

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW LESSON

AN EPISODE SHOWING RARE FILIAL DEVOTION.
BY ELIZA ARMSTRONG BENGOUGH.

"You look as smiling as a widow who has just been present at a little matrimonial unpleasantness," observed the girl in red. "What is it? A new gown which really fits you instead of giving you fits, or—"

"Oh, nothing much," replied the young married woman, "only I have done my mother-in-law a favor which will go far towards making her extremely careful in criticizing any of my domestic arrangements in the future. Incidentally, I have an indisputable fact to mention to Arthur the next time he mentions the manner in which his mother-in-law is to order her house. I have also a neat little check presented by my father-in-law for the purchase of a new gown, and—"

"You lucky girl! Shall you order it?"

"I have ordered it already, dear, but it does seem sort of wasteful to use that check to pay for it, when Arthur can just as well do it. I am always so economical that I wouldn't waste money for the world, and so—"

"You can use it for that lovely chain you had set your heart on."

"Mhm. Won't my father-in-law be delighted with my economy when he finds that I have been able to get both of them?"

"Why no, dear. I am too good a wife to bother him with such little matters. When he has many business cares on his mind. No, I shall just give him a lovely surprise the first time I wear the gown and the chain."

"What a model wife you are! But the favor you—"

"Oh, yes. I had almost forgotten that. My mother-in-law, after putting it off as long as she could, had invited a lot of her husband's friends to dinner last evening. She meant it to be a dinner which would set the masculine friends to telling their wives that they wished they would ask Mrs. Marshmallow for some of her recipes, and—"

"How sweet of her to take so much trouble for her husband's friends. Many a woman!"

"Yes, wasn't it? Now, my own dinner have not always been a success, and Arthur had been unpleasant enough to suggest that I had better look into the way his mother managed things. That was because, when he told me he was not as rich as my father, I said that he ought to ask Papa's advice on business matters. But that was very different, as anybody can see."

"Of course it was!"

"Yes, but sometimes I fear that Arthur has not a really logical mind. If he did carry off all the athletic honors at college. Well, as the dinner was to come off last evening I ran over in the morning."

"To take a lesson? How perfectly lovely of you!"

"Yes, wasn't it? Besides, I knew I could find something to criticize, anyhow. I did. I found my mother-in-law in the dining-room and when I saw that her adjustable pompadour was awry and a sign of gray hair in sight, I knew that she did not care whether she lived or died."

"Mercy! Had she invited three more people than the table would possibly seat, and had all of them accepted?"

"Worse! Much worse; the cook!"

"Had fallen ill just when there was especial need of her. How like a cook!"

"No. The fact was that she was going to her home to stay over night, and when she failed to appear in the morning, madame went to see what was the matter. A policeman stood at the door and a placard on the house announced that there was smallpox within. And though she threatened to report the policeman to his superiors, he refused to allow the



"OH, YOU DEAR CHILD, THEY YOU CAN JUST HELP ME OUT YOURSELF."

cook, who was perfectly well, to come out."

"Dreadful! What did she do?"

"She went home and had hysterics. I believe, but, after all, that very little good. Next, she telephoned to her

husband that the cook was in quarantine and what should she do? His clerk said he was out, but she knew better.

"Poor thing. She couldn't even relieve her mind by talking to him."

"Not unless she went around to the



A POLICEMAN STOOD AT THE DOOR AND A PLACARD ON THE HOUSE ANNOUNCED THAT THERE WAS SMALLPOX WITHIN.

THE WORLD OF BOOKS

Dr. Thompson, who is a man of many activities, begins abruptly by asking: "Why is it that the Bible account of a nation's history is so different from that kind of history which is written about nations of modern times? The Bible speaks of God as having a great deal to do with what was going on, and of his will as a controlling force in the movements of history. The modern history traces everything to secondary causes, mostly to the characters and the wills of leading people, to the external circumstances of the nation's existence, to the influence of great movements of public opinion, or to the influence one country exercises upon another."

