breaks of the fever difficulty. We consider that in hot climates the dust storms and dust laden air not unfrequently carry bacilli spores, which will account for a certain percentage of cases, not a large percentage. In camps the common house-fly is the principal agent in disseminating the poison. The latrines of the soldiers and the stools of the hospital patients are the feeding places of the flies, and the dejecta of one patient affords sufficient material to infect a thousand. The warmth of the tents and hospitals attracts the flies, and the milk, meat, and indeed all the food on the premises, become infected. This source of infection is the great danger of typhoid fever in a farmhouse from which milk is supplied, either direct to families or to creameries. The active part that the house-fly plays in producing epidemics of typhoid it was impossible to judge of until Dr. Packard, of Boston, 1874, made known its life history. We are too much given to formulate our opinions on disease from facts ascertained in this country without taking into account the course the disease runs elsewhere. How different the conditions under which typhoid occurs in Australia, and how dissimilar the symptoms. We have no explanation of the immunity of the native of India to the disease. He drinks notoriously unclean water, he suffers from such filth diseases as cholera and plague, and from a form of relapsing fever, with purging, and, although the European resident gets typhoid, he goes free. Neither in this country nor in France has the disease during the last two decades of the nineteenth century been so typical of the classic descriptions of Louis and Jenner than it was. It is, however, satisfactory to recognize that we can by sterilizing typhoid stools immediately they are passed do much to stamp out the To secure this very desirable object the antidisease. septic should not be a volatile one, for all antiseptics of that nature, such as carbolic acid and admixtures of the creoline series, are practically useless; the antiseptic volatilize and the period of suspended animation of the bacillus passes off, and he acquires his virulence and activity in undiminished amount. A trustworthy antiseptic in such cases is a solution of pure sulphate of copper, which should be poured into the night chair immediately before the patient defæcates. The copper salt not alone sterilizes the stool, but it is a poison to flies. We have also learned the necessity of keeping all food under gauze or other covers, so that it may not become infected. But until we know the life history of the bacillus our prophylactic measures will be incomplete.