MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA.

[Read before the Raleigh Academy of Medicine by Gerald McCarthy, '87, Entomologist of the N. C. Department of Agriculture.]

It is scarcely necessary, before an audience like the present, to allude to the scourge-like character of malaria in all warm moist countries.

Malaria we know to be a germ disease. The specific germ causing malaria in humans was first described by Laveran in 1880. Subsequently other investigators, chiefly in Italy, took up the study of the etiology of the disease. Golgi, in 1885, found what he supposed was the same parasite in the blood of birds suffering from fever. The German Koch, and other of his countrymen, have added much valuable work, but it is to the British army surgeon, Ronald Ross, that we owe the final clearing up of the subject and a most convincing demonstration of the method in which malaria is spread.

It is well known, alike to the medical profession and to laymen, that most swampy regions in warm countries are malarious