After giving these possible explanations, the author concludes: "There is no real difference between the Bible history and that of modern times, but a great difference in the way of viewing and interpreting that history." He holds that as to the question of the overruling power of Providence in the world, there is practically no dispute. God's moral government of the world is admitted, but there has been much speculation as to the manner and method of his interference. There are those who hold literally to the truths of the Bible, and there are those who do not hold that the Bible is inspired, but who believe that it contains the revelation of God through men and is the best record of the achievement of the race. There are some who reject any supernatural supervision whatever, and there are those who say that the former interference in particular affairs by God was simply because he was the Jehovah of the Jews, and they worshiped him as such, and since they were despised he has not personally undertaken to change the direction of affairs.

Dr. Thompson is a man of moderate views, who sides with the extremists of neither party. He reverently considers the history of our country and claims that he shows that God has been our over-present help in time of trouble and that by his particular intervention the nation has achieved so much of glory and prosperity as have been attained.

The book is well written, and though it will not be agreeable to all parties of theological controversy, it is an earnest, reverent contribution to history which will be received in the exact spirit in which it is written.

The World's Best Essays.

The World's Best Essays. Volume X. David J. Brewer, Justice United States Supreme Court. Editor-in-Chief, Professor Edward A. Allen and William Schuyler M. A. Associate Editors: Sir Walter Besant, M. A., F. S. A., Chairman of the Advisory Council. Ten volumes, with photographs and illustrations. F. P. Kalser, publisher, St. Louis, Mo.

If the 10th volume of this magnificent work contained nothing more than its copious and elaborate indexes it would rank in value with either of the volumes which have preceded it. Seldom, if ever, has any work been published in which this essential feature of a book assuming to be of any importance, has been so fully and minutely indexed. There is no great mass of historical or entertaining fact mentioned in the 4200 subjects, but each found in one or the other of its several indexes; and by the thorough system of cross-indexing employed, either the fact or event, or the names in connection with

it, will be found in its alphabetical place. The index to "Noted Sayings and Celebrated Passages" is a notable and helpful feature which will be appreciated by the general reader, and contains the pith and marrow of nearly 500 essays by men of genius and learning.

The educational value of "The World's Best Essays" it would be difficult to estimate. To members of Chautauques, of literary and reading circles, of gatherings for mutual improvement, it will prove of inestimable service. It cites subject matter for discussion on literature, science, art, social or political subjects, and citations from the best authorities on all or any of those subjects will be found in its pages. To sum up all that may be said in its favor, it is one of the most comprehensive and valuable sets of books ever yet offered the public, who will not be slow to estimate the work at its full value when its merits are fully known.

Romance of Henry of Navarre.

The Role of the Unconquered. By Ted Dalton. The Dillingham Company, New York.

This novel deals with the romance of the days of Henry of Navarre, King of France. It comes heralded by a fine introduction from General Lord Wallace, James Whitcomb Riley and Booth Tarkington, all friends, presumably, of the young author. Ordinarily this would handicap the work at the start, for the reader that praiseth this character usually comes cheap. In this instance, however, there seems to be no suggestion of flattery, for the book bears out all of the fine tribute they bestow upon it.

The trend of the romance lies in that period of France's time of turmoil when there was much further from perfect civilization than she is today, and for that reason the retelling of the knightly deeds of her men and women in such clever fashion insures not only attention, but deep interest. The author of "The Belle of the Unconquered" seems a natural dramatist, for his play is plotted like a perfect creation of the stage, and one sees the characters moving like real beings. There is a tremendous amount of action in the book, and all of the stirring kind that thrills. Seldom has there been presented a story of greater intensity or living interest. There are no scenes of lagging description, and none that loses the thread of the story; no branching off into abstruse problems or discussions. The whole fabric is built upon the love of King for Marie Medici, the beautiful Italian Princess, who, having been betrothed to Navarre against her will, is finally forced to own her love and admission through the strategy of this lover-king, who comes to her in the disguise of a Cardinal, and whose admirable qualities of head and heart she found irresistible. There are many dramatic situations and fine movement, and all most happily presented. The characteristics of the Princess are best told in the words of her handmaid, Lucie: "The Princess loves so man, she laughs at them. Her pride holds her aloof from all men, and her sharp tongue drives them away. Some stand in awe of her, and some fear her; but all love her." This is what the King had to face, but he won his suit because he happily presented. The book deals in the tragic as well as the sentimental, for there is wholesale slaughter, as was the custom in those days of chivalry and mad love. Three duels to the death, poisonings, jealousies, stabblings, butcheries and a whole lot of

