

as might be expected from this modern hotbed of fads and fallacious doctrines, many malicious statements and facts were advanced, by reason of the many medical men who visited the doctor's house to study the cases, and possibly as a result of this, we find some two months subsequent to vaccination Dr. Waterhouse's children were sent to the hospital and freely exposed to the infection of smallpox, where, it is needless to say, they were absolutely immune. Waterhouse is said to have exclaimed, "One fact in such cases is worth a thousand arguments." It was not long after this that the doctor forwarded to President Jefferson, at Washington, some virus, and preferred the request that it be given into the hands of some careful medical practitioner. After some delay, the president, on August 6th, 1807, had Dr. Wardlaw, of Monticello, vaccinate some of the members of his own family, and in this manner was begun the good work in the United States.

In view of the sad havoc smallpox had been making in the world up to this time, and with such an auspicious beginning and such successful results, can it be wondered that the custom came rapidly into general use. With the scars and disfigurements of a disease from whose attack none were safe except such as bore upon them its impress, is it at all surprising the people who had met such a fatal enemy should hail with delight this new benefactor.

Vaccine.

As the reader may not understand the nature or origin of the vaccine used at the present day, a few particulars regarding it may not be out of place in this article. The reputable producers of vaccine (in the United States, from which country we derive our chief source of supply) are under the inspection of the Federal authorities and are licensed by that authority. The laboratories and stables are kept as clean and aseptic as possible, the inoculating of the calves and subsequent collection of the lymph and vesicle pulp, is surrounded with all the aseptic precautions practiced in modern surgery. The young calves themselves are carefully examined before being inoculated, and after the collection of the lymph, as pulp on the fifth day, the carcasses are examined by a veterinary surgeon, and if any indications of disease are found, the product of that particular calf is destroyed.

Two kinds of vaccine are used at the present time, the dry points and the glycerinated lymph put up in capillary tubes, the latter being most in favor amongst the best observers. It is this latter form which has the approval of the British Royal Vaccination Commission, and the form used in vaccinating the subject as shown in the illustration of a successful vaccination appearing in this article.

As an indication of the change of opinion in the Province of Quebec regarding the importance of vaccination as a prophylactic of smallpox, the Provincial Government has two vaccine farms, one at Montreal, the other at Quebec, both of which receive Government assistance, and are subject to Government supervision. The one in the environs of Montreal I found to be well conducted and carefully operated.

General Rules Given for Vaccination.

The following dicta may be set down in reference to vaccine virus:—

The employment of vaccine virus free from contamination is necessary for the proper performance of vaccination.