

tion, scoured with Bon Ami, and dried out of a weak hot Lysol solution. Before operations all hinged instruments are boiled in 1% Soda solution for 5 minutes; cutting instruments, such as scissors, chisels, curettes, for 3 minutes. Scalpels and needles are immersed in pure Carbolic Acid for 5 minutes and then transferred to 80% Alcohol.

All graniteware is scoured with Bon Ami and boiled for one hour in 1% Soda solution.

Glassware is boiled for 5 minutes and kept in 1% Formalin solution.

Catheters.

Glass or rubber, are boiled 5 minutes.

Coude, olive pointed, filiform bougies, urethral Catheters are soaked 15 minutes in an ice cold 1-3000 solution Biniodide of Mercury, care being taken to fill the interiors of the Catheters with the solution.

Intra-venous and 606 sets are placed in granite basins and sterilized in the Autoclave for half an hour at 20 pounds. A nurse then scrubs, puts on sterile gown and gloves and dries all the instruments. She then does the set-up in sterile wrappings. Brushes are boiled 5 minutes and kept in Carbolic 1-20 solution.

Rubber gloves are washed in cool water and all blood stains removed. They are then immersed in boiling water two minutes, after which they are dried and carefully tested for holes by inflating the glove with air and testing each finger separately. Small even patches are put on where needed. The surface of the glove around the hole is washed with Benzine and two or three coats of glove cement put on. The patch is treated in like manner. When the cement is fairly dry, the patch is put on and held in place until thoroughly dry. The glove is again tested, then powdered well inside and out. Each glove is wrapped separately in gauze and the pairs are done up in separate