Our knowledge of the profound influence which the microscopic organisms, known as the bacteria, exercise in the life of the globe, may be considered an acquisition of the last quarter century. The surmises and hypotheses of the half century preceding were then made over into well-attested facts.

The activities of microorganisms manifest themselves in many different ways. The functions carried on by the bacteria of the soil are known to be of fundamental importance to higher plant life. The work of the bacteria producing fermentation, putrefaction and decay is of similar importance in preparing the way for the soil bacteria and ministering to the wants of higher organisms. Out of this latter class there has arisen a group which has given these microorganisms all the notoriety they possess. It is a small group, but formidable in that it is in partial opposition to the higher forms of vegetable and animal life. It is these parasitic forms to which I shall devote my address, as it is they which have preoccupied my attention for some years. In thus passing over large groups of bacteria I simply register my inability to properly present their claims, and I trust that others here present will fully supplement my paper by dealing with them in deserving fashion.

While bacteriology, strictly speaking,