

At first her disease was thought to be measles, but in a few days it was recognized as smallpox of severe type. After but a few days' illness, she died.

The physician called to attend this lady, after her disease was recognized as smallpox, went into voluntary quarantine with this infected family, for the good of the community. He was not immune to the disease, and in consequence became infected and died.

In all, there were at this place eight cases of smallpox from this infection, with two deaths. The disease occurred in varying degrees in these cases, from the very mild type in the father and grandmother, to the confluent form in the mother and attending physician.

Late in June, 1899, I was called to East Grand Forks to give an opinion as to the nature of the disease from which a man was suffering. My diagnosis was smallpox. The man was quite ill, though not dangerously so, and in about the fourth or fifth day of the eruption. I was then asked by a physician to see a boy in Grand Forks ill with an eruptive disease. I again made the diagnosis of smallpox. The eruption in this case was markedly confluent and the patient dangerously ill. When my diagnosis was given out, certain physicians of prominence disputed its correctness. I stated that if two of them—excellent men—would visit the boy in their own city (Grand Forks) and would still say that the disease was not smallpox, I would hold my opinion in abeyance and watch developments. They visited the case and still gave it as their opinion that it was not smallpox. I thereupon repeated my opinion that this boy had smallpox and that he would soon die, and stated that I would be interested to know the cause of death that would be given on the death certificate. I further stated that the East Grand Forks case should be quarantined as for smallpox. The Grand Forks patient died in less than thirty-six hours from the time the last negative diagnosis was made by the two resident physicians referred to. Before his death, however, the health officer of the city and the superintendent of the state board of health, both of whom were absent at the time of my visit to Grand Forks, returned to their homes; both pronounced the case as one of smallpox. From this time on, the disease in both Grand Forks and East Grand Forks was without dispute recognized as smallpox and the little epidemic was quickly suppressed. The perplexing elements in this epidemic were:—first, the fact that an eruptive disease of very mild type had appeared first among the telephone operators. It was thought that these mild cases were in all probability of the same type as these severe cases, which certainly had all the earmarks of smallpox, and it was hard to believe that they could possibly have been smallpox. The history given by these recovered patients was