

The vaccine should be obtained from fully developed and typical vaccine pocks when in the vesicular stage, and only when the contents are clear and free from pus organisms.

The use of the contents of vesicles becoming purulent, or of the dried scabs or crusts, is inadmissible, owing largely to the danger of mixed infection.

Only animal vaccine virus obtained from calves or young heifers, should be used.

And only the product of those manufacturers whose premises and process are subject to Government control, inspection and supervision, should be authorized for general use.

The Rules regarding vaccination itself, may be stated as follows:

Vaccination should be performed within the first year of life.

The only contra-indications for its performance at this time are permanent and severe illness throughout the first twelve months of life.

The most suitable period within the first year is that before dentition begins, viz., probably from the fourth to sixth month.

If smallpox appears in the neighborhood, vaccination should be imperative upon all unvaccinated infants without exception.

#### *The Technique and Hygiene of Vaccination.*

While the operation of vaccination is a simple one, yet precision and care must be exercised in regard to it.

The usual site of operation is the outside of the arm, just below the shoulder.

The person and underclothing of the one to be vaccinated should be clean; preferably the vaccinor should have a bath just before.

The site of the vaccination should be carefully cleaned with soap and hot water, alcohol applied by means of absorbent cotton, and the parts subsequently washed with sterile water.

The stronger disinfectants should be carefully avoided.

The children of poor persons should by preference be vaccinated at public stations.

The skin should be shaded by either a carefully sterilized vaccine lancet or needle, for an area of a third to half an inch—the drawing of blood is to be avoided, hence deep scarification is not necessary.

In case two or more scarifications are made, the same should be made so as to allow from three-quarters to an inch of healthy skin between each.

The lymph should be allowed to dry upon the part, a process which takes from 10 to 30 minutes.

After drying the parts may be protected by a layer of carefully applied sterile cotton for at least 24 hours; and further, subsequent rubbing of the undershirt or sheet by means of a piece of clean linen sewn in place in that portion of the garment which would naturally come in contact with the part.

The patient should be cautioned against rubbing or scratching or otherwise interfering with the part.

#### *The Normal Course of Primary Vaccination.*

By the above expression is meant a description of the actual conditions following "a Vaccination." See illustrations from first to twelfth day.

2A Vacc.