deplorable situations that are not of the obtrusive sort in any sense, but all introduced to make the play-novel conform to the times it is intended to portray. One cannot read this really captivating book without feeling the delight of the struggles of our latter-day civilization, at the same time we are taught that since the greatest of men have been the same kind of a lover, the same kind of a fighter, the same kind of a strategist for the hand of woman. Henry of Navarre has many champions, but never one that told of his perfect chivalry more charmingly than Ted Dalton in his first romance. The book is of more than passing interest because of its literary value, and because it is a radical departure from the current books of the day.

Western History.

The American Fur Trade of the Far West. A history of the pioneer trading posts and early fur companies of the Missouri Valley and the Rocky Mountains, and of the overland commerce with Santa Fe. By Hiram Martin Chittenden. In three volumes. With maps and illustrations. Frances P. Harper, New York.

This is a novel and original work which is sure to prove of great value to students of Western history. It is not a reprint or a compilation of references from printed books, but is a new and consecutive history of the great West down to 1850, and is the result of years of research on the part of the author among original manuscript documents and journals which are scattered in all parts of the United States. Not only is the early history of the West, the opening and establishing of the Oregon and Santa Fe trails treated of with great detail, but there is also a graphic description of the country during the period immediately following the return of Lewis and Clark, in 1805, to the time of the discovery of gold in California. To the text the author has added historical, biographical and other notes, as did Dr. Coates in his Lewis and Clark. Pike and Henry and Thompson Expeditions, and this work is published in uniform with those sets. The illustrations consist of reproductions of ten contemporary prints and a large folding map of the trans-Mississippi country as it was in 1803. This map, which was drawn by Mr. Paul Burgold, shows the location of Indian tribes, trading posts, routes of travel and other features of interest.

The Jew as a Patriot.

The Jew as a Patriot. By Madison C. Peters. Author of Wit and Wisdom of the Talmud. The Baker & Taylor Company, New York.

Rev. Madison C. Peters is a Baptist and one of the best-known pastors in New York City. His latest work points out the solidly qualities of the Jews, both in Europe and America. Its purpose is a reply to an article by Mark Twain in Harper's Magazine, wherein he charged the Jew "with a patriotic disposition to stand by the flag as a soldier." Dr. Peters tells how the Jews freely gave their lives in the War for Independence and aided with their money to maintain the Armies of the Revolution. He then takes up the Jews who distinguished themselves in the Mexican War, and devotes an interesting chapter to the Jew in our Regular Army and Navy. Although there were only 150,000 Jews in the United States at the time of the Civil War, nearly 8000 Jewish soldiers served in the Union and

officer, and there was hardly time for that. When matters were in this state something got wrong with the steam pipes and they had to let all the fire in the house go out. She also found that two of her best cut-glass tumblers had been broken since she used them last. I arrived just at that moment."

"Mercy on us! Weren't you frightened?"

"No, dear. I had already seen Arthur when he discovered, as we were dressing for a reception, that I had happened to hang my cloth gown over his dress card, the wardrobe being full. I told him it was out of consideration for his pocket that I had done it, as otherwise I should have been obliged to hang it over my chiffon evening gown, and that would have ruined it."

"And was the dress coat injured?"

"Well, there was a wrinkle or two in it, but I told him they were not there before the evening was half over. Where was I? Oh, well, I threw myself into the breach, promised madame the loan of my tumblers, which were a wedding present from a man who feared people might think he took my marriage to heart, and which were handsome from her own. I said that I thought every good housekeeper ought to count such things as time they had been used, didn't she?"

