third-class, 5,481; and the first-class, 2,533. On the seats and partitions there were fewer bacteria, from 2,646 to 29: and the ceiling was almost free. It was quite evident, therefore, that to keep the floors, seats, and partitions of a railway carriage clean is to practically ensure its freedom from pathogenic germs, which gravitate with the dust toward the floor of the carriage. Now leather-trimmed seats can be washed with hot water and soap, and then wiped with a sterilized cloth, thus ensuring the disappearance Such seats are, therefore, superior for sanitary of bacteria. reasons to seats trimmed with plush, which have to be cleaned by compressed air or by brushing. For similar reasons the uncarpeted floors of carriages which are washed with hot water and soap and then wiped with a sterilized cloth are also freed from bacteria, and consequently that method of cleaning floors is superior On account of its impermeability and the ease with to sweeping. which it can be cleaned, linoleum was recommended in my report as a floor covering for carriages and sleeping cars instead of carpet.

Owing to the large window space in railway carriages and the free penetration of sunlight into them, together with the entrance and exit of air, the destruction of the germs of disease takes place to a great extent; but as the number of consumptive persons who travel by rail is considerable, the routine disinfection of day and sleeping carriages by formaldehyde should be regularly practised. A law making the use of *compartment* carriages by such persons obligatory would remove a source of peril from the general public, and make the work of disinfection more easy and economical for the railway company.

As the cubic space in a fully-occupied railway carriage, viz., sixty cubic feet *per capita*, is small, its ventilation by any method cannot be made satisfactory. Methods of cleaning, such as have been described, will, however, remove filth and the germs of disease, while the regular opening up of the clear-story windows will assist in the escape of impure and rebreathed air.

While British statistics show that the phthisis rate in adult life has steadily decreased *pro rata* with sanitary improvements, the number of deaths among young children from tabes mesenterica has increased as steadily, and that, too, proportionately with the amount of milk consumed, particularly infants' milk. Thus tabes mesenterica shows a diminution of 8.1 per cent for all ages, but a large increase (21 per cent.) in the case of infants under one year of age; and these statistics are only to be explained by the great and wide-spread danger arising from tuberculosis-infected milk. It is calculated that 25 per cent of the milch cows of Great Britain are tuberculous; and it is clear that preventive measures as to milk ought to be tried in that country.

The tuberculin test and the regular inspection of dairy cattle are also called for in this country, and for the same reasons. Dairy herds in Canada have no better claims to immunity than the herds of Great Britain; and the first step to remove suspicion from the