

or small-pox following vaccination with degenerated lymph."

"In a fortnight all traces of the disease disappear from the animal, which is then disposed of, and fresh animals are provided to take their place, these not being again susceptible to the infection."

"The history of the Longue Pointe stock of vaccine may be given briefly as follows: On Nov. 6th, 1877, Dr. Bessey visited the farm of Mr. John Leney (since deceased), at Longue Pointe, opposite the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, and found there six animals affected with cow-pox in various stages of development. From these cows sufficient lymph was taken to make a beginning, and on Nov. 7th the first child in Montreal, (one Michael O'Mara) was vaccinated successfully with this stock of lymph. Animals at Logan's farm were also inoculated with it, and thus, from animal to animal, and child to child, the stock has been kept up ever since. Whenever it has been used, the results have been mild and satisfactory."

"We may now repeat, in Nov., 1880, with increased emphasis, the statement made by our contemporary the *Union Médicale*, in Nov., 1878, as it has now been much more extensively used:

"The lymph produced by Dr. Bessey was at first found on the cows of a milkman at Longue Pointe, near Montreal, a year ago, and, although this vaccine has been used on several thousand persons in Montreal and the other Canadian cities in the course of that year, no accident has been noticed, no undue irritation, no erysipelas, no infection of the blood—a thing which is easily understood, as this lymph is taken from the animal, and extracted from vesicles well developed."—*L'Union Médicale*, Nov., 1878.

Any members of our profession requiring a supply of pure vaccine could not do better than obtain it from this source. Animal lymph is becoming annually more popular, and is that variety used by the leading members of the profession everywhere, because of the safety it ensures.

TYPHOID FEVER AT BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, LENNOXVILLE.

This school, regarded by a large number as the best boys' school in the Dominion, has been unfortunate this year, in the breaking out of typhoid fever upon two separate occasions, the last being early in the present month. When the first outbreak

occurred, the school was broken up, and the sanitary condition examined; defects were found in the drainage, and these were remedied, and the whole system examined by competent engineer authority, and pronounced to be most complete in every respect. A second outbreak took place, as we have stated, early this month, and of course the school was closed. Six of the boys in attendance upon the school have become victims to the disease, and one of them has died. Such an occurrence taking place at such a well-known school has caused no end of talk; while reports the most outrageous have been circulated. Feeling the importance of the situation, and the duty which they owed to the public, the College authorities determined to act with vigor. On the 17th December, R. W. Heneker, Esq., the Chancellor of the University, came to Montreal, and at the Windsor Hotel had a conference with several friends of the institution. Dr. J. Baker Edwards, Dr. F. W. Campbell, Dr. Cameron, and Dr. Simpson of the Faculty of Medicine of Bishop's College were present, as also was Dr. Osler of the McGill Faculty of Medicine. The result of this conference was the appointment of a committee, consisting of Walter Shanly, C.E., Drs. Cameron, Osler and Simpson, to examine into the matter thoroughly. On the 18th they proceeded to Lennoxville and commenced their labors. As we go to press we learn they have returned, and that while we are as yet unable to say positively that the origin of the epidemic has been discovered; we believe that the general impression is that a line of investigation is being followed, which at this moment seems to promise most important results. We are strongly of the opinion that the result of the labors of this committee will be such as to restore, after a time, full confidence in the sanitary arrangements of the school.

At the regular meeting of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal, held on November 26th, Dr. Bessey produced the case of Psoriasis Lepraformis previously vaccinated, stating in course of his remarks thereon that he had vaccinated her on each arm and each leg, all of which twelve places had taken well. She was very ill and feverish for some days from the vaccination, and a secondary eruption had followed the operation. The original eruption had almost entirely disappeared (from