

child suffered no more, I advised that nothing be done. I heard no more from the case until January 1, 1889, when the child was brought to me to examine a tender spot in the lumbar muscles, about 1½ inch to the left of the spine and about 3 inches above the crest of the ilium. I found a slightly darkened spot, and the "feel" indicated some foreign substance to be enclosed. Upon cutting through the skin I removed a piece of a needle 1 inch long, with the eye perfect and point gone. Was it the needle that punctured the flesh at the knee three years ago?

January 20 I was called to see Harry Metzger, æt. 5 years, son of John Metzger, of Granger, Ind. I found the little fellow playing with his brother, and upon asking for information as to why I was called, I was informed that Harry had shot himself. The little fellow had found in a trunk a 22-calibre Smith & Wesson revolver. He said he was blowing in it, when he "saw fire in the handle, and it went pop." Upon examination I found that the ball had passed through his tongue, struck the right central incisor tooth, which was broken off square and close to the gum; from the tooth it had deflected to the centre of the palatine arch, bruised the mucous covering, and from there it again deflected, passing through the palate into the throat, and was then swallowed. Two days after the ball was found in the fæces. *Not a powder mark* was found on his face or in his mouth; he suffered no greater inconvenience from his wounds than a slight soreness in swallowing solid food for not over twenty-four hours. A trial of the weapon with cartridges from the same box showed a force sufficient, at a distance of 10 feet, to penetrate a 1-inch (dry) fence board.

Query. Will the absence of powder stains of the skin prove that the weapon was, necessarily, a certain number of feet from the victim?

J. B. GREENE, M.D.

Mishawaka, Ind.

Medical Registration in England.

To the Editor:—Some of your readers may be unacquainted with the fact that foreign and colonial graduates can register in this country without passing any further examination, under certain conditions.

"Her Majesty in Council will from time to time define the Colonies and Foreign Countries to which the law is to apply."

Though this Act is in force since June, 1887, yet it is a fact that New Zealand is the only country that has taken advantage of the same. It is true that certain American schools have applied for recognition, but not according to law, therefore their claims could not be entertained.

The Colony, Foreign Country or State must make application to be recognized first, and this,

in the case of foreigners, must be done through their Government, and their respective Minister, in London; and then, if favorably received, the college or university could send in its application for recognition. I presume very few Americans will ever take advantage of the new Act, even if they are allowed to practice here.

A YANKEE M.D.

Liverpool, Jan. 18, 1889.

Is it not Simpson's Acupressure Improved?

To the Editor:—In THE JOURNAL of January 19, under the head of "Original Articles," appears a well written article by C. S. Muscroft, M.D., of Cincinnati, viz.: "Results in Eleven Cases of a *New Method* for Arresting Bleeding in Surgical Operations," a paper read before the Section of Surgery, A. M. A., 1888.

In December, 1859, the late Sir James Y. Simpson, in a communication to the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society, of Edinburgh, presented the same method of hæmostasis, under the name of "acupressure."

Does Dr. Muscroft mean by calling his method *new*, that it is not "acupressure" applied; not after the operation, in the flap, but before the flap is made? Is it not Simpson's "acupressure," improved by Muscroft? I do not wish to criticise, but ask for information. Respectfully,

F. S. THOMAS, M.D.

Council Bluffs, Iowa.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE PATHOLOGY AND TREATMENT OF DISPLACEMENT OF THE UTERUS. By DR. B. L. SCHULTZE, Professor of Gynecology, Director of the Lying-in-Institution, and of the Gynecological Clinic in Jena, etc. Translated by J. J. MACAN, M.R.C.S., Eng., A. V. MACAN, M.Ch., etc., Master of the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin. 8vo, cloth, pp. 378. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 1878. Price \$3.50.

This is one of those books that are not born to die, for it is devoted to a special subject. The text-book comes and goes, it serves to fill a space for a brief period, but the monograph is quoted forever. We look at the text-book while it is fresh, but when preparing a lecture, or writing an article for the medical society, we seek the monograph, however mouldy it may have become, or whatever the thickness of the dust upon it. Therefore those who seek fame in medical literature must do so by circumscribing their literary ventures, and concentrating their powers upon a single class of ideas. How few text-books have survived their times?