically), 19 cases; tuberculosis, 6 cases; pneumonia, 3 cases; dysentery, 1 case; impetigo contagiosa, 1 case; general diseases, 35 cases; scarlet fever (from domestic port), 1 case.

In our quarantine regulations we have this regulation: "When a vessel arriving at quarantine has on board any of the communicable but non-quarantinable diseases, the quarantine officer shall promptly inform the local health authorities of the existence of such disease aboard and shall make every effort to furnish such notification in ample time, if possible, to permit of the case being seen by the local authorities before discharge from the vessel."

That was done with regard to the cases of infectious diseases passed on vessels. With regard to vessels arriving with these diseases on board, no particular measures are taken at the quarantine station, as we are not dealing with a quarantinable disease.

In following this practice we have reduced very considerably the foreign source of infectious disease entering our seaports. I think that it would be a valuable protection and addition for the sanitation of a seaport town if every measure and every precaution necessary is taken to eliminate foreign sources of infection.

THE PRESIDENT. Let us take a vote on the motion of Dr. Soto.

DR. LICÉAGA. I beg to make a remark on Dr. Soto's motion. He wants it referred to the consideration of the Committee on Sanitation of Ports, but I believe that it should be submitted to Committee in charge of Sanitary Measures.

DR. SOTO. I accept the amendment.

DR. WYMAN. The proper way would be to have a resolution introduced and referred to this Committee, but I do not just know who are on this Committee until I get the list this afternoon, but I propose to call a meeting of that Committee in due course of time, probably tomorrow, and we might just consider that matter referred to the Committee.

DR. SOTO. Do I understand that that is the way of submitting all this?

THE PRESIDENT. All these propositions or projects of resolutions should be referred to the respective committees.

(The point was decided in the manner suggested.)

THE SECRETARY, DR. RAZETTI, read a telegram from Puerto Limón, announcing the arrival of the Delegate from Salvador, Dr. Alfonso Quiñones, and the President requested the Secretary to go to the railroad depot to meet that Delegate.

On motion of Dr. Wyman, duly seconded, the session adjourned at 5 P. M.

FOURTH DAY, WENESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1909.

Morning Session.

The Conference was called to order at 9:30 A. M. by President Ulloa, the following Delegates being present: Drs. Amador, Roberts, Quiñones, Wyman, Amesse, von Ezdorf, Licéaga, Monjarás, Toledo, Vásquez, Porras, Acosta, Razetti, Ulloa, Durán, Soto, Rojas, and Castro.

THE PRESIDENT. As the Spanish minutes for the previous session are not yet ready, they will be read in this afternoon's session.

(The President introduced the Delegates from Salvador and Nicaragua, Drs. Alfonso Quiñones, and Dr. Vicente Castro Cervantes, respectively.)

THE PRESIDENT. I request the Delegates that they follow strictly the parliamentary provisions with respect to the period and number of times in which they can take the floor, in order that we may make possible the multiple and enormous work in the Secretary's office. (The President then made an explanation in regard to the nature and character of the work of the Conference.)

THE DELEGATE FROM SALVADOR, DR. QUIÑONES, after stating the causes that prevented him from attending the inauguration of the Conference, read his report, which appears on page 153 of the Appendix.

THE PRESIDENT. The Delegate from Nicaragua, Dr. Castro, having been just appointed, has had no time to prepare his report, and he requests that he be allowed to read it another time.

We shall now proceed with the pending discussion on the sanitary condition of ports and measures that may be proposed for the betterment of such conditions. The discussion is therefore opened.

THE SECRETARY, DR. RAZETTI, read the list of the Delegates who constitute the Executive Committee.

THE PRESIDENT. In order to give that Committee time to prepare the subjects that are to be submitted to the discussion of the Conference, I shall adjourn the session half an hour before the usual time.

Following the order of the program, we now come to the reports on the Registration of Population and the rate of mortality in the respective countries, and the discussion of said reports; to this end we shall do away with the alphabetical order of the nations represented, and I request the Delegates who have such reports to present them.

I request Dr. Wyman to submit, as soon as he is ready, the report of the committee of which he is the chairman, and then formulate the resolutions pertaining to the different ports and cities and send them to the table so that we may continue with the discussion of the subjects at the following session.

DR. WYMAN. Would it be proper to convene the committee during the session, or between sessions?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, we will leave that to you.

DR. WYMAN. I contemplated calling that committee immediately after this morning's session.

THE PRESIDENT. We shall end the session early so as to give you time.

DR. AMESSE. Are you going to call the roll of countries?

THE PRESIDENT. No. Any special report will be received from anybody.

DR. AMESSE. Mr. President and Delegates, this report is relative to the registration of population and rate of mortality in the United States for the year 1908. (The report appears on page 190 of the Appendix.)

DR. MONJARÁS submitted his report verbally in Spanish, exhibiting several comprehensive and interesting statistical tables.

DR. ROBERTS submitted his report in Spanish.

DR. MONJARÁS then asked him if in the Republic of Cuba was published the Weekly Statistical Bulletin, which question gave rise to a discussion in which each of those Delegates took the floor twice, and the point was completely explained.

The session then adjourned at 10:30 A. M.

Afternoon Session.

The Conference was called to order by Dr. Ulloa at 2:35 P. M., the following Delegates being present: Drs. Amador, Roberts, Quiñones, Wyman, Amesse, von Ezdorf, Licéaga, Monjarás, Vásquez, Porrás, Acosta, Razetti, Ulloa, Durán, Soto, and Castro.

The Spanish minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved. During its discussion, Dr. Durán stated that he was gratified to see that, although his motion regarding the manner in which minutes should be read was voted down, it was now being followed.

THE PRESIDENT stated that on account of the illness of the stenographer it was impossible to give in full the speeches of the Delegates, and he requested that any one of them would be so kind as to make a motion to reconsider the proposal by Dr. Durán to the effect that the minutes be read in extracted form, and that while existing difficulties were not overcome, he requested of the Delegates to go to the Secretary's office to revise their remarks.

DR. VÁSQUEZ presented the motion referred to, which was approved, together with the aforesaid minutes.

THE PRESIDENT stated that he had received a committee composed of the Licenciado Don Leonidas Pacheco and Dr. José María Castro, offering the Delegates a dance in the National Theater on the 31st instant, which was dedicated to the Conference by the Costa-Rican Society, and requested the Delegates to suggest the manner in which that offer should be answered.

DR. LICÉAGA made a motion, which was carried, authorizing the President to accept the offer in the name of the Delegates.

THE PRESIDENT reminded the Delegates that at 9 o'clock this evening would be held the reception in the Legation of the Mexican United States, and announced that the Conference was to proceed with reports upon mortality and morbidity statistics and discussion of the same.

DRS. RAZETTI, VÁSQUEZ, QUIÑONES AND DURÁN, to whom Dr. Soto yielded, read their respective reports.

DR. CASTRO read a speech and excused himself for not having been able to obtain the necessary data, on account of having been disappointed and to the special circumstances existing in the country which he represents.

DR. PORRAS stated that the report that he had presented covered the subject under discussion.

THE PRESIDENT made explanations in regard to the statistical figures read by Dr. Durán, stating that there appears to be more mortality in San José than that which really exists, due to the fact that patients come to the hospitals of San Juan de Dios from other parts of the Republic, and the same is the case in Limón, where are gathered all the patients of the coast line, with the result that such deaths are charged to those cities, although properly belonging to other sections of the Republic.

DR. MONJARÁS made a few general remarks in order to make such statistics as uniform as possible, and regarding the most scientific way of keeping demographic records.

DR. WYMAN. Mr. President, it seems that no shorthand notes were taken of Dr. Monjarás' address, and it seems to me that some things in his address should appear in the printed report, and I would suggest, if it meets your approval, that he be invited to write out what he has said, or a summary of it for inclusion in the printed proceedings.

THE PRESIDENT. At the beginning of the session, when I explained the difficulties we were laboring under on account of our Spanish stenographer being sick, I requested all those who made motions to pass them in to the Secretary's office, and also their speeches.

All motions were taken note of and I shall make it a point to call Dr. Monjaras' attention to this.

DR. WYMAN. Mr. President, when you are through with the particular subject, I should like to be informed and to have the privilege of presenting a resolution which would go to the proper committee.

DR. AMADOR addressed the Conference relative to vital statistics, tuberculosis, etc., in the Spanish language.

THE PRESIDENT addressed the Conference in Spanish and signified to Dr. Wyman to proceed.

DR. WYMAN. Mr. President, I will ask the stenographer in English to take this down as I read it, and I would ask further that yourself, or Dr. Vásquez, repeat my language paragraph by paragraph, so that the other Delegates may understand.

DR. VÁSQUEZ was appointed to do so.

DR. WYMAN. The resolution is on the destruction of rats on vessels, and is as follows:

WHEREAS, plague is a disease which is carried from one country to another by the rat, and

WHEREAS, the rat commonly infests vessels engaged in commerce, and WHEREAS, rats in vessels may be destroyed by measures that are not difficult of enforcement and that involve but moderate expense, and

WHEREAS, the further spread of this disease among the countries of the Western Hemisphere is a matter of grave concern and should be prevented for the sake of preserving human life and for the preserving of commercial prosperity in the ports of the American Republics; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the duty of owners and masters of vessels to rid their vessels of this pest and to keep them free therefrom; and be it further

Resolved, That this should be accomplished by the periodical fumigation of holds of vessels with sulphur gas at periods of from three to six months and at times when advantage may be taken of the vessels being free from cargo or laid up for repairs, and at all other times vigilance should be exercised by the masters for the destruction of rats by such other means as they may deem most effective.

THE PRESIDENT. I leave it to the consideration of the Conference whether we will refer this resolution to one of the committees already appointed or consider it under the sanitation of ports and cities.

DR. WYMAN. I will turn it in.

DR. ROBERTS addressed the Conference in Spanish.

THE PRESIDENT addressed the Conference in Spanish.

DR. WYMAN. It might go to your committee, Mr. President, on resolutions, to be considered and reported on to the Conference, or the Committee on Sanitation, just as you see fit, but it does not apply to the Committee on Sanitation of Ports particularly.

THE PRESIDENT. No, not particularly, but we may pass it over to that committee. It is for the protection of passengers.

DR. WYMAN. Why can't it go to the Committee on General Resolutions? It is a general resolution.

THE PRESIDENT. That is the Executive Committee.

DR. WYMAN. The Executive Committee—your advisory committee.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, it might be considered in that.

THE PRESIDENT then addressed the Conference in Spanish, followed by Dr. Licéaga, in the same language.

DR. WYMAN. Would it be in order for me to make some explanation of this resolution now?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. I think it would be better, though, when we discuss that in Executive Committee.

DR. WYMAN. Have it reported tomorrow, then?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

DR. WYMAN. Shall I turn it over to you, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT. If you please, sir.

THE PRESIDENT announced that in accordance with the order of the day, and there being no further remarks to be made on the subject under discussion, it was in order to proceed with the subject on measures against yellow fever and malaria.

DR. LICÉAGA read a speech in regard to the subject just referred to, and closed it, suggesting an amendment to Section 9 of the Sanitary Convention of Washington.

THE PRESIDENT. The paper is opened for discussion.

DR. AMESSE. Mr. President, I would like to know from Dr. Licéaga if it is possible for a passenger to proceed from a port like Merida by way of Vera Cruz, embark on a ship there, and arrive in Havana in less than six days.

THE PRESIDENT translated the question for Dr. Licéaga, who replied in Spanish.

THE PRESIDENT. Dr. Licéaga says it is three days from Merida to Vera Cruz and three days from Vera Cruz to Havana; that is six days.

DR. AMESSE. Well, in continuation, if you will allow me, I would say that I know from many sources in Havana that the only reason Vera Cruz has been quarantined against is because of this fact, that passengers would proceed from Merida, which is infected or has been infected, by way of Vera Cruz, make their connections there and proceed direct to Havana. If vessels are disinfected in the port of Vera Cruz the elapsed time after such disinfection will count in the period of detention. A vessel requires three days to come from Vera Cruz, and if the vessel has been disinfected before sailing that three days will be deducted from the six days under the United States Regulations, but a great many ship owners will not permit their ships to be disinfected. The Ward Line will not permit their vessels to be disinfected at Vera Cruz and the consequence is that when passengers arrive at Havana from Vera Cruz they are held at Triscornia six days, whereas if the ship had been disinfected with pyrethrum at very little cost they could proceed from Triscornia in three days because it is a three days' trip. If the ship owners would co-operate with us we could reduce that six days to three days in quarantine.

THE PRESIDENT translated the above to Dr. Licéaga and Dr. Licéaga replied in Spanish.

THE PRESIDENT. Dr. Licéaga says that all the vessels are fumigated by them, even the vessels of the Ward Line, and that even if the Mexican authorities didn't do it that your agent at Vera Cruz would compel them to.

DR. AMESSE. I beg to differ with Dr. Licéaga in stating that no Ward Line vessel has been disinfected except when disease has been found aboard. I can give you that in writing from the Superintendent of the Line. The Cuban Government has an officer at Vera Cruz, but so far as I can find out he does nothing because he is not permitted to fumigate vessels proceeding from that port. Last year he was allowed to fumigate ships of the Spanish Transatlantic Line, the Hamburg-American Line and the French Line and passengers on those lines were held in Triscornia but one day, while those of the Ward Line were held six days from arrival. No vessels of the Ward Line have been fumigated in Vera Cruz at all. That is official and I can prove it.

THE PRESIDENT translated the above remarks to Dr. Licéaga, and after a discussion with the latter, spoke in English as follows:

THE PRESIDENT. Dr. Licéaga says that he promises to oblige the different steamers or vessels sailing from Vera Cruz to be fumigated and then, of course, the treatment ceases because of that fumigation. He insists on that, although I called his attention to the possibility of infection being carried by mosquitoes which may not have completed their time and might be on the vessel and bite someone who would develop the sickness afterward.

DR. AMESSE. Mr. President, I was speaking for Cuba and not for the United States. I would say for the information of the Conference that all vessels leaving Vera Cruz for the United States are fumigated by our officer and on arrival at quarantine the time of passage from port to port is deducted. It is so at New Orleans and other ports where similar conditions exist, but at Cuba the detention is six full days because the steamship lines will not allow fumigation. The

United States officer at Vera Cruz cannot insist on their fumigation because they are going to a foreign port.

DR. MONJARÁS addressed the Conference in Spanish.

THE PRESIDENT. Dr. Monjarás says that no passenger goes from Merida to Havana by way of Vera Cruz; that they leave Merida, go to Progreso and proceed from Progreso to Havana. In that case there would be no use in that question.

DR. AMESSE. All the steamship lines do not touch at Progreso; for example Spanish passengers want to go on a Spanish line. They do not go to Progreso, they go to Vera Cruz and get it. We have a record of passengers who came by way of Vera Cruz into Havana.

DR. MONJARÁS addressed the Conference in Spanish.

