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VACCINATION: 1885



ITS FALLACIES AND EVILS.

*Copy*  
BY

ROBERT A. GUNN, M. D.

THIRD EDITION,  
REVISED AND ENLARGED.

NEW YORK:  
NICKLES PUBLISHING COMPANY.

1882.

INOCULATION  
VACCINATION  
Pamphlet



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# V A C C I N A T I O N .

## ITS FALLACIES AND EVILS.

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ALL fallacies classified as science must crumble before investigation. Such has been the fate of all the pretentious theories of earlier medicine, and such is the predestined end of the delusive hypotheses upon which are based many of the medical dogmas of to-day.

Of these dogmas I believe the practice known as *vaccination* to be most absurd, and most pernicious. I do not believe that a single person has ever been protected from small-pox by it; while I know that many serious bodily evils and even deaths have resulted from its employment.

Although I had often seen bad results following vaccination, like the majority of the profession, I never questioned the authority of the books regarding its prophylactic power against small-pox till my attention was specially directed to the subject, in 1872. A severe epidemic of small-pox prevailed in New York, during that year, notwithstanding the fact that the health authorities had claimed the year previous, that the city was thoroughly protected by vaccination. The various medical societies appointed committees to enquire into the causes of the epidemic and why vaccination had failed to prevent it. I was appointed a member of such a committee from a medical society to which I belonged, and



then, for the first time, I began a careful study of the subject of vaccination. I commenced with Jenner's own writings and carefully followed the history of the subject as prepared by himself and his disciples, and before I got through I was forced to the conclusion that vaccination was the most stupendous fallacy that had ever been fostered by the medical profession. Since then, facts and figures have accumulated, in my hands, to such an extent as to compel me to abandon the practice of vaccination and to come out squarely in opposition to it.

In my knowledge of this subject prior to 1872, I do not think I was an exception to the majority of the profession. All our medical text-books assert that vaccination is prophylactic against small-pox. In proof of this, they refer to the great ravages of the disease prior to the discovery (?) of Jenner, and its decrease since that time. The professors in our medical colleges instruct the students in the same way, and when they, in turn, are asked for an opinion, the universal answer is, "certainly, vaccination is a sure preventive against small-pox." Few physicians attempt to investigate the subject further. They have been taught to believe in vaccination, and it is unpardonable heresy to dispute its efficacy. Those who are opposed to it are denounced as ignorant, while in reality they are the only ones who are fully informed on the subject; and the time is not distant when the public will become so enlightened regarding this fallacy, that the vaccinator's lancet will be left to rust beside its twin monstrosity, the blood-letter's lancet.

Many believe in the value of vaccination because the medical profession generally recommend it. To such I would say, that twenty years ago the entire medical profession believed that blood-letting afforded the only relief in all kinds of fever, and that a drink of water given to a fever patient was certain death. A few reformers denounced this barbarous practice and some of them lived to see its complete overthrow, while the "leading minds in the profession" fought for it to the last. The leaders of the abolition movement in America were regarded as lunatics and some of them narrowly escaped death at the hands of the



mob, but they lived to see their principles triumph and themselves honored by the whole civilized world. Thus it has ever been with every effort at reform—with every struggle of truth against error—and so it will be in this opposition of organized medical despotism to the enlightenment of the people regarding the monstrous and barbarous practice of vaccination.

Every intelligent person who takes the time to investigate this subject, will find abundant evidence in the published writings and public records of the advocates of vaccination, to prove its utter worthlessness, without reading a line of anti-vaccination literature. And if we could add to this all the suppressed facts, we would have a mass of evidence before which no vaccinator would dare to hold up his head.

With the view of presenting the subject in its proper light we shall consider: 1st. The History of Small-pox. 2d. The History of Vaccination; and 3d. The Evils of Vaccination.

#### HISTORY OF SMALL-POX.

There is a great diversity of opinion among medical writers regarding the antiquity of small-pox. Some assert that it was one of the plagues that so often devastated the oriental nations of antiquity. Others affirm that it prevailed in China and Hindoostan, a thousand years before the Christian era, but that it was confined to very narrow limits, for centuries, till it finally spread into Europe, about the beginning of the eighth century. Certain it is, however, that we have no description of any disease having the characteristics of small-pox till the latter half of the sixth century, when it is described as breaking out in Arabia, A. D. 571—the year in which Mahomet was born. It was widely disseminated by the wars and expeditions of the Arabs, and is believed to have entered Europe at the time of the overthrow of the Gothic monarchy in Spain, by the Moors. Whatever its source or time of appearance it extended over Europe with fearful rapidity; and the loathsomeness of its nature and the terrible havoc to life attending it, filled the minds of the people with the greatest dread.



It is characteristically a contagious disease, and cannot be communicated except by actual contact with the person or the effluvia arising from the excretions of the afflicted, or with the clothing impregnated with the virus from the pustules. This fact was early recognized; and its spread into different countries was always supposed to be traceable to direct importation. On this point Sir Thomas Watson, in his *Practice*, says: "While almost all men are prone to take the disorder, large portions of the world have remained for centuries entirely exempt from it, until at length it was imported; and that then it infallibly diffused and established itself in those parts."

Small-pox was unknown in the New World before the discovery by Columbus; but it was carried into St. Domingo in 1517. Three years later a negro, covered with pustules, was landed on the Mexican coast, and from him the disease spread so that in a short time, it is said, three millions and a half of people perished from it in Mexico alone. The absurdity of this claim of the vaccinators is too apparent to demand any attempt at contradiction. The population of Mexico in 1876, was 10,000,000. It certainly could not have been 3,000,000 in all, in 1520; and even so, what means could have been employed at that time, to ascertain the number of deaths from small-pox. The disease was carried to Iceland in 1707, and to Greenland in 1733. Wherever it went devastation followed in its train; and so great was the popular dread that the people were willing to adopt any means that offered the slightest immunity against its ravages.

An examination of the statistics of small-pox proves that its greatest ravages occurred at the time when the commercial communications of the various nations began to be more general, and that the first ravages of the disease were greater than any subsequent ones. It would appear as an epidemic in various quarters of the globe and at various times, but it rarely proved as fatal as the first visitation. This was, no doubt, due to the fact that fear kept people from exposing themselves, and led to the practice of isolating the victims during the entire continuance of the disease.



As early as 1713, an English physician who had settled in Constantinople, wrote to a practitioner in London, concerning a new process, which was claimed to be successfully employed as a preventive against the ravages of small-pox. This process consisted in taking the virus of the small-pox and introducing it into a slight puncture in the skin, thus producing the disease, it was claimed, in a milder form. This practice was called *inoculation*, and was introduced into England by Lady Mary Wortley Montague, wife of the British Ambassador at the Ottoman Court. She had her own children inoculated, and was so zealous in her work, that by the middle of the century, (1750,) the practice had been extensively adopted in England, and had spread to various countries of Europe, and even to America. Its advocates claimed that the ravages of small-pox were thus greatly diminished, and the profession and public, alike, worked zealously to promulgate the practice. After vaccination was introduced, it was ascertained that inoculation added greatly to the number of small-pox cases, and that the mortality was not diminished, but rather increased. Stringent laws were then passed, in different countries, making the practice of inoculation a crime.

