

	GRMS.
Potas. iodide	140.00
Potas. cyanide	185.00
Sodium thiosulphate (hyposulphite).....	275.00

PRINCIPLES TO BE REGARDED IN THE USE OF ANTISEPTICS AND DISINFECTANTS.

1. We may seek to prevent the disease germs from finding lodgment where they can multiply or long retain life. To this end, houses, and especially hospitals and pest-houses, must be thoroughly *ventilated*. Scatter these germs where there is plenty of light and air, and they become harmless; in damp, dark spots they retain their vitality a long time, but sunlight, thorough desiccation, and the oxidizing action of the air, will speedily destroy them. There must be no neglected places about our cellars or basements where they can hide themselves and thrive and multiply. Every part of the house, and, most of all, the drains, privy vaults, etc., whose function is to aid us in disposing of refuse material, must be kept scrupulously clean. In the instructions issued by the American National Board of Health, these points are emphasized and reiterated: "*Disinfection cannot compensate for want of cleanliness nor of ventilation.*" The most available agents in combating infectious diseases are fresh air and cleanliness."

2. We may endeavor to prevent the propagation of these germs by sterilizing the soil on which they fall. Accumulations of refuse matter cannot be altogether avoided, but we can, by the free use of *antiseptics*, keep them in such a condition that spores will not readily germinate in them. It is well-known that decomposing organic matter affords the most favorable possible soil for the growth of the lower forms of vegetable and animal organ-