xii., p. 385) that the phenomenon which controlled the pathology of the condition was hæmolysis due to a weakening of the red cells. To test this hypothesis the resistance of the red cells of normal horses and of horses which had been repeatedly bled was determined toward various percentages of salt solution. With the red blood corpuscles of the normal horse hæmolysis begins when 0.60 per cent. salt solution is used and is complete with 0.42 per cent. solutions. These figures represent the maximum and minimum resistance of the blood cells. The resistance of the red corpuscles of most of the horses which had been repeatedly bled was so changed as to correspond to a rise in osmotic tension of 0.04 to 0.09 per cent. salt solution. Whereas, in the normal horse the greatest number of corpuscles are destroyed with solutions of 0.48 to 0.50 per cent., in the horses which have been bled, the most pronounced destruction may take place with 0.56 to 0.58 per cent. solutions. There is no evidence at hand to show that the injections of diphtheria toxin play any appreciable part in this change. Further experiments showed that the osmotic tension of the serum does not adapt itself to the change in the corpuscles.

Investigation upon the Anopheles in Hibernation.—SUZUKI (*Sei-I-Kwai Medical Journal*, 1904, xxiii., p. 81) finds that the anopheles mosquito may hibernate during the winter, and indeed is able to exist at a temperature of 7° C. Though the vital functions of these mosquitoes are much reduced, still the insects are capable of slow motion, and may even fly when disturbed. Between January 20th and April 1st the author was able to collect 186 mosquitoes, all of them females. During hibernation the insects do not retain that peculiar position which distinguishes them in summer, but rest like culex, with the axis of the body parallel to the wall. Most of the anopheles possessed fully-developed ovaries, and in a few instances ripe eggs were observed. The appetite of the insects is so slight that, as a rule, they are not likely to feed upon blood, though under favorable circumstances they may do so. In summer the digestion of the blood is completed in two to four days, whereas in winter the process is much slower and may take two weeks. On March 8th the author allowed himself to be bitten by several hibernating anopheles which had been kept in feeding cages. On March 24th symptoms of a quotidian malaria developed, while on April 1st a microscopic examination of his blood revealed great numbers of parasites. Without further investigations the author is not prepared to draw definite conclusions as to the origin of winter and spring malaria, but he inclines to the belief that the infection may be brought about by the bites of hibernating anopheles mosquitoes.

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All communications should be addressed to—

DR. FRANCIS R. PACKARD, 1831 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, U. S. A.