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be found in various parts of the city, and are so many places favorable to the breeding of mosquitoes, which are very numerous here during the dry as well as the rainy season. The worst of these mosquito-breeding places is a large drain made in 1899 and which drains a large territory lying to the eastward of the city. This drain is never dry, and as no crude petroleum is poured into it, it is the principal source of great numbers of mosquitoes in that section. Furthermore, as the city water supply is very limited many people are in the habit of keeping barrels and other vessels filled with water which they collect during the early hours of the morning, when the water is allowed to flow. A city ordinance, passed by the common council, requiring all such deposits of water to be covered with wire netting is generally disregarded. The water kept in these deposits is undoubtedly conducive to malaria.

The mortality in this city during the month of June, 1903, was 75. Of this there were 26 deaths from infectious and contagious diseases, namely: Diphtheria 1, malarial fevers 9, tuberculosis 15, and enterocolitis 1. The mortality during the month of July was 60. Of this there were 17 deaths from infectious and contagious diseases, namely: Malarial fevers 9, tuberculosis 7, and enterocolitis 1.

I quote below the report of P. B. Anderson, consular agent at Caibarien, on the sanitary conditions existing in the territory embraced in his agency:

CAIBARIEN, August 18, 1903.

UNITED STATES CONSUL, *Cienfuegos*.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, calling for my report of the sanitary conditions of this part of the consular district.

The sanitary condition is safely pronounced good. This is true of Yaguajay, Placetas, Camajuani, Remedios, Caibarien, and smaller villages, with all of which I am in personal contact. Caibarien (considered the most unhealthful of the places named) will form as a guide in making an estimate of death rate. The population is 7,300 in round numbers, and the deaths during the month of June were 12, of which 2 were of infants and 1 accidental. For the month of July there were 16 deaths, of which 3 were of infants and 4 above the age of 60 years. Causes of death in most cases were gastro-enteritis and tuberculosis.

The sanitary regulations governing the port are enforced strictly. As proof of same, on May 22 a Russian bark named *Paramatta* arrived here from Africa after fifty-two days' trip and was sent to Habana for observation and fumigation. Another bark named *Endymion* arrived here, also from Africa, August 4 after seventy-two days' trip. This vessel is now in Habana for same treatment as former.

OSCAR S. CASANOVA,  
*United States Vice and Deputy Consul.*

*Health of Habana, month of July, 1903—Sanitary conditions in Cuba.*

The following is received from Minister Squiers at Habana, under date of September 23, 1903:

The total mortality during the month in the district of Habana has been 458, 40 more than in the preceding thirty-one days, but a decrease of 126 deaths compared to the same period last year, and the lowest figure on record for the month of July since 1870. Meningitis and tuberculosis have been the principal diseases with fatal results, while typhoid has caused but 9 deaths, compared to 22 in the same month in 1902.

The whole island continues to be free from yellow fever and small-pox, a state of things almost unprecedented here during the summer

months. A case of yellow fever arrived from Mexico on a steamer bound for New York, and the health department of Habana, establishing a new precedent, took the man ashore, thus proving their entire confidence in their new method to protect the patient from being bitten by mosquitos during his conveyance to the hospital.

Throughout the island the state of health has been good, with the exception of Daiquiri, a mining town in Santiago Province, where a very dangerous and infectious malarial disease, very seldom seen in Cuba, known as hemoglobinuric fever (black-water fever) has caused 3 out of the 7 deaths there during the month of July. Since the publication of the report the Superior Board of Health has sent a commission to Daiquiri to make an investigation as to the causes of the disease, the report of which I shall send to the Department as soon as it is published. There is no truth whatever in the newspaper reports of an outbreak of bubonic plague at Daiquiri or anywhere on the island.

*Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Mortality statistics.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, September 28, as follows: During the week ended September 26, 1903, 6 bills of health were issued to vessels prior to sailing for ports in the United States. One case of diphtheria and one of typhoid fever were reported in this city on the 26th instant. No quarantinable disease has been reported in this district.

*Mortality statistics of Matanzas for the period from September 10 to 20, 1903.*

|                                      | Number<br>of deaths. |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Pleuro-pneumonia .....               | 1                    |
| Acute bronchitis .....               | 1                    |
| Congenital debility .....            | 3                    |
| Cancer of larynx .....               | 1                    |
| Suicide by strangulation .....       | 1                    |
| Meningitis .....                     | 1                    |
| Pulmonary tuberculosis .....         | 2                    |
| Encephalitis .....                   | 1                    |
| Broncho-pneumonia .....              | 1                    |
| Bright's disease .....               | 1                    |
| Cardiac lesion (not specified) ..... | 1                    |
| Pulmonary emphysema .....            | 1                    |
| Enteritis .....                      | 1                    |
| Tetanus, infantile .....             | 1                    |
| Arterio-sclerosis .....              | 1                    |
| Total .....                          | 18                   |

Annual rate of mortality, 13.60. Estimated population, 48,000.

*Report from Santiago—Mortality statistics.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, September 22, as follows: Week ended September 19, 1903. Bills of health issued to six vessels bound for the United States and Porto Rico.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.