

The waters have been in use since 1884, and have been found beneficial in rheumatism, malaria, renal disorders, constipation, general debility, and diabetes. The waters themselves, as well as the salt remaining after evaporation, are used commercially. *James K. Crook.*

**MANILA AND THE PHILIPPINES.**—The Philippine archipelago is situated between 4° 4' and 20° 3' north latitude and 116° 4' and 126° 4' east longitude, Greenwich. On the east and northeast is the Pacific Ocean and on the west and northwest, the China Sea. In general shape the archipelago may be likened to an inverted Y, having its base, the island of Luzon, to the north, its major branch, the islands of Samar, Panay, Negros, and Mindanao, diverging to the southeastward, and its minor branch, the narrow island of Palawan, diverging to the southwestward. Between these two branches is the Sulu sea, partly enclosed to the southward by the northeast shore of the large island of Borneo and a chain of small islands stretching from Borneo to the southwest extremity of Mindanao, the Sulu archipelago. Farther south of the archipelago, about 300 miles, are the Celebes, and a little less distant on its north is the island of Formosa. The nearest point to the China coast is 890 miles from the most northern extremity of Luzon. According to the report of the United States Philippine Commission (Washington, 1901), the number of the islands comprised in the cession to the United States is believed to exceed 1,400; other authorities have variously estimated the number from 600 to 1,200 or more. By far the most of the members of the archipelago are small, and very many are insignificant both in size and economic importance. The total estimated area is, in round numbers, 130,000 square miles. The principal islands of the Philippine group are:—

	Sq. miles.		Sq. miles.
Luzon.....	40,000	Leyte.....	3,000
Mindanao.....	47,000	Negros.....	3,200
Samar.....	5,300	Cebu.....	1,600
Panay.....	4,600	Masbate.....	1,300
Palawan.....	4,200	Bohol.....	900
Mindoro.....	4,000		

The Sulu Islands, or archipelago, before referred to, are estimated as containing 1,500 square miles.

**History.**—The Philippines were discovered by Magellan, March 12th, 1521, in his memorable voyage of circumnavigation, and on April 27th of the same year he was ingloriously killed in a skirmish with the natives on the little island of Mactan, off the east coast of Cebu. Magellan took possession of the archipelago in the name of the king of Spain. In 1565 Legazpi founded in the island of Cebu the first Spanish settlement, and in 1571 fixed the capital of the islands at Manila. The archipelago was for some time known under several appellations. Its present name (*Islas Filipinas*) was suggested by Villalobos in 1543, but it first appeared in written form in 1567 in a letter of Legazpi's. The archipelago appears from the first to have been virtually turned over by Spain to the different orders of the Roman Catholic missionaries, and its conquest and civilization from thence on were practically accomplished by them. The political history of the islands, so far as relates to their foreign relations, with the exception of the capture of Manila by the English in 1762, and its subsequent restoration in 1764, is uneventful until the year 1898. The United States having declared war against Spain, April 24th, 1898, Admiral (then Commodore) Dewey, commanding the United States naval forces in Asiatic waters, entered Manila Bay, May 1st, 1898, and in the most signal engagement in naval annals completely destroyed the Spanish fleet gathered for the defence of the Philippines. The city of Manila was then closely invested by the United States naval vessels on water and by the insurgent Filipino forces on land. Upon the arrival of land troops from America, a combined land and water attack, more a demonstration to satisfy Spanish honor, was made and Manila surrendered to the United States forces

August 13th, 1898. By the treaty of Paris, December 18th, 1898, Spain ceded the Philippines to the United States. In 1899 the Filipinos, who had been in a chronic state of insurrection against Spain since 1896, becoming dissatisfied with the American policy, commenced overt hostilities February 4th, 1899. Since then engagements of more or less seriousness between the Americans and the insurgents have taken place. The latter, after their first few unsuccessful engagements in open battle, abandoned any attempt at organized warfare and resorted to that of the guerilla and bushwhacker. This kind of warfare has lingered on, much to the distraction of business in the islands, but fortunately at the present time (July, 1902) the prospects of the pacification of the archipelago appear nearing consummation. The domestic history of the islands previous to their American occupation appears to have been but a repetition of the misgovernment and official corruption so characteristic of all of Spain's colonial history.

