

## APPENDIX A.

## CHILE.

**REPORT ON THE PUBLIC HEALTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE.**

Contributed by Dr. EDUARDO MOORE.

I. The regulations in force in our country on public health confer full powers on the National Government, the laws, decrees, and regulations being the same for all our provinces.

II. As will be seen by the inclosures in these reports, there exist in our country laws on sanitary police, as for instance, that of December 30, 1886 (inclosure C), which authorizes the President of the Republic to take all the necessary measures in order to prevent the invasion of exotic contagious diseases. (See inclosure M.)

III. There exists in the Republic an advisory body called the supreme health council, whose powers are defined in inclosure E, and which is a division of the department of the interior.

IV. Each of the boards of health established in the capitals of the several States or departments, is also a division of the same department of the interior, there being 75 of these boards and, besides, there is one in the Territory of Magellans. (See inclosures F and G.)

V. As the hospitals and dispensaries of the Republic depend on the state (department of interior), the council of health has power and is authorized not only to frame the health regulations which will serve as a guide and will enlighten the several departmental or State councils, but also the regulations governing hospitals, and to study and prepare plans on international sanitation—namely, quarantine stations, public disinfection, the establishment of quarantine stations, and, finally, other questions relating to public health which the interior department may submit to it, as well as any health question which he may deem advisable to study or investigate.

VI. For the purpose of developing its technical work, it has a force of sanitary inspectors authorized by law, who travel throughout the Republic.

VII. The health council is only advisory. The department of the interior takes into consideration the reports or proceedings and executes the sanitary laws after hearing said council.

VIII. The personnel of the council renders its service without compensation and the members thereof fulfill their duties during a given time. Said council is composed of physicians, some of them being appointed by the President of the Republic, others by the municipal government of our metropolis (Santiago de Chile), and still others by the council itself. All the members of the council are physicians, with the exception of a military officer of high rank and an architect appointed by the President of the Republic.

IX. The health institute operates at Santiago. (See inclosure E.) This is a scientific establishment divided into sections of bacteriology,

seroterápia, chemistry, and vital statistics, the director of which is a member of the supreme council of health. The bacteriological section makes the microscopical analyses of all kinds of investigations intrusted to it by the public authority, as well as any private analyses, for a small compensation, which is paid in advance. Said section distributes free of charge sterilized sponges in order to gather the products of diphtheria and to make the examination of the same gratis, within twenty-four hours. These articles are transmitted free of postage. The experiments generally are made on the bacilli of tuberculosis, diphtheria, the serum diagnostic reaction of typhoid fever, and the whole of bacteriological or histopathological investigations.

X. The serum seraphic section has charge of the production of anti-diphtheria serum, the tuberculine of Koch, the antirabid serum, and any other serum the preparation of which may be intrusted said section by the Government. (See inclosure J.) All the services rendered by this office are gratis, and the public is able to find the antidiphtheria serum free, even at drug stores.

XI. The section of chemistry analyzes gratis all potable waters which are supplied to the towns. Said section makes the toxicological analyses intrusted to it by the proper authority, as well as private analyses, for a small compensation. In the principal cities there are also municipal chemical laboratories for the purpose of inspecting the food products sold at market.

XII. The section of vital statistics publishes monthly reviews relating to the development of said statistics in the Republic, and has charge of the free distribution of the blank sheets whereon should be recorded all the cases of infectious diseases which have occurred in the cities.

XIII. Finally, said institute of health has charge of the section of public disinfection, whose duty it is to effect the free disinfection of the houses, furniture, and household articles wherever there has occurred any infectious or contagious disease. This house to house service is rendered free. (See inclosure I.)

XIV. There has been promulgated in the Republic a law which provides for the compulsory report of the following diseases: Typhoid fever, exantematic typhus (which does not exist in the country), leprosy (which does not exist in the country either), diphtheria, measles, smallpox (which on account of the great and general application of vaccination has been nearly extinguished), bubonic plague (which does not exist in the country), yellow fever (which is unknown in the country), cholera morbus (see inclosure N), (a disease which invaded the Republic through the Argentine frontier in 1886 and remained in the country two years, during which time it caused considerable ravage and which at present is unknown in the country), and, finally, scarlet fever. In accordance with this law the heads of families who have patients of the aforesaid diseases, as well as the physicians attending such patients, are obliged, under penalty of the law, to report the same. (See inclosure L.)

XV. The medical inspection of the ports is in charge of the medical officers of the harbor, who are under the control of the local authorities who represent the department of the interior. (See inclosures A, B, D, H.) But the medical officers of the sanitary stations on the frontier are under the immediate control of the department of the interior. The latter medical officers are appointed only when there are epidemic diseases in neighboring countries. (See Inclosure K.) But there is

need of a central public health office to direct and render this service uniform.

XVI. The country is bounded on the north by Peru, and in our northernmost port (Arica) there is a sanitary station which protects the country against the invasion of yellow fever from Central America, Colombia, and Ecuador. This station is provided with disinfecting machines of the Geneste and Herschel type, and is in charge of the medical officers of the port. This office is seldom compelled to render service, because of the fact that the Chilean and English steamship companies are, under our laws, obliged to have a medical officer on board of each steamer, and when they arrive at our ports, they have been out on a voyage of more than ten days from Guayaquil, which is the last yellow-fever port where they touch, and consequently they no longer carry the germs of the disease to our ports; besides, at the ports of Payta and Callao, of Peru, the vessels having yellow-fever patients on board or having foul bills of health, are subjected to quarantine. In the very few cases or instances in which the steamship companies have refused to undergo the proper quarantine at Peru, their steamers have arrived at Chile after a period of time in which it is scientifically impossible to develop the germs of the disease; but whenever a vessel has a yellow-fever patient on board, such patient has to submit to the proper quarantine or else he is not allowed to land. There are recorded three or four cases of vessels arriving at the harbor of Valparaiso having yellow-fever patients on board and, after having undergone the proper quarantine, the disease entirely disappeared.

XVII. In the current year a suspicious case of the bubonic plague arrived at the port of Valparaiso on board one of the trans-Atlantic steamers which had touched at the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo, and that had made a voyage of eleven days, and said steamer was not allowed to land or enter in our first port of entry, namely, Punta Arenas, and in that of Coronel. Said vessel was permitted to enter the port of Valparaiso, where the vessel as well as the merchandise were thoroughly disinfected, and the patient was immediately removed to an improvised floating lazaretto.

XVIII. At the Strait of Magellan, near Punta Arenas, there is the Agua Fresca sanitary station, which is provided with the necessary personnel, lazaretto, and disinfecting stoves, to examine passengers and merchandise coming from Brazil. There is also another sanitary station in the Santa Maria Island, at the port of Arauco, which is similarly equipped. This island is situated opposite the port of Coronel, which is the first port of arrival coming from ports on the Atlantic. When there is yellow fever, cholera, etc., at Brazil, Uruguay, or the Argentine Republic, no vessel is permitted to enter the port of Coronel without a clean bill of health duly issued by the chief of the sanitary station of Agua Fresca, at Magellan.

XIX. In foreign countries said bills of health are issued by our consuls.

XX. Finally, there is a sanitary station at Juncal for land protection for passengers or merchandise coming from the Argentine Republic, via Uspallata, this being the route through which the greatest traffic with the Argentine Republic is carried on.

XXI. The president is authorized to create any number of sanitary stations which he may deem advisable, in case there is a foreign epi-

demic which threatens Chile. The lack of an executive board of public health is greatly to be regretted.

XXII. There are disinfecting machines in the principal cities of the Republic for the use of the public, which are under the control of the local government.

XXIII. There is a running water supply in all the provincial capitals, and in the great majority of the state or departmental capitals, as well as in many center towns, said water supply being under the control of the local government, with the exception of that of Antofagasta and Iquique, where the services are controlled by private companies. This service is being rapidly extended to those cities which are in need of it, and the expenses incident to the study, the preparation of the plans and the execution thereof, have been always paid by the national treasury. The hygienic institute makes an analysis in order to determine whether the water is portable, and the engineer of the department of public works makes a study of the works, the execution of which is carried out only by public contract awarded to responsible private companies and under the control of the department of public works, the work being inspected by boards composed of representative men of the respective localities, appointed by the secretary of the interior, under whose control this service is subsequently placed, until it is finally placed under the control of the several municipalities.

XXIV. The sewage system of Valparaiso and Iquique is entirely deficient, and the necessary studies have already been made as well as the necessary appropriation granted for the construction of said system in the cities of Santiago, Valparaiso, Concepción, and Talca. to be extended later to the other cities.

XXV. There is stone pavement in the streets of most of the cities, and there is already a tendency to substitute said pavement at Santiago and Valparaiso with wood pavement. A general tendency also prevails to substitute the whole present pavement of all cities with that used in this country and in Europe, namely, wood and asphalt.

XXVI. The diseases which generally prevail in Chile are those which are common in other countries, viz, tuberculosis, typhoid fever (a great many cases), and smallpox, which, as before stated, has almost disappeared because of the general use of vaccination, which service is not compulsory; but the people do not object to it. Malaria is to be found only in the valley situated in the nearest state or department to Peru, in a very mild form. This valley is called Azapa, in the department or state of Arica, which is thinly populated; the number of inhabitants being from 200 to 300. In other parts of the Republic not a single case of intermittent fever has ever been known. There are now and then cases of scarlet fever and the measles, as well as the grippe in an epidemic form. Dysentery and bochium, which greatly prevailed in former times, at present are less frequent, owing to the supply of pure water. The first of these diseases was always of a mild form. There are signs of the disappearing of diphtheria since the discovery made by Rouse Behring.

XXVII. The following diseases are entirely unknown in Chile: (a) Leprosy; (b) the bubonic plague; (c) cholera; (d) exanthematic typhus; (e) yellow fever; (f) malaria (with the exception of the rare and mild cases which have been observed in the valley of Azapa); (g) beriberi; (h) airhum, tropical warts, frambuesia, yaw, and all the

other skin diseases which prevail in tropical countries; (2) the glanders and farcin.

XXVIII. The danger to which our country is exposed on account of contagious diseases prevailing in the neighboring or near Republics, on the north, is from yellow fever from Ecuador, Colombia, Central America, and Mexico; intermittent fever from said Republics and from Peru; leprosy from all said Republics, and the Peruvian wat from the last-mentioned Republic, although it has never been proved in the latter country to have an established focus outside of the hot valleys. It is known that our soldiers, a small number of whom contracted the disease in the valley of Orolla during the Chilo-Peruvian-Bolivian war, did not leave any focus of the disease in the Republic, and some of the cases were not fatal, which is indeed a rare exception in this terrible disease. On the Atlantic board or side, the danger is also not so great, on account of the distance; but Brazil is greatly feared because of yellow fever, leprosy, beriberi, the bubonic plague, ainhum, and malaria. Uruguay is feared only on account of leprosy. The Argentine Republic is feared on account of the bubonic plague, which at present prevails there, and on account of the exanthematic typhus imported from Europe.

XXIX. The penal code of the Republic contains several provisions which punish the violation of the sanitary laws.

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[Inclosure A.]

#### THE NAVIGATION LAW.

ART. 46. The agents of maritime health shall not issue the bills of health, if the masters or captains of national or foreign vessels do not file the list of the baggage duly inspected by the national marine authority or by the respective consular agent.

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[Inclosure B.]

#### THE NAVIGATION LAW.

ART. 73. In case of death from pestilence or disease, all the articles capable of transmitting the contagion, and which have been used by the patient during the course of the disease, shall be burned and destroyed, if the vessel is at anchorage, and if the vessel is out at sea, said articles shall be thrown overboard and sunk.

The other articles not used by the deceased which had belonged to him shall be immediately and thoroughly ventilated, fumigated, or dragged through the water. The same treatment is observed respecting the articles belonging to any other person or patient of the same disease who is still alive.

The measures above set forth shall be recorded in the journal of navigation.

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[Inclosure C.]

#### SANITARY POLICE.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, *December 30, 1886.*

Whereas the National Congress has approved the following resolution:

ART. I. Whenever there is a contagious disease in a foreign country, the President of the Republic may declare closed the sea and land ports, or subject to quarantine and to the necessary disinfecting measures the vessels, passengers, and cargo coming from infected countries.

He may likewise establish sanitary cordons to absolutely prevent the entrance of persons or merchandise coming from infected countries.

ART. II. After the seaports are closed, the President of the Republic shall designate the islands of Juan Fernandez, or others of the Chilean territory, supplying them with coal, provisions, and medicines, in order that they may be used as asylums.

When the land ports are closed the President of the Republic may designate some places in Chilean territory which can be easily isolated, for the purposes set forth in the preceding paragraph.

ART. III. Any person who breaks the sanitary cordon or the established quarantine, shall be held in special place during a period fixed by the President of the Republic, in order that it may be proved, by means of medical certificates or reports, that he is free from contagion.

As soon as this proof is obtained, or as soon as the term of detention expires, the parties or persons who had been held or detained are placed under the control of the ordinary court for trial.

ART. IV. The animals and other kinds of merchandise introduced in violation of the preceding provisions, may be destroyed by order of the respective governor, in case it is found impossible or difficult to disinfect them, to keep them properly, or to remove them without endangering public health.

The destruction just referred to is decreed by virtue of a judicial decision after the proper inquest, and there will be no right to claim any indemnity. No legal appeal from this decision will be allowed.

