

know, that whatever labour and expense may be incurred in improving the condition of their dwellings will not be lost should no epidemic reach us, for the very means that are most efficient in affording protection against the preventable causes of epidemic disease are most applicable and reliable against the propagation of disease in general.

The following suggestions are offered for the purpose of more widely extending the knowledge of a few well attested facts concerning the treatment of contagious sickness and to remind all persons that greater care should be exercised to prevent the spread of these much dreaded diseases.

CARE OF THE SICK.

When a case of contagious or infectious sickness occurs in any family, the sick person should be placed in a room, apart from the other inmates of the house, and should be nursed as far as possible by one person only. The sick chamber should be well warmed, exposed to sunlight and well aired. Its furniture should be such as will permit of cleansing without injury, and all extra articles, such as window and table drapery, woolen carpets, upholstered furniture, and all hangings should be removed from the room, during the sickness. The physician and nurse, as a rule, should be the only persons admitted to the room.

Visitors to the infected house should be warned of the presence of disease therein and children especially should not be admitted.

Children in the family should not attend school nor mingle with other children until the patient has wholly recovered, and all infected articles have been disinfected.

To disinfect the clothing or bedding defiled in any manner by the excrement of the sick, throw them into a solution made by dissolving together one pound of the Sulphate of Zinc, and one-half pound of salt in four gallons of water, to which add two ounces of pure Carbolic Acid. Suffer them to remain therein at least half an hour; then immediately place them in boiling water and continue