DR. VON EZDORF. In our classification of ports which we quarantine we have infected ports and suspected ports. Now the suspected ports are such ports as are in infectible territory and have communication with infected ports. It has been observed in the past that those suspected ports, while they have apparently remained clean, have been taking in people from the infected territory and those ports might therefore have some case develop yellow fever and thereby infect some mosquitoes in that territory. Now, it has happened more than once, and is going to happen again, so that we are running a risk in having communication with suspected ports in that there may be some unknown infection at that port which may in turn infect some individual coming to our ports in the United States; that is to say, to some territory, infectible territory which we have in the south, which we are guarding by quarantine measures against suspected as well as infected ports. As Dr. Amesse said, we have been fumigating vessels at the suspected ports as well as infected ports, so that the time in transit of the vessel has been counted and deducted from the period of observation that would otherwise hold good if the vessel had not taken that precaution of fumigation at the foreign port. Now, I might as well illustrate this with regard to Mexico, and I can illustrate this principle by an experience I had in Colon in 1905. There was a person who left Managua, apparently a healthy place, and went to a seaport which was reported as clean, no yellow fever having been known to occur there, although that place itself had had communication undoubtedly with some infected territory. That individual slept there over night, went to Panama, completed his period of observation of five days; he arrived at Colon, embarked on a vessel bound for New York. The vessel didn't sail until the following day and during the night that individual was taken sick. He was at once taken to a hospital and isolated and a positive diagnosis of yellow fever was made. He died five days later. This shows an incubation period of five days and sixteen hours. That simply illustrates the danger which we have to guard against with regard to suspected ports, ports which remain infectible and are having communication with known infected territory. Probably Dr. Licéaga will remember when yellow fever occurred in Laguna, I think just two years ago, in a vessel which came from Venezuela and infected that port. Although none of the ports along the coast were known to be infected, yet they had communication with this only known source of infection, which was then Laguna, and thereby by having this communication with this infected port they became sus-

pected and we were careful enough at the time, as soon as we knew the communication was going on, free communication, to regard those places as suspected and take the precaution which we always take of fumigating vessels at those ports before sailing for a southern port in the United States. It was not very long before a case of yellow fever was found in Vera Cruz and the source of that infection in Vera Cruz was unknown; consequently if Laguna is accepted as the only known point of infection it must have been from Laguna that some case finally entered Vera Cruz and infected that port. So that I feel it is only reasonable where a territory which is known as infectible territory is having free communication with infected territory without detaining under observation every individual coming from that place, that we should take those official precautions and regard them as suspected ports.

THE PRESIDENT translated Dr. von Ezdorf's remarks for the benefit of the Spanish speaking Delegates, after which Dr. Licéaga addressed the Conference in Spanish.

DR. VON EZDORF. I would like to ask Dr. Licéaga a question about this vessel which developed yellow fever at Laguna. Did that come from a known infected port in Venezuela? Does he know that? Apparently he took no precautions with that vessel at all until the disease developed.

THE PRESIDENT. I understood Dr. Licéaga to say that he understood there were some cases of yellow fever in that part of Venezuela, but he was not sure.

DR. VON EZDORF. Then that territory was really suspected territory. That is the point I was trying to make. We are taking precautions with regard to that suspected territory. Had that same vessel, instead of going to Laguna, come to the United States that vessel would have undergone fumigation and detention which would have discovered the infection on board the vessel.

Then followed a discussion in Spanish between the President and Dr. Licéaga, after which Dr. Licéaga read from a pamphlet in Spanish.

THE PRESIDENT. Dr. Licéaga proposes a resolution reforming the Sanitary Convention at Washington, Article IX. Of course this will be referred to the Committee on Yellow Fever and this committee will at the proper time pass upon it and refer it to the Executive Committee, which will refer it back to the Conference for discussion.

DR. ROBERTS addressed the Conference in Spanish and read resolutions relative to yellow fever.

THE PRESIDENT. Those will be referred for consideration to the Yellow Fever Committee.

The Conference then adjourned at 5 P. M. until December 30, 1909, at 9 A. M.

FIFTH DAY—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1909.

Morning Session.

The Conference was called to order by President Ulloa at 9:30 A. M., the following Delegates being present: Doctors Amador, Roberts, Quiñones, Wyman, Amesse, von Ezdorf, Licéaga, Monjarás, Acosta, Razetti, Toledo, Vásquez, Porras, Ulloa, Durán, Rojas, Soto, Castro.

THE SECRETARY, DR. RAZETTI, stated that he was unable to read the minutes, because the stenographer had not given him a copy thereof, and the President expressed his regret that, for several reasons, the work of the Secretary's office should be disorganized, and he promised to do his best to overcome these deficiencies.

THE SECRETARY for the English section, Dr. von Ezdorf, read the minutes for the afternoon's session of December 28th, which were read and approved without discussion.

THE SPANISH SECRETARY read a communication from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, stating that the credentials of Dr. Vicente Castro, as delegate from Nicaragua to the Fourth International Sanitary Conference, had been examined and found correct.

THE PRESIDENT read a telegram from the Delegate of Chile stating that floods interrupted traffic, but that he would come on the first steamer.

DR. WYMAN. Mr. President, I understand that some additional information of a very grave character has been received by the Delegate from Guatemala, and if it is now in order for him to present it, I move that he be allowed five minutes for that purpose to complete the record for the published proceedings.

THE PRESIDENT translated the remarks of Dr. Wyman into Spanish.

DR. TOLEDO then gave some data showing that the amount of \$2,000,000, that, as was said, had been appropriated for the sanitation of Puerto Barrios, was not only the correct one but that more than said amount had been spent for the purpose, and to prove his assertion he made reference to a contract entered into between the Government of Guatemala and the United Fruit Company concerning the carrying out of the sanitation works of the report referred to.

THE PRESIDENT asked, in Spanish, whether there were any remarks to be made on the subject of malaria.

DR. LICÉAGA made a report on the campaign that was being carried out in Mexico against the said disease, pointing out, among other measures, the organization of sanitary squads in places susceptible to the development of that disease, which squads were charged with the destruction of the *anopheles* mosquito, employing therefor such methods as were known; he also mentioned the appointment of traveling railroad inspectors for the sanitation service. All these, Dr. Licéaga said, were independent from canalization works, drainage of swamps, etc. He then spoke of the difficulties connected with the isolation of patients

in cases of malaria; he called attention to the fact that much had been done in Mexico towards educating the masses by means of pamphlets descriptive of etiology and treatment of the disease, and closed his remarks saying that, as a prophylactic means, great quantities of quinine are distributed in all the sections of the country wherever such disease may appear.

DR. DURAN then took the floor to emphasize the great importance that the application of quinine had as a prophylactic means, especially when there were great difficulties for the complete destruction of the mosquitoes in all places, particularly in large areas.

DR. VON EZDORF. Mr. President, we in the United States have no jurisdiction in handling malaria in the various States. That is done by the several State and municipal health authorities. In New York and New Jersey some work has been done to a great extent. They have drained the swamps, as it is in the swamps where the *anopheles* mosquito breeds in particular. Of course we have in the south malaria to a great extent because that is where the *anopheles* prevail, but the States in the south are adopting measures as rapidly as possible, that is, drainage and good water supply, and other sanitary measures so as to eliminate so far as possible the malaria mosquito. Of course, malaria still remains in the south where they have large swamps, and it remains for them to do a great deal of work toward draining these swamps. The one thing that is being done by the United States Government, in effect but not intentionally, to eliminate the foreign source of malarial infection is done at its quarantine stations; for example, at my station, and I think it to be the case also at Mobile, Ala., and Tampa, Fla., that a case arriving from the tropics found to be sick or having fever, is detained at the quarantine station for observation and treatment; in that way we have eliminated to a great extent the importation of additional infection of malaria into our southern country. In that way, also, I determined, during the year 1907, that there was a particular wharf in the Canal Zone which was infecting ships, that is to say, there was malarial infection of the æstivo autumnal variety at that wharf so that crews coming on board vessels lying alongside that wharf would arrive at our station with that particular infection. So also have I determined with regard to Tampico, as Dr. Licéaga states in connection with malaria in his country. I have discovered in the same way and determined that malaria was prevailing and infecting crews of vessels coming from Tampico during the latter part of this year. The only point I wish to make is that so far as the United States is concerned we are at our quarantine stations eliminating the additional infection of malaria from our country.

DR. MONJARÁS, referring to the remark of Dr. Durán, said that the question of large territorial areas was no great obstacle in the campaign against malaria because the main point was the destruction of mosquitoes in the suburbs of cities; towns, or settlements, and not wherever the mosquito may be found; but it was sufficient to destroy the larvæ in the inhabited places and their surroundings, organizing squads charged with the duty of inspecting once a week such places as should be made healthy. He closed his remarks by saying that he was in accord with the principle that quinine should be administered in prophylactic doses.

THE PRESIDENT at this moment called the attention of the Delegates to the fact that the discussions should be confined to the subjects of the provisional program, in order to advance as much as possible the great amount of work before the Conference.

THE PRESIDENT stated that it was now in order to discuss the report on the mortality and morbidity statistics of the different countries.

DR. ROBERTS took the floor, referring to the statistical data contained in the report that he had read in a previous session.

DR. CASTRO spoke of the advisability that statistics regarding malaria, if they were to be correct, should be based upon microscopical diagnosis.

DR. ROBERTS stated that the malaria cases in Cuba were generally inspected by a special commission called "Special Committee on Infectious Diseases," pointing out also the fact that there were good laboratories where the diagnosis on malaria cases could be verified.

DR. LICÉAGA and DR. MONJARÁS stated that, as a general rule, it was sufficient to possess clinical knowledge of diagnosing malaria in the majority of cases, which is the most important point for the preparation of statistics because according to the rules of epidemiology, when malaria is general in a locality, one must take into consideration as if it were an actual case of malaria, even those cases which are not of the true type of malaria from the clinical or bacteriological point of view.

THE PRESIDENT. I have called the attention of the Conference to the official program which says "discussion on the different papers presented with reference to sanitary measures against yellow fever and malaria" based on the provisional program sent by the International Sanitary Bureau of Washington, which says "discussion of new discoveries regarding the transmission of yellow fever and malaria by other means than mosquitoes." I am very sorry to have to call the attention of my colleagues to this point, but they are going outside of our program, and although the discussion is a very important one we cannot take it up here. It is a matter for discussion in a medical congress or congress where general matters with regard to these things are taken up. We cannot deal with those things. We have to take it for granted that they have the proper authorities, organizations, and boards of health, and I cannot put in doubt either that the physicians of the different countries do not know enough to diagnose a case of yellow fever or malaria. Those things should be discussed elsewhere. That is my way of thinking and I request my colleagues to let me know if I am right or not.

A vote was taken and the position of the President sustained.

There being no further discussion, another subject of the program was taken up, that relating to protective measures against tuberculosis, bubonic plague, trachoma, and beri-beri.

At this moment Dr. Licéaga took the Chair temporarily.

DR. RAZETTI stated that tuberculosis caused in his country something like five thousand deaths annually, and that for the purpose of fighting the spread of that scourge an anti-tuberculosis league had been created, of which mention was made in his general report.

DR. ROJAS verbally submitted a resolution providing that this Conference appoint an international commission to prepare a pamphlet written in simple language and within reach of all, descriptive of the campaign against malaria.

THE PRESIDENT PRO TEM. I request the Delegate to submit his proposition in writing.

DR. ULLOA resumed the Chair.

THE PRESIDENT. We are not going to have any special festivities this afternoon, so I would like to have another session of the Conference to get on with our work, as we have a good deal to do yet.

The session was adjourned at 11 A. M.

Afternoon Session.

The Conference was called to order by President Ulloa at 2:55 P. M., the following Delegates being present: Drs. Amador, Roberts, Quiñones, Wyman, Amesse, von Ezdorf, Licéaga, Monjarás, Toledo, Vásquez, Porras, Acosta, Razetti, Ulloa, Durán, Soto and Castro.

THE SECRETARY, DR. RAZETTI, read minutes for the previous session, which were approved after discussion.

THE SECRETARY, DR. VON EZDORF, read the English minutes for the morning and afternoon sessions of December 29th, which were approved without discussion.

THE SECRETARY, DR. RAZETTI, read the Spanish minutes in full as finally copied in the minute book, for the inaugural session, which were also approved.

A telegram was read from Dr. Vial, Delegate from Chile, saying that he expected to arrive in the afternoon, together with his wife, and the President designated Dr. Soto, of the Delegation of Costa Rica, to go, together with the ladies of the Venezuelan Delegation and Miss Ulloa, to the depot to meet the Chilean Delegate and Madame Vial.

THE PRESIDENT stated that the discussion would be continued with regard to plague, tuberculosis, trachoma, and beri-beri.

DR. DURÁN, after a brief statement, presented a resolution for the protection of laborers against malaria, which proposition, after being read in Spanish and English, was referred to the respective committee for consideration.

THE PRESIDENT. Are there any other resolutions or discussions with regard to malaria, tuberculosis, yellow fever or plague?

SURGEON-GENERAL WYMAN. No resolution that I know of, but we have some remarks to make upon the subject, if they are in order now.

THE PRESIDENT. They are in order. Anything with regard to these topics.

DR. AMESSE. In the preliminary report of the United States Delegation there was a review, a short *résumé*, of the work done in the United States with regard to plague and tuberculosis. That was gone into *in extenso* and will be published in the proceedings. Regarding trachoma it appears the time has arrived when we should take some concerted action not only regarding trachoma and beri-beri but also

regarding favus and leprosy. The paper read by Surgeon-General Wyman at the Conference in Mexico made mention of the fact since 1897 trachoma has been considered a dangerous contagious disease and in accordance with our immigration laws arriving alien afflicted are refused entrance to the country. Now, the report sent by the Delegates at that Convention showed that trachoma and lberia were at that time practically unknown in various South American and Central American countries while laws similar to our own were enforced in Brazil, Cuba and Mexico. (He then read report on page 185 of the Appendix.) I would request that in view of the importance of this Dr. Vásquez act as interpreter for the Spanish Delegates.

DR. VÁSQUEZ translated the above remarks into Spanish as requested.

DR. LICÉAGA stated that in the Mexican immigration law lberia was included among the diseases, the admission of which is prohibited. THE PRESIDENT. Is there any Delegate who wishes to take the floor? (There being nobody desiring to take the floor, the discussion on this subject was closed.)

THE PRESIDENT. Are there any reports of committees to be presented?

DR. WYMAN. We have the report of the Committee on Sanitation of Ports, which I would like to read, and then it would go to the Executive Committee, as I understand it.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, sir.

DR. WYMAN. I believe that Dr. Licéaga has translated it into Spanish, so I will read the English and afterwards he may read the Spanish. (He then read the report of the Committee on Sanitation of Coasts and Seaports, which appears on page 107 of the Appendix.)

DR. LICÉAGA then read the same resolutions in Spanish.

DR. WYMAN. Mr. President, I have a resolution to offer which I have invited Dr. Licéaga to join with the committee in preparing. I request that we be allowed to affix his name to the resolutions. If that may be acceptable I suppose it would go to the Executive Committee.

THE PRESIDENT. That has to go to the Executive Committee because Dr. Licéaga does not appear in that committee and no motion has been made to that effect. It was entirely unknown to me that he was a member of that committee.

SURGEON-GENERAL WYMAN. We invited him to join with us as a member of the committee, but simply to assist us. Any matter, Mr. President. Unless there is objection to the contrary the resolutions would be forwarded by the International Sanitary Bureau to the Conference at Buenos Ayres, as that Bureau is charged with the disposal of resolutions adopted by the Conference. We would like to have you consider that at any rate, and if there is no objection it would make no particular difference—but if there is no objection will be done that way.

THE PRESIDENT stated this proposition to the Conference, in Spanish which was approved without discussion.

