

pital which had been a Spanish military hospital, was made use of. But as it was thought to be so infected with yellow fever as to be dangerous to Americans it was handed over by General Wood to Dr. Castillo to be used as a general hospital for natives who have practically all negro blood in their veins, and hence are immune to yellow fever.

The place is arranged in large pavilions round a central square containing beautiful trees and flowering shrubs. In this part of the country all the buildings are of one story and this hospital is no exception to the rule: there are no problems of ventilation and heating to wrestle with, everything is built for summer. The hospital is clean and well managed and much good work is done. Dr. Castillo has lately had several successful cases of extirpation of the uterus of which I saw two rapidly recovering. He has collected money enough to build a steam laundry and expects to light the place with electricity when he gets his plant for the laundry. He has also nearly completed a very good children's hospital, the money for which he himself collected.

I saw some cases of malaria there, all apparently originating outside the city and I am told by Cuban medical men that besides the ordinary malaria there is a pernicious type somewhat like the 'Black water Fever' of Africa, also there are occasional cases of typhoid though these are not numerous. There is a fever seen not infrequently in Cuba which is not malaria, because it does not yield to quinine, nor are organisms of malaria in the blood, nor yet is it typhoid for the blood does not react to any typhoid test. It is characterised by high temperature and great prostration and but little seems to be known about it. A systematic investigation is needed to determine its nature.

Whilst at Santiago Dr. Castillo asked me to perform some operations. The first case I operated on was one of obstruction of the bowel which had lasted four days and was most interesting because it turned out to be a case of pro-peritoneal hernia with gangrenous bowel. I had to resect about a foot and a-half of the intestine. The man stood the operation well and when I left was progressing favorably. Another case was an enormous osteo-sarcoma of the lower jaw in a woman, from whom I removed the greater part of the lower jaw. In this, as I always do in tumours of the neck, I freed the lower part first, securing the blood vessels, and then found no difficulty in disarticulating the jaw and removing the growth and it together. Patients in Cuba seem to stand operations fairly well, though, probably owing to the poor food they consume, do not stand loss of blood well. The operating room was well equipped and well lighted, quite modern in every way and besides this it is fly and dust proof.

There are quite a number of lepers in Santiago, some 300 I was told,