mitted bubonic plague through the medium of infected rats or other sources." This, it is not necessary for me to argue on further than to say that even should the statement be true, it does not prove that "rats or other sources" might not have transmitted the disease. He further states: "rats collected at New York from coffee-carrying vessels from Rio Janeiro and Santos, during the recent outbreak of plague in these two places were examined bacteriologically and in no instance was there the slightest evidence of bubonic plague." What, may I ask, does the Doctor expect to prove by this statement? To me it represents but a fortunate circumstance, for no one questions, I presume, that rats may be infected with the plague bacillus, nor would any one question the fact that had any of the rats on any of the ships examined been infected, a careful bacteriologic examination of such rats should have demonstrated the fact. 2. He also says: "Most careful investigation has failed to present satisfactory evidence that either foreign or domestic rags act as a medium of infection (for anthrax) although they include all kinds of wearing apparel, which is frequently filthy and offensive." Yet the Doctor must admit that anthrax has been brought into this country through infected media in ships' cargoes; and if capable of transmission in such media, why is it not possible that rags should be a means of transmission if infected?

I think any one who has traveled extensively by water can realize that there is much absurd maritime inspection, but that does not prove that infectious diseases can not be transmitted by cargo, passengers or clothing; or, in other words, that infected human beings are the only means of transmission for infectious diseases.

In conclusion, I can not agree with Dr. Doty either in the premises or conclusions presented in his article, and I think my position in this respect will be borne out by sanitarians and bacteriologists in general.

H. M. BRACKEN, M.D.

Fatality of the Rattlesnake.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 26, 1901.

To the Editor:—Your editorial on the "Fatality of the Rattlesnake" induces me to say a word on the subject. The professor referred to therein is manifestly not posted on rattlesnakes. During the past eight years I have had occasion to spend a considerable portion of six winters in Southern Florida. The diamond rattler is a denizen of that region, and since I made my first visit there eight years ago, I know of three men, a horse, and a number of dogs dying from rattlesnake bites. The diamond rattler is said to be the most poisonous of all, and attains an enormous size; fortunately he is usually peacefully inclined, and all he asks is to be let alone.

On one of my visits there I talked with an Indian on the subject, and asked him how he cured rattlesnake bites. He very promptly answered: "Don't cure him. Big sleep. Big sleep." So, not only the Indians of that section, but the whites also consider a man as good as dead when a diamond rattler strikes him.

C. DEADERICK, M.D.

Association News.

New Members.

The following is a list of new members of the A. M. A. for February, 1901:

ALABAMA.	ILLINOIS.
Killebrew, J. Buckner, Mobile.	Lockhart, Charles H., Witt.
ARKANSAS.	Davis, John A., Farmer City.
Christian, R. B., Little Rock.	Scott, R. G., Geneva.
CALIFORNIA.	Bench, Edward M., Galena.
Barbat, Wm. F., San Francisco.	Fisher, Frank B., Springfield.
CONNECTICUT.	Plummer, Amzi S., Peoria.
Bell, Newton S., Windsor.	Bishop, Arthur M., Chicago.
FLORIDA.	Giles, Henry Wiley, Wataga.
Pierce, Claude C., Key West.	Ballard, C. N., Chicago.
	Lyons, John A., Chicago.
	Montgomery, Frank H., Chicago.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Donohue, Philip, Afton.

INDIANA.

O'Day, John C., Montpelier.
Allen, Horace R., Indianapolis.

IOWA.

Neill, Hiram, Sibley.
Ratcliffe, J. J., Waukon.
Struble, Andrew, Inwood.
Evans, M. M., Le Grand.

KENTUCKY.

Schultz, Wm. F., Covington.
Dickinson, Jos. S., Trenton.
Forsythe, M. L., Harrodsburg.
Meredith, T. O., Burgin.

LOUISIANA.

Powlett, Stephen L., Hammond.

MARYLAND.

Morrison, Wm. Baker, Hagerstown.
Pittsogle, J. E., Hagerstown.