ART. V. The regulations concerning the closing of ports and the establishment of quarantine, which the President of the Republic may deem advisable to decree, shall be immediately published and transmitted to the ministers and consuls of foreign nations residing in Chile, as well as to the ministers and consuls of the Republic of Chile residing in infected countries.

ART. VI. Whenever any cases of contagious diseases occur within the national territory, the President of the Republic may declare infected the towns where such cases have occurred, stating in his decree, the epidemic which has rendered it necessary.

Once said declaration is made, the patients of said disease who have no home or the necessary means, shall be examined by a physician appointed by the governor of the department or State, and the latter, in view of the report of said physician, may decree any precautionary measures, and take the necessary steps to secure isolation in order to prevent the introduction and spread of the contagion in the town. The measures taken for the purpose of obtaining the proper isolation, shall not prevent the family of the patient or other persons selected by them from attending said patient.

The patients who have no home or the necessary means, may be removed, with the consent of the landlord or owner of the house, to lazarettoes and hospitals.

ART. VII. After the President of the Republic has made the declaration referred to in articles 1 and 6, the owners of houses or private or public establishments, or the person representing them, shall notify the governor of the department or State or the nearest delegate, as soon as possible, of each and every case of the disease that has occurred which has rendered necessary the declaration of the President of the Republic.

ART. VIII. In cases of contagious diseases to which reference is made in this law, the President of the Republic may decree general regulations concerning cleanliness and disinfection of the towns and decree fines from \$1 to \$50.

ART. IX. The fine which shall be imposed in accordance with the preceding article, and those prescribed in the municipal regulation relating to the cleanliness and sanitation of the towns, shall be carried out so long as the provisions authorized by articles 1 and 6 are in force.

All of which, as will be readily understood, without prejudice to the rights of the interested parties to protest through the courts within thirty days against the fines improperly charged.

ART. X. To properly exercise the powers conferred by articles 1 and 6, the President of the Republic should obtain the approval of the senate; in case there is a recess, he should secure the approval or agreement of the conservative committee. The corporation making said agreements shall fix the time which the authorization shall last.

The resolutions decreed in this way may be repealed by the President of the Republic or by a resolution of the senate. Whenever the senate has taken a recess, the conservative committee shall assume the power thereof. In order to put in practice the other provisions of these laws, the President of the Republic shall act in accord with the council of state.

## REGULATIONS.

PART I.—*Committees charged with the compliance of these regulations.*

ART. I. At the capital of the Republic there shall be organized a general board of health composed of 24 members, appointed by the President of the Republic, said board to be presided over by the secretary of the interior, and in his default, by the person designated by him.

The object of these boards shall be:—

1. To study and propose measures of all kinds tending to check the spread of epidemics.
2. To suggest suitable means for the best attendance of the patients.
3. To draw or prepare the directions the knowledge of which it should be deemed best to generalize in order to prevent the development of contagious diseases.
4. To present a report to the Government and to the boards of the several departments or States relating to the matters submitted to it.
5. The appointment of commissions from the members of said boards in order to visit the several departments of the Republic, to inspect or superintend the sanitary service, and to recommend to the boards of the departments the proper means to prevent epidemics or to remedy and reduce or relieve the effects thereof.

Said board may appoint, from among its members, should it desire to do so, an executive committee, in order to carry out the decisions of said board.

A DEPARTMENTAL OR STATE BOARD OF HEALTH SHALL BE ORGANIZED AT THE CAPITAL OF EACH DEPARTMENT OR STATE.

ART. II. These boards shall be composed of—

1. The governor of the department or State, who shall be the chairman of the board.
2. The mayor of the municipality.
3. One member of the board of charities selected by said board, and in Santiago de Chile, the president of the board of charities.
4. The superintendent or chief of the fire department, if there should be any in the department or State.
5. The municipal physician, and at Santigo, the dean of the medical profession.
6. A priest and three neighbors selected by the governor.

In those departments where there is no city or municipal physician, another physician will represent him, if there should be one, and in the absence of any physician, the oldest druggist of the place.

In case of absence or inability to attend, the mayor and the superintendent or chief of the fire department shall be substituted in accordance with the municipal law and the organic regulation of the respective bodies.

The secretary of \_\_\_\_\_ or the chief \_\_\_\_\_ shall fulfill the duties of secretary of the board; but at Santiago, Valparaiso, and other cities in which the said secretary of the administration may be crowded with work, the chief of the administrative government shall appoint a special secretary of the board.

ART. III. The departmental or State board of health shall have its office and transact its business at the office of the governor, on the days and hours that the governor may designate, with any number of the members thereof which may attend the meetings.

ART. IV. In addition to the special power conferred by this regulation, the State or departmental board of health will have the following:

1. To divide the territory of the department or State into as many sections as it may deem convenient in order to facilitate the execution or fulfillment of the measures prescribed by these regulations, as well as those which the board may see fit to prescribe.

2. To appoint commissions for the sanitary service and secure for each commission the services of a physician and a druggist, and to establish lazarettos, equipped with the necessary personnel and other means, in as many places as may be considered necessary.

To these commissions the board may associate any persons who shall gratuitously offer their services, and whose services would be considered useful.

The principal mission of these commissions of the sanitary service will be to attend gratis at their houses the patients of contagious diseases who have no means to supply themselves with the medicine and disinfectants which they may need.

These commissions will commence to operate on the day that the board may designate.

3. To appoint vigilance commissions in each division or district and for two or more divisions, according to the extent of the territory and its population, said vigilance commission to be composed each of a delegate or inspector and two neighbors, to see that the provisions relating to the cleanliness of the houses prescribed in these regulations are complied with.

4. To ask, in due time, of the secretary of the interior or the proper municipal authority, the medicines and appliances for disinfecting the lazaretto, and of transportation and other means which the circumstances of the epidemic may demand.

5. To make detailed estimates of the expenses which the proper care of the epidemic may demand, forwarding the same to the department of the interior and to all the municipal governments of the State or department.

PART 2.—*Exterior cleanliness and sanitation.*

ART. 5. The streets of every town shall be swept three times a week, and the dwellers of each house shall be compelled to sweep the front of their lots or houses, as far as the middle of the street.

This provision includes the owner of houses or vacant lots and the dwellings situated outside of public roads along the extension corresponding to the dwelling house.

The governors of the departments or States, shall designate the days and hours in which the sweeping should be done, and may order that the streets having a great traffic be swept daily.

ART. 6. It is prohibited to throw the garbage or dirty water in the streets, public roads, or the sewage running along said streets or roads; in said dirty water is included that which has been used for bathing purposes.

Dirty water shall always be thrown into the drains passing through the interior of the houses, or at the gangway which said houses may have in the streets which they traverse.

In those towns which have no water supply running through the middle of the streets, the dirty water shall be thrown into wells constructed in accordance with the municipal regulations, and in their default, in accordance with a decree of the governor of the department.

ART. 7. The conductors of any kind of vehicles standing in the streets or public squares, shall constantly keep clean the places they occupy, sweeping the same as many times as may be necessary.

ART. 8. It is prohibited to deposit the garbage removed from the houses on lands or grounds within the limits of the town or adjacent thereto.

The garbage taken from the houses, shall be deposited in the special places which, from a sanitary point of view, may be selected by the municipal authority, and in the absence of the latter, by the governor, and said garbage shall be burned at least once every week.

ART. 9. The selling of fruit, fish, meat, or any other eatable which is in bad condition or may be injurious to public health, is prohibited.

The selling of liquors and other injurious beverages, as for instance, whisky, which has not been properly rectified, mixed liquors, or beverages adulterated with mixtures injurious to health, is likewise prohibited.

ART. 10. Bathing and washing in the drains or pipes supplying potable water to the towns, or in the channels wherefrom said pipes are supplied, is prohibited, and to throw garbage, dirty water, clay, foul water, or any other substance or waste is also prohibited.

ART. 11. Barrooms, billiards, bowling alleys, eating houses, kitchens, and any other public establishments or places where anybody is entitled to go, shall not remain open after 10 o'clock p. m. This rule shall not be enforced in localities where more strict rules are in force.

In special cases, the governor of the department may allow some of said establishments to remain open until 12 o'clock p. m.

PART 3.—*Interior cleanliness.*

ART. 12. Inside and outside of towns, the interior of the houses and of any place of residence, including yards and adjoining lots, should be kept constantly swept and in such condition as to prevent the accumulation or deposit of any kind of water.

ART. 13. The throwing of garbage into drains which pass through the interior of houses or through streets and public roads, is prohibited.

In cities, towns, and places where there are police wagons for the removal of garbage, the latter shall be deposited within the premises, always complying with the provisions issued by the departmental board of health.



ART. 14. Watering the gardens or orchards situated nearer than 25 meters to the houses, is prohibited.

ART. 15. The keeping of hogs in houses and lots situated at less than 50 meters from city or suburban residences, is prohibited.

ART. 16. The owners of stables wherein there are more than 6 animals, as well as the owners of soap and candle manufactories, tannery, and other kind of factories or mills, where the air is likely to become decomposed or unhealthy, and situated within the limits of the town, shall remove daily and on their own account, all the garbage or waste of such establishment, and carry out all the cleaning operations prescribed by the departmental board of health.

ART. 17. Washing with nonpotable waters running through the interior of city houses, is prohibited.

ART. 18. The owners or managers of hotels, clubs, colleges, convents, prisons, and other institutions inhabited by a considerable number of persons, are bound, under their own responsibility, to see that the provisions of these regulations are duly complied with.

ART. 19. The inspecting commissions shall make visits at least once a week, in order to inspect the fulfilment of the above provisions, and report to the governor of the department all violations of said provisions, which they may discover.

The municipal government shall also commission police officers for the same purpose.

#### PART 4.—*Regulations for infected districts.*

ART. 20. The owners of houses or stores in which may occur a case or cases of a contagious disease, shall report the same as soon as possible to the governor of the department, to the delegate of the Government, or to the sanitary service commission.

If said case should occur at a hotel, convent, college, or any similar establishment, there shall be placed and kept in a conspicuous place, as long as the patient remains therein, a white flag 40 centimeters square, in order that the public may easily see the same.

The officers and detectives in charge shall report immediately to the sanitary service commission, and in the absence of the latter, to the delegate, whenever a case of contagious disease should occur.

ART. 21. The owner of a house or store wherein there should occur a case of contagious disease, shall allow any member of the departmental sanitary board or of the sanitary service commission, to enter said house or store.

In case said owner should offer any resistance thereto, the proper officer shall enter said house in accordance with the provisions of articles 35 and 36 of the law on interior regulations.

ART. 22. As soon as the existence of a patient of a contagious disease is reported to the governor of the department, the latter shall, after duly consulting the physician, and in the absence of the latter, the sanitary service commission, proceed to demand the compliance with the isolation and precautionary measures, which he may deem proper to prescribe, permitting, in all cases, the members of the family, or any strangers whom the patient may indicate, to remain with him.

ART. 23. The removal of the patient of the cases not provided for in article 6 of the sanitary police law of the 30th of December, ultimo, shall not be made, except in the manner prescribed by the local authority or the sanitary service commission, and to the place designated by the latter.

ART. 24. The room that a patient of contagious disease has occupied, shall be disinfected in the manner prescribed by the sanitary service commission.

Whenever the occupants of the house could not afford to disinfect the same at their expense, said disinfection shall be made at the expense of the municipal government.

ART. 25. No room which had been occupied by a patient of a contagious disease shall be occupied before the measures prescribed in the preceding article shall have been complied with.

ART. 26. The beds and all other articles susceptible of being infected, used at the lazarettoes, shall be disinfected, in accordance with the provisions or rules prescribed by the departmental board of health, and in case the disinfection could not be made, said articles shall be burned.

The wearing, selling, or making presents of the articles of personal use, which have been used by a patient of a contagious disease before the same had been disinfected, in the manner prescribed by the sanitary service commission, is prohibited.

If, in the opinion of said commission, said articles could not be easily disinfected, they should be burned.

ART. 27. The throwing into drains of articles or matter which had been in contact with or coming from a patient of a contagious disease, is prohibited. Said articles shall be thrown in the places designated by the sanitary service commission, with the precautions that the latter may prescribe.

ART. 28. Whenever the local authority, in order to prevent the spread of a contagious disease or epidemic, shall order the cutting off of the flow of water of some infected pipe or drain which should be considered to be the cause of infection, said authority shall furnish the means for supplying the houses or rooms formerly supplied by said drain or pipe with good potable water.

Should an epidemic break out in a town crossed by irrigation aqueducts, the deviation of the latter should be made whenever said deviation may be practicable.

The measures referred to in this article shall be prescribed with the approval of the departmental sanitary board, and the enforcement of the same shall cease ten days after the appearance of the last case of a contagious disease, at the place or places where said measures have been applied.

ART. 29. The governors of the several departments, after hearing the municipal government, and with the approval of the departmental sanitary board, shall designate special places for the burial of the infected dead.

If no special place for said purpose can be secured, the burial may be made in a special place among the existing cemeteries, designated by the governor in accordance with the regulations. Said burial place must be surrounded by a solid wall.

The burial of an infected corpse shall be made after applying the disinfecting measures which the departmental board of health may prescribe.

