

some typho-malarial, and others typhoid, there being such a variety of symptoms as to warrant the differences of opinion. The epidemic extended over an area of from ten to twelve square miles, amongst a poverty-stricken and hard-working backwoods population. The disease was first noticed amongst lumbermen who had come from Illinois, where a similar epidemic had been raging. Out of five members in the first family attacked, the mother and three children died. The second family attacked were relations, and had visited the infected dwelling while they themselves lived in a one-roomed badly ventilated house. The symptoms presented by those attacked first were typical of the epidemic, and were as follows: epistaxis occurring early with decided chills, followed by fever, flushed and dusky complexion, accelerated pulse, furred tongue, and general feeling of languor and debility. After the first few days when there was an intermission, the fever gradually became continuous. Nervous symptoms also were present, viz: restlessness, aching of the back and limbs, headache and insomnia. The bowels were loose with the characteristic discharge. As the disease advanced, the pain increased in the right iliac region, abdomen became tympanitic, tongue dry, swollen and of a brownish color, which gradually increased to black. A petechial eruption appeared over the body, with sudamina on the neck and portions of the chest; black scordes appeared on the teeth and gums, and delirium with a general typhus condition supervened, while there was a pungent and penetrating odor from the body. The patients evinced great feebleness, while the skin showed great lack of vitality, sloughing taking place on blistered surfaces. Finally the pulse gave way and became excessively frequent and fluttering, the extremities cold and clammy, and the abdomen enormously distended. After referring to some cases which presented different symptoms, and more of a typhus character, there being no enteric symptoms, costiveness being present from the outset, while in others gastric symptoms were most prominent, he proceeded to speak of the contagiousness of the epidemic, instances being noted where those who had gone away to escape the disease had been stricken down with

it, while on the other hand, those who had been constant in their attendance had in some cases escaped. Another feature of the epidemic spoken of, was, that for months, wherever its taint extended, all forms of inflammatory action assumed an asthenic type, and typhoid symptoms were sure to develop. The writer then took up the nature of the epidemic, after which he gave an account of the treatment adopted. This was chiefly of an expectant nature with special treatment of an ordinary kind for the ordinary symptoms. A discussion followed, the general idea being that the epidemic was one of typhoid. Some conversation also took place on the question of what constituted typhoid fever, and whether it could exist without the special enteric symptoms.

Obituaries.

DR. WM. G. METCALF.

It was a sad shock to the Profession of this country when it became known, on August 13th, that a savage attack had been made on Dr. Metcalf by a murderous lunatic. A severe wound had been inflicted in the abdomen with a knife, and death ensued on Sunday, the 16th.

He was born in Uxbridge in 1847. In 1870 he commenced his medical studies in the Toronto School of Medicine. During his student's course, he became a clinical assistant in the Toronto Asylum under Dr. Workman. He graduated in Toronto University in 1874, and for a short time practised in Windsor. He was there offered the position of Assistant Superintendent in the Toronto Asylum, which he accepted. In April, 1878, he went to Kingston, to take the place of the Superintendent, Dr. Dickson, who had a year's leave of absence on account of poor health. As Dr. Dickson was never able to resume his duties, Dr. Metcalf received the permanent appointment in 1879, and remained there till the time of his death. In 1876 he was married to Miss Bustin, of Uxbridge. She died in 1880, leaving two daughters. In 1883 he was married to Miss Clarke, a daughter of the present Speaker of the Ontario Legislature. He leaves his young wife and two daughters to mourn for him.