"Why, Evelyn, do you?"

"Of course not, dear, but she couldn't know that. She was too much overcome to think of an instantaneous reply, and just then came a message from the people who repair steam pipes and things; they were too busy to come up that day; but—"

"How perfectly awful! Did I do?"

"By that time she was as meek as an old maid with six married sisters. I told her that if she would send for a cab I myself would go and see what could be done with them."

"That was awfully nice of you, dear, when she was your own mother-in-law. Of course, if you and Arthur had only been engaged, it would have been quite different."

"Oh, well, I always like to help anybody, and besides, I had to call on Grace that day, and she owns her carriage and has such an abnormal way of asking if the walking is bad."

"And did you succeed with the repair people?"

"I wore my picture hat and the clerk was very young. I did not feel it necessary to tell her how easily I had done it; why, the workmen reached the house as soon as I did."

"I have seen your mother-in-law, and I doubt if she could have done the thing herself."

"Perhaps not. Well, it was quite a clock when I returned. In the interval the florist had sent the wrong flowers; the new gown she meant to wear had come home with the waist a snug fit for a woman weighing 30 pounds less than she does, even confesses to, and a message was arriving from the substitute cook upon whom she had depended. The cook had married a plumber and apparently forgotten how a frypan would be used. When interrogated as to her culinary powers, the housemaid looked peaceful and confessed that she could cook beefsteak and boil potatoes."

"Oh, well, since your mother-in-law was such a fine housekeeper, she could cook a dinner herself and make a joke of it to her guests."

"That was what I said. In the anguish of the moment she told the truth and the whole truth. She said that she had held the rule of critic too long to undertake that of performer. In the end, knowing that I had Arthur's domestic guns spiked for all futurity, I went too far. I said, with a superior smile: 'Is it possible? I thought every other woman called her husband a brute, and a brute could cook a dinner in an emergency. I just had to get that much revenge. The next moment I wished I hadn't. She turned on me in a flash, saying: 'Oh, you dear child, then you can just help me out yourself. And before I could catch my breath she had me in the kitchen and added two courses to the original menu.'"

"Oh, my goodness, and you unable to cook anything more substantial than fudge! What on earth—"

"I simply smiled and said that as I could work better amid familiar surroundings, I would prepare the dinner at home and send it over."

"Yes, but how—"

"Mamma happened to be spending the day with me. Did I forget to tell you that?"

"OLD FORT HALL," IDAHO

FIRST POST BUILT BY NATHANIEL J. WYETH IN THE "OREGON COUNTRY," IN 1834.



"OLD FORT HALL," IDAHO—THE "DOBY" CHIMNEY IS THE ONLY PART REMAINING OF THE ORIGINAL BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED IN 1834.

THERE is on the Fort Hall reservation, Idaho, a point of more than local and certainly of some historical interest, connected as it is, in some degree, at least, with the early settlement of the Central Northwest. "Old Fort Hall" or "the dobies," as it is commonly called, was built by Nathaniel J. Wyeth as a rendezvous and trading post in 1834. He arrived in St. Louis, Mo., from the East, March 10, 1834, with a portion of the party which was to accompany him, and here they outfitted with everything necessary for his expedition to the "Oregon country," through the then comparatively unknown West. Early in April he shipped with all his men and goods on the steamer Iowa for Liberty, Mo., and this place, which he left on the 26th, was his last sight of civilization for many weary months.

