

being fully understood, let me briefly outline the procedure. When any of these three diseases occurs it is reported immediately by the medical attendant or house-holder to the Health Officer. The Inspector then puts a card up with the name of the disease, in a conspicuous place near the main entrance, and leaves a circular giving general directions of a precautionary nature. Visitors likely to spread the disease are not allowed to come and go. If help is wanted, and the circumstances of the family will not afford it, nurses are provided. The head of the house is allowed to go to work if it does not bring him in contact with children. This permission is not given in the case of small-pox, nor in scarlet fever, or diphtheria, if the Board thinks parties are careless. The Secretary of the Board at once notifies the school authorities of the disease, and other members of the family are excluded from school till the medical attendant certifies the complete recovery. Physicians are urgently requested not to certify to recovery till exfoliation has been completed in scarlet fever cases, and all discharges ceased in cases of diphtheria. On receipt of this certificate the Inspector disinfects the house, and in proportion to the thoroughness with which this is done depends the stamping out of the disease. The slightest oversight will render all precautions worthless. Having securely fastened all doors, windows, fire-places, ventilators and stove-pipe holes, all closet doors, wardrobes, bureau drawers, trunks and band-boxes are opened up. Clothes lines are strung across the rooms and from these are suspended clothing that cannot be washed. Mattresses are removed from the beds and placed over the backs of chairs grouped together. Curtains and carpets, if they have not previously been removed, are allowed to remain as they were. House plants, pets—such as dogs, cats and birds—should not be allowed in a sick room, as they convey the disease. Books are the most dangerous receptacle for disease germs, and are most difficult to disenfect, so that the rule should be observed to open no books but those that can be burned afterwards. All clothing that can be so treated, should be plunged into boiling water—not put into a boiler and allowed to boil, but the water should be boiling before immersion. We have depended on boiling water and the free use of sulphur, for disinfection after small-pox, scarlet fever and diphtheria, and have no reason to be disappointed with the results. Rubbed up with saltpetre, in proportion of a pound of sulphur to two ounces of saltpetre, it burns readily after being ignited and gives off sulphurous acid gas, which does not destroy fabrics or