

though he did not take the disease, he passed it on to a young girl who brought it home and gave it to her family.

No. 2.—On February 14th three young women were removed to hospital with small-pox from a house about a mile from No. 1, where the said young girl lived; two more cases were removed on the following day, making five cases out of a family consisting in all of about fifteen persons, many of them children. Everything in the house was disinfected and the bedding burned, and every person about the house was thoroughly disinfected, and although the head of the house went to his work as usual, and the children could not be kept within doors, no further cases of the disease occurred in the neighborhood. In fact the carbolic vapour must have exterminated the small-pox organisms, for a few weeks afterwards a child was born in the house and neither mother nor child were affected with the disease in any way. Unfortunately one of these girls, before she knew what was wrong with her, gave the disease to a police constable, who brought it to his barracks and gave it to seven of his comrades.

No. 3.—On February 16 and 17 seven constables were removed to hospital with small-pox from this barracks,—that of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and another case was removed about ten days afterwards, making a total of eight cases out of forty men belonging to the barracks. This barracks and everything in it was thoroughly disinfected and vacated, and the infected bedding and clothing burned, and every constable about the place was disinfected, and so anxious were they to escape the contagion that they continued to disinfect one another for weeks afterwards. Not another case of the disease occurred among these men, or among any of the men with whom they came in contact. Thus within a few days twelve cases of small-pox were removed from No. 2 and No. 3, a state of affairs that caused great alarm, and it was feared that the disease would spread over the city, but

the liberal use of the carbolic vapour and the personal disinfection completely checked the disease, and for all practical purposes the epidemic was over.

No. 4.—On February 27 a laborer living near the small-pox hospital and employed in the vicinity took small-pox and was removed to hospital. He had a wife and five small children; the house and everything in it and the inmates were all disinfected, and no further case occurred in this house or in the streets adjoining, although in former epidemics these streets were perfect hotbeds of the disease.

No. 5.—On March 30 a constable from a barracks near to the small-pox hospital was removed to hospital with small-pox. Two other constables had slept in the bed of the patient. The house was disinfected and the bedding burned as usual, and every constable on the premises was thoroughly disinfected, and the barracks vacated. No further cases of the disease occurred among these men, although two of them had been exposed in a most marked manner.

No. 6.—On April 4 a man was removed to hospital with small-pox from the opposite end of the city. He was a coal heaver, and had been on a spree for some time previous, and nothing could be ascertained as to the source of infection. He lived in a densely populated and filthy locality; the same course of treatment was adopted, and no further cases of the disease occurred in this neighborhood.

No. 7.—On May 2 a young man residing near the small-pox hospital was removed with small-pox; a similar course of procedure was adopted, and no further cases occurred.

No. 8.—On May 2 a girl was removed with small-pox from a common lodging house in one of the worst portions of the city. The house and everything in it, and all the persons lodging in the house were disinfected, and no further cases of the disease occurred in the city.

One case occurred in the hospital, and there was one private case not returned, making a total in all of twenty-three out