

seven thousand people, most of them children, and I have yet to see the bad results that are reported by those who oppose vaccination.

"Anyone who has seen the effect of vaccination, as a worker in a smallpox hospital, cannot but be convinced that vaccination ought to be practiced everywhere."

DR. ROUSSELL: "The preparation of the arm for vaccination is an important point. The use of antiseptic solutions on the arm improperly cleansed with water will prevent the action of the vaccine. I find out, after considerable experience, and also teach my class, no matter what antiseptic they use, be careful to see that you have afterwards washed off any remains of it.

"I would like to call attention to the advantage of the European method of vaccinating at two or three or more points. I am quite satisfied that the use of a single vaccination may be effective in most cases, occasionally it would seem that a successful vaccination has been followed, within a comparatively short time, by smallpox. That is possibly in two or three cases.

"More often very sore arms are simply proof of infection and not of successful vaccination. The vaccination has to go through a regular course, in order to insure a perfectly successful vaccination, and physicians may be misled by accepting large inflammation as proof of a successful vaccination."

DR. WELCH: "Referring to the statement I made in reference to vaccination in the Philippines, I would say that while we did clean up these towns in addition to the vaccination, when I returned to the town after a few years the sanitary conditions were the same as they had been before, but there was no smallpox.

"In reference to smallpox in the army in the Philippines, there were several reasons; in the first place, smallpox follows an army. In the United States army in the Philippines, there were a great many men who had not been vaccinated. These men were volunteers. We also discovered, as I told this gentleman a short time ago, that the vaccine virus was found inert on account of climatic conditions. It had been used for quite a while before they discovered that fact.

"I would also say in reference to Japan, that the laws were not enforced for a long time."

PARCELS POST AND A MAIL-ORDER TRUST.

Advocates of Parcels Post have been calling wholesale and retail merchants parasites upon our economic system. Edward B. Moon, Secretary of the American League of Associations, demonstrated that the wholesaler enabled the manufacturer to use capital in production which otherwise he must employ in marketing his products that the wholesaler by taking a consignment of manufactured goods frequently finances a meritorious struggling industry; and that his extension of credits to the retailer enables the retailer to credit his patrons. To bring the country suddenly to a cash basis, necessary if concentrated in great retail mail-order centers, would work hardship. He showed that the profits of these retail mail-order houses were usually greater than those of wholesaler and retailer combined and that, if present methods of trade distribution were destroyed through Parcels Post, the country might look for a trust of great retail mail-order houses.

Congressman Hill of Connecticut says: "If Parcels Post be established, the yearly deficit on that would be one hundred and fifty million dollars. Yet the advocates of parcels post will not compromise. They don't want to experiment; they want to go the limit."—*Rocky Mountain Druggist*.