per centage on the wages of all the employes to pay it.

YELLOW FEVER.—On the sixteenth of August Surgeon Owen, in charge of the medical department of the naval station, Pensacola, reported to the Surgeon General of the Navy that two well marked cases of this disease had occurred among the Marine Guard and had been sent to the Naval Hospital. The authorities of the city of Pensacola immediately established quarantine and a cordon for preventing all intercourse with the naval station and hospital. Commander Welch received instructions to transfer the Marine Guard to Cape Ason, six miles from the navy yard, for isolation. Active measures have been taken by the co-operation of the proper authorities, both at Washington and Pensacola, to prevent the spread of the disease. Yet new cases have continued to occur in the navy yard and hospital. Dispatches of the 29th inst. state the whole number of cases up to that date to be twelve, and six deaths. Among the latter are Surgeon Owen and Paymaster Brown. The same dispatches of the twenty-ninth of August state that the city of Pensacola, with a population of 10,000, remained entirely free from the fever and in a healthy condition. We have thus far seen no mention of any particular source from which the members of the Marine Guard, first attacked, received the infection. There are no present indications of the yellow fever either at New Orleans, Ship Island, or other Southern ports. Small-pox continues to linger in New Orleans, there having been sixteen deaths from it during the week ending August 11, 1883.

EPIDEMIC CHOLERA.—This disease appears to be slowly declining in the number of cases, both in Egypt and India. A few cases have occurred in Beyrout, Syria. M. Pasteur's investigation corps had arrived at Alexandria on the 16th of August.

We ask the attention of our readers to the following communication:

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE. }
WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 28, 1883. }

PROFESSOR N. S. DAVIS, EDITOR JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, NO. 65 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.,

SIR:—Congress having appropriated a small sum for furnishing special surgical appliances to those disabled in the military or naval service, your co-operation is respectfully invited in order that this relief may reach the class of persons intended to be benefited.

This office is desirous of obtaining authentic infor-

mation regarding all existing cases of severe and unusual injuries. Should you have occasion to report such, it will be found useful to bear in mind the following points:

1. As no money commutation is authorized, only such cases need be presented as offer a fair prospect of being relieved by surgical or mechanical appliances.

2. Artificial limbs and apparatus for disabled limbs being otherwise provided for by law, the injuries here in view are almost exclusively those affecting the head, face or trunk.

3. As trusses are furnished under special legislation hernia, when not complicated with other injuries, is not to be understood as covered by this appropriation for special appliances.

4. As the appropriation is small, it is proper that it be expended only on the most meritorious cases. It is therefore not intended to furnish appliances which are ordinarily within the means of the individual, nor those that are of a character so perishable that it would be difficult to keep up the supply. Regard is to be had chiefly to the severity of the injury, and the ability of the sufferer, unassisted, to procure relief.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. CRANE,
Surgeon General, U. S. Army.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

TREATMENT OF PROLAPSUS ANI.

(FOR THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.)

In recent cases of prolapsus ani in young children, from the age of six months up to six years, the plan of treatment which has been adopted by me with uniform success is as follows: After each evacuation of the bowels, and when prolapsus has taken place, the nurse is instructed to carefully reduce the prolapsus, and to immediately inject into the rectum from two to four ounces of cold water containing from twenty drops to half a drachm of the fl. ex. hamamelis. This is continued from day to day until the parts are restored to health, which usually requires from one to four weeks.

During treatment if the bowels become constipated they should be regulated by an occasional dose of castor oil or some other mild laxative, and, in the meantime, all exciting causes must be removed, and the patient's general health carefully looked after.

J. F. JENKINS, M.D.

TECUMSEH, Mich.

RUPTURE OF HYDATID TUMOR INTO THE PERITONEAL CAVITY, WITH RECOVERY.

August 25, 1883.

This case is reported for its rarity, in fact non-precedence, as far as we are able to ascertain.

E. C., age 43, American, county sheriff. Some three years ago this gentleman called upon me for relief from an alleged scrotal hernia of the right side. Examination disclosed the disease as an in-