

stein believes that by using a paraffin of high melting point (58 C.) the dangers and disadvantages of vaselin and low-melting paraffin are very largely abolished.

His technic is simple and effective, the principal points being that the syringe and base of the needle are covered with rubber tubing, and a little hot water is drawn into the needle to prevent too rapid cooling. In conclusion, I would say that for the physician who understands German and who knows what he wants, the facilities for study in Berlin are exceptionally fine.

HENRY LING TAYLOR.

New York address, 125 W. 58th Street.

#### Dissatisfaction with Medical Legislation.

SHELBYVILLE, IND., Sept. 5, 1903.

*To the Editor:*—In Chapter II, Article 1, Section 1, of the Principles of Medical Ethics, we find this clear and emphatic statement: "It is inconsistent with the principles of medical science, and it is incompatible with honorable standing in the profession, for physicians to designate their practice as based on an exclusive dogma or a sectarian system of medicine."

My son, after graduating in a regular school of medicine, went before the State Board of Examination and secured a certificate of competency signed by a physio-medical as president and an eclectic as secretary, who also advertised himself as a homeopath and a graduate of Pratt's School of Orificial Surgery.

Now, my son, as well as myself, feel very much humiliated when we are reminded that he is practicing medicine by the courtesy and under the certificate of two gentlemen who, according to the principles of medical ethics, have no *honorable standing* in the medical profession.

For this and various other reasons I have been dissatisfied with some of our recent medical legislation.

W. G. MCFADDEN.

#### Habits at Mineral Springs.

PARIS, ILL., Sept. 5, 1903.

*To the Editor:*—I wish to protest through THE JOURNAL against the practice of washing the drinking glasses used by consumptives, syphilitics, etc., in the soda spring at Manitou, Colo. I spoke to several parties while at Manitou, but some claimed that the ingredients of the water disinfected the glasses and others said that the spring was overflowing all the time and purified itself in that way. I have seen the water lowered two or three inches below the brink when there was a rush. I am told the bottling works use a different spring, which I hope is true. I am also told that the same filthy practice is followed at Waukesha, Wis., but I hope it is not so.

W. H. TEN BROECK.

#### Marriages.

GEORGE R. GILBERT, M.D., Cumberland, Wyo., to Miss Dora C. Roys of Peru, Neb.

THOMAS PALMER WYNN, M.D., to Miss Alberta Robbins, both of Durham, N. C., August 19.

ALEXANDER S. MCCAIG, M.D., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., to Miss Margaret Shanks of Mattawa, Ont., September 1.

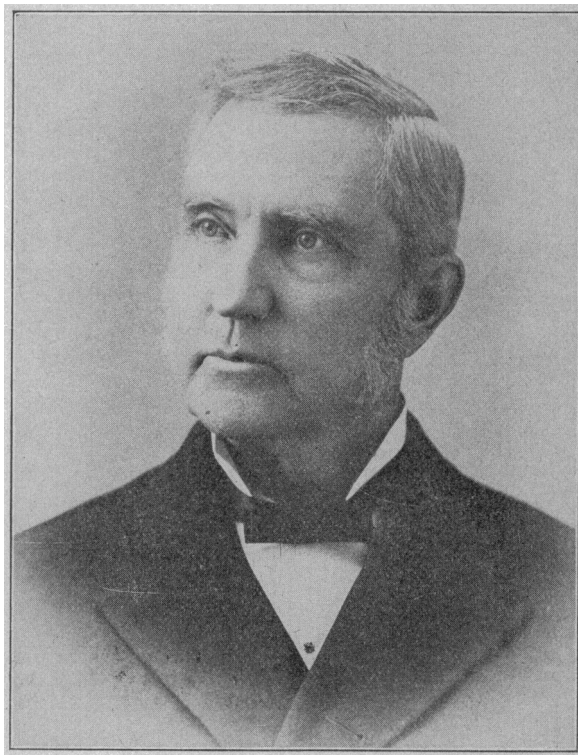
JAMES G. POPE, M.D., Coleman, Texas, to Miss Virginia Joost of Tallahassee, Fla., at Palatine, Texas, August 30.

ALEXANDER MONTAGUE ATHERTON, M.D., of New York City, to Miss Ellen Louise Baker of Providence, R. I., August 25.

#### Deaths.

James Farquhar Hibberd, M.D., an esteemed member of the American Medical Association, of which he was president in 1894, died September 8 at his home in Richmond, Ind., after a long illness, aged 86 years. He was born at Monrovia, Md., Nov. 4, 1816, and received his academic education at Benjamin Hallowell's School, Alexandria, Va. Then, choosing the medical profession for his career, he read with his cousin Dr. Aaron

Wright for one year, attended medical lectures in 1839 and 1840 at Yale University, and on Aug. 14, 1840, began practicing at Salem, Ohio. After seven years he went to New York and there took a two years' course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, receiving his degree in 1849. He was at once made surgeon of the steamship *Senator*, sailing from New York to San Francisco, a voyage consuming seven and one-half months; thus Dr. Hibberd was made a "Forty-niner." He remained for six years in California practicing medicine and engaging in business with financial success. In 1855 he returned to the East and spent the winter in post-graduate study. In June, 1856, he opened an office at Dayton, Ohio, but four months later removed to Richmond, Ind. During the sessions of 1860 and 1861 he was professor of physiology and general pathology in the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati. Early in his career he was one of the founders of the Ohio State Medical Society, and was later one of the chief organizers of the Indiana State Medical Society, and of the Wayne County Medical Society. He was a member of the American Medical Association since 1863, serving as its first vice-president in 1865. He was also a member of the Union District Medical Society, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association and Rocky Mountain Medical



JAMES FARQUHAR HIBBERD, M.D.

Association, in all of which societies he held official positions, and of most of which he was at one time president. He was an honorary member of the state medical societies of Ohio and California, and had been a member of the American Public Health Association for more than twenty years. In 1863, after the battle of Stone River, he was for some time in charge of the corps of volunteer surgeons and nurses at Murfreesboro, Tenn. In 1869 he went abroad for a year. During the years 1875 and 1876 he was mayor of Richmond, and in 1881 health officer of Wayne County. He was a member of the Ohio legislature in 1845, 1846 and 1847. In 1885 the University of Indiana conferred on him the degree of LL.D. In 1842 he was married to Nancy D. Higgins, who died four years later, leaving one son, who still survives; in 1856 he was married to Catherine Leeds, who died twelve years later, leaving one son, and three years later he was again married, to Elizabeth M. Laws.

George B. Russel, M.D. Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1836, who did heroic work in the cholera epidemics of 1836, 1844 and 1845 in Philadelphia; one of the pioneer physicians of Detroit; who influenced Mr. Harper and Nancy Martin to found Harper Hospital, and was the active medical head of that institution for a quarter of a century, died at his home in