

In the majority of cases there is a lapse of three days during which nothing abnormal is noticed at the site of the Vaccination, the temporary inflammatory reaction at the site disappearing in about 36 hours after the operation.

At the end of the third, or beginning of the fourth, day, flat elevated red papules appear along the lines of scarification; on the fifth day vesicles appear thereon, extending to the outer edge of the scarification, and on the sixth day when they are filled with clear lymph and are pearly white in appearance, completing development on the seventh day. Accompanying this change at the site of the scarification, the areola carried by the congestion becomes broader and in time is surrounded by a second congested area milder in character and paler in color. Upon the eighth day the vesicles lose their pearly appearance, owing to the gradual formation of pus, and it is usual at this time for constitutional conditions to manifest themselves, as slight fever, headache; in children, restlessness, loss of appetite and peevishness; about the tenth day these symptoms disappear, and there is at the same time a subsidence of the local inflammatory conditions, the pock gradually dries up, a scab forming, which drops off in the course of the next two weeks, leaving a scar rosy in appearance and corresponding in size with the pustule; this scar ultimately becomes whiter than the surrounding skin.

Revaccination.

Experience teaches that the immunity afforded by a primary vaccination against smallpox, gradually diminishes with advancing years, and in many cases becomes extinguished altogether. A second vaccination has been resorted to as affording a continued immunity against smallpox. As the protection afforded by a primary vaccination differs in each individual, it is difficult to lay down any rule that will serve as a typical description of the course of the resulting scar; suffice it to say that the more typical the results, the more indicative are they of the lessened immunity against smallpox conferred by the primary vaccination.

In regard to the age at which revaccination should be performed, the statement of the German law will best indicate the consensus of authorities upon the subject. Every child must be vaccinated before the completion of the first year of life, except it has had smallpox, or physical disability prevents. Every pupil of a public or a private school must be vaccinated, (revaccinated) between the 13th and 14th years of life, unless it has had smallpox, or has been successfully revaccinated before reaching this age.

Complications and Dangers Attendant on Vaccination.

Regarding the dangers of vaccination it is found that most of the cases reported by the laity as due to vaccination will not stand the test of a careful and intelligent investigation. Deaths have, from time to time, occurred as the result of vaccination, but neither the deaths nor the complications are as many or as serious as the general reader is led to believe, as the following review of this portion of the question will show. Before doing so, however, the reader should be impressed with the fact that probably fifty million human lives have been preserved through the influence of vaccination during the last century. It must