

register the initials of the person operating, and subsequently inspecting the vaccination, and they are cautioned against the employment of lymph supplied by any person who does not keep exact record of its source. It is further required that lymph be not taken from children who have any sort of sore at or about the anus, or from a vesicle around which there is any conspicuous commencement of areola. The caution contained in the superseded instructions not to take under ordinary circumstances more lymph than will suffice for the immediate vaccination of five subjects, or for the charging of seven ivory points, or for the filling of three capillary tubes from such a vesicle as vaccination by puncture commonly produces, is now replaced by the requirement that more than this amount of lymph shall not be taken from a well-formed vesicle of ordinary size except under circumstances of

necessity. Lymph, moreover, is not to be taken that has run down the skin, the vesicle is not to be scraped, and the lymph is to be changed if on the day week after vaccination the cases show any conspicuous areola round their vesicles, while formerly the presence of any areola was regarded as reason for omitting to take lymph from such a vesicle. Vaccinating lancets are not to be used for any other purpose whatever, superseding the old instructions, which required that they should not be used for other surgical operations. The instructions end with the advice which experience has shown to be necessary: Never use any ivory point or capillary tube a second time, either for the conveyance or storage of lymph; but when points or tubes have once been charged with lymph and put to their proper use, do not fail to break or otherwise destroy them.

SOME SEASONABLE POINTS IN SANITARY INSPECTION.

IT is not well to much disturb at this season of the year collections of waste organic matter. Any such not having been destroyed or removed to a safe distance in the spring should be thoroughly disinfected or well covered with dry earth. When the collection is not large, a thick layer over it of dry earth will afford great protection from foul smells. A strong solution of sulphate of iron—1 lb. to 4 or 5 gallons, or a layer, the thicker the better, of chloride of lime will also be of great value. Such treatment applies to the contents of privy vaults. With these it should be frequently repeated.

Sanitary inspectors might do much good by timely advice to householders

in relation to these points. The advice might often be extended to kitchen sinks, drains, open or otherwise, slaughter houses, &c. Rain water cisterns too require careful looking after at this season, and likewise do cellars, and, in towns, culverts.

A universal system of milk inspection is very much needed. At this season of the year cows are not usually confined in stables, and they have wholesome food, but they are liable to be diseased, though this is less plainly manifested at this season. And all milk vessels require special and careful looking after, or the young infants especially who use the milk will be sure to suffer. Milk dealers and vendors often need to be warned