

calves, at any rate, are not susceptible, should be communicated by lymph, which is a product of a quite different affection in them.

Erysipelas and septicemia should be thought of as in no wise different from the same infections when occurring apart from vaccination. Both diseases have been so largely banished from modern surgical practice that their presence causes the surgeon to revise carefully his technique. So it also ought to be in vaccination cases. It does not follow that all cases are the result of imperfect handling. In some, no doubt, the patient himself is solely responsible. The vaccinator, therefore, should make a practice, as far as lies in his power, of watching his cases until the pock has healed, and if a "sore" arm develops, handle it as he would any other infected member.

*Tetanus.*—One of the rarest complications of vaccinia in the human subject is tetanus, and, were it not for the fact that during the last twelve months a number of cases of this fatal disease have occurred in connection with vaccination and been attributed to it, any lengthy consideration of it would be out of place. But one case has been reported in Canada, and it, on account of legal proceedings resulting, obtained wide publicity.

Investigation of the case above mentioned shows that the death of the child, reputed to have suffered from tetanus, is in no fair way to be laid to vaccination. At the coroner's inquiry into the cause of death it was shown that the child had been vaccinated on or about the 25th of October, 1901, by a druggist, who claimed to have taken proper precautions in operating, *except washing the arm*; that the druggist saw the arm two weeks later and that the result was then perfect and no bad symptoms had developed; that on November 18th a physician was sent for, who says he then diagnosed tetanus, the diagnosis being made from the appearance of the wound and the symptoms. The physician further testified that, in his opinion, the child was inoculated with the disease at the time of vaccination and, presumably, by means of the lymph. The verdict of the coroner's jury was, in accordance with the evidence, to the effect that death was due to tetanus caused by vaccination. The firm whose lymph was blamed for the fatal mishap were not, however, content to let the matter rest, and it is easy to understand why. Further investigation brought out the fact that the physician in charge of the case understood that the tetanic symptoms had followed within two weeks of vaccination, whereas in reality twenty-four days had elapsed. No bacteriological examination had been made, and the diagnosis of tetanus rested entirely upon the symptoms and the fact of an open wound through which infection might have happened being found. Application having been made to the proper