

persons in civil practice only two cases of varioloid (one of which was probably really a case of chicken-pox), though during these years small-pox had prevailed in 344 localities, producing 1,674 cases of modified or unmodified small-pox among the not re-vaccinated, and in part not vaccinated, population of 363,298 persons, in those places in which it had prevailed. In the Prussian army, since the introduction of systematic re-vaccination in 1834, the cases reported as "varioid," and still more those called "variola," have been, nearly all of them, among that portion of recruits whose term for re-vaccination had not come, or whose re-vaccination had not been successful, or who were incubating small-pox when they were re-vaccinated. In the 20 years which immediately succeeded the adoption of this system there occurred altogether but forty deaths from small pox in this large army—(or an average of two deaths per annum)—only four of the entire forty being in persons, who, it is said, had been successfully re-vaccinated. So also in the Bavarian army, in which there had been compulsory re-vaccination since 1843, there had not, from that date up to the time of a report made by the Minister of War in 1855, been a single case of unmodified small-pox; and only a very few cases of modified small-pox, without any deaths. While, therefore, I answer the second question in the negative, as to the invariable permanency of primary vaccination, the statistics quoted from official sources, with the almost universal collateral concurrence of medical practitioners, warrant the statement that, after successful re-vaccination, small-pox, even of the most slight or modified kind, is *rarely* met with; and that when the post vaccinal small-pox is met with, of a severe character, it is due to the want of care in the performance of