

liberal supply of pure air should be secured ; but after the sick have recovered, the room, furniture, and other contents not to be destroyed, should be thoroughly exposed for several hours to strong fumes of chlorine gas or to fumigation by burning sulphur ; or the paper on the walls, if any, removed and burnt, the furniture scrubbed or polished, and the room thoroughly scrubbed and whitewashed.

When a room and contents are to be disinfected, all articles therein should be spread out so as to expose the greatest amount of surface to the action of the disinfectant, and all openings to the room should be closed.

To generate Chlorine, take peroxide of manganese (to be obtained at any drug store), place in an earthen dish and add one pound of hydrochloric acid (sometimes called muratic acid), to each four ounces of the peroxide of manganese. Care should be taken not to inhale the gas. After being certain that continuous evolution of chlorine has been secured, leave the room and close the door of exit. The bleaching properties of chlorine may destroy the color of colored goods exposed to it, but as a disinfectant it is one of the best.

To generate Sulphurous Acid gas, put live coals on top of ashes in a metallic pan, and place on the coals sulphur in powder or fragments. A convenient way is to place the coals and sulphur on a heated stove plate or cover turned bottom upward in a pan half filled with ashes. To disinfect 100 cubic feet of air requires the thorough combustion of about one and one-half ounces of sulphur.

Rooms should be kept closed and subjected to the action of the disinfecting gas for six or eight hours, and afterwards thoroughly aired by opening doors and windows.

Heat as a disinfectant.—It is believed that heat sufficient to be disinfectant for this disease may be secured without destroying ordinary articles of clothing, say at 240° to 256° F. In cities and villages it may be practicable for the local boards of health to provide a central disinfecting oven or room where a large amount of material may be carried, in a closed conveyance, from houses where the disease has prevailed, and, after disinfection by heat under the direction of some competent officer of the board, returned in another conveyance to the owners. For certain articles, this may well supplement the gaseous disinfectant at private houses, which cannot in every case be conveniently and thoroughly applied to all articles.

Whenever a case of this disease occurs in a locality, prompt and vigorous action should be taken for the restriction of the disease, by early isolation of those sick with the disease, and by the destruction or disinfection of all articles likely to be infected.

Plain and distinct notices should be placed upon the premises or house in which there is a person sick with Scarlet Fever, and no child that has not had the disease should be allowed to enter, or to associate with persons who do enter such house or room.

All clothing, carpets, curtains, furniture, and other substances that are to be destroyed, should be dealt with in a way to avoid convey-