

and *vice versa*. The experiments described in this part of the paper were carried out in the Institut Solway, Parc Léopold, Brussels. They were in some instances done by Professor Héger himself (I acted as the subject); the others were supervised by him. It is difficult for me adequately to express my debt of gratitude to Professor Héger for the most generous way in which he placed his skilled services and his time, together with all the resources of his laboratory and of his friends, at my disposal. It has been entirely due to his kindness, helpful suggestion, and sympathetic understanding that I have been able to put my somewhat crude ideas into the form in which I have presented them.

It will be obvious that these experiments require to be completed by observations on a case in which the maxilla has been removed so as to allow the soft palate to be seen or to permit the use of a larger instrument. A thorough examination of the anatomical, physiological, and psychological characteristics of mammals from a pathological and psmological point of view could not fail to reveal matter of great scientific and practical interest.

THE INFLUENCE OF SMALL-POX ON VACCINATION.

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As the prevailing opinion amongst medical men, and even amongst medical officers of health, appears to be that a

attempt at vaccination or revaccination was made in the unsuccessful cases.

In the accompanying table it will be seen that in the greater proportion of the successful cases well-marked typical vaccine vesicles appeared at the site of vaccination or revaccination. These vesicles became evident from the fourth to the sixth day after the operation and ran the usual course. In some cases instead of the typical vesicle there was merely an indurated raised papule. In two cases of semi-confluent small-pox, one of which was revaccinated on the first day and the other vaccinated on the third day of the small-pox rash, the vaccine vesicles were extremely well marked.

Of the 11 successful cases ten were vaccinated or re-vaccinated on one or other of the first four days of the small-pox eruption. The eleventh case was not revaccinated until the fourteenth day of the small-pox eruption. Four raised indurated papules at the sites of the operation gave evidence of successful revaccination in this case. I could not detect that vaccination or revaccination when performed after the small-pox eruption had appeared had definitely any modifying influence on the rash or on the course of the disease.

The number of cases here investigated is not great, but it is sufficient, I think, to prove that vaccination or revaccination may be successfully performed during the eruptive stage of small-pox, and that the fact of vaccination or revaccination being successful in a case where there is a rash of doubtful character is no argument against that rash being one of small-pox.

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TABLE OF CASES OF SMALL-POX SUCCESSFULLY VACCINATED OR REVACCINATED AFTER THE APPEARANCE OF THE SMALL-POX ERUPTION.

Age.	Date of primary vaccination; evidence of same.	Date of appearance of small pox eruption.	Date of vaccination or revaccination performed after appearance of small-pox eruption.	Evidence of successful vaccination or revaccination performed after appearance of small-pox eruption.	Type of disease.
53	Infancy; two fair scars, a quarter square inch in area.	Oct. 17th, 1904.	Oct. 17th, 1904.	Vesicles at sites of revaccination on Oct. 22nd.	Discrete.
36	Infancy; one fair scar, three-eighths square inch in area.	Feb. 4th, 1905.	Feb. 4th, 1905.	Papules at sites of revaccination on Feb. 9th.	„
44	Infancy; one fair scar, one square inch in area.	Dec. 14th, 1904.	Dec. 14th, 1904.	Well-marked vesicles at sites of revaccination on Dec. 18th.	Semi-confluent.
24	Infancy; one fair scar, two-fifths square inch in area.	July 16th, 1904.	July 17th, 1904.	Vesicles at sites of revaccination on July 22nd.	Discrete.
23	Unvaccinated.	March 15th, 1905.	March 16th, 1905.	Well-marked vesicles at sites of revaccination on March 19th.	„
45	Infancy; one good scar, half square inch in area.	March 6th, 1905.	March 7th, 1905.	Papules at sites of revaccination on March 12th.	„
16	Unvaccinated.	March 5th, 1905.	March 7th, 1905.	Well-marked vesicles at sites of vaccination on March 11th.	„
15	„	March 14th, 1905.	March 16th, 1905.	Well-marked vesicles at sites of vaccination on March 19th.	Semi-confluent.
57	Infancy; one faint scar, one-eighth square inch in area.	March 3rd, 1905.	March 6th, 1905.	Papules at sites of revaccination on March 11th.	Discrete.
29	Infancy; one good scar, three-quarters square inch in area.	Feb. 20th, 1905.	Feb. 23rd, 1905.	Well-marked vesicles at sites of revaccination on Feb. 27th.	„
32	Infancy; one faint scar, one-eighth square inch in area.	Feb. 21st, 1905.	March 6th, 1905.	Papules at sites of revaccination on March 12th.	„

successful vaccination or revaccination of a patient suffering from a suspicious rash tells very strongly against that rash being one of small-pox, I have, on the suggestion of Mr. H. E. Armstrong, medical officer of health of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, vaccinated or revaccinated a series of patients suffering from undoubted small-pox at the hospital here. I am indebted to Dr. Armstrong for the records of several cases which I have included with those investigated by myself and in every instance Dr. Armstrong has confirmed the diagnosis of small-pox and the fact of the vaccination or revaccination having been successful.

In 20 cases of small-pox which were vaccinated or revaccinated after the appearance of the eruption 11 vaccinations or revaccinations were successful. No second

ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL DIPLOMATES OF SCOTLAND.—At a meeting of this society to be held on Wednesday next, May 24th, a petition will be drawn up asking the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh to consider the advisability of changing the title of Licentiate into that of Member, so as to come into line with the M.R.C.S. of the English College of Surgeons.

ROYAL ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB POOR, MARGATE.—The Lord Mayor of London, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs and their ladies, will visit this institution on Saturday, June 17th. The Lord Mayor will unveil a memorial tablet to commemorate the final transference of the institution from its original home in Old Kent-road, London, to Margate, and the Lady Mayoress will distribute the prizes to the children.