

diseases is constantly urged on the notice of nurses and attendants, giving decorations of any kind. Silver plate should be removed, and musical instruments well closed up. From half a pound to two pounds of this mixture should be burned in open pans in each room, according to size, and the room kept closed not less than five hours—eight hours is better. By this time the fumes are all settled, when the doors and windows may be thrown open, and the odour soon passes off. While we have had the most gratifying results follow this procedure in the way of preventing these diseases spreading from the points of attack, we have not been successful in isolating members of the family under the same roof. If the disease is detected early, we have urged, where it could be accomplished, that the other members of the family be sent away till all danger is past. Not the least advantage of this plan is that you secure the most active and thorough assistance of the parents in trying to eradicate the disease before the rest of the family are brought back.

Concerning the management of small-pox, I think we may safely assume that in future, Health Officers will have their own way in dealing with it in Ontario. It cannot be successfully isolated at a shorter distance than 400 feet, and even at that, under favourable conditions, it will spread. Immediate removal of the patient to a safe distance from others, and the prompt application of all the safeguards recommended in scarlet-fever and diphtheria, together with vaccination and re-vaccination of everyone that there is the remotest suspicion of having been contaminated, are the only sure means of repression to be adopted with this terrible scourge. If the public will hold Boards of Health responsible for their management of this disease and give a cordial support to their efforts in crushing it out, a speedy termination of it will always crown their efforts.

Modern investigation into the genesis and extension of typhoid fever, favours the belief that its propagation is not accomplished in the same manner as that of the diseases mentioned, but rather is acquired from a common source of food or drinking water, or long continued exposure to an atmosphere surcharged with foul air, bearing the germs or spores of the disease. If this theory is correct, its prevention and isolation would be accomplished by an entire change of food and drink, and the thorough disinfection of discharges from the body. For this latter purpose, a solution of the bichloride of mercury, in the proportion of one part to a thousand of water, is by far the most effective and inoffensive disinfectant for vessels and closets used by patients, and its free use during and after all infectious