proval: "I do not hesitate to say that these constitutional defects may be (and *daily are*) so combined as to produce almost complete irresponsibility under a rational system of judgment; even in cases where the intellect, *such as it is*, remains coherent, and its possessor is accounted sane. Hence arises, in great measure, that strange insoluble problem of our race, the existence of what are called the 'Dangerous Classes,' a people who seem set apart to fill our jails, our penitentiaries, our houses of correction, and penal settlements; a people at war with their kind, natural enemies of their brethren; a leaven leavening, and infecting and drawing into the vortex of its own corruption even the comparatively sound elements of society; the pariahs of humanity, the despair of philanthropists, the approbriums of legislation. It will not be by constantly repeated corrections that these classes will be reformed—'Why should ye be stricken any more? Ye will revolt more and more'—but by a patient repetition of the means by which man as a race, has been civilized." This new conception of the criminal which is in a fair way to change our ideas and customs regarding criminal justice, is due almost entirely to the agitation provoked by Professor Lombroso and his pupil, Dr. Max Nordau, by his celebrated work on "Degeneration." The readers of the JOURNAL are under many obligations to you not only for your many valuable editorials, but for the many important improvements in it during the last year.

Yours truly, M. BOTTOM, M.D.

Has Edson Scooped the Record?

TECUMSEH, MICH., Feb. 18, 1896.

To the Editor:—The following clipping is taken from the Detroit Free Press and certainly speaks very plainly for itself:

"TO PHYSICIANS IN REGULAR PRACTICE will be sent free by mail a sample bottle of Dr. Edson's Aseptolin, the new discovered treatment for consumption, etc., together with Dr. Edson's paper, reprinted from the New York Medical Record of Feb. 8, 1896. Those who have patients suffering from consumption are urged to test this remedy. None but physicians can use it. Address, etc., etc."

We are living in a decidedly fast age.

Respectfully, J. F. JENKINS, M.D.

Information Wanted.

DETROIT, Feb. 25, 1896.

To the Editor:—Will you kindly inform me through the JOURNAL what the requirements are for the practice of medicine in Minnesota? If there is a State Board, and the address of the Secretary? How often and where the examinations are held? You will greatly oblige your reader,

297 Brush Street. R. Y. FERGUSON, M.D.

NEW INSTRUMENTS.

A NEW BLADDER IRRIGATOR.

BY J. M. G. CARTER, M.D., PH.D.
WAUKEGAN, ILL.

The instrument here described was prepared to meet the requirements of some cases of vesical catarrh. The simplicity of the apparatus is its chief feature, yet it meets all the indications where douching or washing out the bladder is desired. It consists of an ordinary No. 9 metallic catheter, jointed, so that a male or a female point can be attached as required. The points are perforated to facilitate the inflow and outflow of the water used in the douche. Near the end of the stem is a reflow-pipe, as indicated in the diagram. It is thus used: The irrigator, 1, in diagram is introduced into the bladder, 2; a fountain syringe, 3, is filled with the solution the physician wishes to use and the tube, *a*, attached to the irrigator, 1; a rubber tube, *b*, is attached to the reflow pipe, 4, and passes to a vessel under the bed. The rubber tube, *b*, is closed by the

pressure of the fingers or by a clip like those used on the tube of an ordinary fountain syringe tube; the tube, *a*, is opened by removing the pressure, and the fluid flows into the bladder. When the viscus is full, tube, *a*, is closed and tube, *b*, opened. In this manner by refilling and emptying the bladder as thorough washing as is desired in catarrhal and calculous condi-

tions can be quickly and easily accomplished. The fluid in this method touches all parts of the vesical wall. The degree of pressure can be readily controlled by elevating or lowering the fountain bag, and the same act will control the effect of the impact of the water on the wall of the bladder.

The instrument is made by Sharp & Smith, 73 Randolph St., Chicago.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Camel's Flesh for Paris.—The Algerian butchers, says the *Petite Republique*, of Paris, have made a contract with two Paris houses to supply a large quantity of camel's meat, which will be sold in the capital during the carnival time. According to the official report of the Algerian sanitary inspector, the meat resembles that of the ox, but is not so fine in its fiber. It is as tender and as nutritious as veal. The camel's hump has been esteemed by the *gourmet* as an especially dainty morsel, so toothsome as to cause regrets when the last mouthful is eaten.

Preventive Vaccination of Cattle.—Prof. Hutyrá's report on the diseases among cattle in Hungary during 1894, is a grand testimonial in favor of preventive vaccination in epizootics. The mortality from the anthrax diseases has fallen from 5 per cent. in cattle to 0.024 per cent. and from 10 per cent. to 0.032 per cent. in sheep. Swine plague is the special scourge of the Hungarian farmers, and they are correspondingly elated to find that preventive vaccination has reduced the mortality from 20 per cent. to 0.28 per cent. in hogs. Six hundred and eighty-one thousand one hundred and eighteen hogs were vaccinated, 222,684 sheep and 110,739 heads of beef.

Rabies in England on the Increase.—According to a report quoted in *Public Health*, rabies became very prevalent in England in 1889, particularly in London and the surrounding counties, and in the more densely populated parts of Lancashire, Yorkshire and Cheshire. During that year no less than 312