THE PRESIDENT then asked if there were any other resolutions offered by committees, and there being no response, he stated that the Conference would proceed to the next subject on the program, requesting

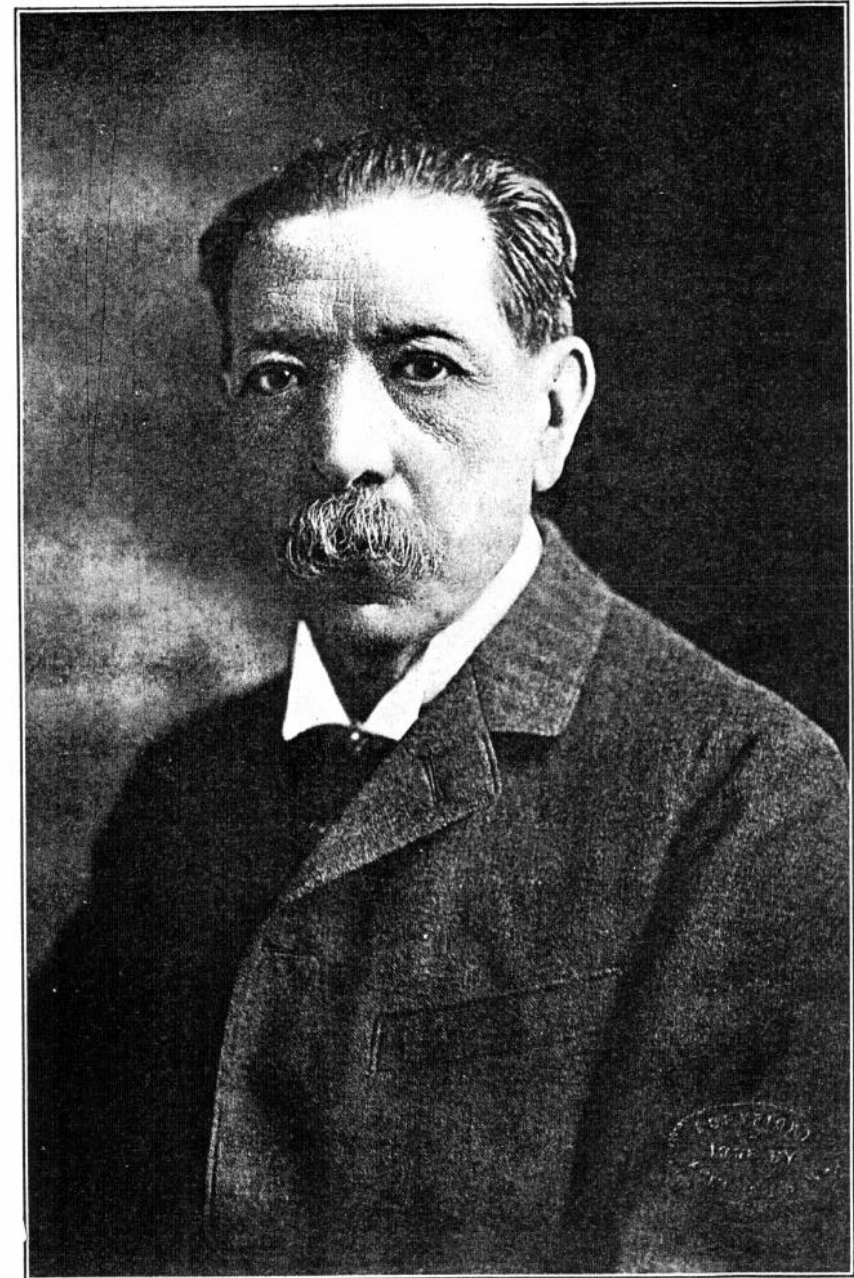


Photo by Harris and Ewing

DR. EDUARDO LICÉAGA, PRESIDENT OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF HEALTH OF MEXICO,
President of the Third International Sanitary Convention of American Republics.



THE LATE DR. MARTÍN AMADOR, OF COLOMBIA,

Delegate from Colombia to the Fourth Sanitary Conference of the American Republics, held in San José de Costa Rica, 1909-1910.

In the early part of March of the present year, our very esteemed colleague, Dr. Martín Amador, who represented the Republic of Colombia in the Fourth International Sanitary Conference of the American Republics, held in San José, Costa Rica, from December 25, 1909, to January 3, 1910, died in the Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, where he had lived for several years.

Dr. Amador was born in the city of Cartagena, Republic of Colombia, in 1857, and graduated as Doctor of Medicine and Surgery in the University of New York in 1877. He practiced his profession with remarkable success in Cartagena, Costa Rica, and later in Brooklyn. He fulfilled with great skill the position of Consul of Colombia in Holland and in Belgium, and Vice Consul of the United States of America in Cartagena.

His genial and kind personality won for him the esteem of all those who knew him, and those of us who had the privilege of being his intimate friends will always deplore his loss, because Martín Amador was one of those very few who could be called real friends, sincere under all circumstances and free from duplicity and envy.

Upon communicating the sad news of the death of the Delegate from Colombia to the Fourth Sanitary Conference, I am sure the sentiments of condolence on the part of all the Delegates will be unanimous and that they all will unite with me in expressing our deep sympathy to Mrs. Amador and the brothers of the colleague whose loss we sincerely deplore.

JUAN J. ULLOA.

New York, August 27, 1910.

ing the appointment of three physicians to be made by the different Delegations, which appointments were finally made in the following manner:

Chile.....	{ (See page 77.)
Colombia.....	{ Dr. Amador requested that he be allowed to make the appointments at another session. (See page 79.)
Costa Rica.....	{ Dr. Carlos Durán Dr. Elías Rojas Dr. José María Soto A.
Cuba.....	{ Dr. Juan Guiteras Dr. Enrique B. Barnet Dr. Aristides Agramonte
United States of America.....	{ Dr. A. H. Glennan Dr. J. W. Kerr Dr. John W. Trask
United States of Mexico.....	{ Dr. Eduardo Licéaga Dr. Jesús Monjarás Dr. Nicolás Ramírez de Arellano
United States of Venezuela.....	{ Dr. Pablo Acosta Ortiz Dr. Carlos Manuel Cabado Dr. Luís Razetti
El Salvador.....	{ Dr. Tomás G. Palomo Dr. Francisco Guevara Dr. Rafael B. Castro
Guatemala.....	{ Dr. Salvador Ortega Dr. Juan J. Ortega Dr. José Azurdía
Honduras.....	{ Dr. José M. Ochoa Velásquez Dr. Ignacio Castro Dr. Juan Angel Arias
Nicaragua.....	{ Dr. Luís Debayle Dr. Rodolfo Espinoza Dr. Juan B. Sacaza
Panamá.....	{ Dr. Luís Urriola Dr. Alfonso Preciado Dr. Augusto S. Boyd

THE PRESIDENT called attention to the fact that the appointments for Chile had not yet been made, because the delegate from that country was absent, but that he would be requested to do so in due time.

THE PRESIDENT then said that the subject relating to the sanitation of cities, and especially of ports, was now open for discussion.

DR. DURÁN. The Government of Costa Rica to-day received a telegram from our Minister in Europe to the effect that they had bought all the iron work, tubing, etc., for the water-works and sewerage of San José, which materials will be sent very soon and the work begun on the water system, and it is hoped will be completed by the month of May, and we will have a complete sewerage system in San José in two years from now.

DR. LICÉAGA. In order not to repeat what I have said in regard to the subject under discussion, I refer the Conference to the general report presented by the Mexican Delegation.

THE PRESIDENT. If there is nobody else who would like to discuss the subject of the sanitation of ports and cities further, the subject will be closed.

DR. AMESSE. Mr. President, is it in order to read provisional resolutions regarding the sanitation of ports?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, sir.

DR. AMESSE. I have here a draft of resolutions which we will introduce tomorrow. (He then read the resolutions, which appear on page 107 of the Appendix.)

DR. VÁSQUEZ translated the said resolutions into Spanish.

THE PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be referred to the Committee on the Sanitation of Ports.

DR. CASTRO requested that he be allowed to refer to a disease called "Vitacia."

THE PRESIDENT called his attention to the fact that that disease not being included in the order of the day, it would be taken into consideration in the session of the 31st, when it would be in order to discuss it.

DR. LICÉAGA made a few remarks with respect to the same point.

THE PRESIDENT. The subject of Sanitation of Ports and Cities having been sufficiently discussed, we will now proceed with the next one on the program, which refers to measures for the protection of passengers sailing on vessels which leave infected ports.

DR. ROBERTS stated that as the Delegation of Cuba was going to submit a resolution identical with another one of the Delegation of the United States of America, he adhered to the proposition of the latter.

DR. AMESSE. Mr. President, the following measures employed for the protection of passengers who embark in vessels from infected ports—the regulations deemed advisable by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States for the protection of passengers—may be outlined as follows: (He then read the paper, which appears on page 192 of the Appendix.)

DR. VÁSQUEZ, on request of the President, translated the remarks of Dr. Amesse into the Spanish language.

(The proposition of Dr. Amesse was referred to the respective committee.)

DR. LICÉAGA read a paper on measures for the protection of passengers who embark in infected ports. (See Appendix, page 171.)

THE PRESIDENT. It is proposed that Dr. Durán be added as a member of the Executive Committee.

(This motion was agreed to.)

The session then adjourned at 4.37 P. M.

SIXTH DAY—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1909.

Morning Session.

The Conference was called to order by President Ulloa at 9.35 a. m., the following Delegates being present: Amador, Quiñones, Castro, Roberts, Vial, Amesse, Wyman, von Ezdorf, Licéaga, Monjarás, Acosta, Vásquez, Porras, Soto, Rojas, Durán, Toledo, Razetti, and Ulloa.

THE SECRETARY, DR. RAZETTI, read the Spanish minutes for December 30, which were approved without discussion.

THE SECRETARY, DR. VON EZDORF, read the English minutes for the morning session of December 30, which were also approved without discussion.

THE PRESIDENT. I have the pleasure to inform the Delegates that we have among us Dr. Manuel Camilo Vial, Delegate from the Republic of Chile, whom I have the honor to introduce to this assembly, regretting that the obstacles he encountered during his voyage should have deprived us of the pleasure of his company during the previous sessions. I rejoice at his arrival, and feel sure that all the members of this assembly will welcome him as he deserves.

DR. VIAL expressed his gratitude to the President, and delivered his credentials.

THE PRESIDENT referred them to the Committee on Credentials. He then stated that if there was a session in the afternoon, Dr. Vial could have the floor to present his report.

THE SECRETARY, DR. RAZETTI, read a telegram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay, stating that that Republic will conform to the conventions so far adopted, and explaining why it had not been able to send a representative.

THE PRESIDENT stated that the next subject on the programme was that relating to the forms for sanitary documents which are to be used by the nations signatory of the Sanitary Convention of Washington.

DR. ROBERTS. I have here a model that I want to submit for bills of health. This is one of the most important forms, because it enables one to know the conditions of a ship. This model is the same one used by the United States of America and Cuba. It is also somewhat similar to that used in Venezuela. Small additions have been made to it to the end of furnishing the physician who may examine it with as exact an idea as possible of the conditions of the ship to which it refers.

(He then delivered the models referred to and the President ordered that they be submitted to the respective committee. See Appendix, page 110.)

DR. LICÉAGA stated that he also had with him the models used in Mexico, and begged to submit them to the consideration of the Conference.

(They were also referred to the respective committee.)

DR. AMESSE requested the Delegates having models of sanitary docu-

ments to pass them to Dr. Roberts, Delegate from Cuba, chairman of Committee on Sanitary Documents.

THE PRESIDENT requested the Delegates from Costa Rica to give to said Committee the Consular regulations of the Republic, wherein are contained the models of the documents referred to.

The members of the Committee on Sanitary Documents were requested to convene after the morning session, in order that they might submit their reports in the afternoon session.

The subject relating to measures against diseases not included in the Sanitary Convention of Washington of 1905 was then taken up.

DR. LICÉAGA read a paper relative to means of preventing the introduction of diseases.

DR. SOTO. When the Delegation of Costa Rica presented its report, I made a suggestion relating to two diseases which are extremely contagious, and which I have not seen among those included in the Sanitary Convention of Washington as transmissible diseases. I refer to hydrophobia and hydatid cysts of the liver.

In Costa Rica we have not had as yet any cases of rabies, nor of that terrible scourge known as hydatid cysts of the liver, a disease transmitted by dogs infected with it; and in view of the fact that there are continuously imported to our country from abroad high pedigree dogs for breeding purposes, the introduction of such dogs being unrestricted, I believe it is high time to prevent the introduction into the country of infected dogs which might spread among us those terrible diseases, thus increasing mortality.

Therefore, I take the liberty to submit to the consideration of the Conference the resolution which I am now going to read. (He then read the proposition that appears on page 114 of the Appendix.)

THE PRESIDENT caused the above proposition to be referred to the Executive Committee.

DR. CASTRO. Messrs. Delegates: with reference to what I said yesterday, regarding the diseases not included in the Sanitary Convention of Washington, and the disease known as "Bilharziosis," and believing that it is now in order to submit to the consideration of this Conference whether it is advisable to include bilharziosis in the said list of contagious diseases, I beg leave to dwell upon a few descriptive details, because my attention has been called by a member of this assembly to the fact that it would be opportune to make a brief statement in regard to that disease, in case any of those here present are not well posted as to that disease.

Bilharziosis, as all my distinguished colleagues are aware, is caused by a parasite known as *distomum hematobium*, and was discovered in Egypt 1850 or 1860; since then it has been found in all the eastern slope on the Mediterranean Sea, in the eastern and central parts of the African Continent, Sudan and Uganda. I have an idea that it has also been found in Madagascar and in the Comores Islands, although I am not sure, because I have not been able to find the necessary data to verify that information.

The parasite is thread-like, and cylindrical; the male is from ten to fifteen millimeters long, and the female a little longer, about twenty millimeters.

The infection is transmitted by means of the eggs, which are char-

acteristic in this parasite, and which cannot be mistaken for those of any other. Its diagnosis is, therefore, easy.

Now, then, these parasites, which produce most important changes in the organism, are introduced therein by means of drinking water, or by means of vegetables washed in infected water. The parasite infects particularly the hemorrhoidal, rectal, vesical and uterine venous plexus; they are afterwards also found in the portal vein and mesenteric and splenic ramification, in vena cava, in the liver, the lungs, the heart, and the kidneys.

In Egypt the disease is very common, and, although it does not prevail among seventy-five per cent of the population, as I wrongly said yesterday, the percentage of cases does reach fifty per cent, which is indeed an enormous rate.

The principal importance regarding the knowledge of this disease does not lie in the difficulties of prophylaxis—which I do not think would be very difficult—but in the seriousness itself of the disease, because it is an almost incurable malady.

In Costa Rica there has only been recorded one single case, and the Delegate from Cuba—in which Republic, as we know, are very good physicians and competent bacteriologists—told me that he had no idea that such a disease occurs there. In Costa Rica we have observed, accidentally, one single case, which has enabled us to know, at least, the eggs of the parasite. That case arrived in Costa Rica from Venezuela; at least, the patient said that he was born and had lived in that country, where he also contracted the chronic disease of which he was afflicted, and which was a form of dysentery. By pure accident, when the feces were examined, there were found, among other different species, eggs of a peculiar shape which attracted attention and made possible the recognition of the disease.

In view of the above, it seems to me that it would be extremely advisable—since we suspect that the disease in question exists in Venezuela, that it is easily diagnosed, and that, on the other hand, the Delegate from Venezuela told us a few days ago that there were in that country about four thousand deaths annually, on account of dysentery—to determine in all countries, wherever it be possible, how many forms of dysentery are due to this parasite.

At all events, it is necessary to prevent that disease from being introduced in countries where it is yet unknown; to this end I am going to have the honor to read, for submission to this learned assembly, a proposition providing that bilharziosis be included in the list of diseases the admission of which is prohibited by the Sanitary Convention of Washington.