ART. 30. Any person who has the right to bury his dead relatives in any of the existing cemeteries, shall have no right to make the burial of an infected corpse except in the manner and after the application of the disinfecting measures which the departmental board of health may prescribe.

ART. 31. The departmental boards of health shall prescribe the proper rules for the conveyance of the infected corpse to the graveyard, and shall supply the necessary means to make said conveyance without danger of infection.

No corpse shall be removed without previously complying with the rules the sanitary board may have prescribed.

ART. 32. The exhibition of a corpse in churches and public places is prohibited.

#### PART 5.—*Fines.*

ART. 33. Every violation of the provisions contained in part 2 of these regulations, shall be punished with a fine varying from \$1 to \$20.

The violation of the provision contained in part 3 shall be punished with a fine varying from \$5 to \$30.

The violation of the provision contained in part 4 shall be punished with a fine of no less than \$10, and which shall not exceed \$50.

The violations for which special penalties are prescribed in the general laws, shall be punished in accordance with the latter; and if such fine should exceed the sum of \$50, they shall be decreed by the courts.

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS.

ART. 34. The provisions contained in parts 1, 3, and 4 of these regulations, shall be in force throughout the Republic from the date on which the Senate or the conservative commission shall authorize the exercise of any of the powers conferred to the President of the Republic by the law of the 30th of December, ultimo, and they shall cease to be in force as soon as the suspension of the same shall be decreed or agreed upon.

The provisions comprised in part 4 of these regulations, shall only govern or be in force within the territory that may have been declared infected by the President of the Republic, and during the time in which the respective decrees concerning infection are in force.

ART. 35. These regulations shall be published in the *Diario Oficial* (Official Gazette) and shall be in force in the provinces of Santiago, Valparaiso, O'Higons, Colchagua, and Aconcagua, three days after the publication thereof.

In the other departments of the Republic, they shall be in force three days after that in which they shall have been posted in public and conspicuous places

J. M. BALMACEDA.  
CARLOS ANTUNEZ.

[Inclosure D.]

## NAVIGATION LAWS.

ART. 123. Upon the arrival of national vessels in the ports of the Republic, the sanitary and marine authorities shall demand, in those cases provided for in the regulations, the delivery of the journal of navigation and shall indorse or certify the same.

[Inclosure E.]

## SUPREME PUBLIC BOARD OF HEALTH AND HYGIENIC INSTITUTE.

[Established at Santiago]

SANTIAGO, *September 1. 1892.*

Whereas the National Congress has approved the following resolution:

ART. 1. Hereby a supreme board of public health and hygienic institute is established at Santiago, both institutions being under the control of the department of the interior.

ART. 2. The supreme board or council of health shall be composed of 13 members. Seven of them shall be appointed directly by the President of the Republic, three shall be elected by the municipal government of Santiago de Chile, and three by the supreme board of health itself.

The three chiefs of divisions of the hygienic institute shall also be permanent members, though they shall have no right to vote.

The offices of the other members of said board shall last three years, and they may be reelected indefinitely.

Among the persons who the President of the Republic shall appoint, there shall be an engineer, an architect, and a high officer of the national army or navy.

ART. 3. It shall be the duty of the board or council to elect their president and secretary, who shall receive an annual salary of \$3,600.

The latter official shall be elected every three years, and may be dismissed whenever a majority of the board shall so decide.

The secretary of said board shall have an assistant, who will receive an annual salary of \$900.

ART. 4. It shall be the duty of said board of health:

1. To study and suggest to the proper authority all the sanitary measures which the sanitary conditions of the towns or public and private establishments, such as schools, prisons, factories, and others which have any relation with public health, may demand.

2. To render services as a consulting body, in all the cases in which the proper authority may require the opinion thereof concerning measures of public health and hygiene.

3. To study the measures which should be adopted as regards the food, beverages, alcohol, and sauces sold in the market, and the sanitary condition of the water in all the towns of the Republic, and to suggest to the proper authority the measures they may deem convenient in the matter.

4. To see to it that the regulations prescribed concerning public health and hygiene are complied with.

5. To submit to the President of the Republic an annual report of the work done.

In order to fulfill the duties intrusted to it, the board shall be entitled to ask for all the data and information which it may deem necessary, of the national and municipal authority, and specially of the city physicians and provincial engineers.

ART. 5. The hygienic institute shall render the following services:

1. To make the scientific studies of public and private health which the supreme board may intrust to it, as well as those which the director of the institute may consider of importance.

2. To make the chemical, bacteriological, or microscopic analyses of those substances the composition of which may have influence on public health. The materials to be analyzed are those sent by the administrative authorities, those selected by the office, and those furnished by private individuals.

The services rendered by the institute at the request of private individuals and for their own exclusive benefit, shall be paid for.

The proceeds of these compensations shall be applied to the expenses of the institute.

3. To coordinate the data that may be sent by the provincial authorities, in order to prepare the medical and vital statistics of the whole Republic.

ART. 6. The hygienic institute shall be divided into three sessions, namely: One of hygiene and statistics, another of chemistry, and a third one where the microscopic and bacteriological analyses shall be made.

The personnel of the institute shall consist of a director, chief of the division of hygiene and statistics, and two chiefs of the divisions of chemistry and that where the microscopic and bacteriological analyses are made. Each division shall have two assistants.

These employees shall be appointed by the President of the Republic on the recommendation of three members of the supreme board of health.

ART. 7. The director of the institute shall receive an annual salary of \$4,000, and the chiefs of divisions shall receive an annual salary of \$3,000 each.

The assistants shall receive an annual salary of \$1,200 each.

Each division shall have a janitor, who shall render services in the laboratories, and shall receive an annual salary of \$600.

It shall be the duty of the chiefs of the division of chemistry and the divisions where microscopic and bacteriological analyses are made to open, whenever the Government shall order it, special courses for the instruction in the scientific studies of their respective divisions.

#### TRANSITORY ARTICLE.

The President of the Republic is authorized to invest as much as \$30,000 in the installation of the hygienic institute.

And whereas, after hearing the council of the State, I have seen fit to approve and sanction the aforesaid resolution; therefore let it be promulgated and carried into effect in all its parts as the law of the land.

JORGE MONTT.  
R. BARROS LUCO.

[Inclosure F.]

#### DEPARTMENTAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

[Established under the control of the supreme board of health.]

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, *December 10, 1892.*

In view of the preceding memorandum, and bearing in mind that the provincial boards of health established by virtue of the decree of the 19th of January, of 1889, do not fully meet the demands of the service for which they were created, I hereby decree:

ARTS. 1 and 2. The establishment of the departmental boards of health throughout the Republic, under the control of the supreme board of health, is hereby authorized.

These boards shall be composed of five members each, one of them appointed by the governor of the department, two by the respective municipal government, and one appointed by the supreme board of health, and the city physician, who shall be a natural member as well as secretary.

The first four members shall hold their offices four years, and may be reelected indefinitely.

ART. 3. It shall be the duty of these boards:

1. To see that the provisions concerning public health, provided by the law or regulations, are complied with, and to adopt such sanitary measures as the supreme board may order with the approval of the Government.

2. To report weekly to the supreme board, concerning the cases of infectious diseases, epidemics, or epizooty that may have occurred in the department, stating its character, course, treatment, extent, etc.

3. To report annually to the board, concerning the sanitary condition and the changes of population, the sanitary condition of the buildings, public stores, and other circumstances and details relating to local epidemics, as well as to propose or suggest such measures as they may deem convenient to diminish the same.

ART. 4. Each board shall be presided over by the governor of the respective department.

ART. 5. The decrees of the 19th of January and 23d of March, 1889, are hereby repealed.

Let it be recorded, notified, and published.

MONTT.  
R. BARROS LUCOS.

[Inclosure G.]

## DEPARTMENTAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

MODIFICATION OF THEIR COMPOSITION AND OF THE TIME OF THEIR FUNCTIONS.

(1) Santiago, October 5, 1893, I have decided and hereby decree:

ART. 2 of the decree of December 10, 1892, No. 4490, is substituted with the following:

The departmental boards of health shall be composed of the following members:

1. The governor, who shall preside over them.
2. A person appointed by the governor.
3. The mayor of the city.
4. A person appointed by this corporation.
5. A person appointed by the supreme board of public health.
6. A person designated by the board of charity.
7. The coroner of the city.

Let it be recorded, notified, and published.

MONTT.

PEDRO MONTT.

(2) Santiago, November 16, 1893, I have decided and hereby decree:

1. The offices of the members of the departmental boards of health referred to in Nos. 2, 4, 5, and 6 of the decree No. 3307, of the 5th of October ultimo, shall last three years, and may be renewed indefinitely.

2. The coroner of the city shall act as secretary of the said boards of health.

Let it be recorded, notified, and published.

MONTT.

PEDRO MONTT.

[Inclosure H.]

## NAVIGATION LAWS.

ART. 18. Every vessel engaged in the transportation of passengers shall have one or more apartments specially reserved to be used as hospitals, arranged and equipped in accordance with the instructions of the sanitary board, and in said apartments the passengers who may be taken sick shall be attended.

[Inclosure I.]

## PUBLIC DISINFECTING STATION.

REGULATION THEREOF.

SANTIAGO, *September 9, 1896.*

In view of the preceding memorandum, and bearing in mind that in the budget of the present year funds are asked for the installation and operation of the new disinfecting station which has been constructed in this capital, I hereby decree:

The following regulation for the organization and service of the disinfecting station of Santiago is hereby approved:

ART. 1. The service of the disinfecting station shall be under the direction of the supreme board of health, and under the immediate direction or charge of the hygienic institute, and shall be regarded as a division of the latter.

ART. 2. The personnel of the service shall be as follows:

One chief or director, who shall receive an annual salary of .....	\$3, 000
One manager, who shall receive an annual salary of .....	1, 200
One mechanic, who shall receive an annual salary of .....	1, 000
Two operators of the disinfecting means, each with an annual salary of \$720 ..	1, 440
A doorkeeper and waiter, with an annual salary of .....	480
Two coachmen, with an annual salary of \$600 each .....	1, 200

Total amount of salaries .....

8, 320

ART. 3. It shall be the duties of the chief of the service—

(a) To remain at the station at least four hours and a half daily.

(b) To inspect all the disinfecting operations, and to see that they are properly carried out at the station as well as in the houses.

(c) To verify specially, whenever it may be necessary, the efficiency of the disinfecting processes.

(d) To attend to the installation of the disinfecting service at any place in the Republic, whenever it shall receive a commission therefor from the board of health.

(e) To make a survey or recognizance of the focus of infection of contagious diseases which may break out in Santiago or outside of Santiago, whenever the board may order it.

(f) To observe and cause the employees to observe the orders and instructions communicated to it concerning the question of disinfection.

(g) To make known to the board the wants of the service and the modifications which in his opinion should be introduced therein.

(h) To present to the institute a quarterly report and a weekly report concerning the work accomplished.

(i) To keep record of the operations carried out by the service.

(j) To report to the institute the discovery of focus of infection which the service may allow him to verify.

(k) To report to the director of the institute the objections that may be made to the disinfection of infected articles and places, in order that it may request of the proper authority the adoption of the proper measures.

(l) To attend to the meetings of the board of health and participate in its deliberations, but having no right to vote.

ART. 4. It shall be the duty of the manager—

(a) To live at the disinfecting stations.

(b) To have under his charge all the inferior officers and employees and to distribute the work among them.

(c) To do all the writings, such as correspondence, statistics, the keeping of accounts, etc.

ART. 5. The engineer shall have charge of—

(a) The handling and repairing of all the apparatus belonging to the service.

(b) The carrying out of all the disinfecting operations which may be made within the station.

(c) He shall remain at the station during all the working hours of each day.

(d) Whenever it may be necessary to take disinfecting stoves to any house or houses, the mechanic or engineer shall direct the operation thereof.

ART. 6. It shall be the duty of the fireman to help the engineer in all his works, as well as to substitute him when the latter is unable to work.

ART. 7. The operators in charge of the disinfecting means shall assist the engineer to carry out the disinfection in the stove and to do themselves, and with the aid of the waiters, all the other disinfecting operations, in accordance with such rules as the board may deem advisable to issue.

Let it be recorded, notified, and published.

MONTT.  
O. RENIFO.

SANTIAGO, *July 26, 1900.*

The undersigned, members of the special committee charged with the duty of proposing to the board the installations of departmental disinfecting stations, have the honor to submit to your consideration the following:

1. The distribution which should be made of the existing disinfecting apparatus which are already in the country or about to arrive from abroad, and
2. The plans and estimates of expenses of the departmental disinfecting stations.

#### I.—DISINFECTING APPARATUS.

As the honorable board is well aware, the apparatus already existing in the country for carrying out public disinfection, were ordered by the Government from the firm of Geneste & Hercher, of Paris, in 1892, when there was a cholera epidemic at Hamburg, and recently, in the month of February of the present year, on account of the breaking out of the bubonic plague in Brazil and in the Argentine Republic.

If the data we have on hand are accurate, in 1892-93 there arrived in this country four stationary and six locomotive stoves, which at present are in the following places:

One stationary stove at Agua Fresca.

One stationary stove at the public disinfecting station of Santiago

One stationary stove at the San Vicente Hospital of Santiago.

One stationary stove at the San Borja Hospital of Santiago

One locomotive stove at Puncal or the Andes.

One locomotive stove at Punta Arenas.