After many stirring adventures he ar-

rived in the vicinity of the present station of "Old Fort Hall," and in his diary (Source of the History of Oregon, Vol. I, parts 2 to 6, page 222) under the date of July 14, 1834, he says: "We went down the river (Snake) about three miles and succeeded in finding a location for a fort, and killed a buffalo near the spot." Work on what is now the ruins of "Fort Hall" was begun on the 16th and on the 26th he states that "A Frenchman named Kansau was killed horse-racing, and the 27th a tenant was attached to the place. He belonged to Mr. McKays' camp, and his comrades erected a decent tomb for him. Service for him was performed by the Canadians in the Catholic form, by Mr. Lee in the Protestant form, and by the Indians in their form, as he had an Indian family. He was at least well buried." August the 8th he continued his journey to the west after making the following

entry: Having done as much as was requisite for safety to the fort and drank a bale of liquor, and named it Fort Hall in honor of the oldest partner of our concern. Fort Hall is in lat. 42 degrees, 14 minutes, long 113 degrees, 35 minutes." The grave mentioned in the above was pointed out by the Indians until within a few years past. The latitude and longitude was also not far from right, as it is in fact to be almost exactly at 42 degrees, 10 minutes and 113 degrees, 12 minutes.

The situation for the fort was admirably chosen, being practically protected on two sides by a stream of considerable size, with the remaining sides free from dense cover that was so necessary to the Indian of that day when pitted, with his bow and arrow, against the firearms of the white man. Most of the original buildings were of adobe brick and until a few years since were in a fair state of preservation, today nothing remains but the "doby" chimney shown in the illustration, the log building connected therewith being of a much later date, and it has degenerated to the less romantic but more remunerative use of a cow barn.

An old Bannock Indian of this reservation, but recently dead, well remembers the construction of "Old Fort Hall," though at the date of its building the Bannocks did not make this section of the country their permanent home. With a number of companions he was hunting in what is now known as the Lost River country, not being particularly successful, they came in to Snake River at a point that day when pitted, with his bow and arrow, against the firearms of the white man. Most of the original buildings were of adobe brick and until a few years since were in a fair state of preservation, today nothing remains but the "doby" chimney shown in the illustration, the log building connected therewith being of a much later date, and it has degenerated to the less romantic but more remunerative use of a cow barn.

All Tenants Hold Interest.

Where a joint tenant of a mining claim purchases a controlling interest in a claim adjoining on the side line for the reason that he supposes that the apex of the mine worked in the former claim is located in the latter, and for the sole purpose of protecting his interest in the former claim, and not as an independent investment, the Supreme Court of Washington, in the case of Cedar, etc., Min. Co. vs. Yarwood (40 S. E. Rep. 747), holds that the purchase inures to the benefit of the co-tenants, and cannot be held by the purchaser as his separate property.

Meaning of Word "Sunday."

The word "Sunday" conveys all the meaning that is conveyed by the phrase, "the 24 hours immediately following 11 o'clock Saturday night," holds the Supreme Court of Georgia in the case of State vs. Heard (31 So. Rep. 380). Hence, under a statute forbidding stores to be kept open, or liquors to be sold during the 24 hours immediately following 11 o'clock Saturday night, it is sufficient to charge that the unlawful acts were committed on Sunday.

Larceny After Trust.

When a master intrusts to his servant a bill for the purpose of getting the same changed and bringing back the change to the former, and the latter fraudulently appropriates the bill to his own use, and does not return either it or the change, the Supreme Court of Georgia, in the case of Mobley vs. State (40 S. E. Rep. 728) holds that he is guilty, not of simple larceny, but of larceny after trust.

Proof of Malpractice.

In a suit for damages alleged to have been caused by the malpractice of a surgeon, the Supreme Court of Georgia, in the case of Georgia Northern Railway Company vs. Ingram (40 S. E. Rep. 709), holds that the burden is on the plaintiff to show a want of due care, skill or diligence, and also that the injury resulted from the want of such care, skill or diligence.

Barrender a Laborer.

A bartender, whose duties are mainly manual, and who is also required to keep books as a part of his duties, is held by the Supreme Court of Georgia, in the case of Lowrey vs. State (40 S. E. Rep. 705), to be a laborer within the meaning of the law creating a lien in favor of laborers, for their labor, upon the property of their employers.

WHAT THE COURTS DECIDE

RECENT FINDINGS OF INTEREST ALIKE TO LAWYERS AND THE LAITY.