I beg to submit this proposition, together with my esteemed colleague, Dr. Soto, who has authorized me to put his name together with mine in this matter.

I said that the danger of this disease does not depend upon the impossibility of preventing transmission, but rather of upon the impossibility of curing it. The individuals afflicted with this dysentery, or hematuria, are almost doomed to perish, because, as I have stated, it is an almost incurable disease, and the patients live a pitiable existence.

Therefore, it is a disease against which we should protect ourselves

in the countries where it has not yet been introduced, and as it is easy to avoid it, it seems to me that it is opportune to add it to the list of the diseases the admission of which is prohibited, and that some action should be taken thereon. (Dr. Castro's proposition appears on page 114 of the Appendix.)

THE PRESIDENT. This proposition will be referred to the Executive Committee.

DR. VON EZDORF. Mr. President, our quarantine regulations include the quarantining of three other diseases that have not been mentioned previously in this Conference; typhus fever, smallpox and leprosy. With regard to typhus fever, we have a quarantine of 12 days, which, of course, means that if typhus fever arrives at a port of the United States on board a vessel, the vessel is disinfected and detained to complete 12 days, which is the accepted incubation period of that disease. In regard to smallpox, we require vaccination or proof of recent successful vaccination, and if certain regulations have been observed on the part of the vessels, the vessels are not detained, but the case is removed and the vessel allowed to proceed. With regard to leprosy, no cases of leprosy are allowed to enter the United States. There are other diseases that interest our country a great deal and on which a great deal of study and work is being done, which have already been mentioned by Surgeon-General Wyman, namely, Pellagra, Uncinariasis, and Tuberculosis. I should like to propose that they be given consideration in regard to the protection of our countries against further spread of those diseases.

(Dr. von Ezdorf's remarks were translated into Spanish by the President, for the benefit of the Spanish Delegates.)

DR. ACOSTA. In answer to the allusion made by the Delegate from Nicaragua regarding the existence of bilharziasis in Venezuela, I will say that neither in the Vargas hospital, which is a cosmopolitan hospital, and to which patients from all parts of the Republic are taken, nor by investigations in the different cases of dysentery, microscopical studies in laboratories, nor by examination of feces, of persons dying of dysentery, have I been able to ascertain that the parasite of bilharziasis was ever found among the many other parasites of different kinds occurring in the cases of dysentery. Therefore, it is very strange that the case referred to by Dr. Castro should have come from Venezuela; and I want to state that bilharziasis, at least, is not common in my country to the extent of constituting danger for the other nations.

DR. CASTRO requested the floor to answer Dr. Acosta, but

THE PRESIDENT called the attention of the Delegate to the fact that the subject was not under discussion, and stated that Dr. Castro's resolution would be submitted to the Executive Committee, whose report would be discussed in due time. He also stated that he made this remark in order to avoid discussion which might take the time that was necessary for transactions that have to be carried out.

(Discussion was then taken up of the sanitary measures that should be taken against venereal diseases.)

DR. LICÉAGA. In accordance with the 10th clause of the programme, the Mexican Delegation is going to read a paper regarding that matter. (He then read the report referred to.)

THE PRESIDENT. I call the attention of the Delegates to the fact

that although the provisional programme included the article referred to by Dr. Licéaga, it was left out in the programme of this Conference, because venereal diseases are of a local character, and it is difficult in practice to adopt in the different ports of entry the necessary regulations to prevent their introduction. This was in accordance with the opinion of several of the Delegates.

DR. LICÉAGA. I wish to make an explanation of the reason why the Mexican Delegation presented this paper. No. 10 of the provisional program says: (He then read the clause referred to.)

We received this programme about six or eight months ago, and, naturally, each Delegation, in order to observe conscientiously all the points therein contained, was obliged to present the reports referred to by the said programme. Therefore, I want it known that, whatever be the decision taken in regard to the subject, the Mexican Delegation has fulfilled and observed the letter of the programme, and in accordance therewith presented this report.

THE PRESIDENT. I request all the Delegates present to please vote on these points, whether we shall leave out the discussion of venereal diseases or include it in the program. I thought we were not going to take this matter up and had planned accordingly, but I leave it to the Delegates, and I request that you specify whether or not you desire to include the subject in the program. Those in favor of the motion—

DR. WYMAN. What is the motion?

THE PRESIDENT. That we shall not consider the subject of venereal diseases at this Conference.

DR. LICÉAGA addressed the Conference in Spanish on the subject.

DR. WYMAN. Mr. President, it is true that subject was included in the provisional program, but the program was provisional, and we have a right here, if we so vote, to exclude this from the Transactions. I am very much interested in the report that Dr. Licéaga has made, and I have also in my room at the hotel some comments of the same nature, making a brief report from the United States, but I understood that the scheme was rather that we should not have this subject discussed particularly at this meeting or be inscribed in the proceedings of this Conference. When that was suggested to me I readily acquiesced, because I think the subject is one of such very great importance that we ought to give it at some future Conference very special attention, and I do not believe that any of us are prepared to thoroughly discuss that subject at the present time. It is one of the most important subjects before the people of the world to-day, and I think that before this Conference goes into it we should have ample notice with regard to it and should make very special study in order that we may make reasonable suggestions. It is one of the subjects that is engaging our attention in the United States, and I consider it an unsolved problem how to deal with it, and we need more time to study it out. But it is just as well that the matter has been brought up in this shape at this Conference, for we can prepare to take it up seriously at some future time. I believe it would be unwise to attempt to handle it at this meeting, and when the motion is put I shall vote to defer its consideration.

(The President repeated Surgeon-General Wyman's remarks in the Spanish language.)

(A vote was taken and it was decided not to consider the subject of venereal disease at this time.)

DR. LICÉAGA. Mr. President, I would like to know as to what this point refers to: "Discussion of the matters related with the Fourth Sanitary Conference."

THE PRESIDENT. To any other matter which may be included in the provisional programme, and which may be considered in this Conference, in accordance with its decisions.

DR. VIAL. I would like to make a request of the Conference. In the Canal Zone of Panama, under the control of the Government of the United States of America, there used to be published monthly a paper containing statistics of all the diseases occurring in the Zone, which publication is of great interest for all the Republics that maintain relations with that region. As this publication has been suspended, undoubtedly by virtue of the department in Washington, I take the liberty to request the President of the Conference that, if he has no objection, he request, in behalf of this assembly, that the said publication be again issued, because, as I have said, that statistical bulletin is really interesting for us.

If all the Delegates here present share in my opinion, I would ask the Chair to make a request to that end.

THE PRESIDENT offered to do so through the Chairman of the International Sanitary Bureau of Washington, Dr. Wyman, if there was no objection to it. Referring to the subject of diseases, he stated that if there was any Delegate who desired to move that it be taken into consideration in the next Conference, or in a subsequent one, he could do so.

DR. LICÉAGA. I am glad to hear the suggestion made by the President, because if there are any diseases, affecting social hygiene, of extraordinary importance, they are those included under the name of venereal diseases. Alcoholism, tuberculosis, and syphilis constitute the three capital plagues of humanity; and if these three subjects ought not to be taken into consideration by this Conference, I do not know to what other subjects a greater importance could be attached.

Therefore, I am of the opinion that the Fifth International Sanitary Conference of the American Republics be asked to take up all subjects that may belong to social hygiene, especially in regard to the venereal-syphilitic diseases. And I make a motion to that end.

THE PRESIDENT. I second, with great pleasure, the motion of the Delegate from Mexico, my esteemed colleague and teacher, Dr. Licéaga. I have always taken a deep interest in matters relating to venereal diseases, and with this respect I will mention a set of regulations on venereal prophylaxis which I prepared when I was a member of the Cabinet of President Iglesias, which regulations were carried out with the best results.

(A vote was taken on the motion, which was carried.)

THE PRESIDENT. We are going to have a session of the Executive Committee, and I desire that the gentlemen who are on that Committee will meet together in the Secretary's office to dispose of the pending matters. The session is adjourned for that purpose.

The Conference then took a recess, at 10.30 A. M., until 2 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The Conference was called to order by Dr. Ulloa at 2.40 p. m., the following Delegates being present: Doctors Quiñones, Castro, Amador, Vial, Amesse, Licéaga, Monjarás, Acosta, Vásquez, Soto, Rojas, Toledo, Razetti, Ulloa, von Ezdorf, Roberts, and Porras.

The English minutes for the afternoon session of December 30th were read and approved.

THE PRESIDENT. The Delegate from Chile, Dr. Vial, has the floor for the purpose of reading his report.

DR. VIAL. Before commencing, the Delegate of the Republic of Chile sends his cordial greetings to the Delegates of the sister Republics here represented, and especially to those of the Republic of Costa Rica, who so hospitably have received us.

(He then made a résumé of the report which appears on page 119 of the Appendix.)

THE PRESIDENT. The Delegate from Chile has again the floor for the purpose of presenting the names of three physicians, on the part of Chile, for membership in the International Committee mentioned in the provisional programme.

DR. VIAL. I beg to present, for that purpose, the following names: Dr. Ricardo Dávila Boza, the Director of the Institute of Hygiene; Dr. Lucio Córdoba, Secretary of the Supreme Council of Hygiene; and Dr. Pedro Lautaro Ferrer, Sanitary Inspector of the Republic.

THE PRESIDENT. If the members of the Committees have no report to present, in order to gain time I will open the discussion in regard to the 11th clause.

In regard to this subject, I informed the Conference that the International Sanitary Bureau of Washington had sent a communication to that of Paris, requesting it to take into consideration the recommendation made by the Third Conference of Mexico, but when I left the United States, according to what Dr. Wyman told me, no answer had as yet been received. Do the delegates wish that further action be taken, or do they think it better to wait for the answer?

DR. LICÉAGA. This is a matter of great interest, and if no answer has been received, I think it very advisable that steps be taken, both by the Conference that will take place next year, as well as by the International Bureau of American Republics, to that end.

THE PRESIDENT. I think that in order to save time we should take a vote on the motion of the Delegate from Mexico, without submitting it to the respective committee.

(The vote was taken and the motion carried.)

DR. ROJAS said that in the last session he made a motion to the effect that the Conference appoint a committee charged with the preparation of a pamphlet against malaria, for submission to the next International Conference.

THE PRESIDENT stated that that proposition had been referred to the Executive Committee, which would report upon it. He then said that the Executive Committee was not yet ready to present its report; that there were some matters that had to be studied, and that its report would be ready for submission on the session of Monday. He reminded the Delegates that it was in order in that session to set the

place in which the Fifth International Sanitary Conference of the American Republics should be held; that in that same session the President of that Conference should be elected, as well as the members of the International Sanitary Bureaus of Washington and Montevideo. He also said that in the closing session one member of the different delegations would make a brief address, to be answered by the President, thus adjourning the Conference.

THE PRESIDENT also stated that, in order to give the committees time for their deliberations, the session was going to be closed, reminding the Delegates before then that at 9 o'clock would take place the ball given by the society of San José in honor of the Conference.

He then asked the Delegates if any one of them wished to take the floor, and reminded them that the official call on the President of the Republic would take place at one o'clock P. M. of the next day.

(The Conference then adjourned, at 3.30 P. M., until Monday, January 3d.)

SEVENTH DAY—MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1910.

Morning Session.

The Conference was called to order by Dr. Ulloa at 10 A. M., all the delegates being present.

The Spanish minutes of the morning session of December 31st were read and approved.

The English minutes of the morning session of December 31st were also read and approved.

Then the Spanish and English minutes of the afternoon session of December 31st were likewise read and approved.

THE PRESIDENT. I regret to inform the Conference that Dr. Amador has been compelled to withdraw from the session because he is not feeling well, and has requested the Chair to read the list of the physicians whose appointment he recommends for membership in the International Committee, on the part of Colombia. Those names are the following: Dr. J. M. Lombana Banetti; Dr. Ricardo Amaya Arias; Dr. Juan David Herrera.

At the same time, I have the pleasure to announce to the Conference that we have among us this morning Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, Assistant Professor of the Detroit Medical College; he is the son of Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, Dean, Department of Medicine and Surgery, of the University of Michigan, and member of the Advisory Board of the Hygienic Laboratory. It is with pleasure that we extend to Dr. Vaughan the privileges of the floor.

I now beg to submit the report of the Executive Committee, which is as follows:

Your Executive Committee, after carefully studying the reports presented by the different committees appointed to pass upon the propositions submitted to the consideration of this Conference, begs to make the following recommendations, requesting that in sending them to the respective Governments emphasis be laid on the importance of executing them faithfully and as soon as possible:

I. With respect to bilharziosis, hydrophobia, leprosy, typhus fever, ankylostomiasis, etc., this committee suggests that recommendations be limited to requesting the various governments to take those measures of protection which they believe necessary.

II. (a) To recommend especially to the various governments that they employ all possible means at their disposal to secure the effective sanitation of seaports, to the end that the introduction of plague, cholera, and yellow fever may be prevented, and in the event that a case of either of these diseases reaches a port that it be promptly isolated and measures taken to prevent its spread.

(b) To recommend special ordinances for the proper construction of rat-proof buildings, especially those designed for the storage of foodstuffs, such as markets, granaries, abattoirs, stables, etc.

(c) To make obligatory the use of galvanized-iron garbage cans with tight-fitting covers for the reception of refuse from houses, and to arrange for the daily disposal of such refuse.

(d) That properly equipped laboratories be provided at all seaports where the periodical examination of rats may be made so that plague can be apprehended before its appearance in human beings.

(e) That the crusade against the mosquitoes, *stegomyia calopus* and *anopheles*, be carried on vigorously along lines which have been shown to bring the best results.

(The above resolutions were approved without discussion.)

(The following resolution (third), which comprises paragraphs a, b, c, d, and e, was passed in compliance with the second recommendation of the Third International Conference of the American Republics, held in Rio de Janeiro in August, 1906, which reads as follows: "II. The adoption of measures intended to obtain the sanitation of the cities and especially of the ports, as well as to obtain as far as possible a better knowledge and a better observance of hygienic and sanitary principles.")

III. (a) That careful statistics on population, morbidity, and mortality be kept at every port, such data to be compiled at regular intervals of not more than one month and also annually.

(b) Every port should be provided with a proper system of sewerage, an adequate supply of pure water, and paved streets.

(c) That all habitations be constructed with a view to furnishing fresh air and sunlight sufficient to maintain the health and vigor of the inmates, and that the character of the construction shall conform to local conditions.

(d) That in every port there shall be a sanitary authority clothed with ample power to vigorously enforce sanitary ordinances.

(e) That it be made obligatory in schools to furnish instruction in the elementary principles of hygiene and sanitation. This instruction should be objective, or by means of the publication of simple rules.

(The third resolution being under discussion, the Delegate from Mexico, Dr. Licéaga, said, with respect to paragraph (e), that he thought it advisable that the phrase "or both" should be added at the end of such paragraph, because said recommendation related to what might be made effective, and as it was especially intended for small ports, if objective instruction could not be provided for, it would have to be by means of rules.)

(The addition was made as proposed by Dr. Licéaga, and the third resolution was thus approved.)

IV. (a) That it is the duty of owners and masters of vessels to rid their vessels of rats and to use all possible means to keep them free therefrom.

(b) That this should be accomplished by the periodical fumigation of holds of vessels with sulphur gas at periods of from three to six months and at times when advantage may be taken of the vessels being free from cargo or laid up for repairs; and at all other times vigilance should be exercised by the masters for the destruction of rats by such other means as they deem most effective.

