

day, his long voyage being at an end, he must have taken off his sea-clothes, put on others which he took out of the trunk, and received the infection from the latter. Thus by a series of little circumstances, all perfectly natural if you will, but all beyond recognition by any human knowledge at the time of their occurrence, a disease of great malignity and infecting power obtained a footing in a neighborhood highly calculated to encourage its spread.

It could not but spread. The people who live about the Marsh Bridge are very sociable and gregarious in their habits, and at the time of which I speak very few of them were vaccinated. The family with whom W — lodged had their own visitors, and there were others who came to see the sick man. Punctually at the fortnight's end, the Board of Health were disagreeably surprised by being notified of the simultaneous appearance of eleven cases of small-pox, all situated within a few hundred yards of the unlucky house, and having a traceable connection with it. The infection was evidently virulent. Six of the cases were confluent, one copious, and only three discreet. The remaining case was hæmorrhagic, and as I have never seen a clinical description of this form of small-pox in print, I shall give the notes which were kindly furnished to me by the physician who attended it.

*Case II.*—29th January, 1871. In the morning I was asked to see John McE —, who was said to be suffering from febrile symptoms. Being engaged at the time I could not go, but sent him a febrifuge mixture. As he grew worse they sent for me again and I saw him. His skin was dry and hot; his pulse 84, full and bounding. There was intense pain in the back, and pain also in the forehead. He was very despondent and kept saying that he was going to have the same disease that W — had had, and to die in the same manner.\* The bowels were constipated, the urine smoky and scanty. There was incessant vomiting and precordial pain. Gave him a dose of calomel and potash, and continued the febrifuge, which contained a diuretic and a diaphoretic, increasing the former ingredient. Ordered ice to be sucked to relieve the thirst, and a mustard poultice to be applied to the epigastrium and back. After the bowels had been relieved he was to take gr. xx of Dover's powder. He did so and passed a tolerably easy night. The vomiting ceased, but the thirst remained, and he still had great fear and depression. 28th January, A.M., pulse 84; skin moist; urine increased to perhaps 3xl, but still

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\* This poor fellow had been an intimate friend of W —'s, and had attended closely on him during his illness. The attending physician had not seen or heard anything of W —'s case.