THE conduct of a wife in failing to take an interest in the husband's affairs, and to enter into social life which he desires, and the fact that she is moody, whimsical, exacting, and intractable, and not considerate of the husband, are held by the Supreme Court of Washington, in the case of Branscheid vs. Branscheid (37 Pac. Rep. 810), not to authorize the granting of a divorce to the husband on the ground of cruelty.

Can't Be Barred From Case.

In a prosecution for murder, where the defendant-Governor of the state was one of the counsel for the prosecution, and an objection was made to his appearing on the ground that he would thereby be prejudiced if called on to act on defendant's application for pardon or commutation of his sentence, the Supreme Court of Washington (State vs. Hawkins, 37 Pac. Rep. 816), held that since it appeared that before the defendant-Governor was elected, and on a prior trial, he had assisted in the prosecution, the objection was not well taken.

Agreement Is Valid.

A contract between husband and wife engaged in farming, that the husband, shall work for the wife and act as her agent in what he does, and in payment for such personal services the wife agrees to work for the husband, and it is further agreed that the property of such joint labor shall be the property of the wife, is held by the Supreme Court of Kansas in the case of Dempster Mill Manufacturing Company vs. Bundy (37 Pac. Rep. 819) to be a valid contract, and such contract will not sustain a claim of ownership in the wife of a crop sown, grown and harvested by the husband as against his creditors.

Meaning of Total Loss.

The phrase "total loss," or its equivalent, "wholly destroyed," when applied to insurance, is held by the Supreme Court of Kansas in the case of Liverpool, etc., Company vs. Heckman (37 Pac. Rep. 819) not to mean the complete annihilation or extinction of the property insured; neither does the term require the loss of the property in its entirety, but it shall have no value for any purpose whatever, but does mean only such destruction or loss of the property insured as deprives it of the character in which it was insured.

Liability of Stockholders.

Where the stockholders in a corporation guarantee payment of promissory notes of the corporation, and, upon the notes being reduced to judgments, a portion of such stockholders pay the judgments, the Supreme Court of Kansas, in the case

of Hinchaw vs. Austin (37 Pac. Rep. 820), holds that they can maintain an action for contribution against both their stockholders who guarantee payment of the notes with them and a co-stockholder who did not guarantee the payment of the notes, and recover from each of such stockholders their pro rata share of the corporate debts so paid.

Tenant Can Remove Fixtures.

Domestic or ornamental fixtures which a tenant has attached to a dwelling-house or the grounds on which the same is located to promote his domestic comfort, and which may easily be severed, and made equally useful to him in another house, may be removed by him during his term, holds the Supreme Court of Georgia in the case of Wright vs. Du Bignon (40 S. E. Rep. 747).

Mutilation of Will Revokes.

Where a will is defaced and mutilated by vermin, and the testator knows of this fact and accepts its condition as a destruction of the will, although he does not actually destroy the will, the Supreme Court of North Carolina, in the case of Cutler vs. Cutler (40 S. E. Rep. 820), holds that the will is revoked.

Not Affected by Reverses.

Provision in agreement for separation that the husband would pay the wife \$5 per week for maintenance and support can not be avoided merely because of subsequent financial troubles of the husband, holds the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, in the case of Vandegrift vs. Vandegrift.

Cruelty Not Sufficient Cause.

A divorce can not be granted for cruel treatment, under the statute of Iowa, without evidence of a permanent impairment of health by the husband's misconduct, holds the Supreme Court of Iowa in the case of Wells vs. Wells (40 N. W. Rep. 30).

License Not Property.

A liquor license, being a mere privilege, and not a property right, is held by the Court in the case of New Jersey, in the case of Felgenbaum vs. Mulligan (31 Atl. Rep. 131), to be incapable of being the subject of a chattel mortgage.

Building on Express Packages.

Where a package is offered for transportation to an express company, and by the war revenue act to attach a stamp thereto, the Supreme Court of California, in the case of People vs. Wells, Fargo &

PROVED VALUE OF VACCINATION

STATISTICS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHICH SHOW GREATLY DECREASING DEATH RATE.

