

ized vaccine lymph possessed the same immunizing power against smallpox as did the natural virus. The two succeeding years were spent by Jenner in similar experiments, and so convinced was he of the scientific truth, that in 1798 he published a modest brochure on the subject.

The first to experiment with the discovery were Dr. George Pearson, physician to St. George Hospital, and Dr. William Woodville, physician to the Smallpox Hospital, London. The reports of these two experimentors were adverse to the use of vaccine, but a careful enquiry and investigation made by Jenner showed the effects reported by these two early experimentors were due to a careless handling of the virus.

From the extent of the ravages of the disease the medical profession and the public were prepared to experiment with and try anything which offered the least bit of protection against the disease, with the result that before long the merit of the discovery was almost universally admitted.

Introduction of Vaccination into Europe and America.

France sent Dr. Aubert to London, in 1800, as the representative of the National Institute School of Medicine, and in 1805 Napoleon ordered all his soldiers, who had not had smallpox, to be vaccinated.

In Spain, in the first year of the 19th century, Don Francisco Pignelem performed the first vaccination, and the Government supplied lymph to the colonies by arm to arm vaccination of children on board ships.

In Italy, Dr. Louis Sacco, of Milan, was made director of vaccination in 1801, and in a few years had performed over 20,000 vaccinations.

Through the personal efforts of Dr. De Cairo, of Vienna, vaccination was employed in Austria in 1799, and such was the gratitude of the inhabitants of Brunn they erected a building to the memory of Jenner and annually held a festival upon his birthday.

The most marked early recognition received by this treatment, was from the Royal House of Prussia, to whom Jenner personally sent virus which was used first upon Princess Louisa, and the king was so pleased with the results, he founded a Royal Inoculation Institute in Berlin, the practice spreading rapidly to the various kingdoms and duchies. Bavaria, in 1807, made vaccination compulsory, being the first to adopt the beneficent law.

From Vienna the practice was carried to Switzerland and Russia, by students of De Cairo. In the latter country the emperor became personally interested from the fact it would save his people much suffering and bereavement.

In 1801 Jenner sent vaccine to Dr. Marcet, of Copenhagen, and here, too, the ruling monarch became interested, and a commission was adopted to investigate and report, the result being the enacting of legislation which stamped out smallpox in Denmark for twenty years.

First Demonstration of Protection Afforded by Vaccination in America.

The first medical man to practice vaccination in America was Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, of Boston, the first Professor of Medicine in Harvard, who experimented first on members of his own family, and,