

ts in this direction
the virus has been
the skin. This may
produce the disease.
the fluids, etc., with
contact, may exert a
its powers of pro-
ry for the virus to
tions of the Schnei-
e secretions chemi-
l to propagate the
ne well worthy of
is one that can be
practical test on the
otic form. Again,
inoculation into the
imes, and yet this
hat it could not be
his, I will mention
at Alfort they re-
abid animals (over
bitten escaped the
of an ass that was
at various periods
a glandered horse
contract the disease.
assert that glanders
It is a well-known
gs of some of the
the stomach with
e smallest quantity
o the most violent
gastric secretions
neutralized, why

may there not similarly exist in the blood a principle to render inert the virus of influenza ?

It is beyond dispute that tuberculosis has been produced time and again by inoculation ; yet how often has inoculation in this case been followed by negative results ! and the same may be said of almost every other contagious disease. As to the fact mentioned by Williams, that transfusion of blood from a diseased to a healthy animal failed to produce influenza, I must confess my inability to understand what such an experiment proves, and have no great hesitation in asserting that it proves absolutely nothing. In support of my assertion I will cite the following experiment performed by M. Paul Bert, a well-known French scientist. He caused the entire blood of a dog in a state of furious rabies to be transfused into a healthy animal, and found that the latter, kept under observation for a year, manifested no symptoms of the disease. And as to the spontaneous appearance of influenza in localities where contagion was out of the question, I would merely state that such reasoning appears to me to be the veriest sophistry, for it is well known that glanders in the horse and rabies in the dog sometimes occur spontaneously also, and that in localities where contagion is out of the question, yet no one doubts the existence of a contagious principle in either of these diseases. I think that I have conclusively shown, and that you will agree with me, that the occasional spontaneous occurrence of influenza is not to be taken as a proof that the disease is of a non-contagious character.

William Gibson, after describing the disease as it came under his observation, continues : ' This disease, though no ways mortal, yet was so very catching that when any horse was seized with it, I observed those that stood on each hand of him were generally infected as soon as he began to run at the nose, in the same manner as small-pox communicates