This resolution was passed.

V. (a) That no person be allowed to embark who is suffering from a quarantinable disease, or from scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, or any other communicable disease.

(b) For permitting the embarkation of passengers and crew who have been presumably exposed to infection where the above-mentioned diseases exist there should be observed at the port of embarkation the following requirements:

1. Cholera, five days' observation or surveillance; disinfection of baggage.
2. Smallpox in epidemic form, vaccination or other evidence of immunity.
3. Typhus fever in epidemic form, twelve days' detention or observation; disinfection of baggage.
4. Plague, seven days' detention or surveillance; disinfection of baggage.

THE PRESIDENT. I think it should be five days.

DR. LICÉAGA. The above resolution which prescribes seven days for observation of plague is inconsistent with the Sanitary Convention of Washington, which establishes five days only, and that Convention is a universal law.

THE PRESIDENT. On my part, I have followed the decision of the respective committee. In this respect all that I have done is to copy.

DR. LICÉAGA. How is it possible that a resolution passed by this Conference should have greater force than a pact approved by the Governments and legislatures of the nations?

THE PRESIDENT. Dr. Licéaga objects to this seven days' observation in the case of bubonic plague, because the Convention of Washington appoints five days for this observation. Shall we change the period?

DR. WYMAN. I do not think, Mr. President, it would be advisable for us to attempt to change the Convention, but if each country should think seven days necessary instead of five, I believe each country would impose seven days under some general clause permitting it; but it would be inadvisable at this Conference to make a change even apparently contrary to the previous agreement which has been made. In case a great danger should threaten any country, safety would be the first consideration. But it would be inadvisable for this Conference to formally abrogate what has been agreed upon between the different Republics.

(The President translated the remarks of Surgeon-General Wyman into Spanish.)

DR. WYMAN. I wish further to say, Mr. President, in explanation of my remarks, while I was on the committee and passed upon the resolution, I do not recall that that matter was brought to our attention at all. It was not discussed in the Executive Committee. I do not know how it escaped us.

THE PRESIDENT. It appears in this report of the Committee on Protective Measures for Passengers, signed by Doctors Duran, Soto, von Ezdorf, Acosta, Toledo and Quiñones.

DR. WYMAN. I see that one of the representatives of the United States was on that committee and knew about it, and I recall now that he told me it was about what we had in our regulations.

THE PRESIDENT. I remember that he submitted it. Of course, I will have it translated into Spanish. I only had the English copy; I did not have the Spanish copy.

DR. WYMAN. I was not aware at the time that there was anything in there that was contrary to the Convention. How would it do to leave the days blank?

THE PRESIDENT. I think that Dr. Licéaga is right, because if it is in the Convention we should put it down as it is in the Convention, five days; that is really the constitutional law for us in this matter. That interpretation of Article IX will leave ample ground for the countries to protect themselves, because it refers to bubonic plague and yellow fever, and that leaves enough latitude there for the countries to protect themselves in case it should be necessary.

DR. WYMAN. If I had considered the matter carefully I think I would have avoided reference to that. It seems that our regulations

require seven days, and I didn't appreciate that it was more than the agreement. It may be that there is some modifying clause that would not make our regulations inconsistent. I am surprised that our regulations appear to be contrary to the agreement, because I was very particular when that agreement was framed in Washington to see that our own regulations conformed to the agreement and that the agreement conformed to the practices that we had established; and I am surprised to find that there is a difference, and it seems to me that there must be some qualifying clause somewhere which would make a practical correspondence between these regulations of seven days and the period as required by the agreement.

DR. LICÉAGA. I believe it would be better not to mention any period of time and to substitute the following paragraph for the one in question: "That the period of observation which should be fixed for bubonic plague be made again subject of experimental and scientific study."

DR. VON EZDORF. Mr. President, it appears to me that under Article IX reference is made to an infected area regarding plague, cholera and yellow fever. Under Article XX it says: "A ship is considered as suspected on board of which there have 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." Now this refers to passengers embarking at ports at which plague prevails, so I do not see that it appears here that five days are held to be the incubative period for the disease or that it should be restricted to exactly five days.

The seven days mentioned in our resolution, therefore, conforms to Article XX of the Convention.

DR. WYMAN. What are we talking about, Mr. President; restrictions upon vessels or those to be imposed upon passengers?

THE PRESIDENT. The passengers.

DR. WYMAN. Well, what does the agreement refer to, vessels or passengers embarking on vessels?

THE PRESIDENT. That says passengers on board vessels.

DR. WYMAN. It is the same thing, then.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, sir, but they embark—this resolution refers to the protection of passengers on ships that might contain passengers who have been exposed to the diseases mentioned here.

DR. WYMAN. How would it do to recommit that to the committee, to be reported on this afternoon?

THE PRESIDENT. It is only one point, and I do not see why we cannot come to an agreement of some kind about it.

DR. WYMAN. Can't we strike out the clause altogether?

THE PRESIDENT. We must say something about bubonic plague; how are we going to leave that out?

DR. VON EZDORF. I should like to know from Dr. Licéaga where in the Convention it stipulates that five days, or no more than five days, should be looked upon as the period of observation for plague?

DR. LICÉAGA. I think it is in Article IX of the Convention of Washington.

DR. VON EZDORF. Article IX refers to the area of infection. As I called attention to just now, Article XX—if Dr. Licéaga will read

Article XX in Section III it would appear as though we were recognizing seven days as being the incubation period for that disease.

DR. WYMAN. Mr. President, according to this book (indicating) I do not think that Dr. Licéaga's contention holds good that it declares five days to be the period under Article IX.

I do not see that there is any such declaration. "Article IX. * * * 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." That is true, but that refers to infected areas and does not establish the period of incubation for the disease, so that I think, as they have got it in there, that it is all right—seven days.

(Surgeon-General Wyman's remarks were translated into Spanish by the President.)

DR. WYMAN. If you will allow me—under Article XX, it says: "A ship is considered as suspected on board of which there have 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." So I think that is all right, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT. We shall now take a vote upon this point.

(A vote was taken and the section was approved just as it was read.)

THE PRESIDENT. The next paragraph is as follows:

5. Yellow fever, six days' detention or surveillance; or immunity.

THE PRESIDENT. The original said "five days" and I changed it, making it "six" instead. If you so desire, we shall make it "five" again.

(A vote was taken and the paragraph approved as read.)

(c) Thorough cleaning of all portions of the vessel and prompt isolation of all cases of sickness which may occur on board.

(A vote was taken and the paragraph approved.)

VI. Your Executive Committee recommends that Article IX of the Convention of Washington be interpreted as follows:

Article IX. In order that a locality be considered free of contagion, it will be necessary to furnish official proof to the satisfaction of the interested party.

First. That there have been no deaths nor new cases of plague or cholera for five days after the isolation, death, or discharge of the last case of plague or cholera; in the case of yellow fever the period shall be eighteen days, but each Government reserves the right to prolong this period against those countries where the measures for the isolation of cases, the destruction of mosquitoes, and the disinfection of food are not observed.

Second. That all measures of disinfection have been applied, and in treating of plague cases that there have been carried out all measures for the destruction of rats, and in the case of yellow fever that the proper measures have been taken against mosquitoes.

DR. RAZETTI. I believe that in an official document we should not say "bubonic plague." The disease is called "plague," simply, and the word "bubonic" expresses one of its various forms. In our documents we should be very clear as regards names, and, therefore, I am of the opinion that instead of "bubonic plague" it be made to read "plague," only.

DR. WYMAN. Yes, sir; it should be plague without the "bubonic."

THE PRESIDENT. The Convention says "Peste Bubónica."

DR. WYMAN. Does it? Well, that settles it.

DR. VON EZDORF. In the English copy it says, "plague," without the word "bubonic"; and it says further that if there is any difference between the two versions that the English version shall be accepted.

THE PRESIDENT. I would like to have the opinion of the Delegates upon this question. (It was decided in favor of simply "peste" or "plague.")

(The sixth resolution was passed with this amendment.)

VII. To recommend that the Fifth International Sanitary Convention determine what constitutes immunity from yellow fever.

DR. LICÉAGA. Although it may seem an insignificant point, I insist that the name of "Convention" be given to this meeting instead of "Conference," because some resolutions refer to the next "Convention" and others the next "Conference."

I believe that "Convention" and "Conference" are two things entirely different, and we should not mistake one thing for another.

It seems that the original name was that of "Convention" because these meetings were originated by the Conference of Mexico of 1902, which provided very clearly that they should be called "Conventions."

A Conference is a meeting which discusses political and commercial matters, etc., and a Sanitary Convention deals with health matters.

Therefore, if we do not make this point clear in passing the resolutions it would be impossible to know if they refer to the Conference of Buenos Aires or to the next Sanitary Convention.

THE PRESIDENT. I do not agree with what Dr. Licéaga has just said, because when we say "Sanitary Conference" it is understood that it refers to sanitary matters; other Conferences do not deal with sanitary matters. In changing the word "Conference" we have had in mind that "Conference" means one thing and "Convention" means another.

I am going to read the definition of the two words according to the dictionary.

(The President read the definitions referred to from the Dictionary of the Castilian Language by the Royal Spanish Academy, pages 254 and 265, 13th Edition, Madrid, 1899.)

Therefore, a "Convention" is the result of the discussions that take place in a "Conference"; that is why we call "Convention of Washington" that which we signed in that city in 1905.

"Conference," as the name itself indicates, is what we now do here; we are discussing for the purpose of resolving something, and that which we resolve is part of the Convention we all approve.

Therefore, I am of the opinion that the name of "Conference" be not changed to that of "Convention."

DR. LICÉAGA. I request the Chair that my point of view in this matter be recorded in the proceedings.

THE PRESIDENT. I do not insist that my opinion should prevail. In all the publications I have said "Sanitary Conference"; but I will submit the question to the consideration of the assembly so that it may take a vote thereon.

(A vote was taken on the question as to whether the name of "Sanitary Conference" or "Sanitary Convention" is the proper one, and by a majority of votes it was decided that the name should be "International Sanitary Conference of the American Republics.")

The reading of the report of the Executive Committee was continued as follows:

VIII. To recommend to the Governments here represented the great importance of distributing, in all possible ways, instructions as to the best measures by which people may protect themselves against malaria and tuberculosis, especially by the publication of rules to control these diseases and by making it obligatory on the part of employers of labor to supply such rules and to require their observance by their employees.

(This resolution was passed without discussion.)

IX. That the countries here represented adopt the models of sanitary documents herewith presented. (See page 110.)

(This resolution was passed without discussion.)

DR. RAZETTI. Mr. President, I wish to know if it is possible to add another resolution?

THE PRESIDENT. If the assembly so decides, I have no objection.

DR. RAZETTI. I am going to read a resolution and let the assembly decide if it should be added to the others which have just been read. It is a thing that could be admitted without discussion as a good measure for some small countries as mine, it being also a good one for the future of public health and the study of infectious diseases. It is as follows:

For the purpose of perfecting in the tropics the knowledge of infectious diseases and of giving medical science the really scientific basis that it has attained in the more advanced countries, the Conference recommends to the Governments of the American Republics that, even though they may not possess those elements of progress, they give their efficient support to all enterprises tending to provide the Republics with true specialists on parasitology and pathological anatomy.

Likewise, it recommends the said Governments to favor in the important ports and cities the creation of laboratories where not only the necessary diagnosis for the compliance with the provisions of sanitary conferences should be made, but also where original investigations may be made of such problems of tropical and general pathology as the sanitary authorities may deem advisable.

The principal object of this proposition that I make in the name of Drs. Castro, Cervantes, and Acosta, and in my own, is that a resolution of this kind passed by our Conference will have a powerful influence on the Governments of the small Republics to encourage the study of such diseases as prevail in our countries, which are of great interest to international health; because by this means we will be enabled to discover many diseases and to know better how to treat them and prevent them, since this study is not sufficiently advanced in all the countries of Latin-America. This, of course, does not refer to the United States of North America, nor to other countries that are provided with all sorts of means, but it does refer to us.

DR. LICÉAGA. I second the motion of the delegations of Nicaragua and Venezuela just presented by Dr. Razetti.

DR. CASTRO. Among the resolutions read by the President there is one relating to the creation of laboratories, etc., and I think that our proposition might fit in exactly that resolution. The mere fact of this proposition having been presented and appearing in the printed proceedings would by itself have a great value in causing the interested Governments to take note of it.

THE PRESIDENT. Did you understand the motion?

DR. WYMAN. I think that is the same motion the Doctor read me this morning. Of course, that motion, Mr. President, should have been offered before and sent to the Executive Committee to be passed upon, but it struck me, as I read the motion, that it is a very proper one and probably will do a great deal of good, and I have thought that, this being the desire on the part of these gentlemen from this section that we should yield to their wishes in this matter; and I move you, Mr. President, that the rule by which it goes to the Executive Committee be suspended, and that we pass that resolution; or I suppose the motion has already been made to pass it, and I second that motion.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, the motion has already been made, but your motion is all right to dispense with its going to the Executive Committee. I second your motion.

(The motion was put and carried.)

DR. WYMAN. Mr. President, if there is nothing immediate before you, I would like to inquire whether the resolutions written in English are in the hands of the English Secretary or your own? There were three in particular: one with regard to destruction of rats on vessels; another with regard to the regular sanitation of ports, and the other upon special sanitation of ports with regard to bubonic plague and yellow fever. Have you those resolutions?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. I propose to have the translation made before you go.

DR. WYMAN. Well, I do not need the translation; I am speaking of resolutions in English that are to be translated into Spanish. I am only anxious that the three resolutions shall be printed in the language in which they were sent in so far as the English is concerned. You would not translate them again from Spanish into English, and use the text of the translation?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes; it is going into the report of the Conference, and I was going to say that I intended to try to let you have the resolutions passed to-day so that you can all inform your Governments when you make your reports. I am going to try to have copies of all the minutes, and I think that we have them now almost, already. My idea is to let each one of the Delegates take a copy of the extract of all the minutes, including those of to-day's sessions, as well as a copy of the resolutions passed in this session, so that they may make a full report thereon upon their arrival at their respective countries, without waiting for the publication of the printed proceedings, the preparation of which will take some time.

DR. QUIÑONES. I move that the resolutions be also published in English in the Spanish edition.

THE PRESIDENT. That would not be practicable or feasible; it would be necessary to change the method of publication. Each Delegate will receive both the Spanish and English editions.

If there is no other matter to be discussed I beg to submit to the consideration of the Conference the following resolution:

X. To recommend to the Governments represented that for future sanitary conferences there be nominated delegates who have assisted at previous conferences; and when the delegations are composed of more than one member, that one of them shall have assisted at a previous conference, or that in any case the delegates shall be sanitary authorities in their respective countries.

DR. QUIÑONES. I second the motion in every respect.

DR. WYMAN. I think, Mr. President, that resolution should be so worded as not to discourage the sending of Delegates, especially from Republics which had no one who had been at previous Conferences. I would suggest putting in the words "if possible."

DR. LICÉAGA. I believe that the resolution submitted should be voted down, because no Government can be compelled by this assembly to appoint given Delegates. The Delegations can recommend privately to their respective Governments to do such a thing as an advisable one; but that resolution should be voted down so that no Government may believe itself obliged to comply with it.

THE PRESIDENT. It is a recommendation, not an obligation.

DR. LICÉAGA. Even if it were, the Governments would not accept it.

THE PRESIDENT. A vote will be taken on the motion.

