

From Bismarek our trip was uneventful, and we arrived at St. Paul at 1:30 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and as the railroad authorities offered tourists who wished to take the early trains East the privileges of their sleepers and accommodations for the night, our party with others accepted, and with an early start arrived in Chicago at 9:45 P.M., July 17 well and in good condition, and expect to reach home after an absence of fifty-two days.

We left about thirty tourists at the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel in the Park; there were no physicians among them, but we found several at Livingston awaiting the first train. Dr. Montgomery took a census of our train and reported ten members of the AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION on it with nine ladies, and four tourists, doctors, with thirty-four other gentlemen and ladies who had been prisoners in the Park with us.

J. F. HIBBERD, M.D.

### Beaumont Medical College.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 10, 1894.

*To the Editor:*—Dr. W. B. Outen, Dean, requests me to say "that some months ago there appeared what purported to be an unofficial announcement from St. Louis that the Beaumont Hospital Medical College was about to close its doors. Had this statement come to my knowledge before now, I should certainly have asked for its immediate correction, for it had no foundation in fact and must have been promulgated by some one who intended that the Beaumont Medical College should be injured by the publication. Far from closing its doors our school is in a most flourishing condition. We have been so fortunate as to have secured from those interested in higher medical education, such financial assistance as practically to place the school on a firm financial basis, and to insure its perpetuity. We have never been the competitors of those who heralded their schools and incidentally their personality to the medical public. We have gone along the even tenor of our way doing conscientious and, we believe, good work in the cause of medical education, and we feel aggrieved to think that your JOURNAL would publish, without proper inquiry, a statement which is calculated to do us an injury, and we respectfully request that you give to this denial as much prominence as was given the original statement."

### REVOCATION OF LICENSE.

The Secretary of the State Board of Health, of Missouri, has been instructed at our last meeting at Kansas City, to furnish to your JOURNAL the proceedings, more especially that portion of them which relate to the revocation of the license to practice in our State, of Dr. J. P. Henderson, a resident of Chicago, who was an itinerant for the last six months in Missouri. Dr. Henderson was a regular graduate and a licentiate of the Illinois State Board of Health, and is President of the Illinois State Institute of Medicine and Surgery. He registered in this State upon a diploma and letters of recommendation from medical men of Chicago and then spread his advertisements broadcast. Physicians of Nevada, Vernon County, Missouri, called the attention of the Board to his advertisements which were so worded as to mislead the public. After a hearing, the Board unanimously decided to revoke his license for unprofessional conduct. Our State has too long been the refuge of just such fellows, and the Board proposes in future to enforce the law, and to protect our people.

(Signed)

F. J. LUTZ, M.D.,

President State Board of Health, of Missouri.

### North Texas Medical Association.

SHERMAN, TEXAS, July 10, 1894.

*To the Editor:*—Having just received the last number of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, I notice in it an account of the meeting of the North Texas

Medical Association which was held in this city on June 19, 20, 21, which notice does the Association an injustice as the program which I enclose will prove. All the papers therein contained were read except those marked out, and a number of cases reported not on the program, all of which were discussed.

There were in fact more than one hundred members present, instead of seventy-five as stated.

This Association meets semi-annually. The next meeting will be held at Gainesville the second Tuesday in December.

Yours very truly, J. T. WILSON, M.D.

### Sanitarium in New York.

*To the Editor:*—The Sanitarium concerning which your correspondent, N. H. P., makes inquiry in the JOURNAL of July 7, page 37, is probably that under the care of Dr. E. L. Trudeau, at Saranac Lake, New York.

A. H. E.

## SOCIETY PROCEEDINGS.

### Medical Society District of Columbia. Report on Typhoid Fever.

[Continued from page 82.]

2. The relations of the mortality of typhoid fever and its distribution in different sections of the city to the pollution of the soil by the leakage from privies, and to the drinking of contaminated well water.

The truth of the theory may be considered as established that there is a relationship between pollution of the soil with human excrement and the drinking of well water contaminated with the poison of typhoid fever contained in this excrement. The converse of this has also been absolutely proved that typhoid fever can be diminished—almost eliminated—by a proper purification of the soil and the drinking of pure water. Facts will be alluded to further on, which will illustrate this point.

Out of a total of 1,174 squares in Washington and Georgetown, deaths from typhoid fever occurred in 426 squares, or one death in about two and two-third squares.

If the city is arbitrarily divided into four sections, Georgetown making the fifth, and the number of deaths from typhoid fever during the last five years be marked in the localities in which they occurred, it will be seen that there is a great difference in the distribution of mortality. In region 1 (all that part of the city south of East Capitol Street, and the public grounds, including the southeast and southwest parts of the city), there are a very large number of cases. In this area there were 197 fatal cases in 131 squares, and in region 2 (east of North Capitol Street and north of East Capitol Street) in 59 squares there were 84 deaths. In region 3, comprehending all that part west of North Capitol Street and east of Thirteenth Street and north of the public grounds, in 116 squares there were 179 cases. In region 4, west of Thirteenth Street to Georgetown and north of the river to Florida Avenue, in 82 squares there were 184 deaths. In Georgetown in 38 squares there were 52 fatal cases. Assuming that each death represents 10 cases of typhoid fever, in the five years there were about 6,260 cases in Washington, at the rate of over 1,200 cases a year. Of these there were nearly 400 cases a year in the southeast and southwest districts, 170 in the northeast. 360 in the middle region, 230 in the northwest, and 100 in Georgetown, 400 in hospitals and public institutions, and 190 in the county. If we add the cases occurring in hospitals and the county to those in the city proper we have a total of 9,220 cases in five years, an annual average of 1,444 cases.

The percentage of deaths from typhoid fever in each of these divisions to the contained population is:

Region.	Population of region. Police census 1892.	Total deaths from typhoid fever in five years in each region.	Annual rate of mortality to 10,000 population in each region.
I. (South) . . . . .	62,218	197	1.3
II. (N. East) . . . . .	26,278	84	6.2
III. (Central) . . . . .	70,865	179	5.0
IV. (N. west) . . . . .	49,969	114	4.6
V. (Georgetown) . . . . .	16,344	52	6.3
County . . . . .	30,429	95	6.2