

side. Previous vaccination or previous smallpox are not the only causes of mild and scarcely recognizable attacks of the disease. In epidemics of certain types, such as those which have lately occurred in the United States and in Australia, the infection is so attenuated that an abundance of very slight cases has been found among the unvaccinated. If Dr. Millard's argument were sound, however, it would still hardly constitute a sufficient reason for advising a parent that his child should not be vaccinated; the whole force of the argument to be placed before him lies in the power of vaccination to protect the individual. On these and other matters the contentions and speculations in the volume are worth study and reflection. The reader, however, must be prepared to find scientific questions mingled with a considerable dose of provincial vaccination controversy, and if he is to get pleasure from his author he will have to enter into and appreciate the latter's pose. This is the position of the just man—we had almost written the only just man—to whom insight has been given to see the "vaccination question" in its true perspective, and to balance between those who are called "pro-vaccinists" and "anti-vaccinists." In these matters the hero of the book is a special conception of Dr. Millard, an anti-vaccinationist, free to carry on all his propaganda against vaccination, if only he will admit that vaccination has a protective value against smallpox. As most anti-vaccinationists spend their time in contesting this very point, the position is occasionally a little bewildering, and by those who have no great interest in the anti-vaccinationist the balancing process may be found a little tedious. After all, it has been the "pro-vaccinist" doctor and not the anti-vaccinationist who has called in the resources of modern science and invention to aid in the suppression of small pox, and it is hardly reasonable that every one of the doctor's actions which does not involve the inoculation of lymph should be put in the scale to weigh "against vaccination."

FOOD, FINGERS AND FLIES

Easily remembered, and catchy, "food, fingers, and flies," are the three principal ways in which disease germs are carried from person to person. Foods which are eaten raw, since thorough cooking destroys disease germs, are the most important which carry disease. But foods may be infected in the kitchen after cooking. Foods like oranges are safe, as they are peeled before eaten. Water and milk are particularly dangerous, sewage con-