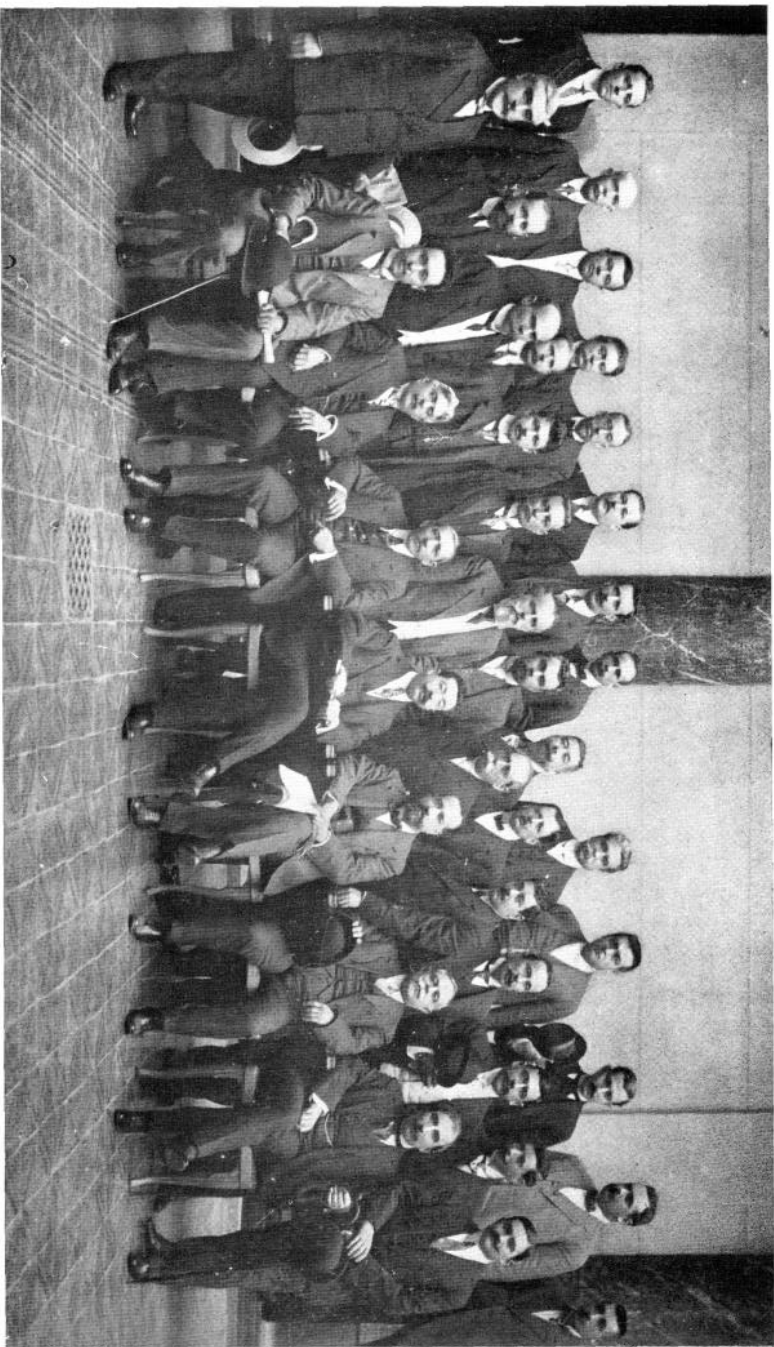


SPECIAL NOTE.

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



THE OFFICIAL DELEGATES TO THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS, HELD AT SANTIAGO, CHILE, NOVEMBER 5-12, 1911.

Seated, from left to right: Dr. Claudio Santines, of Bolivia; Dr. Gregorio M. Gutierrez, of the United States; Dr. Luis Razetti, of Venezuela; Dr. Gregorio Arazo Alvaro, of Argentine Republic; Dr. Alejandro del Rio, of Chile, President; Dr. Ernesto Fernandez Espino, of Uruguay; and Dr. Ferrnando Alvarez, of the Argentine Republic.

Middle row, from left to right: Dr. Albiades Vicenno, of Colombia; Dr. Campolucan Pardo Correa, of Panama; Dr. Antonio Ferrari, of Brazil; Dr. J. C. Perry, of the United States; Dr. Octavio Mira, of Chile; General Ismael Ja Roche, of Brazil; Dr. Gregorio Amunategui, of Chile; Dr. Carlos Alamanaro, of Chile; Dr. Roberto Davila Boza, of Chile; Dr. Pedro Lautaro Ferrer, of Chile; Dr. Jaime H. Oliver, of Uruguay; Dr. Juan B. Miranda, of Salvador; Dr. Salvador Ortega, of Guatemala.

Last row, from left to right: Capt. Granville Fortesque, representative of the Pan American Union; Dr. Roberto del Rio, of Chile; Dr. Fabio Acosta Ortiz, of Venezuela; Dr. Waldo Silva Palma, of Chile; Dr. Luis Aspillunaga, of Chile; Dr. Manuel Camillo Vial, of Chile; Mr. Guillermo Hlames, Civil Engineer, of Chile; Dr. Hugo Kohertis, of Cuba; Dr. Eduardo Garcia Colchado, of Chile; Dr. Jesus Montjars, of Mexico; Dr. Ernesto Soza, of Chile; Dr. Luis Felipe Cornojo y Gomez, of Ecuador; Dr. Judio Bianchi, of Guatemala, and Dr. Francisco Landa, of Chile.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE FIFTH
INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE
OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

*Pan American Sanitary Conference, 5th,
Santiago de Chile, 1911.*

HELD IN SANTIAGO DE CHILE,
NOVEMBER 5 TO 11
1911



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PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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PAN AMERICAN UNION, JOHN BARRETT, DIRECTOR-
GENERAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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CALL FOR THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE.

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the Fourth International Sanitary Conference, held in the city of San José, Costa Rica, from December 25, 1909, to January 3, 1910, the date, November 1-12, 1911, has been fixed for the assembling of the Fifth International Sanitary Conference in the city of Santiago, Chile.

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

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1911.

HONORABLE JOHN BARRETT,
Director General, Pan American Union,
Washington, D. C.

SIR:

In accordance with a resolution adopted at the Fourth International Sanitary Conference, held at San José, Costa Rica, December 25, 1909, to January 3, 1910, and with the approval of the International Sanitary Bureau, I inclose herewith a call for the meeting of the Fifth International Sanitary Conference. A copy of the provisional program that will govern the deliberations of the conference is also inclosed.

I have also to request that, pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 7 of the resolutions relative to sanitary police, adopted at the Second International Conference of American States, you take the necessary measures to announce this call and bring the provisional program to the notice of the governments concerned.

It is understood that the proper representations will be made by your office to the Legation of Chile, so that the invitations to the Conference may be jointly issued by that Government.

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

FIFTH INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

TO BE HELD IN THE CITY OF SANTIAGO, CHILE, NOVEMBER 1-12, 1911.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1911.

Announcement is hereby made that, in compliance with a resolution adopted at the Fourth International Sanitary Conference, the Fifth International Sanitary Conference of the American Republics will be held in Santiago, Chile, November 1-12, 1911, under the presidency of Dr. Alexander Del Rio and the auspices of the Chilean Government.

The attendance of representatives of every American republic is earnestly desired, including those which have not taken part in previous conferences.

As stated in the Provisional Program, a number of subjects will be discussed at Santiago, which are of vital interest to all the nations of this continent, and it is expected that the deliberations of this Conference will be fully as important and fruitful in results as the preceding ones. The provisional program which follows is subject to amendment or revision, as may subsequently seem advisable.

PROVISIONAL PROGRAM FOR THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL SANITARY
CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS, TO BE HELD IN THE
CITY OF SANTIAGO, CHILE, NOVEMBER 1-12, 1911.

1. Reports by the several delegations in regard to the sanitary legislation enacted in their respective countries since the last Conference.
2. Special reports relative to the means employed in the different countries for the enforcement of the resolutions agreed to in the last Convention.
3. Reports discussing the vital and morbidity statistics of each country during the last two years.
4. Special reports on the sanitary progress of the principal cities in each country.
5. Discussion of measures relative to social hygiene, with special reference to venereal diseases.
6. Determination of what constitutes immunity to yellow fever.
7. Discussion of hygiene of sea traffic, having in view specially systematic measures for the deratization of ships.
8. Discussion of hygiene of tramway and railroad traffic.

By direction of the International Sanitary Bureau of the American Republics.

WALTER WYMAN,
Chairman.

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

DELEGATES.

1.—ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.....	{	Dr. GREGORIO ARAOZ ALFARO.
		Dr. FERNANDO ALVAREZ.
2.—BOLIVIA		Dr. CLAUDIO SANJINÉS.
3.—BRAZIL	{	Dr. ISMAEL DA ROCHA.
		Dr. ANTONINO FERRARI.
4.—COLOMBIA		Dr. ALCIBÍADES VICENCIO.
5.—COSTA RICA.....		Dr. FERNANDO IGLESIAS.
6.—CUBA		Dr. HUGO ROBERTS.
7.—DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	{	Señor TITO V. LIZONI.
		Dr. J. RAMÓN CAMPOS.
8.—ECUADOR		Dr. LUIS FELIPE CORNEJO Y GÓMEZ.
9.—UNITED STATES.....	{	Dr. GREGORIO M. GUITERAS.
		Dr. J. C. PERRY.
10.—GUATEMALA	{	Dr. SALVADOR ORTEGA.
		Dr. JULIO BIANCHI.
11.—HONDURAS		Señor OSCAR VALENZUELA VALDÉS.
12.—MÉXICO		Dr. JESÚS MONJARÁS.
13.—PANAMÁ		Dr. CAUPOLICÁN PARDO CORREA.
14.—PARAGUAY		Dr. ROJELIO URÍZAR.
15.—SALVADOR		Dr. JUAN B. MIRANDA.
16.—URUGUAY	{	Dr. ERNESTO FERNÁNDEZ ESPIRO.
		Dr. JAIME H. OLIVER.
17.—VENEZUELA	{	Dr. PABLO ACOSTA ORTIZ.
		Dr. LUIS RAZETTI.
18.—CHILE:		

OFFICIAL DELEGATION.

Executive Committee.

Provisional President: Dr. ALEJANDRO DEL RÍO.

Secretary to the Delegation: Dr. GREGORIO AMUNÁTEGUI.

Treasurer: Dr. OCTAVIO MAIRA.

Members: Dr. PAULINO ALFONSO, Dr. LUIS ASTA-BURUAGA, Dr. MAMERTO CÁDIZ, Dr. LUCIO CÓRDOVA, Dr. RAMÓN CORBALÁN MELGAREJO, Dr. PEDRO LAUTARO FERRER, Dr. EDUARDO MOORE, Dr. MANUEL CAMILO VIAL.

MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION:

Dr. VICENTE IZQUIERDO, Dr. ROBERTO DEL RÍO, Dr. RICARDO DÁVILA BOZA, Dr. FRANCISCO LANDA, Dr. ALCIBÍADES VICENCIO, Dr. EDUARDO GARCÍA COLLAO, Engineer JORGE CALVO MACKENNA, Dr. CONRADO RÍOS, Dr. ERNESTO SOZA, Dr. WALDO SILVA PALMA, Dr. ALBERTO ADRIAZOLA, Engineer GUILLERMO ILLANES, Dr. CARLOS ALTAMIRANO, Dr. DANIEL CARVALLO, Dr. BENJAMIN MANTEROLA, and Dr. ENRIQUE DEFORMES.

OFFICERS OF THE CONFERENCE.

President.

Doctor ALEJANDRO DEL RÍO, Chile.

Vice-Presidents.

Doctor GREGORIO ARAOZ ALFARO, Argentine Republic.

Doctor CLAUDIO SANJINÉS, Bolivia.

Doctor ISMAEL DA ROCHA, Brazil.

Doctor ALCIBÍADES VICENCIO, Colombia.

Doctor FERNANDO IGLESIAS, Costa Rica.

Doctor HUGO ROBERTS, Cuba.

Señor TITO V. LIZONI, Dominican Republic.

Doctor LUIS F. CORNEJO Y GÓMEZ, Ecuador.

Doctor GREGORIO M. GUITERAS, United States.

Doctor SALVADOR ORTEGA, Guatemala.

Señor OSCAR VALENZUELA VALDÉS, Honduras.

Doctor JESÚS MONJARÁS, Mexico.

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Doctor ROGFLIO URÍZAR, Paraguay.

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Doctor PABLO ACOSTA ORTIZ, Venezuela.

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Doctor JAIME C. PERRY, United States.

Doctor LUIS RAZETTI, Venezuela.

Committee on Credentials.

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Doctor R. CORBALÁN MELGAREJO, Chile.

Doctor VICENTE IZQUIERDO S., Chile.

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Doctor ISMAEL DA ROCHA, Brazil.

Doctor GREGORIO M. GUITERAS, United States.

Doctor JESÚS MONJARÁS, Mexico.

Doctor ERNESTO FERNÁNDEZ ESPIRO, Uruguay.

Committee on Plague.

Doctor ANTONINO FERRARI, Brazil.

Doctor PEDRO L. FERRER, Chile.

Doctor LUIS F. CORNEJO Y GÓMEZ, Ecuador.

Committee on Malaria and Yellow Fever.

Doctor CLAUDIO SANJINÉS, Bolivia.

Doctor HUGO ROBERTS, Cuba.

Doctor JAIME C. PERRY, United States.

Committee on Cholera.

Doctor GREGORIO ARAOZ ALFARO, Argentine Republic.

Doctor LUIS ASTA-BURUAGA, Chile.

Doctor GREGORIO M. GUITERAS, United States.

Committee on Sanitation of Sea and Frontier Cities.

Doctor CARLOS ALTAMIRANO, Chile.

Engineer JORGE CALVO MACKENNA, Chile.

Doctor RICARDO DÁVILA BOZA, Chile.
 Doctor EDUARDO GARCÍA COLLAO, Chile.
 Engineer GUILLERMO ILLANES, Chile.
 Doctor MANUEL CAMILO VIAL, Chile.
 Doctor JAIME H. OLIVER, Uruguay.

Committee on Prophylaxis of Acute Transmissible Diseases.

Doctor FRANCISCO LANDA, Chile.
 Doctor ALCIBIADES VICENCIO, Colombia.
 Doctor FERNANDO IGLESIAS, Costa Rica.
 Doctor JUAN B. MIRANDA, Uruguay.
 Doctor PABLO ACOSTA ORTIZ, Venezuela.

Committee on Prophylaxis of Chronic Transmissible Diseases.

Doctor ROBERTO DEL RÍO, Chile.
 Doctor ERNESTO SOZA, Chile.
 Doctor SALVADOR ORTEGA, Guatemala.
 Doctor ROGELIO URÍZAR, Paraguay.

Officers of the International Sanitary Bureau of Washington, D. C.

Chairman.

Surgeon-General Doctor WALTER WYMAN, United States, deceased.

Members.

Doctor ALEJANDRO DEL RÍO, Chile.
 Doctor HUGO ROBERTS, Cuba.
 Doctor OSCAR DOWLING, United States.
 Doctor SALVADOR ORTEGA, Guatemala.
 Doctor EDUARDO LICÉAGA, Mexico.
 Doctor LUIS RAZETTI, Venezuela.

International Sanitary Information Bureau of Montevideo.

Chairman.

Doctor ERNESTO FERNÁNDEZ ESPIRO.

Members.

Doctor JOAQUÍN DE SALTERAIN.
 Doctor JULIO ETCHEPARE, Secretary.

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

BOLIVIA	{	Dr. MANUEL CUÉLLAR. Dr. ELÍAS SAGÁRNAGA. Dr. ENRIQUE ARANÍBAR.
CHILE	{	Dr. A. DÁVILA BOZA. Dr. PEDRO L. FERRER. Dr. LUCIO CÓRDOVA.
COSTA RICA.....	{	Dr. CARLOS DURÁN. Dr. ELÍAS ROJAS. Dr. JOSÉ MARIA SOTO.
CUBA	{	Dr. JUAN GUITERAS. Dr. ENRIQUE B. BARNET. Dr. ARÍSTIDES AGRAMONTE.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.....	{	Dr. A. H. GLENNAN. Dr. J. W. KERR. Dr. JOHN W. TRASK.
GUATEMALA	{	Dr. SALVADOR ORTEGA. Dr. JUAN J. ORTEGA. Dr. JULIO BIANCHI.
HONDURAS	{	Dr. JOSÉ M. OCHOA VELÁSQUEZ. Dr. IGNACIO CASTRO. Dr. JUAN ANGEL ARIAS.
NICARAGUA	{	Dr. LUIS DEBAYLE. Dr. RODOLFO ESPINGOSA. Dr. JUAN B. SACOZA.
MEXICO	{	Dr. EDUARDO LICÉAGA. Dr. JESÚS MONJARÁS. Dr. NICOLÁS RAMIREZ DE ARELLANO.
PANAMA	{	Dr. LUIS URRIOLA. Dr. ALFONSO PRECIADO. Dr. AUGUSTO S. BOYD.
SALVADOR	{	Dr. TOMÁS G. PALOMO. Dr. FRANCISCO GUEVARA. Dr. RAFAEL B. CASTRO.
VENEZUELA	{	Dr. PABLO ACOSTA ORTIZ. Dr. CARLOS MANUEL DE LA CAVADA. Dr. LUIS RAZETTI.

