

administration is, however, absolutely essential in order to secure this result. A proper ambulance must be used for the conveyance of patients to the hospital, so as to obviate risk of spreading the disease *en route*, and proper regulations must be laid down and strictly enforced for the management of the hospital and for the prevention of illicit communication between the persons and things inside the hospital and persons and dwellings outside. As regards small-pox, however, the same report, as well as subsequent reports by Mr. W. H. Power, embodied in the recent reports of the medical officer of the Local Government Board, contain strong evidence that hospitals for that disease may be capable by some means or other of spreading the disease over the neighbourhood around them. The Hospitals Commission of 1881 (*see* their report) arrived at this conclusion, and recommended that not more than thirty or forty acute cases of small-pox could safely be treated in a hospital within the metropolis.

ENTERIC FEVER — Following is a summary of Dr Buines views of the origin of typhoid fever (*Phila. Med. Times*): 1. The exciting cause is a specific, poisonous, microscopical germ; and under no circumstances can typhoid fever originate from the influence of filth alone, unless that filth contains the specific germ. 2. The germ is practically immortal. Typhoid dejecta may be imprisoned in an old cesspool or unused sewer-pipe for half a century, and then, after a lapse of this period, when this cesspool or unused sewer-pipe is opened, the typhoid germ literally springs into existence with frightful malignancy, and a few whiffs from the accumulations in the cesspool will be sufficient to cause it. The germ does not die spontaneously; it can be killed. 3. The germ multiplies in the human body, and an inconceivably minute quantity of this germ introduced into the human system makes the individual susceptible to the disease. An individual having a dozen movements of the bowels a day, each dejection contains germs enough to impart it to a hundred or a thousand individuals; so there is clear proof that the germ multiplies in the human body. 4. The specific germ of typhoid fever is eliminated by the bowels. A person may inhale the breath of a typhoid patient without danger of contracting the malady. He may lie on the same bed