- One locomotive stove at the San Juan de Dios Hospital of Santiago.
- One locomotive stove at the San Jose Hospital of Santiago.
- One locomotive stove at Talca.
- One locomotive stove at Concepción.

The apparatus which had been lately ordered are the following: Ten stationary and five locomotive stoves, with their respective pulverizers and attachments. Up to the present date, of the above appliances there have arrived eight stationary stoves which are at the Valparaiso custom-house, at the disposal of the hygienic institute.

The distribution which the committee submits to the board in order that the latter may in turn suggest the same to the Supreme Government, is the following:

1. One stationary stove at Iquique.
2. One stationary stove at Antofagasta.
3. One stationary stove at Serena.
4. One stationary stove at Valparaiso.
5. One stationary stove at (?).
6. One stationary stove at Curico.
7. One stationary stove at Talca.
8. One stationary stove at Chillan.
9. One stationary stove at Concepción.
10. One stationary stove at Talcahuano.
1. One locomotive stove at Arica (sanitary station).
2. One locomotive stove at Copiapo.
3. One locomotive stove at Santiago (public disinfecting station).
4. One locomotive stove at San José de Maipo.
5. One locomotive stove at San Bernardo.

If the honorable board should accept this distribution, there will be a surplus of three locomotive stoves—namely, those of Valparaiso, Talca, and Concepción, which might be utilized at Coronel, Temuco, and Valdivia.

To the list of these sanitary equipments we should add a stationary stove which was ordered three years ago by the disinfecting station of Santiago, and one large locomotive stove which was acquired by the departmental board of Valparaiso.

Should the proposed distribution be accepted, the disinfecting means or appliances would be distributed as follows:

	Stationary stoves.	Locomotive stoves.		Stationary stoves.	Locomotive stoves.
Arica (sanitary station) .....		1	Talca .....	1	
Iquique .....	1		Chillan .....	1	
Antofagasta .....	1		Concepción .....	1	
Copiapo .....		1	Talcahuano .....	1	
Serena .....	1		Coronel .....		1
Valparaiso .....	1		Temuco .....		1
San Felipe .....	1		Valdivia .....		1
Andes (Juncal) .....		1	Agua Fresca .....	1	
Santiago .....	4	3	Punta Arenas .....		1
San José de Maipo .....		1			
San Bernardo .....		1	Total .....	15	12
Urco .....	1				

II.—DISINFECTING STATIONS.

The committee has made a special study as to the manner of carrying out the installation of the new disinfecting stations in the most economical way possible consistent with the fundamental demands for the buildings which are to be used for this purpose.

After having had several interviews with Mr. Barroilhet, the architect to whom this work was wisely intrusted, plans and estimates have been prepared, the original copies of which are annexed to this report.

We have deemed it advisable to study two types of disinfecting stations, namely, (a) for a single stove, and (b) for two stoves.

The first type of disinfecting station would be used in the following cities: Iquique, Antofagasta, Serena, San Felipe, Curico, Talca, Chillan, and Talcahuano.

The second type to be used only at Concepción and Valparaiso.

The cost of type (a) is \$5,816.70 by 8 .....	\$45,986.60
And the cost of type (b) is \$17,598.98 by 2 .....	35,197.96
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>81,184.56</b>

It should be borne in mind that the above figures referred only to the cost of the buildings and to the installation of the stoves, and that in regard to the price of the materials, the average present price has been taken as a basis.

It would be advisable, therefore, to add to the above amount 10 per cent for incidental expenses, and then to estimate an amount large enough to meet the expenses of water closings, drains, embankments, etc.

According to this estimate, the installation of the ten disinfecting stations would cost \$100,000, distributed as follows:

Eight stations of the (a) type .....	\$45,986.60
Two stations of the (b) type .....	35,197.96
Ten per cent for incidental expenses.....	8,118.45
Water closings, embankments, drains, etc.....	10,686.99
Total .....	100,000.00

The committee believes that the locomotive stoves do not require special buildings, and that they can render good service at the hospitals of the different cities.

Respectfully submitted.

ALEJANDRO DEL RIO.  
O. MAIRA.  
L. CORDOVA.

No. 1026. Santiago, September 13, 1900.

This department approves the distribution of the disinfecting stoves proposed by the superior board of health in the following manner:

Four stationary and three locomotive stoves at Santiago.

One stationary stove at each of the following places:

Iquique, Antofagasta, Serena, Valparaiso, San Felipe, Urico, Talca, Chillan, Concepcion, Talcahuano, and Agua Fresca, and

One locomotive stove at each of the following places: Arica, Copiapo, Andes (Juncal), San José de Maipo, San Bernardo, Coronel, Temuco, Valdivia, and Punta Arenas.

The above is in reply to your official communication, No. 178, of December 5, ultimo.

Very respectfully,

M. SANCHEZ FONTECILLA.

To the SUPERIOR BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

[Inclosure J.]

### THE SEROSERAPHIC SERVICE.

[Established at Santiago under the control of the superior board of health.]

SANTIAGO, *September 9, 1896.*

In view of the preceding memorandum, and whereas:

1. For the proper investment of the funds provided by item 14 of schedule 43 of the budget prepared by the department of interior, it is advisable to organize the work of investigation and application of the new anticancerous, antidiaphtheritic, and antiribid serum treatments; and

2. Whereas the experiments made in this line by the supreme board of health have given good results and demand a more methodic and complete organization in order to obtain the success of the processes thereof; I hereby decree:

ARTICLE 1. Hereby a seroseraphic service is established at Santiago, under the control of the supreme board of health and under the immediate charge of the hygienic institute, of which it shall be a division.

ART. 2. It shall be the duty of this division to attend to all matters relating to the study, preparation, preservation, distribution, and employment of the therapeutic agents derived from animals, liquids, and the bacteriological cultivation.

ART. 3. The personnel of these divisions shall be composed of:

One chief bacteriologist physician, who shall receive an annual salary of....	\$6,000
One assistant bacteriologist, at an annual salary of .....	3,600
One veterinary, at an annual salary of .....	3,000
A doorkeeper, at an annual salary of .....	600
One head groom, at an annual salary of .....	600
One waiter, at an annual salary of .....	480



ART. 4. The employees of these divisions are absolutely forbidden to take charge of any other work or practice any other profession, and shall devote all their time to the service intrusted to them.

ART. 5. The seroseraphic division shall devote special attention to the preparation of the antidiphtheric and anticancerous serum, of the antirabid virus, and such other works as the supreme board and hygienic institute may order.

ART. 6. It shall be the duty of the chief of the division:

(a) To direct and inspect all the works executed in the division.

(b) To attend in person to the manufacture of all the products prepared in the division.

(c) To make experiments as to the purity and innocuousness of all the products of the division, before they are delivered to the public.

(d) To mark with special seal the package or vessel containing each preparation.

(e) To direct the experiments of treatments by the new therapeutic agents discovered.

(f) To verify, by means of inoculation, the diagnostic of hydrophobia with the suspected dogs that may be found.

(g) To make the application of the antirabid vaccine to the patients who should require it.

(h) To keep, without interruption, the rabid rabbits for the preparation of the proper vaccine virus.

(i) To present a quarterly report to the director of the institute, in which a statement shall be made of all the works accomplished by the division.

ART. 7. The duties of the assistant and the veterinarian shall be fixed by the chief of the division, and the former shall take special charge of the microscopic and bacteriological works, while the latter shall make the diagnosis, operation, cures, and autopsies of the animals on which experiments are made in the division.

Let it be recorded, notified, and published.

MONTT.

O. RENJIFO.

[Inclosure K.]

## MARITIME SANITATION—REGULATIONS.

SANTIAGO, *February 18, 1895.*

In view of the provision contained in articles 46, 54, 123, and 140 of the navigation law, I hereby decree the following regulations of maritime sanitation:

### TITLE I.—*Epidemic diseases.*

ART. 1. Vessels coming from infected ports are subject to the application of sanitary measures of permanent character.

It shall be regarded as infected ports those declared as such by the President of the Republic, whenever the bubonic plague, yellow fever, cholera morbus or other equally dangerous diseases have developed therein, thus warranting their being regarded as suspected ports.

While awaiting the supreme decision required by the preceding paragraph, the authority of the port, within its jurisdiction, shall have power to make the aforesaid declaration, immediately reporting concerning the matter to the supreme government.

ART. 2. Any vessel coming from ports where contagious and dangerous diseases, such as typhus, smallpox, dysentery, and other diseases supposed to be contagious, have been developed, shall be subjected to extraordinary measures, which shall only be applied to the infected vessel and the patient or patients thereon, not holding responsible therefor, however, the country whence it came nor the persons enjoying good health on board of said vessel, or the cargo.

### TITLE II.—*Board of health visits to the vessels.*

ART. 3. The sanitary visits made to vessels, after taking in consideration the port of departure and sanitary condition, may be of two kinds, namely, an official visit, which shall be made by the maritime authority, and a visit of inspection, that shall be ordered by the administrative authority of the port.

ART. 4. Every vessel arriving at a Chilean port, be it a Chilean or foreign vessel, a war vessel, or one that has been compelled to put into port by a stress of weather,

shall be subject to the aforesaid official visit, before it is admitted to free pratique. The officer of the port, as the agent of the sanitary authority, shall investigate all the circumstances and details relating to the sanitary condition of the vessel, and of the ports whence it came or where it touched. In order to make the official visit, the officer shall first go by windward and, being close to the sides of the vessel, shall make the customary and proper inquiry from the captain, and shall demand that the bill of health be delivered to him at once.

ART. 5. The visit of inspection shall be made in the following cases:

1. If the vessel coming from a foreign port has sailed without the proper bill of health, or if the latter has not been renewed in due time.
2. If the vessel arrives from an infected port with a foul bill of health.
3. Whenever the vessel has had suspicious communication on the sea or when it has touched at an infected port or one where there is an epidemic.
4. If during the voyage any epidemic disease had been developed on board the vessel or when the vessel has sailed with a patient of said disease on board and the latter had not been landed at least eight days before the arrival of the vessel in a Chilean port.
5. When any member of the crew or any passenger has died of a contagious disease, and
6. When the cargo of the vessel is in a state of decomposition, or should any accident be observed or noticed, or if there should be any data which should lead to any well-founded suspicion as regards the sanitary condition of the vessel, whatever may be the port whence it came.

ART. 6. If the official visit should render unnecessary the visit of inspection, then the other visits required by the custom laws and regulations, shall be made, and the vessel shall be admitted to free pratique. In the opposite case, the officer of the port or his delegate shall cut off all communications and immediately report to the proper authority of the port, and shall inform the captain of the vessel of said incommunication.

ART. 7. The visit of inspection shall be made within twenty-four hours after the notice prescribed in the preceding article, and shall be ordered by the administrative authority on his own account or at the request of the maritime authority, and said visit shall be made by the medical officer of the port or by his delegate, and in the absence of the latter by the coroner or his assistant.

ART. 8. If after making the visit of inspection it should appear that there is a state of perfect health on board, those vessels comprised in the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 6 of article 5, shall be admitted to free pratique by order of the maritime authority, duly notifying the fact to the administrative authority. If the contrary should be the case, and in the case referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 of article 5, the administrative authority shall order the quarantine of the vessel, notifying the captain of the same, the vessel being then under the control of the board of health, who shall fix the length of time and conditions of the quarantine.

### TITLE III.—*Concerning bills of health.*

ART. 9. The bills of health shall be uniform in all the ports of the Republic, and shall be issued in accordance with the proper formula by the maritime sanitary agents, in conformity with article 16.

ART. 10. In the bill of health shall be stated:

1. The name, kind, flag, tonnage, fittings, and the port to which the vessel belongs.
2. The port the vessel is bound to, the names of the captain and surgeon, and the number of the crew and passengers.
3. The kind of cargo.
4. The sanitary condition of the vessel, the health of the crew and passengers, number of sick persons on board, and the condition of the water and provisions.
5. The sanitary condition of the port and neighboring places, the kind and ravage done by the epidemic diseases prevailing at the time the bill of health was issued.

ART. 11. Only two kinds of bills of health shall be issued, namely, a clean bill of health when no epidemic disease prevails, and a foul one in the other cases.

Every bill of health issued abroad, of whatever kind, shall be treated as a foul one, and the same treatment shall be accorded to a clean bill of health the character of which had changed owing to the incidents of the voyage to that which has been altered by erasure or amendments not duly authorized, and to the bill of health issued without the approval or indorsement of the Chilean consul, if there should be one at the port of departure.

ART. 12. A clean bill of health shall be issued to the vessels which have been subjected to quarantine or to extraordinary sanitary measures, after the same shall have

been carried out, and when the proper report by a sanitary officer has been made. This bill of health becomes a foul one when the vessel puts itself in communication with an infected vessel or with infected ports.

ART. 13. All vessels should be provided with the bill of health, and should renew the same within the term fixed in the following article.

ART. 14. The only bills of health which are considered as valid in Chile are those obtained at foreign ports within the forty-eight hours before the order or decree of sailing.

ART. 15. Vessels sailing between Chilean ports are not subject to the renewal of the bill of health referred to in article 13. Only in the case of diseases which can be imported, shall the vessels renew their bills of health at the infected port.

ART. 16. In Chile the bills of health are issued by the officer of the port as maritime sanitary agent. In the cases in which contagious diseases prevail at the port or at the neighboring places, said bill of health should be authorized by the two agents of the respective districts.

