ing in a room frees it of mosquitoes and protects against malaria. He has officially reported the existence of the plant to the authorities at Kevy, the capital of the district.

Medical Sea Voyage.—Dr. G. Hirte of the Rheineck sanatorium at Nieder-Walluf a. Rh., Germany, will repeat this year the medical sea voyages with patients which proved so successful last spring. The first voyage will be to Buenos Ayres or Brazil and is expected to last two months or two months and a half. On his return he will start for Japan with another party for a three to four months' trip.

Proceedings of the Prussian Medical Court of Honor.—This peculiar German official institution described in THE JOURNAL, has had 211 cases before it during the last fiscal year. Of this number the complaints came from government officials in 25 instances, from physicians in 110, from the lay public in 25, and 4 were anonymous. About 80 of the suits were dismissed, 26 were compromised, in 14 a penalty or reprimand was imposed and 81 suits are still pending.

Post-Graduate Headquarters at Berlin.—Nearly \$315,000 has been collected for the proposed headquarters for post-graduate medical instruction to be established in Berlin. It is to be known as "the Empress Frederick House," and from this center all the paraphernalia necessary is to be despatched to various small towns or villages as needed. These free traveling post-graduate courses which have been established in the last year or two in Germany, have already become a prized feature of German medical life.

The Radium Cancer Cure.—Considerable interest is reported to have been excited in Vienna medical circles by reports of cancer cured by exposure to the rays emanating from the remarkable substance, radium. This was mentioned editorially July 11. Now Dr. Mackenzie Davidson of Charing Cross Hospital, London, reports a case of cancer of the nose cured by the same means. Four exposures, aggregating an hour altogether, were given at intervals of a few days. In three weeks healing was progressing satisfactorily, and in six weeks the growth was all gone.

Suspension of "Memorabilien."—For forty-four years this medical journal has been published at irregular intervals of from one to several months. Dr. F. Betz of Heilbronn has been the publisher and editor and Dr. Guido Bell of Indianapolis the American collaborator. It has been principally devoted to abstracts and has borne as its motto: "Sometimes the smallest ache is the index to diagnosis and therapeutics." Dr. Betz does not care to continue the journal further, and announces its suspension with the close of 1902.

Contract Practice at Bourg, France.—The physicians of this town of 18,000 inhabitants—14 in all—found that the sickness benefit societies were materially decreasing their income while the rates paid—20c. a visit, day or night—were too low. When they asked for 40c. for an office consultation and 60c. for a call at the residence, with a reduction of 20 per cent. on the total when the bill was paid before a certain date, the societies were incensed and denounced them, and are doing their utmost to induce other physicians to move to the town and accept their rates, ignoring the physicians already settled there. To date they have been unable to do this, and our French exchanges are warning the profession at large not to "pick up the bone which the local physicians have found too bare."

Correspondence.

Regarding "The Boy's Venereal Peril."

NEW YORK, July 16, 1903.

To the Editor:—Since publication of the above-mentioned article, I have received requests for 2,090 reprints thereof. Pressure of practice renders me unable to reply individually to each one of the gentlemen who wrote me on the subject. I therefore ask the privilege of using your columns to answer all.

1. The kind sentiments which my correspondents convey stimulate me to greater efforts than ever before, so to revise the article that it may represent the best work of which I am capable. I need not tell other busy practitioners that I can not do this within the next few days. I expect, however, to have the reprints ready in about three weeks.

2. A number of those who have favored me, ask for "some" or "several" copies. If they will kindly specify how many they desire I will know how large an order for reprints I must give.

3. Many of my correspondents ask me the price of the reprints. Having written the paper to benefit humanity as much as is in my power, I do not desire to profit thereby. Moreover, being engaged exclusively in genito-urinary work, I have no inclination to earn money otherwise.

4. It is beyond my power to grant licenses to reprint "The Boy's Venereal Peril." The copyright rests with the American Medical Association, which owns all papers presented before it.

5. The paper as published in THE JOURNAL of the American Medical Association is incomplete; one reason therefor is the fact that the remainder, being addressed to boys, is too elementary for appearance in a scientific publication. I therefore requested its omission.

6. The reprints will not contain my name or address or anything else to reveal my authorship. This will prevent such laymen as may be advised to read the paper from confounding it with the advertisements of quacks.

7. Lack of time prevents my undertaking to deliver messages to ascertain the prices of books and other articles, or to make purchases for some of those who wrote me regarding "The Boy's Venereal Peril."

I repeat my sincere thanks to all those who gave such encouragement to this one of my efforts.

FERD. C. VALENTINE

Historical Errors.

CHICAGO, July 20, 1903.

To the Editor:—In THE JOURNAL of the American Medical Association, July 18, 1903, p. 195, it is stated, under the head of deaths, that the late Dr. DeLaskie Miller of Chicago was "born in New York City," graduated from "Syracuse Medical College in 1842," which is evidently erroneous. According to reliable authority Dr. Miller was born in Niagara County, New York, May 29, 1818, and graduated from Geneva Medical College, New York, in 1842, there being at that date no medical college in Syracuse.