#### HISTORY OF VACCINATION.

In 1798, Edward Jenner, of Gloucestershire, England, called public attention to his discovery, that the virus of cow-pox introduced into the human body, was a prophylactic against small-pox. His attention had been directed to the subject several years previous, by hearing a milk-maid say that she could not take small-pox because she had had cow-pox. On examination, he ascertained that cows were often affected with a pustular eruption on the udder, and that the persons milking them were frequently affected by similar eruptions on their hands; and the popular belief was, that persons thus affected were not susceptible to small-pox. He soon began to experiment, by inoculating persons with the lymph from the cow-pox pustules, and as these persons did not have small-pox afterward, he thought he had proved the truth of the popular belief in the prophylactic power of



the cow-pox. In order to convince those who doubted the value of this pretended discovery, he experimented, by inoculating with small-pox virus, those he had previously inoculated with cow-pox virus. Some of the persons thus experimented on did not have the small-pox, but unfortunately for his discovery, others fell victims to his experiments. He then *discovered*(?) that there were two kinds of eruptions met with on the udder of the cow, one of which was spurious cow-pox, and not protective against small-pox. The spurious was a spontaneous eruption, peculiar to the cow, while the genuine was produced by contagion from the *grease* in the horse. This *grease*, passing through the cow, and then inoculated into the human body, Jenner declared, as early as 1798, to be a preventive of small-pox "*for life*." This is Jenner's *wonderful discovery*, which has since been known as vaccination.

On this subject, Jenner writes, as follows: "In this dairy country, (Gloucestershire,) a great number of cows is kept, and the office of milking is performed, indiscriminately, by men and maid servants. One of the former having applied dressings to the heels of a horse affected with the *grease*, incautiously milked the cows, with some particles of the infectious matter adhering to his fingers. The disease thus communicated to the cows, and from the cows to the dairymaids, spread through the farm until most of the domestics and the cattle feel its unpleasant consequences. This disease has obtained the name of cow-pox." In describing the disorder thus contracted, he further says; "Inflamed spots begin to appear on the hands, sometimes on the wrists, which quickly run on to suppuration. Absorption takes place and tumors appear in each axilla. The system becomes affected, the pulse is quickened, and shivering, with general lassitude, and pains about the loins and limbs, with vomiting, come on. The head is painful and the patient is every now and then affected with delirium. These symptoms generally continue from one day to three or four, leaving ulcerated sores about the hands, which commonly heal slowly, frequently becoming phagedenic, like those from



whence they sprung. The lips, eyelids, nostrils, and other parts of the body are sometimes affected with sores. No eruptions on the skin have followed the decline of the feverish symptoms in any instance that has come under my inspection, one only excepted. Thus the disease makes its progress from the horse to the nipple of the cow, and from the cow to the human subject. \* \* \* \* What renders the cow-pox virus so extremely singular is, that the person who has thus been affected is *for ever after secure from the infection of the small-pox.*"

Of the pustular sores that appear spontaneously on the nipples of cows, he says: "This disease is not to be considered as similar in any respect to that of which I am treating, as it is incapable of producing any specific effect on the human constitution." Both of these points are reiterated again and again in his writings, so there can be no misunderstanding the source from which he derived his virus for what he called *effective* vaccination.

After he had settled this point satisfactorily to himself, reports came to him that even persons affected with the true cow-pox had not been protected from small-pox. He then made the assertion, that it was only in a certain state of the pustule that virus was afforded capable of imparting to the constitution its protecting power; and that matter, taken after this period, might excite a local disease, but not of such a sort as to render the individual proof against the effects of variolus contagion. Then, he pretended, that if kept a few days, the virus underwent decomposition, and was thus rendered incapable of affording protection against small-pox. Thus, as the Arabian prophet had new revelations to meet every unexpected exigency, so Jenner advanced a new theory every time that vaccination was shown to be a failure.

For a time Jenner's discovery was bitterly opposed by the profession; and even some of those who adopted it, claimed that inoculation directly from the *grease* of the horse, into the human body, was as protective as that which passed through the cow. Then came the claim that the virus taken from the person inoculated with the cow-pox could be used



to protect other persons; and, as the symptoms thus produced were less severe than direct inoculation from the cow, this method of vaccination soon became the prevailing one. At first, however, it was considered necessary to have recourse to the cow for a fresh supply of virus, every few years; but even this was soon regarded as unnecessary, and so the practice of vaccination from arm to arm was almost universally relied upon as a preventive of small-pox, for half a century.

From England, vaccination was introduced into the various countries of Europe, crossed the Atlantic to America, and even found its way to the jungles of Asia and to the barbarous tribes of Africa.

The movement took hold of the popular mind, and the medical profession accepted it on the same principle that they discontinued blood-letting. Then compulsory vaccination laws were passed in many of the countries of Europe and the practice has come down to us as "*the grandest discovery of modern times.*"

At first, all agreed with Jenner, that one vaccination protected a person for life, against small-pox; this, however, was soon found to be untrue. Then, one thorough vaccination in infancy and one after puberty, were deemed necessary. This also proved a delusion. Its advocates next advised the practice to be repeated at maturity. Then it was thought necessary that it should be repeated every seven years; and now, to insure perfect immunity, it is claimed, that every one should be vaccinated every two or three years.

This is the position occupied by most of the profession at the present day, although even here there is a marked difference of opinion among the so-called best authorities.

In the *London Lancet* of March 24, 1877, the editor writes as follows: "After successful vaccination in infancy, re-vaccination is needed only once. The second operation should, if practicable, be performed at the age of puberty, or, there being immediate danger of small-pox, at the age of twelve. Re-vaccination at an earlier age is futile. Repeated re-vaccinations are foolish. Re-vaccination, when successful is needed once only."



As the question now stands, it is impossible to ascertain what constitutes effective vaccination. In every country where it is practiced, the profession are divided respecting the merits of humanized and bovine virus. One party claims that vaccination from arm to arm is more certain, while it can do no harm. The other contends that it does not protect, and that numerous diseases are communicated thereby, while they claim that the bovine virus is certain and harmless. The bovine virus, that is thus advocated, has been obtained by inoculation from the spontaneous cow-pox, and Jenner declared that this would not protect against small-pox. Again, some have advocated the inoculation of a cow with small-pox virus, to obtain a supply of vaccine virus, while others claim that this only spreads the small-pox.

The truth is, that no two physicians agree as to what constitutes effective vaccination. Some still agree with Jenner, that one vaccination is sufficient; others take sides with the *Lancet*, and believe that only one re-vaccination is necessary. Some say we must vaccinate every seven years, while others still, affirm that we must be vaccinated every two or three years to be perfectly protected against small-pox..

Whatever way we look at the question, it is certain that none of the methods now employed correspond with the discovery of Jenner; and the time is not far distant, when all will be rejected.

Had Jenner been a conscientious searcher after truth, he never would have asserted, six years after he commenced his investigations, that the vaccine disease "for ever after secured against the infection of small-pox." Had he been a real scientist he would never have invented new theories to account for every failure in the results of his investigations, at least, till a sufficient number of years had elapsed to prove the general truth of his assertion. Had he discovered any actual scientific truth, it would have come down to us precisely as he gave it to the public in 1798.

Physiology teaches us that all poisons are either eliminated from the body, or so interfere with the functions and tissues as to produce disease or death. When zymatic poisons, such



as those of small-pox, scarlet fever, measles, etc., are introduced into the system, the normal functions are interfered with, and thus we have a condition that is called disease. A conflict goes on between the vital forces and the poison, and one or the other must succumb. If the vitality of the patient is sufficiently strong, or in other words, if the patient is healthy and robust, the poison is eliminated, and the body is left with its component parts in the same conditions as before its introduction. If, on the other hand, there is not sufficient vitality, the poison gains the ascendancy and the patient dies. Poisons such as syphilitic may remain in the system for a long time, but when they do, they manifest themselves by abnormal conditions of the various tissues, which result from the efforts of nature to throw off the morbid influence.

