

which time, under ample and skilled care, the misery of the poor lepers has been mitigated as far as the conditions of the disease will permit. By careful segregation of those afflicted, the disease is gradually being stamped out, so that now there are only sixteen lepers in the Lazaretto, and of course none outside of it. Some of the readers of these words will see its entire disappearance from the province. The physician in charge of the Lazaretto is Dr. A. C. Smith, who has made a careful study of the disease in its historical and scientific, as well as medical aspect. He has published an account of the subject in a German publication, the *Verhandlungen und Berichte des viersten internationalen dermatogenenen Kongresses*, Volume I, page 32, while his annual reports are published among the documents of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. It is very desirable that Dr. Smith's knowledge of this important subject should be made accessible to New Brunswick readers, and I trust that he will later publish an exhaustive treatment of the subject in some local magazine. Upon the founding of the Lazaretto, and the reports of the physicians upon the disease, one may find full information in the Journals of the House of Assembly for 1844, and later. Various newspaper accounts of the Lazaretto have been written, including one, a curious mixture of fact and fiction, in the *New York World*, in July 1880, copied in the *Toronto Mail* for July 21, 1880, a much better article, which appeared a few years ago in the *Bathurst Courier*, and was copied by the *St. John Telegraph*, and another in the *Montreal Family Herald and Weekly Star* in December 1899, copied in the *Campbellton Events* for December 14, 1899. There is also some description of the Lazaretto and the disease, with some interesting notes on Tracadie in 1849, in Johnston's *Notes on North America*, (London 1851), Volume II, page 24.

The evolution of the civil position of Tracadie is of