prove that it is a causal factor, and before any organism is assigned a causative role the proof against it must be exacting in its completeness. The study of the extremely small animal forms which have to do with the production of disease has been more difficult, if anything, than the study of the bacteria, but the results have been of at least equal interest and importance. These forms are especially found in diseases peculiar to warm climates, but inasmuch as the work done on them has been productive of so much good, a brief reference to them is justifiable.

One of the most interesting of these little parasites is the one which causes malarial fever. It is a very small organism, which has no difficulty in accommodating itself in the tiny mass of a red blood corpuscle-which, as you know, is a flat disc only 1/3200 of an inch in diameter and less than 1/30,000 of an inch in thickness. It is found in the blood of malarial patients, but only for brief periods which are in close relation to the chills from which these patients suffer. It undergoes a number of changes of form, and in order to complete its cycle must pass a stage of its existence outside the human body. A certain variety of mosquito, the anopheles, has been found to be the intermediate host, and this insect is responsible for the transmission of the disease. Thus is explained the prevalence of the disease in marshy and low-lying lands, where mosquitos find the accommodations they like best. The criminality of the mosquito in this connection was first proved by a body of British physicians who, under the leadership of Major Donald Ross, R. A. M. C., went to Italy in the summer of 1900, and built themselves "a mosquito-proof house in the most malarious part of the Roman Campagna. Here they lived through the fever season placing themselves under the same conditions as the fever stricken natives, except that they did not allow themselves to be bitten by mosquitos. They drank marsh water, exposed themselves to night air, allowed themselves to be drenched by the rains which were thought to be particularly active in causing this disease, and, in fact, did everything which was commonly supposed to produce the fever, yet they all remained