On page 196 of THE JOURNAL it is stated that the New Jersey State Medical Society was organized in 1776, which is evidently erroneous. According to reliable authorities that society, the oldest in the country, was organized in 1766, and held its meetings annually until they were interrupted by the Revolutionary War in 1776; but they were resumed as early as the exigencies of the war would permit.

N. S. DAVIS

Queries and Minor Notes.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS will not be noticed. Queries in this column must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, but the request of the writer not to publish his name will be fully observed.

WHAT IS IT?

CASTROVILLE, TEXAS, July 11, 1903.

To the Editor:—I wish information about a peculiar epidemic we have had here for several months. Nothing in the literature at my command helps me. We have had malaria here for many years, known to me by examination of the blood, generally examined while fresh, and showing the plasmodium and spores, and in each case the margin of the tongue shows some minute red spots, noticeable, being of different color from the surrounding membrane and varying from a half dozen to several dozen. The symptoms are very variable, from high fever (103 F. to 99 F.) every other day, headache, sometimes a distinct chill and sometimes not, neuralgias or abdominal pains, in fact all somewhat differently effected, but whenever the tongue showed these spots the blood showed plasmodium and spores. Quinin or methylene blue gave relief and in several instances cured the symptoms, but in several instances the plasmodium and spores continue in the blood in spite of the continued use of quinin mixed with either arsenic or iron or both, etc. Now things have changed in respect to symptoms, although I have still, among adults, occasional cases with the above symptoms, but children here have developed a cough due to a pharyngitis with relaxed uvula that very often simulated whooping cough; some last about a week and some are still coughing after six weeks; and now, to confuse the picture more, an erythema has developed, accompanied by fever, 102 F. or so. It is scarlatiniform in appearance, yet there is an accompanying cough and conjunctivitis and very mild coryza. The

hate from two to three days, and fades when fever is low, with no desquamation, no enlarged glands and no albumin in the urine, but spores and plasmodium in the blood and the spots before mentioned on the outer margin of the tongue, which, at the same time, shows in some cases enlarged papilla. We have had scarlet fever, measles, German measles and whooping cough here, but this does not fully represent any one of them, yet resembles them all in some cases, or, rather, some one of them more particularly. I am forced to believe it is malarial. Very fortunately so far there have not been any deaths, and the bronchitis very mild that accompanies or, rather, follows the rash. I have tried to describe the condition, but it is hard; some have the cough and no rash, some rash and little cough, some itch and some do not, and the more I consult the record I have been keeping, the more confused I get when I try to compare the symptoms with any of the (to me) known diseases.

JOHN T. FITZSIMON, M.D.

State Boards of Registration.

New Medical Provisions in the Virginia Law.

The legislature of Virginia has passed the following amendments to the medical practice act:

1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Virginia that section seventeen hundred and forty-seven of the Code of Virginia, as amended and re-enacted by an act approved March 7, 1900, be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

1747. *Examination of Applicants for the Practice of Medicine and Surgery; Re-examination; Fees of Board.*—It shall be the duty of the said board, at any of its said meetings, to examine all persons making application to them, who shall desire to commence the practice of medicine or surgery in this state, provided said applicant shall produce before said board a diploma or other satisfactory evidence of his graduation in some medical college or institution teaching the art of healing human diseases chartered by the state or territory in which the same is situated; provided, that any undergraduates taking a graded course in any regularly chartered medical school shall be entitled to examination on such branch or branches as he or she may present a certificate from the said college of having passed a satisfactory examination, and having once passed a satisfactory examination on each of such branches before the State Board of Medical Examiners no further examination shall be required on such branch or branches; but of such branches shall not be permitted to be examined on such branch or branches until he or she presents a diploma of graduation as doctor of medicine from some regularly chartered college of medicine. And when an applicant shall have passed an examination satisfactory as to proficiency before the board in session, the board thereof shall grant to such applicant a certificate to that effect; provided, however, that any applicant professing a system of medicine which does not require the use of drugs in the treatment of disease shall be exempt from standing an examination of materia medica.

A fee of ten dollars shall be paid to said board, through such officers or members as it may be designated, by each applicant before such examination is held. And in case any applicant shall fail to pass a satisfactory examination he shall not be permitted to stand any further examination within the next six months thereafter, nor shall he have again to pay the fee prescribed as aforesaid; provided, however, no applicant shall be rejected on his examination on the account of his adherence to any particular school of medicine or system of practice, nor on account of his views as to the method of treatment and care of diseases; and provided, further, that when, in the opinion of the president of the board, any applicant has been prevented by good cause from appearing before the board, he shall have authority, in his discretion, to grant a special permit to such applicant to practice medicine or surgery until he shall have an opportunity to appear before the board in session for examination which said special permit shall be revocable at the discretion of the president; and in no case shall it entitle the holder thereof to practice after the next regular meeting of said board.

