

dresses that have wiped up the sidewalks. Do not move into an infected house or rooms until the thoroughness of the disinfection is unquestionable; do not put to your lips or mouth, pipes, wind instruments, money, or anything else that has been used or handled by consumptives; do not buy bread, milk or other articles of food not to be cooked, from consumptives. Kissing, particularly lip to lip, is unsafe, if one party is tuberculous.

By observing the rules which are expressed and suggested in the foregoing, the principal, if not all danger of infection may be avoided.

#### DISINFECTING SOLUTIONS.

##### *Solution 1.*

Carbolic acid (pure liquefied) .....	7 ounces.
Water .....	1 gallon.
	Mix.

This is about a five per cent. solution.

##### *Solution 2.*

Lysol .....	5 ounces.
Water .....	1 gallon.
	Mix.

Many colors are changed by this solution.

##### *Solution 3.*

Solutol (cresol in an excess of sodium creosote) ..	½ pint.
Water .....	2 gallons.
	Mix.

This is a very efficient disinfectant for excreta, tuberculous sputum, etc.

##### *Solution 4.*

Formalin .....	6 ounces.
Water .....	1 gallon.
	Mix.

This mixture contains a little less than two per cent. of formaldehyde.

##### *Solution 5.*

Corrosive sublimate.....	60 grains.
Water .....	1 gallon.
	Mix.

Label "poison." This is about one in a thousand solution; should only be used for woodwork; destroys metal and gilding; must be kept in wood, glass or earthenware. This is about the best of all disinfectants, but is unsuitable for tuberculous sputum as it coagulates albuminous matter.

It is a good plan to dissolve four or five tablespoonfuls of common salt in each quart of solutions 1 and 2, thereby increasing considerably the disinfecting power of the solution.