

by the council awarding the prizes) together done the most, although working along different paths, to build up a distinct idea in modern medicine. This idea is embodied in the word Immunity, the resistance of the living body to disease processes; or in its narrower, but more common acceptation, to infective agents or their products. Anaphylaxis is the complementary term and means hyper-susceptibility to disease shown under certain circumstances, to be spoken of later.

So we see at the outset that while an exact understanding of the changes that come or are brought about in the cell of the body, is quite as necessary to-day as in the time of Virchow or in the heyday of his school, it is essential that we realize that the path of progress to-day is along lines which have to do with the study and investigation of living, vital processes, not only in their physiological aspects, but also in their pathological physiology. This then being the case, it logically follows that the blood and tissue fluids must of necessity come in for no small amount of consideration and workers in Immunity have charged themselves with this task.

While it will be impossible in a brief summary of this sort to go into many of the very interesting historical aspects of the subject, it is necessary for a clear understanding of the case, to comprehend certain facts that are now considered corner-stones upon which most of our current knowledge rests.

Ehrlich, one of the earliest investigators, and widely recognized as the foremost living exponent of the German school of "humoral" immunity, (Foder, 1887) has perhaps done more than any other single worker to make clear many extremely interesting phenomena. On the other hand Metchnikoff, as the leader of the French school of cellular immunity, by his fascinating studies and extremely logical conceptions, stands almost side