**Program of the
Fifth International Sanitary Conference of the
American Republics,**

TO BE HELD IN SANTIAGO DE CHILE FROM THE 5TH TO THE 12TH OF NOVEMBER,
1911.

1. Sanitary laws, regulations and measures adopted in each country since the Fourth Conference.
2. Fulfilment of the resolutions adopted in the first four sanitary Conferences.
3. Report relating to the adoption of the Convention of Washington of 1905 and of the modifications of its 9th article by the 4th International Sanitary Conference and the 4th International American Conference (of Buenos Aires) (Note A).
4. Constitution and work of the reporting International Sanitary Commissions.
5. Sanitation of cities and specially of ports indicating the participation which the National Government has had in the execution of these works.
6. Prophylactic measures taken against plague, cholera and yellow fever, with special mention of the methods employed for the destruction of rats, flies and mosquitoes.
7. Criterium by which the health authorities must be guided to determine when a person shall be considered immune from yellow fever.
8. National and international protective measures relating to tuberculosis, venereal diseases, small-pox, malaria, tracoma, leprosy and scleroma (Note B). Legislation adopted against these diseases and the results obtained.
9. Monthly and yearly statistics of morbidity and mortality in the principal ports and cities; information in regard to the adoption of Bertillon's nomenclature.
10. Sanitary inspection of international maritime and terrestrial traffic in case of communicable or quarantinable diseases; their specification. Regulations relating to the retention or devolution of patients in such circumstances.
11. Sanitary laws on immigration.
12. Data on the adoption of maritime sanitary documents approved by the 4th Conference.

NOTE A.—Art. 9 of the Convention of Washington says: "Art. 9. In order that a locality be considered free of contagion, it is necessary to furnish the official proof: 1st. That there have been no deaths nor new cases of plague or cholera for five days after the isolation, death or discharge of the last case of plague or cholera; in the case of yellow fever the period shall be eighteen days, but each government reserves the right to prolong this period. 2d. That all measures of disinfection have been applied, and in treating of plague cases that there have been carried out all measures for the destruction of rats, and in case of yellow fever that the proper measures have been taken against mosquitoes."

The modification introduced by the Fourth International Sanitary Conference (San José de Costa Rica, 1909-10), says: "This Fourth Sanitary Conference recommends that Article 9 of the Convention of Washington be interpreted as follows: Art. 9. In order that a locality be considered free of contagion it will be necessary to furnish official proof TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE INTERESTED PARTY: 1st. That there have been no deaths nor new cases of plague or cholera for five days after the isolation, death or discharge of the last case of plague or cholera; in case of yellow fever the period shall be eighteen days, but each government reserves the right to prolong this period against those countries where the measures for the isolation of cases, the destruction of mosquitoes and the disinfection of foci are not observed. 2d. That all measures of disinfection have been applied, and in treating of plague cases that there have been carried out all measures for the destruction of rats; and in the case of yellow fever that the proper measures have been taken against mosquitoes."

The Fourth International American Conference, held in Buenos Aires, resolved to draw up Art. 9 of the Conference of Washington thus: "In order that a locality be considered free of contagion, it will be necessary to furnish official proof TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE INTERESTED PARTIES, etc. (the rest similar to the modification introduced by the Fourth International Sanitary Conference).

NOTE B.—This new subject has been introduced: 1st. Because it is a disease which has a tendency to extend from its primitive homes and become a scourge which must be taken into account; 2d. Because there exist in America, aside from sporadic cases, two well characterized foci, San Salvador and Chile; 3d. Because it is a theme for study recommended by the 1st Pan American Scientific Congress (Chile, 1908); and 4th. Because its study constitutes to-day a motive of world-wide interest, as shown by the resolution taken at the Sixteenth International Congress of Medicine (Buda-Pesth, 1909), whereby a permanent commission was appointed with that object, and of which are members, among others, Doctors Freudental and Meyer, of the United States of America, and Dr. A. del Río, of Chile; the formation of an international league with its seat at Vienna, and the future meeting of a conference in said city for carrying out this purpose.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. The Government of the American Republics are recommended that, for future Sanitary Conferences, it is convenient to nominate delegates who have assisted at previous Conferences; and when the delegations are composed of more than one member, that at least one of them shall meet the foregoing requisite, or that, in any case, the delegates shall be sanitary authorities in their respective countries.

2. Each delegation shall present a paper or report which shall deal precisely and necessarily with the subject marked out in this program, and also a concise extract of the same to be read within fifteen minutes' time at the sessions. Each extract shall be printed in Spanish and English; that of Brazil in Portuguese and English, and that of Hayti in French and English.

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

FIFTH INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

FIRST DAY—SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1911.

Afternoon—Opening Session.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon there assembled in the Hall of Honor of the National University of Chile, in the city of Santiago, the Diplomatic and Consular Corps, the Delegates to the Conference, and members of the Chilean National Congress, of the Courts of Justice, of the Council of Public Instruction, of the Superior Council of Health, of the various Faculties of the University, of the Board of Beneficence, etc. Shortly after two o'clock, the President of the Republic, the Ministers of the Interior, of Foreign Affairs, and of Public Instruction, the Presidents of the Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies, the Rector of the University, the Provisional President of the Conference, the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, the Secretary General of the University, the Secretary of the Chilean Delegation, and the Aide-de-Camp to the President of the Republic, occupied the places of honor.

The formal inauguration of the Conference was then begun in the following manner:

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SR. ENRIQUE A. RODRIGUEZ:

The Republic of Chile rejoices on having as its guests the distinguished scientific personages who have gathered in this city for the purpose of studying and solving the high and varied problems tending to establish the best ways of preserving human life. And in behalf of the Supreme Government, I have the honor to welcome the Delegates of the Fifth International Sanitary Conference.

It is gratifying to note that these Conferences have been increasing the number of adherences by the American Governments, and Chile congratulates itself on this occasion for having been honored with the attendance of the official delegates from seventeen Republics of the three Americas. The Government expresses a national feeling by extending to you, on this solemn occasion, its thanks for so high a distinction, which it owes to those Republics as well as to their men of science, many of whom have already brilliantly collaborated in previous Conferences.

These periodic Conferences, created by the Second Pan American Conference (1901-1902), are inspired not only by an idea of preservation, but also by an urgent spirit of altruism, because they are beneficial to the American Republics and to humanity in general. The meetings devoted to the interesting study of international and public hygiene, define the measures of defense that the countries must adopt in order to prevent the propagation, through their littorals and fron-

tiers, of transmissible diseases, such as cholera, plague, and yellow fever, and at the same time they encourage Governments to check the development of epidemics, by improving the interior sanitary conditions of each country.

The scientific discussions that take place in these Conferences, the exchange of ideas among the sanitary representatives, must necessarily wield a positive influence upon the hygienic measures of our Republics. Aside from its undisputed scientific merit, these meetings also realize a generous international work, free from the conventional forms of the Foreign Offices. The intercourse amongst superior men who contribute efficiently towards the direction of the intellectuality of the peoples of America, assures and strengthens fraternal sentiments; it creates special ties of friendship which concur in the realization of the ideals of peace and harmony that might tend to constitute their highest aspiration. It enables them to know without any effort, the social structure, the mechanism of public institutions, their economic force, the industrial, scientific and literary progress, and, in a word, everything that gives the stamp of civilization and progress, and that marks the importance of civilization and progress in the New World.

Reviewing the work of the four previous Conferences, the first two held in Washington in 1902 and 1905, respectively, the third in Mexico, in 1907, and the fourth in San José de Costa Rica, in 1909, we see what has been done in our continent in the interest of public health.

It is thus that the conquests of science open up new ways. Public health, one of the principal conditions for the vitality of nations, should also be one of the principal aims of all governments.

Chile has been represented in all the previous Sanitary Conferences, whose resolutions, reported to the Government by our Delegates, have been made subject of special study and interest. It has been the wish of the Government to submit to this assembly of eminent experts a brilliant record of work done for improving public health. But unfortunate circumstances, unavoidable and unforeseen catastrophies, such as the earthquake of 1906, the material damages caused thereby it has been necessary to attend to first, have prevented it from achieving its aspirations.

The water supplies established in all provincial and departmental capitals, and the sewer systems that have been or are nearly completed in ten cities of the Republic, constitute only a portion of the projects that we are determined to carry out. New means of maritime and land communication will facilitate the intercourse among our Republics and will put us in closer contact with Europe; but it is necessary to devote our attention to the sanitary prophylaxis that such progress demands, as a guaranty that must be offered by every civilized nation. All nations are solidarily responsible as to everything that concerns public health, and no good result can be accomplished without a common action.

The labor of every new Conference will have to be more arduous and complicated, but, gentlemen, you may rest assured that to stimulate your work you may depend upon all governments directly interested in the success of the resolutions that may be passed.

Messrs. Delegates: Your attendance in this Convention, and the distinguished position that you occupy, are in keeping with the just titles and merits conquered in the cultivation of science; I, therefore, predict that your deliberations will be crowned by most brilliant results, and trust that Chile in particular will derive great benefits from your enlightened advices.

His Excellency, the President of the Republic, has been pleased to show you by his presence the importance that he attaches to the tasks before you, and in his name I declare that the Fifth International Sanitary Conference is opened.

THE PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT, DR. ALEJANDRO DEL RÍO:

MR. PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, MESSRS. MINISTERS, MESSRS. DELEGATES: The Fifth International American Sanitary Conference which we inaugurate today under the high auspices of the Chilean Government, will undoubtedly mark a memorable date in the development of sanitary progress. Hygiene, a science which only a few decades ago was in its incipency, emerging from the crucible of the experimental method, has become the great distributor of human health. Its principles established in a definite form; its investigation methods, safer and more rapid from day to day, and the transcendental efficiency of a result, are facts that already stand with an irresistible force before the public conscience.

Exotic diseases—be they plague, cholera or yellow fever—being known today by their causes and means of propagating, are now easily controlled by the joint action of science and the will of man. Likewise, endemic or epidemic diseases, whether they be malaria, typhoid fever or tuberculosis, disappear or diminish considerably in countries subject to the influence of the present means of sanitation. Hygiene nowadays means health and welfare of individuals and wealth and prosperity of the nation.

For a long time and only until recently, a decisive importance—undoubtedly exaggerated—was attached to international conventions establishing more or less strict rules of sanitary police in the frontiers of countries; but these great hindrances to the means of communication among men and to commercial intercourse among countries, for the sake of hygiene wrongly understood and applied, have now, fortunately, passed to history.

The great Pettenkofer, the founder of scientific hygiene, was perfectly right when he affirmed that no frontiers could be proof against unhealthy germs; this affirmation, though discouraging at first, has a far-reaching beneficial effect, because it diverts the attention of science and the action of governments from the useless and harmful chimera of a complete frontier defense; and because it concentrates such attention and action upon the only substantially fruitful object which should be considered in this matter, to wit, the defense of the nation by means of the strength of her citizens and by the success of the respective national methods of hygiene.

Without absolutely disregarding the usefulness of conventions, the success of the sanitary defense of every country depends, in the first place, upon the truth of the principles from which the legislators have

derived their inspiration, and, in the second place, on the proper organization of the sanitary services. And I must add that under ordinary circumstances these are the factors destined to eradicate endemic diseases and to reduce the permanent causes of unhealthiness.

In Chile we have passed slowly through the first stage of our emancipation from colonial traditions and prejudices of ignorance. Our geographic position and the obstacles opposed by nature to our communication with the centers of culture, have produced a perceptible delay in the sanitation of our cities; but the consciousness of this delay has aroused in our souls a noble emulation that is already beginning to be fruitful, and that will undoubtedly be still much more so in the future.

During the sessions of the Conference we shall show the sanitary works that we have carried out and the elements of various kinds that have contributed towards its realization. We shall also show frankly our failures and deficiencies, but at the same time we will exhibit the projects for improvements, which do credit to our efforts and hopes.

Messrs. Delegates: I have the high honor of extending to you in behalf of the Chilean Delegation, our most respected and cordial welcome. You may be sure that the people of Chile, and specially the capital of the Republic, honored by your presence, join us in greeting you.

Various circumstances predict a brilliant success for the Fifth American Sanitary Conference. Yours shall be the honors.

THE SECRETARY OF THE CHILEAN DELEGATION, DR. GREGORIO AMUNÁTEGUI then offered the floor to one Delegate of each nation, by alphabetical order.

THE DELEGATE FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, DR. ARAOZ ALFARO. Mr. President of the Republic; Messrs. Ministers; Mr. President; Messrs. Delegates: It is with real pleasure that the Government of the Argentine Republic participates in this high gathering of scientific men, a conference initiated by our great sister of the north for the purpose of finding the most perfect solutions to the great and numerous problems that affect the health of the American countries.

By initiating this series of sanitary conferences, the United States proved that that great nation is not only zealous for its own material and moral progress, but also for the advancement of the whole American Continent, and it is only fitting that we should now pay that country the homage of our gratitude for having placed under its high patronage this international and permanent work.

Therefore, the Argentine Republic is gratified at taking part in this task, and will contribute, through our modest collaboration, in the study and solution of sanitary problems, so that America shall be, not only an emporium of wealth and a garden of natural beauties, but also the healthful, good, pleasant and generous continent, always open to the fruitful activities of all industrious men of the world. But however great may be the satisfaction of the Argentine Delegates for associating in this noble work, it is not as great as their gratification for being able to realize it now under the auspices of the Chilean Government in this hospitable country, to which our people are bound by ties so old and a most deep affection.

Personally, the Argentine Delegates, already bound by affection and respect to all the eminent men here assembled, and, very specially to the Chilean physicians, hygienists and public men, express their enthusiastic wishes that this Conference may produce not only new ideas concerning sanitary questions, but also and above all, practical, easy and efficient solutions tending towards the achievement of the higher degree of welfare, health, and happiness in all the countries of America. And we undertake the task with enthusiasm and energy, in community of aspirations with the illustrious of all the American countries, who we fraternally embrace under the egis of this wise and progressive Government and in the midst of this strong, energetic and intelligent people.

THE DELEGATE FROM BOLIVIA, DR. CLAUDIO SANJINÉS. Mr. President of the Republic; Mr. Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mr. President of the Conference; Messrs. Delegates: Having been selected to represent Bolivia before the Fifth International Sanitary Conference of the American Republics, it is my high honor to bring personally the cordial greetings that the Bolivian Government and people send to the Chilean Government and people.

And to me, personally, this occasion means the happiness of returning, after a few years' absence, to this beautiful section of the American continent, the land where I spent the best years of my life, on a mission of concord and affection; to meet again my eminent professors and my dear companions, with whom and together with the distinguished Delegates from the American Republics, we will now undertake to solve the problems that affect the suffering humanity. What a great work! What a satisfaction to contribute in it!

I believe that there is nothing nobler than to work for the dissemination of hygiene, for the eradication of epidemics, and to make of each nation a healthful home, free from evils, and hereby capable of progress upon the basis of health and strength.

I think that my Government in designating me as its Delegate to this Conference did not have in mind the scientific training with which every one taking a seat among you should be provided; I believe that I was selected merely because I pursued my medical studies here in Chile; and this is precisely the reason why I have accepted a mission so difficult as well as honorable.

In closing, I make fervent vows for the success of the labors that we inaugurate to-day

THE DELEGATE FROM BRAZIL, DR. ISMAEL DA ROCHA. Mr. President of the Republic; Mr. Minister for Foreign Affairs; Messrs. Ministers; Mr. President of the Conference; Messrs. Delegates: The medical Delegates from Brazil, my esteemed colleague and myself, here present, with the valued permission of Dr. Ferreira, our Minister Plenipotentiary near this Government, rise to present you the sincerest and most cordial greetings that we bring from the President of the United States of Brazil, Marshall Hermes da Fonseca, and from Baron de Rio Branco, our beloved Minister for Foreign Affairs, two eminent personalities, who now renew their salutations through our medium, together with the expressions of the very old friendship that bind the people of Brazil with the people of Chile. In the name of Brazil, I also greet with the greatest consideration and

esteem all the diplomatic representatives from the countries of America, Europe and Asia, and very specially the illustrious Delegates from the American Republic. You may believe that my Brazilian heart vibrates with the throbbings of extreme joy that I felt upon touching the hospitable soil of Chile.

