of Napoleon III., said that he had had occasion to witness recently very severe carbo-pulmonary symptoms in a patient who had been anesthetized in this manner. There was a good deal of dyspnea and pallor, and a weak and rapid pulse. These symptoms lasted a whole day and were in part relieved by repeated injections of caffeine. The solution of cocaine was analyzed, and was found to contain elements resulting from the disintegration of the cocaine.

**Correspondence.**

**Patent for Vaccination.**

**Baltimore, Md., July 30, 1901.**

*To the Editor:*—Probably the only patent ever granted for vaccination in this country is one I recently found in the archives of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland, which is rich in medical documents of great historical interest to the state. The patent is dated July 10, 1822, and is granted to Dr. James Smith, of Baltimore, for a new and useful improvement in the art of vaccination. It was good for 14 years and cost the patentee $50. It was signed by James Monroe, president, John Quincy Adams, secretary of the state, and Wm. Wirt, attorney-general, and contains the seal of the United States. It is upon a large sheet of parchment. The following is an abstract of this unique document: "The Variola Vaccina or kine pock and the Variola Pestilenta or smallpox are both perfect plants, which may be classed according to the system of Linnaeus in the cryptogamous class, order Fungi (of same genus, but different species) of the vegetable kingdom. They are respectively produced each from their own proper seed and can not be produced in any other way. When mature and perfect they exist in the form of crusts or scabs, which are naturally organized and uniformly of a like appearance, and may be distinguished from any other scabs by their shape, size, color, texture, and consistence. The appearance of the vaccine crusts is a true criterion of a true vaccination and one can determine without having seen the case. Vaccine crusts may be preserved for the longest time by setting them in bees-wax or wrapping them in wax paper. Vaccine matter in any other form may be preserved in the same way. Vaccine matter may be taken at any time from a fresh vaccine crust by applying a little water to it and then rubbing it with any rough or sufficiently hard instrument to break its natural texture. When thus grated or filed, the vaccine matter may be put up on small pieces of glass or plates of ivory or any other hard and smooth substance to which it will adhere when dry and in this state it may be transmitted by letter to the most distant places. When put upon glass, ivory, etc., as above, the vaccine matter taken from any genuine crust may be known and distinguished by its being less transparent than matter taken from the arm on the 8th day, as commonly recommended.

The following is the record of Dr. James Smith taken from my foregoing volume, "The Medical Annals of Maryland": "Smith, James, deceased, born Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland, 1771, A.M., Dickinson College, 1792. Pupil of Benjamin Rush, 1794. Said to have taken M.D. at University of Pennsylvania. A founder and attending physician to Baltimore General Dispensary, 1801-7. Resident physician to Baltimore Almshouse, 1800-1. Began vaccinating in Baltimore, May 1, 1801, and opened a Vaccine Institute there March 25, 1802. State vaccinist, 1800-13. United States vaccinist, 1813-22. Editor of Vaccine Inquirer, 1822. Treasurier Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, 1811-17. Died Pikesville, Baltimore County, Maryland, June 12, 1841. No man in America did so much to spread the benefits of this great discovery over the land, and Dr. Smith's services entitle him to be held in everlasting gratitude. He may be justly called the Jenner of America."—*Eugene F. Cordell, M.D.*

**Treatment of Laryngitis.**

**St. Louis, July 24, 1901.**

*To the Editor:*—In an article on "The Treatment of Laryn-

**Association News.**

**New Members.**

The following is a list of new members of the American Medical Association for the month of July, 1901:

**ALABAMA.**

Steiner, S. F., Montgomery.

**ARKANSAS.**


**CALIFORNIA.**

Barlow, W. Jarvis, Los Angeles.

**COLORADO.**

Sanford, J. K., Brownlee, Castle Rock.

**CONNECTICUT.**

Shepard, Durrel, West Haven. Gaylord, Chas., W., Branford.

**GEORGIA.**

Smith, E., Atlanta.

**ILLINOIS.**


**INDIANA.**

Hopper, H. C., Galesburg.

**KANSAS.**

Richard, Chas., Ft. Leavenworth.

**KENTUCKY.**


**MARYLAND.**

Kinnaird, J. R., Lancaster.

**MICHIGAN.**


**MINNESOTA.**


**MISSOURI.**

Anderson, Wm., J.,增加.

**NEBRASKA.**


**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**


**NEW YORK.**


**OHIO.**


**OREGON.**

Brooks, F. M., Silverton.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**

Harding, R. A., York.

**SOUTH DAKOTA.**


**TENNESSEE.**

Duncan, Wm. A., Chattanooga.

**TEXAS.**


**VERMONT.**


**WASHINGTON.**

Berrey, D., B., Seattle.

**VIRGINIA.**


**WISCONSIN.**

Pritchard, J. H., Huntington.

**WISCONSIN.**


**WISCONSIN.**


**WISCONSIN.**

Weble, W. J., West Bend.