

forming to the law ; (c) that the penalty attached is necessary, as, if no penalty were attached to the obligation, those who did not comply with it would be subject to an indictment at common law involving expense and trouble ; and (d) that where the system has been tried it has proved uniformly satisfactory.

3. That it causes concealment of infectious disease, and avoidance of or delay in seeking medical aid, which must spread disease and endanger life.

*Answer.*—Notification being made compulsory is not the cause of concealment, which is chiefly caused either by the ignorance of the poor, or the deliberate and selfish carelessness of bad citizens. It existed in large measure prior to notification being made law, only the fact was not so well ascertained until by notification the extent to which infectious disease prevailed in a district revealed the extent and serious nature of the danger. The evidence as to concealment in towns where notification is law, shows that it prevails to a small extent, and with time tends to diminish ; but opponents wholly ignore its existence prior to notification, and greatly exaggerate its extent since. The law as to vaccination leads to concealment, and many persons evade vaccination to the danger of human life and the peril of the whole community ; but the law remains on the Statute Book, and its provisions are enforced under penalties, with the sanction of the public.

4. It is the first step towards removal to hospital, which, frequently, is badly planned, badly constructed, and indifferently administered ; and such removal is objected to by the patient's friends, and, in the case of children, causes distress to parents.

*Answer.*—It is admitted that, when proper isolation at home is not attainable, compulsory removal to hospital is the necessary complement of compulsory notification. It cannot be denied either that the presently existing hospital provision for infectious disease throughout the country is not, in point of accommodation, one-tenth of what is necessary ; and in regard to the plans, material, and construction of the buildings, great improvement is absolutely required. Before powers of compulsory removal are granted to Local Authorities, care should be taken to make the provision of properly constructed and well administered fever hospitals free to all infected persons, and supported out of the public assessment, compulsory on the Local Authorities. There is abundant evidence to show that where notification becomes law, it is quickly followed by increased hospital accommodation, greatly improved in construction and administration. Generally the public will gladly enter a good hospital.

5. The system frequently leads to collisions between the sanitary authorities and the medical attendant, and to disturbance of the delicate relationship subsisting between the latter and his patient, and consequently to medical opposition.