These Conferences, happily initiated by the United States Government in Washington in 1902 and 1905, continued in Mexico in 1907 and in San José de Costa Rica in 1909-10, and now in Chile, assemble the hygienists of North, Central and South Americas to study the protection and prolongation of human life, by means of the supreme, eternal and superhuman effort of medicine for the purpose of averting death and desolation. These Conferences enliven and stimulate men of science in that intellectual transfusion among men devoted to the same labors and researches, collaborating in the great task of conciliating the spirit of friendship among peoples; in that necessary and progressive international American fraternization. This is the idea that brought us to this privileged soil; which idea also inspires the wise Government that guides the destinies of Brazil, "generous and fertile soil, industrious and peaceful people," which entertains great hopes from the pacific seeds planted for the future, "progressing rapidly, without deviating from its traditions of liberation and without violating the rights of others." "It is indispensable," said the illustrious Baron de Rio Branco in the Latin-American Congress of 1905, "that before half a century, four or five, at least, of the most important Latin-American Nations, following the example of our great sister of North America, through a noble emulation, should rival the most powerful States of the world in point of resources and prestige."

This Continent, whose territory stretches uninterruptedly from north to south, from the Arctic Pole to the southern extreme of the world; this Continent, which from its extensive and endless coasts, both on the Atlantic and the Pacific, overlooks an immensity of heaven and sea, with an unbroken horizon, absolving from the framy waves and inhaling from the echo of the mountain ranges and the balmy forests, the pure sentiments inspired by nature; this continent, which has the privilege of possessing the three greatest and most wonderful basins of the Occident, formed by the Mississippi, the Amazon and the River Platte, to-day fully opened to the world's commerce; this continent, which with the religion of Jesus in all its nationalities, shows sublimely and altruistically to the generations the Christ of the Andes and the Statue of Liberty in the Port of New York; this continent, so vast, which without transposing its domains, finds the bear of the Pole in the glacial zone and the butterfly of the tropics in the picturesque gardens of the torrid zone; this continent, with volcanoes in its highest peaks, and flexible leaves in the virgin forest or in the graceful palm trees growing near its placid beaches; this continent, which has gathered under varied climates different races in process of transformation; this continent, I say, this America of ours can not retrograde; it can not think of extermination nor death; it must by all possible means increase its strength, so that it may say to the nations over the seas: Oh, glorious and beautiful Europe, we owe thee everything, as a son owes everything to his parents; we owe thee

our discovery, our first steps, our civilization and our commerce and the industrial development of our resources. But thine children have grown. Behold them, strong and powerful, and trusting on the peaceful struggle of the lofty ideals of humanity. Chile, which has given the world this admirable example through its never-disturbed peace, shall be one of the first countries on which that glory shall fall, in addition to those which it has already won. And I have the greatest pleasure in exclaiming, long live Chile!

THE DELEGATE FROM COLOMBIA, DR. ALCIBÍADES VICENCIO. Gentlemen: The Republic of Colombia, in honoring me with its representation, cordially participates in the labors of the Fifth International Sanitary Conference.

The discovery of the continent in which we live was hailed as a blessing to humanity; a blessing of wealth because of the treasures hidden in its soil; a blessing of beauty because of the splendor of its peerless nature; a blessing of life because of its immense and fertile territory. We are the lords of this privileged continent; we are Americans, and upon us falls the responsibility that our name implies. The different countries here represented, upon uniting their effort to defend life and insure the welfare of their citizens, giving the science of medicine the leading part to which it is entitled in the social and international movement of the peoples, prove the high degree of their culture, and show that they feel strongly the close ties of solidarity now binding men to each other. In the name of the Republic of Colombia, I express the hope that, for America's good, success will crown the noble effort that this Conference means.

THE DELEGATE FROM CUBA, DR. HUGO ROBERTS. Mr. President of Chile; Messrs. Ministers; Messrs. Delegates; Gentlemen: I have the honor to greet you in the name of the Cuban nation. The Republic of Cuba takes a deep interest in all sanitary matters; in those belonging to its interior régime as well as in those concerning its relations with other nations; and it is our fondest desire that these Conferences may strengthen the ties of union among American Republics, so that we may love each other as true brothers; and that they be also beneficial to humanity in general.

Cuba hopes that the idea born in our minds may soon be converted into positive facts.

THE DELEGATE FROM ECUADOR, DR. LUIS FELIPE CORNEJO Y GÓMEZ. Mr. President of the Republic; Mr. Minister for Foreign Affairs; Messrs. Diplomatic Representatives; Mr. President of the Conference; Messrs. Delegates; Gentlemen: Honored with the representation of Ecuador before the Fifth International Sanitary Conference of the American Republics, I fulfill the pleasant duty of greeting, in the name of my country, the glorious Chilean Nation in the person of its illustrious President, His Excellency Dr. Ramón Barros Luco, under whose auspices this Conference is held. At the same time I extend my respectful greetings to the distinguished members of the learned sanitary assembly here gathered.

In view of the highly humane purposes pursued by the Sanitary Conferences that are being held periodically by the various countries of America, it is to be hoped that the present one will be as the others

preceding, plentiful in efficient and wise resolutions tending to the welfare of each and every country of the Continent.

THE DELEGATE FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DR. GREGORIO M. GUIERAS. Mr. President of the Republic; Messrs. Ministers; Messrs. Members of the Diplomatic Corps; Mr. President of the Conference; Messrs. Delegates; Ladies and Gentlemen: In the name of the United States of America and of the Delegation of that Republic, I have the distinguished honor of greeting Chile and its representatives, as well as the other delegation of our sister Republics of the Western Hemisphere.

Having arrived here a few days before this Conference was called to order, I have enjoyed the opportunity of observing a little of this country, and I can assure you that these observations have charmed me and aroused my admiration for a country where human work has overcome the obstacles presented by nature, originating by reason of those very obstacles, the existence of a Latin race, virile and moral, which for its civic spirit and culture can be favorably compared to any other nation in the whole world. Unfortunately, the Chilean race is not properly known in our country, a fact due mainly to the distance separating us. If the people of both countries knew each other better, they would like each other better, and I hope that the day is not far when the ties of friendship now binding us will be closer for the good of both Republics.

In the name of the United States, I thank you most expressively for the distinguished and truly warm welcome accorded us from the moment we landed on Chilean soil, at the port of Arica, until arriving at Santiago, the beautiful capital of Chile.

THE DELEGATE FROM GUATEMALA, DR. SALVADOR ORTEGA. Mr. President of the Republic; Mr. President of the Conference; Ladies; Messrs. Delegates: The Government of Guatemala, which has taken a great interest in the International Sanitary Conferences of the American Republics from the time they were initiated, has entrusted us with the honorable mission of representing it before this learned assembly which, as in previous occasions, will solve many of the important sanitary problems that are to have a powerful influence on the welfare of all the peoples of America.

The pomp and solemnity with which the sessions of the Fifth International Sanitary Conference are being inaugurated are evident proofs of the support that this prosperous country gives to everything that means progress and advancement. May we be permitted on this solemn occasion to present to His Excellency Sr. Ramón Barros Luco, the worthy chief of the Chilean Republic, in the name of our President, Sr. Estrada Cabrera, the fervent vows that President Barros' personal happiness, and to tender the fraternal greeting that Guatemala sends to the heroic people of Chile.

Mr. President of the Conference; Messrs. Delegates: The Delegation from Guatemala presents you their respects, and wishes you the best success for your important labors.

THE DELEGATE FROM MEXICO, DR. JESÚS MONJARÁS. Mr. President of the Republic; Mr. Minister; Mr. President of the Conference; Messrs. Delegates; Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a high honor and

a great satisfaction for me to greet the people and the Government of Chile in behalf of the people and Government of Mexico.

Without hesitating, I accepted the invitation to represent my country before this Conference, notwithstanding the necessity of separating from my family and my interests, because I feel an immense pleasure at finding myself once more among my friends, and as a guest of this intelligent, noble and hospitable people whom I so love; and because of the satisfaction of contributing within my modest ability to the realization of the matters that are to be studied here for the purpose of securing rules for the uniformity and harmony of international sanitary measures, thus facilitating the progress of the peoples constituting this vast continent, and providing easy and practical means of avoiding the transmission of infectious diseases.

It is particularly gratifying for me to express on this solemn occasion my sincerest wishes for the success of this Conference, for the prosperity of this noble and great nation, for the happiness of His Excellency the President of the Republic and Madame Barros Luco, of the Delegates here present, of the Executive Committee, and of the noble and distinguished Chilean ladies.

THE DELEGATE FROM PANAMA, DR. CAUPOLICÁN PARDO CORREA. Mr. President of the Republic; Mr. President of the Conference; Messrs. Delegates; Ladies and Gentlemen: The Government of Panama, a country which characterized itself by its efforts in behalf of hygiene, stirring on account of the advance made and which has placed it among the American countries that have become prominent in this respect, has conferred upon me the honor of representing it before the Fifth International Sanitary Conference, charging me also with the pleasant duty of presenting its cordial greetings to the Government and people of Chile, and to the Delegates from the other Republics, its sincere best wishes that this Conference may be as useful as the preceding ones, and it may contribute to strengthen the ties binding us.

THE DELEGATE FROM PARAGUAY, DR. ROGELIO URIZAR. Mr. President of the Republic; Gentlemen: From Paraguay, my country, I convey to the noble and gallant people of Chile a cordial greeting of confraternity; to the Government the sentiments of friendship from the Paraguayan Government; to the charming Chilean ladies, the just admiration of a people that knows how to pay homage to grace and beauty; and in the persons of my fellow delegates I greet the beautiful American continent.

It is the first time that Paraguay takes part in the International Sanitary Conferences, but I cherish the firm conviction that hereafter its participation will be very active, since its climate and geographical situation place under very favorable conditions for a prophylactic campaign.

I could not but accept with true satisfaction this beautiful mission of confraternity and scientific labor, which affords me the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the native soil of my ancestors and of meeting the medical authorities of this continent.

The important labor that assembles us here has already begun to bear fruit, and when the railroads crossing the frontiers shall have

at last united us, the laws formulated by these Conferences will be the highest expression of our culture.

THE DELEGATE FROM SALVADOR, DR. JUAN B. MIRANDA. Mr. Minister; Messrs. Delegates; Gentlemen: An evident sign of culture and progress is this gathering of scientific men now assembled here from almost all countries of America for the purpose of discussing and uniforming sanitary principles, to resolve and adopt hygienic measures of international scope calculated to prevent the propagation of contagious diseases of an epidemic, endemic, or pandemic nature, and to forstall the deathly damages that such evils cause among the inhabitants of this continent, for which a brilliant future is in reserve. Nobly contributing to the realization of these beautiful ideals of altruism, a civilizing task is performed, and the interests of the great human family are best served.

In keeping with these noble and lofty purposes is the honor that has been conferred upon me by the Government of the Republic of El Salvador, designating me as its Delegate to the Fifth International Sanitary Conference of the American Republics. To all this and to his personal qualifications is due the marked interest which the President of Salvador, Dr. Manuel Enrique Araujo, takes in this assembly and hopes for its success, he, himself, being a most distinguished physician and a thorough Central-American. Not only does President Araujo bind his warm affection to the happiness of the nation over which he presides, but also to the welfare of Central America, of that of the New World, which may be considered as the common fatherland of all those who have had the honor of being born on American soil.

The Government of Salvador adheres to the resolutions passed by previous Sanitary Conferences; it will adhere to such amendments, changes or revisions that may be made thereto, and it will also adhere to the new resolutions that are to be adopted by this Conference. It shall lend its loyal support to everything that may be resolved, and shall not omit any sacrifice that may be needed in order to carry out efficiently all sanitary measures for the preservation and welfare of humanity.

Therefore, in the name of the Government of Salvador, I have the honor to perform a triple mission: First, to present my respectful homage to His Excellency the President of Chile for the high patronage to this assembly of public hygiene; second, to congratulate and applaud the President of the Conference, Dr. A. del Rio, and through his medium, all the members of the Chilean Delegation for the efforts they have displayed to secure the success of the Conference; and, third, to send a cordial and affectionate greeting of professional comradeship and solidarity to all my distinguished fellow-delegates.

THE DELEGATE FROM URUGUAY, DR. ERNESTO FERNÁNDEZ ESPIRO. Mr. President of the Republic; Mr. Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mr. President of the Fifth International Sanitary Conference: In the first place, the Uruguayan Delegation thanks the Chilean Government for the kind attentions extended to us from the moment we arrived at the beautiful land of a traditional culture.

The participation of Uruguay in past Conferences, and the interest showed therein by its sanitary authorities and those devoted to the study of hygiene, account sufficiently for its alherence to the purposes of this new Conference and its representation before it.

For us, who fulfill the pleasant mission of conveying to the Government of this country the affectionate greetings of the Uruguayan Government and our best friendly wishes, it is a source of true satisfaction to attend this Conference, which enjoys the fortune of gathering the representatives from almost all the American Republics. Its success, which may already be assured, shall confirm once more the good results of this periodic meeting and shall justify, at the same time, the advisability of continuing them and of securing for the future the attendance of all American countries, because everyone of them should be equally interested in the deliberations of these Conferences and the enforcement of their resolutions.

Gentlemen, Uruguay contributes to this meeting with the work which it has carried out with regard to sanitation during the last few years, and although it does not pretend to have solved all the problems of sanitary science, it is in a position to say that it has found a solution for many of them, and it will find it for other problems, since that is the aim of the Government and authorities of the Republic. The Uruguayan Delegation will have occasion during this Conference to dwell further on its report and to explain the organization and operation of the sanitary services of the Republic and the enforcement of the recommendations of previous Conferences.

Meanwhile, it predicts that this new meeting will have the best results, thanks to the ability and learning of our colleagues of this country and of the other Republics here represented.

THE DELEGATE FROM VENEZUELA, DR. PABLO ACOSTA ORTIZ. Mr. President of the Republic; Mr. President of the Conference: We, the Delegates from Venezuela, in fulfilling the mission which has been entrusted to us, perform the duty of presenting, in the name of our Government, a cordial greeting to the Government of Chile, and our warmest wishes for the prosperity and aggrandizement of the great Chilean nation, which now extends to us its courteous hospitality, offering us the best bread from its granaries and the best wine from its vineyards.

The honor has been conferred on us again of forming part of this Conference, whose high deliberations tend to make the conquests of modern sanitary science uniform and practicable, and upon congratulating ourselves and our colleagues we trust that the definite resolutions of this Conference shall take mutual respect as the standard, and shall be inspired from equity and justice, the only elements which render friendship permanent and sincere, and which make strong and closer the ties binding the American nations.

SECOND DAY—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1911.

Morning Session.

The session was called to order at 10:30 A. M., the Provisional President, Dr. Alejandro del Río, presiding, all the foreign Delegates being present and nearly all the members of the Chilean Delegation.

THE PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT. In accordance with the program, this session is for the object, in the first place, of electing the President of the Conference. By designation of the Supreme Government, it has been my honor until this moment to have charge of the work, in lieu of our bereaved and beloved President of the Supreme Council of Hygiene, Dr. Maximo Cienfuegos.

It would be gratifying for me to surrender these high duties, because there are in this Conference distinguished personalities with greater merits than mine.

DR. ARAOZ ALFARO. In the name of the Argentine Delegation, and believing that I am also interpreting the wishes of the other Delegations here present, I move that a vote of applause be given to the executive committee for its wonderful organization of this Conference. And to signify this vote, I ask all Delegates to rise. (The motion was unanimously carried and all the Delegates rose.)

I also move that Dr. Alejandro del Río be made the permanent President of the Fifth Conference. Nobody better than he, who has been the organizer of the preliminary work, could discharge the position with greater efficiency. This motion is also made to include the confirmation of Dr. Amunátegui as Secretary and the other Delegates as members of the Executive Committee.

(This motion was carried by acclamation.)

DR. FERNÁNDEZ ESPIRO. I move that the Conference pay a tribute to the memory of the eminent Dr. Cienfuegos, elected President of this Conference, and to this end I have the honor to propose that the Delegates rise in homage to our bereaved colleague. (The motion was carried by acclamation and the Delegates rose.)

THE PRESIDENT. I thank the Delegates most expressively for the high honor they have conferred upon me by electing me as the President of this Conference. I must now refer to a slight irregularity that might perhaps affect the resolutions we may pass now, although such an irregularity is only a matter of form.

The credentials presented by the Delegates were delivered last Saturday to the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who will return them in a short while to have them referred to the special committee that is to be appointed for the purpose of passing upon them. Therefore, we will not be definitely constituted at this session. At this afternoon's session we may give approval to our actions at this session.

It is now in order to elect the Secretary.

DR. OLIVER. Dr. Araoz Alfaro already made a motion to that,

which was carried. This being the case, I think it is not necessary to vote again. On the other, nobody better than the provisional Secretary could perform those duties, because the transactions and all documents must remain here. If necessary, I make a formal motion to confirm Dr. Amunátegui in that position.

