

of the sick from the other members of the family as soon as illness appears, and advise that the sick person be placed, if possible, in an upper room, where all carpets, curtains, and unnecessary furniture must be removed. Fresh air is to be admitted to the room by opening the upper window-sash. The fire-place to be kept open, and a fire lighted, if the weather be not too hot; whilst fresh air is to be freely admitted through the whole house by means of open windows and doors, with the object, of course, of diluting the contagion.

The advice is then given to hang up a sheet outside the door of the sick room, and keep it wet with a mixture made either with a quarter of a pint of carbolic acid, or a pound of chlorate of lime and a gallon of water, the floor to be frequently sprinkled with similar disinfectants, and cloths wetted with them should be hung up in the room. Everything that passes from the sick person should be received into vessels containing half-a-pint of solution of green copperas, made by dissolving one pound in a gallon of water. Every sink, closet, or privy should have a quantity of one of these disinfectants poured in daily, and the greatest care should be taken to prevent the contamination of wells or drinking water by any discharges from the sick. All cups, glasses, etc., used by the sick should, it is advised, be first washed in the above solution of carbolic acid, and then in hot water, before being used by other persons, and no article of food should remain in the sick room, or be given to anyone else after being in the sick-room. The linen of the bed and that worn by the patient should, as soon as it is removed, be put into the carbolic acid solution, and remain in it at least half an hour, afterwards being boiled in water. Instead of handkerchiefs, small pieces of rag are recommended, which can be burnt when soiled.

It is advised that all persons attending on persons with infectious diseases should abstain from the use of woolen garments, as they are apt to retain infection; they should wear cotton or linen dresses, which can be washed. The nurses, too, are directed always to wash immediately after attending to the sick person, and to use carbolic acid soap. It is further well urged that no visitors should be allowed to the sick, save those absolutely necessary, as the clothing of visitors is apt to carry away infection. This may well remind us of the arguments often so strenuously urged as to the necessity of all practitioners who attend many labors entirely abstaining from attendance on cases of scarlatina or other infectious fevers as long as attending obstetric practice.