

1,823 railway employees were killed and 23,422 were injured, as compared with 2,727 killed and 31,729 injured in 1893. This marked decrease in casualty is in part due to the decrease in the number of men employed, and the decrease in the volume of business handled. The increased use of automatic appliances on railway equipment also may have rendered railway employment less dangerous and it may be that the grade of efficiency of employes has been raised.

"The number of passengers killed was 324, an increase of 25, and the number injured was 3,304, a decrease of 195. Of the total number of fatal casualties to railway employes, 251 were due to coupling and uncoupling cars, 439 to falling from trains and engines, 50 to overhead obstructions, 145 to collisions, 108 to derailments, and the balance to various other causes not easily classified. To show the ratio of casualty, it may be stated that 1 employe was killed out of every 428 in service, and 1 injured out of every 33 employed. The trainmen perform the most dangerous service, 1 out of every 156 employed having been killed, and 1 out of every 12 having been injured.

"The ratio of casualty to passengers is in striking contrast to that of railway employes, 1 passenger having been killed out of each 1,912,618 carried, or for each 44,103,228 miles traveled, and 1 injured out of each 204,248 carried, or for each 4,709,771 miles traveled. A distribution of accidents to the territorial groups exhibits the diversity in the relative safety of railway employment and of railway travel in the different sections of the country."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### Utah State Medical Society.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, June 18, 1895.

To the Editor:—In February of the present year, a Utah State Medical Society was organized, its members comprising almost all of the best known physicians in the Territory. The Code of Ethics of the AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION was adopted. The first annual meeting will be held Oct. 1 and 2, 1895. The following is a list of officers elected: President, F. S. Bascom, M.D.; First Vice-President, Walter R. Pike, M.D.; Second Vice-President, G. M. Perkins, M.D.; Secretary, J. N. Harrison, M.D.; Treasurer, G. M. Wilson, M.D.

J. N. HARRISON, M.D., Sec'y.

### A Question of Translation.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 19, 1895.

To the Editor:—In the Correspondence column of the JOURNAL, I notice a letter by Dr. Chas. G. Kuhlman with the heading, "*Audi Alteram Partem.*" I note a very serious mistake. At the close of his letter the Doctor correctly quotes Binz, as stating in 1883 at the Buda-Pesth Congress for Internal Medicine: "Our future therapeutic efforts in infectious diseases must be toward '*Den lebenden Organismus zu entgiften.*'" This he translates, however, in parenthesis: "To poison the organism, as it were." But, *entgiften* means just the opposite, viz., to remove or eliminate poison. Therefore Dr. Kuhlman has no reason to take issue with Binz on this doctrine, as they are both of the same opinion as the majority of the American medical profession, who will "continue in the future as they have done in the past—to eliminate the contagium at the bedside." It is sometimes dangerous to make a translation when not perfectly familiar with the respective languages.

Respectfully, G. A. ASCHMAN, M.D.

## BOOK NOTICES.

**On the Symptoms which Simulate Diseases of the Pelvic Organs in Women, and Their Treatment by *Allo-piosto-Myo-Kinetics* (Massage), and by *Auto-Piosto-Myo-Kinetics* (self-movements of muscles under pressure).** By A. RABAGLIATI, M.A., F.R.C.S., Ed., Honorary Gynecologist, late Senior Honorary Surgeon, Bradford Infirmary. Octavo, illustrated by six full-page heliogravure plates, extra muslin, pp. 77. Price \$1.50. New York: William Wood and Company. 1895.

Those who have in *propria persona* experienced the full benefits of massage, as demonstrated on a debilitated and plethoric body, will, we feel sure, yield to the enthusiastic masseur and masseuse the meed of praise to which they are entitled. But there must be some limit even to the uses of massage. We may concede that massage is the very best form of administering concentrated exercise, and that wherever and whenever exercise may be beneficial, massage, its "concentrated extract," is indicated, and yet we must deny that massage can prevent microbic invasion, arrest malignant disease, or restore lost parts.

We, however, freely concede that adhesions may be broken up, that circulation may be improved, and neuritis relieved by proper use of massage. And there is little question but many cases treated in the past few years by oöphorectomy would have been better treated by rational massage, and self-movements of muscles, as advocated by our author. The book is interesting and valuable.

**Transactions of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.** For the Year 1894. Vol. VII. Octavo, cl., pp. 520. Philadelphia. 1895.

We have already published in this JOURNAL a full account of the last meeting in Toronto of this flourishing society, and given abstracts of the papers. It only remains, therefore, to chronicle the appearance of this handsome volume, which makes the seventh of an interesting series, and adds to the current literature very much that is of permanent value. The volume is larger than its predecessor, and its typography is excellent.

**The Care of the Baby.** A Manual for Mothers and Nurses, containing Practical Directions for the Management of Infancy and Childhood in Health and Disease. By J. P. CROZER GRIFFITH, M.D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children in the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. Octavo, cl., pp. 392. Price \$1.50. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders. 1895.

To the already large number of guides to mothers and nurses, this treatise has been added. There are eleven chapters written in popular style, and fairly illustrated. The physician may find it convenient to recommend a book to his patients, and this of Dr. Griffith seems to meet the want. Many a baby will be better cared for when the mother becomes familiar with the contents of this book. We commend it.

**The History of Prostitution, ITS EXTENT, CAUSES AND EFFECTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.** By WILLIAM W. SANGER, M.D., Resident Physician, Blackwell's Island. With numerous editorial notes and an appendix. 8vo, cl., pp. 709. New York: The American Medical Press. 1895.

The investigation of which this book is the outcome was begun in 1855, and completed in 1858. An appendix brings the results down to date. The author arrives at the only conclusion to which an unprejudiced mind can come after careful investigation, namely, that the evil, which has existed in all ages, can not be totally suppressed by any legislative measures whatever, that its calamitous results may be diminished by proper regulation, and that the number engaged in prostitution may be measurably diminished by increasing the opportunities for respectable employment, and that so far from discouraging the employment of women in the