

of course, the usual precaution that it is very poisonous. Funerals after death, from any of the diseases mentioned, are conducted privately, and as soon after death as arrangements can be made with the undertaker. This official, if he is abreast with the times, is well armed with powerful disinfectants, and should see to it that the hearse and carriages occupied by members of the family are thoroughly fumigated afterwards. We have not placarded typhoid fever, measles, nor whooping cough, fearing that too much placarding would defeat the object we have in view. It would become too common, and cease to be recognized as a danger signal.

The system of reporting, without delay, the presence of a contagious disease to the Health Officer, being once thoroughly established, that officer should, if possible, ascertain the source of the contagion. If no other cases are known in the municipality, a searching effort should be made to find where it came from. If it spreads, and he is well acquainted with his constituency, he can generally group his cases. Does it prevail in a neighbourhood, or on the line of a sewer? Do they use the same well, or is the milk supply the same? Do they attend the same day or Sunday school, or church? Are they relatives? Have they been at the same parties, picnics or excursions together? Does it prevail among visiting friends? Has any friend visited lately from a distance? Have new clothing or articles likely to convey disease, been lately brought to the house? These are only a few of the many hints which may be derived from a close study of the reports and other sources of information, and if the Health Officer is a good detective, he will generally be able to circumvent the disease.

The reluctance on the part of an insignificant number of the medical profession, and a few "kickers," having no other means of letting the world know they are in existence than by opposing all improvements, may give but a passive approval to the systematic placarding, isolation and disinfection of contagious disease, and they may even bluster about resisting it, but their threats are easily overcome.

By impartially dealing with all, we have impressed the public with the idea that we are no respecters of persons, that we have the same law for all, no matter what their station or influence may be. We apply the maxim of *suaviter in modo et fortiter in re*, especially the latter part of the quotation, and the result is a united community and a unanimous profession at our back, ready to raise the "hue and cry" if it were necessary, against any one that attempts to defy or evade our humane regulations.