DR. CASTRO. It seems to me that the Delegate from Mexico is right, because that recommendation would, to a certain extent, be compulsory to the Governments. Of course, the most advisable thing would be that the same delegates should attend the next Conference, thus facilitating the work. But I believe that we should confine ourselves to merely suggesting to the Governments that it is advisable that they send, at least, a Delegate who has attended a previous Conference, the Governments retaining, however, the freedom of action to which they are entitled.

THE PRESIDENT. No obligation is imposed; we merely recommend the advisability of such action; that is what my resolution says. The Governments can send whoever they choose; but it is very advisable that some one who has attended a previous Conference be sent to a following one, thus avoiding explanations and loss of time, these Conferences being devoted to actual work, and not to academic speeches. For this reason we must cover as much ground as possible within the shortest possible time.

DR. CASTRO. With this explanation, I approve the proposition.

DR. WYMAN. I am inclined to think, Mr. President—I would like to explain my vote—that it might have a deterring effect, and some one Republic might misconstrue the resolution. I do not think it makes very much difference, but I will register my vote as opposed to it.

DR. LICÉAGA. I cast my vote in the negative, and one of my objections is the same as that of the majority of the Delegates. Are we going to ask our Governments to adopt such a resolution? I think that it would be indelicate on our part to do so. I cast my vote in the negative.

THE PRESIDENT. I do not believe this is a matter of delicacy, but a question of scientific advisability. If we were to have Conferences in which all the Delegates were unfamiliar with their proceedings, we would encounter many difficulties and lose a great deal of time without any profit whatever.

DR. VIAL. Objection might be overcome by adding to that resolution the following words: "Or that the said Delegates be hygienists in their respective countries, or competent members of the Health Bureaus."

THE PRESIDENT. I accept that suggestion, and if the Conference so desires, I will also withdraw my motion, because I do not want to create obstacles, but, on the contrary, overcome them.

DR. RAZETTI. I think that the amendment proposed by Dr. Vial to the motion of the President is a very useful one, and, therefore, I adhere to it.

DR. LICÉAGA. I am going to take the liberty to read the fifth resolution of the Conference of Mexico, which is as follows:

V. The Second International Conference of the American States further recommends, in the interest of the mutual benefit that would be derived therefrom by each of the American Republics, and that they may more readily and effectively co-operate one with the other in all matters appertaining to the subjects mentioned in the above resolutions, that a general convention of representatives of the health organizations of the different American Republics shall be called by the Governing Board of the National Union of the American Republics to meet at Washington, D. C., within one year from the date of the adoption of this resolution by this Conference; that each Government represented in this Conference shall designate one or more Delegates to attend such Convention; that authority shall be conferred by each Government upon its Delegates to enable them to join Delegates from the other Republics in the conclusion of such sanitary agreements and regulations as in the judgment of said Convention may be in the best interests of all the Republics represented therein; that voting in said Convention shall be by Republics; each Republic represented therein to have one vote; that said Convention shall provide for the holding of subsequent Sanitary Conventions at such regular times, and at such places as may be deemed best by the Convention; and that it shall designate a permanent Executive Board of not less than five members, who shall hold office until the next subsequent Convention, at which time the Board shall be appointed with a Chairman to be elected by ballot by the Convention, the said Executive Board to be known as the "International Sanitary Bureau," with permanent headquarters at Washington, D. C.

We see, therefore, that those who attend these Conventions are sanitary agents, and it thus follows that they are persons equipped with a knowledge of hygiene; consequently, it is not necessary to repeat that provision here, this being the basis upon which we exist.

THE PRESIDENT. Experience shows that these things should be repeated, for otherwise they would not be done as they should be.

DR. LICÉAGA. Then, let us say: "It is advisable that the Delegates be health officers with a knowledge of the regulations."

THE PRESIDENT. I beg Dr. Vial to present, in writing, his amendment to my motion.

DR. VIAL presented his amendment in the following manner: "Or that the said Delegates be hygienists in their respective countries."

DR. WYMAN. I suppose, Mr. President, we will have an opportunity to vote on that amendment—a special vote on the amendment. There is a resolution before the house and then this resolution to amend the first resolution.

THE PRESIDENT. So as to not lose too much time I have accepted the amendment and the vote will be upon the resolution as thus amended.

DR. WYMAN. Then I am more strongly opposed than ever to the resolution. I think it is a dangerous thing to attempt to dictate to the Republics what men they should send, and I wish to say further, it is not always necessary that we should have medical men or sanitarians, but sometimes a diplomatic representative—it was thus contemplated

in the original resolutions passed at the Conference at Mexico, and a diplomat is sometimes quite as valuable in our discussions and in considering matters which come before us as perhaps a sanitarian would be; and, at any rate, I fear that if this is passed, requesting that a member of the board of health be sent—it would not always be easy for a nation to send a member of the board of health, and then they would think we would not receive anyone but a member of the board of health, and they might send no one. If, however, you have accepted the amendment then the vote will come upon the resolution as amended, and I am not in favor of it.

THE PRESIDENT. It is not that a whole delegation should be that way, but in case they have two delegates, and that is as it should be, because every country should send at least two, and in that case—

DR. WYMAN. Yes; but they may be only able to send one.

THE PRESIDENT. But in case they send only one, they should send someone who knows.

DR. WYMAN. Well, I would rather have a stranger than to have no one at all.

THE PRESIDENT. I believe that the Governments could send two Delegates, one of them a physician and the other a diplomat.

DR. WYMAN. I might add, Mr. President, we can effect the same thing in another way. The President of the Conference could pass the word around that it is desired to have men who have been sent before, if possible; but to make a formal declaration in this Conference, I think, might endanger the attendance at the Conferences.

THE PRESIDENT. I suggest a different thing, to wit: That recommendation be made to the Governments in whose country a Conference is going to be held to the effect that the invitations therefor state the advisability of sending Delegates who have attended previous Conferences, or at least one of the Delegates should have that qualification.

DR. LICÉAGA. I think it would be preferable to do away with that proposition entirely; because, since Dr. Ulloa, Dr. Wyman, and other Delegates here present are members of the International Sanitary Bureau of Washington, which sends the invitations through its Chairman, Dr. Wyman, it can make whatever recommendations may be deemed proper, instead of embodying such recommendations in the resolution from this assembly.

THE PRESIDENT. But Dr. Wyman, who is to-day the Chairman of that Bureau, may cease in that capacity. Let us take a vote on my motion with the amendment suggested by Dr. Vial.

(A vote was taken and the motion carried, as amended.)

DR. LICÉAGA. I request that my vote in the negative be recorded in the minutes.

THE PRESIDENT. The next resolution is as follows:

XI. To request of the Bureau of Information of Montevideo to forward a report to the International Sanitary Bureau at Washington of its transactions since the Third International Sanitary Conference.

DR. LICÉAGA. I second the motion.

THE PRESIDENT. There is some doubt as to the functions of the Bureaus of Montevideo and Washington, in regard to which some people have the wrong idea, thinking that these institutions have the same

duties, and not understanding that the Bureau of Washington is the one of last resort. The Bureau of Montevideo, to which the report from the countries under its jurisdiction should be sent, exists for the purposes of information. Countries lying to the north of Ecuador report to the Bureau of Washington, and those to the south of the same Republic to that of Montevideo. Therefore, the International Central Bureau is that of Washington, which Bureau is also the center of information for the countries under its jurisdiction.

(A vote was taken and the above motion was carried.)

The following resolutions were also adopted:

XII. With the object of perfecting the knowledge of infectious diseases in the Tropics and to give to tropical medicine the scientific basis now held by the most advanced nations, this Conference requests of the Governments of the American Republics that wherever these elements of progress are lacking they encourage every project tending to provide special information on parasitology and on pathological anatomy.

XIII. To request also of the Governments of the American Republics that they favor the establishment in seaports and important cities of laboratories where not only diagnoses may be made in order to comply with the requirements contained in the resolutions of our sanitary conventions, but where also original investigations in tropical medicine and general pathology can be made along lines which the sanitary authorities deem practicable.

THE PRESIDENT. If the Delegates say so, we will now proceed with the election of members of the International Sanitary Bureau of Washington.

(On suggestion of some Delegates, it was decided to take up this matter at the afternoon session.)

THE PRESIDENT. The session is adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon, when we will dispose of the pending business and close the Conference.

(It was 12.30 P. M.)

Afternoon Session.

The Conference was called to order by the President, Dr. Ulloa, at 2.30 P. M., all the Delegates being present, with the exception of Drs. Amador and Porras.

THE PRESIDENT. The Spanish minutes for yesterday morning's session cannot be ready because there has not been sufficient time to prepare them. I request the Delegates to authorize the Chair, as is customary, to approve the said minutes definitely. As soon as they are ready I shall see that they are sent to the Delegations present, as well as copies of the minutes of all the other sessions; if it is not possible to do so before the Delegates leave, those copies will be sent them by mail, and those that are ready will be given to them before leaving.

(A note from Dr. Porras was read, excusing himself on account of his trip to the United States. There was also read an invitation from the Polo Club to a match of polo in honor of the Delegates, to take place at nine o'clock the following morning in the Savana.)

THE PRESIDENT. The time at which that match will take place has not yet been definitely set, and the delegates will be informed in due time.

The Delegate from Colombia, Dr. Amador, has excused himself from attending the session on account of illness.

A subject which we did not discuss this morning, and which it is in order to discuss now, is that relating to the 11th clause of the provisional programme, which is as follows: "Discussion of the necessity that all European nations adopt the Convention of Washington, as well as all the measures recommended by previous Conferences, at least, in so far as they relate to the colonies in America."

The reason why we take up its discussion again is because the Bureau of Washington addressed that of Paris and we do not know as yet what the latter has answered in regard to the subject.

DR. WYMAN. We sent a communication to the Sanitary Bureau at Paris and received a reply stating that they would be very glad to co-operate in every way possible with the International Sanitary Bureau of American Republics at Washington. They are sending out weekly bulletins, which I suppose are being received by all the American Republics. If not, it will be my pleasure to see that they are sent to each Republic. Their own organization has been barely completed, but at the last meeting last summer the United States Government was represented by Dr. Geddings, and the matter of the co-operation between the two international sanitary bureaus was brought up and agreed to in a general way. Nothing specific has been done as yet, but it is expected that in due course of time there will be. In regard to the adoption by the colonial interests of the European Governments of our regulations, of course, that must be a matter that must be brought up at a later time through the International Sanitary Bureau if it is practicable, but in the meantime I wish to say that at the convention of the colonial interests of the English Government, which, of course, are very large in the West Indies, they adopted regulations which are practically the same as those adopted by us. So that there is really, so far as the English-speaking colonial authorities are concerned, very little difference, if any, in the management of these three epidemic diseases, very little difference from the manner in which we have agreed to treat them. I think that in the next two years, before the next International Sanitary Convention of American Republics is held, there will be more evidence of hearty co-operation between the European Governments and American Republics in matters of sanitation, brought about by the intervention of the two Bureaus, one at Washington and one at Paris.

THE PRESIDENT. Will you please tell me when you saw that communication from Paris?

DR. WYMAN. Well, it was received during the summer, signed by the proper authority, acknowledging our invitation and agreeing to it. It was only one page, but an acknowledgment.

THE PRESIDENT. Did you say those publications were issued weekly or monthly?

DR. WYMAN. Monthly. And they are published only in the French language.

THE PRESIDENT. In accordance with the programme, it is now in order to proceed with the selection of the place where the Fifth International Sanitary Conference shall be held. The Delegates wishing to

take the floor for the purpose of making an invitation to that end, in the name of their respective countries, may do so.

DR. VIAL. Messrs. Delegates: It is extremely gratifying to me to offer the city of Santiago, capital of the Republic of Chile, as the place for the next International Sanitary Conference. I have the honor to invite the Conference, in the name of my Government, to that city for such an important purpose.

THE PRESIDENT. Is there any other Delegate who wishes to extend an invitation in the name of his country?

That of Chile being the only invitation, I move that that made by the distinguished representative of the Chilean Government, in its behalf, be accepted unanimously. (The proposition was accepted with great applause.)

THE PRESIDENT. It is now in order to elect the President for the next Conference, and I take the liberty to propose the name of Dr. Maximo Cienfuegos, ex-Secretary of State, President of the Supreme Board of Public Hygiene of the Republic of Chile, and Professor of the Faculty of Medicine of Santiago.

(The appointment, as proposed by the President, was made by acclamation.) (Great applause.)

THE PRESIDENT. It is now in order to make the appointment of the members of the International Sanitary Bureau of the American Republics.

DR. LICÉAGA. I beg to remind the Delegates that these appointments should be made by ballot.

THE PRESIDENT. These appointments have always been made openly, but if it be desired that they be made by ballot we shall do so.

DR. LICÉAGA. I am sure that we all cherish the same feeling, and that we all have in mind one single name for Chairman of the International Sanitary Bureau; but I thought that as the President is so strict about following the rules we should not now deviate from them. This, however, does not alter the thought that we all have in mind.

DR. CASTRO. I beg to submit the following names for the membership of the International Sanitary Bureau of Washington during the years 1910 and 1911: Chairman, Surgeon-General Walter Wyman; member and secretary, Dr. Juan J. Ulloa; members, Drs. Eduardo Licéaga, Juan Guiteras, Pablo Acosta, Rhett Goode, and Manuel Camilo Vial.

THE PRESIDENT. Let us first make the election of the Chairman. Is there anybody who wishes to propose another name for the said position aside from that of Dr. Wyman?

We shall, therefore, proceed with the election by ballot, one Delegate casting one vote for each country, and to this end I reserve the right to vote for Costa Rica.

(The result of the ballot was the unanimous election of Dr. Walter Wyman for Chairman of the International Sanitary Bureau.)

DR. WYMAN. Mr. President and gentlemen: I desire to thank you for this continued honor.

The election of the Secretary was then taken up, and the President designated Dr. Carlos Duran, of the Costa-Rican Delegation, to cast the vote for that country.

DR. LICÉAGA. The other appointments need not be made by ballot, and I move that the appointments suggested by Dr. Castro, excluding my name, be accepted.

(The appointments were, therefore, made as follows: Member and Secretary, Dr. Juan J. Ulloa, of Costa Rica; Members: Drs. Eduardo Licéaga, of Mexico; Juan Guiteras, of Cuba; Pablo Acosta, of Venezuela; Rhett Goode, of the United States, and Manuel Camilo Vial, of Chile.)

THE PRESIDENT. On my part, I thank the Conference most expressively for the honor that it has conferred upon me.

DR. LICÉAGA. I repeat the same, in so far as I am concerned.

DR. ACOSTA. I express my gratitude for the honor that has been extended to me.

THE PRESIDENT. Dr. Licéaga has the floor for the purpose of submitting a motion.

DR. LICÉAGA. Messrs. Delegates: The Mexican Delegation, through the Fourth International Sanitary Conference, held in San José, de Costa Rica, from December 25, 1909, to January 3, 1910, begs to submit the following motion:

1st. That the Convention extend its most expressive thanks to the people and Government of Costa Rica, and especially to the President of the Republic, for the ample hospitality and excellent comforts that they have accorded to the representatives of the nations here assembled.

With respect to this first motion, I suggest that it be communicated to the President of the Republic through a Committee composed of three members, one of which should be the President of this Conference.

(A vote was taken on this motion, which was unanimously carried.)

DR. ACOSTA. I move that that committee be constituted as follows: Dr. Juan J. Ulloa, Surgeon-General Dr. Walter Wyman, and Eduardo Licéaga.

(A vote was taken on this motion, which was unanimously carried.)