**Population.**—The estimated population of the Philippines is 8,000,000 inhabitants. Of this number, excluding soldiers and sailors, about 25,000 are either Americans or Europeans, and about 100,000 are Chinese, and the remainder natives. The native population is represented by three distinct races, and in varying degrees of racial purity—namely, Negritos, Indonesian, and Malayan. The Negrito, the lowest race in the ethnologic scale, is now found pure only in the forests of the high mountains of Luzon, Panay, Negros, and Mindanao. From present indications the race will soon become extinct. The Negrito is small in stature, from 4.2 to 5.2 feet in height, with skin intensely black, hair short, crisp, curly and of a sooty blackness, lips thick, nose of medium size, flattened and broad at its base. Making no preparation for future wants, content to sleep where night overtakes him, armed only with a bow and arrows, the Negrito is the typical nomad and savage. The pure Indonesian is found only, as far as known, in Mindanao. The type is described by Dr. Montano as of considerable height, muscular development, high forehead, aquiline nose, wavy hair, and in the male abundant beard. The color of the skin is quite light, the individual clever and intelligent. The Malayan is difficult to characterize, because of more or less intermixture that has taken place in the race with that of the Negrito, Chinese, and Indonesian. On the whole, the Malayan is not so tall as the Indonesian, his skin is darker and his nose straighter. He has a medium to large-sized mouth, thick lips, black, straight, thick, and coarse hair, and in the male little or no beard. His intelligence is intermediate between perhaps the Negrito and the Chinese. The European mestizo is intellectually and politically the most important member of the native population, and is found everywhere throughout the archipelago, but is most numerous in the important cities and towns.

With the exception of tribes in the interior of the larger islands most of the Filipinos are civilized and in a certain sense Christianized. Human sacrifices are stated to be practised by at least two tribes in central Mindanao, and head hunting is engaged in by some of the north Luzon tribes. The primary educational advantages offered to the Filipinos under Spanish domination were limited in the extreme. The number of teachers to population averaged something like one teacher to 3,500 inhabitants. A few schools, however, of good standing existed in Manila. For an education higher than that obtainable in the primary school the facilities appear to have been a little better. The Royal and Pontifical University of Santo Tomas conferred degrees in theology, philosophy, jurisprudence, and physics and chemistry. The College of San José also gave philosophical instruction, and from 1875 it conferred degrees in both medicine and pharmacy. Other schools, such as the School of Arts and Trades, of Agriculture, of Painting and Sculpture, and the Nautical School, and several theological schools may be mentioned. The standard of these schools, however, was not that of institutions of the same apparent rank in either Europe or America.

The principal export products of the islands are hemp, sugar, copra, and tobacco. The means of transportation are limited and poor. The only railroad runs from Manila to Dagupan, a distance of 120 miles. Other railroads are much needed and will do much toward developing the latent resources of the islands. Ordinary roads can hardly be said to exist—they are but little more than trails and are impassable for traffic during wet weather. Most of the important towns and islands are in telegraphic communication, and Manila is connected by cable with Hong-Kong. Labor for any enterprise is difficult to obtain. The Filipinos are not steady workers; the most reliable laborers obtainable are the Chinese, and further immigration of these is now excluded.

Manila, the capital, as well as the chief port and largest city of the Philippines, is situated on the east shore of Manila Bay, on the west coast of the island of Luzon. The city was established by Legazpi as the capital of the archipelago in 1571. The general elevation of the land is low, being but a few feet above tide water. The immediately adjacent country is more or less flat. The Pasig River, flowing from east to west, divides the city into two parts. The Bay of Manila is too large and exposed to be a safe harbor at present. It is also shallow near the city, so that vessels of great draught cannot come to anchor nearer than from two to two and one-half miles from shore and must discharge their cargoes by lightering. However, improvements are progressing, a breakwater intended to protect shipping in all weather is under way and dredging operations are making the nearer approach of large vessels possible. The population of Manila, according to the census taken by the United States military authorities in 1901, was 244,732, exclusive of the military and naval forces. This number was divided as follows: Americans 8,461, Filipinos 101,361, Chinese 51,567, Spaniards 2,382, and other nationalities 961. Under Spanish domination the city did not present much to attract visitors. The houses, with few exceptions, were described as inferior in size and appearance, the hotel accommodations miserable, the streets narrow and unpaved, or paved only with rough cobblestones, and deep in mud for three-quarters of the year and in dust for the other quarter. In contrast, however, the shops were said to be good, equal to those of Hong-Kong or Calcutta, and the prices very reasonable. The sanitary condition of the city, with the notable exception of a fairly good water supply, was execrable,—in fact, no system at all. Much has been done since the American occupation and much yet remains to be done to make Manila a sanitary city.

