

past two years have been directly traceable to an outside origin. The work done in New Ontario by the Provincial Board of Health is an example to all municipalities, for nothing was done except in conformity with the Act and Regulations; none of these was exceeded in any one particular. To their strict enforcement alone is due the results just stated, and I feel satisfied if the local authorities will but enforce the various provisions of the Act and Regulations, similar results are bound to follow when an outbreak is threatened.

The returns for the several years are as follows:

	Cases.	Deaths.
1900	300	11
1901	1,838	7
1902	2,797	12
1903	820	21
1904	309	4
	5,765	51

which is record of 5,765 cases, with 51 deaths, and a case mortality of 0.88 per cent.

To emphasize the fact that the disease has heretofore been of a severe type, I would quote the words of Dr. Moore, the historian, of smallpox. He says:

"The confession that must be made is mortifying to a professional man, for, according to such records as we possess, it appears that, in spite of all medical exertion, the mortality of smallpox had progressively augmented. It has been made evident by calculations from the bills of mortality of the City of London, renowned for medical science, that at the beginning of the eighteenth century about one-fourteenth of the inhabitants died of smallpox, and during the last thirty years of that century, when the practice in smallpox was highly improved, the mortality by this disease had augmented to one-tenth.

"But this immense and increasing consumption of human lives was not the sole evil produced by this distemper, for a considerable proportion of the survivors were pitted and disfigured; some lost one of their eyes, a few became totally blind, and others had their constitution impaired, and predisposed to a variety of complaints, which were productive of future distress, and sometimes of death. These additional calamities cannot be reduced to calculations, but as the mortality from smallpox was continually on the increase, these concomitant evils must have been so likewise."

Coming to recent dates we find the type of the disease in the City of Montreal, in 1885-6, and of which Osler in his "System of Medicine" writes, was of a like similar character to what preceded it. There were 3,164 deaths, and of the 1,332 treated in the hospital, 418 died, a fatality of 31.3 per cent. In Ontario, during the years 1884-99, the following is the record of cases and deaths:

Year.	Place	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent.
1884	Hungerford Township	202	67	33.0
1885	Province (Generally).....	146	16	10.9
1889	Elgin County.....	49	13	28.9
1899	Russell County	30	9	30.0
		429	105	24.45

Or an average mortality of 24.45 per cent.