

IV. The development of most of the zymotic diseases is coincident with the presence of specific microzymes. Whether they are the causes of the changes occurrent or mere incidentals, and whether by changes they cause, or the food or air they appropriate, or the mechanical clogging they make in vital parts, that they mark the crisis of a disease is to be gravely suspected, but it is not yet investigated so as to be accepted as proven.

V. If, as appears, the presence of special forms is diagnostic of certain diseases, they are to be studied specifically as a means of diagnosis, as well as in their special relations to the diseases in hand.

VI. Whether any disease which is known to be derived from authenticated cases is in some instances also developed by extraordinary processes within the body or in its surroundings, can only be made certain by series of definite and classified facts accurately observed and recorded.

VII. Whether new epidemics arise from new combinations of matter incident to modern civilization, or whether there are hybrids in disease as well as in plant life, can only be determined in the same way.

VIII. There is a very hopeful study in preventive art in the direction of finding out whether we may not by preliminary treatment and a presence in the system of medicaments resistful of such fermentation and inimical to the development of these microzymes, or destructive of them in their changing state, suspend the morbid processes attempted to be instituted, and so prevent developments of disease.

IX. As there is so much differ-

ence in the way in which the same contagion affects different persons, or in their choice of persons, we have reason closely to study the bearing of individual conditions on the acquirement and development of contagions, so as to know why some escape attack and others are susceptible.

THE HON. JOHN EATON, OF WASHINGTON. ADDRESSED THE ASSOCIATION ON "SANITATION AND EDUCATION."

He said, the humane considerations in behalf of sanitation, as well as the beneficial results of sanitary efforts, should be steadily kept in view and a knowledge of them universally disseminated. What a confession was that of the English war minister that their first army in the Crimean war was lost by unsanitary conditions, and the second saved by the application of sanitary science, returning from those death-stricken regions in better health than it had ever been in barracks at home!

French military and colonial sanitation has a similar illustration. In Algeria three sets of troops had been decimated and three sets of colonists swept away by disease, but by well-conducted sanitary work the conditions were altered and a seat of health established in that settlement, the birth-rate rising above the death-rate; children were robust and healthy, and the military force in as good condition as at home. No less forcible are the illustrations brought from experience in connection with great epidemics. If it were true, as some have claimed, that the great fire of London was necessary to purify the city from the seeds of the great plague, modern sanitary applications have rendered such desolation