

same sort of treatment is applicable. *Earth near dwellings*, if it has become offensive or foul by the soakage of decaying animal or vegetable matter, should be treated on the same plan.

3. If *running sewage*, about to be used in agriculture, require to be disinfected, the chloride of manganese or perchloride of iron may be best used;\* but if the sewage is to pass into a river, or into any pond or canal, where it might again become offensive, chloride of lime is to be preferred; and in this case a pound of good chloride of lime will generally suffice to disinfect 1,000 gallons of the sewage. For foul ditches and other stagnant drainage, chloride of lime is also the proper disinfectant.

4. Where it is desirable to disinfect, before throwing away, the *evacuations from the bowels of persons suffering from cholera or typhoid fever*, some of the disinfectant (which here may best be chloride of lime) should be put into the bedpan or other vessel before it is used by the patient, and some more should be added immediately after. Its thorough mixture with the evacuation should be ensured. Care should also be taken that portions of the discharges do not remain about the patient's body, or in his dress.

5. *Linen and Washing Apparel* requiring to be disinfected may be set to soak in water containing per gallon about an ounce either of the common clear solution of chloride of lime, or of that of chloride of soda. Or the articles in question may be plunged into boiling water, and afterwards, when at wash, be actually boiled in the washing water.

6. *Woollens, Bedding or Clothing*, which cannot be washed, may be disinfected by exposure for two or more hours, in chambers constructed for the purpose, to a temperature of F. 210°-250°. When this cannot be done, the natural disinfecting process of prolonged exposure to air, sun, and rain, ought to be had recourse to.

7. For the disinfection of the *interior of houses*, the ceilings and walls should be washed with warm quick-lime water. The wood-work, should be cleansed with soap and water, and subsequently washed with water containing in each gallon about two ounces of the clear solution of either chloride of lime or chloride of soda.

8. *A room no longer occupied* may be disinfected by chlorine gas, or nitrous acid gas, or sulphurous acid gas. And for this purpose the gases may be produced in the room as follows:—*chlorine gas*, by pouring over a quarter of a pound of finely powdered black oxide of manganese, contained in a jar, half a pint of muriatic acid previously mixed with a quarter of a pint of water, or by pouring over a quarter of a pound of chloride of lime, contained in a jar, a quarter of a pint of muriatic or dilute sulphuric acid;—*nitrous acid gas*, by pouring over an ounce of copper shavings or turnings, contained in a deep jar, three ounces of concentrated nitric acid;—*sulphurous acid gas*, by burning an ounce or two of flower of sulphur in a pipkin. The process of disinfecting a room by any of these gases requires several hours; and while it is going on, all doors, chimneys, and windows of the room must be kept carefully closed. Precautions to this effect should have been taken before the chemicals are mixed, as the person who starts the process (having to avoid the gases) must not afterwards loiter in the room. When the process is at an end, doors and windows should be fully opened.

9. *Ships* (except the class of cattle-ships, for which special treatment is required) may be disinfected on the

\* In some such cases McDougall's process, as practised by him at Cagliari, may be applicable. And his powder may also be applicable to cases mentioned in § 1.

same plan as houses. The process should be conducted as distantly as may be from the shore and from other vessels. All the compartments of the ship should first be fumigated with some disinfectant gas, best with chlorine or nitrous acid, and then all the accessible wood-work (in and out) should be washed with a solution of chloride of soda or lime. The bilges require particular attention, and before they are first pumped, some pounds of chloride of lime in water, or some gallons of solution of perchloride of iron, should be poured into them, for the purpose of disinfecting the bilge-water. All permanent shingle and small-grained ballast should be replaced by fresh.

It is most frequently with reference to the infection of yellow fever that ships require to be disinfected, and generally in such cases the cargo requires the same treatment as the ship. So far, therefore, as the cargo has not been completely disinfected in the course of the disinfection of the ship, and so far as is practicable, it ought, before it is landed, and part by part as it is moved, to be disinfected by free sprinklings with the solution of chloride of lime or soda. Also in these cases it is to be remembered that persons from on board the infected ship (especially those who have been most in its hold) may carry infection about their persons—in precaution against which danger it is desirable that the persons should have complete baths of soap and water, and that their clothes should partake of the general fumigation of the ship. The person who conducts the fumigation of a ship (especially where there is question of yellow fever) ought not at first to enter the hold, but merely to hang down the hatches, or otherwise place within the hold, the vessel which contains his chemical mixture.

JOHN SIMON.

Medical Department of the }  
Privy Council Office, }  
July, 1866.

## MAILS.

### WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THE MAILS for the neighboring Provinces and the UNITED STATES, will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded from the General Post Office, Charlottetown, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock.

Mails for GREAT BRITAIN, NEWFOUNDLAND and the WEST INDIES, will be made up every alternate THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 p. m., as follows:

Thursday, December 27, 1866,	Thursday, February 21, 1867.
Saturday, " 29, "	Saturday, " 23,
Thursday, January 10, 1867,	Thursday, March 7,
Saturday, " 12,	Saturday, " 9,
Thursday, " 25,	Thursday, " 21,
Saturday, " 27,	Saturday, " 23,
Thursday, February 7,	Thursday, April 4,
Saturday, " 9,	Saturday, " 6,

P. DESBRISAY, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Charlottetown, Dec. 18, 1866.

### TO THE

### TENANTRY OF P. E. ISLAND.

THE Legislature during the late Session having passed "An Act to assist Tenants in the purchase of the Fee-simple of their Farms," by advancing to the Tenant ONE HALF of the amount agreed upon by the Proprietor and Tenant, as the Purchase Money of his Farm—

The Commissioner of Public Lands hereby gives notice to all Tenants

desirous of availing themselves of the privilege of the above recited Act, that he is now prepared to ASSIST SUCH TENANTS in the purchase of their Farms, as in manner and extent provided under such Act. FORM OF APPLICATION and full particulars may be obtained at the office of Crown Lands, Colonial Building, Charlottetown.

JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.

Public Lands Office, May 8, 1865.

[ench 20