THE PRESIDENT. If all the Delegates agree, the proposition of the Uruguayan Delegate will be carried. (General acceptance, and Dr. Amunátegui then takes possession of his seat as Secretary.)

THE SECRETARY, DR. AMUNÁTEGUI. I beg leave to thank my distinguished colleagues most sincerely for the honor they have bestowed upon me. At the same time, I request the President to move that one more Secretary be appointed, who should be one of the foreign Delegates, as has been customary. I take the liberty to submit the name of Dr. Razetti, who filled the same position in the last Conference. (The proposition of Dr. Amunátegui was carried by acclamation, and Dr. Razetti took a seat at the President's table, and thanked the Conference.)

DR. FERNÁNDEZ ESPIRO. With regard to the designation of Vice-Presidents, the rule followed in previous Conferences has been to elect as such all the Delegates who had attended. If this procedure is acceptable, I would move that it be followed also on this occasion.

THE PRESIDENT. The list of Delegates will be read in case there is any remark to be made. With regard to the proposition of the Delegate from Uruguay, I think it is well to remember that several Delegations are composed of more than one member. If the assembly deem it advisable, in such cases only one of the members should be designated as Vice-President.

(The motion of Dr. Fernández Espiro, with the amendment suggested by the President, was carried unanimously.)

THE SECRETARY, DR. AMUNÁTEGUI, then read the list of Delegates which appears on page 5. He afterwards announced that Dr. Iglesias, Delegate from Costa Rica, and Dr. Valenzuela Valdés, of Honduras, had not yet arrived.

DR. VIAL. As a Delegate from Chile to the last Conference, and therefore in a position to know the procedure followed on former occasions, I move that a third secretary be appointed, who should be a member of the United States Delegation. I propose that Dr. James Perry be appointed as such. (The motion was unanimously carried.)

THE PRESIDENT. In view of the decision of the Conference, Dr. Perry is also designated as Secretary. There will now be read the list of Delegates whose names are submitted as Vice-Presidents of the Conference. (The list was read and the Delegates named elected as Vice-Presidents by unanimous vote.)

THE PRESIDENT. It is now in order to appoint the various committees. The Secretary will read a list that has been prepared for submission to the Conference. I request the Delegates to make such remarks as they may deem proper.

THE SECRETARY, DR. AMUNÁTEGUI, read the list referred to, which appears on page —, as subsequently modified.

DR. FERNÁNDEZ ESPIRO. I have no remark to make to the list

as read, with the exception that the President of the Conference be added to the Executive Committee. (This motion was unanimously carried.)

DR. FERRER. I would that the assembly appoint a committee of three or four Delegates to study the list just read and in this afternoon's session to recommend the addition of such names as were not included—perhaps on account of lack of time—and who it may be advisable to appoint on account of their particular specialities.

DR. FERNÁNDEZ ESPIRO. The just desire manifested by the Delegate from Chile might be well met in this manner: That each committee, by its own action, should be enabled to decide which other members of the Conference might be added to it.

DR. VICENCIO. Perhaps it would be more advisable to let the Delegates join whichever committees they might be more interested in.

DR. FERRER. I believe that Dr. Fernández Espiro's suggestion meets the difficulty better. I accept it, so far as I am concerned, and withdraw my motion.

DR. VICENCIO. This matter might go over until this afternoon's session, and the committees as proposed by the President could be appointed now.

DR. ALFONSO. Both propositions are compatible, so, I think, the two could be accepted.

DR. ARAOZ ALFARO. The motion of the Delegate from Uruguay is conciliatory, and could be accepted right now.

(The motion of Dr. Fernández Espiro was carried unanimously.)

THE PRESIDENT. The program of this session is complete.

The session adjourned at 12 M.

Afternoon Session.

The session was called to order by the President, nearly all the Delegates being present. With the President sat Dr. Araoz Alfaro, of the Argentine Republic, and Dr. Sanjinés, of Bolivia, in their capacity as Vice-Presidents of the Conference.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

THE PRESIDENT. We should begin our labors with the reading of the reports of the various Delegates. Following the alphabetical order, the first place belongs to the Argentine Delegation. Dr. Alvarez has the floor.

DR. ALVAREZ. The delegation of which I am a member has prepared four reports, which it has the honor of presenting to the Conference. One deals with the defense against cholera; another with plague; another with the campaign against malaria in the Argentine Republic, and the fourth one with compulsory vaccination.

DR. MONJARÁS. I deem it advisable that the order established by the program should be followed. In this respect, in my opinion, we should begin with the first subject of the program, which refers to "the laws of sanitary police and sanitation measures adopted in each country since the Fourth Sanitary Conference," and then continue with the other subjects in their proper order. Afterwards, the report should be open for discussion.

DR. GUITERAS. I agree with the Delegate from Mexico as to the

enforcement of the order established by the program. But I was also under the impression, or at least such is the interpretation given by the American Delegation, that each Delegation should present a résumé or abstract, destined to explain to the Conference the manner in which the resolutions adopted in former Conferences have been complied with, and that afterwards the reports on the special subjects included in the program would be read.

DR. MONJARÁS. The subject referred to by the American Delegate is included in the program, but it is the second thereon and not the first. It is true that the program that has been distributed among us is merely provisional, but it must be followed until a permanent one be adopted.

DR. ARAOZ ALFARO. The Delegation of which I am a member has not been able to bring a general résumé because this is the first time that the Argentine Republic takes part in these Conferences; but instead, it presents various papers on special subjects included in the program. As to precedence for the consideration of subjects, that the Delegate from Mexico thinks is prescribed by the regulation of the Conference, I understand that there is no calendar compelling the assembly to postpone one subject for another one. If my understanding is correct, as I think it is, I will say that we are at liberty to take up several subjects in such order as may seem to us most advisable, or only a few of them and not all.

In this particular, the Argentine Delegation places itself entirely at the command of the assembly. Therefore, if the Conference resolves to take up the résumés, this Delegation will gladly postpone the presentation of its report until such time as may be set therefor.

DR. RAZZETTI. We should bear in mind the second recommendation attached to the provisional program, which is as follows:

2. Each delegation shall present a paper or report which shall deal precisely and necessarily with the subject marked out in this program, and also a concise extract of the same to be read within fifteen minutes' time at the sessions. Each extract shall be printed in Spanish and English; that of Brazil in Portuguese and English, and that of Hayti in French and English.

Therefore, when for the present session the reading is announced of the reports of each Delegation, it is meant, of course, that the assembly will hear and consider extracts or résumés and not the report in full, whose reading could not be made in the space of fifteen minutes.

DR. ARAOZ ALFARO. I repeat that the subjects included in the reports of the Argentine Delegation are in accord with the provisions of the program announced for this Conference. Therefore, the only thing to be decided upon is whether the papers that we have prepared should be taken up at this session or at another one.

DR. DA ROCHA. Acknowledging that the Delegate from Mexico is perfectly right in his remarks, and that the Delegate from Venezuela has properly and pertinently reminded us of an important point, at the same time, I think that the Argentine Delegates have complied with their mission most fully, because their papers are strictly confined to the subjects assigned to this Conference.

DR. FERNÁNDEZ ESPIRO. I agree with Dr. Monjarás' view that in the absence of a resolution to the contrary, which has not been passed, the Conference should proceed in accordance with the provisional program. But there is a decisive circumstance for not strictly applying the regulations on this occasion. This circumstance has been invoked and deserves the consideration of the Conference. Dr. Araoz Alfaro has said that this is the first time that the Argentine Republic participates in these Conferences, and, for this reason, its Delegates can plausibly disregard the practice heretofore observed and the existence of a program previously adopted. Those of us who have attended former Conferences have borne in mind this antecedent, and for this reason the Uruguayan Delegation has dealt with most of the subjects prescribed, and has also made an extract of its reports so that their reading may be limited to the time allowed. But the position of the Argentine Delegates is different, and it seems to me that the Conference could not dispense with the reading of the reports they have prepared. As an act of courtesy, I would move that the Argentine Delegates be given the floor so that they may read their report.

DR. SANJINÉS. The Bolivian Delegation finds itself in the same position as the Argentine Delegation.

DR. SOZA. At a former Conference, in which I was present, there was, as in this Conference, a provisional program indicating the subjects. The permanent program is adopted by the Conference, if it so deems advisable.

DR. ARAOZ ALFARO. The reports of the Argentine Delegation might be taken up after the other Delegations have read the extracts they have made. The Argentine Delegation would be pleased to see this procedure adopted.

DR. FERRER. In previous Conferences, the strict compliance with the provisional program was not required. It is sufficient to glance at the transactions of those Conferences to see that a great number of the papers read were not adapted to the previous established previously. Sometimes a report included all the subjects, and other reports included only one or some of the subjects. This procedure may not be quite regular, but for obvious reasons it should not completely be proscribed.

DR. FERNANDEZ ESPIRO. I think the point raised has been sufficiently discussed, and I believe that the incident could be closed to the satisfaction of all if we adopt the following motion which I submit to the Conference:

The Delegations of the different countries participating in this Conference are allowed to read their reports even if they are not strictly in accord with the regulations of the Conference.

(A vote was taken and the motion unanimously carried.)

THE PRESIDENT. I wish to ask the Conference a question. As I believe to have understood it, the Mexican Delegate opines that the subjects should be taken up independently and separately. That is to say, that each Delegation will be given the floor to deal with the first subject only.

SEVERAL DELEGATES. No, Mr. President, there should be no limitation.

THE PRESIDENT. Very well. I will then give the floor to each Delegation to read its report, whether it be complete or not.

DR. MONJARÁS. I will give the President the explanation he desires. If the complete reports are long, the Delegates should read extracts, the reading of which shall not take up more than fifteen minutes. When the fifteen minutes are up, the President should grant the floor to another Delegate. This, I think, is the order which should be followed.

THE PRESIDENT. As the regulations and the program are only of a provisional nature, I request the assembly, if it should deem it advisable, to give them a permanent status.

(This motion was unanimously carried.)

THE PRESIDENT. Dr. Alvarez has the floor.

DR. ALVAREZ read the report which appears on page 77 of the Appendix.

(On motion of Dr. Fernández Espiro the Argentine Delegation was allowed additional time to proceed with its interesting reports.)

(Another report of the Argentine Delegation, on compulsory vaccination was left over for a subsequent session.)

THE PRESIDENT. I would like to know if the Conference wishes to take up the immediate discussion of each report, or if it prefers to leave it until after all the reports have been read. I move that the latter procedure be adopted, because it offers the advantage of taking up the discussion of a certain subject—malaria, for instance—after all the reports thereof have been heard.

(This motion was carried, and, consequently, the discussion was postponed until the reading of the reports was over.)

DR. ROBERTS. Dr. Alvarez, in his report on cholera, stated that there is in the Argentine Republic a corps of bacteriologists, and that a suspected ship arrives the examination of the individual is made. That examination, as I understand, is made during the trip and also upon arrival at port. I wish to know if the physicians who make the examination on board ship are employed by the Argentine Government or by the respective navigation company.

DR. ALVAREZ. They are employed by the Argentine Government.

DR. MONJARÁS. I would like to know what do the bacteriological examinations on board consist of. It is important to know if they are bacterioscopic examinations of the bacillus, or if the examination of agglutination is made.

DR. ARAOZ ALFARO. They include both things.

DR. ALVAREZ. I am at the disposal of Dr. Monjarás to furnish him the details regarding the examinations.

DR. ARAOZ ALFARO. I will advance the information that all necessary means are employed in order to reach a diagnosis as rapidly as possible.

THE PRESIDENT. The Delegate from Bolivia has the floor.

DR. SANJINÉS read the report given on page 81 of the Appendix.

DR. GUIERAS. I would like to know what disease is that upon which the Delegate from Bolivia has reported under the name of *esputidia*.

DR. SANJINÉS. It is Briebás bubo. Concerning this disease and its treatment, I will say that I have treated with success some cases of *espundia* in the legs, by means of rasping and cauterization. Those afflicted with *espundia* in the fauces generally die of tuberculosis. At present there are two physicians in Bolivia who employed the 606 injections in the sections of the country infested with this disease. According to the reports they have sent to the Government they obtain satisfactory results with this treatment, except in causes where the fauces are affected. I myself have employed the same injections with similar results.

DR. RAZETTI. In Venezuela we have recently began to experiment the 606 injection with the same purpose. A soldier who had been subjected to the treatment improved within 12 hours. In another case the eruption disappeared immediately after the first injection.

DR. URÍZAR. In Paraguay this disease, there known as *buba*, occurs under some peculiar symptoms, and with no little frequency it appears in the northern yerba mate groves and in the Brazilian rubber plantations, bordering with the Oriental regions of Bolivia. As a general rule, the disease begins by affecting the hand or the foot, through the bite of ticks, flies and other insects and worms, and is then manifested by ulcerations with fleshy irregular borders, of the size of a dollar. Many patients are cured by cauterization, or rasping followed by cauterization. In obstinate cases, after a period varying between three and four months, the disease attacks the soft palate or the nasal fossae. It is the stage of specific localization, which follows that of generalization. This stage of generalization is a rule short and irregular. In some cases it is manifested by symptoms common to septicaemia. In other cases those symptoms are accompanied by the apparition of ulcerations in different parts of the body; these latter symptoms I know only from what I have read of them in descriptions of the disease written by Argentine, Bolivian and Brazilian authors. Of cases that have come under my observation, none have shown other localizations than those in the nose and the soft palate. As to the nature of the disease, I do not agree with the opinion of the Bolivian Delegate. I have colored a great many preparations, I have inoculated various species and cultivated in several forms, and I think I have the assurance that it is not tuberculosis, as Dr. Sanjinés opines, but a disease due to an infection whose agent is still unknown and which is probably transmitted through insects which bite men in those regions (ticks and bot-flies).

THE PRESIDENT. The Delegate from Brazil has the floor.

DR. DA ROCHA. In behalf of the Brazilian Delegation, I submit to the Conference several printed volumes, to wit: Historical sketch of the public health services of Brazil, specially in the city of Rio Janeiro, during the century 1808-1909; Sanitary laws and regulations in force in Brazil, Medical emergency service in Rio Janeiro; Yearbook of demographic-sanitary Statistics, published in 1910 by Dr. Casio Razeze, of the General Bureau of Public Health; and the Commemorative Bulletin of the National Exposition of 1908. (Dr. da Rocha then read the report appearing on page 87 of the Appendix.)

DR. ARAOZ ALFARO. On behalf of the Argentine Delegation I wish to congratulate the Brazilian Delegation for the splendid work it has presented, which includes all the subjects of the program. At the same time, and although the Brazilian Government has already been congratulated for the sanitary works done, especially in Rio de Janeiro, thanks to which yellow fever has been eradicated, I would ask my esteemed colleagues to send again a vote of applause to that Government, I would also move that the Conference adopt a vote to place the Brazilian physician Dr. Oswaldo Cruz among the benefactors of humanity. (Unanimous demonstrations of acceptance.)

DR. MONJARÁS. Being acquainted with Dr. Oswaldo Cruz's work, I wish that it be expressly stated in the minutes that the Mexican Delegation adheres to the vote proposed by the Argentine Delegation.

DR. DA ROCHA. I request that special mention be made in the minutes of the deep appreciation of the Brazilian Delegation for this courteous and honoring manifestations addressed to our Government and one of the most eminent men of our nation.

DR. MAIRA. I have been requested by the Director of the Sismological Institute, don Fernando Montesús de Ballore, to invite the Delegates to visit the Santa Lucia Observatory.

(The session adjourned.)

THIRD DAY—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1911.

Afternoon Session.

The Conference was called to order by the President Dr. Alejandro del Rio, nearly all the Delegates being present. By invitation of the President, Dr. da Rocha, of Brazil, and Dr. Vicencio, of Columbia, sat at the presidential table in their capacity as Vice-Presidents of the Conference.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

DR. DA ROCHA submitted to the Conference a map of Brazil showing the sanitary ports of the Republic.

THE PRESIDENT. Gentlemen, I have the honor to introduce to you the distinguished representation of the Pan-American Union, Captain Granville R. Fortescue, who honors us with his presence. I move that he be admitted to the sessions. He will deliver in due time a greeting from the Pan-American Union, of which he is the bearer.

(The motion of the President was unanimously approved.)

THE PRESIDENT. I also have the honor to introduce to you the honorable Delegate from Costa Rica, Dr. Fernando Iglesias, who, on account of difficulties in the transportation, was delayed in his arrival. The Delegate from Costa Rica has the floor to deliver the greeting from his country.

DR. IGLESIAS. Gentlemen: It is an honor and a sincere pleasure for me to send a warm greeting to the Government and the medical profession of Chile. I come to this hospitable and generous land full of faith and gratifying hopes. Now that I find myself in the midst of this vigorous people, which is justly proud of having produced so many eminent men and illustrious physicians, my admiration for it increases. Debts of gratitude bind us to the Chilean Nation. Costa Rica does not forget them. In the name of my country I greet you.

