

disinfecting a room in which an infectious disease has existed is reported in the *Centralb. f. Chirurgie*, No. 12, 1885, by Prof. König, who has successfully employed it for 20 years: The windows of the infected room having been closed tightly, 50 to 60 grammes ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 oz.) corrosive sublimate are placed on a small shovel of burning coals; after that the person leaves the room immediately and closes the door. The sublimate evaporates rapidly and exposes the room to its vapors for three or four hours. Then the door is to be opened, and, covering the nose and mouth with a piece of cloth, the person re-enters, opens the windows and closes the door again. The room having been thus ventilated for several hours, the possibly remaining vapors are to be rendered harmless by the burning of sulphur in the closed room. After repeated ventilation the room may again be occupied.—*Therapeutic Gazette*.

QUACK remedies are gaining a terrible foothold in this country, and are doing a corresponding amount of harm to the people. It requires only slight endorsements to make them sell, and testimonials are not difficult to obtain. Most people are too ready to take medicines on such recommendations regardless of consequences, and even physicians are careless in their endorsement.—*N.Y. Medical Times*.

SPANIARDS are not generally credited with being in the van of hygienic science, but in one particular they would seem to be in advance of ourselves. A Royal decree has been promulgated ordering the corporations of all towns whose population exceeds 100,000 on the request of the local educational committee, to appoint a medical inspector of schools. The salary is to be fixed by the corporation.—*N.Y. Medical Times*.

GLANDERS AND FARCY.—The report by the Health Officer of Nashville in this issue of three cases of glanders and the prompt destruction of the animals, should be noted by all the local health authorities in the State. Glanders and farcy are two names, denoting really one disease, due to the same specific poison. It is called glanders when the air passages are affected, and farcy when the skin, areolar

tissue, lymphatics and glands are most prominently involved. Damp, ill-ventilated, narrow and ill built stables, insufficient or unwholesome food, and excessive fatigue are the principal predisposing causes to the development and propagation of the disease. It invariably terminates in death, whether it appears in the acute or chronic form. Its communicability from one horse to another, from the horse to man, and from man to man, is now no longer questioned, hence health officers should act with great promptness in every case, rigidly enforcing isolation in regard to all "suspects," and extermination of all animals known to be affected. The German law directs that any horse which has been even in contact with a glandered animal shall be immediately killed. This is wise. When the horse is killed it should at once be buried deeply in plenty of lime, and its former habitation thoroughly disinfected, first with sulphurous acid fumes, followed by prolonged free ventilation. All tainted food, bedding, etc., should be speedily burned.—*Tennessee Board of Health Bulletin*.

RAILWAY SANITATION IN RUSSIA.—At the St. Petersburg meeting of Russian medical men in December, 1885, Dr. Mendéléeff (*Vratch*, No. 3, 1886, p. 63), read a memorandum on measures which he thought necessary for the organization of the sanitary state of the Russian railways. The author formulates his main desiderata as follows:—1. Each train should be accompanied by a train-feldsher (medical assistant). 2. Each train should be supplied with a stretcher and a chest containing first-help drugs and appliances (in charge of the train-feldsher.) 3. Each station should be supplied with a cupboard containing first-help drugs and appliances. 4. In such localities at which the railway medical men reside, the consulting-rooms of the latter should be located at the stations themselves. 5. Each railway medical man should be supplied with a complete chest of dressings and other surgical appliances, and should have at his disposal at least one railway carriage duly fitted for the transportation of wounded. 6. A railway medical man's district must not exceed 100 *versts* (about 67 miles).—*Sanitary Record*.