

ered, and above all the cuspidores in order to escape the danger of infection.

Here it must be remarked again that we must proceed with full honesty. We have been in error of the time of the so-called antiseptics to believe that we could kill the germs of infection by weak solutions, for instance of carbolic acid and sublimate; to-day we have come to asepsis.

Perhaps we do many a thing which is superfluous; but we know that we have not arrived yet at a practice which offers full security.

Every disinfection should be absolutely perfect and it should be guarded against that people should become soiled in the transportation. The destruction of the germs should be effected in the cuspidores, and for that purpose I think caustic alkalies and, perhaps, or better yet, potassium hydrate, I consider most efficient. The powder is, perhaps, the best if a light water solution is possible, because the heat generated helps.

Of course such vessels must be so constructed that when used by the patient and in transporting them, no injury can be done to patient and servants, and therefore, the proper material must be selected.

The material of such cuspidores must of course be chemically of good duration and stand a certain degree of heat. The vessel must be closed by a funnel-shaped cover, from which through the infusion and especially through a stream of water the sputum can be easily emptied into the vessel. It is also appropriate to fasten these vessels so that they can be lowered or raised according to the size of the patient.

Naturally enough it is not only necessary to place such vessels in the hospitals and their surroundings, but in all places where a large number of people gather, among whom there are supposedly physical sufferers, as well as in all meeting places, in churches, schools, hotels and recreation localities. The people should become accustomed to use these vessels exclusively, even on the incurrence of penalties.

The people habituated to make use of these vessels in all public places and streets will see that they have a purpose, esthetical as well as sanitary. That the sputa in public streets and places involves a danger is probably a child of scientific imagination. Not only consumptives, but smokers, people afflicted with catarrhs expectorate, and to impose a penalty would border on the ridiculous. Should perhaps a police officer, who prefers the charge, make an "oath" that the sputum contained the Koch cells?

That in sanatoriums for consumptives arrangements for baths and lavatories, for the cleansing of the whole body, are necessary, must be again laid stress upon, as the body extravasations are deleterious.

That the exhaled air contains suspended toxins leads to the deduction that the crowding of patients in the chambers and in the halls should be avoided.