

intensity of the vaccinal phenomena, and a diminution of its effect upon the system.

The vaccinal phenomena seen in different cases may differ materially, because of the different sources from whence the lymph has been obtained, for the reason that no two *stocks* of vaccine have manifested precisely the same characteristics: each is distinct in appearance, development and duration, and all equally protective.

Some of the early lymph used in Jenner's time showed a tendency to undue violent irritation and ulceration, which evinced a tendency to spread and be troublesome, and in some cases was attended with erysipelas; later stocks have not manifested these characters. The Beaugency stock of France was mild in character, and, wherever propagated, its use has given every satisfaction. The Esnean (Belgian) in the hands of Dr. Worlont, has attained great popularity because of its characteristic results. Nothing could have given greater satisfaction than the virus obtained by propagation direct from heifer to heifer of our own Canadian Longue Pointe stock, observed near Montreal on Nov. 6th, 1877. Its use has been very extensive by the Board of Health of Montreal, and has been entirely free from any unpleasant complication, as the following statement of the Vaccination Committee will attest, and which subsequent experience has confirmed.

The undersigned members of the Vaccination Committee of the Board of Health, City of Montreal, having for a length of time had under their personal observation the results of the vaccine lymph supplied to this Board by W. E. Bessey, M.D., have pleasure in bearing testimony to its purity and reliability. Among many thousand children where it has been and is now being used, neither undue irritation nor trouble of any kind has occurred, and as a fact that the lymph was direct from the heifer became known, the prejudice unhappily existing against the practice of vaccination in certain portions of the community has been overcome.

(Signed),

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J. W. MOUNT, M.D.

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A new source of lymph has been recently discovered in the United States, called the *Cohasset*, which is being propagated by Dr. Martin of Boston. Of its characteristics I am unable to speak.

I am desirous of placing on record a protest against a statement made in the *Boston Transcript*, to the effect that Dr. Martin claimed no well-

authenticated case of spontaneous cow-pox has occurred in America? Dr. Martin must have been aware of the well-established existence of an epidemic of cow-pox among the herds in the neighborhood of Montreal in 1877, immediately preceded by an outbreak of horse-pock attested by Dr. McEachern, V.S., Principal Montreal Veterinary College, and the high character and standing of Dr. Hingston, through whose patient the Lennie Longue Pointe stock was discovered, must be a sufficient answer to any objections that might be raised against it. It occurred in this wise: A patient of Dr. Hingston's, whose husband was a farmer at *Longue Pointe*, called upon him to have her child vaccinated, Nov. 5th, 1877, because she believed their cows had small-pox, and she feared the child might take it, and enquired whether cows ever had small-pox? (An epidemic of small-pox had previously been raging in the city). On being apprised of the circumstance by Dr. Hingston, I visited the farm next morning, in company with Dr. Reed, then another public vaccinator, and found a number of animals in different stages of the disease. I procured crusts and lymph, and on Nov. 7th made my first attempts with it on a number (10) of children. One only of these was successful, namely the child O'Mara.

I paid a second visit to this farm, and obtained some lymph from a heifer in the best possible condition, and with this I succeeded in vaccinating other children and some heifers at Logan's farm. Since then the succession has been kept up constantly from animal to animal, and the happy influence, the supply of vaccine from this source has had in eradicating prejudice, and establishing confidence in the minds of the people and profession of the city of Montreal, has more than satisfied me for the very great trouble and expense connected with its propagation, which the necessity of my position as public vaccinator, in the face of the determined opposition of a misguided public, forced upon me. Let this suffice as to the source of our Canadian lymph.

The objects sought to be attained by the practice of vaccination, are, as I understand it: 1st. To secure protection against future attacks of small-pox, and, 2nd. In doing so to avoid what may be termed "accidents," in the form of unpleasant or unfortunate results, which, it must be admitted, have been altogether of too frequent occurrence. The first of these objects has not been secured by vaccination, as it has been too