Persons who are exposed to the contagion of small-pox, when in a debilitated condition are liable to take the disease, while those who are strong and robust may escape entirely, or have it lightly ; and the same is true of all other diseases. When a specific virus is introduced into the body by inoculation, it is more apt to affect the system ; but even here some escape infection altogether, others are slightly affected, while some suffer severely in consequence. Those who recover throw off the poison entirely, and may be similarly affected at any time afterwards, provided they are exposed to the infection while in a debilitated condition. This fact has been so often demonstrated by persons having scarlet fever, measles, cholera, diphtheria and small-pox, two and three times, that its truth cannot be questioned. Now what is true of these diseases must also be true of the vaccine disease, and it is for the same reason that vaccination may be repeatedly performed on the same person, and be found to take each time. Then I ask, is it reasonable to suppose that vaccination can protect against small-pox, when it cannot protect against itself, and when one attack of small-pox cannot protect against another. The very first person Jenner vaccinated and pronounced safe "for life" against small-pox, afterwards took the disease and died from it, and ever since that, the history of the subject proves that such results



are so frequent, that the value of vaccination as a prophylactic against small-pox is completely disproved.

But we are told, that vaccination has arrested the fearful ravages of small-pox, and reduced its mortality to almost nothing. We have been told over and over again that small-pox had been stamped out in different localities, by efficient vaccination; and after it had again appeared the cry came, "the people are not half vaccinated."

Now what is the truth of this matter? It is simply this—that the first visitations of all epidemics are more fatal than subsequent ones.

The plagues that formerly devastated the Eastern world were less and less severe with each visitation, till now they have entirely disappeared. Those that swept over Europe up to the beginning of the eighteenth century also became less fatal with each return, till now they are unknown. Cholera, which, at one time, carried panic and death to almost every door, can now hardly gain a foothold in any civilized country. And small-pox, too, had gradually become less prevalent, and less fatal, till in Jenner's time it appeared in a very mild form and attended with but little mortality. To what can we attribute the decline of these diseases? I suppose, had Jenner pretended that vaccination was prophylactic against all, it would be so asserted to-day; but this change occurred in some of them before Jenner's time, and he cannot even claim the diminution of small-pox as depending on a discovery that had not then been promulgated. No! the only pretense that can be advanced to account for this decreased mortality, is that civilization brought knowledge of hygienic and quarantine advantages; and as these measures were adopted the diseases declined.

In 1864, a report was published in England, in which tables were compiled to prove the value of vaccination. They commenced with the year 1838, which was before the compulsory vaccination laws were passed, and ended in 1861. The unfairness of their figures becomes apparent when it is known that small-pox prevailed more in 1838 than any time during the century, and then no returns are given for the years 1843-44-45-46, because epidemics pre-



vailed and the deaths had increased in those years. The following is a summary of the table :

For the years 1838, '39 and '40, before the compulsory vaccination act was passed, the annual average death-rate was claimed to be 11,944. From 1841 to 1853, vaccination was provided gratuitously but was not obligatory, and the average annual death-rate was 5,221, not including the epidemics of 1843 to '46, which are omitted from the reports. From 1854 to '61, inclusive, vaccination was obligatory, and the annual average death-rate was 3,240. Here they stopped and claimed for vaccination the difference in the annual death-rate, between 11,944, and 3,240. In the last year included in their table the number of deaths was 1,320. In 1862, which is omitted from the table, it was 1,628; in 1863, 5,964; in 1864, 7,684; and in 1865, 6,411; and again in 1871, the deaths were 7,876 in London alone. Now if vaccination reduced the death-rate from 16,268 in 1838, to 1,320 in 1861, what increased the death-rate so much in the four succeeding years, and in 1871?

The facts in regard to the stamping out of small-pox in England, as reported by the Registrar-General, are summarized as follows :

Vaccination was made compulsory by act of Parliament in the year 1853; again in 1867, and still more stringent in 1871. Since 1853, we have had three epidemics of small-pox, each being more severe than the one preceding.

	Date.	Death from Small-pox.
1st.	1857-58-59.....	14,244
2d.	1863-64-65.....	20,059
3d.	1870-71-72.....	44,840
Increase of population from 1st to 2d epidemic.....		7 per cent.
Increase of small-pox in the same period, nearly....		50 per cent.
Increase of population from 2d to 3d epidemic.....		10 per cent.
Increase of small-pox in the same period.....		120 per cent.
Deaths from small-pox in the first ten years after the enforcement of vaccination, 1854 to 1863.....		33,515
In the second ten years, 1864 to 1873 .....		70,458

The Registrar-General in his *Annual Summary* for the year 1880, tabulates the small-pox mortality of London for the last forty years as follows :

Decades.	Estimated Mean Population.	Small-pox Deaths.
1841-50.....	2,103,487.....	8,416
1851-60.....	2,270,489.....	7,150
1861-70.....	3,018,193.....	8,347
1871-80.....	3,466,486.....	15,543

In addition to these facts, the same returns show that for the year ending December 31, 1881, 2,371 persons died in London of small-pox.

Again, a careful examination of all returns of small-pox shows that the highest mortality in any one year, in London, in the last century, was 3,992; while the total deaths from this disease during the first twenty years of the present century, was 20,462, or an annual average of 1,023, when neither inoculation or vaccination was practiced to any extent. From the passage of the registration act in 1838, to 1853, when the Compulsory Vaccination Act was passed, the official returns of the Registrar-General show the total number of small-pox deaths to be 16,521, which makes an annual average of 1,032. For the twenty-four years of compulsory vaccination ending with 1877, the annual average death-rate was 1,092. Again, for the decade ending with 1880, and with 93 per cent. of the population protected(?) by vaccination, the average annual death-rate increased to 1,554; while during the year 1881, it was further increased to 2,371.

In Sweden from 1775 to 1792, without vaccination the deaths from small-pox per million inhabitants ranged from 300 to 900 per year. From 1802 to 1810, with from two to forty persons in every thousand vaccinated, the deaths per million inhabitants per year, were successively, 600; 600; 600; 450; 600; 850; 750; 1,000; 300.



The following table shows the ratio of the subsequent years:

Year.	Vaccinated per 1,000 Inhabitants.	Deaths per Million Inhabitants.
1825.....	250.....	400
1839.....	590.....	575
1851.....	735.....	700
1874.....	970.....	960

In the face of these figures, is it not absurd to claim that vaccination has stamped out small-pox in England and Sweden.

The same result is demonstrated by the official returns of Prussia, as shown in the following table:

Year.	No. of Persons Unvaccinated in every 100,000.	Deaths from Small-pox to every 100,000 inhabitants.
1820.....	68,000.....	10
1831.....	48,000.....	12
1841.....	33,000.....	14
1850.....	22,000.....	16
1860.....	15,000.....	19
1871.....	12,000.....	243
1872.....	12,000.....	260

In the great small-pox epidemic of 1870-72, at Cologne, 2,400 persons took the disease, of which 2,351 were vaccinated and the majority re-vaccinated, while only 49 were unvaccinated. At that time the population of Cologne was 125,000, of which 8,000 were unvaccinated. This gave one case of small-pox to 53 vaccinated persons, while there was only one case to every 161 of the unvaccinated.

Valuable statistics have also been collected from hospital reports, which further demonstrate the fallacy of vaccination. From 1700 to 1779, there were collected from hospital reports, 24,994 cases of small-pox, of which 4,707, or 18.83 per cent. died. From 1836 to 1880, of 48,248 hospital cases, 8,926, or 18½ per cent. died. Of the first, none were vaccinated, while of the latter, 34,423 were reported as protected(?) by vaccination.

## VACCINATORS FALSIFY STATISTICS.

The statistics above quoted are at variance with many of those presented by the advocates of vaccination, who have persistently kept up a system of falsification and misrepresentation, to bolster up their crumbling fallacy.