It is the duty of Chilean consuls abroad to issue the bills of health to the national as well as to the foreign vessels bound to Chile, whenever the local authority does not issue them. They shall, in every case, be indorsed by the aforesaid officer, in compliance with the provisions of article 11.

ART. 17. Having the indorsement written by an agent of the sanitary authority in the journal of navigation, in accordance with article 123 of the law of navigation, the vessel shall be admitted to free pratique. The bill of health issued at the port of departure shall be indorsed, together with the journal of navigation, at every port touched by a vessel.

No vessel shall have more than one bill of health.

ART. 18. Whenever any contagious disease breaks out at the port or in the neighboring places thereto, the authority charged with the issuance of the bill of health, shall state the fact therein, as soon as the appearance of the disease shall have been declared by the proper authority.

The same procedure shall be followed when the disease has disappeared.

#### TITLE IV.—*Sanitary measures before the voyage.*

ART. 19. Any captain of a Chilean vessel who applies for a bill of health during an epidemic or while a contagious disease prevails, shall apply for it to the maritime authority, who shall grant it after the proper report, made by the health officer concerning the sanitary condition of the vessel, has been presented to him.

ART. 20. Any vessel which has been subjected to quarantine measures or to a thorough examination, shall not begin to take on a new cargo, unless its sanitary condition is previously verified.

ART. 21. The sanitary authority shall prevent a vessel from sailing having on board patients with contagious diseases or carrying infected animal or vegetable substances in a state of decomposition.

ART. 22. Foreign vessels applying for bills of health from Chilean authority during an epidemic, should previously be subjected to the measures referred to in the preceding articles.

ART. 23. The space occupied by the persons or substances referred to in article 21, shall be disinfected before the sailing of the vessel. The clothes used by the patients during their illness, whether they had landed or died, shall be burned; and the articles belonging to them, as well as those found in places adjacent to that occupied by the patients, shall be subject to a thorough disinfection.

#### TITLE V.—*Sanitary measures during the voyage.*

ART. 24. The national vessels sailing from a Chilean port and carrying on board more than a hundred and fifty persons, shall be compelled to have on board a surgeon and a disinfecting stove, which shall operate by steam under pressure. Foreign vessels under the same circumstances, engaged in coast navigation or coasting trade, shall also carry on board a surgeon and the aforesaid equipment.

Sailing or steam vessels engaged in coast navigation are excepted.

ART. 25. It shall be the duty of the surgeon to attend all sick, wounded, or maimed; to take all the measures he may deem necessary to improve the sanitary condition of the vessel; to prevent the loading or shipping of infected or decomposed substances; to demand that the same be thrown into the sea, and if his orders are not complied with, he shall file a protest; to keep special record in which he shall accurately state the diseases which have occurred during the voyage, the character

and development thereof, specifying the cases in which the vessel had put itself in communication with another vessel.

ART. 26. In the absence of the surgeon, the data relating to the sanitary condition and to the communication of the vessel in the high seas with another vessel, referred to in the preceding article, shall be gathered by the captain, and shall be recorded in the journal of navigation.

ART. 27. In case of a pestilential or dangerous disease, the patients shall be placed in isolated places, well ventilated and separated from the other patients. The clothes they had used during the course of the disease shall be thrown into the sea and sunk, whenever there is no disinfecting apparatus operated by steam under pressure.

The other articles belonging to the convalescent, together with other articles which had been placed adjacent to the space occupied by the patients, as well as the said space itself, shall be thoroughly disinfected.

ART. 28. In case any death should occur on board, the body shall be thrown into the sea and the necessary measures shall be taken to prevent the same remaining afloat. This term shall be reduced if clear signs of decomposition are detected, or in the case of a contagious disease.

#### TITLE VI.—*Sanitary measures after the voyage.*

ART. 29. It shall be the duty of the captain or master of a ship arriving at a port of the Republic:

1. To prevent all communication before the vessel is visited by the sanitary authority.

2. To respect and comply with the laws and regulations of maritime sanitation and the orders of the proper authority based thereon.

3. To answer the questions put to him, stating specially all the facts and data that may be of interest to public health.

4. To anchor his vessel at the place designated by the respective sanitary agent.

5. To go on his boat to the place designated by the sanitary authority, and to deliver to said authority the papers of his vessel, taking the proper precautions; and

6. To make the explanation asked of him.

ART. 30. The passengers and seamen, the harbor pilot, and other persons, who may go on board the vessel to carry the same into port, are subject to the rules and provisions contained in the preceding article. The same rules shall be applied to the vessels rendering any help to a wrecked vessel or any vessel in danger or distress, and in such case, the expenses and salaries of the persons who render such services, shall be paid by the vessel which received the help.

Should there be a surgeon on board, he should make a declaration in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3, article 29, and to present, if requested to do so, a written report concerning the incidents of the voyage relating to public health.

#### TITLE VII.—*Quarantine and examinations.*

ART. 31. After declaring the quarantine in accordance with article 8, the maritime authority, as the agent of the sanitary board, shall cause the same to be complied with in conformity with the provisions of these regulations.

ART. 32. The quarantine imposed shall be one of observation or vigilance or a rigorous quarantine, and either one shall be for the term which the sanitary board shall deem advisable to fix. The latter shall have the right to reconsider its orders, and may grant the proper permit in order that the vessel may change anchorage, whenever it should deem it convenient to do so.

ART. 33. The vigilance quarantine shall be applied whenever there has been no reason for communication, in accordance with article 8, in the following cases:

1. If the vessel comes from an infected port.

2. If the vessel carry a fowl bill of health.

3. If it has touched at suspected ports, or where a suspicious disease prevails.

4. If at the ports of departure or during the voyage of the vessel there should occur cases of the contagious diseases referred to in article 2, in which case the quarantine shall be applied only to the vessel and to the patients.

5. If it should be found that the cargo was in a state of decomposition, in which case the quarantine shall be applied only to said cargo and to the vessel; and

6. If there should occur on board the death referred to in paragraph 5 of article 5 at least eight days before the arrival of the vessel at the port.

ART. 34. The quarantine of vigilance or inspection consists, with the exception of the cases referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 of article 33, in holding isolated, during a time which shall not exceed forty-eight hours from the time the vessel was reported,

the crew and passengers. The latter, however, may be transshipped to a pontoon or lazaretto.

This quarantine does not require the unloading of the cargo, but the latter shall be ventilated by opening the hatchways and placing therein the necessary ventilating holes. The same processes shall be carried out in all the apartments of the vessel, and, besides, the clothes of the passengers and crew shall be disinfected. The latter articles may be examined on land, in the vigilance lazaretto, or in any other suitable place.

The vessels on board of which there have occurred some cases of exotic pestilential diseases during the voyage, but where no such cases have occurred during the last eight days, shall be subjected to a quarantine of forty-eight hours, during which time said vessels shall be thoroughly disinfected; but in the case of a vessel which has no surgeon or disinfecting stoves on board, this quarantine will be twice as long as the one above mentioned.

ART. 35. During the vigilance quarantine, the landing of articles or goods comprised in the cargo, is prohibited (if the passengers have not left the vessel), with the exception of metals, mineral articles, hard money, and the official and private correspondence, which shall be delivered at once.

ART. 36. If, in the case referred to in the preceding article, the vessel subject to quarantine only touches the port, both the passengers and merchandise may land, subject, however, to the precautions and measures ordered by the sanitary authority.

ART. 37. The rigorous quarantine includes the vessel and everything contained therein, except the correspondence and hard money, and shall be applied in the following cases:

1. If during the voyage there should have occurred on board some of the diseases mentioned in article 1;

2. When the vessel has sailed having on board a patient of any of the diseases mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and when said patient had not died or landed eight days before the arrival of the vessel to a Chilean port;

3. When any member of the crew or any passenger had died of any of the diseases referred to in article 1, whenever the case should occur after the anchoring of the vessel or within eight days before the arrival of said vessel, and

4. The vigilance quarantine becomes a rigorous quarantine whenever cases of contagious diseases occur at the place where the former quarantine is being carried out.

ART. 38. The official and private correspondence and the hard money brought by the vessel, when the latter is subjected to a rigorous quarantine, shall be landed without submitting the same to the processes of disinfection.

ART. 39. In the case of the rigorous quarantine, all the sick persons, the passengers and other persons not belonging to the active crew of the vessel, shall be landed and transshipped to a foul pontoon or lazaretto. The same shall be done with the following articles: The clothes and articles belonging to the crew and passengers, their beds, and other articles which the sanitary board should consider capable of transmitting infection.

ART. 40. The goods included in the cargo not mentioned in the preceding article shall be ventilated by opening the hatchways and placing therein the necessary ventilating hoses.

Both in the vigilance and in the rigorous quarantine, the following measures shall be taken:

1. To drain or empty the water of the well after disinfecting it; and

2. To replace the water brought by the vessel with good potable water.

ART. 41. The vessel subject to a rigorous quarantine, after complying with the requirements of the preceding articles, shall be thoroughly disinfected, and shall take all the sanitary measures which its conditions may require in accordance with the opinion of the sanitary authority.

ART. 42. The rigorous quarantine to which the passengers and other persons mentioned in article 39 are subject, shall begin from the day of their transshipment, and for the vessel and those persons who remained on board shall begin the day in which the persons and articles or goods mentioned in the same article shall land.

ART. 43. The vessels subjected to rigorous quarantine, and which touch at some port of the Republic, can land their passengers or merchandise, transshipping the same to a lazaretto with the precaution which the board of health may deem advisable to take in order that they may undergo the prescribed quarantine. If there should be no lazaretto at the port touched by the vessel, all the possible and necessary aid shall be furnished to said vessel, so that it may be transferred to the lazaretto of a neighboring port.

ART. 44. When the President of the Republic, in view of the report of the supreme board of health, and in accordance with the law on sanitary police, shall have

declared closed the ports of the Republic, no sanitary measure whatever should be carried to such extreme as to deny the entrance to a vessel or send the same back without rendering to it the necessary aid.

Extraordinary measures may be resorted to in the cases of vessels where there is a crowd or agglomeration of crews and passengers, more specially in the cases of immigrant vessels and of vessels or ships the sanitary conditions of which are bad.

ART. 45. The vessel subjected to a rigorous quarantine may sail. In the bill of health shall be stated the fact of the quarantine having taken place, the circumstances which brought it about, and the number of days that had been deducted from the quarantine imposed.

ART. 46. The supplies of medicine, provisions, water, etc., furnished to the vessel at quarantine, shall be paid by said vessel, and the value of the same shall be fixed by the board of health, with the approval of the consignee or the respective consul.

In the absence of a consignee or consul, the board of health shall adopt such measures as it may deem advisable for this purpose.

Said medicines, provisions, and other articles, shall be sent to said vessel at quarantine on a rowboat, which shall remain at a place selected beforehand, and said boat shall carry a yellow flag. From this boat, the aforesaid articles shall be transferred, and care should be taken to avoid any communication with the vessel at quarantine.

#### TITLE VIII.—*Concerning lazarettoes.*

ART. 47. The lazarettoes, or other establishments on land which have been designated by the administrative authority or by the law, as places where the patients shall undergo their quarantine or be properly attended to, and the pontoons and other maritime establishments for the same purpose, are under the control of the board of health or of the authorities especially appointed to manage sanitary stations.

ART. 48. The places designated for carrying out the examination of merchandise or animals shall be under the control of the board of health.

ART. 49. The place where a vessel shall lay at anchor in order to be subjected to the quarantine, shall be designated by the board of health in accordance with paragraph 4 of article 66.

ART. 50. Every vessel subjected to quarantine shall keep a yellow flag on one of its masts, on which shall appear the letter *Q* of the signals international code. By the same sign shall be distinguished every place, small vessel, boat, or any other article belonging to the cargo or to the vessel at quarantine, whenever they are within the jurisdiction of the board of health. Said flag shall be removed when the above-mentioned articles are admitted to free circulation.

#### TITLE IX.—*Sanitary tariff.*

ART. 51. The official visits made by the sanitary officers on board the vessels arriving at the Chilean ports, shall be free of charge.

ART. 52. The visits of inspection made by a surgeon who has been officially appointed, shall be free of charge, in accordance with article 7.

Whenever, owing to implication or any fault or neglect on the part of said surgeon, another surgeon should be appointed in his place, the latter shall receive \$5 for each visit made.

ART. 53. The subsequent visits made by surgeons commissioned by the sanitary authority, shall be paid in accordance with paragraph 2 of the preceding article. Said expenses shall be paid by the vessel.

ART. 54. The visits made to a vessel at quarantine on request, shall be paid by the party who made said request. In case there should be any disagreement about the amount of said remuneration, the same shall be fixed by the proper judge.

ART. 55. The bills of health shall be renewed free of charge, except when the surgeon has to call on board the vessel in order to examine the sanitary condition of the same, in which case said visit shall be paid for in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 52.

ART. 56. The disinfection of the articles of a vessel subjected to quarantine, made on land, flatboat or pontoon, shall be made on account of the captain, who shall pay the expenses incurred thereby in the opinion of the board of health, if the interested parties should disagree.

#### TITLE X.—*The sanitary authorities.*

ART. 57. Until the promulgation of the law relating to the division of coast and the organization of the sanitary district takes place, every maritime division shall be regarded as a sanitary district under the control of the governor of the province.