DR. IGLESIAS, DR. ROBERTS, DR. CORNEJO, DR. GUITERAS, DR. BIANCHI, and DR. MONJARÁS read their respective reports, in the order named (see the Appendix, pages 97, 101, 107, 121, 113, and 115, respectively).

THE PRESIDENT. A new list of the Committees has been drawn up. The changes made in the list previously approved consist merely of the addition of new members to some committees.

THE SECRETARY, DR. AMUNÁTEGUI. The Committees, with the new members, are now constituted as follows. (See page 6.)

DR. GUITERAS. If I remember rightly, a Committee on Resolutions was appointed for the purpose of considering the different motions presented before submitting them to the Conference. I would like to know if these functions are to be exercised by the Executive Committee.

SEVERAL DELEGATES. Yes, sir.

THE PRESIDENT. It is understood that the consideration of the motions is to be made by the Executive Committee.

DR. ARAOZ ALFARO. It seems advisable that such reports as have been read be referred to the Executive Committee, so that it may in turn assign them to the proper committees.

THE PRESIDENT. Are the reports to be submitted also, or only the motions? I believe that the consideration of the reports would take too much of the Executive Committee's time, and it may even be impossible. The chair would ask the Delegates having motions to submit, to send them in written form to the secretary.

SEVERAL DELEGATES. Very well, we shall do so.

THE PRESIDENT. It is then agreed that the Delegates will present the motions in the exact form in which would have the Conference adopt them.

The committees will be called to-morrow so that they may begin their labors.

(The session adjourned at 5.15 p. m.)

FOURTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1911.

Afternoon Session.

The Conference was called to order by the President at 2 P. M., nearly all the Delegates being present. By request of the President, Dr. Iglesias, of Costa Rica, and Dr. Roberts, of Cuba, sat at the presidential desk in their capacity as Vice-Presidents of the Conference.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

THE PRESIDENT. Yesterday, late in the evening, Dr. José R. Campos and Señor Tito V. Lizoni, received the credentials accrediting them as Delegates from the Dominican Republic to the Conference. Those credentials have been referred to the respective Committee. Meanwhile, following the rule established in other Conferences, said gentlemen are temporarily recognized as Delegates.

DR. FERRER. Mr. President, I would request you to propose that the name of Dr. Guiteras, the distinguished Delegate from the United States, be added to the Executive Committee. I consider his presence in that body as necessary in a large measure. He is fully familiar with the subjects before this Conference and in direct touch with the International Bureau of Washington with which will, undoubtedly be related many of the resolutions to be passed by the Conference.

THE PRESIDENT. I am really surprised to hear the suggestion of the Delegate from Chile, as Dr. Guiteras' name was included in the list that was prepared to propose the personnel of the various committees. It has simply been an omission in copying. I thank Dr. Ferrer for the opportunity he affords me for amending the error. If there is no objection, Dr. Guiteras' name will be added to the Executive Committee.

(The motion was unanimously carried.)

THE PRESIDENT. To continue with the reading of the reports, I will request the Delegate from Panama to take the floor.

DR. PARDO CORREA. Mr. President, I am sorry to find myself placed in a necessarily difficult position, because I am wholly unable to furnish any information in accordance with the program of the Conference. The Republic of Panama had appointed another representative who was unable to leave in due time; but as the Government did not want to be absent from this Conference, Panama having always taken an active participation in the previous meetings, and zealously tried to comply with its resolutions, succeeding in placing the country upon an advantageous sanitary condition, requested me by cable to assume its representation. Also by cable, I have received the proper authority to take part in the proceedings and votes. I repeat that I regret my inability to report to the Conference on the subjects under consideration, I can, however, give the assurance that Panama shall adhere to every measure, every resolution tending to benefit the hygiene and health of the countries represented.

DR. URIZAR and DR. OLIVER then read, in the order named, their respective reports (see pages 119 and 153).

THE PRESIDENT. The Delegate from Venezuela has the floor.

DR. RAZETTI. The Venezuelan Delegation, in compliance with a provision of the program submits a lengthy report and also a résumé or extract printed in English and Spanish. Besides in accordance with that recommendation, this procedure seems highly useful, because the mere reading of the report is not sufficient to give an exact idea of the informations, plans and propositions advanced. Under such circumstances, many of the listeners can only obtain an incomplete and passing impression, whereas a publication enables all to act with precision and to participate in the discussions and to vote in a manner duly deliberated. (He then read the extract, and afterwards distributed copies thereof as well as several printed volumes containing comprehensive information on the different subjects dealt within the report. (See Appendix, page 159.)

THE PRESIDENT. The Delegate from Colombia has the floor.

DR. VICENCIO. I have not as yet received the report that is being prepared in my country, but I have requested that it be sent directly to Washington, and I hope it will reach in time to be inserted in the book containing the transactions of the Conference.

THE PRESIDENT. The Delegate from Salvador has the floor.

DR. MIRANDA. I am not in possession of complete data to report upon the different subjects of the program. He then read several papers. (See Appendix, page 111.)

THE PRESIDENT. Dr. Vial, a member of the Chilean Delegation has the floor.

DR. VIAL. The report of the Chilean Delegation is not strictly in accordance with the program in so far as the order of the subjects is concerned, but all of them are discussed with the due attention and with the all possible care. (He then read the printed report, copies of which were distributed. See page 91.)

DR. CORNEJO Y GÓMEZ. I move that the Conference adopt a vote of applause to the distinguished Chilean Delegation for the brilliant and complete report which it has submitted.

DR. DA ROCHA. Warmly applauding the motion just presented, and as a compliment thereto, I request that record be left in the minutes of the good impression that the Brazilian Delegation has experienced upon visiting the Institute of Hygiene, and acquiring a close knowledge of Chile's scientific medical service.

(These motions were carried by acclamation.)

THE SECRETARY read the report of the Committee on Credentials. (See page 72.)

DR. GUITERAS. In regard to that report, I would like to elucidate one point. I would move that it be distinctly understood that Mr. Fortescue is not a Delegate to the Conference. He has been granted the privilege of the floor, but not as a Delegate. I understand that Mr. Fortescue's admission does not in any wise alter the established rule.

THE PRESIDENT. A mistake has evidently been made in the report,

which will be rectified. At a previous session I invited Captain Fortescue to take the floor. I now reiterate the invitation, of which he may avail himself at such moment which he may deem opportune.

I think it is now in order to have the committee constituted so that they may start their work. I would request the Delegates to present their motions so that these may be referred to the respective Committees to be reported upon and submitted to the Conference for discussion.

DR. GUITERAS. It being in order, as I understand from the invitation of the President, to present now the motions or proposed resolutions, I would like to know if they are to be presented to the Executive Committee.

THE PRESIDENT. No, sir. The motions must be presented to the Conference and they may drafted briefly. Then they referred to the proper Committees. I believe this is the most practical way.

DR. GUITERAS. Then, in accordance with the President's statement, and with his permission, I will submit a motion.

(Several Delegates read the motions they had prepared. See Appendix.)

A discussion followed as to the presentation, procedure and deliberation of the motions, following rules being adopted by unanimous vote:

1st. The Delegations shall submit their motion in writing to the Secretary before the next session, or in the beginning of said session. They may draft the motions briefly, reserving the right to submit lengthier drafts.

2d. The motions, according to this nature, shall be referred to the proper Committees which shall report to the Conference, recommending the adoption in the original or amended form, of the rejection or postponement thereof. Motions not coming under the jurisdiction of any Committee shall be referred to the Executive Committee.

3d. For the discussion of the reports submitted by the Committees, the Conference shall follow the order of subjects prescribed by the program. Within said, the motions shall be discussed in alphabetical order of countries represented.

4th. In the discussions, the limitation of time shall be strictly observed, as established by the regulations, and the order of the program shall be followed.

5th. All motions, after having been discussed, shall be referred to the Executive Committee, which, after revising and confronting them, shall submit the same to the definite vote of the Conference. The Executive Committee may consolidate two or more similar motions into one single resolution, and propose the elimination of repeated or inconsistent motions. The reports from the Executive Committee shall not be subject of discussion. The votes shall be taken by alphabetical order of nations.

THE SECRETARY, DR. AMUNÁTEGUI transmitted to the Conference an invitation extended to the Delegates by Señor Joaquín Cabezas, Director of the Institute of Physical and Manual Training, to visit the establishment.

(The session adjourned at 4.30 P. M.)

FIFTH DAY—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1911.

Afternoon Session.

The Conference was called to order by the President, Dr. Alejandro del Rio, at 2 P. M., nearly all the Delegates being present. By request of the President, Dr. Cornejo, of Ecuador, and Dr. Guiteras, of the United States, sat at the presidential desk in their capacity as Vice-Presidents of the Conference.

The minutes of the last session were read and approved.

THE PRESIDENT. I have the pleasure to grant the floor to the Dominican Delegation.

SEÑOR LIZONI. In behalf of the Dominican Republic, I have the pleasure to wish this great assembly the best success for its important labors. At the same time, I wish to assure you that the Government of that nation will make it its duty to adopt and comply with the resolutions that may be passed. I regret my inability to report upon the subjects prescribed in the program, as I have received neither a report nor sufficient data.

THE PRESIDENT. The Chair has just received the credentials accredited Señor Ocas Valenzuela Valdés as Delegate from Honduras. Said credentials have been referred to the proper committee. Meanwhile, following the established procedure, Sr. Valenzuela Valdés is temporarily recognized in his capacity as Delegate. As he is not present now, I shall avail myself of the first opportunity to offer him the floor for the customary salutation.

DR. FERRE. In behalf of the Chilean Delegation, I submit a motion which I do not doubt will be accepted by the Conference with pleasure. The day before yesterday, there was inaugurated in Paris by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Universal Sanitary Conference. It is only natural that this American Conference should send a greeting to that of Paris, in view of our affinity of object and purposes. I move, therefore, that the President be authorized to transmit in behalf of the Conference a message of greeting addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of France, or to the proper officer.

(The motion was unanimously carried.)

DR. GUI TERAS. I wish to ask the Delegate from Chile if he is sure that the Paris Conference has been inaugurated. I was under the impression that that Conference had been postponed a second time.

DR. FERRER. It was inaugurated yesterday or the day before by one of the members of the French cabinet.

DR. GUI TERAS. Very well; I thank the Delegate from Chile for his information.

The reading was then taken up of the different motions presented by the Delegations, as follows: Argentine Delegation, 3 motions; Bolivian Delegation, 2; Brazilian Delegation, 1; Colombian Delegation, 1; Cuban Delegation, 4; Ecuadorian Delegation, 1; United States

Delegation, 3; Paraguayan Delegation, 1 motion and 2 propositions; Uruguayan Delegation, 1; Venezuelan Delegation, 1. The Chilean Delegation presented several motions, as follows: 5 signed by the President, Dr. del Rio; 1, by Dr. Ferrer; 1, by Dr. Astaburuaga; 1, by Dr. Soza; 1, by Engineer Illanes, and 2, by Dr. Amunátegui.

Some of the Delegates took the floor for the purpose of formulating their motions or explain their scope and significance.

(The motions were referred to the respective committees, and they appear in the Appendix.)

DR. ARAOZ ALFARO, in behalf of the Argentine Delegation, presented an extract of reports previously submitted to the Conference by said Delegation.

THE PRESIDENT. In accordance with the regulations, it is now in order to undertake the discussion of the different subjects of the program, in their numerical order.

(A short while after the consideration of the subjects was begun, the Conference decided to abandon this procedure because it was deemed of little advantage and that it was more useful to proceed with the discussion when the motions were considered.)

Upon suggestion of Dr. Fernández Espiro, it was decided that two sessions should be held on the following day (Friday), one at 9:30 A. M. and another at the usual time, 2 P. M.

(The session adjourned.)

SIXTH DAY—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1911.

Morning Session.

The Conference was called to order at 10 A. M. by the President, Dr. del Río, nearly all the Delegates being present. By request of the President, Dr. Ortega, of Guatemala, and Dr. Monjarás, of Mexico, sat at the presidential desk in their capacity of Vice-Presidents of the Conference.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

More motions were submitted by Dr. Monjarás, Dr. Roberts and Dr. Manterola. They were referred to the respective committees. (See the Appendix.)

Several committees reported upon the motions referred to them, and the discussion of their reports was taken up in the order and manner below stated.

The Committee on Chronic Contagious Diseases reported favorably upon Dr. Urizar's motion on leprosy.

DR. CORBALÁN MELGAREJO. I believe to have understood that it is recommended that the Governments adopt measures for the eradication of leprosy. If such is the meaning of the proposed resolution, I would like to state my doubts as to whether this subject would come under the jurisdiction of the Conference, because it is not a matter of international sanitary police requiring the imposition of quarantine or preventive measures. A patient arriving at a port, disembarks or remains on board but the vessel is always received. The matter is a subject for regulation only in so far as the policing of immigration is concerned. Every country may defend itself against leprosy or other contagious diseases in general, but with measures of purely local nature. In Chile the passage of a law is contemplated prohibiting the introduction of foreigners sufferings from chronic contagious diseases, and ordering that they be returned to the country of origin.

DR. URIZAR. I wish to explain the meaning and scope of my proposition in view of the remarks by the distinguished Delegate from Chile. The motion does not imply an international sanitary provision. Its purpose is not to induce Governments to enact laws of that kind. It is simply to advise the Governments of countries where leprosy prevails to compile statistics for the purpose—quite natural and necessary—of ascertaining the number of lepers, the places where they live, etc., which data will help in devising the means conducive to the eradication of the disease and facilitating the study of its etiology. Undoubtedly, the prophylaxis of this disease has been and shall be a matter of wide discussion, for the very reason that affecting chronic patients it is difficult to prescribe that they be deprived of their liberty, systematically. But the proportions that leprosy is assuming, justify and render indispensable the recommendations that I propose, which

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refer to the internal legislation of each country, which could adopt them, employing its means, according to its customs and capacity.

DR. GUITERAS. The measures recommended by the proposition in question, are undoubtedly plausible enough, but I understand that all countries have already adopted such measures. In the report of the American Delegation, there is stated what the United States have done in this particular. In my opinion, all the countries of the American continent have advanced enough to see the advisability of enforcing measures of this kind.

DR. ALVAREZ. Leprosy prevails in the Argentine Republic and I accept the motion in view of the necessities of my country. We have not complete leprosy statistics and have not yet enforced isolation measures. It was only recently that it was decided to establish a leper asylum in Entre Rios for the purpose of isolating there those that have been at liberty.

DR. ROBERTS. I will inform in regard to what is done in my country. Leprosy prevails in Cuba and we have leper asylums. Every leper must be isolated in those establishments, unless it is proven that he has the means to be isolated and attended in his own home in such a way that it will not constitute a menace to society. A leper having the means to do so, does not isolate himself properly, is forcibly confined.

DR. ARAOZ ALFARO. I am going to supplement the information furnished by my distinguished co-Delegate, Dr. Alvarez, by adding some data. Although these statistics are very incomplete, it may be established with certainty that there are more than three hundred cases in the Argentine territory, located specially in certain districts of Corrientes and Entre Rios. A year ago there was held in Buenos Aires a National Congress on Leprosy, and among the measures proposed by the Congress there is the establishment of a leper colony in an island of the first-named province. In my opinion, the motion in question might be amended, but I agree with the idea, and I abstain from suggesting any amendments.

DR. DA ROCHA. I agree with the proposition of the Delegate from Paraguay, and I accept it. In Brazil we have in force measures to that end, which in some States, as Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, are very stringent.

DR. CORBALÁN. In view of the explanations given by the Delegate from Paraguay, and understanding now perfectly the meaning of his motion, I shall give it my vote.

DR. MONJARÁS. The motion now being discussed, comprises several points of importance. The first refers to what the national governments may do, and to this end the Fourth Conference adopted a resolution which confines itself to recommending the different governments that they "adopt such measures as they may deem advisable." To take into consideration a standpoint of greater importance, I will say that the defense against leprosy has two aspects, to wit: the defense within the country and the defense to prevent leprosy from being introduced from any nation. In Mexico, Cuba and the United States lepers are not admitted upon arrival at a port or at the frontier, and likewise they are not permitted to leave the country. In this way

the international side of the question is disposed of. With respect to the interior of each country, it is obvious that all governments can adopt such measures as they may see fit. My opinion would be that we merely refer to what was resolved by the Fourth Conference.

DR. URÍZAR. My motion refers in the first place to the compilation of complete statistics by each country, not only as a national measure, but also for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the propagation, which is very important from the scientific standpoint. Therefore, my proposition concretes and defines in a better way the recommendation made by the Fourth Conference to the governments, and to this end a mere reference to that recommendation would not be sufficient.

(There being no more Delegates desiring to speak on the subject, the discussion was ended at this point. In accordance with the rules, the motion was referred to the Executive Committee.)

