

The population would gain more by the saving of doctors' fees, in other losses incidental to sickness and death, and in the decrease of poor rates than they would lose by contributions towards the building and maintenance of a perfect isolation hospital. Could not the money invested in such an institution be compared to the voluntary contributions to a society providing against sickness and accidents? The following shows clearly the result where isolation was not provided. "A school teacher returned home with diphtheria, within a short time the members of the family were attacked. It entered the house of the family physician and several deaths occurred, the physician left the town and his house was vacant for several months. The people went to and from the Post Office which was also a grocery, the grocer visited the house with groceries, his family was next attacked, broken up and scattered. A new physician came to occupy the old physician's house and soon his children were attacked. A lying-in woman whom he attended and a boy seven years of age, were attacked also. Then a neighbor who called to see this woman became infected and so on the disease extended for over eighteen months. It also proves conclusively how tenacious of life the materies morbi is and how it maintains its power of infection under certain conditions outside of the human body.

In the published report of the Registrar General of Ontario for 1881, we find that the recorded deaths from all those diseases which are readily admitted to spread from a first case, were 3000. All medical men at the present time will admit that far more than half of these would have been prevented by the means at their disposal at present. Supposing only 50 per cent. of these lives were saved, and adopting the English calculations of the value to the state of lives saved at the end of a period of six years from that date the annual saving would be nearly \$4,000,000. That a great many lives have actually been saved by the means of prevention to the spread of the disease, is clearly shown by the report of the Reg. General of Ontario published in 1898. The deaths from infectious diseases as actually recorded from small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough and typhoid fever were 1527 (it must be remembered that the population had increased from 236,739 in 1882 to 440,979 in cities alone.)

People realize the effect of vaccination, antitoxine and clean-