

pustule; he had a hole dug ten feet deep so wide that the sheep would not touch the sides while the body was being lowered. It was brought into the pasture from abroad; it was buried in the ground, rammed down, and a fence was put around it. The next summer, when the grass was growing, four sheep were placed inside of this fence, and a flock of sheep was placed outside of the fence in the pasture. Within forty-eight hours three of those sheep inside of the fence were dead with malignant pustule. None of those which were in the pasture inside of the fence escaped. His attention was called to the earthworms as a probable cause. He found by experiments that the earthworms were very fond of meat, and he took the castings that the earthworms deposited on the surface of the ground—he took those castings that were found in the inclosure—and put them into distilled water, and from this he propagated anthrax, with that he inoculated other sheep and destroyed them; thus proving beyond a doubt that the earthworms were the cause of bringing the germs to the surface of the ground.

In 1822, when yellow fever was epidemic in New York City, the disease prevailed so frightfully around Trinity churchyard that the authorities ordered the Trinity churchyard to be covered with quicklime a distance of one foot in depth. The laborers who were employed in taking charge of distributing that quicklime took the yellow fever.

It has been shown that where these bodies are buried the deadly gasses have forced their way several hundred feet through the ground into the cellars of adjoining houses, so that when people went down into the cellars with a light, the light would be extinguished by the carbonic acid gas.

There is one point that the writer has not mentioned, that some of the authorities have spoken of, and that is the disposal of bodies by burial at sea. That plan has been discussed, but I hardly think it is worth while to make more than a passing reference to it. The prospect of having the bodies of your relatives finding their way on your table in the fish you eat is hardly worth discussing.

When Dr. Bell and I first began practicing in this city, typhoid fever was a fall fever. To-day you cannot find one month in the whole year that typhoid fever is not in the city.

I took the trouble, some week or two ago, to go through the records of the Board of Health of this city, and it was an impossibility to find three consecutive weeks out of the whole last two years where typhoid fever was not in this city. It has come to stay. The Sanitary Superintendent took a great deal of pains in going over the record with me.

Where did the typhoid fever come from? It is a question that is coming home to all of us; and I think we can show that the burials on Long Island are every year giving us more and more to think of in this direction. The germ of typhoid fever is not destroyed by winter's cold.

The epidemic that was alluded to at Plymouth has been conclusive of that. They never had the typhoid fever in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, until that young man was brought home to his father's house. It was cold. He was sick from December till March, and the stools were thrown out on the snow. The ground was frozen so solid that the stools laid there. On the 25th of March, when the thaw took place, the water ran down the hill. Within six weeks twelve hundred cases and two hundred deaths from typhoid fever was the result.

To determine whether the germ was killed by the cold, Professor Prudden put the germs of typhoid fever in a mixture of salt and ice, and kept them in that mixture for one hundred and three days. At the end of that time he took those germs out and they propagated.

Professor Sternberg has kept germs of typhoid fever hermetically sealed for over a year, and at the end of that time he has propagated them.

Now, when we know that caustic potash will not destroy them, nor nitric acid, when they will survive the winter's cold and the summer's heat, when they are vegetable as much as the grains of wheat that have been in the mummies for three thousand years and then have propagated, who can say that those three thousand