DR. LICÉAGA (reading):

2d. That, for the same reason, the thanks of the Conference be extended to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica and his distinguished consort.

(This motion was carried.)

3d. To the San José society for the kind attention that they have shown us, and most particularly to the ladies of San José.

(This motion was carried.)

4th. To the Legation of Mexico, near the Government of Costa Rica, for the reception that it gave in honor of the Delegates.

(This motion was carried.)

5th. To the Delegation of Costa Rica, which so cordially has accompanied the Delegates, acting as their guide in visits to establishments and excursions; and very particularly to our genial President.

DR. WYMAN then spoke in English, stating that all the Delegates were ready to second this motion, which was carried.

6th. To the Directors of the Lyceum of San José; of the San Juan de Dios; of the Chapui Asylum, and of the penitentiary.

(This motion was carried.)

To the International Club; to the United Fruit Company; and to Tournon and Company.

(This motion was carried.)

As I suggested previously, the Mexican delegation requests also that the committee of three members, just appointed, make a special call on the President of the Republic for the purpose of signifying to him the sincere recognition of the Conference.

THE PRESIDENT. For the purpose of carrying out the mission which has just been intrusted to me, I request that my distinguished fellow-members in that committee accompany me to-night at half-past eight, if that time be suitable to them.

I request the Conference to authorize the Chair to finish all the business that may be left pending and which may not possibly be disposed of by the Conference before the closing of the final session.

(This proposition was approved.)

THE PRESIDENT. It is now in order, in accordance with the programme, that the different delegations, through one of their members, deliver brief remarks or farewells before the closing of the Conference.

The Delegate from Chile has the floor.

DR. VIAL. Gentlemen, if hygiene has for its object the prevention of diseases it is unquestionable that this Conference has a transcendental importance.

The ancient peoples have left us monuments of their worship to Hygeia, the Goddess of Health, and in all the civilized countries they make all sorts of sacrifices to ameliorate the ravages of diseases, and it behooves us to give form to those ideas.

The fruitful results of these Conferences have soon manifested themselves, and the sanitary condition of the Americas has been considerably improved by them.

Our Government thinks so and has endeavored to follow those same ideas.

The Government of Chile, which nowadays spends big sums of money in the sanitation of its cities, gives preferential attention to its public health and to the Maritime sanitation of the country, and always cares for the welfare of its citizens, and has participated in the four Sanitary Conferences that the American Republics initiated in Washington in 1905.

Therefore, it will be an extreme pleasure for my Government to assemble the next Conference in its capital, which will afford us the opportunity to reciprocate, even though partially, the exquisite attentions that our Delegations have received in Washington, Mexico, and San José of Costa Rica.

Consequently, I will not say "Good-bye" to the distinguished Delegates from the sister Republics here represented, but "Au revoir."

Before closing my remarks, I wish to express my gratitude to the President of the Republic of Costa Rica, his Ministers of State, the

distinguished society of Costa Rica, and the delegation of the same country, whose attention have deeply obliged us. (Applause.)

DR. RAZETTI. The Delegate from Colombia, Dr. Amador, who is ill, has requested us to read his remarks, which are as follows:

Mr. President; Messrs. Delegates: In the name of the Government of Colombia I beg to present to the Government of this beautiful and progressive country the expression of my highest gratitude for the hospitable and regal way in which this country has received us and entertained us.

Before taking leave of my illustrious colleagues, who have not omitted any effort to secure for the American Republics the greatest benefits to-day offered by hygiene, I wish to pay a special tribute of admiration to our distinguished President for the devotion that he has constantly shown to everything related to the success of this Conference, even in its minutest details.

The Government of this country, during the present and past administrations, is also worthy of our cordial congratulations for the maintenance of peace during almost half a century, and for the constant development of its national wealth, which it invests in everything that tends to place the country among the most civilized nations. This Government should likewise be congratulated for the enthusiasm with which it has attended to its hygiene.

I, who have had the privilege of residing in this beautiful country even though for a short while, can appreciate the great progress that it has achieved during the last seventeen years. From the moment one arrives at Limon one sees to-day straight and well macadamized streets, beautiful parks, roomy and comfortable houses, and a good sewerage system.

The heart of every Latin-American should feel proud of the good nature and peaceful progress of this industrious country, where we have all noticed the extreme refinement of the gentlemen and the beauty and elegance of the ladies.

My esteemed colleagues, upon leaving you my only regret is that I have not cooperated with you as I would have liked, thus making myself worthy of the honor that the Government of Colombia bestowed upon me when it afforded me an opportunity to a seat among you, and especially among those whom by their constant labor we may consider as Titans of this assembly.

I wish you all sorts of happiness in the future, and I hope that when you reach your homes you may find the rest that you so much deserve. (Applause.)

DR. ROBERTS. Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: The mission that brought us to this prosperous region of America having been accomplished, and on the eve of our return to our homes, it would be ungrateful if we were to leave this land—a model of hospitality—without expressing our appreciation.

The Fourth International Sanitary Conference of American Republics has ended its labors; the task that we have taken upon our shoulders is a gigantic one, and, like all enterprises of this kind, we cannot expect that its results should materialize immediately, but we have advanced a great deal; our task is based on the welfare of our fellow beings, it is well founded, and, therefore, its results, although slow in their realization, shall attain the end that we pursue.

You may rest assured that when we leave Costa Rica, where we have received so many attentions, we take with us pleasant impressions of its beauty and hospitality, and the most pleasant recollection, at the same time wishing its people the greatest prosperity and happiness. (Applause.)

DR. QUIÑONES. Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I regret sincerely that I have to leave my colleagues and this country that has entertained us so splendidly and properly; but the moment has come, and upon expressing my deep gratitude for the attentions that the Government, the society, and the public of Costa Rica have extended to us, I also express my sincere hope that this country, with which

the Salvadorian Government and people maintain so cordial relations, shall continue its onward march toward progress.

I do not doubt that the resolutions adopted by this Conference will have an unquestionable usefulness throughout the nations here represented, as they have been based upon the latest scientific advances that your profound knowledge has indicated, and to which I have not been able to contribute as much as I would have liked. I do cherish the firm conviction that my Government will know how to interpret them faithfully and will give them the approval they are entitled to.

Most sincerely I wish you a happy return to your homes, and I hope you will take with you very pleasant impressions of the most beautiful country of Central America. (Applause.)

DR. WYMAN. Mr. President, Ladies and Fellow Delegates: In speaking words of farewell on behalf of the Delegates from the United States, the principal feeling which we have at this time is regret, regret that this pleasant occasion, that this fine Convention, that this elegant time which has been furnished to us here, is about to come to a close and that we must return to our homes. Of course, it goes without saying that we are desirous of reaching our homes, but we regret very much that our pleasant time here has come to an end, for it will always remain with us in our memories as one of the most pleasant we have ever enjoyed. With regard to our fellow Delegates, we feel that we have made valuable, profitable acquaintances; we feel that we have come closer together; we feel that through the intermediary of this Convention all the American Republics have been brought into closer relations with one another, for through sanitary work it is certain that republics can be brought close together. And we wish particularly to speak of the cordiality, of the welcome, the great hospitality, the great care that has been taken for our comfort and for our pleasure by the representatives of Costa Rica. We are delighted to have been in Costa Rica, to see this beautiful country, and to see this beautiful city, and we shall carry back with us the warmest remembrance of the kindness which has been extended to us. We feel better acquainted with Costa Rica than we were before and we have greatly appreciated the intercourse which we have had with the distinguished men of your country, Mr. President, who have been so cordial in their reception of us, and we have been greatly charmed by the social entertainments, so elegant and elaborate. We feel complimented that we have been taken into your homes and received there, and that we have met socially the people of this city. With regard to the Convention itself, I feel that it has been of equal importance with the others which have been held. The Fourth International Convention I feel has been productive of great good and has justified its being called into existence; it has justified all the sanitary conventions; it has justified the idea of International Sanitary Conventions; and I feel that the serious subjects which we have discussed here and which are expressed in the resolutions which have been passed, will be productive of great good to all the countries in the Western Hemisphere.

So that with these few words, the American Delegates salute you and bid you farewell. (Applause.)

DR. LICÉAGA. Mr. President, Messrs. Delegates: The labor initiated by the previous Conferences is beginning to show its good re-

sults. This is proven by the interesting reports read by the Delegates from the nations here represented.

The onward march of this country towards the betterment of sanitary conditions that has been carried out already in different cities and ports; the projects that will be carried out to provide them with water and sewer systems; the efforts that have been exerted to stamp out yellow fever and malaria from the extensive tropical regions; the measures which are being carried out everywhere to fight tuberculosis and leprosy, and the spread of vaccination to protect our people from smallpox, show, as I was saying, that the seeds planted are beginning to give fruition.

The resolutions adopted by this Convention will strengthen those recommended by the previous ones, and will again bring to the attention of the Governments the necessity of following the progress of sanitary science for the service of public health.

The Mexican Delegation hopes that the next Convention will be composed of representatives from a greater number of Republics, and that it will have a better opportunity for the solutions of new problems, and that it will continually exert the best efforts for the purpose of harmonizing the interests of public health with those of commerce, navigation, and free intercourse of men.

Gentlemen, the Mexican Delegation is pleased to express its sentiment of gratitude for the cordial welcome that it has received from the people and Government of Costa Rica; for the splendid hospitality that has been extended to it; for the attentions that it has received from the Delegates of other nations; and for the delicate courtesies that have been shown to it by the people of this beautiful and privileged country, by its illustrious, modest, and worthy President, and by the learned and distinguished society of San José, to whom we would not like to say "good-bye" but "Au revoir." (Applause.)

DR. RAZETTI. The Delegation from Venezuela complies with the pleasant duty of expressing its recognition to the illustrious Government and learned society of Costa Rica for the generous hospitality that it has received in this interesting country, where, due to the patriotic spirit of its people, the political problem of modern democracy is solved; peace and order rule in the midst of liberty and justice, and love for work prevails as the only factor for the happiness of all. We hope that the conclusions reached by this Conference will be a source of benefit for the future of the American nations; and that sanitary science, the most beautiful product of modern civilization, shall contribute to strengthen the ties of international confraternity in the Continent, without detriment to the autonomy and the independence of the nations here represented.

The Venezuelan Delegation expresses its sincere wishes for the welfare of the Costa Rican people, for the personal happiness of their worthy President, and of all the Delegates here present and their families, very particularly for that of the most worthy Dr. Ulloa, who has presided over our sessions with so much interest, and who is one of the most powerful pillars of American sanitary science. (Applause.)

DR. TOLEDO. Mr. President, Messrs. Delegates: The time has come for the closing of the Fourth International Sanitary Conference of the American Republics, and upon addressing you, perhaps for the last

time, I comply with the honorable duty of thanking you in the name of the Government and people of Guatemala, and at the same time I present to you their congratulations and praises for the great work that you are about to realize.

The improvement of public health in the different nations that constitute the American Continent; the manner of preventing the introduction of infectious diseases in their territories; the adoption of measures tending to stop their propagation; the measures that we shall employ to prevent their becoming epidemics; the organization and establishment of boards of public health, and preparation of a sanitary code which, being compulsory for all the nations of the new world, shall guarantee the lives and property of our peoples, are most important points connected with the solution of the difficult problems intrusted to this Conference.

A great deal has been done in this respect by previous Conferences and the sessions about to close to-day, and, although there is yet much to be done, the radiant light of your wise principles shall be an able guide that, breaking the mysteries of Nature, will accomplish for us the realization of that idea.

If in the course of the present deliberations my limited knowledge did not enable me to co-operate with you in this great work as much as I would have liked, you may at least rest assured that when I report to the Government of Guatemala on the resolutions adopted by this learned assembly, they will all be endorsed with my sincerest and unconditional approval, and you may likewise feel sure that that Government will accept them without restrictions or hesitation, and will comply with them just as it has complied with and obeyed the provisions enacted by previous Conferences.

Within a few days many of you shall have returned to your homes, enjoying the satisfaction of having done your duty; and, if upon abandoning this hospitable land you leave forever engraved in our hearts the enlightening splendor of your science, the scintillating light of your genius, and beneficial fruition of your efforts and aims in the interest of humanity, in exchange you shall take with you the eternal gratitude and blessings of the peoples that form the World of Columbus. (Applause.)

DR. VÁSQUEZ. Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I wish to express my gratitude for the attentions that the Delegate from Honduras has received from the Government of Costa Rica and the distinguished society of San José.

Likewise, I wish to signify to the Delegates of the Conference my appreciation of their kindnesses, and upon taking leave of them, I want them to know that it has been a great honor for me to be among so prominent personages, of whom I shall always have imperishable recollections.

I am not taking leave of the Delegates from Costa Rica, as in this, my second country I have made my home; in this second country of mine, which I love as dearly as my own, I shall live with them, I shall see them often, and often I shall call upon them for advice. (Applause.)

DR. CASTRO. Ladies, Mr. President, Messrs. Delegates: The time has come to end the labors of the Fourth International American Sani-

tary Conference, and, with sincere regret, we realize now that the time that we had at our disposal, to discuss with due care all the subjects, was short.

Even at this moment we can foresee that the results of this Conference will be most important, and that not only will they be of transcendental importance for our countries, but also for tropical pathology and for humanity in general.

I congratulate myself for the work accomplished by this Conference, and in the name of the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua I offer the most expressive thanks to the President of the Republic of Costa Rica and to his illustrious Government for the splendid hospitality extended to the Delegates of the nations here represented.

To the learned society of San José, which so splendidly and magnificently entertained the distinguished guests, making their sojourn in this beautiful city most pleasant.

To all the authorities and institutions which, by their courtesy and attentions, have contributed to render the stay of the foreign representatives most interesting.

To our genial President, Dr. Juan J. Ulloa, who, with unequalled tact and delicacy, has guided our deliberations. Finally, permit me, gentlemen, to express a vote of gratitude to the most distinguished ladies of our eminent colleagues, who have deigned to bring a ray of their grace and unique beauty into the midst of these deliberations. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT. Ladies and gentlemen, following the order established in previous Conferences, it behooves me now to close the sessions of the Fourth International Sanitary Conference of American Republics, saying the words which will adjourn the sessions to which you have given so much importance with your teaching and your experience in matters connected with public health.

One more step have we taken in the path that will lead us in a short time to the point that we pursue, so that once there we may offer to the world the International Sanitary Code of this Continent, which will serve as a guaranty for the safety of the interests of the countries that we represent in this scientific tournament, where no literary beauties are seen, but which results in resolutions and advices whose object is the welfare and happiness of those who follow them.

The three Conferences held during the last six years have already begun to produce benefits of inestimable value in the nations which have legalized the resolutions passed by their official representatives, as is abundantly proven by the victories over yellow fever, bubonic plague, smallpox, tuberculosis, etc. At the First Sanitary Conference of the Republics of America, held in Washington from the 2d to the 4th of December, 1902, resolutions were passed recommending the Governments therein represented to adopt the measures carried out in Havana against yellow fever, based upon the discovery of Dr. Finlay and demonstrated by the American Committee, composed of Dr. Reed, Carroll, Agramonte, and Lazear, which established the bite of the *stegomyia* mosquito as the only means for the transmission of the disease.

Messrs. Delegates, at this point, it is fitting that we should all stand up to pay homage to the memory of those martyrs of science,

Lazear and Carroll, who proved with their lives the truth of the doctrine that they defended. (All the Delegates rose in respect to the memory of Drs. Lazear and Carroll.)