THE evidences of the value of vaccination as a life-saving operation are so indisputable and overwhelming that no reasoning person needs to be given them more than once. But a few doctors in this country, who must have moral strabismus or be actuated by a desire to attract attention to themselves by mental eccentricity, aided by persons who must want to be prominent in something, no matter what, are responsible for an emotional propaganda against vaccination which has cost many thousands of lives. The statistical facts showing that the dread disease, smallpox, will be known only as a horrid memory as soon as vaccination is universal cannot be questioned by the candid.

The enforcement of existing English law in London would have saved that city a heavy mortality, an enormous loss of business and the apprehension of the post-mortem of, to the English, the greatest event of half a century—the coronation of Edward.

The London Asylums Board now has 569 cases in hospitals and has decided that 220 be the minimum number that must be provided. Since May 348 cases have ended either in recovery or death. Of these 116 were fatal. The death rate in the unvaccinated was twice that in the vaccinated. The patients under the age of 5 were all unvaccinated; there were 23 with 19 deaths. The patients under 10 were all unvaccinated except one. Here out of 42 cases 23 were fatal, and all those who died were unvaccinated. There were 31 cases in patients under 15, and 38 deaths; 27 of the 31 were unvaccinated.

Of the 23 who died, only one was vaccinated; so that of the 24 who were vaccinated 23 came safely through the disease.

Vaccination was first tried on a large scale in the Prussian Army. It was begun in 1818, and during the next 14 years there was not one death from smallpox. Since 1874 the vaccination of all infants in Germany has been compulsory, with revaccination of all at school age. The mean death rate from smallpox per million before this law was 94. Since the law was passed it has been 15; during the last 10 years, 7. In the Army, in which the vaccination law is most rigidly enforced, there has been but one death from smallpox since 1874.

Sweden furnishes valuable facts. Between 1874 and 1883, the average smallpox mortality per million living was 266. In the 10 years from 1884 to 1893 (the latest record published) the range was from 62 to 6. In Italy a compulsory law of vaccination in infancy and revaccination of all the children attending the public schools was instituted in 1888. The smallpox deaths per 100,000 inhabitants from 1881 to 1890 averaged 25.5. From 1891 to 1894 the average was 6.5.

In the year 1886 the death rate from smallpox of Switzerland was 64-fold that of Germany; that of Belgium 48-fold; Austria, 31-fold, and Hungary, 60-fold.

In the four great capitals of Europe in the 10 years from 1877 to 1886, the smallpox deaths per 100,000 living were as follows: Vienna, 67; Paris, 23; London, 25; Berlin, 1. Fifteen years ago in several localities in England a strong anti-vaccination senti-

ment had arisen, and by the irony of fate these towns furnish some very wholesome lessons. In the Sheffield epidemic of 1887-8, we have the following statistics given: Attack-rate per 1000 in the non-vaccinated, 94; death rate, 31. Attack-rate per 1000 in the once vaccinated, 19; death rate, 1. Attack-rate per 1000 in the re-vaccinated, 3; death rate, 0.08. One in 1300 of the vaccinated died; one in 29 of the unvaccinated. In Gloucester, in the case of vaccination, the epidemic was particularly strong, and in the epidemic of 1893-94 there were 1707 cases and 429 deaths in a population of 42,000. Stronous efforts were made to stay the epidemic by means of hospitals, disinfection and quarantining without the slightest effect. It raged unchecked until officials who had publicly vowed to stay the epidemic by means of vaccination became panic-stricken, and turning directly about, began to enforce the vaccination laws. The epidemic was then rapidly quelled.

Years ago when particles of a scab from a previous vaccination was used in each case there was a slight cause for apprehension, but even then refusing to be vaccinated put one on a mental level with a man who would stay continuously in a cellar to avoid death by lightning, so small was the danger of death from vaccination as compared with that from smallpox. Now that calf lymph is used almost exclusively and with every precaution of antiseptic, the danger is so trivial as compared with that of refusing to have one's children vaccinated should in all countries be punished severely. The right of society to protect itself and its duty to protect children is fundamental.