

quested to revise such lists that they conform to the tenor of these resolutions: further be it

Resolved, That the State Committee on Legislation be instructed to advocate the amendment of the law, so that all candidates for registration be required to pass an examination, as is now the case in New York, Pennsylvania and many other States.

Adopted by the New Haven County Medical Association at its semi-annual meeting in Meriden, Oct. 17, 1895.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Rush Monument.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 18, 1895.

To the Editor:—I note among the bright paragraphs which as usual make up the column of Miscellany in your issue of the 9th inst., one relating to the monument which our friends, the homeopaths, propose to erect to the originator of their faith. I observed also that you acknowledge that the regular profession is somewhat slow in building a monument to one of the pioneers of medicine in America, Dr. Rush. I could not help thinking as I read, that it is comparatively easy to accomplish anything when the faith, enthusiasm, *amour propre*, or self-seeking of a number of people are directed in one channel or toward one object.

There are many names in regular medicine beside that of Dr. Rush which ought to be perpetuated and which will be perpetuated, with or without a monument, so long as medicine is faithfully studied and honestly practiced. In homeopathy, on the other hand, there is only one name, that of a man, a foreigner, who like Mohammed was an enthusiast, if not a fanatic, whose *delirium du grandeur* led to the evolution of the tenets of the sect which now seeks to do him honor. His memory does not need the monument. He will never be forgotten. Great is homeopathy and Hahnemann is its prophet!

Meanwhile, those of us whom a recent talented homeopathic writer dubs, "the dominant school" of medicine, had probably better concentrate our efforts and raise a monument to Dr. Rush and also to the immortal Warren, as two typical *American* statesmen, patriots and physicians.

Very truly yours, RICHARD C. NEWTON, M.D.

Dr. Gihon writes to contradict the story that his committee have been negotiating with the same sculptor as the "homeopathic" people.

The Passing of Hypnotism.

SHAFTSBURG, MICH., Nov. 20, 1895.

To the Editor:—In the JOURNAL of November 16, p. 867, is an editorial, "The Passing of Hypnotism." The criticisms in said editorial seem well taken. Some six or eight years ago this community was a witness of its effects as a psychic agent. This note is penned, needlessly perhaps, to illustrate the correctness of your conclusions. Hypnotism is, unquestionably, a dangerous agent, requiring a morbidity of mind for its manifestation. Now to our case:

A young farm laborer went to a public meeting where hypnotism was practiced by a traveling lecturer, as he styled himself. The young man was hypnotized. Next day he was excused from work because his employer discovered that, using his own language, "He did not know what he was about." There was a condition of mental depression, a dullness, amounting almost to stupidity, which lasted many months. People who have seen him since I have, declare he has not yet recovered and never will. An agent which requires a morbid state of mind for its exhibition, must be dangerous. Hypnotism can not pass out of therapeutics too

soon. It seems degrading for scientific men to use the "tools" of "traveling lecturers." Its use seems not a little like "*Similia similibus curantur*" with the *curantur* wanting.

G. W. CHROUCH, M.D.

Was It Leprosy?

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1895.

To the Editor:—My experience with lepers would point to Dr. McDougal's cases as being undoubtedly leprosy.

In the Sandwich Islands many cases can be found to disprove Dr. Ashmead's statement that "if they were lepers the mother would have been infected too."

Dr. Geo. L. Fitch, of San Francisco, who was for some years medical officer at Honolulu and by whose courtesy I saw some hundreds of cases of leprosy, asserted that all the leprosy in the Islands among the natives was "syphilis run riot in a virgin race," and defended his position so vigorously that the Government sent to Germany for Dr. Arnold to decide who was right. This was necessary as all lepers are sent to Molakai to the leper settlement from which place only death can relieve them.

Dr. Arnold's decision was in keeping with the opinion of all the old-time doctors in the Islands and was based upon months of careful research, and I am sure that if Dr. McDougal's two patients were to go before any medical examining board at Honolulu, they would be sent to Molakai without a dissenting voice.

Very truly,

D. C. NEWMAN, M.D.

Triplets.

MILTON, KY., Nov. 23, 1895.

To the Editor:—Mrs. Wm. H. Meiers, a German, primapara, 31 years of age, gave birth to two boys and one girl on the 17th inst. One, a boy, is still living, the other two having survived but a few hours.

A woman in this (Trimble) County once gave birth to four children at one time.

S. E. HAMPTON, M.D.

BOOK NOTICES.

Pediatrics; the Hygienic and Medical Treatment of Children.

By THOMAS MORGAN ROTCH, M.D. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Cl., pp. 1124. 1896.

As might be expected, coming from Harvard, our oldest university, the work is at once scholarly, painstaking and thorough. It is divided into eighteen divisions as follows: Division I, three lectures; a, Introductory; (infant at term). b, Fetal Circulation; c, Vernix Caseosa; II, Normal Development, (four lectures); III, Hygiene of the Nursery; IV, Feeding (six lectures); V, Premature Infants; VI, General Principles of Examination and Treatment; VII, The Blood in Infancy and Childhood (four lectures); VIII, Diseases of the Newborn (three lectures); IX, Diseases of the Skin; X, Syphilis, Erysipelas—the Exanthemata (five lectures); XI, Diseases of the Nervous System and the Myopathies (fourteen lectures); XII, Diseases of the Mouth, Nose, Naso-pharynx, and Pharynx (three lectures); XIII, Diseases of the Esophagus, Stomach and Intestines (three lectures); XIV, Diseases of the Liver, Pancreas, Spleen and Peritoneum; XV, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals; XVI, Diseases of the Larynx, Trachea, Lungs and Pleura (three lectures); XVII, Diseases of the Heart and Pericardium (two lectures); XVIII, Unclassified diseases, viz., rachitis, scorbutus, rheumatism, purpura, diabetes, tuberculosis, epidemic influenza, diseases of thyroid gland, diseases of the cervical lymph glands, parotitis, diseases of the ear.

As will be seen, the book consists of fifty-three lectures on pediatric topics, and no one can look over the lectures on