In the Second Sanitary Conference, which on account of very just reasons could not be held in Chile and had to assemble in Washington, we were able to conclude within the brief period of one week the most important discussion that resulted in the Convention of Washington of October 14, 1905, in regard to measures against cholera, plague, and yellow fever, which was approved *ad referendum* by eleven American Republics. That Convention has already been adopted by thirteen of the nations of this Continent, and it is to be hoped that those which have not accepted it yet will do so in the near future, to avoid the difficulties which might come to them when the countries under our Convention shall enforce restrictive measures against those which have not adopted it.

In the Conference held in Mexico from the 2d to 7th of December, 1907, important resolutions were adopted against smallpox, tuberculosis and malaria.

In the Fourth, which we are about to close, we have agreed in recommending to our Governments important measures against plague and malaria; we have interpreted in a more practical manner Article IX of the Convention of Washington; we have prepared resolutions tending to the betterment of cities, and more especially of ports; we have discussed statistical data from the different countries represented in regard to hygiene and sanitation; we have come to an agreement as to the preparation of uniform sanitary documents, and we have succeeded in establishing the difference between International Sanitary Conventions and Conferences, which will greatly facilitate our labors in the next Conference.

To terminate, gentlemen, I thank you for the kind words that you have addressed me, and in the name of Costa Rica I embrace you and I wish all sorts of happiness for you, for your families, and for the countries that you represent.

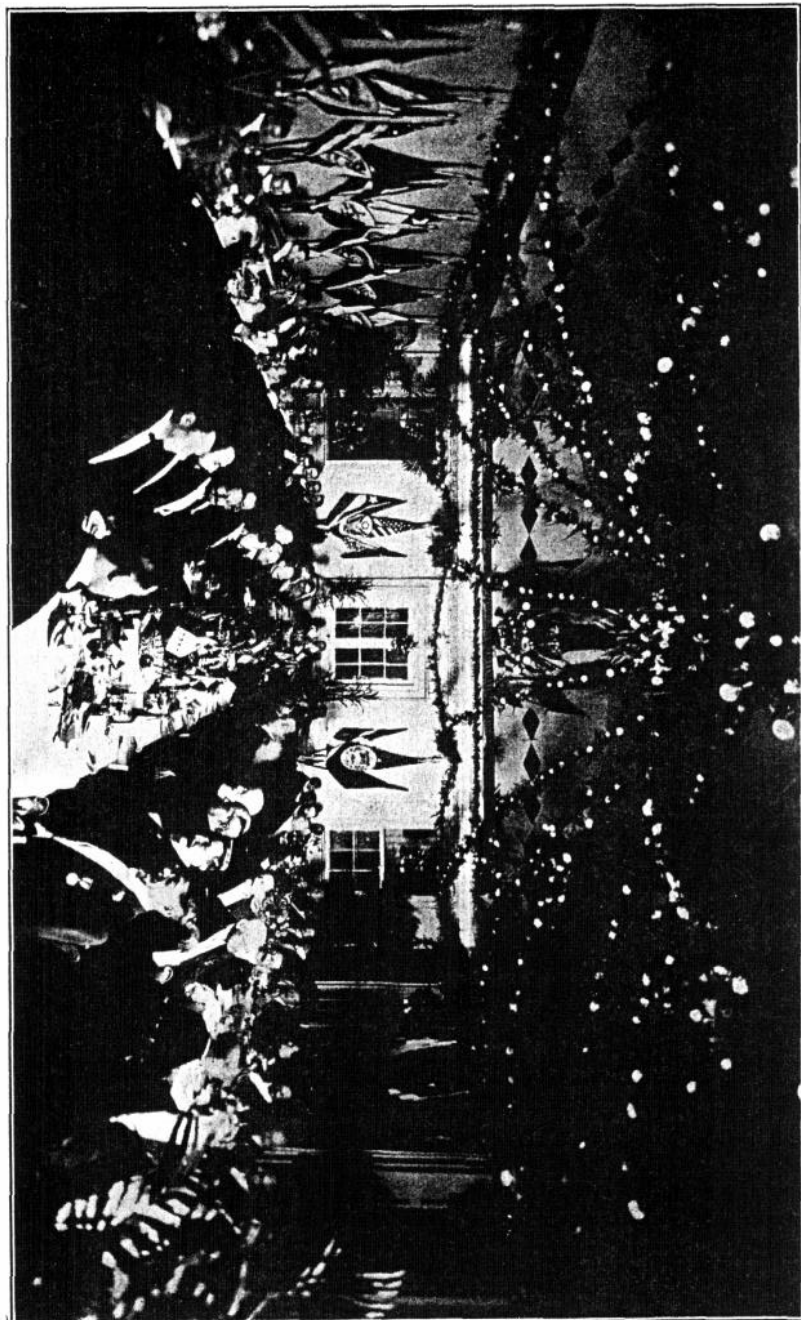
I hope that we will have the pleasure of meeting again, inside of two years, when we shall assemble to discuss hygiene and sanitation around the sources of wisdom of Chile, honor and glory of Latin-America. Au revoir, my colleagues. (Applause.)

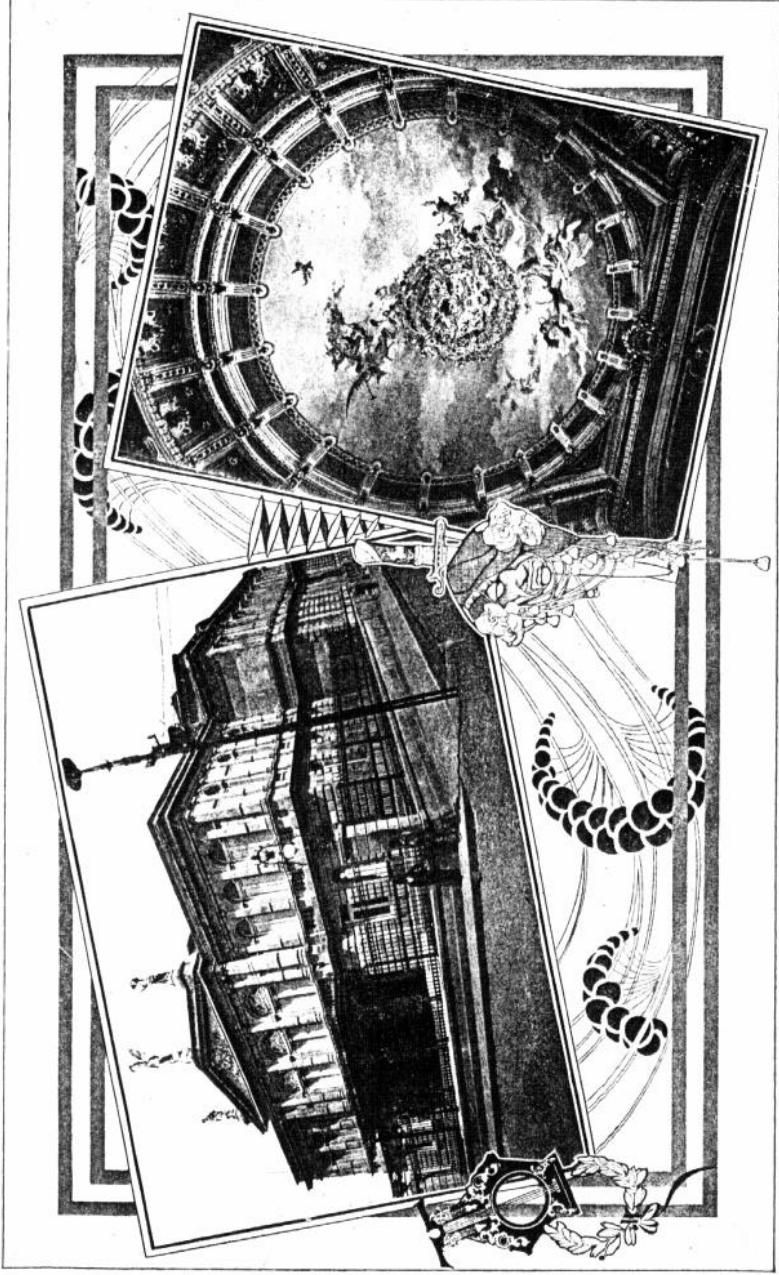
Messrs. Delegates, all standing, we close the sessions of the Fourth International Sanitary Conference.

(It was 4 P. M.)

BANQUET GIVEN IN HONOR OF THE DELEGATES TO THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AT THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT OF COSTA RICA, SR. CLETO GONZALEZ VIQUEZ, IN SAN JOSE, DECEMBER 31, 1909.

The banquet was served in the inner patio of the Mansion, which had been decorated with international colors and draperies especially for the occasion. The festoons of flowers were particularly beautiful. About 150 guests, including the chief officials and distinguished men of the Republic, were present.





NATIONAL THEATER, SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, WHERE THE INAUGURAL SESSION OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE WAS HELD.

This beautiful theater, one of the finest in the world, was erected from the proceeds of a tax on coffee at a cost of more than \$1,000,000 gold. The edifice is of stone, trimmed with the finest Italian marble and stucco. The mosaic work was done by European artists especially employed for that purpose. The ceiling shown in the picture was the work of a famous Italian artist.

APPENDIX.

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

FESTIVITIES AND SOCIAL FUNCTIONS IN HONOR OF THE DELEGATES.

The hospitality and courtesies tendered the Delegates by the Government of Costa Rica and the residents of the capital were, indeed, of the most remarkable character. The brief account given below will only give a small idea of their splendor.

At the very outset they were surprised and delighted by the arrangements made in advance for their comfort and welfare. As the hotel accommodations of the city of San José are limited, the Government set aside a large modern structure perfectly suited to the purpose, for the temporary home of the nation's guests, for such the delegates became. This building, near the main plaza and the cathedral, was called the *Hotel del los Diputados*, and this became the rendezvous for all the social life of the meeting; in it everything was at our disposal, and the house staff had no other duty than to help us enjoy ourselves. No expense was spared by the Government to meet this end, and no expense was permitted the delegates from their own purses if it came within the legitimate requirements of the work. A special postal and telephone service was established, carriages were at our disposal, and even writing paper engraved with the name of the Conference was freely supplied. Naturally, a vote of thanks from the delegates was unanimously expressed for this courteous and liberal hospitality.

The delegates, once settled in their quarters, were invited by the nation or by individuals to almost innumerable festivities. In the beginning there was a visit to the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. On Christmas Day, besides the formal inaugural session presided over by the President of the Republic in person, the delegates attended, by invitation of the Government, a gala performance given by a Spanish dramatic company in the National Theater. Then there were drives to the several hospitals of the city, to the schools, and other national and municipal institutions; receptions by the President in his official residence; dinners, receptions and dances by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the United States Minister, and the members of the Mexican Legation, at many of which society of both sexes attended and showed that charm and graciousness of manner which is so fascinating in the Latin character. So many of the Costaricens have been educated abroad that even those delegates who spoke little Spanish found no difficulty in enjoying themselves in this polyglot company, while those who danced discovered that the young ladies were perfectly familiar with the waltz and two-step as danced in the ball rooms of New York and Washington.

The three occasions which will always be remembered by those who had the good fortune to be delegates were the evening reception given by the Minister of Foreign Relations and Señora Guardia, the official dinner given by the President of the Republic, and the annual New Year's Eve ball in the National Theater given by society as a whole, this year in honor of the Sanitary Conference. At the reception a glimpse was obtained of the quieter social life of the capital, where young and old alike amused themselves by conversation or dancing, as happened to please. The presidential dinner was more formal, and there were no ladies; it was only a dinner where excellent opportunity was afforded for strangers and natives to become acquainted with each other, but it was a most delightful affair, fully equal to anything that could be served in larger and more cosmopolitan capitals. There were only two toasts, one by the President with sincere compliments to his guests and wishes for successful results from the Conference, the other by Doctor Ulloa, president of the Conference, expressing the thanks of the delegates and their appreciation of the cordial reception extended by the Republic.

The ball, however, was the climax of the social functions. The National Theater was decorated in gay colors for the occasion, the aristocracy of Costa Rica spared no pains to make the delegates feel at home, and at the stroke of midnight the health for the new year was drunk, with a hearty handshake as if among old friends. Even for one unacquainted and therefore compelled to stand outside of the gayety and look on, the sight was truly fascinating. Not even in Paris or London or Washington could one see a more dazzling array of beautiful women more beautifully dressed; the boxes were full of spectators, the floor crowded with dancers; the music was such as only a trained orchestra can give. Occasions of this kind, where guests and hosts alike mingle in one common and spontaneous feeling of enjoyment, will always aid incalculably to the strengthening of the ties of Pan-Americanism.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

- CSP4 R1 EN I. With respect to bilharziosis, hydrophobia, leprosy, typhus fever, ankylostomiasis, etc., this Conference suggests that recommendations be limited to requesting the various governments to take those measures of protection which they believe necessary.
- CSP4 R2 EN II. (a) To recommend especially to the various governments that they employ all possible means at their disposal to secure the effective sanitation of seaports, to the end that the introduction of plague, cholera, and yellow fever may be prevented, and in the event that a case of either of these diseases reaches a port that it be promptly isolated and measures taken to prevent its spread.
- (b) To recommend special ordinances for the proper construction of rat-proof buildings, especially those designed for the storage of foodstuffs, such as markets, granaries, abattoirs, stables, etc.
- (c) To make obligatory the use of galvanized iron garbage cans with tight-fitting covers for the reception of refuse from houses, and to arrange for the daily disposal of such refuse.
- (d) That properly equipped laboratories be provided at all seaports where the periodical examination of rats may be made so that plague can be apprehended before its appearance in human beings.
- (e) That the crusade against the mosquitoes, "*Stegomyia calopus*" and "*Anopheles*," be carried on vigorously along lines which have been shown to bring the best results.
- CSP4 R3 EN III. (a) That careful statistics on population, morbidity, and mortality be kept at every port, such data to be compiled at regular intervals of not more than one month, and also annually.
- (b) Every port should be provided with a proper system of sewerage, an adequate supply of pure water, and paved streets.
- (c) That all habitations be constructed with a view to furnishing fresh air and sunlight sufficient to maintain the health and vigor of the inmates, and that the character of the construction shall conform to local conditions.
- (d) That in every port there shall be a sanitary authority clothed with ample power to vigorously enforce sanitary ordinances.
- (e) That it be made obligatory in schools to furnish instruction in the elementary principles of hygiene and sanitation. This instruction should be objective, or by means of the publication of simple rules, or both.
- CSP4 R4 EN IV. (a) That it is the duty of owners and masters of vessels to rid their vessels of rats and to use all possible means to keep them free therefrom.
- (b) That this should be accomplished by the periodical fumigation of holds of vessels with sulphur gas at periods of from three to six months and at times when advantage may be taken of the vessels being free from cargo or laid up for repairs; and at all other times vigilance should be exercised by the masters for the destruction of rats by such other means as they deem most effective.
- CSP4 R5 EN V. (a) That no person be allowed to embark who is suffering from a quarantinable disease, or from scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, or any other communicable disease.
- (b) For permitting the embarkation of passengers and crew who have been presumably exposed to infection where the above-mentioned diseases exist there should be observed at the port of embarkation the following requirements:
1. Cholera, five days' observation or surveillance; disinfection of baggage.
 2. Smallpox in epidemic form, vaccination or other evidence of immunity.
 3. Typhus fever in epidemic form, twelve days' detention or observation; disinfection of baggage.
 4. Plague, seven days' detention or surveillance; disinfection of baggage.
 5. Yellow fever, six days' detention or surveillance; or immunity.
- (c) Thorough cleaning of all portions of the vessel and prompt isolation of all cases of sickness which may occur on board.