

forms of anæmia, this method gave instructive results, the most important of which was, that the total volume of the blood was much more variable than the total amount of hæmoglobin.

It was found that in chlorosis the volume of the blood was increased in proportion to the severity of the disease, the total amount of hæmoglobin at the same time remaining approximately normal. This increase of the normal plasma of the blood is accompanied at first by an increase of the cellular elements, and consequently, since the total hæmoglobin remains the same, we have a diminished amount of hæmoglobin for each corpuscle. In chlorosis, then, there is a condition of hydræmic plethora, which serves to explain many of the clinical phenomena of the disease—the dyspnoea and the rapid action with hypertrophy and dilatation of the heart, necessitated by the larger amount of blood that is to be driven through the pulmonary and systemic vessels. Probably also the functional cardiac murmurs are due to over-distention of the vascular system. Though the author does not mention it, is it not likely also that we have in this demonstration an explanation of the unquestionable fact long ago insisted upon by the late Sir Andrew Clark—though for an entirely different reason—that purgatives which deplete the circulation are of the greatest value in the treatment of chlorosis?

In the sphere of etiological research nothing more brilliant has been accomplished in the last few years than the discovery of the mode of infection in malaria and yellow fever. In the case of malaria we have been able to follow step by step, in both medical and non-medical current literature, the accumulating proofs that suctorial insects are the chief, if not the only, agents in the transmission of this disease from one person to another.

Through the initial labours of Surgeon Major Ross, of the Indian Medical service, and the subsequent investigations of Grassi, Bignami and Bastianelli, in Italy, and of the Sierra Leone Commission, it has been definitely established that certain mosquitoes of the genus *anopheles* are the habitual intermediate hosts of the malarial parasites of men, that these parasites undergo certain changes in the bodies of mosquitoes infected by them, and that such infected or as they are now termed—malariated mosquitoes, are capable in turn of conveying malarial infection to human beings. It has further been shown that protection from mosquito-bites is the most effective means of preventing the infection of the individual by the malarial parasite, and that where the malaria bearing mosquito does not exist, malaria as an endemic disease is unknown.

By these researches a flood of light has been thrown upon the dis-