

Mr. O. and his son are now being vaccinated against typhoid.

The conclusions to be drawn from these cases are as follows:

1. No person who nurses a case of typhoid fever should have anything to do with preparing or cooking food for anybody else.
2. The nurse should carefully sterilize her hands before eating.
3. The feces and urine must be sterilized before disposal.
4. All bed linen and other things used by typhoid patients must be sterilized before being washed or used by any one else.
5. All members of the family, as well as the nurse, should be vaccinated against typhoid.
6. In all cases, where possible, the patient should be isolated from the family, or, even better, taken to a general hospital, if it is possible.

The rules are very necessary, for after water, milk and bacilli carriers, direct contact with persons sick with typhoid fever is the most fruitful source of typhoid infection.

CURRENT REFERENCES ON PUBLIC HEALTH QUESTIONS.

COMPILED BY LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT OF THE
INDIANA STATE LIBRARY.

(All of this material may be consulted at the State Library except those marked *, and may be loaned, with the exception of the magazines. The reports and bulletins of State and city health departments may also, doubtless, be obtained from the board issuing them.)

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