is dry, from the patient through the rest of the house.

PRECAUTIONS DURING CONVALESCENCE.

The patient should remain in complete isolation until all sores in the throat and about the nose or mouth are healed. He should before leaving his room, and under the direction of the physician, take several warm baths. All the clothing he wore for two weeks previous to his sickness, and during his sickness, must be thoroughly disinfected. He should be very careful of himself for some weeks, dressing warmly in woollen undergarments, avoiding chills and cold draughts, and using the eyes as little as possible for reading and study.

PRECAUTIONS IN REGARD TO BURIALS.

After death the body should be wrapped in a sheet saturated with a solution of corrosive sublimate, or placed in an air-tight coffin, and buried as soon as possible. The body should not be exposed to view after being placed in the coffin. The funeral should be as private as possible and certainly no children should be present. Articles used should be washed with a solution of corrosive sublimate before being used elsewhere.

Disinfection after recovery or death should be done thoroughly, by an intelligent person who has had experience in the work. Everything used during sickness should be burned. The room should be stripped of wall paper &c., thoroughly scrubbed with a disinfectant solution No. 4 (1 pint to 4 gallons of water), and finally whitewashed.

STANDARD DISINFECTING SOLUTIONS.

No. 1—Four ounces chloride of lime to a gallon of soft water.

No. 2—Corrosive sublimate and permanganate of potash in soft water, two drachms of each salt to the gallon. This solution is highly poisonous. It requires a contact of one hour to be efficient.

No. 3—To one part of Labarraque's solution of hypoclorate of soda, add five parts of soft water.

No. 4—Four ounces corrosive sublimate to the gallon of water. One fluid ounce of this solution in a gallon of water is sufficiently strong. Articles should be left in it for two hours.

SULPHUR FUMIGATION.

Open wide all the drawers and closet doors, hang on lines all woollen articles, and burn two pounds of sulphur for every thousand cubic feet in the room. Every opening and crevice in the room must be tightly closed, and the sulphur burned in an iron vessel set in a tub containing a little water to guard against fire. Pour a little alcohol or kerosene upon the sulphur by which to ignite it. Leave the room quickly and close the door tightly for twenty-four hours or more. Then air thoroughly for several days.

---

## ON THE INTERCOMMUNICABILITY OF TUBERCULOSIS BETWEEN MANKIND AND THE DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

BY EDWARD PLAYTER, M. D., EDITOR "CANADA HEALTH JOURNAL."

(READ AT THE MEETING OF THE OTTAWA MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY, MARCH 8, '89)

OF all the destroyers of human life, tuberculosis stands first. Evidently not less than at least 10,000 lives, and possibly 15,000, are destroyed by it in Canada alone every year. From one-sixth to one-tenth of all deaths almost everywhere are caused by tuberculosis, chiefly by that form of it best known as pulmonary consumption. The investigation of the cause and the source, then, of this most destructive agent is a subject of the very first importance, not only to this locality but to the country at large. As it is not my object to enter into the unhygienic conditions which give immediate rise to this disease—to suitable soil for its development, or, rather, which so depress the vitality as to enable the bacillus or its spores to take root in the human organism, develop, multiply and destroy life, I will now at once endeavor to lay before you some of the evidence which has been recorded to show that the disease may be, and probably frequently is, communicated to the human organism from domestic animals and more especially from cows.

About seven years ago at this present time, Mr. Veterinary-Surgeon Shaw, of the U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, said, in the *U.S. Health Bulletin:*