

infected, their inoculation period being 2 to 6 days. This discovery is important for quarantine is only useful in Southern ports where this kind of mosquito exists and disinfection of clothing and bedding is a work of supererogation.

The name of the mosquito is the *Culex fasciatus*, and the houses in Santiago which have been regarded as centres of infection for Yellow Fever (and were destroyed by General Wood), were only so because they harbored this dangerous insect. To abolish yellow fever it is important to prevent the mosquito biting the yellow fever patient, and of course to destroy the mosquito, a procedure not characterised by any great degree of simplicity, in fact, rather a 'big contract.' If yellow fever cases can be successfully protected from the mosquito by wire screens, etc., then the mosquitos having no more patients to bite won't be able to manufacture the parasite all by themselves—in fact it needs a combination of mosquito and patient to do this. The excreta of the patient have no power of conveying the disease. Dr. Finlay of Havana long ago asserted that mosquitos spread this disease and he made experiments to prove his case.

The number of deaths from yellow fever in Havana in 1900 was 310, in 1896 1,282 died of this disease which only attacks foreigners, natives being, it is said, immune. Dr. Guiteras of Havana, however, says that the reason yellow fever persists so constantly is that many very mild cases occur amongst native Cubans and colored people, and that these cases are not recognized as yellow fever but thought to be malaria or other diseases. The foreigners attacked were Americans and Spaniards. But I have wandered away from Santiago.

The temperature varies little all the year round. It is perpetual summer in Cuba, the winter months being only a few degrees cooler than the summer, 80° to 90°, the average temperature, and the air is charged with moisture which makes exertion in the heat of the day unpleasant. Santiago is situated at the foot of a beautiful bay and encircled by high hills (2,000 to 3,000 ft.). There is a lower and an upper part of the town; in the upper part on a high ridge is situated the General Hospital containing 300 beds, under the charge of Dr. Castillo and his assistants. Dr. Castillo is a brother of the Governor of Santiago Province and was a prominent man during the Revolution and did much for the cause of liberty in Cuba. He is a man of remarkably fine presence and of brilliant abilities. He was educated in the United States and for a time was a surgeon in the American Navy and accompanied one of the Search Expeditions to the North Pole as surgeon. When the Americans took Santiago he was with them, and on the epidemic of typhoid and yellow fever breaking out, this hospital which had been a Spanish military hospital, was made use of.