The National Vaccine Establishment of England, was created by Act of Parliament in 1808. The Board of Managers of this establishment in their report for 1811, wrote as follows:

"Previous to the discovery of vaccination, the average number of deaths by small-pox within the London bills of mortality was 2,000 annually; whereas during 1811, only 751 died of the disease," etc.

In 1818 this Board again says;

"Instead of 2,000 deaths by small-pox, which was the annual average previous to the practice of vaccination, there died in 1818, only 421."

In 1826 we find in the report of this same Board these words:

"But when we reflect that before the introduction of vaccination the average number of deaths from small-pox was annually about 4,000, no stronger argument can reasonably be demanded in favor of the value of this important discovery."

Again, in 1836, the paid officials of this vaccine establishment, encouraged by the fact that their report of 1826 had not been questioned, still further falsify facts by the following report:

"The annual loss of life by small-pox in the metropolis before vaccination was established, exceeded 5,000."

Contrast with these statements the official report of DR. FARR, and we have a fair illustration of the manner in which vaccination statistics are manipulated in England, and in every other country, where the paid advocates of vaccination and the producers of the *virus* feel called upon to keep up the popular delusion concerning the prophylactic value of vaccination.



DR. FARR states the facts in these words :

"Small-pox attained its maximum mortality after inoculation was introduced. The annual deaths from small-pox in London, from 1760 to 1779, were on an average 2,323. In the next twenty years, 1780 to 1799, they declined to 1,740. The disease, therefore, began to grow less fatal before vaccination was discovered, indicating, together with the diminution of fevers, the general improvement of health then taking place."

These are facts that cannot be gain-said, and they irrefutably disprove the assertion that 40,000 died annually in England, before the introduction of vaccination, which is the claim made by vaccinators to prove the value of their vaunted prophylactic.

In the reports of small-pox hospitals, a number of cases are always reported as unvaccinated; and in the fatal confluent cases, where vaccination marks could not possibly be seen, and where no inquiry has been made regarding previous protection, they are invariably returned as unvaccinated. I have personal knowledge of several such cases in New York, during the past winter.

An *exposé* of this kind was made in 1875, by MR. JOHN PICKERING, of Leeds, England. The Leeds' small-pox hospital had reported 715 cases treated, from January 29, 1872, to October 24, 1875, of which they reported 600 vaccinated and 115 not vaccinated. MR. PICKERING and his friend MR. KENWORTHY, investigated about half of this number, and though they could find no trace of many of the patients, they ascertained the following facts: six living witnesses were entered "unvaccinated," all of whom had been vaccinated; nine deceased persons were entered "unvaccinated," all of whom had been vaccinated; eight cases entered as "unvaccinated," should have been entered unsuccessfully vaccinated; four cases were entered "unvaccinated," which should have been returned "certified unfit."

Proofs of these facts were presented to the Leeds' Board of Guardians, with the offer to continue the inquiry over the other cases, but an investigation was refused.



This is but another sample of the manner in which statistics in support of vaccination are manufactured, but such figures cannot deceive any one who is earnestly endeavoring to ascertain the truth concerning this important question.

#### VACCINATION IN AMERICA.

In quoting statistics on small-pox and vaccination, we are obliged to use those of foreign countries, for the reason that none are accessible in America. Even the Boards of Health of our large cities make no effort to ascertain whether those attacked with small-pox have been vaccinated.

In New York and Brooklyn, repeated endeavors have been made to stamp out small-pox by thorough and systematic vaccination. It has been made compulsory in our schools, and during the past ten years, re-vaccination has been demanded, or in its place a certificate from a physician that re-vaccination was unnecessary. Vaccinators have gone from house to house, to vaccinate old and young, and it is claimed by the Health Board of New York, that they have vaccinated 800,000 persons during the past eight years. The profession generally have enjoined the people to have recourse to repeated re-vaccination, and with 3,000 physicians in private practice in New York, it is certain that the entire population, with very few exceptions have been vaccinated from one to six times. Yet small-pox prevails, and this *protected* people are as much in dread of the disease as if they had never been vaccinated.

For the past ten years I have rarely met persons marked with small-pox, without asking them if they had been vaccinated; and in almost every case I received an answer in the affirmative, while many knew of a number of cases of deaths from small-pox, among friends who had been vaccinated and re-vaccinated. During the past year I have known of several cases of small-pox in persons who had been re-vaccinated and pronounced thoroughly protected by the public vaccinators, notwithstanding the declaration of Dr. TAYLOR, the chief of the Vaccination Bureau, that "Vaccination is an absolute protective against variola."



In 1872 and 1873, I corresponded with over two hundred medical men, and questioned them on the value of vaccination in their experience. The aggregate number of small-pox cases seen by these physicians was 6,423; of which 4,020 had been vaccinated, and 3,008 of these re-vaccinated. In my own practice, I have seen 20 cases of small-pox, of which fifteen had been vaccinated, and eleven of these re-vaccinated. Of my own cases, four died, three of whom had been vaccinated, and one of the three re-vaccinated, while the fourth was that of a child who had not been vaccinated on account of poor health.

#### THE VACCINATORS' CHANGE OF BASE.

After the advocates of vaccination were forced to abandon the claim that it protected for life against small-pox, they declared that when vaccinated persons did take the disease, it was only in a mild form. This was disproved, even in Jenner's time, by the death, from small-pox, of persons who had been vaccinated, and such cases have multiplied to such an extent with every epidemic, that another change of base was found necessary.

Re-vaccination every few years was then advocated as a certain means of mitigating the severity of small-pox, and still deaths occurred.

It is now the custom to claim that every person who escapes small-pox, whether vaccinated once or a dozen times has been protected by the vaccination; while it is asserted that the vaccination was not properly performed, in all cases where small-pox does occur. In other words, they claim that we are protected till the breaking out of the disease proves the contrary, and then they assert that we had no proper protection.

Again, every mild case is pronounced varioloid, if found among the vaccinated, and variola, if seen in the unvaccinated. This claim is entirely without foundation in fact, as it is well known that all diseases attack persons with different degrees of severity, the strong and robust being slightly affected, while the weakly suffer severely. One child is very



sick with measles, while another in the same family may have the disease so slightly as not to affect it in the least; one may die from scarlet fever, while another may only be slightly indisposed for a few days; one may have the whooping-cough for a week or two, while another may suffer from it for months. One person may die from cholera in a few hours, while another may have it severely, and yet recover; and one may feel slightly indisposed from malarial influences, while another may be a great sufferer for months, from the same cause. This being true, is it reasonable to suppose that small-pox should be an exception to the general rule, and only those who have been vaccinated, have it lightly? Certainly not; the facts prove that it is the weakly who die from small-pox, whether they have been vaccinated or not. And, besides, it is the rule not to vaccinate delicate, sickly children, and when such take small-pox they are more liable to die, and the want of vaccination is assigned as the sole cause of the disease.

#### THE PROPHYLAXIS OF VACCINATION HAS NEVER BEEN TESTED.

Notwithstanding all that has been claimed in favor of vaccination, I contend that its prophylaxis against small-pox has never been tested. Ever since its introduction, the most rigid quarantine regulations have been enforced in all small-pox cases, and from the very nature of the disease, it must be admitted that such measures, of themselves, are calculated to prevent its spread, while superior knowledge enables physicians to treat it more successfully than formerly.

In all large cities, contagious diseases, including small-pox, prevail most extensively and fatally in the low-lying, badly-drained and ventilated, filthy and densely populated districts, where contagion cannot be prevented; and in these districts, too, vaccination has been almost universally performed, because it has been enforced and done without charge.

