

remarkable segmentation. To this form the term "*plasmodium malariae*" has been given. There are also in some cases free pigmented bodies. Occasionally in acute forms flagellate bodies are seen free in the blood presenting from three to eight long actively moving cilia; according to Councilman, these are much more common in blood withdrawn from the spleen. Second, in more chronic cases, particularly in the forms of remittent fever which are so apt to be taken for typhoid, the corpuscles do not often present the intercellular forms, but these are remarkably ovoid rounded and crescentic bodies deeply pigmented. These are in all probability related to and developed from intercellular forms. From certain of these, particularly the ovoid and rounded forms, the flagellate bodies may be seen to develop.

We know these organisms are in the blood, but how they get there and from whence come they, is a question that to my mind is difficult of solution. Do they exist as an element of the blood and are only developed when persons are exposed to certain influences supposed to be of a malarial character? or are they, on the other hand, given off from the soil, the result of the decomposition of organic matter, and taken into the blood directly through the lungs? or are they taken into the stomach through the saliva or otherwise and thence to the intestines, where they undergo changes and enter the circulation through the lymphatics, there to develop as has been demonstrated in the red corpuscles?

I cannot but think that these malarial germs or organisms or whatever they are enter the system both by the lungs and stomach, or why do they produce as they often do diarrhoea and dysentery in place of the typical intermittent or remittent fevers. My idea is that when this occurs, the germs are carried directly into the stomach through the water we drink, or the saliva we swallow, and thus reach the intestines. In proof of which I quote Sternberg who says: "The human intestine has a microscopic fauna and flora almost equal to a city gutter, the mouth with its uniform temperature, free access of oxygen and constant supply of pabulum (the salivary secretion) is an admirable culture apparatus, hence therefore there is constantly going