

emptied three times a week and washed weekly with a whitewash of chloride of lime; back courts in a dirty condition were hosed every night with a solution of chloride of lime (1-100); every house was inspected and there was complete medical inspection of the whole district. The occupants of the infected tenements and all who had come into contact with those showing the disease were asked to be inoculated with Yersin's serum or with Haffkine's prophylactic. Hand-bills were distributed offering the services of the medical staff at any time on application to the nearest police office. There was a thorough inspection of the Lascar and other crews of ships from infected countries. All patients were immediately removed to hospital, those coming in contact with them being taken to a reception house and kept there. The infected houses were fumigated, first with liquified sulphur dioxide and afterwards with formic aldehyde, their walls, ceiling, flooring, woodwork, etc., being also sprayed with a solution of formalin, 1 gallon to 50 gallons of water.

A pamphlet descriptive of the varieties of the plague was circulated among practitioners, hospital and dispensary attendants who were asked to make special note of any doubtful glandular affections. No attempt was made to hush up the fact that the plague had broken out and all the steps were taken deliberately and with thoroughness.

The result of these precautions, as again, we should add, of the relative insusceptibility of the Anglo-Saxon, was that after September 19th no further cases of plague were admitted to the hospital and that the total number of admissions of cases of definitely recognisable plague was restricted to 27, of whom only five died. Of these 27 cases eight only could be classed as severe, seven were of extreme mildness, so mild that save for their association with recognisable cases a suggestion of plague would scarcely have been raised, and 12 fell into a middle class.

These mild and atypical cases are those indeed in which the danger lies. It is to be noted from the above description that in the earliest cases what was noticed was the intestinal disturbance more than anything else. In those admitted to hospital some of the cases had a solitary bubo, others had a more generalised form of the disease in which several groups of glands were involved. In the mildest case pain in some group of the lymphatic glands rather than the actual bubo might alone be present. But, as pointed out by Drs. Brownlee and McClure, all the cases had certain groups of symptoms in common, notably the initial headache, the general malaise, nausea and vomiting followed by almost uniform complaints of pain in some one or other group of lymphatic glands, while in the milder cases, the patients have looked ill out of all proportion to the amount of fever present and the degree of enlargement of the lymphatic glands.