

animal and vegetable substance, foul drains and other sources of filth. The discharges from the bowels of the typhoid patient are supposed to be the source of the greatest danger, and may infect the atmosphere of the sick chamber, the drain, cesspool, vault, or by filtration may infect the well, cistern or other source of drinking water, and produce the disease in other persons.

#### SCARLET-FEVER.

Scarlet-fever is like small-pox in its power to spread rapidly from person to person; it is highly contagious. The disease shows its first symptoms in about one week after exposure, as a general rule; and persons who escape the illness during a fortnight after exposure may feel themselves safe from an attack.

Scarlet-fever, Scarlatina, Canker-rash and Rash-fever are names of one and the same dangerous disease.

On recovery, the sick person should not mingle with others, until all roughness of the skin, due to the disease shall have disappeared; a month is considered an average period, during which isolation is needed.

Because children are especially liable to take and to spread scarlet-fever, and because schools afford a free opportunity for this, every child from a family in which a case of the disease occurs, should be kept from school for a period of four weeks, counting from the beginning of an attack.

#### DIPHThERIA.

Diphtheria is contagious and infectious, and may be easily communicated, either directly or indirectly, from person to person.

It may be conveyed directly in the act of kissing, coughing, spitting, sneezing; or indirectly by infected articles used, as towels, napkins, handkerchiefs, &c.

The poison clings with great tenacity to rooms, houses articles of furniture and clothing, and may occasion the disease even after the lapse of months.

Diphtheria attacks all classes, at all ages and all seasons of the year. By preference it attacks children and