ART. 58. At the principal port of each maritime division there shall be a maritime board of health composed of the medical maritime deputy and, in his default, of the coroner of the city and the senior custom-house officer.

ART. 59. In the cases of absence or inapplication of the medical officer, the latter shall be substituted by the medical officer appointed or designated by the administrative authority.

ART. 60. The physician of the board of health and the maritime deputy, are the sanitary officers referred to in the law of navigation and in the present regulations.

ART. 61. The boards of health of the coast shall have communication among each other, port or passage free, and shall keep themselves well informed of the sanitary condition of the place, and shall report the appearance of any epidemic.

ART. 62. Whenever the board of health shall deem it advisable to take any extraordinary sanitary measure of a general character, said board shall report the same to the governor of the province.

ART. 63. The board of health shall have right to apply to the administrative authority of the port in order to secure the service of the public police or forces, for the proper enforcement and compliance of its orders.

ART. 64. The board of health shall hold a meeting upon the request of one of its members or in compliance with a call of the administrative authority of the port.

ART. 65. The consuls of the nations affected by the measures which the board of health should endeavor to take, shall have the right to vote in the deliberations of said board.

ART. 66. It shall be the duty of the board of health:

1. To decide about the disinfecting measures which should be adopted according to circumstances, at the places, vessels, and cargoes under its control;

2. To decide as to the manner and form in which a vessel subjected to quarantine should get the necessary provisions and help or means;

3. To take or order extraordinary measures in cases of imminent danger not foreseen or provided for by the laws and regulations, whenever said measures shall be considered essential for the preservation of public health; and

4. To designate the place for the vessel subjected to a vigilance quarantine.

ART. 67. It shall be the duty of the board of health to present an annual report to the Navy Department, stating in detail the extraordinary measures which it may have taken, as well as the improvements which could be made in the present regulations.

#### TITLE XI.—*General regulations.*

ART. 68. In compliance with the provisions of article 61 of the consular regulation, it shall be the duty of all consuls to report any event or happening which may affect any Chilean vessel in matters concerning maritime sanitation.

ART. 69. It shall be the duty of the captains of vessels, shipowners, fitters, and other persons engaged in maritime trade, to report and make a statement concerning all matters related to maritime sanitation.

ART. 70. Any persons who violate the provisions or orders of the board of health contained in the present regulations, shall be punished by a fine of from \$1 to \$100, except when said violation is committed during the prevalence of a contagious disease, in which case the violators shall be placed under the control or jurisdiction of the criminal court.

Said fine shall be collected by the Government for the board of health.

ART. 71. The navy department, with the approval of the supreme board of health, shall designate the places of the territory where the vessels and their cargo of merchandise may be submitted to rigorous quarantine.

ART. 72. The marine military forces and the reserves of the Republic, shall help and contribute to the execution of the orders relating to the quarantine imposed to the vessels with regard to which it should be considered necessary to take precautions.

ART. 73. The regulations concerning maritime quarantine, and the decree of the 27th of May of 1846, so far as they may be opposed to the present regulations, are hereby repealed.

Let it be recorded and published.

MONTT.

C. RIVERA JOFRE.

No. 19.]

SANTIAGO, *March 26, 1900.*

The board has the honor to propose to Your Excellency the following regulations for the sanitary station of Uspallata:

ARTICLE 1. Hereby a sanitary station is established at Uspallata (Juncal), which shall have charge of the medical inspection of travelers coming from neighboring countries and who enter in the Chilean territory.

ART. 2. Said sanitary station shall be composed of the following personnel:

One chief medical officer, at a monthly salary of.....	\$600
One assistant medical officer, at a monthly salary of.....	400
One steward, at a monthly salary of.....	120
One mechanic, at a monthly salary of.....	100
One disinfectant, at a monthly salary of.....	80

ART. 3. All persons known to be in good health and coming from a place not infected of the plague, may freely continue their journey without being subjected to quarantine or disinfection.

ART. 4. All persons known to be in good health and coming from a city infected with the plague, shall continue their journey provided with a sanitary passport in which it shall be stated the name of the person, the place whence he comes, the place where he is bound to, his residence, and the number of days which he shall remain under the vigilance of the proper authorities.

It shall be the duty of the chief of the sanitary station to report, at the same time, all the data stated in the sanitary passport, to the governor of the place to which the traveler is bound, so that the latter may be under the vigilance the number of days set forth in said passport. With this object in view, the sanitary passport shall be issued in triplicate in a stub book.

ART. 5. The vigilance of the administrative authority shall last ten days from the day in which the traveler left the infected place, being compelled or bound to present himself daily to the governor or to the physician whom the latter may have designated at the place to which the traveler is going.

ART. 6. The dirty clothes, the bedclothes, and the articles used personally by the travelers, and other articles which the chief of the sanitary station may deem advisable to designate, shall be disinfected, and the passengers shall not be allowed to continue their journey without first complying with this requisite.

ART. 7. Persons known to be ill or suspected of being so, shall be subjected to a vigilance quarantine, which shall last forty-eight hours, whether they come from an infected city or place or not.

If during the said period of vigilance it should be proved that the traveler is not a patient of the plague, he shall be permitted to continue his journey, after the proper disinfection of his clothes and of the baggage which the chief of the sanitary station should consider advisable to subject to said operation.

He shall, as in the preceding case, be subjected to the vigilance of the administrative authority, and shall also be provided by the proper sanitary passport, in which shall be stated the disease he is afflicted with.

If the traveler is afflicted with the plague, he shall be detained and properly isolated in the lazaretto of the sanitary station until the end of the disease. When the disease disappears, he shall be subjected to the usual disinfecting operations, before he shall be allowed to continue his journey.

ART. 8. The personnel of the sanitary station shall be under the control of the supreme board of health.

It shall also be the duty of said board to give out the necessary instructions for the installation and operation of said sanitary station, as well as to draft the regulations to which its officers and employees shall be subject.

I shall inform Your Excellency in a separate memorandum concerning the estimate of expenses of the station and the personnel building.

May God keep Your Excellency.

J. JOAQUIN AGUIRRE, *Presidente*.  
CARLOS ALTAMIRANO T., *Secretario*.

To the MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

No. 90.]

SANTIAGO, April 27, 1900.

The installation of the sanitary station of Uspallata having been decreed, the board requests Your Excellency to prohibit the introduction into the country of all articles capable of being the vehicles of contagion and the disinfection of which it is impossible to properly carry out.

With this object in view, the board begs to propose to Your Excellency the following draft of the decree:

First and only article. The introduction into the country of all rags, second-hand or new clothes, bedclothes which do not constitute a part of the baggage of the travelers, of fabrics already used whenever the disinfection of the same should not be practicable, woolen goods, grains, empty bags, furs, hides, animal waste coming directly or indirectly from infected places, is hereby prohibited.

May God keep Your Excellency.

J. JOAQUIN AGUIRRE, *Presidente*.  
CARLOS ALTAMIRANO T., *Secretario*.

To the MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.



No. 22.]

SANTIAGO, March 27, 1900.

The supreme board of health at its last meeting decided to request Your Excellency to declare infected the provinces of Santa Fe and Buenos Aires, in the Argentine Republic, as well as the ports of Australia, and the cities of Calcutta and Bombay, in India.

It was also decided to ask our minister to the United States or our consul at San Francisco, to furnish data concerning the sanitary condition of this city.

The board has also been informed that there has appeared in some provinces of the Argentine Republic, the fever produced by ulcers in the mucous membrane in animals, and would request also your excellency to kindly ask our minister in the Argentine Republic to give the names of the places where said disease has been developed.

May God guard you.

J. J. AGUIRRE, *Presidente.*

CARLOS ALTAMIRANO T., *Secretario.*

To the MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

### REGULATIONS WHICH THE PERSONNEL AT USPALLATA SHALL COMPLY WITH.

#### BOARD OF HEALTH VISIT AND PASSPORT.

1. The chief of the sanitary station shall make the medical visit to all the passengers coming from abroad who may touch at Uspallata.

The object of this visit shall be to find out and be satisfied concerning the health of each of the passengers or travelers, and to isolate immediately any passenger or traveler who should show suspicious or confirmed symptoms of the plague.

2. He shall cause a careful examination of the baggage of each traveler or passenger to be made under his immediate inspection, or that of the medical assistant, and shall order the disinfection by steam under pressure, of all the clothes, and by the same or other suitable process, the disinfection of such articles as are capable of serving as vehicles of the contagion.

3. He shall give the proper orders to the end that the clothes which had been disinfected by means of the stove be taken out by employees who have not been in contact or touch therewith before the disinfection, and he shall, in general, take all the precautionary measures necessary for successfully carrying out this operation.

After the visit to the passengers or travelers and the inspection and disinfection of the baggage, each passenger shall be permitted to go into the country, if it should be proved that he enjoys good health. The chief shall furnish him with the proper sanitary passport, advising him that he is bound to appear personally before the governor of the department in which he intends to reside, or before the physician designated by the board, during the number of days stated in the passport.

5. The chief of the sanitary station shall daily forward to the governor of the department where the passengers who have been declared hale intend to reside, the copy of the sanitary passport kept by him in the stub book in his possession.

#### LAZARETTOS.

6. Any passenger who has been declared to be a patient of the plague, or who is suspected of being such, shall be properly isolated in the lazaretto prepared for this purpose.

7. The chief of the station shall take the necessary measures in order that said isolation be complete and rigorous, and shall order that the physician and those persons who have charge of the patient, remain absolutely isolated from the rest of the personnel, as well as from the other passengers.

8. As soon as the patient shall have recovered, he shall be allowed to continue his journey after a reasonable period of vigilance, the length of which shall be fixed by the chief of the station, previously subjecting all his baggage to the most thorough disinfection by the usual means.

The clothes of the persons in charge of the lazaretto, as well as all the articles which may have been contaminated during the disease, shall also be thoroughly disinfected before said persons shall be permitted to join again to the rest of the personnel.

9. If the patient should die, the body shall be buried wrapped up in a sheet saturated with a solution of corrosive sublimate (in a proportion of 1 to 1,000) on a layer of quicklime, and 2 meters deep.

10. The chief of the station shall report to the president of the executive committee by telegraph, the suspicious or confirmed cases of the plague which should occur. He shall also send a weekly report stating all the operations of the sanitary service under his charge.

After fulfilling his mission, he shall present a report concerning the work done by the sanitary station.

No. 84.]

SANTIAGO, April 26, 1900.

The supreme board of health has carefully studied the installation of a sanitary station at Agua Fresca, in order to decide as to the measures which it should recommend to Your Excellency for our sanitary defense in the campaign against the invasion of the plague from the East.

Unfortunately, just at present there is no probability of establishing the sanitary station service, as the board desires and hopes it may be established, because the few apparatus which it had gathered at Agua Fresca, are at present, according to the data obtained by this board, in such condition as not to be available, unless immediate repairs are made thereto.

Under these circumstances, this board begs to propose to Your Excellency the establishment of an extraordinary harbor sanitary service at Punta Arenas, the plan of which is hereto annexed.

This board has decided to request of Your Excellency that only the chief of the commission should at present go to Punta Arenas, and he should later on go to Agua Fresca, and then report whether the constructions which at present exist in said port could be repaired, or whether a "galpon" could be constructed in said place, where the station might operate for the time being.

The chief of the commission would at once establish himself at Punta Arenas, in order to render the service which the accompanying plan of regulations recommends him to do, and if circumstances should warrant it, he would then be justified in requesting the transfer to the aforesaid place of the other members of the committee which this board proposes to Your Excellency.

This is the only plan which has been thought to be practicable, considering the scanty means at our disposal, up to the present moment. This board has already approved, however, a previous plan of the final sanitary station at Punta Arenas, and hopes to receive all possible help and approval from Your Excellency, in order that it may be carried out as soon as possible. In this manner, and assuredly during this epidemic, we might utilize said station. Said plan shall be sent to you within a few days for your approval.

Said service, as we now propose it to Your Excellency, is not as complete as could be desired, but just at this moment would render us most valuable service.

May God keep Your Excellency.

J. JOAQUIN AGUIRRE, *President*.  
CARLOS ALTAMIRANO, *Secretary*.

To the MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

#### EXTRAORDINARY SANITARY HARBOR SERVICE AT PUNTA ARENAS.

ART. 1. The physician of the port of Punta Arenas shall continue to make, as heretofore, the sanitary visit to the vessels coming from the Pacific coast.

ART. 2. As long as the demands of the prophylactic service of the plague shall require it, a sanitary committee, composed of one chief and two assistants, who shall fix its residence at Punta Arenas while the sanitary station at Agua Fresca is being installed, shall take charge of the sanitary visits and treatment of the vessels coming from ports of the Atlantic coast infected with the plague.

ART. 3. The personnel of the sanitary committee prescribed by the preceding article, shall be appointed by the supreme Government at the request of the supreme board of health, and shall receive the monthly salaries set forth below:

Chief physician .....	\$800
Two assistant physicians, each at the salary of .....	500

ART. 4. The chief physician, in accord with the executive committee of the supreme board of health, shall organize and appoint the subaltern officers or employees, in accordance with the demands of the service.

ART. 5. Vessels coming from places infected with the bubonic plague, and bound to ports on the Strait, or which should touch said Strait on their way to the Pacific, shall be subjected to the sanitary visits and to the proper treatment at the harbor of Punta Arenas. The vessels which have not complied with this requisite, shall not be allowed to enter any port.

