

and 50. The infrequency of the affection in children has been a very striking feature of the disease all through the country. In Welch's series of 128 cases in Philadelphia only 12 were under 10 years of age. These cases, however, were all treated in hospital so that conclusions drawn from such statistics are likely to be erroneous, as children with maladies of a comparatively mild character are usually kept at home. In mixed populations negroes suffer much more frequently than whites, owing to their neglect of vaccination. In Welch's series there were 122 negroes and only 6 whites.

The period of incubation could not be accurately determined in any of the cases seen by me, but so far as it could be fixed it was within the period of 8 to 20 days usually assigned to smallpox.

The first case in the district occurred in an Indian on the reservation, and was treated by Dr. Arthur. The disease appeared 20 days after his return from the Sault, where the disease was prevalent. Another patient, a woman, living 4 miles from Sudbury, visited an infected hotel on two occasions 8 and 13 days respectively before the outbreak of the disease. Her husband, who was unvaccinated, for some days after the exposure, Dr. Arthur writes to say, developed the disease 18 days after its onset in his wife, and presented the eruption of vaccinia and variola at the same time.

The prodromal symptoms varied considerably in intensity. In two cases the rash was the first sign of illness. Headache was present in about half the cases, and was in most described as severe. Pain in the back was usually associated with the headache; it was not severe and was in most instances described as of a slight aching character. Feverishness was usually complained of, and in two cases it was 102° and $104.2-5^{\circ}$, falling to normal on the appearance of the rash. Vomiting was not present in any of the cases, and the only other symptoms complained of in this stage were general soreness, anorexia and weakness.

The eruption appeared first and was most abundant on the face, particularly the forehead. The scalp was also attacked early and the rash then appeared on the trunk, especially the back, limbs, hands, palms and soles. The number of spots varied greatly. Some patients were thickly covered whilst others had only ten or fifteen spots on the whole body. In most instances the rash kept coming out for two days, and in two cases it took three and four days respectively before being completely out. As natural smallpox takes three days before the rash is completely out, it will be noticed that in this epidemic this stage was about 24 hours shorter. In the majority of cases the eruption appeared on the third and fourth day of the illness, *i.e.*, after 48 or 72 hours. In two cases the eruption appeared on the sixth day and in two, as already mentioned, it was the first sign of illness. The earliest lesions noticed were