

and the wonderful success following its application in diphtheria has stimulated pathologists to make the law applicable to all diseases of microbic origin. To consider the various experiments on toxines and antitoxines and the various applications of serum therapy would take us far beyond the limits of this paper.

I cannot part from this phase of medical progress without referring to the last and most important discovery of the 19th century, the origin of malaria fever. Here was a disease that for ages defied investigators until the solution of the difficulty seemed beyond the reach of science. But what was long a mystery is one no longer. Even at the very time the discovery was being worked out, a leading member of the Italian Parliament declared "If malaria comes from the soil, and this seems to be indisputable, our struggle against malaria is vain. We are born in a country whose soil is not a favorable one and we cannot fight against fate." But the fight was continued and now it is proven beyond a doubt that malaria, like plague, or diphtheria, is microbic in its origin. This microbe is an animal parasite. The three forms of the disease are produced by three different parasites, one producing tertian, the second quartan and the third pernicious malaria. This animal parasite is propagated in the stomach of a variety of mosquito which bears the name of anopheles. To Patrick Manson belongs the honor of the great discovery. True, others took part in the work, Ross, Koch, Bancroft, Grassi and Celui, but the glory is Mason's. It is just difficult to tell where the idea originated but the mosquito has for long been under grave suspicion.

Laveran in 1880 discovered the parasite in the blood of patients ill with malaria fever. For two years Manson worked making over 4000 experiments only to find he was working on an innocent mosquito, the genus culex. Then he turned to the Anopheles, and met his long looked for and well earned reward. Outside of man and mosquito, malaria does not exist. Whenever the parasite finds itself in any other medium it perishes without fail. No man, no malaria, no mosquito no malaria. It has not yet been discovered who was the first sinner, man or mosquito. Grassi tells us that on the Island of Caprera anopheles existed yet there was no malaria. But one sad day a garrison containing soldiers who had malaria were stationed there. They