

for it, and that they are now having a new one constructed. We are using that to the best advantage for this autumn, but for next spring we have plans and specifications, and are receiving offers for the construction of steam disinfectors to be made this autumn and to be placed in position this autumn, so that there will be appliances to disinfect any vessels that come up the St. Lawrence. I believe the largest vessel that comes up the St. Lawrence can be disinfected inside of 12 or 14 hours with these appliances. [Applause.] No stone will be left unturned to make every quarantine station in Canada as complete as it is in any other country in the world, not excepting the United States.

Dr. Bray: It has afforded me very great pleasure individually, and I am sure it has also every member of the Association, to listen to your lucid explanation of what the Government is doing to prevent the introduction of cholera into this country. The object of inviting you here to-day, before this national association, composed of members from one end of the Dominion to the other, was to strengthen the hands of the Government, and of your department in particular, in the course that you are pursuing. When you have a body of scientific men who have made this subject a special study supporting the Government in the policy they are pursuing, I am sure it will not only strengthen your hands, but also tend to allay the fears of the public. I have very great pleasure in tendering you a vote of thanks from the Association. [Applause.]

Hon. Mr. Carling: I am exceedingly obliged to the Association for their kindness, and I hope this is not the last time that I shall have the pleasure of meeting you. I am sure it is the desire of the citizens of the Capital to make your stay here as pleasant as possible. I concur in your opinion that the discussion to which we have listened to-day will be of advantage to the whole Dominion, and possibly beyond the limits of Canada.

Dr. Henderson (Ottawa): In conversation with Prof. Webster, of Virginia, on the subject of cholera, he asked me to mention to the Association that, during the late epidemic of cholera in the United States, he made inquiry as to the effect of occupation on the disease. He wanted a pointer as to prevention. He found that the mechanics employed in workshops of copper almost entirely escaped the disease. He thought that this fact might be of value, and wished it brought before this Association. His suggestion was that vaporized copper might be used as protection. If the vapor of copper in workshops prevented the comma bacillus from thriving, why should not the same vapor be used for the purpose of protection against cholera?

Dr. W. W. Dickson: I think the meeting should give an expression of opinion as to the disposal of the bodies and clothing of those that

die of the disease. I think we should not go on burying the remains of those who die of such diseases as smallpox, cholera and typhus. I think the bodies and the clothing should be destroyed by fire. It has been suggested that a committee should be appointed to prepare resolutions offering suggestions to the department as to the proper means of carrying out the idea which I have just been endeavoring to express.

Dr. J. A. Mullen: I think the committee should deal with the question as a whole.

Dr. Bray: I think this should be referred to a committee who will consider the matter thoroughly and report to the meeting, and the report will then be forwarded to the department.

Dr. J. E. White (Toronto): I think the meeting should consider whether they are not reflecting on the officer of the department, who may be taking steps to do exactly what is now recommended to be done.

Dr. Bray: It would be indorsing his action.

Dr. Cameron moved that a committee be formed for the purpose of drawing up resolutions embodying the suggestions of this meeting on the subject.

The motion was agreed to, the committee appointed, and the meeting adjourned till tomorrow. The committee were: Dr. Bergin, chairman; Dr. Bryce, secretary; Drs. Dickson, Christie, Cameron, Playter, Milne, Lachapelle.

The committee brought in the following report, which was considered clause by clause, and adopted without amendment:—

(1) That in the opinion of the Association the time has come when public health interests demand the appointment of a permanent executive officer to supervise all matters relating to public health, such as quarantine and vital statistics, which are by law in charge of the Federal Government.

(2) That quarantine regulations should be made applicable to the protection of all the internal borders of the country, and that houses of observation and detention of suspects and hospitals for the treatment of the sick be supplied and equipped at Niagara and similar border points.

(3) That in view of the constant danger from clothing and baggage of immigrants, drying chambers should be constructed on every passenger ship, and their use enforced after the clothing and baggage are placed in the disinfecting solutions.

(4) That isolation rooms be supplied on the decks of all passenger ships for the treatment of those sick of suspected contagious diseases.

(5) That all passenger vessels be required to supply themselves with sterilizing apparatus for water for drinking purposes, such as that of West, used at the Philadelphia quarantine.

(6) That at quarantine stations all personal