Elections.—Henderson County Medical Society met at Lexington, December 1, elected Dr. James C. Stinson, Center Point, president; Dr. Daniel W. Bradfield, Poplar Spring, second vice-president, and James M. Arnold, Lexington, treasurer, and re-elected Dr. John H. Howard, Lexington, first vice-president; Dr. C. H. Johnston, Lexington, secretary, and Drs. John R. Muse, John L. Murray and R. H. Davidson, all of Lexington, censors.—At its December meeting the Jefferson County Medical Society elected the following officers: President, Dr. Isaac McC. Tittsworth, Jefferson City, president; Dr. Samuel W. Fain, Dandridge, vice-president; Dr. B. F. Brown, Mount Horeb, secretary, and Dr. Payne A. Tinsley, Dandridge, treasurer.

GENERAL.

Congress of Arts and Science of the St. Louis Exposition.—The following medical men of Europe have accepted an invitation to attend and take part in the above congress: T. Clifford Allbutt, Cambridge (internal medicine); Professor Richelot, Paris (gynecology); Sir Felix Semon, London (otology and laryngology); Sir Lauder Brunton, London (therapeutics); Major F. W. Ross, Liverpool (tropical medicine); Professor Theodor Escherich, Vienna (pediatrics).

FOREIGN.

Celebration of the Decennial of the Roentgen Rays.—The tenth anniversary of the discovery of the Röntgen rays will be celebrated next spring at Berlin by a special Röntgen congress and exhibition, at which Röntgen will be the guest of honor. Further particulars may be learned by application to Dr. Immelmann, Lützowstr, 72 Berlin, W. Germany.

LONDON LETTER.

The Health of Bombay.

The annual report of the executive health officer for the year 1902 contains much information of interest. The statistics are based on the census return of 1901. The birth rate was 22.67 per 1,000 against 17.42 during 1901. The mortality from plague began its seasonal rise in January and reached its maximum on April 3 and then declined. There was a decrease in the number of deaths from plague in all communities except Europeans and negro Africans. From August the plague mortality rose gradually to the end of the year. The government has, after careful consideration, done away with the compulsory measures and introduced voluntary ones directing the health department to follow a persuasive policy. Inoculation is not in favor, the people of Bombay have lost all faith in its protective effects. During the year 288 deaths from smallpox occurred, as compared with 159 in 1901. The increase is accounted for by the number of unvaccinated people who went to Bombay from the Portuguese territory and soon after arrival were found to be suffering from the disease. Four thousand, five hundred and eighteen deaths were due to fevers; the highest number, viz., 3,847, is attributed to remittent fever. This is 3,419 less than in the previous year and 1,938 less than the average of the preceding 5 years. To typhoid fever 89 deaths were ascribed, being 27 more than during the previous year and 42 more than the average of the last 5 years; 483 deaths were due to ague, and 190 more than the average of the last 5 years. The mortality from fever rose and fell with the mortality from plague. The divisional health officers instructed their staffs in the methods of distinguishing the various mosquitoes and larvæ and a list of places was made out where anopheles larvæ were found. The *Anopheles culicifacies* and *Alopes listoni* are said to be the only malaria-bearing mosquitoes known in Bombay at present. Advice is being given as to the best-known means of preventing the breeding of anopheles.

PARIS LETTER.

Congress of School Hygiene.

A congress was held in Paris, November 1, through the efforts of physicians and families, who are desirous of ameliorating the conditions of school life, and changing some of the methods followed in the interests of school hygiene. Dr. Legendre, who is deeply interested in all such questions, described the characteristics that a school physician should possess. It should be noted that every large school in France has a physician of its own, and Legendre would like to see the rôle of the latter made more important; he said the construction of a school should not be undertaken until a medical man has been consulted. Special rooms should be reserved for contagious diseases. All such diseases that are of parasitic origin, adenoids, eye or ear troubles, scoliosis, dental decay,

various nervous diseases should be inquired into by the physician. A large number of cases of deficient intellectual development are due to ill health. The hours of study and recreation should be inquired into also.

Correspondence.

A New Operation for Retrodisplacements.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Dec. 15, 1903.

To the Editor:—In a recent issue of THE JOURNAL you publish a brief abstract of a paper by Alexandroff describing "A new operation for retroflexion or retroversion." The operation is one which I have been doing for the past eight years, and which I have described or referred to during discussions in the Section on Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, first at the meeting at Philadelphia, again at Denver, and again at New Orleans. I have no doubt the work of Alexandroff is entirely independent of mine, at the same time I do not believe there can be any question as to the priority of the operation.

328 E. State Street.

F. F. LAWRENCE.

Deaths.

Edward Fridenberg, M.D. College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1878, a member of the American Medical Association; New York State Medical Association; American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society; American Otolological Society; New York Academy of Medicine; New York County Medical Society, New York Ophthalmological Society and New York Otological Society; ophthalmologic and aural surgeon to the German Hospital, president of the Harlem Medical Society, died from apoplexy at his residence in New York City, December 9, aged 48.

Israel B. Washburn, M.D. Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1861, of Rensselaer, Ind., one of the most prominent physicians of Northern Indiana, a member of the American Medical Association, Kankakee Valley Medical Society, a surgeon in the Civil War, and in 1872 a member of the state legislature, died at Valparaiso, Ind., from malignant disease of the liver, after a surgical operation, December 11, aged 65.

Hugh Burford, M.D. Savannah (Ga.) Medical College, 1879, a member of the American Medical Association, and the Medical Association of Georgia, acting assistant surgeon U. S. P. H. and M.-H. Service; surgeon for the Southern Railway, and member of the Association of Southern Railway Surgeons, died at his home in Brunswick, Ga., December 7.

Alfred H. Brundage, M.D. Albany (N. Y.) Medical College, 1856, a member of the American Medical Association, surgeon of the Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War, died at his home in Xenia, December 10, from uremia, after a short illness, aged 68.

Lewis A. Frost, M.D. Detroit Medical College, 1875, from 1881 to 1895, assistant physician at the Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane, Jacksonville, Ill., died at his home in that city, December 14, from paralysis, after an invalidism of five years, aged 61.

Elisha Hall Bridges, M.D. Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, 1866, for many years president of the St. Lawrence County Medical Society, died at his home in Ogdensburg, N. Y., October 9, from acute Bright's disease, aged 62.

Edward F. C. Rembe, M.D. St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1891, of Lincoln, Ill., died at the Deaconess' Hospital in that city, December 14, after an illness of three weeks, from septicemia, aged 49.

Albert Moser, M.D. Harvard University Medical School, Boston, 1899, who served throughout the Spanish-American War in China and the Philippines, died at his home in Lima, December 9, aged 33.

Wilfred Stedman Fisher, M.D. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1903, house surgeon at the University Hospital, Ann Arbor, died November 30 at Ann Arbor, from typhoid fever, aged 26.

Timothy O'Connor, M.D. College of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, 1890, of Maple Lake, Minn., died in Denver, from consumption, December 11, aged 45.

T. M. Gwin, M.D., assistant surgeon in the Confederate service during the Civil War, died at his home in Blacksburg, S. C., from dropsy, December 9, after a long illness, aged 64.