

is brought about by decomposition of the salt, or of carbolate of lime, and various powders which to be effectual must be used very freely. The quantities which are ordinarily used are utterly insufficient to effect the object we have in view. They are only pretences, and might just as well be omitted from the programme altogether. Those articles as applied remove smell, and so add to comfort; they are deodorisers; but not as ordinarily used are they germicides in any strict sense of the case.....Two pounds of sulphate of iron should be dissolved in nine gallons of water, and portions of this thoroughly mixed with the excreta, and then the whole washed away; and if they be solid they should be covered with at least one-sixth the weight of carbolate or chloride of lime, and then washed away with abundance of water; but if an authority uses copperas in one street and chloride of lime in another they will be blowing hot and cold, and destroying some of their beneficial work before it is completed, for the chlorine will destroy the beneficial action of the iron in the sewage when they mix together. Infected ditches should be well washed out with the iron solution, sewers should be

well flushed with carbolate or chloride of lime in sufficient quantity to entirely fill its calibre for many yards of its course, so that the invert of the arch may be washed with strong solutions as well as the floor of the sewer.

I trust that I have said enough to show the main basis upon which disinfection should be carried out. The points are—

1. Ventilation.
2. Aerial disinfection by So_2 , or chlorine, and steam.
3. Lime-whiting.
4. Washing floors and furniture with solution of mercuric chloride (or corrosive sublimate).
5. Steam heat for clothing, furniture, &c.
6. Sulphate of iron or chloride of lime (for flushing).
7. The wonderful agency of vegetable life.

If these means are effectually applied, infective diseases would be completely banished from our midst, and any local authority which allows of their continuance is doing defective work. It is difficult, of course, to meet disease at all points; but very much may be done by persuasion and example.

SUMMARY OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE DAIRIES; COW-SHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS ORDERS OF 1885 AND 1887, IN SCOTLAND.

MR. G. A. D. Mackay, Sanitary Inspector, Paisley, Scotland, gives the following in the *Sanitary Journal*:—

1. Every cowkeeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk within the district of the Local Authority must be registered as such.
2. Every Local Authority must keep a Register, which is to be revised from time to time.

3. The Local Authority must register every applicant, irrespective of the state of his premises. But this does not in any way preclude the Local Authority from instituting proceedings against the person registered for any non-compliance with, or violation of, the provisions of the Order.

Two classes are exempted from registration—viz., (1) Those whose business