

infected the anopheles and the anopheles in turn infected the whole Island. Manson brought anopheles, fed on malarious patients in Italy to the City of London, and infected his own son. By studying the habits of these mosquitos Manson and Grassi have taught us how to live in malarious districts and not contract the disease. The anopheles like so many parasites that live on humanity remain quiet during the day. From one hour before sunset till one hour after sunrise they seek their prey.

Drs. Sambon and Law with their servants lived in the most malarious district of the Roman Campagna from June till October and not one of them contracted the disease. They moved about freely all day but during the hours mentioned above they remained in an enclosure secured by netting and wood-work from the presence of the anopheles. When the experiment had proved a success Grassi telegraphed his salutations to Manson, a message more pregnant with good to humanity than the dispatch to the Roman Senate from the greatest Roman of them all. For the benefits conferred by Manson on humanity will extend far beyond "bounds that Cæsar never knew." When we consider that five millions of people die annually from fever, mostly malaria in India alone, when we consider that tropical fever, jungle fever, coast fever, are all due to the same cause, when we consider the graves of Sierra Leone, when we think of the suffering of Martin Chuzzlewit in his New Eden, then we can form some idea of the value of Manson's discovery. True from these regions many have come out strong like Mark Tapely, but what of the countless thousands who have gone therein and cometh not. It ought to be a subject of great pride to us all that the three great events in the history of medicine were the result of the Anglo-Saxon labour and genius, Jenner, Lister, Manson. What an illustration triumverate! And while the laborers in the laboratory were thus solving problems, obscure and unknown, the watcher at the bedside was not without his reward. The thermometer found its way into clinical medicine in 1860. The introduction of the stethoscope by Laennec and the art of Auscultation were events of the highest importance in the study of diseases of the heart and lungs. In fact until the time of Laennec and Auenbrugger who introduced percussion a rational study of these organs was an utter impossibility.

Thus it was that medicine evolved from the darkness of mys-