

in our provinces, to have special popular hospitals where the incurable tuberculous poor could be placed. If society has a right to hospitalize, to use a French expression, its other incurables who are not a danger to it, is it not all the more its duty to look after those who are both incurable and dangerous?

The Provinces of Ontario and Nova Scotia have in 1900 given us the best examples by their legislations in regard to Municipal Sanatoria for consumptives. This year Quebec intends to follow in the track thus laid out at the present moment, and is considering similar legislation at the instigation of the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis League. But with these legislatures the power of erecting such buildings is optional not imperative.

Fearing that these legislative acts should remain inoperative in the various municipalities on account of local prejudice against the erection of such buildings in their midst, it was thought advisable in our province to modify the laws of Ontario and Nova Scotia and grant to municipalities the power of transferring their privileges to incorporated societies with the sanction of the Provincial Board of Health. In this way municipal councils will avoid the risk of undertaking works the ultimate cost of which would be altogether beyond their power to foresee. Aldermen would also avoid displeasing their constituents by expropriating land in their midst for the erection of edifices which are looked upon as contagion centers for the immediate neighbourhood. Next to the isolation of consumptives in the order of preventive measures comes the necessity of disinfection. It is generally accepted that the living of a consumptive in a public or private dwelling exposes those who live with him, or in the same apartments after his departure, to the risk of contracting the disease if the germs he has left behind him are not destroyed. While the patient is still in the house he should be provided with pocket or sanitary spittoons and the dust should be removed by wet sweeping instead of the dry method which only scatters the dust still more. After the removal or death of the consumptive, all the apartments, body clothes, bed clothes, linen, etc., should be thoroughly disinfected. The disinfection must be done in such a way as to ensure the complete destruction of all infectious germs, and should be undertaken by the health