**Geology.**—From a geological basis of reckoning, the archipelago is of modern formation. Evidences of existing elevation and subsidence are to be seen in many places. Prof. Dean C. Worcester states that it is not unusual to have a native assure one that he now fishes where his grandfather used to live, or lives where his grandfather used to fish. Volcanoes, active and extinct, are to be found in many localities and earthquakes are of frequent occurrence, and sometimes very destructive. In 1863 the most destructive one of recent times occurred, when it was estimated that 400 people were killed and very many more injured, and 46 public buildings and 1,100 private houses were damaged or completely wrecked. All of the islands are in general mountainous, though as far as known no elevations much in excess of 9,000 feet have been discovered. Most of the ranges apparently do not exceed 1,500 to 2,000 feet in general elevation. The usual direction of the mountains is north and south. The archipelago is well watered and many of the streams are of good size. Although the Philippines have been known to Europeans more than three centuries, very little exact knowledge is possessed with regard to either their geology or their flora and fauna. Little or nothing has been done to develop the mineral wealth of the islands. Coal of good quality has but recently been discovered in Cebu. Excellent lignite has been long known to exist in Luzon, Cebu, Masbate, and Mindanao. Copper ore and galena occur in Luzon

and some other parts of the archipelago. Gold has been crudely mined in small quantities by the natives for centuries. Modern methods of extraction will doubtless greatly increase the output of this metal. Excellent iron ore is found in Luzon, but so far it has not been developed. Marble and gypsum are found in many of the islands. Free-flowing petroleum has been discovered within a few years past in Cebu, and sulphur exists almost everywhere in inexhaustible quantities.

**Flora.**—A rich soil and favorable climatic conditions give a flora of magnificent variety and abundance. The agricultural possibilities of the islands have not been developed by the primitive methods of cultivation hitherto in vogue. So far, attention has been mainly devoted to the production of hemp, sugar, and tobacco. Rice is grown fairly successfully and forms a staple food of the natives. Coffee grows readily and its quality is excellent. Recently, however, the coffee plants have been virtually ruined by the attacks of a wood-borer. Until some means of extirpating this pest are found the industry will have to be abandoned. Cotton of an inferior quality grows wild. Long-staple cotton was at one time introduced, but it was abandoned because the authorities preferred the natives to grow tobacco, then a government monopoly. Cacao, castor oil bean, coconuts, gutta-percha, potatoes, maize, rattan, and many varieties of useful palms are grown in greater or less quantities. In fact, it appears that there is no limit to the variety of agricultural products, tropical, semi-tropical, and even many of the varieties of colder climates, that may not be profitably cultivated under intelligent supervision.

The forests abound in many valuable woods. More than two hundred kinds have been considered worthy of industrial use. Fifty or more species of hard woods are known, some four of which sink in water. Many of these woods, owing to their hardness, take beautiful polishes and are, therefore, excellently adapted for cabinet work. Others possess qualities that will suit them for general industrial use.

**Fauna.**—The mammalian fauna of the Philippines is scant in indigenous varieties compared with other islands of the great Australasian group. There are no carnivorous animals of any considerable size. A small wildcat, two civet cats, and the binturong, a related species, are the most conspicuous. One species of monkey, twenty varieties of bats, a few squirrels, a species of porcupine, and several varieties of rats may also be mentioned. Several species of deer exist. The agricultural animals are the water buffalo, or native carabao, the hog, the goat, and a small pony. Cattle of an inferior variety are also found and are extensively raised for beef. The water buffalo is the native beast of all work. The ponies are excellent for travel, but are too light for heavy loads. They are supposed to be descendants of an early Spanish stock. Birds are numerous and in great variety. Jungle fowl, hornbills, and fruit pigeons are in abundance and are hunted for and much relished as food. Snipe are plentiful in rice fields and a species of swift, whose nest is prized by the Chinese for food, is found on some of the precipitous island coasts. Alligators, or crocodiles, are common and frequently attain large size. The natives show very little fear of them, although they state that when the crocodile has once tasted human flesh it will then have no other. Snakes are numerous and venomous species are found. Cobras exist in Samar and Mindanao, and pythons, though of small size, are found generally throughout the archipelago. The python in fact is maintained by the natives about their dwellings, being much prized for its rat-catching proclivities. Fish are plentiful and in great variety. The marine fish form one of the chief sources of food supply, but the fresh-water varieties are not so important in this respect. Shellfish are likewise numerous. Extensive beds of pearl oysters are fished near the Sulu Islands. From a variety of oyster are obtained the "concha," thin squares of shell used in dwellings in place of the common window glass.

