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on expressing views antagonistic to the views held by those learned men. Yet were I to do otherwise, I would not do justice to myself, and consequently I must array myself on the side of those who believe that influenza, under certain circumstances, is contagious as well as infectious, and will now endeavour to give a few reasons for so thinking, or, rather, for disputing, the assertion made by some, that it is a non-contagious disease.

We are told that it has attacked crews of ships in the midst of the ocean, and, therefore, cannot be contagious. But might not the germs of the disease have been lurking in the systems of the men from the time they left the port, only to become developed and produce the disease while on the voyage? This is reasonable, and, I think, does away with one argument in favour of the non-contagious character of influenza.

Mr. Greene, M.R.C.V.S., St. John's, N.B., records the following, which Prof. Williams designates as 'an important fact':

Mr. Greene says: 'I was always under the impression that influenza was both contagious and infectious till the late outbreak; since then I have altered my views with regard to the contagion and infection of that disease. One among several facts which I could mention will bear me out in this question. During the month of July, 1872, a horse had been put to grass on Partridge Island in the Bay of Fundy. This island is distant from this city three miles. No other horse had been near the island from the date of his landing up to the time of the outbreak in St. John's, N.B., and on the 15th or 16th of October, which was only two or three days after the first case was reported in this city, the horse on the island was affected with the most violent form of the epizootic.' (See Williams's 'Medicine,' p. 329.) Now, with all due deference to Professor Williams,