Experiment 2.—A stab wound was made in the upper portion of the small bowel. The gas appeared at the abdominal wound and was ignited at the end of a tube inserted into the opening.

Experiment 3.—A gunshot wound was made and its existence demonstrated in the same way.

DR. M. PRICE, of Philadelphia, reported a successful case of

REMOVAL OF THE RIGHT KIDNEY FOR PISTOL-SHOT WOUND,

in a girl of 14 years. The ball also passed through the right lobe of the liver, and the convalescence was complicated by numerous abscesses in the track of this wound.

DR. JOHN B. DEEVER, of Philadelphia, read a paper on

NEPHRECTOMY FOR MORBID GROWTHS.

After referring to the forms of morbid growths which involve the kidney, and to the history of the operation, he described a case in which nephrectomy was performed for a tumor of the kidney which proved to be a carcinoma of the medullary type. The kidney was 8 inches in length and 5 inches transversely. The patient died twenty-four hours after operation from shock. The following conclusions were presented:

1. Sarcoma in children should not be subjected to operation.
2. Sarcoma in adults should be operated on.
3. Carcinoma in adults, unless seen early by the surgeon, contraindicates operation.
4. Malignant growths, in the majority of cases, should be removed by abdominal section.
5. Benign growths of the kidney are cases for lumbar operation. If too large to be removed entire, they should be removed by sections, the pedicle being first ligated.

DR. J. H. MUSSEY, of Philadelphia, read a memorandum of the *Life and Character of Benjamin Rush*.

DR. WM. F. WAUGH, of Philadelphia, then read a paper on

THE SPECIFIC TREATMENT OF TYPHOID FEVER.

The speaker had used, since 1881, in the treatment of typhoid fever, the benzoate of ammonium and of sodium as first recommended by Klebs. He had continued these remedies until nine months ago, and he thought that they had been of benefit. During 1887 he had used the sulpho-carbolate of zinc in the treatment of summer complaint in children. The different forms of disease classed under this head are almost certainly due to a specific microbe. Two grain doses were readily given to children in their second year. The use of this remedy was followed by marked success. This experience led him to employ the sulpho-carbolate of zinc in the treatment of typhoid fever. Twelve cases only had been treated. Three cases were diagnosed by two or more physicians as incipient typhoid. In these the symptoms promptly disappeared under treatment, so that there is doubt as to the diagnosis. The diagnosis in the remaining nine cases was undoubted. One of the cases, admitted in the third week after repeated hæmorrhage, died. The others recovered. The ad-

ministration of the drug was followed by relief of gastric disturbance, disappearance of fetor from the stools, amelioration or disappearance of diarrhœa, cessation of hæmorrhage, lessening of tympany and reduction of temperature two or three degrees.

DR. T. D. DUNN, of West Chester, read a paper on

THE HYPODERMIC USE OF HYDROCHLORATE OF COCAINE IN MIGRAINE AND SPASMODIC ASTHMA.

The speaker had used this drug in his own person and in the case of others in the treatment of sick headache with satisfactory results. He had used it in doses of one-half to three-fourths of a grain. In spasmodic asthma, combined with one-twelfth to one-eighth grain of morphia the results had been immediate and satisfactory, and unattended with the nausea usually produced by morphia.

In the discussion which followed attention was called to the dangers attending the hypodermic use of cocaine.

DR. E. A. WOOD, of Pittsburgh, read a paper on

ARTIFICIAL DIGESTION AND ARTIFICIAL PEPSIN,

protesting against the routine employment of artificial pepsin in all cases of dyspepsia without reference to the cause of the indigestion or to the seat of the process. Pepsin was useful in only certain definite forms of dyspepsia.

(To be concluded.)

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE

THE RELATIONS OF THE JOURNAL TO ILLINOIS AND CHICAGO.

A Letter to the Editor of the Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter.

Dear Sir:—In a recent issue of the *Medical and Surgical Reporter* you say:

"I hear a great deal of complaint that THE JOURNAL is not what it was intended to be, namely: a substitute for the volume of Transactions. Men complain that the proceedings of the Association are not properly reported in THE JOURNAL, and that the papers are not published in regular order or according to any well arranged plan. They say here¹ that it is too much filled with the proceedings of the Chicago and Illinois societies, and that papers read at the meeting are pushed aside to make room for papers which have not been presented to the Association at all, and which were written long after the ones which they have displaced."

As a member of the American Medical Association you have an unquestionable right to criticize THE JOURNAL. Courtesy to THE JOURNAL and to the members of the Association demand, however, that such criticisms should be made *first* directly to the members of the Association through the pages of THE JOURNAL, and not in another paper unless your communication is refused space by the Editor of THE JOURNAL. Something more than courtesy demands that your criticisms, wherever they may be published, be founded on fact, and that, even if they

¹ In Cincinnati.

be unfriendly, they be just and not misleading. While acknowledging your right to criticize, I claim the same right to investigate the grounds of your criticism, and in the proper place—the pages of THE JOURNAL.

