

except what is absolutely necessary, removed. Of the various antiseptics, such as Condy's, etc., I have little experience and less faith, and prefer to depend on one or two sheets kept moist with a strong carbolic solution, say 1 in 40, and suspended inside the door, and reaching to the floor. Cups, plates, spoons, etc., should either be dropped into boiling water at once after use, or else allowed to stand some time in a carbolic solution. Bed linen, night dresses, towels, etc., should steep forty-eight hours in a 1-80 carbolic solution prior to boiling. Where it is possible and necessary for the nurse (perhaps mother) to go out to purchase commodities, another dress should be donned, leaving the old one in the sick room. These precautions, with a fair amount of common sense, will usually be sufficient. With reference to the isolation of the dwelling, the placards should be placed where they will be seen, i.e., outside the usual door of entrance of the house, and each disease should have its color—say red, with white letters, for scarlet fever; white, with red letters, for diphtheria; and yellow, with black letters, for small-pox. As things are now, one has to look for the sign in a dark stairway, the object apparently being to comply with the letter, and evade the spirit, of the law. No one but the medical attendant should be permitted to go inside the door except as noted above. The public are fairly easily led; one false alarm of fire has killed more people than many a good-sized conflagration, and when the public see that the authorities dread the disease so much, it will not be long in having a wholesome fear of it also.

But when the Health Department comes to the most important part of the duty entrusted to its care, what shall we say of it?—for proper disinfection is undoubtedly the most important item in the prevention of the spread of the disease. It is true, sulphurous acid gas is a very efficient disinfectant, but —! There is only one perfect system of absolute certainty in disinfection, and that is by superheated steam under pressure. This, obviously, is impossible in a room. In my opinion, chlorine gas comes next, and to efficiently carry this out, the room or rooms should be sprayed by a small portable steam jet spray, to provide the proper moisture, and then chlorine liberated by the action of sulphuric acid on common rock salt. Everything portable, and absolutely every article of clothing, should be removed in special vans, subjected to the action of superheated steam