Locusts, termites, and mosquitos are much in evidence. The first two are very destructive and the third most

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annoying. There are also other insect pests, two species of which cause much damage to the rice crop, and another has, as before mentioned, practically destroyed the coffee industry. Bees of three varieties are found. Butterflies, beetles, spiders, and many other forms of insect life are seen in great profusion.

*Climate.*—The climate of the Philippine Islands is tropical, that is, it is characterized by high and steady temperature and an abundant rainfall. Statistically it is known mainly from the excellent series of meteorological observations made by the Jesuit fathers at their Observatory of Manila. Through the instrumentality of the same institution observations have been made in or collected from other localities in the archipelago; but, unfortunately, in most instances these observations are for short periods, or are so much broken that their value as climatic data is seriously impaired. With the exception of Manila, temperature observations of sufficient length and continuity are available for but two places: Aparri, in north Luzon, and La Carlota, in the island of Negros. The mean temperatures of these two places are shown in Table I.

TABLE I.—MEAN TEMPERATURES (FAHR.) OF APARRI, N. LUZON, AND LA CARLOTA, NEGROS.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual.
Aparri (ten years' record).....	74°	75°	77°	80°	82°	83°	82°	82°	81°	80°	77°	74°	79°
La Carlota (eight years' record).....	78°	79°	80°	82°	82°	81°	82°	82°	81°	80°	77°	79°	80°

The climate of Manila and vicinity is shown in detail in Table II.

TABLE II.—CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR MANILA.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Temperature (F.)—													
Mean monthly.....	77	78	81	83	84	84	82	81	81	80	79	77	80
" of warmest.....	79	81	82	85	87	87	82	82	82	82	81	80	82
" coolest.....	74	76	79	81	82	81	79	80	79	79	77	75	79
Highest recorded.....	91	96	96	100	98	95	94	94	95	94	94	92	100
Lowest.....	60	61	65	66	71	70	70	69	71	69	63	60	60
Mean maximum.....	86	87	90	92	92	90	87	87	88	86	85	85	88
" minimum.....	69	68	72	74	76	75	75	75	74	73	71	71	71
" daily range.....	17	18	18	18	16	14	12	12	14	13	14	14	17
Greatest.....	13	17	17	17	14	12	12	12	14	13	14	14	17
Least.....	4	5	4	8	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	4
Humidity—													
Mean relative, per cent.....	77	73	71	70	75	80	84	84	85	82	80	80	78
" absolute, grains per cubic foot.....	7.75	7.60	7.90	8.42	9.27	9.39	9.33	9.53	9.33	9.24	8.59	8.06	8.75
Wind movement in miles—													
Mean daily.....	98	115	132	145	144	138	182	165	192	111	94	93	134
Prevailing wind direction.....	N. E.	E.	E.	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	53
Cloudiness, per cent.....	45	37	35	32	47	65	74	68	72	58	54	53	53
Days with rain, number of.....	4.3	2.2	3.4	3.5	9.2	13.4	12.1	19.8	20.7	14.4	11.3	8.4	135
*Rainfall in inches—													
Mean monthly.....	1.15	.47	.65	1.11	4.30	9.68	14.70	13.88	15.01	7.47	4.92	2.09	75.43
Greatest.....	7.59	1.97	3.94	5.37	10.11	25.81	29.71	43.20	61.43	23.65	15.27	13.67	129.98
Least.....	.02	.00	.00	.00	.00	.98	5.28	5.15	2.00	.90	1.17	.01	35.65

\*Rainfall record for thirty-two years, 1865-96. Other data for seventeen years, 1880-93, with exception of mean maximum and minimum daily ranges, which are for fourteen years.