If vaccination and re-vaccination will certainly prevent small-pox, why do its advocates insist on the enforcement



of quarantine regulations? Why do they exclude unvaccinated children from our public schools? Why are those who have been protected(?) by repeated vaccinations so panic-stricken when a case of small-pox is discovered in their midst? Certainly these facts prove that they have no faith in their vaunted prophylactic. The whole history of the way vaccination protects against small-pox is summed up in the action of the New York Health Board, as illustrated by their management during the past winter. A case of suspected small-pox is reported, and an inspector is sent to examine the patient. The diagnosis is confirmed and the patient is removed before vesication takes place, which is before the period of contagion. The house is then thoroughly fumigated, antiseptics are used in every direction, and then all the inmates are *thoroughly* vaccinated. If no other cases occur, the credit is given entirely to the protective influence of the vaccination; while the removal of the patient before he could possibly communicate the disease, and the hygienic measures employed, are never mentioned.

If vaccination is the vaunted protective it is claimed to be, why not depend on it alone? Why not prove by actual facts that the vaccinated are safe from small-pox under all circumstances, while the unvaccinated are certain to take the disease whenever exposed to it? This cannot be done, but on the contrary thousands have lost faith in vaccination because of its repeated failures.

All the protection we have against small-pox comes from our improved knowledge of the hygiene of the person, the home, and the community; and if one-quarter of the money that is now spent to support a vaccination aristocracy was applied to improving the conditions of life in localities where small-pox usually originates, we would not only banish small-pox, but with it all other zymotic diseases. I contend that vaccination, without quarantine and hygienic conditions, would show an enormous increase of small-pox in a very short time, while the strict observance of the latter, without vaccination, would tend to improve the general



physical condition of our people and this further diminish the fatality of small-pox.

Until the advocates of vaccination are willing to depend on their own prophylactic, they should cease to urge it upon those who have no faith in it.

#### THE EVILS OF VACCINATION.

Even if there was any evidence to prove that vaccination was a prophylactic against small-pox, the appalling evils that have been and are still produced by it are sufficient to condemn the practice as a crime.

Every physician of experience has met with numerous cases of cutaneous eruptions, erysipelas, and syphilis, which were directly traceable to vaccination, and if these could all be collected and presented in one report, they would form a more terrible picture than the worst that has ever been drawn to portray the horrors of small-pox.

In 1872, I condensed into a report, the following summary of evidence (under oath), taken by a committee of the British House of Commons, in 1871, on this subject. It speaks for itself :

DR. COLLINS testifies : " After twenty years experience as a vaccinator, during six or seven small-pox epidemics, I have ceased to vaccinate ten or twelve years ; and gave up at least £500 sterling a years by so doing. I consider vaccination not only useless, but an evil. Have often seen children with syphilitic eruptions, after vaccination, whose parents were free from any taint. Have seen children, hitherto healthy with no trace of struma, after vaccination assume a scrofulous character, with every characteristic of a strumous habit. Erysipelas and phlegmanous ulcers are also by no means uncommon after vaccination. In a particular case I vaccinated an apparently healthy child with lymph from the national vaccine establishment, and on the eighth day, from a true Jennerian vesicle on its arm, I, at the request of the parents, friends of the first, vaccinated another healthy child ; and three weeks after both children were brought to me,



having decided syphilitic symptoms; when, on examination, it was found that the father of the first child had constitutional syphilis. The parents of the second child were perfectly healthy, but the syphilis had been conveyed to it by the vaccine lymph taken from the other. Was once consulted by some young ladies who had been vaccinated from their brother, who had been suckled by a syphilitic nurse, and, on being discovered, it was found that her own child had the usual syphilitic symptoms."

DR. PEARCE testifies: "I have given special attention to the subject of vaccination for eighteen years. Returns show a large increase of consumption. Knew a lady and her elder brother, unvaccinated, the only survivors of ten children, the rest having been vaccinated, five of whom died in childhood, and the remaining three at from fifteen to eighteen, of consumption. The mother always attributed the death of her eight children to vaccination. The ancestors on both sides for generations were all healthy country people. There was no defect of nutrition, no re-breathed air of work-shops. When vaccinating, as I formerly did extensively, I was astonished to find that I had unwittingly transmitted syphilis from lymph supplied by the Jennerian Institution; I had proved that no taint existed in the parents; had twenty or twenty-four such cases within four years at Northampton."

Referring to the 540 practitioners who are reported to have taken grounds against his positions, he says: "They are chiefly surgeons of hospitals, who perhaps have never vaccinated or been in general practice; the answers of such men are of no value. MR. WHITEHEAD, of Manchester, reports several instances of syphilitic taint, transmitted from a true Jennerian vesicle. This is positive evidence; but men may say that they never have seen what they never had an opportunity of seeing. DR. BALLARD had stated that a true Jennerian vesicle cannot be distinguished from a vesicle containing syphilis."



DR. J. J. GARTH WILKINSON testifies : "I have vaccinated to within the last five years without thinking about it. Vaccination is so entirely *secundum artem*, the large majority cannot think about it. We are continually coming upon venerable fallacies ; but on this question prestige and interest prevent investigation. Six positive cases are worth 10,000 negatives, which go for nothing."

DR. SILJESTROM, a man of great scientific eminence, and a legislator in Sweden, says : "I have always felt that if vaccination does not stand against small-pox it is *nil* ; if it does so stand, millions to one but what it imparts other and more powerful disorders into the system. My own coachman's child took erysipelas concurrently with vaccination, and both the child and its mother, who was nursing it, who had had small-pox, died of the erysipelas. Knew a case of an eminent literary man crippled with a skin affection, a kind of eczema of the leg, ever since being re-vaccinated four years since. Have often, almost daily, heard parents say, "my children have never been the same since they were vaccinated."

MR. G. S. GIBSON testifies : "I attribute the large increase in infant mortality to their being poisoned in the first year of life, in a greater proportion than formerly, by vaccination. Constitutional diseases may be perpetuated in the same way, and the foundation laid for tubercular disease of some kind."

PROF. RICORD says in a French Medical Journal, of March 10th, 1865 : "*At first I repulsed the idea that syphilis could be transmitted by vaccination, but to-day I hesitate no more to proclaim the reality.*"

MR. EMERY testifies : "I have seen much suffering, ulcerous sores, etc., from vaccination. Vaccination is matter taken from the cow, put into the arm, and from arm to arm, for thirty years, and all manner of dirt is scraped out of one person's arm and put into another. I had a healthy child, eleven weeks old, vaccinated in May, 1869. On the ninth day it became very ill, the arm, body, and legs swollen, and



turned red and green, having no rest night or day till its death, a month after. Have since seen one hundred to one hundred and fifty healthy children suffering, immediately, after vaccination, and parents who have lost their children by it."

MR. COVINGTON mentions the case of a healthy child, twelve months old, in whom syphilitic appearances showed themselves five weeks after vaccination. His own child was taken ill immediately after vaccination, and suffered for nine months, and afterwards from abscesses, etc., for four years. In a third case, a child of four months, immediately broke out with sores, and died in the tenth month. Believes vaccination conveys consumption, syphilis, and many other like diseases.

MR. ADISON deposes: "That on the 8th day of September, 1870, he had a sound, healthy child, three months old, vaccinated against his will, to obey laws; three days after it broke out in a fearful rash, which continued to increase for eight weeks, when it died."

