

**Establishment for vaccination with calf lymph, 228, Marylebone Road,
London, N.W.**

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ESTABLISHMENT FOR VACCINATION WITH CALF LYMPH,

228, MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

THE LYMPH is derived from four different outbreaks of spontaneous Cow-pox, viz.:—Bordeaux, Beaugency (France); Esneau (Belgium); Cohasset (America).

The calves are carefully selected and remain under constant supervision of a qualified Veterinary Surgeon. Their temperature is noted, and every care is taken to keep them in good health and order. The stables are fitted with approved sanitary arrangements. The establishment is open throughout to medical gentlemen as well as others interested in the subject to afford every opportunity of examination.

The advantages of Calf Lymph over Lymph of long humanization, which has been amply tested by *millions* of cases on the Continent,* in America,† and in this country, may be thus briefly stated:—

I.—The danger of imparting infectious and other diseases, the most important and well founded objection to vaccination from human beings, is absolutely avoided.

II.—On the other hand there is no fear of communicating any disease from which the calf may suffer. For of these very few only are at all transferable to man, and are so easily discovered, that no calf suffering from any of them is likely to be received for vaccination. Besides it is a general experience, that, whenever the vaccinated calves get out of health, the pustules fail to appear.

* Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, France, Switzerland, Russia.

† See Martin. Transactions of the American Medical Association for 1877.

III.—Erysipelas, the most dreaded disease which sometimes follows vaccination, is unknown after vaccination with fresh animal Lymph.*

IV.—The experience of many physicians tends to show that Lymph obtained from the human frame subsequent to transmission through a great number of persons loses some of its efficacy. Consequently, though successful vaccination frequently occurs from this kind of Lymph, yet it has lost much of its protective property, and leaves the patient liable to the disease against which the precaution had been taken. Animal lymph is decidedly stronger in its action, and it has been authoritatively proved that it affords a more thorough and more durable protection.†

V.—There will be no practical limit to the production of lymph, as arrangements are made to meet any sudden extensive demand.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Calf Lymph should be used as fresh as possible. Though the Lymph retains its activity for the calf for practically unlimited time, it does not do so for human beings, and it is necessary to be prepared for a certain proportion of failures, according to the lapse of time. It is impossible, however, to say exactly how long a given specimen of Calf Lymph will remain reliable.

If Lymph is to be preserved for any length of time, it must be kept in a cold place, perfectly dry and protected from sunlight.

In vaccinating with preserved Lymph, simple punctures are generally insufficient, and it is therefore advisable to use incisions or *scratches*.

* Dr. Martin, of Boston, *loc. cit.*, says:—"I decidedly assert the immunity from erysipelas of true animal vaccination."

† See Report of an Investigation of the Results of Vaccination from the Calf, by Ernest Hart, Esq., Chairman of the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the British Medical Association in 1879. Republished from the British Medical Journal, at the Office of the Association, 161a, Strand.

These should be quite superficial, and unaccompanied by hemorrhage.

Calf Lymph, when properly prepared and used, does not produce more inflammation than human lymph. When used quite fresh it should not produce any more failures than humanized lymph. A little more care and attention as well as somewhat larger insertions are, however, necessary. The areola generally forms later in the case of Calf Lymph, and the scabs adhere for a longer time. In some cases the incubation stage is prolonged, sometimes considerably. This should be remembered before pronouncing a failure.

SPECIAL DIRECTIONS.

TUBES.

Blow out the contents of the tube—after having broken off both ends—on a clean glass slide. Should there be any difficulty in effecting this, pass a horsehair or a thin silver wire through the whole length of the tube, and blow out.

Tubes often present a turbid appearance, and are sometimes slightly tinged. This is caused by minute coagula and deposits, which enclose a great number of cells and granules. As these, and not the clear liquid, are the active parts of Vaccine Lymph, they should under no account be neglected or put aside as impurities, but used by carefully pressing them into the little wounds. The presence of a little blood in Calf Lymph is quite harmless.

The same applies to the use of the

SQUARES.

In these the Lymph remains active for a longer time. They are opened by inserting the edge of a knife through the paraffin covering, or simply by pushing the two glass plates in opposite directions while holding them firmly between thumbs and forefingers.

The best way to use the Lymph is by blending the solid and liquid parts well together, and reducing the whole to a

kind of pulp. They produce good results, and are also economical if several patients can be brought together for vaccination.

POINTS.

The American lancet-shaped ivory points are very good and convenient. They are charged on both sides from the vesicles direct, and quickly dried. For use the point should be moistened and soaked with a drop of tepid water, and the Lymph on it well dissolved.

The scratches should be made with the point, and the dissolved Lymph well and carefully rubbed into them.

CHARLES RENNER, M.D.

Vaccination from the Calf Daily at Two o'clock.

PRICE OF CALF LYMPH.

Tubes	{ large	2s. 6d. each, or 3 for 7s.
	{ small	1s. 2d. each, or 3 for 3s.
Points	{ large	1s. 2d. each, or 3 for 3s.
	{ small	3 for 2s. 6d.
Squares		2s. 6d. each.

Sent Post Free on receipt of remittance.

J. Armstrong
Prayemore St
Manchester

NOTE.—In reporting results No. of calf and date of collection should be stated, also whether the same were obtained in primary vaccination or in re-vaccination.