count resulted in a slight diminution in the number of polymorpho-nuclear neutrophiles, and a slight increase in the number of the large mononuclear forms. Blood smears showed considerable blood pigment, and the presence within and without the red blood cells of the tertian malarial organism. The plasmodia were obtained up to March 19th, three days after the last chill occurred, and after the patient had had forty grains of quinia sulphate. The red blood cells containing the plasmodium were swollen to a size one and a half times the normal size; had a faint outline, and the plasmodium occupied a small or large part of the cell, according to its age. The area not occupied is clear, having lost its haemoglobin to a great extent. The plasmodium stains faintly, and contains very dark granules, which, in the fresh specimen, are in rapid motion, a result probably of Brownian movement. Smears obtained at the beginning of the paroxysm showed the plasmodium broken up in fifteen or twenty