

more study of this subject, who would not remove expressions that appear inconsequent, and emphasise still more passages which are felt to be important, adding, where necessary, further information. Conduct of this nature is natural and inevitable, yet from the way in which Professor Crookshank dwells upon the matter, going so far as to publish the pamphlet, with annotations showing where it differs from the draft copy, it is evident that he wished to imply that Jenner's "system of modifying his original observations" is dishonest and worthy of censure. It is difficult to see how the critic's action can be otherwise construed.

But Professor Crookshank, through preconceived notions and a desire to cast doubt upon the *bona fides* of Jenner and his biographers, is guilty of a grievous blunder in connection with this matter of the publication of the "Inquiry." He declares that the early MS. above mentioned is the one which was presented to the Royal Society, and acting on the assumption that it was formally so presented, and that it was rejected, he convicts Baron of suppressing the details in connection with the incident. But Professor Crookshank ought to know that all papers sent to the Royal Society to be published in the "Transactions," even when rejected, are preserved in the Society's archives. From all that I can learn Jenner's paper is not there, and the College of Surgeons' MS. had belonged to the family. Everything points to the probability that the original idea was to publish the paper in the "Philosophical Transactions," that it was brought before the Council of the Royal Society, that it was provisionally accepted, and returned to Jenner in order that he might modify it in certain respects; and that then, having it again in his possession, at the suggestion of his friend Worthington, he altered his plans and determined to publish it in pamphlet form. But assuredly it never suffered the indignity of being rejected by the Royal Society, and Baron, it would seem, only stated the simple truth when he wrote "It was his intention that it should first have appeared before the public in the 'Transactions of the Royal Society;' but this design was abandoned, and the work appeared as a separate publication."

Then, again, with regard to the treatment of Jenner's distinction between true and false cowpox. At a later period our author admits that there are several eruptive diseases which may be mistaken for cowpox; yet when Jenner states—"The true has many imitations by the false on the cow's udder as in nipples; and all is called Cowpox, whether on the cow or communicated to the human animal," no acknowledgment is given of the possible correctness of the view. Jenner, we are told, "keenly felt the necessity for disseminating, far and wide, the doctrine of spurious cowpox, which would cut away the ground from under the feet of a host of objectors." This can scarcely be called straightforward treatment. But Professor Crookshank seems determined to discover a