

treats expressly of Small Pox is Rhazes, an Arabian physician. But even he confounded it with measles, and these two diseases continued to be considered as a modification of the same disorder till the time of Sydenham. The practice of inoculation for Small Pox was introduced in England by Lady Montague about the year 1721; her son having thus received the disease during her residence in Constantinople. It had long been practised in Turkey and other Eastern countries, and its utility was well known, before its introduction into England, both in the South of Wales and in the Highlands. Mungo Park also found that it was habitually practised by the negroes on the Guinea coast. It was very slowly adopted in England, and it was not until it had been practised on six criminals (whose liberty was promised to them if they recovered, which they fortunately did) that it was generally received. It was then almost universally had recourse to till the introduction of vaccination by Jenner, but since that time it has most deservedly fallen into disuse. Indeed, whatever were the merits of inoculation in lessening the severity of Small Pox in the person inoculated, it was probably on the whole productive of more harm than benefit, by introducing the disease—as it certainly often did—into a district previously free from its contagion; and thus while it saved the life of one person it became the cause of death of many who caught small pox from him. At the beginning of this century the practise was prohibited by Act of Parliament.

Dr. Jenner, a practitioner of Berkely, in Gloucestershire, and a pupil of the celebrated John Hunter, first observed that milkers who had been infected with a peculiar eruption which sometimes occurred on the udder of the cow, were completely secure against small pox. Jenner, during his pupilage with John Hunter, repeatedly mentioned this fact, which had made a great impression on him; but even this acute investigator disregarded him, and all to whom the subject was broached either slighted or ridiculed it. Jenner, however, still pursued his investigations. It was about the year 1780 that the idea first struck him that it might be possible to propagate the