

MC2465 POOR DOCUMENT

CONSUMPTION

(Continued)

sheet will hold about 5 ounces with out dripping.

Or the formalin-permanganate powdered or in fine needles, and one pint of formalin for each 1,000 cubic feet of room space to be disinfected. The permanganate must be put in before the formaldehyde solution. The vessel in which the mixture is made should be of considerable size else the vigorous foaming will overflow. A flaring ten-quart tin pail may be used, or if a wide bottom vessel be used it need not be high. If the bottom of the dish be so wide that the requisite amount of permanganate just conceals it and the side be eight inches high, there will be no overflow from foaming or sputtering.

The room in either of these methods should be closed up four hours. Do not have any light burning in the room, as the gas is inflammable.

Formaldehyde gas does not injure fabrics nor most colours.

It cannot be depended upon to kill rats, or other vermin, or mosquitoes.

Clothing, textiles and luggage, clean and in good condition, but inspected of infection, can be efficiently and least injuriously disinfected by formaldehyde.

Where desired, the smell of the formaldehyde may be subsequently neutralized by the use of ammonia in liquid or gaseous form; or

(3) Use three pounds of powdered or crushed sulphur for every 1,000 cubic feet in the room. A room 10 feet long, 10 feet wide and 10 feet high has 1,000 cubic feet. For a closet half as large use two pounds of sulphur.

Burn the sulphur in an iron vessel. Take a tub partly filled with hot water, stand some bricks in it, put the sulphur in the vessel, then place the vessel on the bricks, moisten the sulphur with alcohol and ignite it, taking care not to inhale the fumes. When the sulphur begins to burn, close the room tightly by sealing the doors of egress and keep it closed for ten hours or longer. In the absence of moisture the fumes of sulphur have no disinfection power.

There is one serious objection to the use of sulphur, and this should be fully understood. The fumes of sulphur have a destructive action on articles of wool, cotton and linen, on tapestries, and exercise an injurious influence on brass, copper, steel and gilt work. Coloured fabrics are frequently changed in appearance and the strength impaired. Fabrics however, can be effectually disinfected by hanging them on a line exposed to the sun and wind for several days. Curtains and all articles of cotton or linen by boiling and soaking them in Standard Disinfectant No. 3 for several hours, and portable articles of brass, copper, steel and gilt work, by washing with a strong solution of carbolic acid (Standard Disinfectant No. 1). Coloured fabrics which have been in a room during disinfection, should be immediately exposed to the sun and wind. Uncoloured fabrics which will not be injured by moisture should be at once soaked in water. This action will prevent further injurious action of the sulphuric acid.

(e) After the apartments are opened, take out all articles and place them in the sunshine. Carpets should be well beaten and placed in the sunshine.

(f) All surfaces in the room should then be thoroughly washed with Standard Disinfectant No. 3. Walls and ceiling, if plastered, should subsequently be washed with lime. Wash well all out-of-the-way places, window ledges, mouldings, &c. Floors, particularly, should receive careful treatment, and the solution should wet the dust and dirt in the cracks.

(g) Mattresses and pillows soiled by discharges should be burned. It is better to burn all toys and articles of small value which have been handled by the patient. Burn what you cannot boil. Books which have been handled by the patient can be saved. Lay them on edge on a table, with leaves open, in a room during disinfection.

STANDARD DISINFECTANTS

Standard Disinfectant No. 1.—Four per cent solution or chloride of lime. Dissolve chloride of lime of the best quality, in water, in proportions of six ounces of lime to one gallon of water.

This is one of the strongest disinfectants known. Discharges from the bowels of a patient suffering from a contagious or infectious disease should be received in a vessel containing this solution, and allowed to stand for an hour or more before being thrown into the vault or water closet. Discharges from the throat or lungs should be received in a vessel containing this solution.

Chloride of lime in powder may be used freely in privy vaults, cesspools, drains, sinks, &c.

Instead of the solution of chloride of lime, carbolic acid may be used for the same purposes, in a strength of 61.2 ounces to the gallon of water. This makes a five per cent solution of carbolic acid.

Standard Disinfectant No. 2. Bichloride of Mercury, 1,500. Dissolve corrosive sublimate and muriate of ammonia in water, in the proportion of two drachms (120 grains—ounce) of each to the gallon of water. Dissolve in a wooden tub, barrel, pail, or an earthen crock.

Use for the same purpose as the same way as No. 1. Equally effective but slower in action, so it is necessary to let the mixture stand about four hours before using it. This solution is of less value than the chloride of lime solution on account of its smell.

Standard Disinfectant No. 3. Bichloride of Mercury, 1,000. Dissolve one drachm (60 grains—ounce) each of corrosive sublimate and muriate of ammonia in one gallon of water. Dissolve in a wooden tub, barrel or pail or earthen crock.

