lesions the same organism was obtained in pure culture. The development of mycelium from the round bodies was followed in the hanging-drop cultures; repeated examination showed that mycelium develops only from organisms free in culture-medium. Mycelium inoculated into a rabbit produced nodules containing the round bodies; hence it is concluded that the round bodies and the mycelium are developmental stages in the same fungus. Typical spheres probably do not develop on artificial media. The development of spheres from mycelium in the bodies of animals remains to be studied.

The second case is reported by D. W. Montgomery.[2] It concerns a man of 21 who had lived in various parts of California since infancy. Here there were nodular ulcerations in the skin over various parts of the body, resembling somewhat mycosis fungoides, and other efflorescences; large subcutaneous abscesses, which communicated with the right lung and pleural cavity; there were other smaller abscesses in this lung and an immense abscess in the right lobe of the liver. In the pus and in the cutaneous abscesses coccidia-like bodies were present in large numbers. Here also the granulation tissue contained giant cells enclosing organisms. Endogenous spore formation was observed. Inoculation into a rabbit failed; cultures yielded a filamentous mold, which unfortunately was not further studied.

Similar cases are described by Wernicke, Gilchrist and Rixford (two cases), and Posadas. These authors failed in their culture and inoculation experiments and regarded the disease as of protozoan origin on account of the similarity of the bodies present to certain protozoa. So far, the disease has occurred only in men; three cases were in Portuguese from the Azores.

In all cases so far recorded the disease has marched steadily on to fatal determination regardless of treatment. In Ophüls and Moffitt's case the peculiar skin lesion was absent. Future investigations are sure to clear up many obscure places in the natural history of this interesting malady, which as yet has not received any distinctive name.

2. British Jour. Dermat., 1900, xii, 341.

THE ROMAN MALARIA EXPERIMENT.

The experiment of a residence in the most malarious region of the Roman Campagna, using only protection against mosquito bites to ward off the fever, has been a complete success. So far as such a practical test can go, it demonstrates the mosquito theory, which already has been fairly proved in other ways. There are still some who hold to the water-borne theory of malaria, but if there is any basis for such theory it has not been proved on the Campagna, because the same water that was drunk by the malaria afflicted natives was used by the experimenters. The Roman anopheles is apparently only a nocturnal biter, and this is the only weak point in the experiment. If this were the case with all mosquitoes it would be possible for persons to live in every malarial region, but it will probably be found that in some parts the malaria-bearing insects ravage also during the day and must then be protected against as well. If, as reported, Koch has discovered a certain method of prevention in his New Guinea experiences, it will open parts of the world to civilization that have heretofore been thought hopelessly unhealthy for the white race. It is well, however, to reserve our enthusiasm for the present, though the success of the Roman experiment is a decided step toward the practical prophylaxis of malaria.

THE FEMALE ATHLETE.

Women are not usually supposed to excel in athletics, but it appears that a woman has lowered the world's record in long-distance bicycling and yet not done her utmost. After completing her 2000th mile, she had excelled the best male performance in century-riding by several hours, and was ready to keep on when the local authorities interfered. Why they did so is not manifest, as according to newspaper reports, she was taking things easy and only riding to fill out the time. This is evidence that civilized woman is occasionally in some respects physically equal to her more rugged competitors, a fact that rather goes against our preconceived notions based on the average performances of her sex. Nevertheless, this and other such achievements implying continued endurance are not so incompatible with femininity as it at first appears. The average frail-appearing mother can stand the strain of carrying about a heavy child far better than most men, and it has repeatedly happened that delicate women have exceeded men in passive endurance in conditions of special stress and hardship. Among savages it is known that females have habitually the hard manual labor to perform, but the above-mentioned feat of Miss Gast is noteworthy as showing what civilized women can do in athletics when she chooses. It is evident that the civilized female is not necessarily a physical degenerate, at least as regards muscular strength and endurance. While the profitableness, or even the propriety, of such performances is somewhat questionable, the results are sometimes, as in the present instance, worthy of note.

PHYSICIANS' INFLUENCE FELT.

At the last session of the Iowa legislature, a certain prominent senator was notably the champion of osteopathy, and succeeded, in spite of opposition, in obtaining its legal recognition. His political ambitions have since expanded and he was recently a prominent candidate of his party for a congressional nomination. Notwithstanding the excellent prospects in his canvass he failed, and the cause of this, according to the *Iowa Medical Journal,* was the opposition of the medical profession, which was combined against him on account of his legislative record. Though in this case perhaps only the empty honor of a nomination was lost, it is satisfactory to know that one advocate of quackery had his aspirations quenched by medical influence, which might oftener be employed in this way for the public good. As the editor of the *Iowa Medical Journal* says: "The friends of the general practitioner are numbered by hundreds, yes by thousands, and that same influence can be exerted for other things that he exerts in his