retary of the Treasury, to designate and mark out the boundaries of the quarantine grounds and anchorages for vessels at the United States quarantine stations, and imposed a penalty of fine or imprisonment or both for the violation of any part of the act or any regulation made in accordance with the act.

Another section of the amendment provided for quarantine measures to apply to vessels arriving in collection districts without entering a port of the United States. This is intended particularly for fishing-smacks and other small craft which leave Cuban ports for smuggling rum and tobacco into the United States along the coast of Florida; these vessels were liable to convey infection by landing their sick on this coast.

To further aid in the enforcement of the quarantine laws the act gave authority to national quarantine officers to administer oaths.

The above law was recommended by the Committee on National Legislation of the AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, and approved, at their annual conference, held at Washington, D.C., Feb. 20 and 21, 1901, of the legislative delegates from the various states of the United States. Concerted action in the future will, it is hoped, secure more legislation indorsed or proposed by the national conference with the legislative committees of the AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

H. L. E. JOHNSON, M.D.

Chairman Committee on National Legislation, AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Quarantine Against Plague.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1901.

To the Editor:—Dr. Doty is quoted by Dr. Bracken, in THE JOURNAL of March 9, p. 677, as having said that "rats collected at New York, from coffee-carrying vessels from Rio Janeiro and Santos, during the recent outbreak of plague in those two places, were examined bacteriologically, and in no instance was there the slightest evidence of bubonic plague." I add that neither did Dr. Doty's bacteriological examination disclose bubonic plague in the body of the dead laborer on one of the lighters to which the cargo was being removed in mid-bay—who suddenly died of pneumonia. Yet the man's hands had been in direct contact with the rat-infected cargo, and had breathed into his lungs its dust. Credit is due President Murphy, of the New York Board of Health, for his firmness in not permitting the port quarantine service to unload those ships at their piers. Had that been done, some sick rats could have come ashore to infect our sewers by their droppings, or by transferring their infected fleas to our rats. And this plague pneumonia, if the bubonic stage was delayed, might have gained its foothold here. The Bombay Medical Union claimed that in some such way their city became infected from sugar cargoes from Hongkong, which were unloaded at the granary-piers, the feeding places of the Bombay rat.

Dr. Doty's position, at the time of our controversy, was wholly on the side of the coffee importers and the New York Chamber of Commerce.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD, M.D.

Washington's Governor and Medical Practice.

SPOKANE, WASH., March 4, 1901.

To the Editor:—I noted with great pleasure your very just criticisms on the conduct of Governor Thomas of Colorado, in a recent issue of THE JOURNAL, also the manner in which the profession has turned him down. I take pleasure in informing you that our state legislature has similarly rebuked John R. Rogers, the present governor of the State of Washington.

At the beginning of the present session of our legislature one of the representatives from this county, Dr. C. G. Brown, introduced a bill which was a slight improvement over our former medical act, in that it prevented osteopaths and other quacks from practicing without having been properly licensed. It also made possible conviction of parties practicing medicine without the necessity of proving that they actually received money for the services. In addition to this, it has a provision for recognizing the licensed graduates from other states, having regular licensing bodies. This bill, after passing both houses, was vetoed by the governor in a long harangue on the blessings of osteopathy, which was published in all the papers in the

state. The bill was immediately reconsidered, through the efforts of Dr. Brown, and has now passed both houses with a safe majority, and is a law. Yours very respectfully,

C. P. THOMAS, M.D.

[THE JOURNAL of March 9 editorially commented on this action of Washington's governor; the news of the above reprimand to his veto having been received after that issue of THE JOURNAL was on the press. Ed.]

Subscriptions for Ollier Monument.

To the Editor:—The undersigned constitute a committee similar to those formed in several European countries for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for a monument commemorative of the distinguished scientific services of Prof. Leopold Ollier. Among the members of these committees are Lord Lister, Professors von Bergmann, Czerny, Durante and other leading men. The municipality of the city of Lyons has dedicated an open space adjacent to quarters of the various academic faculties on the border of the Rhone, named in his honor "Place Leopold Ollier."

The profession of this country is well aware of the great services rendered by Professor Ollier, especially in the domain of plastic and osseous surgery. His labors have been most fruitful in the domains of surgery, of physiology and pathology.

The committee hopes to raise not less than \$1000 as a testimonial from the profession of America. Check should be forwarded to Dr. W. W. Keen, 1729 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, at as early a date as possible.

COMMITTEE:—Robert Abbe and William T. Bull, New York; P. S. Conner, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. T. Cabot, Boston; Howard A. Kelly, Baltimore; W. W. Keen, Philadelphia; Rudolph Matas, New Orleans; Wm. J. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.; W. F. McNutt, San Francisco; Roswell Park, Buffalo, N. Y.; Clayton Parkhill, Denver, Colo.; Maurice H. Richardson, Boston; Nicholas Senn, Chicago.

Married.

GEORGE A. BROUGHTON, M.D., Oxnard, Cal., to Miss Mary Livingston, of San Francisco, Cal.

WILLIAM A. CAVEN, M.D., Hazelwood, Pittsburg, Pa., to Miss Margaret Elizabeth Wirback, of Monessen, Pa., February 28.

GEORGE W. MCCOY, M.D., U. S. M.-H. Service, formerly of Bristol, now stationed in San Francisco, Cal., to Miss Edith Miller, of Pennsylvania, at San Francisco.

Deaths and Obituaries.

Richard J. Dungalison, M.D.

Dr. Richard James Dungalison died at his home in Philadelphia, March 5, from dropsy and heart failure, following an attack of pneumonia a year ago. He was born in Baltimore, Nov. 13, 1834, and came of a medical family, his father being Dr. Robley Dungalison, professor of institutes of medicine and medical jurisprudence in Jefferson Medical College, and his grandfather, Mr. John Leadam, a noted surgeon of London, England. He was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1856, but after a few years relinquished the practice of medicine for the field of medical literature. He was editor of two editions of "Dungalison's Medical Dictionary," and of the "History of Medicine," of which his father was the author; was editor of *Dungalison's College and Clinical Record* for fifteen years, one of the original editors of the *Philadelphia Medical Times*, for several years Philadelphia correspondent of the *Medical Times and Gazette* of London, and a frequent contributor to the medical literature. He was the author of the "Practitioners' Reference Book"; "A Handbook of Diagnosis, Therapeutics and Dietetics"; "A New School of Physiology and Hygiene"; "An Elementary Physiology and Hygiene," and "The Present Treatment of Diseases." He also translated Guersant's "Surgical