

tures and the sporozoites make their way to the salivary tubules of the mosquito there to remain till transmitted to man when bitten by the mosquito.

The Malarial parasite in its multiplication in man, generation after generation tends to run itself out, or in other words tends to lose that potential power of reproduction of its species by segmentation and sporulation. If this power of reproduction were entirely lost in every case, providing the patient could withstand the disease over a given period, malaria would be a self limited disease of comparative short duration. We do get cases of malaria in which spontaneous recovery occurs and these recoveries must be due to the loss of potential of the malaria plasmodium.

But there is a power of rejuvenescence possessed by the plasmodium, which power is only exerted by the parasite when the life energy of the cells has run so low that fear of complete extermination exists. Rejuvenescence is brought about by means of inter-corpuseular conjugation of young hyaline forms of the parasite. This conjugation is asexual. To all appearances the conjugating cells are similar. Complete union of these parasites can only take place within the red cell, for there only is found the necessary nourishment. When inter-corpuseular union takes place the red cell bursts and the new organisms freed now become encysted and enter into a Zygote or resting stage. This stage may last over a great number of days or months until such a time as conditions are favorable for growth when the cyst bursts and liberates its contained sporozoite, thus pre-epilating a fresh attack of malaria.

In all probability these Zygotes or resting forms lie dormant in the spleen or bone marrow. While the malarial parasites are the direct cause of malaria, yet there are a number of contributing factors which indirectly aid in infection and play a most important part in the general etiology and prophylaxis of the disease.

It may be stated generally that the further you get away from the tropics the milder becomes the type of malaria. In the tropics malaria is prevalent the year round, while further north it is more prevalent during the summer months. As the Anopheline mosquito usually remains at rest during the day and goes abroad at night we will expect to find more infections occurring during the night than at any other period of the 24 hours, and this is found to be the case. More cases of malaria are found in the low lying districts, and it was a well known fact, long before the discovery of the mosquito as a carrier, that persons in the lower rooms of a house were more liable to malaria than those in the upper stories. These facts are readily explained when it is known that the mosquito is the source of infection.