I was in Cincinnati at the meeting of the Association, but heard no such complaints as those you mention. Possibly my facilities for hearing are inferior to those of some others, but I heard the opinions of a large number of members in regard to THE JOURNAL. I certainly did not hear any complaint "that THE JOURNAL is not what it was intended to be, namely, a substitute for the volume of transactions." As I understand it, THE JOURNAL was intended to more than substitute the volume of *Transactions*. Nor did I hear any complaint that THE JOURNAL is too much filled with the proceedings of Chicago and Illinois societies.

Now let us see by an examination of the departments of Volume IX, July–December, 1887, of THE JOURNAL, whether your criticisms are fair and just. I take several departments so as to show that your criticisms not only do not apply to the proceedings of Chicago and Illinois societies, but do not apply to any one of four departments of THE JOURNAL.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES—VOLUNTARY.

	No.	Percent. to total.	No. pages.	Percent. to total.
Illinois.....	13	23.21	39.45	28.45
D. C.....	9	16.07	18.2	13.16
Indiana.....	7	12.5	9.75	7.01
Germany....	6	10.71	21.79	15.67
Pennsylvania	4	7.14	11.6	8.34
Virginia....	3	5.35	7.55	5.43
Michigan....	3	5.35	5.65	4.06
Louisiana...	2	3.57	2.8	2.01
9 States ¹	1 each	1.78	2.51 (average)	1.8 (average)

From this it is seen that Illinois furnished only *four* more voluntary original articles than the District of Columbia.

In taking account of the Association papers published in Vol. IX it must be remembered that these papers were read at the meeting in Chicago, and it would be only natural that Chicago and Illinois would furnish a larger proportion of these papers, than they would at more distant meetings.

ASSOCIATION PAPERS.

	Papers.	Pages.
Illinois.....	17	41.65
New York.....	10	48.75
Pennsylvania...	9	16.45
Michigan.....	6	23.7
Missouri.....	4	14.25
Indiana.....	4	11
Kentucky.....	3	10.75
Massachusetts...	3	8.7
Minnesota.....	3	8.2
Tennessee.....	3	8.45
Maryland.....	2	16.5
Kansas.....	2	3
Iowa.....	2	4
8 other States ² ...	1 each	25
District of Columbia.....	1	4.75

From this table it is seen that while Illinois fur-

¹ Colorado, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Texas, Wisconsin.)

² California, Georgia, Arkansas, New Jersey, Louisiana, Ohio, Rhode Island, Wisconsin.)

nished more papers than any other State, it furnished fewer pages than New York; and while the Illinois papers averaged 2.45 pages each article, the averages for New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Maryland and Massachusetts were above this.

Now let us compare local society reports correspondence, and miscellaneous items in Vol. IX.

LOCAL SOCIETY PROCEEDINGS.

Pennsylvania.....	31.52	per cent. of total.
Illinois.....	26	" "
District of Columbia...	19.81	" "
Missouri.....	13.05	" "
Massachusetts.....	10.21	" "
Atlantic States.....	59.54	" "
Western ".....	39.05	" "

CORRESPONDENCE.

Foreign.....	57.5	per cent.
New York.....	20	" "
Illinois.....	6.25	" "
Indiana.....	5	" "
District of Columbia.....	2.5	" "
Iowa.....	2.5	" "
Pennsylvania.....	2.5	" "

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

General.....	32	per cent.
Foreign.....	13	" "
Illinois.....	10.9	" "
Massachusetts.....	10.9	" "
Michigan.....	8.7	" "
New York.....	8.7	" "
Pennsylvania.....	5.1	" "
Ohio.....	2.1	" "
Other States less than 2 per ct. each		
Eastern States.....	24.7	" "
Western ".....	23.1	" "

In Vol. IX were published a total of 256 items of original articles, society reports, and correspondence, as follows:

Domestic.....	214
Foreign.....	42

The distribution by large cities (American) was as follows:

Eastern.

1. New York.....	23 = 8.98	per cent.
2. Philadelphia.....	23 = 8.98	" "
3. Washington.....	21 = 8.2	" "
4. Boston.....	9 = 3.51	" "
5. Pittsburgh.....	4 = 1.56	" "
6. Baltimore.....	2 = 0.78	" "
	82 = 32.01	" "

An average of 13.66 each.

Western.

1. Chicago.....	47 = 18.35	per cent.
2. St. Louis.....	8 = 3.12	" "
3. Indianapolis.....	5 = 1.95	" "
	60 = 23.42	

Average 20 each.

TOTAL ITEMS—BY STATES.

