

the argument being that vaccination and revaccination are matters that concern the individual and not the state, and in this manner a number of susceptible individuals are influenced and led to believe that they are the only guardians of liberty. It must be pointed out that the arguments on these lines are based on false conceptions of liberty, for personal liberty and free-will have legal limits, and under no condition can they be permitted to come into collision with what is for the common weal.

The result to the communities where anti-vaccination has prevailed, has invariably been the loss of life, loss of time, loss of money, and the increase of suffering; in short a reverting to those conditions which prevailed, not only on this continent, but throughout the civilized world, previous to the adoption of vaccination.

As the bulk of the statement, facts and figures contained in this article are given to educate the reader in all that appertains to the question, and the instances given are but examples of hundreds, nay thousands, of similar if not stronger convincing facts, all of which go to prove the unbounded benefits to be derived from the practice of Jenner's gift to his fellow-men, no further reference will be made to the opponents of the practice. I will, however, submit the opinions of four leading authorities upon the question, one of whom practises in Basle, Switzerland, the other two have been workers in the special sphere of medicine for many years in the United States, and the fourth is the eminent and worthy successor of the immortal Pasteur.

*Dr. Immerman's Resumé.*

Dr. Immerman, of Basle, in a monograph on vaccination in Nothnagel's "Encyclopedia of Medicine," in a series of masterly arguments, completely vindicates vaccination as a preventative of smallpox. In his "Closing Remarks" occur the following as his *resumé* of the question.

Up to Jenner's time, variola was the most common and deadly of epidemic diseases.

Vaccination was the first means that produced a change in a prophylactic respect, and it fulfils the claims of a perfect prophylactic against smallpox.

It is easily performed and its practice is dangerous to no one.

It lends to the vaccinated, when it takes, an almost sure temporary protection against smallpox.

Actual injuries to health in general are not to be apprehended.

The doctrine of degenerating influence in the race is simply false.

The diminution in the morbidity and mortality of smallpox in the nineteenth century is the result of vaccination and nothing else.

The natural contagiousness and malignancy of smallpox have not grown less, for the non-vaccinated are attacked when the opportunity occurs, as in former times.

If the non-vaccinated suffer less from the disease at the present day it is because the opportunities are less common, epidemics being less frequent and extensive as a result of vaccination.

The beneficial influences of one vaccinated (done in infancy), is evident in that the relative morbidity and relative mortality for the vaccinated in a mixed population during an epidemic of smallpox, is less than for the non-vaccinated.