

of the paper, Dr. Shepherd congratulated Dr. Todd on his excellent and instructive lecture.

JAMES PERRIGO, M.D., seconded the motion, and in doing so also expressed his appreciation of the facts brought forward by the lecturer, especially the pictures presented which, he said, were a perfect clinical picture of the disease.

A. LATHORN SMITH, M.D.—I would like to ask Dr. Todd what precautions he took to preserve his own health; what his colleague, Dr. Dutton, died of, and if the disease can be acquired in any other way except by the tsetse fly; also if there is any hope of exterminating the pest, such as is being done with the mosquito.

H. A. LAFLEUR, M.D.—When one listens to a discourse such as this, and sees pictures which illustrate all conditions of things in the research, it is hardly possible to realize the appalling amount of work which such an exhibition as given to-night must mean. And with it all we remember that Dr. Todd is a graduate of a Canadian University.

J. L. TODD, M.D.—In the first place, as to how to keep one's health. The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine was instituted, with just this purpose in view, to teach natives in these countries and others living therein so to place themselves and their surroundings in a hygienic atmosphere. The measures for the prevention of malaria may, properly speaking, be divided into two—the public measures, the filling up of marshes, drains,—and the personal measures, the careful and incessant use of mosquito netting, and quinine after exposure. The mosquito which gives malaria bites only after nightfall, therefore, during the daytime no particular care is necessary; but at nightfall all precautions should be taken, such as the wearing of high boots. These insects are shy, and are disturbed by the least movement, hence they bite when one is sitting or standing still. At dinner we wore long bathrobes of a double thickness, and generally retired about 9 o'clock. About 100 per cent. of the children under 10 are infected with malaria, and are the ever present foci of infection. With regard to the use of quinine, one should avoid it as much as possible; but when there is evidence of contact it should be taken every third, fifth, seventh and ninth day, in from five to six grain doses. In not one of the many expeditions that our school has sent out has there been a case of malaria. I have been with the school three years, and it has been carrying out these expeditions for ten years. We always boil the water—filters are no good—and if this is properly carried out there is absolutely no danger from anything. As for a means of exterminating the fly I do not think it would be possible to advise any means