

causes and prevention of Infant Mortality, amongst other items, unhesitatingly condemned the long tubed nursing bottle. Here in Ontario, long ago, we recognized the impossibility of keeping this appliance clean and did not permit its use by our patients. In a paper and discussion on Bovine Tuberculosis, but little new was brought out. Dr. De Schweinitz demonstrated a new method of staining tubercle bacilli by the use of an 80% alcoholic solution of Sudan III for 5 to 10 minutes, followed by washing in 70% alcohol. This method stains the tubercle bacillus only—but the doctor did not state its action on *B. Leprae*. A differential stain can be employed with it.

On Thursday's session one of the Mexican delegates read a paper calling for compulsory vaccination. The consensus of opinion was that while the State could not properly force parents to have their children vaccinated, yet the method adopted in several States and in our Provinces (though not enforced) of preventing the attendance at school of non-vaccinated children was worthy of adoption. At the afternoon session the important question of disinfection and disinfectants was discussed. The reports on the conditions of greatest efficacy of various disinfectants were quite voluminous. Prof. Robinson, of Maine, simply gave a short abstract and in it he touched upon the well known fact that dry sulphur gas has no disinfectant properties, but depends for such on the union of the sulphur dioxide with water forming sulphurous acid, which is disinfectant. So that to disinfect with sulphur one requires to turn steam into the apartment or at least to have all possible surfaces, moist. Dr. Johnston, of Montreal, and Dr. Hill, of Boston, showed quite ingenious and easily adaptable means of testing, practically, the efficacy of disinfection. Dr. Ghermann, City Bacteriologist, of Chicago, spoke of the methods used to disinfect tenement houses and rooms by the use of Formaldehyde gas. The method adopted is to close up the room, hanging a large sheet through the centre and spraying on sheet with atomizer about 120 to 150 c.c. Formalin, taking care to keep the small drops of Formalin discrete so as not to soak the sheet, as in the latter instance the solid polymer paraform is formed in some amount and a portion of the gas is thus lost. The room is closed for four hours. Dr. Ghermann describes the method as fairly efficient, rapid, comparatively cheap, and well suited for room and surface disinfection.