

of eleven cases died. All but one of them had been vaccinated a short time before the disease showed itself. Here again the evidence that the tetanic infection was not due to the lymph employed is complete. The following paragraphs are from the official report of the State Board of Health :

1. Samples of all the different makes of vaccine employed in Camden have been tested for tetanus germs by the State Bacteriologist of New Jersey, and have been found pure and entirely free from tetanus germs ; hence, tetanus could not have been caused by the virus employed.

2. The history of each case of tetanus has been carefully collected from the attending physician, and in every instance vaccination was practiced in a correct and cleanly manner : the infection of tetanus resulting from neglect on the part of the patients to present themselves to the attending physicians, so that their vaccination could receive proper attention.

3. One case of tetanus has occurred from gunshot wound, during the same period, in a boy who had not been vaccinated, proving that the tetanus germs were in the atmosphere.

4. The indisputable evidence of the fact that the tetanus germs were not introduced at the time of vaccination is that acute tetanus occurs in from five to nine days after the introduction of the germs, whereas in every case acute tetanus occurred in from three to four weeks after the vaccination. If the virus had been contaminated, tetanus would have ensued within nine days after vaccination. Tetanus developed irrespective of vaccine used.

5. Further proof of the purity of the virus exists in the reports of the physicians in Cooper Hospital, who tested on animals samples of all makes of vaccine employed in Camden. If the virus had been contaminated, the animals would have developed tetanus because of their extreme susceptibility to this disease. (Report.)

The whole question of tetanus as a complication of vaccination may be summed up as follows :

1. Infection of any wound, however trifling, with the germs of tetanus may occur.

2. When the widespread diffusion of the organism is considered the number of cases of tetanus from wounds of all varieties is extremely small, and the exposure resulting from vaccination has not appreciably increased it.

3. As lymph is now prepared it can be put upon the market *absolutely free from tetanus germs*, and the liability to infection in any given case can be no greater than the liability from any other wound ; as a matter of fact where ordinary cleanliness is practised it is very much less. If both physician and patient take *all* precautions the danger disappears.