REV. HUME ROTHERY testifies: "I had a healthy child which suffered from a long series of very large boils, coming on three months after vaccination, which I believe to be the cause. Another case, a healthy child, nine months old when vaccinated, was afterwards afflicted with sore eyes for many years, and they are still weak; it being afterwards found that sore eyes prevailed in the family from which she was vaccinated. A third case, a fortnight after vaccination, (at nine months old,) became covered with an offensive eruption all over the body, is now three years old, and has seldom since been free from sores and scabs; her elder brother, not vaccinated, father and mother, and families are remarkably healthy. A fourth case, now four years old, healthy before vaccination, has never since been so; nine months afterwards foul sores broke out, which continued, and appear likely to continue; there is a hole in one hand, and the foot probably crippled for life. In a fifth case, vaccinated when a babe,



the family all perfectly healthy, cancer appeared on the chin, at eighteen months old, and she lost the left breast from cancer at thirteen. A sixth case, exceedingly well before vaccination, was never well afterward. Its flesh rotted on slightest scratch of a pin, and now and then broke out in scales and sores; it died when twenty months old. Six other children were vaccinated from this child, not one of whom survived. A seventh case, a healthy baby before vaccination, became ever after an indescribable sufferer, and died at nearly eight, his body being literally rotten; father, mother, and five other children all remarkably healthy. In an eighth case, a healthy boy, four months old, was vaccinated; three months afterwards the arm began to break out, the head was one mass of sores, which continued for twelve months; believe it was syphilis; there had never been any disease in parents' families. Could mention a considerable number of other cases, eight—all of deaths—from Rochdale; twelve from Smallbridge, many others from Scotland; all attested before magistrates, with the understanding that they were to be laid before this committee. Could mention a number of other cases, but the sufferers are afraid to come forward. A child may appear healthy, but no one can say where a latent taint exists."

DR. NICHOLSON, a pro-vaccinator, writes: "If a case can be made out against vaccination, by all means let the law be repealed:" whilst DR. BLANC, also a vaccinator, says: "Persons who deny such transmission are greater foes to vaccination than its declared adversaries."

MR. SIMON testifies: "There is not the least doubt that syphilis has, on several occasions been communicated on the continent by what was purported to be vaccination. Lymph ought not to be taken from a subject who can be reasonably supposed syphilitic. A vaccinator should assume that such would convey syphilis. Practically, we should expect lymph taken from a syphilitic child would be syphilitic, as the safe side to err on, without attaching importance to negative experiments."



DR. BAKEWELL testifies : "There is a very strong opinion among medical men in the West Indies that leprosy has been communicated by vaccination. They often apply to me for lymph from England, though there would be an equal chance of English lymph being contaminated by syphilis ; have seen several cases of leprosy where vaccination seemed to be the only explanation ; have a case now, a child from India, a leper, both parents being English ; saw another, a creole of Trinidad, also of English parents. SIR RANALD MARTIN agreed with me that the leprosy arose from vaccination. Have seen several cases of leprosy resulting from vaccination, arrived at the conclusion with reluctance in the face of difficulties. Have no doubt death resulted from syphilis, produced by vaccination, in the Rivalta cases. There are two hundred and fifty-eight such cases mentioned by LANCEREAUX as having occurred in France, Italy, and Germany. Think there are others of which we have no knowledge."

MR. HUTCHINSON testifies : "I was asked by the medical man to examine into the communication of syphilis to several adult servants and shopmen who were re-vaccinated, on the 7th of February last, from one child, lent to the operator from a public vaccinating station. Of thirteen so vaccinated whom I saw on the fourth or fifth of April, eleven had on their arms sores characteristic of syphilis—the primary sore of syphilitic contagion ; the two who escaped were the first vaccinated. A few days later saw the child (six months old), from whom the lymph was taken, and though it appeared in good health, I should have no doubt it was the subject of inherited syphilis ; it had an eruption on the body, then very slight indeed, and probably not present at the time of vaccination."

DR. WM. COLLINS, of London, concludes an article on this subject, in these words : "I am bound to admit that I have no faith in vaccination, nay, I look upon it with the greatest disgust, and firmly believe that it is often the medium of conveying many filthy and loathsome diseases from one child



to another, and it is no protection from small-pox. Indeed, I consider we are now living in the Jennerian epoch for the slaughter of the *innocent*, and the unthinking portion of the population."

The *Lancet* of November 16, 1861, contained an account of the inoculation of forty-six children with syphilis, conveyed by means of vaccination. And in 1866, thirteen children were similarly affected by vaccination from a child, who had been vaccinated with lymph obtained from the medical authorities. On the same subject the *Lancet* of January, 1866, says: "This highly important subject has been fully treated by the *Siglo Medica*, a Spanish medical paper. In this article we find statistical tables of value. The author, in collecting data respecting instances of syphilitic contamination through the vaccine virus, shows that the disease was communicated in 224 out of 314 vaccinations."

Volume twelve of the *Union Medicale*, a French magazine, contains a report of the celebrated Rivalta cases in Italy in 1861. In these cases 46 children were vaccinated with virus from an infant that seemed healthy, and seventeen were afterward vaccinated from one of the children of the first series, and of these forty-four were affected with syphilis, and they in turn propagated the infection to their mothers and nurses. DR. HENRY LEE, a great authority in syphilis, stated after investigation, that he could come to no other conclusion but that the disease was communicated by vaccination in the Rivalta cases.

Prof. JOSEPH JONES, of Nashville, Tennessee, of the late Confederate army, published, in 1867, a pamphlet of 164 pages, in which he gives the sworn testimony of many prominent physicians in the Southern States, proving beyond doubt, that many hundreds of soldiers had died from syphilis and gangrene caused by vaccination.

At times when any number of vaccinations are being performed, hardly a week passes without reports of deaths from erysipelas following vaccination. In spite of the utmost care, I frequently met with such cases in my own practice,



before I abandoned vaccination, and there are few physicians who have not similar experiences to record.

That erysipelas and infantile syphilis have increased to an alarming extent during the past twenty years, can be proved by the death returns of every country where vaccination is practiced, and the best authorities in the world no longer deny that both of these diseases have been largely augmented by vaccination.

Such cases are being reported from every part of the United States, and the individual testimony of physicians, in private practice, would fill many volumes without exhausting the horrors that have been developed by vaccination.

Vaccinators had long denied that disease of any kind could be communicated by vaccination, but by degrees, many in this country tacitly admitted their error, by substituting bovine for humanized virus.

It was positively declared by the Metropolitan Board of Health, of the City of New York, in 1872, that the humanized vaccine lymph had never conveyed diseases from one person to another. They were actually forced to abandon that position in less than three years. A bureau was then established, in the department, for the purpose of supplying bovine virus, and all physicians in the city were notified that they should adopt it in their practice. They asserted that this virus was the genuine vaccine lymph, obtained in France from pustules spontaneously formed on the udders of cattle; and have since declared that they use no other. This claim had allayed the fears of the people about the dangers of vaccination, as it was thought no disease could follow the use of this bovine virus. DR. MARTIN, of Boston, the New York Health Board, and a number of other enterprising doctors, are now engaged in producing this "virus," which Jenner claimed "did not protect against small-pox," and these are the men who mislead the public by false statistics and are urging the passage of compulsory vaccination laws. But they do more than this. They deceive the people in regard to the kind of virus they use and offer for sale.



At a recent meeting of the First Anti-Vaccination League of America, the writer stated that the officials of the Board of Health collected the scabs from the arms of children vaccinated by them, without regard to the health of the children, and sold them at two dollars a scab. A *Herald* reporter interviewed DR. TAYLOR, chief of the Vaccination Bureau, and he was obliged to admit that such scabs were collected, but were not used at home. He then acknowledged that they were sold for use in Cuba and South America. Is not even this admission enough to stamp the men who claim to supply "only pure(?) bovine virus," as unworthy of public confidence.