Use for the disinfection of soil under clothing, bed linen, &c. immerse the articles for four hours then wring them out and boil them. This solution is excellent for wetting the floors of offices, stores, workshops, halls and school-rooms before sweeping. Mixed with an equal quantity of water this solution is useful for washing the hands and general surfaces of the bodies of attendants. Chloride of lime, carbolic acid and corrosive sublimate are deadly poisons.

Standard Disinfectant No. 4. Milk of Lime (Quick Lime.) Sift a quart of freshly burnt lime (small pieces) with three-fourths quart of water, or, to be exact, parts of water by weight with 1 lime. A dry powder of slack (hydrate of lime) results. Make a solution of lime shortly before it is to be used by mixing one part of this dry hydrate of lime with eight parts (by weight) of water.

Air-slacked lime is worthless. A dry hydrate may be preserved for some time if it is enclosed in an airtight container. Milk of lime should be freshly prepared, but it may be kept a few days if it is closely stoppered.

Quick lime is one of the cheapest disinfectants. The solution can take the place of chloride of lime, if desired. It should be used freely, in quantity equal in amount to the material to be disinfected. It can be used to whitewash exposed surfaces, to disinfect excreta in the sick room or on the surface of the ground in sinks, drains, stagnant pools, &c. It is preferable in such places to the mercuric chloride, which should not be used where there is such albuminous matter in masses.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it may be said that the prevention of consumption lies very much with the individuals afflicted with the disease and with the intelligent people of the country. Its cure is within the reach of a majority of patients, if they will exercise care in their methods of life. For prevention and for cure we must rely upon the hearty co-operation of the people of the Dominion.

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The "Big Smile" of a President

A President of the United States who is called by his familiar name throughout the country is assured of popularity. Very few Presidents have been so honored. There have been "Andy" Jackson, "Abe" Lincoln, "Teddy" Roosevelt, and now comes "Bill" Taft.

"Big Bill" some call him, and he is big in brain as well as body. That he is going to be one of the most popular Chief Executives America has had nobody doubts. He was born to be popular from the time he graduated from Yale University, in 1878, when he was 21 years old, and was elected class orator, until the present day he has been called "the man with the winning smile."

A man who is a member of a multimillionaire family, and who, after his university days, starts right to work, reporting for a newspaper, as did Mr. Taft, has in him the kind of stuff that Americans like. Such a man does not have to play to the galleries to become popular, and Mr. Taft has never done anything intentionally to attract attention to himself.

He is one of the few American public men who can tear an opponent's arguments into shreds and yet leave no resentment behind. Everything he does is accompanied by his winning smile, and if the blows he delivers hurt, the smile acts as a salve.

His smile, though, does not make him a mollycoddle. He has as strong a character as has President Roosevelt, but his method of work is the antithesis of the man's whom he succeeded on March 4 in the White House.

Mr. Taft never thinks his victory is complete if any resentment remains. He wants to convince by persuasion, and he has a marvellous faculty of putting his thoughts into pure English, logical as a proposition in Euclid. Though he is as firm as a rock when his principles are concerned, he is ready always to recognize that the other side has principles, too. The totally different characters of President Roosevelt and President elect Taft probably caused the two men to be so drawn to each other that in Washington they are called Damon and Pythias.

SKILFUL DIPLOMAT

In the first year of his Presidential term Mr. Roosevelt found that the man way out in Manila was looming up as the strongest official of his Administration. "Big Bill" was handling the extremely delicate situation in the Philippines with consummate skill, and his smile, in Manila, was doing more to make the Filipinos contented under American rule than all the soldiers in the Archipelago could do.

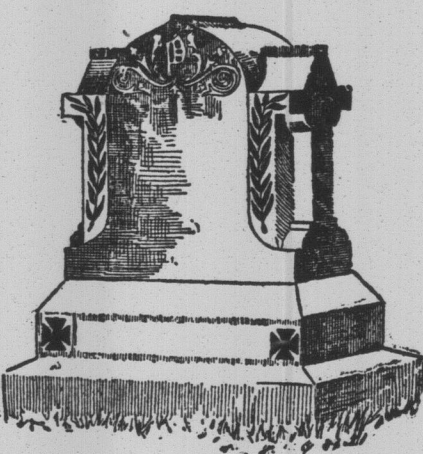
The Philippines situation again causing anxiety, President Roosevelt ordered his Secretary for War to Manila to smile the clouds away. The clouds were dissipated, and on his way home Mr. Taft dropped in at Tokio. There he had a heart-to-heart talk with the Japanese statesman about the Californian situation, which then was beginning to loom big. The frank exchange of views at that time has done much towards permitting Washington and Tokio to work together in trying to settle the Pacific dispute.

With "Big Bill" Taft in the White House, there will be no termination of the strenuous days that have tumbled over one another since Mr. Roosevelt entered the Executive mansion. There will be no let-up in the trust protections, and no return to the period of professional politicians and machine rule. Mr. Taft is imbued with the essence of the Roosevelt doctrine, but instead of wielding the "big stick" he will swing the big smile. His admirers predict he will accomplish more with the smile than Mr. Roosevelt has been able to do with the stick.

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