The results obtained by the Army Board are summarised as follows:—

1. *Bacillus icteroides* of Sanarelli was shown to be practically identical with the bacillus of hog-cholera, from which it differs only in the source from which it is obtained.

2. Yellow fever is transmitted by a mosquito of the genus Stegomyia, and all attempts to bring about the infection through contact with bedding, clothing, and dejecta of yellow fever patients have resulted in failure. Hence it follows that disinfection against yellow fever is valueless.

3. Yellow fever can be produced experimentally by the injection of blood drawn in the first and second days of the disease, but this has no direct bearing upon the transmission or prevention of the disease in its epidemic form.

4. The specific germ of yellow fever is sufficiently minute to pass through the pores of a bacteria-proof filter, and it is destroyed by a temperature of 131 degs. Fahr.

The following, therefore, may be safely assumed:—

1. Disinfection in the prophylaxis against yellow fever is effective only when it takes the form of fumigation and destroys mosquitoes.

2. Yellow fever patients can be the source from which other cases spring only when they have been bitten by the proper mosquitoes; consequently in the yellow fever zone all acute febrile cases not diagnosed should be handled as though they were yellow fever, and should be kept rigidly behind safe mosquito screens and netting. So far as has been shown the yellow fever patient is dangerous when bitten by mosquitoes during the first three or four days of the fever only, but since relapses may occur, every precaution should be maintained as long as the temperature remains elevated.

3. The hospitals intended for the treatment of suspected cases of yellow fever should be located upon ground that is high, well drained, away from creeks, pools, and standing water of any kind, free from mosquitoes, and not surrounded by grass or shrubbery. All entrances and exits to such hospitals should be provided with close-meshed wire screen spring doors, and similar screens should be fixed immovably over every window and other opening communicating with the exterior. Standing water should not be permitted in barrels or vessels of any kind, and broken crockery, tin cans, or other possible retainers of rain-water should be systematically searched for within a radius of several hundred yards, and removed.

4. In general sanitation all surface pools should be promptly drained and filled in with gravel, or covered with petroleum. Petroleum should be applied systematically to standing water in all ditches, pools, rain-water gutters, etc., that can not be filled up or emptied. The margins of ponds should be deepened, to enable the fish to reach mosquito larvæ.

5. Water should not be permitted to stand uncovered in houses; and rain water in cisterns or barrels, when not used for drinking purposes, should be treated with petroleum. If the water is used for drinking all openings, vents, etc., should be closed with wire screens or tightly-fitting covers. Periodic examinations should then be made for wigglers (larvæ) or mosquitoes, because the female mosquito may pass through a very minute opening when seeking water on which to deposit her eggs. By means of these and other similar measures the number of mosquitoes may be greatly reduced, and the chances for the conveyance of the infection, should it happen to be present, will be thereby greatly diminished.

Stegomyia fasciata, the yellow fever mosquito, is a house-dwelling and house-breeding insect. Particular attention should therefore be paid to the smallest as well as the larger collections of standing water within and about habitations.

6. After the removal of a patient his room and the adjoining ones should be at once tightly closed by pasting paper over all cracks and openings, and then fumigated with insect powder, tobacco, or sulphur, to destroy mosquitoes. When the room is opened after a few hours these should be swept up and burned.

7. Experience at Habana has shown that patients suffering from yellow fever, upon their arrival at a port, can be carried through a thickly populated city to a properly screened hospital, and there treated without the slightest danger to the community, so long as they are rigidly protected against mosquitoes. Money spent for the purpose of disinfection against yellow fever is wasted, for yellow fever in epidemic form can only be contracted through the bites of mosquitoes of a single genus.

8. When a house is infected with yellow fever it simply contains infected mosquitoes. In the absence of this insect no amount of filth, heat, or moisture is capable of generating the disease.

9. As the yellow fever mosquito does not bite, as a rule, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 3 p.m., it is practically safe for non-immunes to visit infected localities between these hours for the transaction of business.

10. It is now certain that before the lapse of many years, the disease, yellow fever, will have become extinct.

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