probably caused by protoazoa: Yellow Fever, Small Pox, Chicken Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Yaws, Dengue, Hydrophobia, the very fatal Spotted Fever of Montana, and—perhaps, Ulcerating Granuloma of the Pudenda.

Some persons, in addition, have described objects which they wish to call protozoa in various tumors; for example, in *Carcinoma, Sarcoma, and Molloscum Contagiosum;* the interpretation which they attach to their observations is extremely questionable. Medical protozoology has, then, as an object of study, the parasites causing an extremely important group of human diseases. Parasites similar to these and protozoa of still other species cause fatal and devastating diseases amongst animals and plants.

It was Pasteur who made the modern generations of physicians appreciate this fact. To cure disease one should know as much as possible concerning the disease-producing agent in order that its vulnerable point may be detected and a successful method of treatment, or prevention, devised. One of the earliest and most important of his studies led to his victory over a disease of enormous economic importance which is caused by a protozoon (*Nosema bombycis,* a *Myxosporidium*). An enormous proportion of those living in the south of France were dependent upon the silk industry. The silkworms had become infected with a very fatal disease which was transmitted from parents to offspring through the ova. Silk production became impossible; famine, misery and ruin held the country. Pasteur came, found the cause, advised a ridiculously simple means of prevention—see with a microscope which eggs are infected and destroy them—and thus he made the south of France once more prosperous.

It is the protozoon-caused diseases of animals and man, such as trypanosomiasis and malaria, which have prevented the colonization of Africa and other tropical countries by Europeans. They also made it impossible for the French to pierce the Panama Canal. With increased knowledge, malaria and yellow fever have become absolutely controllable diseases, and trypanosomiasis is no longer an invariably fatal affection! Through the application of appropriate measures, the death rate among those working