

On Sunday, Señor Francisco Subercaseaux extended the hospitality of his country home, La Hacienda del Pirque; and in the afternoon the Delegates attended the Corso de Flores, or flower carnival, given in their honor in the Parque Forestal.

Having been invited by the Intendent and the Mayor of Valparaiso, the Delegates went to that port on Monday, the 13th, to visit some of its establishments and institutions, such as the hospitals, the Peñuelas water-works, and Viña del Mar, the fashionable summer resort of Chile.

When not in session the time of the delegates was occupied in visiting the different hospitals, medical schools, model sanitary tenement houses, and other institutions of this nature in Santiago. All the delegates were most enthusiastic in their praises of the hygienic institute, an institution which for completeness of detail and general perfection can not be surpassed. The visit to the school of medicine and clinical hospital, where the delegates were most hospitably received by Dr. Don Vicente Izquierdo, the distinguished Dean of the Medical Faculty, was a most instructive one. The Delegates everywhere found much to hold their attention—at the sanitary exposition in the beautiful "Palacio de Bellas Artes," the Mixed Hospital of Salvador, the Woman's Hospital of San Francisco de Borja, and at the dental school, where by special invitation Dr. Gregorio M. Guiteras, of the United States delegation, made an address.

### CSP5/R EN

#### RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE.

The Fifth International Sanitary Conference of American Republics, having duly considered and studied all the subjects provided in its program, has, through the intelligent and efficient co-operation of the Delegates thereto, passed the following Resolutions:

Be it resolved:

- CSP5 R1 EN I. 1st, that the appreciation of the Conference be conveyed to the Governments represented; 2nd, that the American Governments be requested to send, whenever possible, delegates who are trained hygienists, or at least, who are nationals of the respective country; and that at least one delegate should be a high sanitary officer, or a person who has been a delegate to a former conference.
- CSP5 R2 EN II. That each Republic should transmit, regularly, to the International Sanitary Bureau at Washington, and to the Central Committee at Montevideo, all documents and reports relating to sanitation in that country. These documents should include demographic conditions in the chief ports and cities and the data relating to all kinds of contagious diseases.
- CSP5 R3 EN III. That it be recommended that the International Sanitary Bureau of Washington shall study these resolutions, include in the program for the Sixth International Sanitary Conference such amendments to the Washington Convention as it may deem necessary, and submit the respective proposed amendments.
- CSP5 R4 EN IV. That it be recommended that each Government organize substantial and practical courses in hygiene and sanitation, so that specialists might be developed in those branches, with specific diplomas if necessary, qualified to carry out in future the work of sanitation.
- CSP5 R5 EN V. That it be recommended to the nations which have adhered to the Sanitary Convention of Washington, that they formally comply with its provisions.
- CSP5 R6 EN VI. That it be recommended that causes of death be certified to by physicians, at least in cities and seaports, in order to secure accuracy in statistics.
- CSP5 R7 EN VII. That the establishment be recommended of fiscal laboratories for the analysis of food stuffs and drinks imported through the custom houses.
- CSP5 R8 EN VIII. That nations wherein leprosy exists be advised to keep accurate and detailed statistics of lepers; to organize colonies for the isolation of the patients, and to enact laws to ward off the disease.
- CSP5 R9 EN IX. That it be recommended to the Governments of the American Republics that they promote or facilitate investigation as to the prevalence, frequency and contagiousness of scleroma.
- CSP5 R10 EN X. That it be recommended that prostitution should be regulated in cities, and specially in seaports, intrusting the sanitary inspection to physicians

specially prepared on the subject, discharging their duties in dispensaries or polyclinics provided with all the necessary means; and that persons that may transmit infection be confined in hospitals until cured.

- CSP5 R11 EN XI. That it be recommended that the Governments establish in their respective countries a "Permanent Commission on Tuberculosis." The Pan-American Union of Washington shall, through the diplomatic representatives of the different American countries, request of those Governments the organization of said Commission. The various countries should also exchange information in order that all may be acquainted with the methods adopted and results obtained.
- CSP5 R12 EN XII. That it be recommended to the nations adhering to the Convention of Washington that they amend their rules of hygiene at ports and on frontiers so as to agree with the terms of said Convention.
- CSP5 R13 EN XIII. That it be recommended that upon arrival of a vessel, a bulletin be posted advising the passengers on board as to the sanitary rules to which they are subject, and as to the laws or regulations by virtue of which such rules are enforced.
- CSP5 R14 EN XIV. That countries taking protective measures against arrivals from other countries be recommended to maintain on board such vessels sanitary physicians possessing the necessary technical knowledge.
- CSP5 R15 EN XV. That it be recommended that vessels conveying passengers or immigrants be provided with apparatus and other means of disinfection.
- CSP5 R16 EN XVI. That it be recommended that the disinfection of ships be made always in the presence of *witnesses* in order to insure the success of the disinfection.
- CSP5 R17 EN XVII. That it be recommended that all ships conveying passengers be provided with room for the confinement of patients, for the observation of persons suspected of infectious diseases, and for the isolation of confirmed cases.
- CSP5 R18 EN XVIII. That the International Sanitary Information Committees of the American Republics, besides the duties intrusted to them by former Conferences, shall advise their respective Governments as to the obligations imposed by the International Sanitary Conferences in which their countries have participated, or resulting from special ratifications.
- CSP5 R19 EN XIX. That in order to consider a person as immune from yellow fever, it is necessary that he shall have suffered the disease, which fact must be proven by a certificate from the sanitary authorities in the port of departure.
- CSP5 R20 EN XX. That it be recommended: 1st, that the water supply and sewer system of cities be constructed and operated by the State or by the respective municipalities, without regard to pecuniary profit; and, 2nd, that the selection of a source for water supply should be made by hygienists or engineers, by common accord, taking into consideration the condition of the soil and possibility of pollution.
- CSP5 R21 EN XXI. That each Government adhering to the Sanitary Conference, in carrying out works of sanitation and hygiene, give special attention to those seaports and cities where the presence of endemic and infectious diseases shows clearly that the health of the world will be improved by the introduction in such places of modern hygienic and sanitary water supply and drainage.
- CSP5 R22 EN XXII. That we hereby renew the recommendation made by the Third International Sanitary Conference of Mexico of 1907, to the effect that laws be adopted enforcing vaccination and revaccination against small-pox.
- CSP5 R23 EN XXIII. That all passengers coming from cholera-infected localities, or who may incidentally have come in contact with cholera patients, shall be subjected to bacteriological examination of their intestinal excretions and shall be under sanitary surveillance if it be confirmed that they are carriers of the cholera bacillus; and that those suffering from an attack of cholera shall not be released from such surveillance, until it is shown that the bacillus has disappeared from the excretion.
- CSP5 R24 EN XXIV. That the sanitary report that each delegation must submit on its respective country shall be delivered in due time to the secretary, in printed copies to be distributed in the preliminary session.
- CSP5 R25 EN XXV. That we recommend the Sixth International Sanitary Conference of Montevideo to study epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis and transmissible anterior polymyositis.
- CSP5 R26 EN XXVI. That reiteration be made of the recommendations passed by the previous conferences on prophylactic measures against plague, specially those regarding the destruction of rats, both on land and on board.