the Johns Hopkins University; Professor Dwight, of the Columbia Law School; Judge Gilbert M. Speir; and the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Weston, Chaplain of the College, the President, Dr. John C. Dalton, delivered an address mainly devoted to the past history of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which was founded in 1807, with Nicholas Romeyn as its first President. The first lectures were given in a building on what is now Park Place, and it was not until fifty years after it had been started that the institution became the medical department of Columbia College.

The inaugural address was to have been delivered by Joseph H. Choate, Esq., of the Board of Trustees; but, owing to illness in his family, he was unable to be present, and his place was taken by Prof. Wm. H. Draper, who also presented a large bust of Wm. H. Vanderbilt, the gift of the Trustees and Faculty, and busts of the late Drs. Hosack and Mitchell, and Dr. John C. Dalton, the present President of the College.

In the evening a festival alumni dinner in honor of the inauguration was held at Delmonico's, at which were present about 200 medical men. On this occasion Dr. C. R. Agnew, who is one of the Board of Trustees, presided, and speeches were made by Chauncey M. Depew, Cornelius Vanderbilt, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, Dr. William Pepper, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and others.

The community was recently somewhat startled by the arrival at this port of a steamship from Naples with 8 cases of Asiatic cholera on board, and on which 8 other persons had died of the disease during the voyage. The proper measures were at once taken by the quarantine authorities, however, and there is little likelihood of the cholera's gaining a foothold in the city. The 8 patients were transported to the hospital on Swinburne Island, where 2 of them subsequently died; and the remaining passengers were taken to Hoffman Island, where they will be retained until all danger of their communicating the disease is over. Since their removal to the island two or three other cases have developed among them.

P. B. P.

THE FAUCIAL METHOD OF INTRODUCING THE EUSTACHIAN CATHETER.

Dear Sir:—Catheterization of the Eustachian tube, which occupies so prominent a place in diagnosis and treatment of the diseases of the ear, when attempted in the ordinary way, is not always as satisfactory as the simplicity of the maneuver would indicate.

Recently, in the case of an adult who sought relief for distressing tinnitus with deafness, the deflection of the septum was such that the route by the floor of the nostril proved quite painful, and finally unsuccessful, from the fact that she felt the column of air arrested before it reached the middle ear. The use of the Politzer bag not furnishing better results, it occurred to me that with the aid of the rhinoscopic mirror and giving the catheter a suffi-

ent curve, I could succeed by the direction of the fauces.

The method proved satisfactory and is not painful. I found it also available on account of excessive sensibility in cases of rhinitis with deafness. It is not so ready a method as that by the nose in patients that present themselves for the first time, but it would seem to have a useful place.

In looking over the available literature, I found that Dr. Buck alludes to Dr. Pomeroy's faucial Eustachian Catheter, and disapproves of its employment without giving reasons. Dr. Buck's work, Wood's Library Series, bears the date of 1880, a date, prior, I think, to the present extended employment of cocaine, the local use of which obviates reflex spasm and undue sensibility, conditions that would otherwise be in the way of its employment.

CHARLES ENFIELD, M.D.

Jefferson, Ia., Oct. 4, 1887.

PUBIC DISLOCATION OF THIGH,

With Fracture of Rim of Acetabulum.

Sir:—June 9, 1887, J. D.'s horse while in full speed fell on bridge, dragging J. D. 20 feet with right hip and leg under the horse. I found outward dislocation of patella and pubic dislocation of thigh, accomplished reduction with distinct crepitus. While waiting for subsidence of effects of chloroform the limb became dislocated by muscular contraction into thyroid foramen; replaced again; after remaining in place few minutes became displaced again. This was repeated several times. Finally retained it in place by pelvic bandage and compresses anterior and posterior to great trochanter. Bandage removed July 1. On July 10, through severe muscular spasm, thigh became dislocated again. Dr. C. S. W. and myself succeeded in accomplishing the reduction with same result as in the former reduction, finally retaining it in place with the bandage and compresses. July 11, excessive vomiting and depression set in, with paralysis of left arm and right foot, with paralysis of sensation along entire extent of external popliteal nerve. Under use of arsenic and electricity arm and leg recovered, foot remains permanently paralyzed. Passive motion of hip is gradually restoring its function. Length of limbs equal.

A. S. KINNAMAN.

Homerville, O.

NECROLOGY.

WILLIAM A. BYRD, M.D.

The Adams County Medical Society places this minute upon its records in memory of Dr. William A. Byrd deceased August 14, 1887. Dr. Byrd was born in Both Co., Va., in 1843. Graduating at the Missouri Medical College in February, 1867, his professional career covered a period of just twenty years, eighteen of which he was a member of this Society. He was a student of untiring industry and large capacity for endurance, and gave himself unsparingly and with real enthusiasm to the work of