

proved beyond doubt by experiment that the mosquito conveyed the disease, and that if the breeding-places of the mosquito were abolished, and the fever patient was isolated so that mosquitoes could not bite him, they could not convey the disease to others. The chief honor and praise in these investigations must be awarded to Walter Reed, Carroll and Agramonte. Good work is still going on in the investigation of malarial fevers, and it is the hope of all of us that this troublesome and widespread disease may in time be abolished. It is useless by ordinary means to hope to destroy, or rather exterminate, the mosquito, but by removing stagnant water, and covering their breeding-places with coal oil, and sleeping at night under nettings, the disease may be in many cases avoided; but, until we can discover some such means as inoculating the mosquito with a fatal disease, and so exterminate him, malaria will be more or less always with us, especially in the tropics.

We have all heard much of the white plague (tuberculosis) in the lay and medical press—how it is propagated, how it may be prevented, how it may be cured; the world has become rather hysterical on the subject, and no doubt good will come of it all. But there is another plague, stalking boldly in our midst, and flaunting its banners with the greatest insolence, carrying off its victims by thousands, and disabling and disfiguring thousands of others, the innocent and the guilty, with a remarkable impartiality, and yet no notice is taken of it; it is silently ignored. We must not discuss it or speak of it, or suggest remedies for its extermination; like many things in the Pacific Islands, it is tabooed. We take the utmost care to prevent people catching measles, scarlet fever, chicken-pox, etc., and allow syphilis to come and go amongst us unnoticed and apparently uncared for. It is a most remarkable state of affairs. A poor leper, from whom the chance of taking the disease is small, is shunned, banished and isolated, whilst a syphilitic is allowed to spread the disease at will, without restraint. It is appalling to think of the risk we all run; the innocent suffer often more than the guilty. Because the disease is now a sexual one, although it was not so originally, we must not control it or arrest its spread, or endeavor in any way to ameliorate the condition of those unfortunates who suffer from it. Our neighbors across the line will not allow immigrants with favus to land, but welcome the syphilitic if he have a few dollars in his pocket. Is it not most illogical to build hospitals in order to protect people from measles and scarlet fever, and to allow syphilis to spread itself unchallenged? It is time that the profession took this subject up and educated the people to a better knowledge of sanitary laws.