The President's motion on scleroma was favorably reported upon by the respective committee, and there being no discussion thereon, it was referred to the Executive Committee. (See Appendix.)

DR. ARAOZ ALFARO. This disease is unknown in many countries.

DR. ROBERTS. It exists in Cuba, but the cases are few.

DR. ORTEGA. It is very frequent in Guatemala, in comparison to other acute diseases; the same is true of Salvador.

The President's motion on the regulation of prostitution was favorably reported upon by the Committee on Prophylaxis. (See Appendix.)

SR. ALFONSO. It has been generally believed that the regulation of prostitution is a scientific means of limiting the ravages of venereal diseases. But, as the Delegates know, eminent authorities on syphilology have reached the conclusion that it is not worth while to adopt such a regulation. I submit this idea to the consideration of the Conference; in fact, this thesis, which offhand seems rather extravagant, is worthy of being taken into consideration after one has studied the reasons upon which its authors base their opinion.

DR. MONJARÁS. In Mexico, the regulation of prostitution has been in force for many years. There has been taken a statistical table of the propagation of venereal diseases by registered persons, that is to say by those whose names are recorded in the books kept for that purpose—and by persons who in Mexico are called *ambulantes* (peddlers), and that operate clandestinely. This table has shown in an evident manner that the greater the clandestinity the larger the number of cases. Well-to-do patients are asked how they contracted the disease, and through their answers the woman is looked for, and most times we find that she also is suffering from the same malady. In other instances we find that the disease has been acquired in a house, and upon investigation it turns out that it was communicated by a clandestine woman. As a rule the physicians have observed that the regulation of prostitution is beneficial.

DR. BIANCHI. I do not think that it is not pertinent for me to argue in favor or against regulation. I only want to say that the regulation of prostitution in women is not sufficient. It would be

necessary to include men in the procedure suggested by Dr. Monjarás, because a man can at intervals transmit the infection. I think that long as our customs do not permit the enforcement of a really scientific regulation, it is better to confine the campaign to the popularization of the methods of individual prophylaxis. At any rate, this Conference, which is in a way something like the Supreme Court of Hygiene in America, should not declare itself openly for or against regulation until the great hygienists of the world shall have reached an agreement on the subject.

DR. SANJINÉS. In Bolivia, prostitution has recently been regulated in some cities. In my opinion, the immediate isolation of the patient should be required, and no patient should be allowed to trade until she has been cured. I would add that strict persecution of clandestine prostitution be recommended.

DR. ARAOZ ALFARO. I believe that, as a whole, the proposition is well termed. In the Argentine Republic the regulation has been in force for a long time, and it may be said that it is so now even in the smallest cities. In accordance with the opinion of Drs. Monjarás and Sanjinés, that regulated prostitution is less dangerous. As the manner of the regulation, the Conference, in my opinion, should not pronounce itself. In Chile they speak of isolation; in the Argentine Republic we have tried both systems, that is to say, isolating the patients or letting them free, not to trade but to cure themselves in their own homes. In accordance with the statement of the Delegate from Guatemala, it would be advisable, both from the moral and scientific standpoint, that the investigation be made applicable to men also; but, of course, this is quite difficult from the practical standpoint.

DR. DA ROCHA. In Brazil this is a question under consideration, because we want to make the defense against the disease consistent with individual liberty. Personal defense would perhaps be more effective than a strict regulation.

DR. ROBERTS. As stated in the report of the Delegation, regulation is enforced in Cuba. Statistics show that venereal diseases are more frequent where clandestine prostitution prevails. Oftentimes it happens that when a registered prostitute feels sick she undertakes to operate clandestinely. The inspection of houses of prostitution is made twice a week. A night dispensary has been established for the treatment of men, as stated in the report. This dispensary is resorted to by men who, on account of their financial situation, can not bear the expenses of medical attendance, or who by reason of their occupation can not be treated in day time.

DR. MANTEROLA. I support the proposition of the Chilean Delegation. Through investigations made by Dr. Astaburuaga and myself, it has been ascertained that in this country, also, particularly in Valparaiso, what Dr. Monjarás has said is true, that is to say, that clandestine prostitution causes more damages than public or regulated prostitution. I believe, as the Guatemalan Delegate does, that regulation should be extended also to men who communicate the infection. At any rate, it seems to me that women should have the right to demand the examination of the man who communicated the disease. The mere fact that the man pays does not give him the right to cause such a damage.

DR. CORBALÁN. I accept the motion proposed by the President. Many times I have examined in my office men who contracted the disease from women who traded with a clean bill of health. It is therefore necessary that there be a competent, careful and honest corps of inspectors.

THE PRESIDENT. I am going to say four words in order to explain the motive of my proposition. I am well aware that in every country there are men who favor and others who oppose the idea of regulation of prostitution. But the truth is that in order that regulation, in countries adopting it, may be efficient, it is necessary that it be enforced under certain requirements, and the necessity of such requirements should be emphasized, because if they are not complied with, the regulation is then deceiving and dangerous. It is, of course, necessary that the inspection should be made by competent physicians. This suggestion may seem paradoxical, but the truth that such a service should be in charge of specialists. In many cities in Chile the examination of prostitutes is made at their own houses. Such a commission is not in keeping with a physician's dignity, aside from the fact that he can not be provided with the proper means for such an examination. We all know that the diagnosis of syphilis is sometimes difficult.

For these reasons I have moved that it be recommended that the inspection be made by specially prepared physicians, and in dispensaries or polyclinics. As in many cases it is necessary to make a microscopical examination of the spirochaete and the gonococcus, there should be a laboratory annex where it could be made properly.

DR. ASTABURUAGA. In the regulations governing prostitution an age limit is generally prescribed for women engaging in the trade, which age is about eighteen years. But Dr. Manterola and I have observed in Valparaiso that a great number of prostitutes there have not attained that age, specially those who peddle in the streets looking for clients. I consider that this point should be taken into consideration and a solution given thereto.

THE PRESIDENT. The Executive Committee will take up this subject and submit to the Conference in definite form.

(The motion under discussion was referred to the Executive Committee.)

Dr. Soza's motion on tuberculosis, having been favorably reported upon by the respective committee, was then taken for discussion. (See Appendix.)

DR. ARAOZ ALFARO. In nearly all the countries there are anti-tuberculosis leagues. In the Argentine Republic there is a very important, whose Director is Dr. Emilio Coni. Accepting the motion, I would like to know if what is proposed is the appointment of an official commission.

DR. SOZA. I have explained all my ideas on the subject in a pamphlet that has been distributed among the Delegates. In many countries, in France, for instance, there is a considerable number of associations against tuberculosis, but as they operate without any concerted action, they do not accomplish the results desired. They act as soldiers without a chief. An eminent French author has said that the money is

being thrown away without any profit whatever. The purpose of the motion is, therefore, to make uniform the action of these associations by combining the efforts. On the other hand, the Governments would be free to act according to circumstances and in accordance with the means of action at their disposal.

DR. DA ROCHA. In Brazil, as in many other places, there are leagues of that kind, but without a special jurisdiction over them. This is a municipal matter in that Republic, but the Federal Government renders financial help which sometimes exceeds 170,000 pesos. A federal tax has been levied on banks, the products of which are devoted to that purpose.

DR. FERNÁNDEZ ESPIRO. I second Dr. Soza's motion, because in my opinion it tends to overcome difficulties in some countries where there are various organizations with the same purpose but independent from each other. (He then stated what is done in Uruguay in this particular.)

DR. MANTEROLA. I also support the motion.

(The motion was referred to the Executive Committee.)

The motion presented by Dr. Razetti on malaria having been favorably reported upon by the Committee on Malaria and Yellow Fever, was then brought up for discussion (see Appendix).

DR. RAZETTI. In an annex to the report of the Venezuelan Delegation, the Delegates will find the conclusions reached by the Simla Conference, in which a very complete and interesting study was made of the means for the eradication of malaria, such as the destruction of mosquitoes by draining lands, pouring kerosene oil, etc. The conclusions of that Conference, which was attended by the most eminent physicians of England, will be of great service in intertropical countries for a systematic campaign against malaria.

DR. ARAOZ ALFARO. Malaria is so widely distributed throughout the American Continent, that everything that refers to its eradication has in my opinion a great collective interest. Therefore, I second with enthusiasm the proposition of the Venezuelan Delegation; but as I do not know in detail the conclusions of the Simla Conference, I shall confine myself to outlining briefly what is done in my country. In the Argentine Republic we have an area of nearly 400,000 square kilometers—out of a total of 3,000,000—affected by malaria, generally of a mild nature, few acute cases occurring and without cachexia. The law that is now being enforced provides for all forms of prophylaxis enforced in the most advanced countries, especially Italy, where, as we all know, there are experts who advocate quinization only, and others who favor the fight against mosquitoes. In my country the methods in use are: Preventive quinization and curative treatment of patients; fight against mosquitoes (mechanical protection of patients; drainage of swamps; elimination of stagnated waters; petrolization and mechanical protection of waters; fumigation and destruction of mosquitoes, etc.) Besides, it is proposed to make anti-malarial education in the schools as wide as possible. I would like to know if the proposition of the Venezuelan Delegation includes something more.

DR. RAZETTI. The measures outlined by the Argentine Delegate are the basis which, among others, may be adopted for the eradication of

malaria. The meaning of the motion is confined to the fight against mosquitoes—because it is not sufficiently practical to accomplish the desired result. It is necessary to combine all means, and this is what the Simla Conference did, which Conference has sanctioned the fight against mosquitoes, education of the people, quinization, etc. We, instead of devising the plan of campaign, should adopt what is already done, recommending it to the interested Governments. This is the object of the motion now under discussion.

DR. PERRY. Measures that may be applicable to a certain locality might be impracticable in other places. Therefore, the adoption of different methods would be advisable. The measures adopted in Panama, in the Canal Zone, are the same as those in common use in other countries. The procedure consists of attacking the chain at its two ends, man and mosquito. A way of destroying mosquitoes, explained in detail in a publication that I have issued, is to catch the insect in traps adequately arranged. This means facilitates the calculation of the amount of mosquitoes in a certain locality, which is a very important data in determining the seriousness of the danger caused by malaria at that point.

DR. SANJINÉS. The measures recommended in the motion will be of great interest in Bolivia, and, therefore, I accept it with much enthusiasm.

DR. GUITERAS. An important means of ascertaining the existence and extent of malaria would be to provide that all cases that may occur should be reported to the sanitary authorities. In report of the United States Delegation mentioned made of the States of the Union—still very few—where it is compulsory to report all cases of malaria, typhus and other communicable diseases.

DR. FERRARI. In measures employed in Brazil to fight malaria, the principal object is the destruction of mosquitoes, but it is not indeed the means resorted to. For instance, four years ago the Municipality of Rio Janeiro enacted measures of protection for laborers employed in the canalization of waters, in order to prevent the apparition or increase of the disease. The works of the Maderia Mamoré Railroad had to be abandoned because malaria used to decimate the laborers employed in the construction. At present the work has been renewed by an American Company, which applies preventive and curative measures; not only the destruction of mosquitoes, but also quinization and other means which have been recommended as more efficient and practicable.

(It being considered that the motion had been sufficiently debated, it was referred to the Executive Committee.)

THE PRESIDENT conveyed to the Delegates an invitation from the Mayor of Valparaiso, to visit the water works of Peñuelas. (The invitation was accepted by the majority.)

The session adjourned at 12 m.

Afternoon Session.

The Conference was called at 3:30 p. m. to order by the President, Dr. Alejandro del Rio, nearly all the Delegates being present. The

President requested Dr. Pardo Correa, Delegate from Panama, and Dr. Urizar, from Paraguay, to seat with him at the presidential desk, in their capacity as Vice-Presidents of the Conference. The minutes of the previous session were not read, as they were not yet ready, but the Chair was authorized to approve them.

On motion of Dr. Guiteras it was resolved that in discussing the different motions only their authors and the Delegates wishing to object to them be allowed to speak thereon.

Several new motions just delivered at the Secretary's office were read and referred to the respective committees.

The Committee of Yellow Fever submitted its report on the motions of Dr. Guiteras and Dr. Roberts, on yellow fever, without recommendation. (See Appendix.)

DR. GUI TERAS. At the present time, the opinion on the transmission of yellow fever is very different from that of years ago. Formerly, it was considered that when a person had suffered an attack, a repetition would very seldom take place. Now it is said that a person may live ten years in an endemic place, go to immune countries, and contract the disease a second time upon returning to the endemic place. An eminent English authority has made very interesting studies on the subject, and his investigations show that the mere fact of having resided for ten years in an endemic locality can not be taken as constituting sufficient immunity.

Another point: A place is considered as endemic even if very few cases of the disease appear therein. Supposing that there occur in a port only ten, or five, cases during one summer, in the tropics that place would be considered as an endemic locality. It is possible to consider that one can live for a long time in an endemic place without coming in contact with the mosquito; and it is also possible one can, without taking any precaution, spend many years without contracting the disease. Possessing the present knowledge on yellow fever, I consider that a sensible person and therefore exercising some care in order to guard himself can live quite confidently in an infected locality without fearing the disease. By taking precautions one can avoid the bite from a mosquito. Nowadays, exactly the same is true of yellow fever as it is of cholera. One can live in a place infected with cholera without contracting the disease; all that is necessary to boil—or to reach only a certain degree to kill the Koch bacillus—eatables and beverages. I am really of the opinion that there should be no immunity declared against yellow fever; but since the subject is mentioned in the Washington Convention, we should take it into consideration. Of course, we should take the most advanced point possible, as would be case of fever reported by a competent physician who knows the disease.

DR. ROBERTS. The subject under discussion is quite simple, and undoubtedly all the Delegates have already formed an opinion. The question at issue is merely to decide, for practical quarantine purposes, of protracted residence in an endemic focus can be taken as constituting indemnity, even if the individual has not suffered from the disease, as is now the rule in Cuba, United States and Mexico. We must bear in mind that the motion deals with the subject of the program, referring

to immunity from yellow fever from the standpoint of quarantine. It is true that from a theoretical standpoint, immunity is something that can not be conclusively assured. But in Cuba, where yellow fever has been endemic for a long time, the statistics show that after six years it is very seldom that one contracts the disease. Every foreigner, when contracting the disease, acquires it before completing six years of residence. And the same is true of natives contracting the *borras* fever, which is etiologically considered as yellow fever. There is no doubt, of course, that sometimes one may live in an endemic focus and yet not acquire immunity; but the number of cases in which such a thing might happen is so insignificant, that I do not believe there is any danger worthy of being taken into consideration; on this ground, I ratify my motion in the sense that, for the practical purposes of quarantine against yellow fever, a residence of ten continuous years in an endemic focus can be accepted as constituting immunity.

DR. MONJARÁS. What is the point under discussion?

THE SECRETARY, DR. AMUNÁTEGUI. It should be the report of the committee; but it happens that the committee has merely referred the two motions to the Conference, without making any recommendations.

DR. ROBERTS. The case is very easily explained. There were two motions each favoring a different opinion, and as they had been submitted by two Delegates forming part of the committee, this body deemed it proper to abstain from making any recommendations.

DR. MONJARÁS. There being no recommendation, we must discuss the proposition on the floor of the Conference. It is of vital importance to determine the question in one way or other, and this should be made from a practical standpoint, and avoiding the obstacles of an extreme attitude. Dr. Guiteras proposes that a certificate from a competent physician should be required; but such a procedure would present a serious obstacle, because we must first know who is competent.

DR. GUITERAS. I referred to the authorities, whose duty it is to watch over matters pertaining to public health.

DR. MONJARÁS. It is assumed that public health officers are competent, even though in fact they may not be so. Perhaps a medical certificate, duly authenticated, is sufficient, even if the physician issuing it is not a public health officer.

DR. RAZETTI. The idea that has just been stated there is a serious practical inconvenience. The physicians do not certify as a rule. Then again, the physician who attended a patient may have died, or absented himself at the time when a person wants to obtain a certificate from him. Or the patient himself may have changed his residence and is thus unable to secure a certificate from his physician. The health authorities of Porto Rico require the certificate. Thus, a person desiring to go there applies to any physician for a certificate stating that he has suffered from yellow fever. As a matter of fact, such documents, thus secured, are worth nothing. I believe that the fact of having resided a long time in an endemic place is more worthy of consideration.

DR. ALVAREZ. But, such a man, such a passenger, does he constitute a danger to the home where he intends to go to?

DR. RAZETTI. I believe he does not. If he is taken sick with fever, the sanitary authorities will isolate him. I do not believe that an individual should be refused admission into a country just because he has not suffered from yellow fever. An individual who has contracted syphilis is more dangerous. In a word, I do not attach any practical importance to a certificate.

(The subject being considered sufficiently discussed, the motions were referred to the Executive Committee.)

