

After the death or removal from the apartment of the patient, the walls should be wiped down with moist cloths, sponges, or fresh bread-crumbs. These are to be burned as soon as used. Floors should be scrubbed with ordinary soap after having been *saturated* with a solution of 1-1000 corrosive sublimate. Furniture should be thoroughly wiped with cloths soaked in 1 : 1000 corrosive sublimate solution. All cotton or woollen materials in the room should be either steamed or boiled, according to the rules already given for bedding, clothing, etc. The room should then be thrown open to air and sunlight for several days.

In the event of death, the body should, without being washed, be immediately wrapped in sheets, placed in a coffin, and buried or cremated as quickly as possible. If buried, it should be placed beneath the surface at a depth of not less than six feet, and not in the near vicinity of a spring or watercourse.

There is absolutely no objection to burying the bodies, providing the interment does not take place in a locality where a spring or watercourse could be directly contaminated; indeed, on the contrary, experiment has demonstrated that this method of disposing of infected materials is second to cremation only in its requiring a somewhat longer time for the accomplishment of the same end.

The foregoing directions comprise those sanitary measures that have been found by experience to afford the greatest protection against the contraction and spread of infectious diseases generally, and particularly of that class of diseases of which Asiatic cholera is a representative.

NOTE.—In times of epidemic, the most common prophylactic measure is, perhaps, fumigation by means of sulphurous acid. This is usually accomplished by burning sulphur in the infected room. In order to carry out this measure with any degree of certainty that it is doing what one desires, a great deal of care and detail is necessary, and for that reason it is not a measure to be recommended for general use. By the ordinary means that are employed in fumigation, practically nothing of good is accomplished. It is, however, possible to disinfect apartments by this means if they are closed as tightly as possible, by pasting paper over the cracks about the doors and windows, and burning not less than a pound to a pound and a half of sulphur for every 1000 cubic feet of space to be disinfected. Even then the best results are obtained only with the simultaneous generation of steam in the apartment, or by previously having moistened every crack and crevice in the wall, ceiling, and floor with water. The reason for this is that sulphurous-acid gas in a dry state or upon dry objects has but little germicidal value; this property is only developed in the presence of moisture.