

patients having, however, wandered as far as the grounds in which the cows sometimes grazed, my cow, being one of the number, was milked by some of the patients whose fingers were still covered with small-pox crust, and as her teats had already suffered from the stings of musquitoes or small black flies, the small-pox virus was readily communicated, and in a few days produced all the characteristic pustules. The girl who milked her had neither been vaccinated, nor had had the natural small-pox, and in a few days her hands were covered with pustules bearing great similarity to those of natural small-pox, but otherwise with no constitutional disturbance. The teats of other cows on the island were also similarly affected, My servant girl, although much exposed to contract small-pox from her frequent intercourse with the patients, in distributing comforts to the children in hospital. had up to this period, (15th August) borne perfect immunity from any attack. The others, who also milked the cows with pustules on their teats, had merely small sores on their hands; they were very young girls, and had been vaccinated at a very early age.

Among the great number of patients admitted into hospital with small-pox, nearly one third had been vaccinated at a very early age, and bore the same depressed cicatrix on their arms as is usually seen on those who have been regularly vaccinated; but whether they had had the constitutional fever during the progress of vaccination, or whether the pustule was of a spurious character, (which bears the same cicatrix as the genuine) it was impossible to learn. Among this number, however, it may be remarked, that with few exceptions, the disease exhibited itself in a very mild form, having but few distinct pustules, and the constitutional disturbance so partial as scarcely to necessitate their confinement to bed.

Grosse Isle, 20th Aug, 1861.

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ART. XLVII.—*The Medical Statistics of the City of Montreal.* By GEORGE E. FENWICK, M. D., Physician to the Montreal Dispensary and Infirmary for Diseases of Women and Children.

In publishing the accompanying tables compiled from the cemetery returns, my object is to draw attention to the great need of an uniform system of registration, and to endeavour to prove that however faulty our drainage, however overcrowded in some localities are our buildings, yet the mortality of Montreal is not quite so high as has been represented. That the death-rate is high, when compared with some others cities in Canada is true, but that there has been any increase in that rate during the last ten years, is doubtful. There being but two burial places for the city and environs, an opportunity of arriving with positive certainty at the number of deaths within the city limits is by no means an easy task. A critical examination of the tables proves that a large number of the deaths recorded are from surrounding country parishes. In the Mount Royal Cemetery it is well known that there are interred annually a large number who do not belong to the city proper. The same may be said of the Roman Catholic Cemetery, the number of burials from the villages in the immediate neighborhood of the city is quite an item; these will be found in a separate column under the heading