

3. Of those exposed to the patient, all who can *prove* successful vaccination within seven years, or a previous attack of smallpox, may be dismissed. Those remaining must be vaccinated at once, or go into isolation for three weeks.

4. The premises where the smallpox patient is confined must bear a warning placard indicating that smallpox exists there.

5. Persons vaccinated successfully within seven years, those who have had smallpox, and those who, failing either, submit to immediate vaccination, may enter or leave the placarded premises without restriction.

6. Persons not thus protected, may enter the premises, but must then stay there, unless they become vaccinated.

7. In epidemics, teachers and children who have not been vaccinated, and who have not had smallpox must be excluded from school for three weeks.

These methods are so simple, just and efficient, placing the penalties only on those who refuse to be vaccinated, and removing all restrictions from those who submit, that they have been adopted gradually over wide areas in the United States. The carriage of smallpox by "third parties" is rare; vaccinated students are given every opportunity to see smallpox, and thus learn to make the diagnosis. Hundreds of students thus see the disease every year without instances of carrying the disease occurring.