best interest of the Academy and for the maintenance and promotion of harmony and good fellowship with all concerned.

In closing, the members of your committee beg leave to express their regret at not being able to complete their work more satisfactorily, but at the same time they can assure you that under the circumstances they have tried to do their duty carefully, impartially, conscientiously, and in the interest of the promotion of railway surgery and the railway companies of this continent.

Very respectfully submitted.

R. Harvey Reed, Chairman,
Consulting Surgeon B & O. R. R., Columbus, Ohio.
C. K. Cole, M.D.,
Chief Surgeon Montana Cent. R. R., Helena, Mont.
W. H. Elliott, M.D.,

On motion of Dr. W. H. Meyers, the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was received and referred to the Committee on Publication, and the committee discharged.

On motion of Dr. F. H. Peck, Dr. C. K. Cole, Dr. R. Harvey Reed and Dr. F. H. Caldwell, were appointed a Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

To be continued.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Minutes of Ophthalmic Section—A Correction.

Denver, Col., Dec. 19, 1894.

To the Editor:—In the number of the Journal for September 12, in a report of remarks made by me before the Section on Ophthalmology, which report was published without my knowledge or revision, occurs a passage (page 419, foot of first column) so worded as to be capable of interpretation as a personal reflection on a fellow member of the Association. No such reflection was intended; and I am not aware that any one who heard my remarks so misunderstood them.

My argument would have been better reported thus: “The Congress is not a representative body at all. It does not invite delegates from other associations. It has a different basis of membership. Others prominent in the work of this section intend to be present at the Congress, but it has not occurred to them that delegates should be appointed from this body. Dr. Savage might be as good a delegate as we could find, but we should not appoint delegates merely because it has been suggested to us to do so. To appoint delegates where delegates were not invited would be undignified.”

If possible, I should like this correction published in the current volume. Cordially yours,

Edward Jackson, M.D.

Treatment of Typhoid Fever.

Haselton, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1894.

To the Editor:—In answer to Dr. A. S. Caldwell, of Freeport, Ill., I should like to report my experience with Dr. Woodbridge’s treatment of typhoid fever. I called him in consultation on October 27, last, to see the wife of a brother physician, who had been sick ten days with typhoid fever. The pulse was 120; her temperature was 104.5; rose spots abundant, marked tenderness in right iliac fossa, with enormous tympanitic distention. Her nervous symptoms were very bad; in fact, it was a typical and severe case of typhoid fever, with a feeble breath and a pulse which became dicrotic. I heard Dr. Woodbridge say in answer to the husband’s anxious inquiries that he did not consider her in as much danger as he would a well person, taking the ordinary risks of out-door life. Her temperature went to normal on the tenth day of treatment and never rose above normal after that day.

I heard Dr. Woodbridge give equally remarkable prognoses in two other cases in the same family, both of which were verified by the results, both cases being cured in less than ten days.

I have since treated cases of typhoid fever by this method, without consultation, with equally wonderful results. It seems to me that the most remarkable thing about Woodbridge’s treatment is the rapidity with which patients regain their strength and vigor after the temperature touches normal.

J. H. Bennett, M.D.

BOOK NOTICES.


A useful annual, handy and convenient.

The Sym pathetic Nervous System. A Chart. By Byron Robinson, M.D. Chicago: E. H. Colegrove & Co. This useful chart represents the careful and accurate dissection of the ganglia and trunks of the great sympathetic nerves. A numbered index in the margin gives the names of the parts displayed. The pelvic plexus has been very carefully dissected and deserves special commendation.


This timely volume is elaborately illustrated, and gives a clear description of the modern obstetric operations. The titles are as follows:


This book gives in moderate compass the details of applied principles of aseptic obstetric surgery. It is carefully written and we commend its perusal to our readers.


We have already expressed our high estimate of the first volume of this work, and we can only reiterate what we then said, as applying equally to the volume under consideration.

The volume opens with a paper by Mr. Hornblower on the Duties and Responsibilities of Medical Experts; then follows: I, Insanity and Its Medico-Legal Bearing, by Allan McLane Hamilton; II, Mental Responsibility of the Insane in Civil Cases, by Judge Pratt; IV, Insanity and Crime, by B. Sachs; V, On the Relations of Mental Defect and Disease to Criminal Responsibility, by L. E. Binsse; VI, Aphasia and other Affections of Speech, by C. K. Mills; VII, The Effects of Electric Currents of High Power upon the Human Body, by Allan McLane Hamilton and G. DeF. Smith; VIII