croft's filariasis. Similar measures can be found to reduce the breeding of other blood-sucking insects and thus lessen the incidence of leishmaniasis, onchocercosis and Chagas' disease. Where insects themselves cannot be eliminated, ways can and must be found to protect human beings from their bites. Endemic foci of the snail *Australorbis glabratus* can be discovered and the snails killed with copper sulphate or copper carbonate, thus eliminating exposure to schistosomiasis.

The needs for carrying out the program which has been all too briefly outlined, require a radical change from the primary emphasis on treatment of individual patients to an attack on each disease as an epidemiologic entity. By eliminating the supply of etiologic agents the disease will be controlled at its source and many hundreds of thousands of human beings will be saved yearly from disease. This means that many more physicians, nurses and technical assistants must be trained as full-time workers in preventive medicine in the American Tropics.

We of the present generation have the challenge frankly presented to us. The opportunity is tremendous. Are we willing, do we have the courage, do we have the vision to solve these problems as Finlay, Reed, Chagas and Gorgas did those problems which confronted them?

POLIOMYELITIS IN CUBA

During the year 1941 there were only 10 cases of poliomyelitis in Cuba. In 1942, provinces, cases, January, Habana 1; Oriente 1; February, Oriente 1; March, Habana 2; Villas 1; April, Habana 1; Villas 1; Oriente 1.

In May 12 cases were reported in Oriente and 23 in the other provinces, Camagüey remaining non-infected. In June and July cases in Habana had risen to 248 cases and in Oriente Province to 127. In July the disease reached Camagüey (10 cases).

In August and September, there was a decrease in Oriente, and an increase in Habana. At the present time (Oct. 10) poliomyelitis has spread all over the national territory (429 cases), Matanzas being the most affected province, with a disease rate of 12.22 per 100,000; Oriente comes next, 11.69; and Villas is the least affected, 3.84.

The highest death rate in the provinces, occurred in Oriente, 16.56%, and the lowest in Villas, where no deaths were reported among 37 cases.

Comparing this year's epidemic with that of 1934, it is seen that the disease so far has had a greater spread, but that the mortality has been lower; 5.5% against 18.82% in 1934.

It has not been possible to determine either the relation between one case to another, or the course of the disease from zone to zone and province to province. Just as in 1909 and 1934, no reports have been received of more than one case of poliomyelitis in one family.

Since January to November 17, 1942, the cases officially reported are 486, the deaths 43.

PAN AMERICAN YELLOW FEVER, 1938, 1942

Today there is no need to justify viscerotomy, protection tests and vaccination in jungle districts, all of which have proved their worth in recent years. It is necessary, however, to emphasize the advantages of permanent anti-aegypti measures throughout the Americas; not the measures developed by Gorgas and Oswaldo Cruz to eliminate yellow fever from places under constant control, but modern anti-aegypti measures designed for species eradication which have proved their value now for a full decade. The initial costs will be high but the program