

14,600 persons died from smallpox, while in 1804, three years after the introduction of vaccination, there were but two deaths. It was here that Jenner received his first great recognition. Like other prophets, he was without honor in his own country, and it is not to be wondered at that he should receive his first great recognition abroad. He felt that his work was less appreciated in England than in other parts of the civilized world.

But it is not necessary to be a Lister or a Jenner to be a whole-souled, vigorous, intelligent and successful general practitioner. The old-fashioned general practitioner, Dr. McClure, is an undoubted success. He is a man of a very high type, and he walks by the light of his own lamp instead of by the uncertain lustre borrowed from others; he is guided by high ideals and a firm belief that right must prevail. Dr. John Brown, he who has shed a literary lustre on our profession, says of the general practitioner: "Everybody knows the doctor, and a very important personage he is. He brings us into the world and he tries to keep us there as long as he can, and he is with us at that strange last hour which comes to all when we must leave this world. People should trust and obey the doctor; they should speak the truth to him and they should reward him. On the other hand, it is the duty of the doctor to cure his patients, to be kind and true to them, to forewarn them, and, lastly, to keep his time and his temper." But the *beau ideal* of the medical practitioner of to-day is Lord Lister—the man who sent surgeons smiling into the operating room, certain of success. We are daily and hourly offering up our meed of praise to the humble Lister, and only those who remember the pre-antiseptic days, now long since passed, can appreciate to the fullest extent the greatness of his discovery. Modifications may have been made from time to time, but none of these improvements of technique has detracted one iota from the originator of Listerism.

When we look into other fields there are many we may well admire. Surely the man who prevents disease and takes away his own occupation is unselfish to the last degree, and may be regarded as an ideal. We do not pay as much homage as is due to sanitary reformers like John Simon. As a consequence of the work done by the pioneers in this field the state now interferes and forces health upon the people. Parents and children, employers and employed, vendors and buyers, are alike protected by the state health authorities, and medical supervision is provided in case of epidemics.

The doctor who travels off into the fields of literature can scarcely be considered an ideal, but such men have added lustre to the profession, though few of them have prospered as physicians. It must be acknowledged that a man cannot master two trades at the same time, though Brown advised "the fine confused feeding"