

persons had the disease for a second time, and of these four died. In the year 1860 we had two cases of secondary small-pox under our professional charge, and one of them died during the secondary stage of fever. It is stated in Reynolds system of medicine on the authority of Dr. Seaton, that "the present average death rate from small-pox is scarcely, in any European country, one tenth part what it was prior to the introduction of vaccination, and in those countries in which vaccination has been most carefully carried out it is much less than one tenth part of what it was at the end of the last century." This ought to be evidence sufficient for any reasonable person. Some years ago the subject of the communicability of syphilis and other contagious diseases by vaccination through the use of humanized matter engaged the attention of the profession and the public, which gave rise to a systematic denunciation on the part of some fanatics against vaccination. It was condemned as worse than useless, as it did not afford an absolute protection and that the hazard of spreading a disease like syphilis was a greater evil than small-pox. The protective influence of vaccination efficiently performed has been fully proved, but again the possibility of communicating syphilis by the use of impure humanized vaccine matter rests on high authority and cannot be gainsayed. These facts led to a series of experiments conducted by M. Depaul under the auspices of the Academy of Medicine, Paris, who, in his published report arrived at the following conclusions; that the transmission of cow-pox from heifer to heifer could be obtained without difficulty; that the progress of the eruption after inoculation was more rapid in the heifer than in man. The pimple appeared on the third day and commenced to suppurate on the seventh. This was the result observed in healthy animals, very little constitutional disturbance occurred; occasionally diarrhoea, with slight fever was noticed during the first few days, but never to any considerable extent, and in the majority of cases nothing