ART. 6. The chief physician, in accord with the chief of the naval station, shall designate the place in the harbor where the vessels coming from infected ports shall lay at anchor, until they are admitted to free pratique.

The tender or ship which the navy department may place at the disposal of the sanitary chief, shall cause these regulations to be strictly complied with.

ART. 7. The sanitary visits shall be made as soon as the vessels lay anchor at the place designated for that purpose. The chief of the commission, with the aid of an

assistant, shall obtain all possible information concerning the events which may have taken place on board the vessel from the date of the departure, as well as concerning the health of the passengers and crew. If there should be no physician on board the vessel, every case of illness occurring during the voyage shall be considered as suspicious, especially if the patient or patients had died. The patients and convalescents shall be subjected to a thorough examination in order to determine the character of the disease from which they have suffered or may still be suffering at the moment the visit is made.

ART. 8. Thereupon the chief physician shall make an inquiry and obtain all possible information as to the condition of the vessel, the presence of rats, and the character of the cargo, and for this purpose he shall make himself, or cause an assistant to make, a visit throughout the vessel.

ART. 9. If there has not been any case of illness during the voyage, and should the passengers and crew be found enjoying perfect health at the time the visit is made, there having elapsed more than ten days since the vessel sailed from an infected port, and if, moreover, after the sanitary visit it should appear that there is no reason whatever for suspicion, and the character of the cargo be such as not to favor the preservation of the contagion, the following shall be done:

1. The passengers may land immediately after their baggage has been disinfected.
2. The baggage of the crew shall also be disinfected.
3. The landing shall be properly inspected in order to disinfect any article which the chief of the commission should deem advisable to disinfect, and to prevent the introduction or landing of the articles specified in the supreme decree relating to the matter.

ART. 10. If the voyage from the last infected port has lasted less than ten days, the vessel shall remain under sanitary vigilance until the completion of the ten days, and then the operations of disinfection referred to in the preceding article shall be immediately carried out.

If up to the completion of said period no case of illness should occur on board of said vessel, the latter shall be admitted to free pratique.

ART. 11. If during the voyage there had occurred any death, or any case of a disease of doubtful or suspicious character, the vessel shall be considered suspicious, and shall therefore be subjected to the following treatment:

1. The term of ten days shall be counted from the date of the last death or suspicious case occurring on board; and
2. The disinfection of the baggage and of the suspicious cargo shall be made with the greatest rigor; and in like manner shall be carried out the destruction of the rats and the disinfection of the vessel proper.

ART. 12. If, during the voyage, upon the arrival of the vessel or during the period of vigilance, there should occur suspicious or confirmed cases of the bubonic plague, the vessel shall be placed away from the other vessels, under vigilance. A physician shall remain on board in order to attend the patients and to direct the disinfecting operations, etc., which latter shall be carried out in the most thorough manner possible.

Only after ten days shall have elapsed from the last case of the aforesaid disease, shall the passengers be allowed to land, after the disinfection of their baggage.

While there are patients or convalescent persons still in the period of contagion, the landing of the crew or the unloading of the merchandise shall not be allowed.

ART. 13. The sanitary rules mentioned in the preceding articles are applicable to vessels bound to Punta Arenas or to other ports on the Strait.

The period of vigilance for the vessels bound to ports on the Pacific, shall be reduced in accordance with the length of time of the voyage to the port of destination, so that the period of ten days may elapse before the vessel arrives at the port.

This privilege shall be granted by the chief of the sanitary commission.

ART. 14. In those cases not provided for in the present regulations, the chief of the sanitary commission shall act in accordance with the instructions he may have received from the executive committee of the supreme board of health, and, in the absence of said instructions, he shall act as he may deem advisable, and shall report concerning the matter, to the said executive committee.

ART. 15. The chief of the sanitary committee shall present a fortnightly report to the executive committee of the supreme board of health concerning the work done, and as soon as the work of said sanitary committee is finished, it shall present to the supreme board of health a detailed report of the services rendered by said committee.

The supreme board of health at the meeting held yesterday, took notice of the suggestions which the director of the institute, in behalf of Your Excellency, made to the memorandum, in which they requested that Your Excellency should declare

infected certain cities because of the existence of the bubonic plague in some of them.

In view of the official data furnished by the director of the institute, this board respectfully requests Your Excellency that the cities mentioned in memorandum No. 89, which I herewith forward to Your Excellency, be declared infected.

Concerning the prohibition of the introduction of grains into this country, the board decided to insist in carrying out said prohibition, in view of the fact that the infected ports at present in India do not send these articles to us. With regard to postal packages, after taking into consideration the data put under discussion, he believes that they might be omitted in the statement which this board had.

Consequently, the board would request Your Excellency to decree the prohibition of the introduction of the articles pointed out in the memorandum No. 89.

Notwithstanding the dangers to which we are exposed by the fact that the disease or epidemic has spread itself, having infected Rio de Janeiro, a place which does the greatest trade with us, the board begs to propose to Your Excellency to establish an extraordinary medical harbor service for the time being, the regulations of which I inclose herewith, inasmuch as it has been impossible to carry out the desires of this board, namely, the establishment of a permanent sanitary station at Agua Fresca, because the condition of the few sanitary elements and means of construction which had been gathered there are such, that they can not be utilized.

I shall, nevertheless, send Your Excellency, within ten days, the plans, specifications, and estimates of the permanent station.

In the inclosed regulations, reference is made to the number of officers of which the personnel of the medical service should be composed, and the salaries which the persons appointed should receive.

May God guard Your Excellency.

J. JOAQUIN AGUIRRE, *President.*  
CARLOS ALTAMIRANO T., *Secretary.*

To the MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

No. 112.]

SANTIAGO, May 22, 1900.

The supreme board of health decided to inform Your Excellency that it is necessary to continue the work which Your Excellency and this board have lately been engaged in, on account of the danger to which we have been exposed by the appearance of the epidemic of the plague from the East, both in Europe and America.

Either owing to this unknown disease in the country or to other exotic epidemics which can reach us, we should at once begin to think of the most essential measures for our defense, namely, the installation, for the time being, of a sanitary station at Agua Fresca, and the construction of disinfecting stations in our principal cities.

The installation of a sanitary station at the Strait, is a measure the necessity of which has become imperative, inasmuch as it is one of the means of preventing at all times the epidemics which may threaten us. All nations have realized this necessity, and this is the reason why at all sanitary conventions it is prescribed that every nation should have a station at each of their respective seas, in order that it may become the place where steamers or vessels coming from infected ports must necessarily make land. In this way the spread of these epidemics may be prevented by subjecting the passengers, crews, cargo, and the vessel itself, at said places, to the special treatment which each of these diseases requires.

The board has been thinking of carrying out the installation of this permanent sanitary station, and to this end, after approving a previous plan for said station, it has commissioned the architect, Mr. Barroihet, in order that he may prepare the final plan and the specifications of the work. As soon as said plan and specifications are completed, the board shall submit them to Your Excellency for approval.

The construction or structure which has been planned is a frame structure, and the board shall in due time request the consent of Your Excellency to ask public bids in order to enter into a contract for the construction of the pavilions of which the stations should be composed.

For this purpose, I beg Your Excellency to authorize the expense of \$20,000 out of the funds placed at the disposal of this board by the decree of the 4th of April, No. 1413, in order to start the work of said station.

Your Excellency will also shortly receive the disinfecting materials ordered from Europe, and it has become necessary to construct the departmental disinfecting station in order to utilize these elements. This is another problem which should be solved since it constitutes the basis of every sanitary organization. Your Excellency is aware that all these epidemics claim their victims specially among persons from whom the most is to be hoped, inasmuch as said diseases generally attack persons in the prime of life. These deaths are caused by diseases, concerning which it has been

proved that it is possible to use prophylactic measures and against which the struggle has never been in vain. Unfortunately, the mortality in our best cities, which had been greatly increased on account of said diseases in Santiago, amounts to 37.7 per thousand, at Concepcion amounts to 41, at Valparaiso to 41.5, etc., notwithstanding that these rates should not exceed 20 per thousand.

One of the measures, besides other essential sanitary measures which shall contribute to reduce these rates, is the installation of these disinfecting stations, thus putting in practice, on the other hand, in all these places, the law relating to denouncement of contagious diseases and compulsory disinfection, just as it is in force at Santiago.

To carry out this plan the promise has been made to the board by all the municipalities to which this service has been proposed, of furnishing a place for this purpose, which shall be selected or designated in accord with the board, said municipalities having also promised to take charge of this service.

In order to start the installation of these disinfecting stoves, and for the construction of the building in which they shall operate, the board begs Your Excellency to order that \$20,000 of the funds decreed on April 4, be placed at its disposal.

May God guard Your Excellency.

J. JOAQUIN AGUIRRE, *President.*  
CARLOS ALTAMIRANO T., *Secretary.*

↳ To the MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

No. 210.]

SANTIAGO, November 30, 1900.

This board wrote to Your Excellency on the 8th and 24th of October, requesting the issuance of a decree absolutely prohibiting the admittance of steamers coming from the Atlantic, unless their bills of health are duly indorsed by the chief of the sanitary board of Punta Arenas.

I have previously sent Your Excellency some data which render these measures necessary, and I have the honor to forward to Your Excellency to-day the memoranda sent by Dr. Gonzales by the last mail, in order that in view of the same you may decide whatever you may deem advisable on the matter.

May God guard Your Excellency.

F. PUGA B., *President.*  
CARLOS ALTAMIRANO T., *Secretary.*

To the MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

No. 209.]

SANTIAGO, October 26, 1900.

From the beginning of its organization, the supreme board of health has been studying the sanitary defense of the country, and it has written to Your Excellency on several occasions suggesting the measures which should be put in practice for this purpose.

Among other things, it has been pointed out to Your Excellency, that it is necessary to endow the country at once, with a sanitary station at the Strait, as the only means of avoiding the epidemics that may arrive into our country from the Atlantic, by maritime routes.

The establishment of these sanitary stations has become an imperative necessity in all nations, and Your Excellency will readily recognize the fact that, at every sanitary convention, the question of sanitary stations is studied as an essential element without which no really efficient measures can be taken in order to prevent epidemics.

With well-organized sanitary stations and the extreme attitude which should be assumed against any infected country, we can rest assured that all contamination will be prevented and, consequently, the unnecessary sacrifice of many lives.

Our increased trade and relations, compel us to be provided with this means, and if this should not be a sufficient reason to act at once in the matter, I beg to remind Your Excellency that there will shortly arrive in the country thousands of immigrant families which compel us to have a sanitary station, wherein we may, whenever it should be necessary, subject these persons to the proper treatment, should circumstances require it.

In 1890 the Spanish immigrants, who arrived on board the steamers *Burgandía* and *Orotava*, and who brought the smallpox contagion, caused the spread of a deadly epidemic in our southern provinces. At the present time we must avoid this danger by all means.

The fact that the plague from the East has arrived in America and still exists in Brazil and England, is a further reason which compel us to arm ourselves at once against these epidemics.

After studying with plenty of data all the places in which these stations can be established, and after taking into consideration, among other things, the reports of the Navy Department, the board believes that the best place to establish this station

is the place known as Agua Fresca. This harbor possesses many favorable features for this purpose, such as the fact of being near to Punta Arenas, to be provided with a good anchoring ground for the steamers, wharf, etc., besides possessing special features concerning the soil, water, isolation, etc. As stated by Your Excellency in your communication of the 25th of July, the sanitary station at Agua Fresca shall meet a permanent need of the country, and in this way may be established a service which shall be provided with all the necessary elements and entirely responsible in a matter of such great importance to the Republic.

Inclosed please find two plans, one of which shows the place where the harbor of Agua Fresca is situated in relation to Punta Arenas, while the other shows the general topographical features of said port.

Besides, I am sending to Your Excellency eight plans in which Your Excellency will see the proposed station, the latter being shown as a whole in one plan and in detail in the others. All these plans have been prepared by the architect, Mr. C. Barroihet, in accordance with the suggestions which he received from this board.

I also inclosed the general description of the building, in order that Your Excellency may have an accurate idea of the plans and of the wants which render them necessary, together with the estimated cost of the construction, which amounts to the sum of \$124,874.90.

May God guard Your Excellency.

F. B. PUGA, *President.*

CARLOS ALTAMIRANO T., *Secretary.*

To the MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

## SECOND PLAN OF A SANITARY STATION AT THE HARBOR OF AGUA FRESCA ON THE STRAIT OF MAGELLAN.

The present plan comprises the construction of a series of buildings destined to afford a dwelling place during several days to the passengers and to the crew coming from infected ports on the Atlantic, being thus able to establish absolute isolation among them in case of a contagious disease, and to have on hand all the necessary elements in order to disinfect the baggage, both on land and on board.

Owing to its character, the sanitary station may remain closed during periods more or less long. The services of said stations may be necessary in all the seasons of the year, and a varying number of passengers of widely different social conditions, may be received by them.

From the above, the principal basis of the programme which has been adopted in the preparation of the present plan of a sanitary station will be readily perceived.

The fact that it will be necessary to furnish some dwelling during several days to the passengers subjected to quarantine, renders it necessary to prepare suitable buildings to accommodate and feed them; that is to say, there must be pavilions and kitchens.

