

About thirteen years ago, a Professor of Bacteriology was appointed at McGill University; the importance of bacteriology to medicine was just commencing to make itself felt in earnest. For the first year or two the course was voluntary. At the present moment, the most casual of us would consider it quite impossible for us to practice medicine without at least a nodding acquaintance with the bacteria; yet the objections of the students when bacteriology was made compulsory at McGill were most energetic! Their protests were subscribed to by many practitioners and they formed a large part of the va-dictory address of a certain year! Protozoology at the present day stands in much the same position as did bacteriology then.

As is only natural in a field where important advances are being made almost daily, the subject is at present in a very unformed state. In this address, we shall confine ourselves to definitely proved facts and we shall consider almost wholly that knowledge which has suggested practical methods of prophylaxis or treatment of diseases caused by protozoa.

Protozoology in medicine so far has met its greatest application in the study of those diseases which occur especially in warm climates. Through successes there, interest is being turned more and more towards the study of its connection with diseases of countries situated in temperate zones; protozoa have already been found in some of these and probably will be found in others.

In order to fix your interest at once, let us enumerate those diseases which are definitely known to be caused by protozoa. Besides the parasites causing the diseases which we shall mention, there are many other protozoa, parasitic in men and animals, which ordinarily do no harm to their hosts. The diseases produced in man by parasitic protozoa are: Malaria, Trypanosomiasis—that is, "Sleeping Sickness"—, Relapsing Fever, Kala-azar, Amoebic dysentery, and Abscess of the Liver, Syphilis, and, in Panama, a disease simulating Tuberculosis, caused by the *Histoplasma capsulata*. The following are human diseases in which objects believed to be protozoa have been seen, or which we believe from other evidence to be