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sterilized glycerine in hermetically sealed glass tubes—each tube containing only sufficient for one vaccination.

Then in the use of vaccine thus prepared great care and discretion are necessary. The condition of health in which the patient is at the time he applies for vaccination is always to be considered. A patient in a poor state of health--i, c., one whose vitality is low and whose tissues have their power of resistance lowered—is more liable to such complications as cellutitis, abscess, etc., just as he would at such a time from any wound whatever. Cleanness of the part-in the surgical senseis another prerequisite to vaccination. The part should be cleansed before vaccination, but if strong antiseptics have been used for this purpose, then the part must again be washed with sterile water else our vaccination may prove a failure, the vaccine be destroyed by the antiseptic used to cleanse the part. The skin having been abraided so as to cause an oozing of lymph but not of blood, the part should be smeared with the vaccine and the part left exposed until it is dry. The after care of the part must be such as would be given to any surgical wound. With these precautions in the selection of the vaccine used, in the selection of our patients, and in the care which we bestow upon the preparation and after care of the part there should not be any untowards results. It is by the neglect of these precautions that ill effects follow vaccination and bring the practice into disrepute.

ADVERTISING.

IN this country advertising by medical practitioners is extremely rare and the profession are practically a unit against the custom. An ordinary notice in the local press of one's residence and office hours is by all regarded as legitimate, and even this is becoming less and less frequent. Occasionally, however, we find a duly qualified practitioner stepping beyond the bounds prescribed by the unwritten law of the profession. The most glaring violation of this almost universally established guide to