

and this is a very important point that must not be overlooked. Why, you may ask, is this the case when you have already proved or tried to prove that in the home of malaria, by drainage and other means before mentioned, malarial diseases have greatly decreased. My answer is this, the very means (or some of them) taken for lessening the supply at the fountain-head has, while accomplishing this object to a certain extent, caused it to be carried by wind, water and rail to the homes of thousands who before were strangers to this disease.

The country having been cleared of its forests (themselves great consumers of these emanations), allows the winds to have free sweep, wafting the germs miles and miles from their original lair. The water in the new made drains carries the poison to streams and rivers to be used in many a household. The railways, conveying as they do thousands of passengers long distances from the source of malaria, many of whom have these organisms latent in the body, which are only developed on reaching their destination owing to climatic changes or other causes, are great distributors of this disease, introducing it in this way to localities where perhaps hitherto it had been entirely unknown; and while the types of malaria are not so well marked as was the case when confined to certain districts, (the poison being less concentrated), it only makes its diagnosis more difficult and often accounts for the seeming obscurity of many affections that puzzle and perplex the busy practitioner.