time of Davaine's announcement it was particularly rife in France where it seriously menaced the wool industry. A substantial reward was offered by the French government to anyone who would discover the cause of the disease and devise measures for its control. Stimulated by patriotism rather than the hope of reward, Pasteur devoted himself to the study of the disease, and was soon able to supply what was lacking in Davaine's contentions, proved beyond dispute that anthrax was due to a specific bacterium, indicated the means by which the spread of the disease could be checked, and saved the wool industry to France.

Very soon other diseases were found to depend upon bacteria. In 1879, Hansen found the bacillus of leprosy, and in the next year Eberth and Koch described independently the bacillus of typhoid fever. In 1882 Koch immortalized himself by the publication of the results of his work upon the tubercle bacillus, of which he was the discoverer, and two years later he reported the finding of the germ of Asiatic cholera, while in the same year Loffler isolated the diphtheria bacillus and Nicolaier the tetanus bacillus. And so the work has gone on, each year adding enormously to the knowledge of the causation of disease, of the means by which diseases are spread, of the methods by which diseases may be treated and prevented. As a consequence, too, the curriculum of medical schools has been greatly modified, much more time being now devoted to preventive medicine than formerly, and because of this the laboratory equipment of an up-to-date medical college is of necessity extensive and costly. This in turn increases the cost of medical education, and so we witness the effort of a profession aiming at its own extermination by adding to the difficulty and expense of gaining entrance to it, and at the same time assiduously struggling to abolish the need for its own existence.

While the interest engendered by the work of Koch and Pasteur at first centred about the bacteria, which are vegetable forms, attention soon was attracted by some minute animal forms which were noticed in connection with certain diseases. Mere association of an organism with a disease does not, of course,