

acid gas; this method consists in placing the patient, for an hour each day, in an air-tight room, the atmosphere of which is impregnated with hydrofluoric acid gas. Garcin, of Paris, reports 100 cases, out of which 35 were cured, 41 improved, 14 remained in same condition, and 10 died. As a matter of fact, this method was carefully tried in Bellevue Hospital last summer, on six patients, and the treatment continued steadily for two months, with the result that all six are now in their graves. Bergeon's method, by rectal injections of hydrogen-sulphide and the pneumatic cabinet, have been abandoned. Prof. Flint advocates inhalation of creasote, but his observations have not been confirmed by others.

Selected Articles.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTANTS.

(Concluded.)

FURNITURE AND ARTICLES OF WOOD, LEATHER, AND PORCELAIN.

Washing, several times repeated, with:

1. Solution of carbolic acid, 2 per cent.

FOR THE PERSON.

The hands and general surface of the body of attendants of the sick, and of convalescents, should be washed with:

1. Solution of chlorinated soda diluted with nine parts of water, 1:10.
2. Carbolic acid, 2 per cent. solution.
3. Mercuric chloride, 1:1,000.

FOR THE DEAD.

Envelop the body in a sheet thoroughly saturated with:

1. Chloride of lime in solution, 4 per cent.
2. Mercuric chloride in solution, 1:500.
3. Carbolic acid in solution, 5 per cent.

FOR THE SICK-ROOM AND HOSPITAL WARDS.

(a) While occupied, wash all surfaces with:

1. Mercuric chloride in solution, 1:1,000.
2. Carbolic acid in solution, 2 per cent.

(b) When vacated, fumigate with sulphur dioxide for twelve hours, burning at least three pounds of sulphur for every 1,000 cubic feet of air-space in the room; then wash all surfaces with one of the above-mentioned disinfecting solutions, and afterward with soap and hot water; finally throw open doors and windows, and ventilate freely.

FOR MERCHANDISE AND THE MAILS.

The disinfection of merchandise and the mails will only be required under exceptional circumstances; free aeration will usually be sufficient. If disinfection seems necessary, fumigation with sulphur dioxide will be the only practicable method of accomplishing it without injury.

RAGS.

(a) Rags which have been used for wiping away infectious discharges should at once be burned:

(b) Rags collected for the paper-makers during the prevalence of an epidemic should be disinfected before they are compressed in bales, by:

1. Exposure to super-heated steam of 105° C. (221° Fahr.) for ten minutes.
2. Immersion in boiling water for half an hour.

SHIPS.

(a) Infected ships at sea should be washed in every accessible place, and especially in the localities occupied by the sick, with:

1. Solution of mercuric chloride, 1:1,000.
2. Solution of carbolic acid, 2 per cent.

The bilge should be disinfected by the liberal use of a strong solution of mercuric chloride.

(b) Upon arrival at a quarantine station, an infected ship should at once be fumigated with sulphurous acid gas, using three pounds of sulphur for every 1,000 cubic feet of air-space; the cargo should then be discharged on lighters; a liberal supply of the concentrated solution of mercuric chloride (4 oz. to the gallon) should be thrown into the bilge, and at the end of twenty-four hours the bilge-water should be pumped out and replaced with pure sea-water: this should be repeated. A second fumigation, after the removal of the cargo, is recommended; all accessible surfaces should be washed with one of the disinfecting solutions heretofore recommended, and subsequently with soap and hot water.

FOR RAILWAY CARS.

The directions given for the disinfection of dwellings, hospital wards, and ships, apply as well to infected railway cars. The treatment of excreta with a disinfectant, before they are scattered along the tracks, seems desirable at all times, in view of the fact that they may contain infectious germs. During the prevalence of an epidemic of cholera this is imperative. For this purpose the standard solution of chloride of lime is recommended.

At the annual meeting of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley, held in New Orleans, La., March 10, 11, 1885, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved—That the Secretary request from the chairman of the Committee on Disinfectants, appointed at the