

in the city of Havana. First in importance in this connection is the almost absolute eradication of yellow fever, which formerly played so important a part in making Cuba's cities places to which capital and people feared to go. Investigations leading to the discovery of the part played by the mosquito in the transmission of yellow fever, were made with the Cuban funds, under the direction of the military government, on the lines indicated by it. As a result of these investigations, Cuba has been practically free from yellow fever during the past year. The few cases which occurred were readily controlled, and the disease did not spread. A systematic vaccination of the entire people is being carried on from month to month, while a campaign against glanders, which has been very prevalent throughout the island, has been brought to a successful conclusion, the government reimbursing the owners of afflicted animals to the extent of 50 per cent. of the estimated value. This plan elicited the hearty co-operation of the people with the government, thereby making possible the results accomplished. The medical authorities are now devoting themselves to the control of tuberculosis, and are preparing a sanatorium near Havana for that purpose. All hospitals are fitted with wards for the treatment of tuberculous patients, and the campaign against this disease is being carried on in a thoroughly effective manner. The result of this work has demonstrated that the island is a healthy and safe residence for Anglo-Saxons. A large part of the credit for this sanitary reformation is due to Major W. C. Gorges, Surgeon United States Army, who is the Chief Sanitary Officer of Havana. In a private letter to Major Ronald Ross (quoted by the *British Medical Journal*), Major Gorges says: "The work here has been much more successful than I had hoped when we started. There seemed to me very little prospect for accomplishing much when we commenced in February of 1901, but as you will see from our reports, our results have been most positive. For the first time since the English occupation, 1762, we have had an October free from yellow fever, and malaria decreased more than one-half. Mr. Le Prince, directly in charge of mosquito work,