

bed and put his clothes in a strong room. So our patient had to stay put until a marked improvement was noticed in his condition, and we consented to his release. With free laboratories situated in Toronto, Kingston and London, it would appear to me to be no more than justice to all concerned to require the examination of the sputum of all suspected pulmonary cases.

We had one put over our board a short time ago. A young lady died of pulmonary tuberculosis and a public funeral held. The casket used was one of those full open kind, and the services were conducted in the residence. To my mind, this is a dangerous procedure, especially when an open casket is used and no special care and attention given to the house. The registration returns of this death were not turned into the divisional registrar until after the funeral. This left me ignorant of the condition of affairs until it was too late.

This case was never reported to our board during the young lady's two years' sickness. Some of our undertakers are so accommodating to the bereaved that they agree to see to the registering of the returns and do not do it until the funeral is over. So long as this practice continues we are helpless to protect the public.

There is also quite a prevalence of tuberculosis in the cattle of our country, due to a great extent in too close confinement of the herd in the stables (specially in the winter), with too low ceilings and a deficient number of windows for ventilation. Some of the stables have not been swept and properly cleaned out in years. The cobwebs are loaded down with dust and dirt. Possibly some germs are lurking about the place. Windows are dirty or filled in with shingles or tin so that the sunlight is kept out. It is our privilege and duty to inform those responsible for this state of affairs that disease germs cannot live in good healthy sunlight. That these cattle will do better if they clean out the cobwebs and sweep out the dust. Then fumigate the stables with either of the following preparations, when the germs will become beautifully less:

1st Method.—Two pounds of commercial solution of formaldehyde and one-half pound of permanganate of potash mixed in a vessel for each 1,000 cubic feet to be disinfected.

2nd Method.—Five pounds of commercial sulphate of alum is dissolved in 1 gallon of water, adding to this solution 5 gallons of formaldehyde. One pint of this solution is added to 1 pound of unslaked lime for each 1,000 cubic feet to be disinfected.

In either of the above methods the stable must be closed and allowed to remain so for 12 hours following the use of the disinfectant.