*Temperature.*—The average temperature of the year at Manila is 80° F. In describing the climate of Manila the year may be divided into a hot season, an intermediate season, and a cool season. April, May, and June constitute the hot season, with an average temperature for the three months of 83°; July, August, and September, the intermediate season, with an average temperature of 81°; and October to March, inclusive, the cool season, with an average temperature of 79°. May is the hottest month of the year, having an average temperature of 84°, and December and January are the coolest months, with average temperatures of 77°. The highest thermometer reading so far recorded is 100°. The lowest

reading ever recorded is 60°. For comparison with other tropical and subtropical places, see tables in articles *Cuba* and *Hawaii*.

*Humidity.*—The average relative humidity is 78 per cent. The average absolute humidity is 8.8 grains per cubic foot. The humidity is greatest during the months of July, August, and September when its average is 84 per cent., and least during March and April when its average is 70 per cent.

*Rainfall.*—The average rainfall, from a record of thirty-two years, is 75.43 inches. The year is usually divided into a rainy season and a dry season, although the Spaniards characterized the seasons epigrammatically as "*seis meses de polvo, seis meses de lodo, seis meses de todo*" (six months of dust, six months of mud, and six months of everything). The wet season begins with June and extends to October, inclusive, during which 80 per cent. of the total rainfall occurs. The dry season takes up the rest of the year during which but 20 per cent. of the rainfall occurs. The month of September has the largest average rainfall, 15.01 inches, and February the smallest average fall, 0.47 inch. The heaviest

in the month of September. It is not unusual for the months of February, March, April, and May to pass with

rainfall ever recorded in any one month is 63.43 inches no rainfall whatever. A consideration of the record of thirty-two years reveals the fact that there are many departures from the average rainfall, and in some instances the departures are remarkable. For example, in one year as much as 129.98 inches fell and in another year as little as 35.65 inches. Still more remarkable, however, are the departures from the averages of individual months. In the case of September, before referred to as the month of greatest rainfall, as little as but two inches has fallen.

The rainfall varies much in other places in the archipelago. From an inspection of Table III, it will be observed that the rainy season is not synchronous in all

TABLE III.—RAINFALL STATISTICS AT SEVERAL STATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Stations.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Vigan (ten years' record).....	0.0	0.0	0.17	0.14	3.50	8.55	21.09	11.38	19.14	6.94	2.56	0.01
Punta Santiago (twelve years' record).....	.26	.01	.22	.18	3.90	7.96	14.48	9.45	12.68	4.76	4.01	2.25
Albay (six years' record).....	9.21	6.61	9.02	6.11	7.40	8.18	10.47	9.53	11.81	8.35	11.85	17.99
Aparri (nine years' record).....	9.09	3.89	1.88	1.07	2.03	2.29	5.08	6.85	9.53	11.25	9.48	10.39
San Isidro (ten years' record).....	.62	.26	.78	.62	8.27	7.59	13.36	11.14	14.22	7.01	4.02	2.03
Tayabas (seven years' record).....	4.88	1.92	2.37	.94	3.96	3.49	3.80	2.91	4.59	9.41	11.15	7.70
Sulu (five years' record).....	4.06	1.83	1.74	3.29	9.59	5.68	5.74	4.63	5.89	6.46	5.02	6.30
Cebu (six years' record).....	3.60	2.05	2.52	.83	4.03	7.53	6.33	6.53	6.50	6.67	4.58	6.77

parts of the archipelago. Indeed, it is practicable by moving from place to place to have rainy or fair weather almost as one chooses. In Table III, the stations of Vigan and Punta Santiago are on the western coast of Luzon, Albay on its southeastern extremity, and Aparri on its northern coast. San Isidro and Tayabas are in the interior of Luzon.

*Storms.*—Thunder storms are of frequent, almost daily, occurrence during the wet season. The electrical display and the rainfall of these storms are much more intense than in the storms of temperate latitudes. However, but little damage results. The most destructive and most dreaded storm of the eastern waters is the typhoon, a cyclonic storm similar in respect to origin, course, and season, and destructiveness to all things in its path, to the West India hurricanes of the Atlantic. The season of maximum typhoon prevalence is from June to October.