Eastern³

1. Pennsylvania...	30 = 11.71	per cent.
2. New York.....	28 = 10.93	" "
3. Massachusetts.....	9 = 3.51	" "
4. Virginia.....	5 = 1.95	" "

72 = 28.12

³ Excluding D. C., and 4 States giving less than 1 per cent.

Western^a

1. Illinois.....	57 = 22.26 per cent.
2. Indiana.....	11 = 4.21 "
3. Michigan.....	11 = 4.21 "
4. Missouri.....	9 = 3.51 "
5. Iowa.....	7 = 2.73 "
6. Wisconsin.....	6 = 2.34 "

101 = 39.45

If to the four Eastern States we add the District of Columbia, as should be done, the total is 93, and the Eastern percentage increased to 36.32. But the table shows that 4 Eastern States have an average percentage of 7.03, as compared with the Western average of 6.57.

On summing up, then, we get the following page percentages:

Eastern States.

Original articles—voluntary.....	33 per cent.
" " —Association (7 States).....	42.64 "
Society proceedings—(local).....	59.54 "
Correspondence.....	25 "
News and Miscellany.....	27.5 "

Average, 37.53 "

Western States.

Original articles—voluntary.....	40 per cent.
" " —Association.....	44.22 "
Society proceedings (local).....	39 "
Correspondence.....	14.11 "
News and Miscellany.....	23.08 "

Average, 32.22 "

Europe, 35 items, 13.67 per cent. of total.

Therefore, when we see the District of Columbia contributing almost as many voluntary original papers as Illinois, New York sending almost as many Association papers to the Chicago meeting, and giving 14 per cent. more correspondence than Illinois, Pennsylvania furnishing 6 per cent. more society reports, and Massachusetts as much news and miscellany, it appears—and is a fact—that your criticism was both unfair and unjust. Such is likely to be the case when one neglects to investigate the foundation for his notions before he publishes them.

In Vol X, up to the No. for June 2, 1888, I find 72 voluntary original articles (not Association articles). These arrange themselves as follows:

	No.	Pages.
Pennsylvania.....	17	55.7
Illinois.....	15	41.15
District of Columbia.....	12	34.7
Massachusetts.....	8	23.7
Missouri.....	6	11.5
Ohio.....	4	14.2
Iowa.....	3	6.9
New York.....	1	2.5
Indian Territory.....	1	2.9
Rhode Island.....	1	3.5
Syria.....	1	.5
Virginia.....	1	2
West Virginia.....	1	1.45
Wisconsin.....	1	1.9
Or, East of Alleghanies.....	40	122.1
West of ".....	30	78.55

In Vol. X, up to June 2, are reports of 17 medical societies, covering 142 pages, as follows:

	Societies.	Pages.
Pennsylvania.....	5	46.4
Illinois.....	3	40.95
District of Columbia.....	1	21.5
Massachusetts.....	2	13.5
Missouri.....	1	13.9
Ohio.....	1	4.1
Maryland.....	3	9.45
California.....	1	12.3
	17	142.1

	No.	Pages.
Or, East of Alleghanies.....	11	90.85
West of ".....	6	51.25

142.1 pages gives an average of 8.35 pages for 17 societies.

The averages are as follows:

5 Pennsylvania societies.....	9.28 each.
3 Illinois ".....	13.65 "
3 Maryland ".....	3.15 "
2 Massachusetts ".....	6.75 "
1 Ohio Society.....	4.1 "
1 California ".....	12.3 "
1 Missouri ".....	13.9 "
1 District of Columbia Society.....	21.5 "

Thus it will be seen that the pages of THE JOURNAL are not so full of Chicago and Illinois as of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia society reports; and that the Chicago and Illinois societies stand third on the page-average list.

After all, is it not most natural that Chicago and Illinois should furnish a larger proportion of material to THE JOURNAL than any other city and State? Every journal, whether private property or owned by an Association, must depend upon its own city and State for a large proportion of its material. Is it to be supposed that THE JOURNAL would draw as much material from Boston or New York as from Chicago? There are great weekly papers published in those cities, much older than THE JOURNAL. Can THE JOURNAL hope to compete with your *Reporter* for Philadelphia and Pennsylvania material? If Illinois and Chicago writers send as good material as those of other States, should they be told that they must move into some other State so as to equalize matters?

You complain, practically, that the papers read before the Association are not published in a lump, and to the exclusion of voluntary papers. Suppose this was done; would not voluntary contributors cease sending material to THE JOURNAL, so that in a short time THE JOURNAL would exist for a few months in the year, and then become torpid until the next meeting of the Association? One of the impossibilities of this life is eating one's cake and having it.

