

has had experience lately with smallpox and, while he once did not believe in vaccination, now he sees and believes. In a letter dated at Algiers, Indiana, he says: 'I have just recovered from an attack of smallpox which was very severe and which kept me from business twenty-two days. I said that I would rather have smallpox than be vaccinated: I got my wish. However, when I went down I permitted the doctor to vaccinate my wife, two children and the hired girl. All vaccinations took except on my oldest daughter. We waited a week and vaccinated her again, but it was too late, she had already taken smallpox; but the vaccination worked and she had smallpox very lightly. My wife and other child, and also the hired girl, lived in the house with us two smallpox patients, came in daily contact with us and went scot free. I now believe in vaccination, and I advise others not to be foolish as I was and prefer smallpox to vaccination.' "

**Extreme Virulence of Smallpox in French Indo-China.**—It has been proved that, among adult natives in Indo-China, smallpox as well as vaccination confer but a feeble and brief immunity, as can be proved by fresh attacks of smallpox and successful vaccinations. This phenomenon explains why during an epidemic of smallpox when the virulence of the poison is intensified, all the native inhabitants, young and old, whether they have had the disease before or not, become the prey of smallpox, so that the whole population of a region may be almost entirely swept away. The confluent form destroys the greatest number, and the hemorrhagic variety is not uncommon. Many who do not die of the disease are mutilated—large, retractile or keloid cicatrices, chronic suppurative adenites, arthrites followed by ankylosis, amyotrophies, and chronic nephrites are sequelæ which render life a burden to the unhappy survivors. The most formidable of all the sequelæ of smallpox is blindness. The blind are quite numerous in Indo-China, and their condition is largely due to smallpox.

**To Regulate the Sale of Vaccine Virus, Antitoxines, etc.**—We notice in the *New York Medical Journal*, July 12, 1902, that the United States Senate on June 30th enacted a measure to regulate the sale of viruses, serums, antitoxines and analagous products in the District of Columbia, and to regulate interstate traffic therein. We should be pleased to see similar legislation