n 'important fact,'
f Mr. Greene to be
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The *Veterinarian* puts the question, Would not the morbific matter have become diluted to such an extent (after travelling three miles) as to be inert? To this I would answer, that undoubtedly contagion existing in certain forms—as a gas, for instance—would become dissipated, and rendered inert by the action of the air; but it has not as yet been decided in what form the contagium exists, and if it is a living organism, as many suppose it to be, it would have to pass through a definite course of existence, however brief that might be, and exposure to the atmosphere, at any ordinary temperature, would not be at all likely to affect its virulence, even in the slightest degree; and if it is small granular masses of organic matter, as it is now asserted to be, I most certainly cannot see any reason why such particles, being of microscopic proportions, may not be taken up and carried by the air a much greater distance than would be necessary to reach the horse in question, from St. John's, and that, too, without undergoing any destructive process, such as would interfere with its activity. Professor Williams, after alluding to contagion and infection, as embodied in the theory of Beale, says: 'This hypothesis is strongly corroborated by the fact that influenza is sometimes conveyed to a healthy locality by horses affected by or recovering from it.' Williams continues: 'It is, however, negatived by its being incapable of propagation by inoculation from one horse to another; or, by transfusion of blood from a diseased to a healthy horse, by its undoubted spontaneous appearance in localities in which contagion is entirely out of the question, and by its occasional occurrence when influenza prevails in man, dogs, cats, and even birds.'

Now, it must be admitted that the disease has not (at least to my knowledge) been produced by direct inoculation, and most writers deny that it can be so produced, but none of them tell us how they conducted their experi-