The public must not be mislead, however, by the claim, that no disease can be communicated by bovine virus. Domestic cattle are subject to all the diseases to which man is liable, with the possible exception of syphilis, and many careful observers have found those diseases in progress after vaccination. Erysipelas and various cutaneous eruptions are common sequences of bovine vaccination, and DR. G. H. MERKELL, of Boston, has reported cases having all the characteristics of syphilis, following the use of DR. MARTIN's virus on children previously healthy, and in whose families no taint of disease could be traced.

On this subject *The Lancet*, (London), June 22, 1879 says: "The notion that animal lymph would be free from chances of syphilitic contamination is so fallacious that we are surprised to see DR. MARTIN, of Boston, Mass., U. S. reproduce it."

When vaccination of all kinds is entirely abandoned, and people are more thoroughly instructed regarding the laws of health all forms of zymotic diseases will be unknown, and the general vitality of the race will be greatly improved.

#### WHO UPHOLDS VACCINATION?

There are several classes of persons who uphold vaccination: 1st. The vaccination rings, consisting of the officials of health boards, and public vaccinators, who are yearly



receiving millions of dollars from the public treasuries. It is their interest to favor the practice at all hazards, and they falsify statistics in order to conceal its failures and evils. 2d. Thousands of medical men believe in vaccination because they have been taught to do so, and because the best authorities recommended it. They have vaccinated because it was the custom and they were paid for it. They have supposed vaccination would prevent small-pox, and they never dreamed of making any investigation for themselves, or even giving it a moments thought. 3d. A rapidly increasing number of the profession, who have no faith in vaccination, tell us that if people wish to be vaccinated they might as well do it and get the fee, as some one else would do so if they did not. The people believe in it and they encourage the belief.

Of the first class we have no desire to speak. They intentionally or ignorantly ignore all the facts of history and aim at making every thing conform to their ideas and wishes. Among the second class there are many sincere men who undertake to defend vaccination, but they cannot see both sides of the question; and with a few old figures and a rehash of the old story, they rush into print to convince the profession and the people of the great value of vaccination.

It is hard to abandon old theories and beliefs. It is harder still to uproot popular fallacies; but that vaccination is doomed to follow into oblivion, the practice of blood-letting, and general depletion, and the numerous other empirical practices that once constituted regular medicine, is as certain as that the sun shines.

#### THE OPPONENTS OF VACCINATION.

Those whose interest it is to keep up the belief in the prophylactic value of vaccination against small-pox, have endeavored to make it appear that anti-vaccinators were bigoted and ignorant, and therefore not entitled to credence. The truth is that they are neither bigoted nor ignorant, but have been compelled to abandon vaccination, after giving the entire subject a careful and impartial investigation. The



majority have refused to vaccinate under any consideration, and have relinquished a considerable sum of money, yearly, rather than continue a practice which they believe to be a fallacy and a crime. They have espoused an unpopular cause, and have made many personal sacrifices to uproot what they conscientiously believe to be wrong. They have had everything to lose and nothing to gain by entering upon this crusade against vaccination, and they are confident that every candid person who will take the trouble to investigate, will enroll themselves on their side of the question. With the conviction that they are right, and with the co-operation of many of the ablest minds the world has ever known, they can afford to smile at the invectives and ridicule of the interested, indifferent, and ignorant physicians, who find it necessary to do everything in their power to perpetuate the popular faith in vaccination.

The following opinions of eminent physicians and savans, will give some idea of the extent of the disbelief in vaccination, and if they are the "ignorant men" of the nineteenth century we have no objections to being classed with them :

DR. JOSEPH HERMAN, principal physician at the Imperial Hospital, Vienna, from 1858 to 1864, says: "My experience of small-pox during those six years of bedside attendance, has given me the right, or rather has imposed on me the duty, of taking part in the bold and spirited onslaught on vaccination which is now being carried on in Switzerland, Germany, England, and other countries. I am convinced that vaccination is the greatest mistake and delusion in the science of medicine; a fanciful illusion in the mind of the discoverer; a phenomenal apparition, devoid of scientific foundation, and wanting in all the conditions of scientific possibility."

DR. C. T. PEARCE, London, says: "That the increased death-rate of children is coeval with the extension of vaccination; that so far from the practice being protective against small-pox, the liability to small-pox in adult life is greater in the vaccinated than in the unvaccinated."



SIR JAMES Y. SIMPSON, M.D., Edinburg, says : "Small-pox can never be exterminated by vaccination."

DR. SIMON, medical officer to the Privy Council, England, says : "Small-pox after vaccination, has been a disappointment both to the public and the medical profession."

DR. CARON, Paris, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and late Government Physician to Paris Prisons, says : "Vaccination, so-called, modifies not one tittle of either the virulence or the consequences of the small-pox. I have long since refused to vaccinate at any price."

*The Lancet* (London), January 21, 1871, says : "From the early part of the century, cases of small-pox after vaccination have been increasing and now amount to four-fifths of cases."

DR. VICK, Ekerbery, near Stettin, says : "I should be glad to say a few words about small-pox epidemics, because in the year 1871-72, I had 652 small-pox patients under my care, of whom 431 were French and 221 German, of various origin and ages. According to my experience—from accurate notes taken at the time—vaccination does not exercise the slightest influence in mitigating the force of the epidemic; for many of the patients had been recently vaccinated, some only 14 days, and others within six months of their being siezed with the disease. The theory is propounded, that after vaccination, small-pox is less severe. I contest it most vigorously, because the majority of those vaccinated were seized with the genuine small-pox (variola). Among the French who were *not* vaccinated, the spurious small-pox (varicella) principally prevailed; which speaks strongly *against* vaccination.

"You must be aware of the injurious consequences so frequently resulting from the vaccination of children. Vainly do I seek to discover the advantages of vaccination."—From papers read at Medical Congress, Chemnitz, Lower Saxony, September 27, 1872.

DR. NITTINGER, of Stuttgart, writes, in 1872, of Wurtemberg : "In five districts scarcely any medical men practiced



vaccination. Out of 462 physicians in the country, only 229 vaccinated. We have to lament that since vaccination, there has been no year free from small-pox ; that small-pox hospitals have been built, and are continually open ; that of 100 patients *before* vaccination, only 6 to 7 died ; but *since*, from 10 to 20 die."

DR. CHARLES JOHN BRICKNELL, Banbury, England, says : "I shall be ready at any time to state my belief in the inefficacy of vaccination as a preventive of small-pox, and also that the practice of vaccination is contrary to the principles of medical science. I believe it would be a great benefit to mankind if it were rendered penal to vaccinate."

DR. LEANDER JOSEPH KELLER, chief physician to the Austrian State Railways, kept a record of the mortality amongst the company's servants and their families, of 373 small-pox cases, during 1872. DR. K. concludes his paper thus :

"1. Generally more vaccinated than unvaccinated persons are attacked by small-pox.

2. Re-vaccination did not protect from small-pox, and did not lessen the general mortality.

3. Neither vaccination nor re-vaccination exercised a favorable influence upon the small-pox mortality."

DR. J. SHORTHOUSE, Croydon, England, says : "Vaccination is, or is not a preventive. If it be so, it is effective the first time, and does not need to be repeated. To say that it requires repeating at stated periods of five, or seven, or ten years, is arrogant humbug and quackery."

DR. JOHN SIMON, medical officer of Privy Council, England, says : "The small-pox epidemic of 1870-3, was part of a world-wide prevalence of the disease. It seems universally testified by skilled observers, that no small-pox epidemic in living memory had been (if I may so express it,) of equally malignant intention with that which is here in question."—*Public Health Reports*, 1874.