*Health.*—One of the most interesting questions pertains to the health of Europeans and Americans in the archipelago. Unfortunately, no satisfactory answer can be given at present. Spanish sanitary arrangements in the tropics have been notoriously bad, and much of the ill-health prevalent in the Philippines must be attributed to the absolute neglect of the most elementary principles of sanitation. With due attention to the ordinary laws of hygiene, it appears reasonable to expect considerable improvement in the health of both the native and the foreign population. The prevalent infectious diseases are typhoid and malarial fevers, dengue, beri-beri (confined almost exclusively to natives), and smallpox. Intestinal diseases are common and dysentery is especially prevalent, more so during the wet season than during the dry. Notwithstanding the high atmospheric temperature and great degree of humidity, heat stroke is infrequent. Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, U. S. A., chief surgeon, Division of the Philippines, states "that heat stroke so much feared in the tropics is practically unknown here, men drop out in the march overcome by the heat, but fatal stroke and lasting heat exhaustion are very rare." Table IV., arranged from the report of the Sur-

gent to accommodating themselves to the unusual climatic conditions. The consideration of the subject of clothing suitable for the tropics cannot be taken up here, but it is a matter of much importance to persons contemplating sojourns in equatorial climates. (See article on *Military Hygiene*, in the present volume.) Persons having experience in the islands appear to be united in advising the wearing of light flannels next to the body. Much stress is laid on the importance of protecting the abdomen at night by the use of a light binder. Another point upon which it is imperative to insist is the use of pure water, that is, water that has been made pure by adequate filtration or by boiling. Strict attention to the drinking-water is perhaps the keynote to the situation.

W. F. R. Phillips.

MANITOU SPRINGS.\*—El Paso County, Colorado.

POST-OFFICE.—Manitou Springs. Hotels: Barker, Cliff House, Manitou House, mansions and numerous boarding-houses.

ACCESS.—Via Denver and Rio Grande Railroad and Colorado Midland Railroad.

Manitou is situated six miles west of Colorado Springs, immediately at the foot of Pike's Peak. Here are located the celebrated effervescent soda and iron springs which in early days gave the name of springs to the town of Colorado Springs. An electric railroad, with cars at frequent intervals, unites the two places. The town of Manitou Springs contains a permanent population of more than 2,000 souls, which number is augmented during the summer months by about 125,000 visitors from all parts of the United States and from foreign countries. Dame Nature was in a fanciful mood when she fashioned the topography of this wild and rugged region. Few similar areas of the earth's surface present a greater number and variety of weird, grotesque, and romantic features than are to be found in the vicinity of Manitou Springs. The scope of this work allows us to enumerate only a few of the more prominent points of interest within a few miles of the place. Iron Springs and hotel,

TABLE IV.—RATIO OF SICKNESS PER THOUSAND OF MEAN STRENGTH OF REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER ARMIES, IN THE PHILIPPINES, 1900. (MEAN STRENGTH, 66,882.)

Cause.	Ratio of sick.	Ratio of deaths.	Cause.	Ratio of sick.	Ratio of deaths.
Smallpox.....	3.68	1.69	Diarrheal diseases, other.....	476.26	1.24
Dengue.....	49.03	.00	Enteritis.....	20.66	.40
Typhoid.....	10.71	2.11	Bronchitis.....	39.29	.00
Malaria, intermittent.....	717.83	.00	Pneumonia.....	2.35	.49
" remittent.....	153.56	.36	Pleurisy.....	4.11	.07
" pernicious.....	2.84	1.23	Consumption.....	4.89	1.18
Gastritis.....	45.78	.04	Heat stroke.....	2.05	.09
Dysentery, acute.....	83.62	3.07	Measles.....	4.09	.09
" chronic.....	44.83	4.77			

geon-General, U. S. A., 1901, shows the chief causes of sickness among the soldiers, which may be considered as most likely to be affected by the prevalent climatic and the existing sanitary conditions, and which may be taken as a fair indication of the diseases most common among the native and the foreign populations. The general consensus of expert opinion is that Americans in the islands are prone too much to over-eating and are too indiffer-

one mile; Rainbow Falls and Grand Caverns, one mile and a quarter; Crystal Park, three miles; Garden of the Gods, three miles; Glen Eyrie, five miles; Monument Park, by rail seven and one-half miles, North Cheyenne Canyon, eight and one-half miles; South Cheyenne Can-

\*So called by the Indians ("Manitou," the Great Spirit), to whom the springs were known for many generations.