

ture and other articles, and by rooms which, having been exposed to infection, have not had their floors, ceilings, or walls disinfected, or had the wall papers removed.

No child should be permitted to go to school from an infected house, and communication of such in play or otherwise with healthy children should be prevented.

When a person has had the disease, he should not be permitted to mix with others until he has perfectly recovered and has had his clothes thoroughly disinfected; and not even then without the permission of his medical attendant. Nor is it advisable that any one who has had the slightest communication with a person suffering from the disease should go to any church, meeting, public-house, fair, or market, etc. Neglect of these precautions is a prolific cause of the spread of this disease.

Attendants on persons suffering from scarlatina should be chosen, if possible, from those who have already had the disease.

"It is believed that the dispersion of contagious dust from the patient's skin is impeded by keeping his entire body (including limbs, head and face), constantly anointed with oil or other grease; and some practitioners also believe this treatment to be of advantage to the patient himself. When the patient's convalescence is complete, the final disinfection of his surface should be effected by warm baths, with abundant soap, taken on three or four successive days (under the direction of the medical attendant), till no trace of roughness of the skin remains. After this process, and with clean clothes, he may be deemed again safe for association; but previously to this, however slight may have been his attack, he ought always be regarded as dangerous to persons susceptible of scarlatina."—Mr. Simon, Medical Officer to Privy Council.

II. SMALL-POX.—Infection from this disease is contained in all matters passing from the patient—in the breath and from the skin, in the matter contained in the "pocks," and in the dried scabs of the latter.

Vaccination, carefully and efficiently performed, is the only means of preventing or modifying this disease, and by it an almost certain immunity from death by this disease is

conferred. No doubt cases do occur after vaccination, but they are milder in character than those occurring in the unvaccinated. After several years' interval re-vaccination ought to be had recourse to; and whenever the disease is present as an "epidemic," every person should be vaccinated, whether he has been so previously or not; and at such times all unvaccinated children, whatever may be their age, if in a fit state, should be vaccinated without any delay.

There is nothing which has been more certainly proved than the fact that vaccination saves annually thousands of lives, and therefore no attention ought to be given to those ignorant and foolish persons who are constantly circulating absurd ideas regarding it.

Persons attending on patients suffering from small-pox, should themselves have had the disease, or should recently have been re-vaccinated.

III. ENTERIC (*Typhoid or Gastric*) FEVER.—The mode in which infection is chiefly spread in this disease is by the poison contained in discharges from the patient's bowels, and lasts certainly as long as these discharges continue to be unnatural. It is believed, however, by some, that this disease is infectious in other ways. These discharges infect the surrounding air, the bed and body linen, and also all places used for their reception. Thus, if placed in a water-closet, cesspool, drain, privy, or ashpit, the sewers of a town or village, and through them the drains of houses may, under certain circumstances, be the means of disseminating the disease. When drains into which these discharges have been thrown pass near to wells, the water contained in the latter has frequently been found to be perfectly unfit, indeed, dangerous to use. By faulty construction of such drains, soakage is frequently caused either into wells or into the surrounding ground, rendering them directly the means of spreading the disease. Cisterns may become contaminated by having their overflow pipes terminating in drains; and even water supplied by a water company may become infected by gas being drawn into defective pipes during an intermittent supply.

Milk has frequently been found to be a fruitful medium for conveying the disease, either