A report from the Committee on Prophylaxis of Acute Diseases, was then read, it being upon a motion by the Argentine Delegation proposing that the Governments be recommended to have school teachers learn how to vaccinate. The report recommended that the motion be rejected.

(There being no discussion it was referred to the Executive Committee.)

Another report from the same committee was read, recommending the approval of a motion by Dr. Sanjinés. (See Appendix.)

DR. VICENCIO. I would like to know if an error was made in the report of the committee in stating that only Brazil and Chile had no compulsory vaccination.

DR. DA ROCHA. In some States of Brazil, as Sao Paulo, vaccination has been made compulsory; but it is not so in other States.

DR. GUITERAS. Compulsory vaccination in the United States exists only indirectly. For instance, children attending school must be vaccinated.

(The motion was referred to the Executive Committee.)

A report was then read from the Committee on Sanitation of Ports and Frontier Towns recommending the adoption, with slight modifications, of Sr. Illanes' motion on water supply and sewer system in towns. (See Appendix.)

(The motion was referred to the Executive Committee.)

Another report was read from the same committee, recommending the approval of a motion from Dr. Vial. (See Appendix.)

(There being no discussion, the motion was referred to the Executive Committee.)

A report was then read from the Committee on Plague, recommending the approval, with slight modifications of four motions submitted, respectively, by the Delegations from Bolivia, Cuba, and Paraguay, and the Chilean Delegate, Dr. Dávila Boza. (See Appendix.)

DR. ROBERTS. In the motion by the Cuban Delegation, dessatization is provided for indemne ships and not for the contaminated ones. The program referred to the systematic dessotization, but not in case of plague. The recommendation had already been made by the last Conference, and experience has shown us that nothing is gained with mere recommendations.

DR. SANJINÉS. I accept with pleasure the amendment proposed by the committee to the motion. I was aware beforehand that, as customary, the assembly would word my motion in general terms. If I had made particular references in my motion, regarding specially the sanitation of the ports of Arica, Antofagasta and Mejillones, it was in order to emphasize my point, because in my capacity as Bolivian Dele-

gate it is my duty to prevent the invasion of infectious diseases into Bolivia. I am, therefore, pleased with the modification suggested by the committee, and I hope the Conference will accept the motion.

DR. ILLANES. I wish to give some information regarding the sanitation works in the ports of Arica, Mejillones, and Antofagasta, which bear relation to the proposition of the Delegate from Bolivia and the report thereupon, because of the reference made in said proposition to the ports I have mentioned. The Government of Chile devotes its best attention to the improvement of those ports.

In the contract for the construction of the Arica-La Paz Railway, provision is made for the laying of pipes for the conduct of the River Caracarami waters, taking them from a point 140 kilometers away from Arica. These waters shall be used, partly for the exploitation of the railway, and partly for the supply of the city and port of Arica, it being estimated that the capacity of the water supply will be 70 liters daily per inhabitant. Besides, in the plans for public works now under the consideration of Congress and which if passed would be operative next year, funds are appropriated for the sewer system and for the water supply works in the same city, which funds, together with those set aside for like works in the city of Tacna, will amount to 2,200,000 pesos.

In regard to Mejillones, the Supreme Government called for bids on the construction of water supply works and sewer system, but the proposals submitted were accepted because none of them met the requirements prescribed. The Supreme Government continues to pay attention to the construction of works of sanitation of that town.

In Antofagasta there is a water supply system, owned and exploited by a private concern, but the Government is now bent on improving the service, by granting new water concessions so that the supply may be increased. In the same city the Government is carrying on, by contract, the consideration of the sewer system and water supply for public use, which works will soon be completed.

In the plan for public works, to which I have just referred, provision is made for the construction of very important port works in Arica and Antofagasta which will contribute largely to the improvement of public health in those ports.

I wanted to give this information, Mr. President, for the benefit of the Delegate from Bolivia and by reason of the justified motives contained in the motion under discussion. If the Delegate from Bolivia should desire further information, I shall very gladly furnish him therewith.

DR. SANJINÉS. It is gratifying for me to state that I am highly satisfied with the explanations courteously given by the distinguished member of the Chilean Delegation; I shall be pleased to transmit this information to my Government.

(Without further debate, the motions were referred to the Executive Committee.)

The motions and the committee reports thereon having been and discussed, the debate was then taken up of the motions which the Executive Committee had decided to submit to the consideration of the assembly.

The Conference was first consulted as to two motions presented by Dr. Amunátegui. (See Appendix.)

The Delegates from Colombia and from the Dominican Republic abstained from voting. The Delegation of Salvador voted in the negative. All the other Delegations voted affirmatively. The motions were, therefore, approved.

Other propositions which were ready for submission to the Assembly were unanimously approved. (See Appendix.)

A report was read from the Committee on Cholera recommending the adoption of the resolutions appearing in the Appendix.

(There being no discussion, the motions were referred to the Executive Committee.)

DR. FERNÁNDEZ ESPIRO. As in to-morrow's session, the Conference will select the seat for the next Conference, the Uruguayan Delegation has the honor to propose the city of Montevideo for that purpose.

DR. ROBERTS. In the name of Cuba I have the honor to propose the city of Havana as the seat for the Sixth Conference.

THE PRESIDENT. The board of Directors of the Medical Society has requested me to invite the Conference to a special session that it will hold this evening at which we will have the pleasure to hear the lectures to be delivered by our distinguished colleagues, Dr. Araoz Alfaro, of Buenos Aires, and Dr. Ferrari, of Rio de Janeiro, the former on cito-diagnosis, and the latter on small-pox.

DR. ARAOZ ALFARO. I beg to submit a motion recommending the next Conference "the study of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis and of anterior transmissible poly-mielitis."

(This motion was referred to the Executive Committee.)

(The session adjourned at 4.30 p. m.)

SEVENTH DAY—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1911.

Morning Session.

The Conference was called to order at 10 A.M. by the President, Dr. Alejandro del Rio, all the Delegations, except the Hondurean, being present. By request of the President, Dr. Ortega, of Guatemala, and Dr. Lizoni, of the Dominican Republic, sat at the Presidential table in their capacity as Vice-Presidents of the Conference.

The minutes of the penultimate session were read and approved.

THE SECRETARY, DR. AMUNÁTEGUI, transmitted to the Delegates an invitation from Sr. Justino Pellé to visit the model slaughterhouse of Valparaiso.

THE PRESIDENT. The representative from the Pan-American Union, Captain Granville R. Fortescue, has the floor.

CAPTAIN FORTESCUE. Mr. President and Delegates: I bring warmest greetings from the Pan American Union in Washington and felicitations with best wishes for a successful convention from my chief, the director general, Mr. John Barrett, than whom there is no more loyal supporter of Latin American interests.

I come to you not as a North American, but as a Pan American.

Lack of technical education forbids my addressing you to-day along the lines of the special and most important work which has called you here; that has been ably done by my esteemed colleagues, Drs. Gregorio Guiteras and J. C. Perry, whom we have heard with interest.

As you are good Americans first and scientists afterwards, I shall speak on a subject that should claim the interest of all Americans be they born in Chile or Colombia, Argentina, or the United States, Brazil, or Bolivia, or in any other of the sturdy nations of our hemisphere. This subject is the Pan American Ideal.

Those who have given thought to the progress of civilization can not but have been impressed with the rapid advance that has characterized the cause of humanity during the last 10 years, an advance which perhaps owes its greatest stimulus to the activity of the members of your profession. No longer is the cruel doctrine of the survival of the fittest tenable—now we advance the more humane theory of aid to the weaker, and those who through adversity, misfortune, or illness, find themselves handicapped in the struggle for existence, are not trampled under foot but instead receive the kind hand of brotherhood, which helps them to bear more equably their burdens. No longer do we see in our neighbor's misfortune the quickly to be seized opportunity for our own advancement.

The spirit of the age is what has been aptly called the Christian spirit, which, liberally interpreted, means that we must meet all men on the broad ground of unselfish consideration. Granting this gradual change which is being brought about by the force of public opinion

in the relations between man and man, why is it not a logical sequence to apply this principle to the relations between nations? Nations are but collections of individuals, having the same ambitions, passions, emotions of the unit human being, and thus it should follow that when the plane of thought of the members of society is brought to a higher level, when the necessity of mutual interdependence is generally recognized, the fellowship of nations should become a fact.

The fellowship of nations. That is the Pan American ideal. A joining together in bonds of mutual understanding of all the Republics of this half of the world. How are we to arrive at this much to be desired end? First, by promoting personal intercourse, by becoming better acquainted; and second, by letting the old hatreds die. We of the northern Republic must make the opportunity that will lead to closer relations with you of the Latin countries. This we will do with the completion of the Panama Canal. The stimulus to travel that is bound to follow this event can not but help leading to an era of good feeling. We will learn of your glorious history, your heroes, your magnificent resources, and your steady social and economic progress, while you will meet Yankees who do not worship at the shrine of the dollar. Not that I deprecate commerce; quite the contrary; commerce and comity are allied forces on the side of mutual better understanding.

It is known that trade is one of the best mediums by which it is possible to gain a correct appreciation of the other man's point of view. As such an appreciation is absolutely essential in order to combat the intolerance of ignorance, it is only natural that an institution which aims at the attainment of these ideal national relations that I have depicted should bend its energies to the promotion of every legitimate means of increasing commercial activity. And as a corollary to this trade movement there will be that most necessary work which is the chosen field of you gentlemen. In your positions as guardians of the health of the peoples it would seem that innumerable opportunities would present themselves wherein it would be possible to advance the Pan American ideal.

I may say here that without your aid, without the highest state of sanitation in all our ports, it would be impossible to develop new trade routes to their perfection. The fight against disease which you are so successfully waging has opened the door to worlds heretofore considered closed to the white man. The fever-stricken jungles that had been given over to the occupation of wild birds and beasts alone, will by the magic aid of sanitation develop into lands which will support the countless millions of future generations.

Again, sanitation has reduced the perils from disease in traveling to a minimum, it has raised the standard of cleanliness among all nations, and it has made for an advance in civilization by promoting the self-respect of those who practice its precepts. These are only a few of the results of your labors, but they have been strong causes in the promotion of the unity of nations.

The condition which I have placed as the second factor in bringing about the perfect understanding among the western Republics is "to let old hatreds die." It is a fact that our judgments of past events

as historically set forth have undergone many changes, and it is significant, in my country at least, that we are revising our history books. No longer is it considered necessary to breed bitter hate in the hearts of our school children against England because the soldiers of King George fought our forefathers. Again, the story of the four long years of civil strife, which divided my people in acrid antagonism, is now told with careful impartiality. Of course, the extreme partisan still lives; that is to be expected. But it is with a changed spirit that we read of those incidents which were wont to arouse our suspicions against all other countries, and made us look upon them as implacable rivals. Suspicion is the parent of much misunderstanding. Let us have done with it. The Latin American nations have a glorious historical heritage. From the days of early discovery, when those who came first suffered untold hardships, through the brilliant period that led to independence, the American has given proof of high standards of honor and bravery on many occasions. O'Higgins, Bolivar, San Martin, Sucre, and Washington are names ever enshrined high among the world's array of heroes.

But it is not only military records that spell the fame of the American Republics. "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," as has been proved by the record of achievement standing to their credit at The Hague Conference.

And if more proof were wanted to show that the Pan American nations stood shoulder to shoulder in the front rank of the world's peace movement, I would point to that monument which stands high up above the clouds of Uspallata, "The Christ of the Andes." A peace monument that puts before the world the unsurpassed example of the forbearance, the moderation, the unselfishness of two great nations. And there at the base of that statue is inscribed the words that should be the inspiration of all countries: "Rather that these mountains should crumble to dust than that nation should arm against nation." That is the Pan American ideal.

SEÑOR ALFONSO. Mr. President, Messrs. Delegates: It is not every day that we have the privilege of listening to such refreshing and comforting expressions. The remarks we have just heard are philosophy; they are benevolence; they are morality. There is an inferior consciousness of own interests that leads us to compete by vexatious methods with our supposed adversaries. But there is a superior realization of those very interests that leads us to discover the great harmonies that there may exist among the various interests of men, and to unite our efforts in the struggle against hostile nature, against vice, ignorance and error. This superior consciousness of human interests enlightens first in the minds of great men and great nations. What a great truth there is in that saying that "when the sun rises it shines first upon the hills."

The scientists, monarchs of mind, without scepter nor crown, outline the courses to be followed by humankind, and the advanced governments co-operate with them in the furtherance of the civilizing activities.

The natural development of our life offers by itself enough misery, trouble and pain, which we should not increase by antagonizing our-

selves mutually; on the contrary, such miseries, troubles and pains should stimulate us in uniting our hearts, minds and wills for the best sake of the welfare and improvement of humankind.

There is not an instant in the extensive history of the world in which the idea of progress has not continued to realize itself, in which the idea of progress has not been in execution in the midst of all activities of life; and of all progresses the most substantial and important one is the moral progress that irradiated from a cross at the hill of Calvary. As you have just heard, that moral progress has erected on the Andes the monument to the Savior which symbolizes the reconciliation and friendship of two sister nations. That moral progress is the greatest comfort and hope of humankind.

Science contributes in a very large measure to that moral progress, just as it sheds light upon our paths and guides our steps. Faith is the lever of that progress; I do not refer to a given religious faith, but to that faith that invigorates the spirit upon the consideration of all great ideals, and which creates heroic minds in the struggle for welfare. All is harmony; all is solidarity.

Material progresses that facilitate and improve life contribute towards such harmony and solidarity. Through innumerable difficulties, the Republic of our continent strive to consolidate their thoughts, their feelings and their destinies. The nature of historical events has accorded our great sister of the North an actual prominence, the acknowledgment of which is no obstacle to other regards and considerations, and it shall not be taken advantage of to the detriment of the other Republics, but for the sake of mutual solidarity and progress, specially when the titanic work of Panama shall have untied the Isthmian knot and united both oceans.

We have heard words of logical ideality and progress which invite us to rise of our hearts and minds. We are grateful for those words on account of their own value and of what they mean to the future.

(Several reports from the Executive Committee on different motions were then read. The text of the resolutions adopted appears in the Appendix.)

DR. ARAOZ ALFARO. What was the outcome of the motion presented by the Venezuelan Delegation in regard to the prophylaxis of malaria?

THE PRESIDENT. The Executive Committee did not submit it to the consideration of the Conference because it recommends the adoption of the Simla Conference, the text of which that body has not seen. Likewise, there are other motions which have not been approved by that Committee and have not been, therefore, submitted to the Assembly. The Executive Committee has taken such action on ground which it deemed sufficient.

We will now proceed with the designation of the place where the next Conference shall be held.

THE SECRETARY, DR. AMUNÁTEGUI. Having consulted a large majority of the Delegates in regard to this point, I have the honor to move, on behalf of the Chilean Delegation, that the city of Montevideo, Uruguay, be selected as the place for the next meeting. (The motion is carried.)

DR. DA ROCHA. As I feel sure that I am voicing the desire of the Delegates, I have the honor to move that Dr. Fernández Espiro be appointed President of the next Conference.

(The motion is carried by unanimous acclamation.)

DR. ROBERTS. I am sorry not to have been able to secure the floor beforehand. It was my desire to state that, having consulted the other Delegates and having convinced myself that the majority of them preferred to designate Montevideo, in deference to that desire, I intended to move that that place be designated by acclamation.

DR. GUITERAS. The U. S. Delegation had seconded the motion presented by Dr. Roberts to the effect that Havana be selected as the place for the next meeting, I must now say that it is with great pleasure that I accept the offer made by the Uruguayan Delegation.

THE PRESIDENT. In view of the unanimous acceptance by the Delegations, the city of Montevideo is designated as the place for the next Conference.

DR. FERNÁNDEZ ESPIRO. The Uruguayan Delegation, in behalf of the Government and in its own name, sincerely thanks the Conference for the honor conferred upon our capital city. It also thanks the Cuban Delegate, as well as the United States Delegate, for their kind words. I also express our appreciation to the Delegate from Brazil.

THE PRESIDENT. It is now in order to appoint the members of the International Sanitary Bureau of Washington, and in this connection I have the honor to move that the honorable General Wyman be re-elected as the Chairman thereof.

(This motion was unanimously carried in the midst of prolonged applause.)

DR. GUITERAS. In behalf of the United States Delegation, I wish to thank the President and the Delegates for the honor they have conferred upon my nation and General Wyman re-electing him as Chairman of the International Sanitary Bureau of Washington.

I beg to add that General Wyman watches with the keenest interest the progress of this Conference. He has it at heart; he wished to attend it, but unforeseen circumstances prevented him from having that pleasure.

THE PRESIDENT. As my motion has been carried with the unanimous acceptance so expressively accorded it, I shall have the honor to advise General Wyman by cable. It is now in order to elect the six members that are to constitute the Bureau.

