

of them died. All who had been vaccinated had the disease just as bad or worse than those who had not received this poison and filthy matter into their systems. The ones who had never been vaccinated did better than those who had been."

This statement is of no value, as it establishes nothing. In the first place it says nothing as to the nature of the epidemic. Some epidemics are very mild, and need not be greatly feared; but some other epidemics are very severe, with a very high death rate, and serious scarring and mutilation of those who recover. Then in the second place, the statement says nothing about the efficiency of the vaccination in those who had undergone the operation. We have known many vaccinate themselves in such a way as not to have it "take." Some doctors of "irregular" schools give a dose of "vaccine" by the mouth. We have known such statements made on various subjects, but when examined by competent persons they were found to be incorrect. The statement that "the ones who had never been vaccinated did better than those who had been," is so contrary to all reliable experience that one cannot accept it without a thorough sifting of all the facts.

Then there is another error that obsesses the minds of many—even some doctors—namely, that vaccination prevents the contraction of the disease. While it does do this, there are instances of persons who have been well vaccinated having had an attack of smallpox; but such has happened to a few who have had the disease itself. The records of the Italian Army proves that when vaccination has been properly performed it protects as well as the disease.

Many years ago when in London, England, there was a sharp outbreak of smallpox, and the cases ranged all the way from the discrete to the severe confluent types. The only protection the doctors, nurses, and attendants had was what they had from vaccination and they did not contract the disease. This should satisfy any one.

During the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, there were about 1,000,000 men engaged on each side, and the armies were in constant touch with each other, and covering the same ground. The Prussian army had been thoroughly vaccinated, while the French army had not. The former lost only a few hundreds by smallpox, while the latter lost about 23,000 from this disease. These 23,000, thrown into the battles of Metz, Gravelotte, or Sedan, might have saved the day for France, and won the war for her.

The circular letter we here referred to has a few other quotations, such as from Dr. Chas. Creighton: "In my opinion vaccination affords no protection against smallpox"; from Dr. G. Cardwent, that "vaccin-