(If this be so, where is the protection of vaccination?)

DR. SEATON, Superintendent of Vaccination, in his *Public Health Reports* for 1874, writing of the epidemic of small-



pox for 1870-73, says: "The peculiar intensity of this epidemic was manifested by the extreme diffusiveness of the disease; by its attacking, in unusual proportion, persons who were regarded as *protected against the disease, whether by previous small-pox or by vaccination, and by the occurrence with quite remarkable frequency of cases of a malignant and hæmorrhagic type, and a consequent unusually high ratio of deaths to attacks.*"

(Where is the virtue of vaccination, DR. SEATON?)

DR. H. OIDTMANN, of Linnich, says: "In Sweden, prior to the introduction of vaccination, in 1801, died of small-pox, 600 persons per 1,000,000 inhabitants, and since vaccination has been assiduously practiced there, the mortality of small-pox has gradually but regularly increased. In 1874, with a population exceeding but little the number of 4,000,000, there died of small-pox, in this State, 4,063, exhibiting thus an *increase* of more than 400 per 1,000,000 of inhabitants."

DR. E. ROBINSON, late Medical Officer of Health, Dunkinfield, England, says: "Whilst I have shown that the increase of 53 to 75 per cent. of small-pox after vaccination, is owing to vaccination as an operation having a tendency to increase small-pox, I wish the reader to understand that I do not look upon this tendency as constituting the most serious of the unsafe conditions inseparably connected with vaccination. The promotion of the other diseases referred to in former pages is the influence which condemns vaccination as an *unsafe* remedy."—From "*Can Disease Protect Health,*" 1880, p. 32.

"DR. STRAMM, Medical Staff Officer, Prussian Army, says: "I, myself, have been vaccinated, and twice successfully re-vaccinated; and yet, in the exercise of my official medical duties during the late epidemics in Prussia, I have been attacked with small-pox in the most virulent confluent form, and been only saved from worse consequences by a speedy change of climate."

DR. CEELY, Aylesbury, England, says: "They would not be able to annihilate small-pox by vaccination, and he defied any one to show he had claimed such a result; from the experience he had had, no such thing could, or ever would happen."—Address at Calf Lymph Conference, London, December, 1879.

DR. JULES GUERIN, Paris, in an address before the French Academy of Medicine, 1881, says: "A large number of medical men consider a general vaccination and re-vaccination to be in itself one of the causes of small-pox; a crowd of the newly vaccinated to be itself a dangerous centre of infection; and the 150,000 re-vaccinations in Paris during the siege to be in some degree responsible for the great epidemics of 1870-1."

"DR. CHARLES CAMERON, member of the House of Commons, England, says: "Since 1836, our statistics have been compiled so as to enable us to compare the mortality, not merely in small-pox occurring in all classes of vaccinated persons, at different periods, but in each separate class of vaccinated persons—in persons, that is, with 1, 2, 3, or 4 good or indifferent marks. *I have gone into these details, and found that not merely has the mortality in small-pox occurring after vaccination progressively increased in the aggregate, but it has increased in each class of cases, and increased enormously in the best vaccinated classes of cases.*"—Letter in *London Times*, May 24. 1881.

DR. J. J. GARTH WILKINSON, of London, Eng. says: "It is demonstrable that vaccination has no influence whatever over the small-pox death rate. For the whole hospital death rate now of vaccinated and unvaccinated is just eighteen per cent.; almost exactly what it was before vaccination existed."

PROF. MANNIELL, Royal College Surgeon, Ireland; "The term *imperfect* or *spurious* vaccination is frequently met with in books, and has been the cause of no small degree of confusion in practice, although, at the same time, *it has frequently*



*afforded the practitioner an asylum against the storms now and then arising out of failures in the protective power of the vaccine disease."*

DR. COPELAND, (*Medical Dictionary* pp. 832.): "Just half a century has elapsed since the discovery and introduction of vaccination, and after a quarter of a century of transcendent laudations of this measure, with merely occasional whispering of doubt; and after another quarter of a century of reverberated encomiums FROM WELL PAID 'VACCINATION BOARDS,' raised with a view of overbearing the increasing murmurings of disbelief among those who observe and think for themselves,—the middle of the nineteenth century finds the majority of the profession, in all latitudes and hemispheres, doubtful as to the preponderance of advantages, present and prospective, to be obtained either from inoculation or vaccination."

DR. FELIX VON NIEMEYER, says: "It (vaccination) endangers life, and in other cases leaves permanent impairment of health."

PROF. GERMAN, M.D., University of Leipsic: "Above all, the dire fatality which lately occurred at Lebus, a suburb of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, would alone warrant the abolition of the vaccination laws. Eighteen school girls, averaging twelve years of age, were revaccinated, and thereby syphilised and some of them died. \* \* \* Yet the lymph, the syphilitic lymph, used in this case was obtained from the Official Royal Establishment for the new 'regenerated' or 'animalized' vaccine lymph so warmly recommended for the re-vaccination of schools."

DR. KOLB, Munich: "In well-vaccinated Bavaria, famous for compulsion in 1871, out of 30,742 cases, 29,439 were supplied by the vaccinated."

PROF. FRANCIS W. NEWMAN, of London University, says: "Nothing is clearer to any one who will open his eyes than that what is now called vaccination has no effect in lessening small-pox, and has frequent and terrible effect in doing mis-

chief. The doctors who urge vaccination do not believe in it, for they advise re-vaccination."

P. A. TAYLOR, M.P., England, says: "I have no hesitation in asserting the confident opinion, as the result of much study of the question—historically and statistically—that vaccination is a ridiculous delusion—that there is no evidence that it has the slightest effect as a preventive of small-pox—that indeed the negative evidence is all the other way, while the positive evidence of the mischief it has done is incontrovertible."

ADOLPH COUNT BEDTWITZ, of Austria, says: "For let medical advocates exhaust themselves as they may in sophisms, it nevertheless remains an eternal truth, that the State has no right to prescribe a medical creed to any man; and no man, with any self-respect, who has once seen through the stupid superstition, the shameless deceit of vaccination, will, without resisting to the uttermost, ever consent to the degradation of allowing the near and dear to him to be subjected to it, or lend a hand to the coercion of others."

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, says: "I have clearly perceived the progressive dangerous influence of vaccination in England, France and Germany."

HERBERT SPENCER, writes: "I wish I had known some time since that the vaccination persecution had in any case been carried so far as you describe, as I might have made use of the fact. It would have served farther to enforce the parallel between this medical popery which men think so defensible, and the religious popery which they think so indefensible."

DR. FURBER, of Topeka, Kansas, says: "There is no necessity to resort to such a loathsome imaginary remedy. Vaccination is a humbug; enforced vaccination a crime."

Many more similar opinions might be quoted, but enough has been presented to give an idea of the character of the men who are opposed to vaccination.



## DEDUCTIONS.

From the facts presented in the foregoing pages, we cannot fail to deduce the following :

1st. That Jennerian vaccination is neither practiced or believed in at the present day, therefore, he made no discovery.

2d. No two physicians agree as to what constitutes efficient vaccination, therefore, the practice is empirical and unscientific.

3d. That the percentage of fatal small-pox is as great now, as before Jenner's time.

4th. That small-pox has largely increased during the past few years, in spite of vaccination.

5th. That serious evils follow vaccination, whether the virus is humanized or bovine.

6th. That vaccination has never been tested as a prophylactic against small-pox.

7th. That sanitary conditions and strict isolation of patients, are the only safe guards against all zymotic diseases.

8th. That the majority of the profession who advocate vaccination are pecuniarily interested in its perpetuation.

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BY

ROBERT A. GUNN, M. D.,

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