

otherwise it holds the water, and facilitates the melting of the ice, which is, nevertheless, preserved much longer than in the naked cup or tumbler. In a room 60° F., I made the following experiment with four tumblers, placing in each two ounces of ice broken into pieces of the average size for sucking. In tumbler No. 1 the ice was loose. It had all melted in two hours and fifty-five minutes. In tumbler No. 2, the ice was suspended in the tumbler in a cup made as above described of good Welsh flannel. In five hours and a quarter the flannel cup was more than half filled with water, with some pieces of ice floating in it; in another hour and a quarter (six hours and a half from the commencement of the experiment) the flannel cup was nearly filled with water, and no ice remained. In tumbler No. 3 the ice was suspended in a flannel cup made in the same manner and of the same material as in No. 2, but in No. 3 a hole capable of admitting a quill pen, had been made in the bottom of the flannel cup, with the effect of protracting the total liquefaction of the two ounces of ice to a period of eight hours and three-quarters. In tumbler No. 4, two ounces of ice were placed in a flannel cup made as above described, of cheap open flannel (10d. per yard), which allowed the water to drain through very readily. Ten hours and ten minutes had elapsed before all this ice had melted.

SPREAD OF INFECTION.—The *Lancet* in urging the wisdom of providing institutions to which servants and children might be removed at the outset of any anomalous illness likely to spread to others in the household, and in which such patients might remain under the care of the regular family physician, speaks as follows on the spread of contagion: Servants are, without doubt, ceaseless contagion-carriers. They spend on an average two or three hours a week in the worst of crowded tenements and vitiated atmospheres. They return after their "Sunday out" from nests of fever, exanthemata, whooping-cough, infection, and filth of every kind. How to deal with this evil practically is a social problem of great perplexity. It is idle to decree that servants shall not visit their friends or families. If nurses can be prevented from taking the children of their employers into the thick of the danger when they are sent out in their charge, that is probably as much as will be accomplished. Perhaps once in every twelve times a child is taken out by its nurse for the sake of health it is carelessly or wantonly exposed to the chance of infection.

THE *London Lancet* says it is to the scandal of the Medical Council that public health and hygiene does not yet form a necessary part of Medical Education.