

Went to Philadelphia Hospital in March 1912

The wards in the Philadelphia Hospital had given me plenty of material in which to study the organisms described by Laveran, the summaries of whose work had been presented to the American profession by Sternberg and Abbott and by Councilman.

At first very sceptical, I was soon convinced, and in the British Medical Journal for March 1912, 1887, published the first extensive communication that had appeared in English. In the first number of the Bulletin I called attention to the importance of these parasites in the diagnosis of the various forms of fever in the South. From the first start it became a routine of the Clinique to examine the blood in every case of fever. Very soon we had a group of men working at the subject - Dr. Chriskey, Dr. Thayer and Dr. Hewetson. In vol. II of the Hospital Reports appears the monograph of the last new authors, with an elaborate study of the life history of the parasites, and a beautiful plate, which has been widely utilized by subsequent authors. Dr. Thayer took up the study with great zest and made himself a leading expert. To his stimulus was due the other important studies that appear from the Clinique: - L. F. Barker, on the Pathological Changes in the Lazear (), and the work of Opie and MacCallum on the Haematozoa of Birds done in the Clinical Laboratory where there were senior students. Then followed MacCallum's important discovery of the nature of the flagella and the method of fertilization. Thayer's monograph on the disease, which contains the experience of the Clinique, appeared in , and it was also incorporated in the article on the disease in Allbutt's System of Medicine.

Upon work in no disease do I look back with greater satisfaction than that associated with Malaria, as it afforded us a ready and definite means

Was frequent of malarial fever any the before actually introduced for some paper before
for health?

19th?

named

MacCallum
Bulletin
they?

