Since the Mongolian type of imbecility is one that suggests glandular disturbance to many persons, it was thought worth while to make a crude experiment with them. Accordingly, two children were selected during the past year and given the extract, one for a full year, the other for six months. The first was a child, aged 10 years, with a mentality of 4; the second, aged 9 years, with a mentality of 3. For the first month one capsule a day was given, after that the dose was increased to two capsules a day. The results tend to confirm the previous experiment. Although mental and physical measurements were made regularly in these cases, there is no evidence of any effect of the gland. Teachers and attendants report the same experience of "no noticeable improvement."

It is thus seen that the Vineland experience, as far as it goes, is wholly negative.

HENRY H. GODDARD, Vineland, N. J.

Director, Department of Research, the Training School.

"THE 'OPEN DOOR' IN CHINA"

To the Editor:—Attention having been called to your editorial in the issue of March 31, entitled "The 'Open Door' in China," the Medical Society of South Carolina at its last meeting adopted the following resolutions and communicated them to the Department of Commerce:

"That the Medical Society of South Carolina expresses its surprise at and disapproval of 'Special Consular Report No. 76' entitled 'Proprietary Medicine and Ointment Trade in China' published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce"; and

"That this resolution be communicated to the Department of Commerce."

HENRY P. WAGENER, M.D., Charleston, S. C.

Secretary, Medical Society of South Carolina.

Queries and Minor Notes

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS and queries on postal cards will not be noticed. Every letter must contain the writer's name and address, but these will be omitted, on request.

EARLY WORKERS ON ANTHRAX

To the Editor:—Please let me know whether the following men were veterinarians or physicians: Chabert, 1780; Barthélemy, 1823; Rayer; Davaine, 1849; Pollender, 1850; Delafond, 1860; Solleysel, 1664. I have given the dates approximately when they wrote. All but Solleysel were concerned in the early work on anthrax; he worked on glanders.

MAZYCK P. RAVENEL, M.D., Columbia, Mo.

ANSWER.—Chabert, Barthélemy, Delafond and Solleysel were veterinarians.

Dr. Pollender, a physician at Wipperfurth, Rhenish Prussia, wrote the memoir on microscopic and microchemical investigation of the blood in anthrax: "Mikroskopische und Microchemische Untersuchung des Milzbrandblutes, sowie über Wesen und Kur des Milzbrandes" (*Vrtljschr. f. gerichtl. u. öffentl. Med.*, 1855, 8, 103-114).

Casimir-Joseph Davaine, born at St. Amand-les-Eaux in 1811, graduated from the Paris Medical Faculty with the Dissertation "De l'hématoécèle de la tunique vaginale" (1837); became a member of the Académie de Médecine (1868) and wrote a memoir, crowned by the Institut, entitled "De la paralysie générale ou partielle des deux nerfs de la septième paire" (1852), but never held a public position. He wrote much on the entozoa, his principal contribution being "Traité des entozoaires et des maladies vermineuses de l'homme et des animaux domestiques" (1860). His greatest contribution is his study of the bacteriology of anthrax: "Recherches sur la nature et la constitution anatomique de la pustule maligne" (*Compt. rend. Acad. d. sc.*, 1865, 40, 1296-1299). He died at his estate at Garches (Seine-et-Oise), Oct. 14, 1882.

Biographical references:

Dureau, A.: *Bull. sc. dép. du nord*, 1882, 5, 385-393; *Gaz. méd. de Paris*, 1882, Series 6, 4, 521, 533.

Laboulbène, A.: *Compt. rend. Soc. de biol.*, 1884, Series 8, 1, 1-20; *Paris méd.*, 1884, 1, 109, 121; *Gaz. d. hôp.*, 1882, p. 959; *Med. Times and Gaz.*, 1882, 2, 537.

