

acid, and afterwards in hot water, before being used by any other person.

7.—No article of food should be allowed to remain in the sick room; and no food or drink that the sick person has tasted, or that has been in the sick room, should be given to anyone else.

8.—All bed and body linen, as soon as removed from the sick person, and before being taken from the room, should be first put into a solution of carbolic acid of the above-mentioned strength, remaining therein for at least an hour, and afterwards boiled in water.

9.—Instead of handkerchiefs, small pieces of rag should be used, and these, when soiled, should be immediately burnt.

10.—Persons attending on the sick should not wear woollen garments, as they are likely to retain infectious poison; dresses of cotton, or of some washable material, should be worn. Nurses should always wash their hands immediately after attending to the sick person, using carbolic acid soap instead of ordinary soap.

11.—It is of the utmost importance that the sick room be not frequented by others than those in immediate attendance on the sick, as the clothing of visitors is very liable to carry away infection.

12.—The scales and dusty powder which peel from the skin in scarlet fever, and the crusts in small-pox, being highly infectious, their escape should be prevented by smearing the body of the sick person all over every day with camphorated oil. This and the after use of warm baths and carbolic acid soap are most essential. The sick person must not be allowed to mix with the rest of the family until the peeling has *entirely ceased*, and the skin is perfectly smooth; clothes used during the time of illness, or in any way exposed to infection, *must not be worn again until they have been properly disinfected*.

13.—When the sickness has terminated, the sick room and its contents should be disinfected and cleansed. This should be done in the following manner: Spread out and hang upon lines all articles of clothing and bedding; well close the fire place, windows and all openings; then take a quarter to half a pound of brimstone, broken into small pieces; put them into an iron dish, supported over a pail of water, and set fire to the brimstone, by putting some live coals upon it. Close the door, and stop all crevices, and allow the room to remain shut up for twenty-four hours. The room should then be freely ventilated, by opening the door and windows, the ceiling should be whitewashed, the paper stripped from the walls and burnt, and the furniture, and all wood and painted work be well washed with soap and water containing a little chloride of lime. Beds, mattresses, and articles which cannot well be washed, should, if possible, be submitted to the action of heat in a disinfecting chamber. *Until this pro-*