precipitated as simple hot water. Accordingly formaldehyde was used for the holds and steerages on this occasion.

The cubic space involved was as follows:

Cubic feet.			
Main deck34,453	74,871	Three compartments of longitudinally.	en
Forehold17,534 "13,461 "18,117	49,112	Three compartments p pendicularly open hatchways.	er- by
No. 2 hold 17,680 " " 15,727 " " 22,975	56,382	и п	
No. 3 hold 4,657	14,841	. и п	
No. 4 hold13,446	32,976	Two compartments perpedicularly open by hate ways.	
Afterhold12,73413,520	$26,254 \bigg\}$	n	
Total measurement	254,436		

The formaldehyde was liberated from formalin, the 40 per cent. aqueous solution of the gas. Twelve ounces of the solution were allowed for each 1,000 cubic feet of space. The time of exposure was eight hours. Two instruments were employed in this part of the work.

Although, as stated, the disinfection of the vessel was completed on the morning of Wednesday, June 14th, owing to heavy weather it was not until Friday, the 16th, that the new crew could be sent down to receive and take away the vessel. During this interval an "anchor watch" was kept on the vessel's deck and in her engine-room, the officers and crew continuing to live on shore. When the small steamboat bringing the new crew came in sight, the last of the old crew were brought ashore, and the Lake Huron was left riding at anchor in the offing without any one on board. The new crew that then boarded her and took her away were from a sister ship, the Lake Superior, then at Quebec. After taking the Lake Huron up to that port they had to leave her within a day or two to rejoin their own vessel. They were at once replaced on the Lake Huron by another, a third crew.

Thus two new sets of men boarded, occupied, lived and slept in this vessel within from two to four days following her disinfection, after there had just been removed from her seventeen cases of smallpox scattered among nearly 2,400 people packed on board,