Pierre-François-Olive Rayer, born March 8, 1793, at St. Sylvain (Calvados), studied in Paris at the École pratique, Hôtel Dieu and Maison royale de Santé, graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1818, and became a member of the Académie de médecine (1823), and physician to the Bureau central des hôpitaux (1824), Hôpital St. Antoine (1825) and Hôpital de la charité (1832). He succeeded Magendie as president of the Comité consultatif de l'hygiène publique (1843), and became consulting physician to Louis Philippe (1848) and professor of comparative medicine and dean of the Paris Faculty (1862). He died at Paris, Sept. 10, 1867. His greatest works are his treatise on diseases of the kidneys (1839-1841) and the skin (1826) and his classical monograph on glanders and fury ("De la morve et du farcin chez l'homme," Paris, 1837). He also wrote a history of the epidemic of sweating sickness of 1821 (1822), a memoir on delirium tremens (1819), a report on the origin of the Barcelona epidemic of yellow fever of 1821 (1822), and an investigation of a variety of hematuria endemic in Mauritius (1839). He became co-editor of the *Révue médicale* in 1822 and of the *Journal universelle et hebdomadaire de médecine* in 1830.

References:

Bull. de l'Acad. de méd., 1867, 32, 1107.

Gaz. méd. de Paris, 1867, p. 3751.

Jour. de conn. méd. prat., 1867, 34, 401-405.

Union méd., 1867, Series 3, 3, 435; 449-458.

TREATMENT OF HORDEOLUM

To the Editor:—I wish some information regarding the most recent and best treatment for hordeolum or sty. I have a nephew, aged 5, who has had at least thirty or forty styes within the past year. I have used the various methods of treatment, alteratives, syrup of iodid of iron, etc. Do you think the cause may be due to some error of refraction?

J. P. BRANDON, M.D., Essex, Mo.

ANSWER.—Where there have been so many recurrences of styes as in this case, the causative agent is possibly a chronic blepharitis. This condition, by causing accumulation of scales and crusts on the borders of the lids, favors the multiplication of bacteria that are always present there, and which can thence readily penetrate into the orifices of the glands. The border of the lid may be swollen and this may cause occlusion of the excretory ducts of the glands. If the sty does not yield to abortive treatment (hot applications and antiseptic lotions), it should be incised. Ointment of yellow mercuric oxid is useful in the treatment of blepharitis. General tonic treatment is indicated, especially if the patient is anemic or scrofulous. In this particular case it would probably be wise to put the eyes thoroughly under the influence of a cycloplegic, and determine the absolute refraction.

FROSTILLA

To the Editor:—Please give me the composition of the "patent medicine" known as "Frostilla," a lotion for chapped hands. Please omit name.

K.

ANSWER.—The only reference we find is in "Secret Nos-trums and Systems," quoting from the *Druggists Circular*:

Quince seeds	60 grains
Hot water	21 ounces
Glycerin	6 ounces
Deodorized alcohol	5 ounces

"Place the quince seeds in a bottle, pour the hot water on them and agitate occasionally until a mucilage is formed; then strain through muslin. To this add the glycerin and shake thoroughly. Dissolve the desired perfume in the alcohol and add the solution to the mucilage and agitate briskly until of a uniform consistency."

VALUE OF ACTINIC LIGHT RAYS IN DERMATOLOGY

To the Editor:—Will you kindly favor me with your opinion of the therapeutic value of actinic light rays, particularly in dermatology, as produced by the "Heraeus Quartz Light" apparatus, made by the Hanovia Chemical and Manufacturing Company, Newark, N. J.? I contemplate purchasing one of these machines, but as they are rather expensive, and the claims of the manufacturers are rather extravagant, I should like to have a disinterested and competent opinion.

Z. FULLER, M.D., Sac City, Iowa.

ANSWER.—The quartz light apparatus made by the Hanovia Chemical Company is a bona fide ultraviolet ray apparatus. It has some useful functions in dermatology. It is valuable in a few dermatoses, but, according to experience, its usefulness is limited and a very great deal more restricted than the claims of its makers would indicate.