

Soiled bed and body linen should be placed in vessels of water containing chlorinated soda, chlorinated lime, or other disinfectant before removal from the sick room. For this purpose chlorinated soda is the neatest, and most convenient because it can be used with soap, but it is apt to lose its disinfecting properties by age. Chlorinated lime if used too freely may destroy articles of clothing with which it comes in contact, but if properly used it is the safest as a disinfectant.

The discharges from the patient should all be received into vessels containing chlorinated lime (commonly called 'chloride of lime,') sulphate of iron, or some other known disinfectant, and the same buried at once, and not by any means be thrown into a running stream, nor into a cesspool, or water closet, except after having been thoroughly disinfected. All vessels should be kept scrupulously clean and disinfected.

Perfect cleanliness of nurses and attendants should be enjoined and secured. As the hands of nurses of necessity become frequently contaminated by the poison of the disease, a good supply of towels and two basins—one containing solution of chlorinated soda (Labaracque's solution) chlorinated lime or other disinfecting solution, and another for plain soap and water, should be always at hand and freely used.

Persons who are attending upon children or other persons suffering from Scarlet Fever, and also the members of the patient's family, should not mingle with other people nor permit the entrance of children into their house.

Funerals of those dying from Scarlet Fever should be strictly private and the corpse not exposed to view. To avoid mistakes, notices of such deaths in the papers should state that the deceased died of Scarlet Fever.

All persons recovering from Scarlet Fever should be considered dangerous, and therefore should not attend school, church, or any public assembly, or use any public conveyance, so long as any scaling or peeling of the skin, soreness of the eyes or air passages, or symptoms of dropsy remain. No person recovering from Scarlet Fever should thus endanger the public health nor appear in public until after having taken four times, at intervals of two days, a thorough bath. This cleansing, however, should be deferred until the physician in charge considers it prudent. After recovery from Scarlet Fever, no person should appear in public wearing the same clothing worn while sick with or recovering from this disease, except such clothing has been thoroughly disinfected by some such method as herein specified.

Gaseous disinfection, or fumigation, can only be completely and entirely effectual in the absence of living persons, as fumes strong enough for the purpose are destructive of human life. This need not deter from doing so much as is possible, without injury to sick persons, for the purification of the air of rooms occupied by them,—a