

introduction into barracks the natives concerned with carriage of excreta will be materially lessened and one man at each incinerator at Rs. 7 per mensem, half batta and compensation for dearness of provisions, would admirably perform every duty concerned with firing and watching the destruction of its contents.

The following points have been often raised:—

SUPERVISION.

Who will look after this incinerator? "You must have a man specially trained for this work?" and so on, have been frequent questions put to me by visitors. The only attention (not supervision) required is, for the attendant to collect as far as possible litter and leaves, etc., and keep them dry in a covered place; to lay 6 inches of litter on the bars, and on them place a layer of solids, followed by another layer and litter up to the top and finally to apply a light at the bottom. For the liquid excreta, he empties this into the *balti* on the incinerator, and after it is boiled runs it into a shallow trench. The solids and litter burn out to a white ash and fall through the bars and can be readily removed by hand. I cannot conceive anything simpler.

SMELL.

The solids burning with the litter emit no objectionable smell in the incinerators working here, but if the two are 'lumped' on to the litter together there is a tendency to smell, but when separated there is a "burnt litter smell" only that has nothing offensive about it.

ASH AND HEATED LIQUIDS.

The former can be stored and used for manure or when mixed with other materials forms a good 'binding' for paths. There is no smell at all attached to it after it is cool.

The liquids are poured into a shallow trench and covered up. This product is perfectly harmless. I venture to send these short notes which I hope will form one of the many evidences of this new and important suggestion for the disposal of excreta in cantonments.

A Mirror of Hospital Practice.

CASE OF OLD STANDING DYSENTERY
TREATED BY VACCINO-THERAPY
(AS RECOMMENDED BY CAPT.
FORSTER, I.M.S., I. M. G.,
JUNE 1907.)

BY L. P. STEPHEN, M.B. (Aber.), D.P.H. (Lond.),
D.T.M. & H. (Camb.)

CAPT., I.M.S.

C. M., BRITISH OFFICER, æt. 29, contracted acute dysentery 5 years ago. Invalided home,

1902, with symptoms of threatened abscess of liver. Not allowed to return to duty for two years, during which time he had constantly recurring diarrhoea and liver symptoms.

Rejoined in Hong-Kong, and three weeks afterwards slimy diarrhoea recurred which was not amenable to treatment. Again invalided home *via* Japan and Canada with the idea that a change of climate would be beneficial, but on the journey he was laid up for several weeks owing to a renewed attack of his trouble. While in England he consulted various "specialists" and underwent all the usual forms of treatment including Ipecacuanha, Magn. Sulph., Yellow Santonin, etc., the last named being the most efficacious.

Recovering sufficiently to be allowed to return to India after 20 months, the usual symptoms of diarrhoea and slime recurred on the way out, and about a month after landing in India he had again a severe acute attack of dysentery (tenesmus, blood, and slime), which was relieved by Ipecac. treatment and rest.

In short, for the last 5 years this officer has scarcely been able to do an ordinary day's work without a recurrence of symptoms, and during the whole of this time he has been carefully dieted.

Condition before treatment by Vaccino-therapy was:—Pale and emaciated, frequent diarrhoeic stools (never less than 4 or 5 daily) with abundant slime, uncomfortable feeling in abdomen, and a thickened and tender ascending colon, and inability to undergo any exertion without aggravation of symptoms—only the strictest of diet was allowed.

He has now had 3 inoculations, the first having been given 9 weeks ago, and since then there has been steady improvement, and all medicines have been abandoned. After the first inoculation he began to improve—uncomfortable feelings in abdomen disappeared, slime in the stools diminished, and the motions from 4 or 5 daily came down to 2, and became formed. His present condition now is, that all uncomfortable feelings in abdomen have gone, stools are two a day, perfectly formed, and normal, and without slime; he has started to gain weight, eat ordinary diet including pastries, etc., and does ordinary work without ill effect, and the ascending colon can now scarcely be palpated and all tenderness has gone.

In fact, I consider, as the patient himself does, that he is now perfectly cured. The whole case appears to afford a most striking proof of the efficacy of the vaccine in old standing and intractable cases of dysentery.

I have to record my indebtedness to Capt. Forster, I.M.S., for his courtesy in supplying me with the vaccine.