

We should all thank Dr. Brouse for having brought the subject forward and placed it in a fair way to receive the attention it deserves. It is a measure which was long ago advocated by this Journal, but which until the present has been sadly neglected by our Legislative men. The Medical profession is well and ably represented in the Commons, and we trust that they will at the next session of Parliament push this matter to a successful issue, and that before many years we shall be able to point to the successful workings of our Sanitary System as a proof of the advanced civilization of our country.

ANIMAL VACCINE.

When Jenner published the results of his observations on vaccination at the commencement of this century, he expressed a belief that it was an absolute and complete protection against small-pox, or at least as much so as small-pox itself. That a person who had been efficiently vaccinated was not more liable to contract small-pox than an individual who had gone through the disease naturally or by inoculation.

These views have long since been proved correct and have been corroborated not only by statistics, but by the experience of the most eminent writers on this subject. In the report of Mr. Simon to the British House of Commons in 1851, that gentleman states that "if vaccination were universally performed in the best known manner, deaths by small-pox would be amongst the rarest entries in the register. This is as much as can be said in favour of vaccination as it cannot be regarded as a greater preventive than the disease itself; secondary small-pox is well known to occur and has been observed in some rare cases, to be confluent, and occasionally proves fatal. In Marseilles during the epidemic of 1828, 2000 cases of small-pox occurred. Twenty