Senegal. Dr. Bucquoy, who was on board, made some remarks on the lack of serum on board the boat, to which is due the death which took place. According to Dr. Proust, who is one of the best-known hygienists in France, it is impossible to oblige any but emigrant ships to carry serum. According to Dr. Debove, there is no lack of funds, as the state has not used half the amount which results from sanitary taxes. Dr. Monod made the remark that so far no case of plague had been seen in France, whereas in England, Scotland, Italy and Portugal there had already been several.

Professor Debove Chosen as Dean.

Professor Brouardel, who had filled the position of dean of the Paris Faculty for fifteen years, has just resigned, and his place has been taken by Professor Debove, who was named professor of clinical medicine when Potain retired.

Correspondence.

Reception of Professor Senn and His Companions in Tokio.

TOKIO, JAPAN, Oct. 25, 1901.

To the Editor:—I hope by this correspondence that our American professional brethren will understand that we Japanese medical men appreciate what is being done now in the United States for the advancement of Medicine. We were pleased to have received a visit from Drs. Nicholas Senn, Daniel R. Brower, Jacob Frank and William M. Mastin, while they were encircling the globe.

On the evening of the 27th a dinner was given in honor of the distinguished guests by the members of the Medical Profession in Tokio, Dr. Mastin being, much to our regret, detained in Yokohama on business, and a large company assembled, dinner commencing at 6:30. The hall was beautifully decorated and on the *menu* cards the flags of the United States and Japan were crossed in amicable folds. Baron Hashimoto proposed the health of our visitors, which was drunk with enthusiasm, after which Dr. Kitasato, of bacteriological fame, delivered an address in German, of which the following is a short abstract:

"Meine Herren! Es ist eine Ehre für uns, dass wir heute den berühmten Chirurg aus Chicago willkommen heissen, ich meine Herrn Prof. Dr. Nicholas Senn. Wir Japaner sind den Herren Amerikanern sehr dankbar für die Civilisation unseres Vaterlandes, denn der erste, welcher das geschlossene Thor Japans geöffnet hat, war der damalige amerikanische Commodore Perry; seither sind wir so weit gekommen, dass auch Japan zu den civilisirten Ländern der Erdoberfläche gehört.

"Vor einigen Monaten haben wir hier zwei grosse Forscher unter den amerikanischen Medicinern kennen gelernt, nämlich die Herren Prof. Dr. Mitchell und Prof. Dr. Keen, und jetzt zum dritten Male ist unser hochgeehrter Herr Prof. Dr. Senn bei uns; es ist das Zeichen, welches auch die Medicin zwischen Amerika und Japan in nähere Verbindung bringt.

"Meine Herren! Sie gestatten mir also, dass ich mein Glas erhebe und ein Hoch ausbringe auf Herrn Prof. Dr. Senn. Herr Prof. Dr. Senn lebe hoch, hoch und noch einmal hoch!"

The next speech was delivered in English by Dr. S. Suzuki, Deputy Surgeon-General of the Japanese Navy. After referring to the many interchanges of amicalities between the United States and Japan, and to the recent courtesy of the U. S. Government in sending a fleet to the unveiling of the Perry Monument at Uruga, he expressed the hope that the medical relations between the two countries might become closer. Japanese students of medicine have hitherto generally gone to Europe for study, but in no country had medical science made such strides as in America, and it was an honor to them all to welcome so eminent an exponent of American science as Dr. Senn, whose works on various branches of surgery and on the military surgery during the late Spanish-American war were well known to Japanese students of military science. He hoped that the medical bonds between the two countries would be drawn closer.

Dr. Tomatsuri then rose and spoke of the time when Dr. Senn and he had been thrown together in Cuba and Porto Rico during the Spanish-American war, and was glad to have this

opportunity of publicly recording his gratitude for the great kindness he had received from Dr. Senn at that time. He had done his best to introduce Dr. Senn and his friends to everybody present; but he was sure that Dr. Senn would not remember all their names. He therefore took the liberty of presenting him with a list containing the names of all the company present, and hoped that Dr. Senn would accept it as a reminder of his many friends in Japan. Dr. Senn, in reply, spoke first in English and then in German. He had been much pleased, as every traveler is, with the natural beauties of the country in which he was traveling. Since coming to Tokio, he had been not only pleased but impressed with the evident progress of medical science. He had visited medical colleges, institutes, hospitals, all of which seemed to be perfectly organized, but what had struck him most was the completeness of the laboratory accommodation attached to these institutions. The Red Cross Society, too, had impressed him very much, and as a foreigner he felt proud to stand before them with the badge of the Society on his breast. He should have a great deal to say to his medical friends in the United States about the progress of this Society, and he felt sure that the Imperial Princes and Princesses, Barons Ishiguro and Hashimoto and all the other ladies and gentlemen connected with the Society deserved much praise for their successful work of charity. The flags of Japan and America had often been crossed before in token of amity, but never before, he believed, on any occasion connected with the medical profession. He took it as a good omen for the progress of medical science in both countries, in the light of the rising sun by day, by the light of the twinkling stars by night. He concluded by expressing his warmest thanks to Surgeon-General Baron Saneyoshi and to Fleet Surgeon Tomatsuri, but for whose kindness he would have been unable to get the thorough knowledge of Tokio medical work which he had now obtained.

Then, speaking in German, after reiterating many of the sentiments expressed in his English speech, he regretted that the time was too short to enable him to make their better acquaintance as he would leave Yokohama the next day. The dinner came to an end about 8:15 p. m. After a short conversation in the drawing room, our guests took their departure to catch the 9:20 train for Yokohama. Professors Kitazato and Sato, Deputy Surgeons-General Totsuka and Suzuki, and Fleet Surgeon Tomatsuri, accompanied them as far as the depot. The party left Yokohama for San Francisco per *America Maru*, at noon, September 28.

DR. B. TOMATSURI,
Fleet Surgeon I. J. Navy.

"A Place to Clean the Teeth Needed in Railroad Car."

PITTSBURG, PA., Nov. 23, 1901.

To the Editor:—The communication of Dr. Henry D. Fulton in THE JOURNAL of November 9, on the needs of a proper place for cleaning the teeth in the toilet room of sleeping cars, and your own observations on the subject, in the same issue, are most timely and important.

While every traveler with any sense of refinement must have regarded this filthy practice with disgust, that is, the spitting and cleaning of the teeth in bowls that are used for washing the face, it is strange that no protest has been entered against it or remedy suggested. Surely the ingenuity of the modern car-builder could quickly devise a remedy if the public would only insist on it. I have not for many years used these bowls nor any other bowls in public places for washing purposes, but always wash with the running water from the spigot.

However, in the sleeping car this can not be done, as you have remarked, as the spigot is too near the bowl, and the water will not flow continuously. My method is simple, and is doubtless resorted to by many other travelers. It is the following: Take a clean towel and soak the half of it under the spigot of the drinking water tank, being careful to let no part of it touch the marble slab. The face and neck can then be washed very comfortably and refreshingly with this wet towel, which can be wrung out over the bowl and again saturated as