from twelve to fifteen hours. . . . Any notable rise of temperature indicates the existence of tuberculosis." Cows that give the tuberculin reaction, if they are wasting and show clinical signs of lung disease, shall be destroyed and the carcasses safely disposed of; but if they are in fair condition, they may be either fattened as speedily as possible for slaughter, or their milk, after boiling for half an hour, may be given to pigs or calves. The pamphlet concludes with a description of the inspection of meat at Buffalo. Returning to the inspection of cattle intended for the wholesale trade or export, they are inspected individually, and if found healthy to outward appearance they have a metal tag punched into the ear bearing a number of a continuous series, and a detailed statement of the numbers in any given lot is daily made and forwarded to the central bureau at Washington; also a note of any animals condemned, stating cause. These animals tagged as inspected are admitted to interstate trade, but if for export, are again inspected before going on board ship. So complete is the system of registration that, as an inspector in the Deptford market, London, stated to a Canadian friend, "The Americans are quite surpassing you Canadians, for we can trace any animal found diseased by that tag back to the very farm it may have come from in the Western States. We are getting afraid of

For practical sterilization this instrument has given perfect satisfaction; it is light, portable in small space, yet when fully extended, ample for all instruments, dressings, towels, operating coats, etc., one needs in ordinary operative work.

The instruments are boiled in a soda solution (1 per cent.) in the lower pan, the steam rising through the perforated bottom of the second pan to sterilize the dressings which have been placed in it. The top section has no bottom, being simply a collar for increasing the size of the steam chamber when much space is needed, and may be left off if desired, as the cover fits either section.

There is no difficulty in bringing the instruments to the required degree of heat, nor in sustaining for any required time the temperature of boiling water in the steam chamber.

The lamp is an open one for the combustion of alcohol, its flame will boil three pints of water in the instrument pan in four minutes. A plate, waiter, or instrument tray with a little water in it should be placed under the stand and lamp for the lamp to rest in; this is to prevent the burning of the table by

1, instrument pan. 2, steam chamber for dressings, etc.; bottom perforated. 3, section for increasing size of steam chamber; has no bottom. 4, lid for steam chamber; fits 2 or 3. 5, lamp and stand. 6, sterilizer "nested" for packing in carrier. 7, carrier; ample room for sterilizer and many other instruments.

your Canadian cattle." The quarantined animals at the yards are further examined, and if proved diseased on killing are all *tanked*, as the expression is. This work is being extended to the investigation and stamping out of tuberculosis and actinomycosis by inspection of herds. The latter must necessarily be largely carried out by State authorities.

NEW INSTRUMENTS.

AN IMPROVED PORTABLE STERILIZER FOR SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS.

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In the *University Medical Magazine* for August, 1896, I described "A Compact Portable Sterilizer for Surgical Instruments and Dressings." The use of this sterilizer for some months has led to alterations and improvements which make it much more satisfactory than the original instrument. The illustration shows its present form when set up for use, as well as when ready for packing.

the reflected heat of the lamp, and the occurrence of fire from the boiling over of the alcohol in the lamp if by any oversight it has been overfilled. A light folding frame is provided for the sterilizer to rest upon when the lamp is used; of course when other sources of heat are at hand, it and the lamp may be dispensed with.

The whole instrument knocks down in very small space for carrying about, and readily goes into an ordinary dress suit case, or a telescope bag 15 by 9 inches, 6 inches high, leaving plenty of room in the sterilizer, as well as in the bag about the sterilizer, for other articles.

As none of the joints of this sterilizer are dependent upon solder, it will endure any degree of heat short of that which will fuse the copper of which it is made; and if the heat is so regulated as to avoid scorching the dressings, the steam chamber may be taken off the water pan, and used as an oven, so drying and doubly sterilizing its contents.

The best features of this instrument as now designed are, its light weight, its knocking down into very small space for carrying about, its great capacity and efficiency, its simplicity, and best of all its small cost, as compared with other sterilizers.