He had excellent motion in the joint and made the difference in the length of his legs, which amounted to six inches, hardly noticeable by means of an "extension shoe," which was laced to his foot, and which allowed the use of an ordinary pair of shoes, the patient walking with the toe pointed instead of at right angles to the leg.

Dr. Marcy also exhibited a series of double tubes made by George Tiemann & Co., of New York, after patterns devised by him many years since and for a long time now in general use. The larger ones are designed for the washing out of the stomach, rectal irrigation, etc. The smaller are catheters in various sizes, both male and female. The efferent tube is twice the size of the direct, in order to prevent over-distension. They are made in the same finish as the rubber catheters. The value of these soft rubber tubes for the purpose of irrigation has somewhat recently been emphasized at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, from which they have been offered to the profession as a recent invention of one of the members of the medical staff. It is on this account that they are presented to the Section.

The following papers were then read: "The New Surgical Splinting—Report of Cases Exemplifying it," by E. A. Tracy, Boston, Mass.; "A Simple Method of Dressing Fractures of the Extremities auxiliary to the Bandage," by John E. Link, Terre Haute, Ind.

The Section then adjourned till Friday morning, when it reconvened at 9 A.M., and the following paper was read: "Deformities following Fractures of the Shafts of Bones," by Thomas H. Manley, New York, N. Y.

The Section then adjourned for the year.

REGINALD H. SAYRE, Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Michigan Practice of Medicine Act.

CHARLOTTE, MICH., July 1, 1895.

To the Editor:—In the JOURNAL of June 15, in the editorial columns, I notice the report of the Michigan Medical Society for its recent meeting. I wish to call your attention to this paragraph which I herewith quote: "Michigan, still, by deliberate act of its Legislature, remains the dumping ground for the world's incompetent and dishonest doctors."

The Legislature of Michigan in its last session passed the bill to regulate the practice of medicine and to prevent that which you deplore, as well as all honest and intelligent people. It would have become a law, but for the veto of the Governor, who only exercised that prerogative after the Legislature had adjourned, and could not pass it over the veto for that reason.

Hoping you will correct the misstatement, and do justice to at least a portion of Michigan's unfortunates,

I remain yours, G. B. ALLEN, M.D.

Member of the Legislature and Representative 2d District, Eaton County.

ANSWER. "For of all sad words of tongue or pen
The saddest are these: 'It might have been.'"

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Yellow Fever.—Press dispatches announce the existence of yellow fever at Tampa, Fla., July 4.

Added Duties in the New York Board of Health.—The Health Board of New York City, along with the fire, excise and building departments, since the recent annexation of a territory covering about 20,000 acres of land, with a population of 17,000, must now extend its lines. This recent addition which more than doubles the city's territory north of the Harlem River, adds more than a third to New York's domain. Many a problem of drainage, grading and water supply remains to be solved, with the inevitable conflict between taxpayers and sanitarians.

A Navy-Yard Garbage Destructor.—At the Brooklyn navy yard, a small garbage destructor has been put into operation. The crematory is a structure about 25 x 30. The framework is steel, and the outer walls are made of corrugated iron.

Within this is the oven or crematory proper. This latter is composed of brick, stone and iron. There are six doors or openings to the crematory. One of them is used for making the fire, another for removing the wood ashes, and the other four are the openings through which the cremated garbage is drawn. The garbage is introduced at the top of furnace, the garbage wagon taking its loads there by means of an inclined plane and platform. The fuel used is largely the waste wood which is collected from the work-shops of the yard. The capacity of this destructor is said to be ten tons daily.

"Malta Fever."—In a brief paper contributed to the London *Lancet*, W. Hill Climo, a retired brigade surgeon, points out that the history of the so-called "Malta fever" is strangely similar to what obtained a few years ago in reference to the increasing prevalence of, and mortality from enteric fever in India. From time to time various explanations were hazarded to account for the phenomena connected with it; but they had to be discarded, and now the disease is admitted to be in every respect identical with the typhoid fever of European countries, being specific in origin, and traceable to a sewage-polluted soil affecting the water supply. It is believed that in the near future a like view will be taken of Malta fever and its specific character recognized, the disease originating in local insanitary conditions and the action of climate in its production being chiefly manifested by its influence on these conditions, and not directly on the constitutions of individuals in the first instance. That such grave sanitary defects as Surgeon Climo describes should be allowed to exist unheeded in a military possession of the country which has done so much for military hygiene is quite as singular as the failure hitherto to recognize the specific filth character of the disease these defects have produced.

Death Rates in Foreign Cities.—The following statistics of foreign cities have been collected and collated, by the Paris *Herald*, for the year 1894: "Among the highest death rates are those of Moscow, 34.1 deaths per 1,000 of population; St. Petersburg, 31.4; Rouen, 31.3; Havre, 29.8; Naples, 27.7, and Milan, 25. Dublin had a mortality of 24.7 per 1,000; Munich, 23.7; Cologne, 23.1; Prague, 22.1, and Bordeaux, 21.3. Among the lowest death rates are those of London, Liege and Berlin, respectively 17.7, 17.6 and 17.2. Still lower are the figures for The Hague, 16.9; for Frankfurt, 16.5, and for Bristol, 15.4. In cities where the population fluctuates rapidly, these figures may be slightly too large or too small. But it is very noticeable that in some of the large towns and cities of Europe the actual death rate has been immensely reduced by modern sanitation. The mortality of London in 1870 was 24.3 per 1,000, and in 1881, 21.6. The death rate in Paris in 1881 was 25.5, but it is now only 20.2. As late as 1873 Berlin's death rate was 28, and in 1878 Professor Virchow showed it was increasing. It is, therefore, apparently a great triumph of sanitary science that in 1894 it should be so low."

Infectious Disease Hospital on Wheels.—In a rural section of Scotland there is in use an ambulatory hospital for infectious cases, that has been devised with no small degree of care. The following is a portion of a description thereof in the *Medical Press and Circular*, May 22: "The county authorities of the eastern part of East Lothian have determined to provide their district with three hospital caravans for the purpose of treating infectious disease. The first one was inspected the other day in Leith and gave great satisfaction. The caravan, which will be drawn by two horses, measures, internally, 19 x 10 x 8, giving an air space of 1,520 cubic feet. It contains two beds, curtained off. It has a double lining of wood and an end is made so that the panelling can be removed and the caravan placed against another caravan in corridor fashion. It is well ventilated by means of Tobin's tubes and has another ventilator on the roof. The total cost of