The cases of contagious diseases which may occur among the passengers, shall be attended to and isolated in a special department, namely, a lazaretto, which shall have a small laboratory as an annex building for carrying out medical researches and making experiments.

In order to disinfect the baggage, a disinfecting stove has been planned which shall contain all the necessary elements to carry out the disinfection of the vessel.

From the moment the station begins to render services, the personnel thereof should be established in a managing or administrative building.

Whenever the sanitary station is closed, it should be under the charge of the keeper.

Inasmuch as the sanitary station at Agua Fresca is destined for travelers by sea, it is perfectly natural that during their stay on land they shall enjoy the same independence or freedom as on board.

Hence the pavilions are divided into several sections as follows: First-class cabin passengers, second-class cabin passengers, third-class cabin passengers (men), and third-class passengers (women).

The latter division of sexes among the third-class passengers has been devised for the benefit of the interior management of the institution.

As there may be instances in which the passengers of one or more vessels may gather together, and in order that those passengers who have not yet finished the period or term of vigilance may not be compelled to stay longer on account of a case that may occur among the passengers just arrived, said pavilions have been divided into groups of 10 beds among the first-class and second-class passengers, and into groups of 15 beds among the third-class passengers.

Therefore, the total number of beds would be distributed as follows:

First-class cabin passengers, 4 groups having 10 beds each.....	40
Second-class passengers, 4 groups having 10 beds each.....	40
Third-class passengers, women, 4 groups having 15 beds each .....	60
Third-class passengers, men, 4 groups having 15 beds each .....	60
<hr/>	
Total number of beds.....	200

The pavilions for the first and second class passengers are similar. Under one single roof there are two groups of 10 beds each, belonging to each class. Each group is composed of a parlor, dining room and pantry, waiter's room, bathroom, toilet room, and five bedrooms containing 5 beds each.

The third-class pavilions are composed of one parlor, dining room, pantry, watchman's room, a general dormitory with 12 beds, another dormitory with 5 beds and a washstand, bath and toilet rooms.

Each pavilion contains four groups of 15 beds each, entirely isolated from each other. The four pavilions are united by a roofed gallery which communicates them with the kitchen.

Inasmuch as it may become necessary to keep said station open during the winter months, provisions have been made in the proposed plan, in order that the rooms occupied by the officers of said institution may have the comfort and necessary means to meet the demands of the climate in said locality. The building occupied by the managing officers is situated at the entrance of the station, and is a two-story structure. In the lower story there is a central vestibule, and surrounding the latter there is a reception room, dining room, and the director's office rooms. As it would not be convenient to use daily the general kitchen for the exclusive use of the managing officers when there were no passengers, an independent service has been planned, annexed to the main building. The dwelling apartments are situated on the second floor.

Following the principal line of the building will be found the baggage section. This is a large hall provided with tables where the passengers deposit the articles of personal use, which are subjected to disinfection. For this purpose, and next to this department, a disinfecting department has been planned which, as usual in this kind of structure, comprises the clean-side and foul-side service. The disinfection should be made by means of steam.

Next to the disinfecting room, and separated by a wide gallery, are situated the kitchen and laundry departments. This should be a two-story structure. In the lower floor to the center is situated the kitchen proper, and it is as high as the two floors. Connected with the kitchen are pantries, storage room, and the waiters' dining room. The bedrooms of the employees are just above these annexed departments. The laundry is on the opposite side, and it consists of a large room provided with all the necessary elements to wash rapidly the passengers' and crew's clothes, as well as those of the station and of the vessel. There is a large storage room on the second floor.

It has been proposed to do the kitchen, laundry, and disinfection services by steam, coming from a central source, and thus avoid partial installations.

It has also been proposed to build a small house for the keeper, at the extreme rear end of the station, said keeper being charged with the vigilance of the establishment while closed.

The pavilions, which shall be used as lazaretto and laboratories, shall be built out of the line of the aforesaid buildings. The first of these is composed of a common dormitory and several isolated dormitories for either sex provided with rooms for watchmen, butlers, water-closets and bathrooms. In the laboratory there is a hall for making the autopsy, a deposit for corpses, and the rooms for the laboratory proper.

In order to select the most suitable method of construction, two principal points have been borne in mind, namely, the locality and the materials.

As it rains a great deal in said locality, and being consequently a very damp place, it has been proposed to construct all the rooms at a certain height above the level of ground, thus rendering them healthier and more durable. The surrounding galleries or halls also contribute to this result and afford greater comfort to the passengers in case of bad weather. The structures not surrounded by halls or galleries should be covered with galvanized iron.

There being but few elements of construction in said locality, it is proposed to use those which may be found on hand and which render the building durable.

The scarcity of block stones for the construction of the foundation of the buildings has been remedied by proposing the construction with concrete blocks (made

of stone and sand), which are to be had in said locality, and Portland cement. Such blocks should be united together by means of oak beams, which should receive the system of beams (also of oak), and upon which the wooden floor, which is an inch and one-half in thickness, should be secured. The walls are to be of oak partitions covered with wood on both sides.

The roof should be made of Oregon pine and galvanized iron, the beams of which should be compound and the boarding placed, which would have a lining of isolating material. One of the faces of this boarding should be compound.

The doors and windows should be constructed in such a manner as to prevent the entrance of the water when the rain is accompanied by violent winds.

Every piece of lumber or wood should be oiled, the floor of the galleries should also be constructed of wood, and the channels and drains of rain water should be of galvanized iron. All the departments should be provided with iron stoves, and in the building to be occupied by the managing officers the walls should be papered and the work generally should be similar to that of a house that could be occupied during a long time and in the most severe winter months.

The exterior circumference of the whole station or main building, as well as the interior section of the yards, should be constructed with boards, as is usually done in those regions.

The dimensions of the domestic wood employed should be estimated in accordance with the usual dimensions, in order to avoid the increase of expense which would result if special dimensions should be used.

The stairs to go down from the pavilions to the garden should all be constructed of wood.

Santiago, October 23, 1900.

C. BARROIHET.

*Estimate of the cost of the construction of a sanitary station at the port of Agua Fresca, situated on the Strait of Magellan.*

Office building .....	\$11, 761. 50	
Baggage, disinfecting kitchen and laundry building.....	23, 665. 00	
Central fire supply house .....	1, 440. 00	
Keeper's house.....	1, 500. 00	
		\$38, 366. 50
General construction:		
Two pavilions for first and second class passengers, containing 40 beds each.....	35, 681. 00	
Two third-class passenger pavilions containing 60 beds each .....	33, 500. 00	
		69, 181. 00
Buildings for passengers:		
Wash-room building.....	5, 390. 00	
Lazaretto building.....	8, 130. 00	
		13, 520. 00
Special buildings:		
Hydrants .....	3, 624. 00	
Total .....		124, 691. 50

The water mains and drains are not included in the present estimate, nor the lighting or the necessary installations to duly equip a station of this kind.

Santiago, October 23, 1900.

C. BARROIHET.

No. 173.]

SANTIAGO, August 30, 1900.

The attention of the supreme board of health has been called to the reports, according to which there prevails at present, in the Argentine Republic, the foot-and-mouth disease, attacking the cattle in several ranches of different provinces of the said neighboring Republic, and it was decided to make known this fact to Your Excellency, in order that as soon as it shall be proved Your Excellency may prohibit the introduction of Argentine cattle, in accordance with article 1 of the law of sanitary police.

In rendering this decision it was borne in mind that while it is a fact that nowadays we are incommunicated to some extent with the Argentine Republic in the central and southern part of the country, it is not so with regard to the northern portion, where shipments of stock may easily cross the mountains.



The danger of contagion of the foot-and-mouth disease is very great, because of the facility with which said disease spreads itself—to such an extent, in fact, that it will be sufficient for healthy animals to pass over the roads over which have passed animals afflicted with said disease, to contract the same.

Said foot-and-mouth disease is particularly serious because of the facility with which the cattle, hogs, and goats contract it, although the latter are not so liable to contract it, and for this reason the epidemics which are developed in these sheep folds last much longer.

In general, the other animals which we use are refractory to said disease, but they can nevertheless serve as vehicles of the contagion, transmitting the virus of sick animals to healthy animals, who are liable to be contaminated.

Under certain circumstances, these diseases can be transmitted to men, and the latter can serve as vehicles of the contagion.

Therefore, the great facility of contagion which this epizooty affords, and the measures which have been taken against the same in the sanitary regulations of all nations, have induced this supreme board of health to request Your Excellency to issue the aforesaid measure, since we are carrying on the most direct trade with the neighboring Republic.

In asking Your Excellency the issuance of this measure, I beg to suggest to your excellency that special investigation should be made at the moment of suspending this prohibition because of the character of the epizooty in question; for, although in general immunity, is obtained after the first attack of said disease, there have been many cases in which a new attack has occurred after four or six weeks, though of a milder character.

The period during which this measure should be in force should depend, therefore, on the extent of the spread of said epizooty.

May God guard Your Excellency.

F. PUGA B., *President.*

CARLOS ALTAMIRANO T., *Secretary.*

To the MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

### GENERAL SANITARY REGULATIONS (AMENDED).

SANTIAGO, *March 23, 1900.*

In view of the preceding memorandum and in accord with the consul of the state, I decree:

The general sanitary regulations of the 10th of January, 1887, are hereby amended as follows:

The general sanitary board shall be substituted by the supreme board of public health and the departmental board of health by the provincial councils of health established by the decree of the 19th of January, 1889.

Let it be recorded, duly notified, published, and inserted in the bulletin of the laws and decrees of the Government.

ERRAZURIZ.

ELIAS FERNANDEZ A.

[Inclosure L.]

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

[Law published in the Diario Oficial (Official Journal) of February 7, 1899. Law No. 1197.]

Whereas the National Congress has approved the following resolution:

ART. 1. It shall be the duty of every physician who attends a patient of an infectious disease to report the same to the sanitary consil of the place, and in the absence of said sanitary consil, he shall report the fact to the proper municipality.

This report shall be made in writing, stating therein the disease, the number of persons afflicted with the same, and their places of residence.

ART. 2. The following are the diseases which require said report: (a) Cholera morbus, (b) yellow fever, (c) the bubonic plague, (d) diphtheria, (e) smallpox, (f) typhus, (g) scarlet fever, (h) leprosy.

ART. 3. At the request of the supreme board of public health, the President of the Republic shall issue whatever regulations may be necessary for the proper compliance of this law.

ART. 4. Every violation of this law shall be punished by a fine of from \$10 to \$50. And whereas, after duly hearing the opinion of the consil of state, I have deemed it advisable to approve and sanction the same; therefore, let it be promulgated and put in force as the law of the Republic.

Santiago, February 7, 1899.

FEDERICO ERRAZURIZ.  
C. WALKER MARTINEZ.

SANTIAGO, *March 26, 1899.*

In view of the preceding memorandum, I decree the following regulations, by which the physicians who attend patients of the infectious diseases mentioned in the law No. 1197, of the 7th of February ultimo, should guide themselves, is hereby approved.

ART. 1. The report concerning the infectious diseases referred to in the aforesaid law, shall be made within twenty-four hours after making the true or probable diagnosis of the disease.

ART. 2. The boards of health or the municipalities in those places where there are no boards of health, shall furnish to the physicians special formulas to make the report in a proper and practicable way, and in conformity with the formula accepted by the supreme board of health.

ART. 3. The disease shall be designated in the card furnished to make said statement by the proper serial number, in accordance with the list left in the check of the previous article.

ART. 4. In the cases of violations of the regulations, the respective departmental sanitary board, and, in the absence of the latter, the proper municipality, shall report said violation to the criminal court of the department, in order that it may begin the investigation of the case and apply the fine prescribed in article 4 of the aforesaid law.

Let it be recorded, duly notified, and published.

ERRAZURIZ.  
V. BLANCO.

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[Inclosure M.]

Law No. 1456.]

VALPARAISO, *February 14, 1901.*

Whereas the National Congress has approved the following resolution:

ART. 1. The President of the Republic is hereby authorized to spend a sum not exceeding \$100,000, in the adoption of measures for the purpose of preventing infectious diseases.

And whereas, after hearing the opinion of the consil of state, I have deemed it advisable to sanction said resolution; therefore let it be promulgated and put in force as the law of the Republic.

FEDERICO ERRAZURIZ E.  
J. A. ORREGO.

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[Inclosure N.]

### THE BURIAL OF THE REMAINS OF THE VICTIMS OF CHOLERA.

[Circulars addressed to the intendentes and governors.]

SANTIAGO, *January 28, 1887.*

The Government has devoted special attention to the study of the most practicable and effective method for burying the remains of the victims of cholera, and having submitted this question to the board of health appointed by the decree of the 12th of last month, said board arrived at the conclusions which I am forwarding to Your Excellency under a separate cover.

As the burial in question must be made in compliance with the measures of disinfection which the departmental board of health may deem convenient to issue, in conformity with the provisions of the third paragraph of article 29 of the general sanitary regulations, issued on the 10th instant, it would be advisable that both Your Excellency and the governors of that province, in accord with the departmental board of health, should study the aforesaid conclusions, in order to adopt at once those which seem more convenient for carrying out the burial of the remains of the victims of cholera, taking into consideration the local elements and the wants of each town.

May God guard Your Excellency.

CARLOS ANTUNEZ.