Penrose, Clement A., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Pierce, A. Martin, New Bedford.
Miller, Jarred H., Wollaston.
Crowell, Samuel, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

Burnham, Wm. A., Hancock.
Gammon, H. B., Hastings.
Campbell, Alexander Mackenzie, Grand Rapids.
Long, C. M., Escanaba.

MINNESOTA.

Palmer, Walter A., Redwood Falls.
Hirschfield, Adolph, Minneapolis.
Nippert, L. A., Minneapolis.
De Jong, Conrad, Edgerton.
Cutts, Rollin E., Minneapolis.
Hunt, W. A., Northfield.
Murphy, Wm. B., Minneapolis.

MISSOURI.

Witherspoon, T. C., St. Louis.
Ketcham, C. M., Carthage.
Robinson, G. W., Joplin.
Wallace, Charles H., St. Joseph.
Burke, Foster W., Laclede.

MISSISSIPPI.

Bridges, Robert Richard, Bridgeville.
Ward, B. F., Winona.

NEBRASKA.

Fochtman, John H., Cozad.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Wheat, A. F., Manchester.

NEW JERSEY.

Weeks, David F., Trenton.
Bennett, J. K., Gloucester City.

NEW YORK.

Bemis, Morris N., Jamestown.
Douglas, W. E., Middletown.
Evans, Wm., Westtown.
Myers, Frank D., Slate Hill.
McPhail, Donald T., Purdy Station.
Smith, Harrie Eugene, Mt. Vernon.
Bullard, W. Duff, New York City.
Manning, F. O., New York City.
Hubbell, Marvin D., New York City.
Neubaus, G. E., New York City.
Farrington, Jos. Oakley, New York City.
Herter, Christian A., New York City.
Ferguson, James A., New York City.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Hood, Charles E., Drayton.

OHIO.

Koehler, James A., Shelby.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Tappan, L. N., Philadelphia.
Deaver, Richard W., Philadelphia.
Everitt, Ella B., Philadelphia.
Middleton, Wm. J., Steelton.
Blanchard, Geo. A., Scranton.
Gibson, Maris, Wilkes Barre.
Shively, J. B., Shippensburg.
Shoemaker, Levi I., Wilkes Barre.
Gross, H. F., York.
Boyle, Julius J., Susquehanna.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Butler, Clarence A., Dell Rapids.

TENNESSEE.

Mitchell, R. H., Memphis.
Cherry, E. Otis, Newbern.
Crofford, T. J., Memphis.

TEXAS.

Florer, T. W., Waxahachie.
Horsley, John S., El Paso.

VIRGINIA.

Culpepper, Vernon G., Portsmouth.
McGuire, Stuart, Richmond.

WISCONSIN.

Winslow, Rush, Appleton.
Noyes, Geo. Kasson, Milwaukee.
Giberson, Peter C., Mt. Horeb.

St. Paul as a Place of Meeting.

Many of the members of the AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION remember with pleasure their last meeting in St. Paul. It was June, 1882, nearly twenty years ago, the month being one of the most beautiful in the year in Minnesota. Some of the members have passed away since then, and younger men have taken their places, but those still living, who were in St. Paul then, speak with enthusiasm of the saintly city, its beauty, pleasant environments and the cordial hospitality that made the meeting of 1882 so memorable a one. This year the ASSOCIATION will find many changes, and the physicians and their wives who were there then and who have not visited St. Paul in the interim will have some difficulty in recognizing it. For in nineteen years St. Paul has grown from a town to a city; a city of broad asphalted streets, with electric cars running in every direction, fine public buildings, good hotels, beautiful churches, theaters, pretty parks in the city, and Como Park outside. There are four well-equipped hospitals, which the citizens justly claim are not equalled in any city of the size in the country. Then there is picturesque, historic Fort Snelling, only a few minutes drive or street-car ride from the city; Hamline University, the St. Paul Seminary and the Agricultural College, all institutions in near suburbs and all worth a visit by the tourist. Minneapolis, which contains much of interest, is connected with St. Paul by two electric lines. St. Paul, situated as it is on the high ground on the left bank of the Mississippi, has so many natural advantages that it has not been difficult to make it one of the most beautiful cities of the West. The old union depot has been enlarged as the city has grown, and near it runs a car line from which the strangers