You will probably admit that voluntary papers may be, and in many cases are, as valuable from a scientific standpoint as the papers contributed through the Sections of the Association. From a business point of view, then, would it be wise to reject good voluntary papers, which would go to other journals, and displease the authors to the extent that they would first cease contributing to THE JOURNAL, and then cease subscribing to it? Furthermore, THE JOURNAL would thus get the name of a "close corporation paper," run *solely* in the interest of the men that read papers at the meetings of the Association each year. Had THE JOURNAL been

(^a Excluding States that furnished less than 1 per cent.)

begun on this principle it would have died in its early infancy. To begin on this principle now would kill it. I have no doubt that many who pretend to be friends of *THE JOURNAL* would rejoice to have it pursue this policy, and would attend its funeral with pleasure. But on the present policy a funeral is a contingency that need not be considered, as shown by the success of *THE JOURNAL*. If it had not found favor with the profession, and such as no other American journal has ever had, it would not have been necessary to enlarge it by 4 pages an issue last July, nor would it be necessary to add 4 more pages an issue after June, 1888.

Finally, do you not think that in case you make any future criticisms of *THE JOURNAL* it would be best: 1. To be sure of your ground, and not make statements at random. 2. To publish your criticisms in the proper place—*THE JOURNAL*—so that you may not unjustly prejudice those that do not read *THE JOURNAL* against it, and so that members of the Association may see your criticisms without stumbling upon them accidentally?

I remain,

Very truly yours,

WM. G. EGGLESTON.

Chicago, June 11, 1888.

STATE MEDICINE.

NATIONAL MARINE PATROL.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following circular, under the date of June 4, 1888:

In order to assist local authorities in the maintenance of quarantine against the introduction of infectious diseases, as provided in section 4792, Revised Statutes, the act of April 29, 1878, and appropriation acts authorizing the President to maintain quarantine at points of danger, the President has determined to establish, by means of the vessels of the Revenue Marine, a national patrol of the coast of the United States, so far as it may be practicable under existing law and consistent with the performance of the other duties confided to that Service.

You are accordingly directed to cruise, actively, with the revenue steamer—, under your command, upon the outer lines of your cruising grounds, and to exercise special vigilance in speaking all vessels arriving from foreign ports, or from infected ports of the United States, directing your inquiries, first, as to the port from which the vessel sailed, and, secondly, as to health of those on board at the time of departure, during passage, and at the time of hailing; and should the information gained indicate a condition of contagion or infection in the vessel or crew, or that the vessel has left a port at which contagious or infectious diseases were prevailing, her master will be directed to proceed for examination to the outer quarantine station provided for her port of destination.

The following regulations will be observed relative to the inspection of vessels.

If a vessel be found with sickness on board, or in

a foul condition, she will be directed to proceed to the quarantine station hereinbefore indicated, and the Revenue-Marine officer will immediately notify the proper quarantine officer. In such case no person will be permitted to board the vessel until the medical officers in charge of the quarantine shall have given the usual permit.

Should the pilot or master of a vessel, when hailed, report cases of recent or present sickness on board, the revenue officer will not board, but will send her immediately to quarantine,

Quarantine officers will be recognized as follows, viz:

Medical officers or acting assistant surgeons of the Marine Hospital Service in charge of Gulf, South Atlantic, Cape Charles, or Delaware Breakwater Quarantines, or any officer of said Service on duty at any port on the interior rivers, the Great Lakes or Pacific coast, and all quarantine officers acting under proper State or local authority.

Special regulations to aid local quarantine authorities will be promulgated hereafter should occasion require.

Dr. Jerome Cochran, of the State Board of Health of Alabama, in a recent report has stated that the late epidemic of yellow fever in Florida was not introduced into the State by the usual trade channels, but by smugglers. This confirms unofficial statements received at this Bureau some weeks since. Dr. Cochran states that the last case was discharged May 11, and the last death occurred May 8, and that there have been active precautions taken to prevent the reappearance of the disease.

JOHN B. HAMILTON,

Supervising Surgeon-General Mar. Hosp. Service.

BOOK REVIEWS.

DISEASES OF MAN: Data of their Nomenclature, Classification and Genesis. By JOHN W. S. GOULEY, M.D., Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital. 8vo, pp. 412. New York: J. H. Vail & Co. 1888. Chicago: W. T. Keener.

The objects of this book, as explained in the preface, are: *first*, to urge the official adoption of a suitable basis for the nomenclature and classification of the diseases of man; *second*, to place before the medical profession certain propositions directed to an improved classification of diseases; and, *third*, to awaken the attention of teachers to the necessity of ameliorating the nomenclature of medicine, pointing out some of the many misused and improperly formed words that are now current, and proposing new terms for their consideration.

In the opinion of the author a nomenclature and classification to be useful and staple should not only rest upon a proper foundation, but should be duly authorized by the whole profession of medicine; and he submits certain questions for discussion in and settlement by the International Medical Congress.

The work is divided into five sections. The first