ing in a room frees it of mosquitoes and protects against malaria. He has officially reported the existence of the plant to the authorities at Kevy, the capital of the district.

Medical Sea Voyage.—Dr. G. Hirte of the Rheineck sanatorium at Nieder-Walluf a. Rh., Germany, will repeat this year the medical sea voyages with patients which proved so successful last spring. The first voyage will be to Buenos Ayres or Brazil and is expected to last two months or two months and a half. On his return he will start for Japan with another party for a three to four months' trip.

Proceedings of the Prussian Medical Court of Honor.—This peculiar German official institution described in THE JOURNAL, has had 211 cases before it during the last fiscal year. Of this number the complaints came from government officials in 25 instances, from physicians in 110, from the lay public in 25, and 4 were anonymous. About 80 of the suits were dismissed, 26 were compromised, in 14 a penalty or reprimand was imposed and 81 suits are still pending.

Post-Graduate Headquarters at Berlin.—Nearly \$315,000 has been collected for the proposed headquarters for post-graduate medical instruction to be established in Berlin. It is to be known as "the Empress Frederick House," and from this center all the paraphernalia necessary is to be despatched to various small towns or villages as needed. These free traveling post-graduate courses which have been established in the last year or two in Germany, have already become a prized feature of German medical life.

The Radium Cancer Cure.—Considerable interest is reported to have been excited in Vienna medical circles by reports of cancer cured by exposure to the rays emanating from the remarkable substance, radium. This was mentioned editorially July 11. Now Dr. Mackenzie Davidson of Charing Cross Hospital, London, reports a case of cancer of the nose cured by the same means. Four exposures, aggregating an hour altogether, were given at intervals of a few days. In three weeks healing was progressing satisfactorily, and in six weeks the growth was all gone.

Suspension of "Memorabilien."—For forty-four years this medical journal has been published at irregular intervals of from one to several months. Dr. F. Betz of Heilbronn has been the publisher and editor and Dr. Guido Bell of Indianapolis the American collaborator. It has been principally devoted to abstracts and has borne as its motto: "Sometimes the smallest ache is the index to diagnosis and therapeutics." Dr. Betz does not care to continue the journal further, and announces its suspension with the close of 1902.

Contract Practice at Bourg, France.—The physicians of this town of 18,000 inhabitants—14 in all—found that the sickness benefit societies were materially decreasing their income while the rates paid—20c. a visit, day or night—were too low. When they asked for 40c. for an office consultation and 60c. for a call at the residence, with a reduction of 20 per cent. on the total when the bill was paid before a certain date, the societies were incensed and denounced them, and are doing their utmost to induce other physicians to move to the town and accept their rates, ignoring the physicians already settled there. To date they have been unable to do this, and our French exchanges are warning the profession at large not to "pick up the bone which the local physicians have found too bare."

Correspondence.

Regarding "The Boy's Venereal Peril."

NEW YORK, July 16, 1903.

To the Editor:—Since publication of the above-mentioned article, I have received requests for 2,090 reprints thereof. Pressure of practice renders me unable to reply individually to each one of the gentlemen who wrote me on the subject. I therefore ask the privilege of using your columns to answer all.

1. The kind sentiments which my correspondents convey stimulate me to greater efforts than ever before, so to revise the article that it may represent the best work of which I am capable. I need not tell other busy practitioners that I can not do this within the next few days. I expect, however, to have the reprints ready in about three weeks.

2. A number of those who have favored me, ask for "some" or "several" copies. If they will kindly specify how many they desire I will know how large an order for reprints I must give.

3. Many of my correspondents ask me the price of the reprints. Having written the paper to benefit humanity as much as is in my power, I do not desire to profit thereby. Moreover, being engaged exclusively in genito-urinary work, I have no inclination to earn money otherwise.

4. It is beyond my power to grant licenses to reprint "The Boy's Venereal Peril." The copyright rests with the American Medical Association, which owns all papers presented before it.

5. The paper as published in THE JOURNAL of the American Medical Association is incomplete; one reason therefor is the fact that the remainder, being addressed to boys, is too elementary for appearance in a scientific publication. I therefore requested its omission.

6. The reprints will not contain my name or address or anything else to reveal my authorship. This will prevent such laymen as may be advised to read the paper from confounding it with the advertisements of quacks.

7. Lack of time prevents my undertaking to deliver messages to ascertain the prices of books and other articles, or to make purchases for some of those who wrote me regarding "The Boy's Venereal Peril."

I repeat my sincere thanks to all those who gave such encouragement to this one of my efforts.

FERD. C. VALENTINE

Historical Errors.

CHICAGO, July 20, 1903.

To the Editor:—In THE JOURNAL of the American Medical Association, July 18, 1903, p. 195, it is stated, under the head of deaths, that the late Dr. DeLaskie Miller of Chicago was "born in New York City," graduated from "Syracuse Medical College in 1842," which is evidently erroneous. According to reliable authority Dr. Miller was born in Niagara County, New York, May 29, 1818, and graduated from Geneva Medical College, New York, in 1842, there being at that date no medical college in Syracuse.

On page 196 of THE JOURNAL it is stated that the New Jersey State Medical Society was organized in 1776, which is evidently erroneous. According to reliable authorities that society, the oldest in the country, was organized in 1766, and held its meetings annually until they were interrupted by the Revolutionary War in 1776; but they were resumed as early as the exigencies of the war would permit.

N. S. DAVIS

Queries and Minor Notes.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS will not be noticed. Queries in this column must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, but the request of the writer not to publish his name will be fully observed.

WHAT IS IT?

CASTROVILLE, TEXAS, July 11, 1903.

To the Editor:—I wish information about a peculiar epidemic we have had here for several months. Nothing in the literature at my command helps me. We have had malaria here for many years, known to me by examination of the blood, generally examined while fresh, and showing the plasmodium and spores, and in each case the margin of the tongue shows some minute red spots, noticeable, being of different color from the surrounding membrane and varying from a half dozen to several dozen. The symptoms are very variable, from high fever (103 F. to 99 F.) every other day, headache, sometimes a distinct chill and sometimes not, neuralgias or abdominal pains, in fact all somewhat differently effected, but whenever the tongue showed these spots the fever showed plasmodium and spores. Quinin or methylene blue gave relief and in several instances cured the symptoms, but in several instances the plasmodium and spores continue in the blood in spite of the continued use of quinin mixed with either arsenic or iron or both, etc. Now things have changed in respect to symptoms, although I have still, among adults, occasional cases with the above symptoms, but children here have developed cough due to a pharyngitis with relaxed uvula that very often simulated whooping cough; some last about a week and some are still coughing after six weeks; and now, to confuse the picture more, an erythema has developed, accompanied by fever, 102 F. or so. It is scarlatiniform in appearance, yet there is an accompanying cough and conjunctivitis and very mild coryza. The