

the above symptoms appear, medical aid should be summoned immediately, as it is in this early stage that medical treatment is of greatest use. While waiting for the physician, put the patient in bed and make hot applications to feet, legs and bowels.

There are strong reasons for believing that the cholera poison resides in the bowel discharges of the sufferer, and that the disease is communicated to others, not through the atmosphere, as is the case with small-pox, scarlet-fever and measles, but by this poison reaching the stomach and bowels through the drinking-water or food.

It is not, therefore, necessary or wise to flee from cholera sufferers, who, if properly cared for, need not communicate the disease to others.

SMALL-POX.

Vaccination is one of the best means of preventing the attack of small-pox. Every child should be vaccinated within three months after its birth, and any parents or persons having charge of infants, and not having them vaccinated are guilty of an offence which, in some countries, makes them liable to prosecution and fines.

All persons should be re-vaccinated after twelve years of age.

Nurses should always be selected from those who are themselves protected from small-pox, either by having had the disease, or by having been thoroughly vaccinated.

Where small-pox prevails in a family or neighborhood, every person should be immediately re-vaccinated under the direction of a legally qualified medical practitioner.

Small-pox is supposed to be most dangerous during convalescence, therefore, every small-pox patient, should be strictly secluded during the whole progress of the disease, as well as during convalescence from it and until all power of infecting others is past.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Typhoid fever, according to the most reliable authority may be contracted by infection or contagion. It is also supposed to be induced by the emanations from decayed