The said board shall have, in their discretion, authority to accept in lieu of examination of an applicant a diploma or other satisfactory evidence of the graduation of the applicant in some medical college chartered by the state or territory in which the same is situated, and a certificate from the examining board of any state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, showing that said applicant has passed a satisfactory examination as to his proficiency, and obtained license from said board to practice medicine and surgery in said state, territory or district; provided, that any person who was examined by the state examining board prior to Jan. 1, 1900, and whose fee for such examination was only paid, but who failed to pass said examination, shall have the right and privilege of taking the examination before the state board, notwithstanding the provisions of this act.

2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved April 23, 1903.

Be it enacted by the general assembly of Virginia that section seventeen hundred and fifty of the Code of Virginia, as amended and re-enacted by an act approved March 7, 1900, be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

1750. *Who Prohibited from Practicing Medicine or Surgery without Certificate; Penalty for Practicing Illegally; What Courts Have Jurisdiction to Inflict.*—No person who shall have commenced the practice of medicine or surgery in this state since Jan. 1, 1885, who shall hereafter commence the practice of the same, shall practice as a physician or surgeon for compensation without having first obtained a certificate from the State Board of Medical Examiners and cause the same to be recorded as aforesaid, or a special permit from the president of the said board. To open

an office for such purpose or to announce to the public in any way a readiness to practice medicine in any county or city of the state, or prescribe for, or to give surgical assistance to, or to heal, cure or relieve, to attempt to heal, cure or relieve those suffering from injury or deformity, or disease of the mind or body, or to advertise, or to announce to the public in any manner a readiness or ability to heal, cure or relieve those who may be suffering from injury or deformity, or disease of the mind or body, shall be to engage in the practice of medicine within the meaning of this section; provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to or to limit in any manner the manufacture or sale of proprietary medicines, or apply to, affect or interfere in any way with the operation of any hospital now established in this state, or any person while engaged in conducting such hospital now established, if there be a licensed physician resident and practicing therein, or to any person who commenced the practice of osteopathy in this state prior to Jan. 1, 1903.

It shall also be regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of this section if any one shall use, in connection with his or her name, the words or letters "Dr.," "Doctor," "Professor," "M.D.," or "Healer" or any other title, word, letter or designation intending to imply or designate him or her as a practitioner of medicine or surgery in any of its branches; but this section shall not be construed to apply to non-iterant opticians who are at this time engaged in the practice of optometry in this state nor to professional or other nurses. Any person who shall practice medicine or surgery in this state in violation of the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 for each offense; and it shall not be lawful for him to recover by action, suit, motion or warrant in any of the courts of the state any compensation for services which may be claimed to have been rendered by him as such physician or surgeon. The county and corporation courts shall have exclusive original jurisdiction to try offenses for violations of the provisions of this section committed within their respective counties and corporations.

2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved April 24, 1903.

This, as the *Old Dominion Journal* remarks, applies to faith healers, Eddyites, osteopaths, etc., all of whom must pass the examination if they pose as healers.

Deaths.

Herman Nauman, M.D. University of Jena, Austria, 1851, a pioneer physician of Milwaukee, surgeon of the Ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War, formerly county physician of Milwaukee County, and in charge of the Marine Hospital, died at his home in Milwaukee, July 4, aged 79.

Samuel J. Radcliffe, M.D. University of Georgetown, D. C., 1852, a veteran of the Civil War, in which he served as medical director, a member of the Medical Society and Medical Association of the District of Columbia, died at his home in Washington, July 9, after an illness of seven months, aged 75.

George R. Wells, M.D. Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1886, of Livingston, Mont., died at Bethany, N. Y., July 10, from the effects of chloroform, self-administered, presumably for the relief of spinal pain, aged 41. He was a member of the American Medical Association.

William C. Bailey, M.D. Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., 1844, assistant surgeon of the 179th N. Y. Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War, and a resident of Adams Center, N. Y., for half a century, died at his home in that place, July 6, aged 77.

Joseph S. Cook, M.D. University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1856, surgeon of the 31st N. J. Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War, died at his home in Washington, N. J., July 4, from hypostatic pneumonia, after an invalidism of thirteen years, aged 73.

Nathan F. Brown, M.D. Detroit Medical College, 1870, a veteran of the Civil War, and a member of the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, died at his home in Detroit, July 6, after years of ill health, aged 66.

Robert Black Ewing, M.D. University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1865, a member of the American Medical Association, and for nearly forty years in practice at West Grove, Pa., died at his home in that place, July 3, from heart disease, aged 62.

R. B. Parker, M.D., inspector on the steamer *Mount Vernon*, died from yellow fever at the government quarantine station, Ship Island, Miss., July 6, from yellow fever, with which he was stricken on his first trip to Costa Rica.

Richard W. S. Martin, M.D. Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, 1861, a member of the Lauderdale County Medical Society, died at his home in Henning, Tenn., after an illness of three years, from dropsy, July 16, aged 63.

Alonzo Garwood, M.D. Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, 1850, the oldest practitioner in Cass County, Mich., died July 1, from heart disease at his home in Cassopolis, aged 78. He retired from active practice in 1901.