

twice a day with oil, lard or vaseline, containing about ten grains of carbolic acid to the ounce. (We think Marchands peroxide of hydrogen, medical, far superior to anything else for ununction,—mixed with lard. Ed. C. H. J.)

The patient should remain in the sick chamber, in complete isolation, until the physician states there is no danger of conveying the disease to others.

Before leaving the room the patient should take warm baths for several days at least, care being taken to remove all particles of loose skin from the body and head. After leaving the room no clothing should be worn that had been worn during the sickness or two weeks before the attack, or not until such clothing has been thoroughly disinfected.

The patient must be careful for weeks after to dress comfortably and avoid dampness and chills, and to attend promptly to any swelling of the feet or other dropsical symptoms that may appear.

In case of death, the body should be well wrapped in a sheet saturated with the corrosive sublimate solution (a $\frac{1}{4}$ pt. of the strong sol. to a gal. of water), placed in an air-tight coffin, and buried privately at once, with no children present and without being exposed to view.

The after disinfection of the room, clothing etc., should be done by an experienced person, as a health officer, and in a most thorough and complete manner.

Many things, such as playthings, used

during the sickness, paper, books or any articles badly infected, should be burned. In a city, this is best done by making them up in a compact bundle in the sick room, thoroughly wetting the outside of the bundle with a chloride or sublimate solution and then carrying it to the glowing furnace under a large boiler in some industrial establishment. If in the country, the things should be carried into a field or woods, far from any human habitation, and made to burn as quickly and completely as possible.

All clothing, towels, etc., that can be washed should first of all be soaked, with occasional stirring, for three or four hours in the second or diluted solution of corrosive sublimate before being taken from the room, and then be thoroughly boiled for at least half an hour.

Disinfect thoroughly all water closets, etc., with the sublimate solution, one part of the strong say to only three of water.

Any paper on the room walls should be removed, and all woodwork and furniture in the room, and the floor, getting well into all cracks, should be thoroughly washed with a strong sublimate solution ($\frac{1}{4}$ pt. of the strong sol. to the gal.), first wiping up, not brushing away, any and all dust to be found, and then, with every opening, crack and crevice of the room tightly closed, the room should be thoroughly fumigated with sulphur in the proportion of at least two pounds to a room ten feet square, and finally lime washed.

SEA SICKNESS AND ITS PREVENTIVES.

THE British Medical Journal of July 25th last treats the subject of sea sickness in an Editorial with special reference to the recent writings, from ten years of observation and study, of Prof. Rosenbach, of Breslau. Sea sickness is one of those minor miseries for which there appears to be no cure. Many cures have been loudly trumpeted but none have really succeeded in susceptible persons. Very little serious study has been given to the subject. Prof. Rosenbach gives his

experiences, which he uses as the basis of his explanations and arguments as to the nature of the disease, some what as follows:

- (1) The malady commences as soon as the vessel pitches, that is rotates or turns on its transverse axis.
- (2) The rolling or turning on its long axis is less severe, but the combination of the two is very unfavorable.
- (3) The phenomena appear more quickly and are more severe the further the patient is from the middle of the ship. Persons sleeping are attacked, also small children