The Delegates then went into conference, to agree on the names to be voted upon, and upon returning, Dr. Araoz Alfaro presented the following list, which was approved by acclamation:

Dr. Oscar Dowling, of the United States of America.

Dr. Eduardo Licéaga, of Mexico.

Dr. Hugo Roberts, of Cuba.

Dr. Salvador Ortega, of Guatemala.

Dr. Luís Razetti, of Venezuela.

Dr. Alejandro del Río, of Chile.

DR. ROBERTS. The Cuban Delegation thanks the Conference most sincerely for the honor it has conferred upon me. But I must state that there are in Cuba eminent scientists who can undoubtedly fill

that position with greater ability than mine, particularly Dr. Juan Guiteras, our Director of Health, whose name I had proposed for the place.

DR. CORNEJO. Referring to a motion that I had the honor to submit and which the Executive Committee did not see fit to report to the Conference, I request that the following statement be read into the minutes:

"The Ecuadorian Delegation submitted in due time a motion which, I suppose, has been taken into consideration by the Executive Committee, because yesterday there was approved a motion similar to my proposition which call the attention of the governments that signed the Washington Convention the necessity of harmonizing the maritime health regulations. But as neither in yesterday's session nor in to-day's, which is the last one, has it been reported to the Conference, I beg to state: That in submitting that motion, the Ecuadorian Delegation only had in mind to inform the Assembly the extreme sanitary restrictions to which the arrivals from Ecuador are subjected, to the detriment of our commerce, and without regard to the Convention of Washington. On the other hand, it is only proper that motions should be reported upon, whethery they be acceptable or not.

Perhaps, the motion by the Ecuadorian Delegation might be regarded as partial, that is to say, as not being couched in general terms. But in my opinion it is not so, because if the terms of said motion have some reference to the present situation in Ecuador, it could have been so worded as to meet the demands of the Conference. And a simple suggestion from the honorable Executive Committee would have been sufficient for the Ecuadorian Delegate to draft his motion in more general terms."

I have diverted the attention of the Conference with this statement in order to inquire if all the motions submitted, including mine, will appear in full in the book that is going to be edited in the United States, containing the transactions, resolutions and motions of this Conference. At any rate, I repeat that I wish that the foregoing statement be inserted verbatim in the minutes. Before closing, I will request the President to state whether or not the motions submitted by the Delegates are to be published in the transactions in their original form.

THE PRESIDENT. The Delegate from Ecuador desires the statement he has just read to be inserted in the minutes. The Chair has no objection thereto, and has the pleasure to so order it.

DR. CORNEJO. I request the President to tell me whether the motions will be published in their original form.

THE PRESIDENT. Regarding that point, I must say that the motions approved by the Assembly in accordance with the rules and with the practice constantly followed shall be promulgated in the shape given the mby the Executive Committee when reporting them to the Assembly.

DR. CORNEJO. I do not refer to the resolution of the Conference, which, of course, shall be published just as they may be passed. What I wish to know is whether the motions presented by the different delegates are to be inserted in the minutes in their exact original form,

whatever the action taken thereon. In my opinion, such an insertion would imply no inconvenience, but, on the contrary, it would serve to give a full and correct idea of the subjects discussed, and it would also help in the construction of the resolutions and other acts of the Conference.

THE PRESIDENT. With the explanation given by the Delegate, I understand that his desire is that the original motions should be inserted in the transactions as a matter of record, so they may serve to give a true history of the transactions, discussions and votes of the Conference. In that sense, the chair has no objection, but, on the contrary, it makes it a duty to move that the motions submitted be published in their original form in the transactions.

DR. CORNEJO. I thank the President, as I also thank the Executive Committee, which, although it abstains itself from submitting to the consultation of the assembly the motion that I presented, and to which I referred a few moments ago, it has approved it implicitly, because it withheld it on account of a matter of form.

THE PRESIDENT. Of course, the Executive Committee must see to it that all motions are couched in general terms, that is to say, that they should not have a local object in view and limited only to a country or two. Otherwise, the idea contemplated in the Ecuadorian Delegate's motion is within the strict observance of the Washington Convention.

DR. CORNEJO. Exactly; and I so state it in the remarks I have submitted in writing.

DR. ARAOZ ALFARO. I move that General Doctor da Rocha be designated to speak, in the name of all the Delegations, at the closing session that is to be held this afternoon. He will interpret faithfully our feelings and will express eloquently our appreciation of the magnificent hospitality and kindness that have been extended to us.

(The motion was unanimously carried.)

DR. DA ROCHA. Accepting the honorable commission with which I have been undeservingly honored, to express sentiments of the Delegations upon taking farewell, I request that special mention be made in the minutes of the profound gratitude with which I receive this additional proof of the Argentine Delegation kindness upon moving that I be designated for that purpose.

THE PRESIDENT. We shall now proceed with the reading of the lists of the information committees. I am sorry to say that the list is not a complete one, because there still is lacking the Committees of several countries.

THE SECRETARY, DR. AMUNÁTEGUI, read the list referred and stated that the Committees of the Argentine Republic, Brazil and Paraguay are missing.

DR. FERRER. It should be borne in mind that these appointments are made *ad referendum*, as they are to be submitted to the approval of the respective Governments.

DR. MONJARÁS. The appointment of these Committees should be made by the respective Delegations. It should be remembered that the members appointed should be public officers.

DR. ARAOZ ALFARO. I move that appointment of the Argentine

Committee be left to the Government of my country, to which I shall convey the desire of the Conference.

DR. DA ROCHA. I make the same statement with regard to the Brazilian Committee.

DR. CORBALÁN. I am informed that several of the members appointed on the information committees have ceased to be public officers and they should therefore be replaced. This is an important point, because it is connected with the services of the different countries.

DR. FERNÁNDEZ ESPIRO. This same question has been discussed on other occasions. Some Delegates stated that they were authorized to make the appointments for the respective committees, while others said that they were not provided with such authority. I was in this latter case, and I suggested that the Delegates, upon returning to their countries should take up with their respective Governments the matter of organizing officially the Information Committees. It was so done in my and other countries. I believe that this same procedure should now be followed. That is to say, that the Delegations having full powers from their Governments to make the appointments, may do so now; and those not having it should request their Government to organize their own committees.

DR. GUITERAS. I believe it would be proper to notify the International Sanitary Bureau of Washington when the Committees now lacking are duly organized, so that the names of the appointees may be published in the Transactions of this Conference. (General approval.)

DR. FERRER. I take advantage of this opportunity to move that a vote of remembrance be taken in honor of two gentlemen intimately connected with these Conferences and their growing success. We have already given a vote of applause to General Wyman by the significant action of reappointing him once more to the Chairmanship of the International Sanitary Bureau. I think it is also our duty to send our greetings to Dr. Licéaga, of Mexico, President of the Third Conference, and to Dr. Juan José Ulloa, of Costa Rica, permanent Secretary of first Conferences, and President of the last one held in San José de Costa Rica. The affectionate remembrance that I propose is for those two gentlemen.

(The motion was carried by general acclamation.)

DR. MONJARAS. I beg to submit the following votes of thanks:

1st. That the most expressive thanks of the Conference be tendered to the people and Government of Chile, and specially to the President of the Republic and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, for the numerous and kind attentions extended to the Delegates from the nations here represented.

2d. To the Santiago society for the attentions that we have received from them.

3d. To the Argentine Legation near the Government of Chile for the reception to which the Delegates were invited.

4th. To the Chilean Delegation, which so kindly has made so pleasant the sojourn of the Delegates from the other nations.

5th. To the President of the Conference, Dr. Alejandro del Rio, for the beautiful garden party which he gave in honor of the Delegates in his residence, "Villa Maria."

6th. To the directors, administrators and professors of the scientific and charitable institutions which have so courteously received us.

DR. RAZETTI. The Venezuelan Delegation had drafted a resolution which I will not read because it is similar to that presented by the Mexican Delegate.

DR. DA ROCHA. I move that there be added a vote of thanks to the press of this capital.

DR. MONJARÁS. I propose still another vote of thanks, that is to the Intendent and First Mayor of Valparaiso for the invitation he tendered to the Delegates to visit that city and the Peñuelas Water Works.

(All the above motions were unanimously carried.)

DR. ASTA-BURUAGA. In behalf of the Chilean Delegation, I move that the Conference extend its thanks to the Bolivian Delegate for the banquet which he gave in the Club Union.

DR. DA ROCHA. I request the following statement be read into the minutes:

The Delegation from the United States of Brazil wishes that record should be left in the Transactions of the Fifth International Sanitary Conference, of the successful results which, for the sanitary defense of the Brazilian ports, have been obtained by the strict compliance with the provisions contained in the Sanitary Convention of June 22, 1904, signed in Rio de Janeiro by the Plenipotentiaries from the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Paraguay and Brazil, respecting at the same time the provisions of Washington Convention and amendments. Santiago de Chile, November 11, 1911. Dr. Ismael da Rocha. Dr. Antonio Ferrari.

THE SECRETARY, DR. AMUNÁTEGUI. To the closing session that will be held this afternoon at four o'clock, the Delegates and their families and the Diplomatic representations of the American Republics have been invited. As this invitation has been made at a late hour, the Delegates are requested to extend it to their respective Ministers.

It being probable that ladies will be present at the closing session, at which the resolutions passed will be read, I request the Assembly to let that regarding prostitution to be read now. (Resolution X, appearing on page 68, was read.)

The session adjourned at 12 M.

Afternoon—Closing Session.

At four o'clock, assembled in the Hall of Honor of the University, the Fifth Conference held the closing session, Dr. Alejandro del Río, presiding. To his right seated Dr. Fernández Espiro, from Uruguay, President of the Sixth Conference, and Dr. Acosta Ortiz, of Venezuela. The Secretaries, Dr. Amunátegui, Dr. Perry and Dr. Razetti, also sat at the President's table.

THE SECRETARY, DR. AMUNÁTEGUI, read the resolutions passed by the Conference (see Appendix, pages 68 and 69).

DR. FERNÁNDEZ ESPIRO thanked the Conference for designating the city of Montevideo as the seat for the Sixth Conference, and the

Chilean Delegation for making, through Dr. Amunátegui, the motion to that effect.

DR. DA ROCHA then took the floor and delivered the farewell speech in behalf of the Delegates. He began by saying that the farewell may be divided into three parts, to wit: to the American Delegates, to Uruguay, and to Chile. With respect to the first he pointed out the fact that the American Eagle bears this motto: *E Pluribus Unum*, which means all united, and which amplified could be applied to science, to progress, to hope and to force for the defense of national honor whenever necessary. He then moved that a greeting be sent to the American Nation, which gallantry wrote the words "America for the Americans." As to Uruguay, he congratulated that country for having been selected for the seat of the next Conference, a very fitting selection, because it is the country with the smallest death rate, that is to say, 15 per cent. He then repeated the phrase of Francisco de Saca, an eminent Uruguayan, "Peoples must be learned or else die." With regard to Chile, he quotes from a geography written by his daughter, Miss da Rocha, a description of that country. He closes, saying that the Brazilian Delegates will not return to their country by way of the Andes, but by that of the Pacific around Punta Arenas so as to become acquainted with its coast.

THE PRESIDENT. Ladies and Gentlemen: I will occupy your attention for a short time only. I only wish to express in behalf of the Chilean Delegation our sincere and affectionate esteem of yourselves, whom we have learned to love during our common labors.

The friendship created on this occasion will serve, undoubtedly, to facilitate the practical application of our acts and resolutions, taking into consideration the high representation with which you are invested and your influence near the respective Governments. A similar influence will certainly serve to facilitate the action of the information committees. It has been a matter of regret to Chile to appear before this with a poor sanitary equipment, but we cherish the hope that when we again have the honor of welcoming it, our situation will be very different, and we will then present to the American Republics a new example of what can be accomplished by carrying out the resolutions of these Conferences. The problem that should now be solved among us is far from presenting the difficulties which other countries have had to overcome, and which, as evidenced by the reports here read, have been successfully solved in practice.

The seat of the Sixth Sanitary Conference, the capital of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, the progressive city of Montevideo, and the high merits and personal qualifications of the worthy President of that Conference, our dear and respected friend, Dr. Ernesto Fernández Espiro, insure the greatest success of that meeting.

We wish our esteemed colleagues a happy return trip, and we request them to convey to their respective governments the expression of our esteem and our appreciation of the fact that they selected representatives who have deserved our most cordial and respectful welcome. I do not believe that I exaggerate when I say that, on account of the number of nations herein represented, and of the importance of its resolutions, this Conference is no less valuable than

the preceding one and that it marks a positive progress in the history of these periodical meetings, which are so beneficial to the sanitary betterment and to the moral and material prosperity of the American Republics.

Dr Cornejo, at his request, was then given the floor. He delivered a short speech thanking the Delegates for their attentions to him; praising the work of the Conference, and paying a high compliment to its President, Dr. del Río.

APPENDIX.



DR. ALEJANDRO DEL RIO, OF CHILE.

President of the Fifth International Sanitary Conference of American Republics.

Dr. del Rio, unanimously elected by the Delegates to the Fifth Conference, to preside over its sessions, is one of the most prominent hygienists of Chile, having devoted many years to the public health service of his country. He is a Professor of the School of Medicine of the University of Chile, member of the Supreme Council of Public Health and administrator of the Public Assistance. By his genial personality and exquisite politeness, the distinguished President won the affection and respect of all the Delegates, who unanimously gave him a rising vote of thanks. One of the most brilliant functions held in honor of the Delegates was the Garden Party given by Dr. del Rio, on which occasion the foreign delegates had an opportunity to admire the beautiful and charming ladies of the beautiful capital of Chile.

FIFTH INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

FESTIVITIES AND SOCIAL FUNCTIONS IN HONOR OF THE DELEGATES.

From the moment the foreign Delegates landed on the hospitable shores of Chile, they were accorded a most cordial welcome and attentions of every description were showered upon them by the Chilean Government and people. At the very outset they were surprised and delighted by the arrangements made in advance for their comfort and welfare. No expense was spared by the Government to meet this end and no expense was permitted the Delegates from their own purses, if it came within the legitimate requirements of the work. The Delegates, once settled in their quarters, were invited by officials and individuals to innumerable festivities.

On Saturday afternoon, November 4, the Delegates presented their credentials to the Under-Secretary for Foreign Relations, who afterwards introduced them to the Ministers for Foreign Relations and of the Interior. An hour later they were received by the President of the Republic, Dr. Ramon Barros Luco.

At the conclusion of the opening session, on Sunday, the Delegates drove to the course of the Club Hípico, which has one of the most picturesque race courses on the American Continent, and attended the races as specially invited guests. The inaugural day concluded with a magnificent banquet given by the Chilean Delegation to the visiting Delegates in the Club Union. At this dinner Señor Paulino Alfonso, on behalf of the Chilean Delegates, welcomed the foreign Delegates, in whose name Dr. Fernando Alvarez, of the Argentine Delegation, answered in equally eloquent terms. After the banquet each Delegate was given a beautiful and artistic medal as an emblem of the Conference, the work of the famous French sculptor, M. Hippolyte Lefebvre.

On Monday, the 6th, at 5 o'clock, a garden party was given by the President of the Conference, Dr. Alejandro del Río, at Villa Maria, his beautiful country residence, which occasion was the scene of the reunion of all the members of Santiago's smartest society and gave the Delegates the opportunity of meeting the charming and beautiful ladies of the Chilean capital.

At eight o'clock in the evening of Wednesday, His Excellency the President of the Republic tendered the members of the Conference a complimentary dinner, which was held in the State dining room of the Palacio de la Moneda, the presidential mansion, which was also attended by the diplomatic representatives of the American Republics, the members of the cabinet and prominent officials and individuals.

The following evening, the Argentine Minister gave a reception and dance, a brilliant affair, which was much enjoyed by the Delegates in whose honor it was given.

On Friday evening, the Bolivian Delegate, Dr. Claudio Sanjinés, offered to his colleagues a splendid banquet at the Club Union, to which the members of the Faculty of Medicine of Chile were also invited. At the conclusion of the dinner, Dr. Sanjinés drank to the health of the Delegates after a brief and eloquent speech, which was replied by Dr. Vicente Izquierdo, the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. Speeches were also delivered by Dr. Razetti, of Venezuela; Dr. Vicencio, of Chile; Dr. Arazo Alfaro, of the Argentine Republic; Dr. Manterola, of Chile; Dr. Guiteras, of the United States; Dr. Carlos Ibar, of the Chilean Faculty of Medicine; and Dr. Alvarez, of the Argentine Republic.

The great banquet offered by the Chilean Government in honor of the Delegates, to celebrate the successful closing of the Conference, took place on Saturday, the 11th, at 8 o'clock. The dinner was presided over by the Minister of the Interior, Señor José Ramón Gutiérrez, who spoke in behalf of the Government. Dr. Guiteras, of the United States, answered in the name of the members of the Conference. Captain Fortescue, the representative of the Pan-American Union, also delivered a speech.