

entirely extirpating chancres with the knife. He also exhibited specimens showing the results of excisions of the shoulder and hip-joints, with the development of remarkable reparative processes.

It was decided that the next special meeting for scientific purposes of the Fifth District Branch should be held at Yonkers, on the second Tuesday of March, 1886. The prospects for the second annual meeting of the parent Association, to be held in this city in November, are unusually brilliant, and with four days for the purpose, upon three of which there will be three sessions each, there can be little doubt that much good work will be accomplished. P. B. P.

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.

Dear Sir:—Dr. R. A. Kinloch, of Charleston, S. C., occupies nearly three pages of the *Medical News* in an effort to prove that he alone was right and that all the other members of the Committee of Arrangements, who were present in New York on September 3d, were utterly wrong. Dr. Kinloch frankly acknowledges that he did not approve of the action of the American Medical Association in creating the enlarged Committee, and states that he only accepted a position on the Committee because he “recognized the obligation to serve the Association and indulged the hope of sustaining a spirit of harmony.” This quotation looks well in print, but its beauty is marred by the fact that the conduct of its author was not in accord with its spirit. If his course of action as a member of the Committee implied any obligation on his part, it apparently implied an obligation to serve a coterie of personal friends regardless of the rights or wishes of the American Medical Association, and so far from endeavoring to sustain a spirit of harmony, he persistently endeavored to obstruct the proceedings of the Committee by frittering away valuable time with trivial objections. The members of the Committee, however, understood the peculiar position in which Dr. Kinloch had been placed, and listened to him with attention, and then voted and acted for the best interests of the American medical profession.

Dr. Kinloch complains that a letter which he forwarded to the temporary Secretary was not read before the meeting of the Committee in Chicago, or embodied in the report which was recently published. I had received nearly two hundred letters at that time, some of which were similar in tenor to Dr. Kinloch's, but the great majority expressed approval of the action of the Association. To have read them all would have occupied the whole day. The Committee therefore directed me to read the one which had been received from Dr. Austin Flint, Sr., the eminent President of the Congress.

Dr. Kinloch's chief grievance, however, appears to be that the Committee exercised its right of filling a number of the vacancies which had been made in several of the important offices of the Congress by the resignation of a number of those who had been previously appointed. According to Dr. Kinloch, many of those resignations were merely tentative in

character, and not intended to be *bona fide*, and the appointment of new men to the important places was a manifestation of vindictiveness on the part of the Committee which Dr. Kinloch could not condone. To use Dr. Kinloch's own words: “The work of filling the so-called vacancies in the most important offices had continued without any question as to the acceptance of resignations. The spirit of vindictiveness (I regret to have to use the term) under the presumed offence given by the parties who had proposed to withdraw, seemed to me to be irrepressible; so I could not consent to occupy the position which had been assigned me.”

I was informed several months ago that many of the published resignations had been forwarded in a half-hearted manner, and that many more had been procured by earnest personal solicitation, but that none of the distinguished resigners intended to personally refrain from participation in the International Medical Congress. Their aim was to compel the Association to reinstate the Original Committee with full power to reinstate themselves and their New Code friends in office, to give four positions to one, five to another, six to another, and so on to the end of the chapter. I was inclined to doubt the correctness of this at first, but Dr. Kinloch has corroborated it by practically admitting that many of the resignations were intended only for dramatic effect. Dr. Kinloch and his friends understand by this time, however, that the Committee of Arrangements appointed by the American Medical Association could neither be cajoled nor intimidated. That Committee was created for a special purpose—to provide a preliminary organization for the Congress. Its work has been performed without fear and without malice. The general officers of the Congress and the officers of the various Sections have been appointed and have organized an Executive Committee, who will now take charge of all minor details. Some further vacancies may occur by death or otherwise, but they will be filled by competent and thoroughly representative men who are in accord with the medical profession of the whole country.

JOHN V. SHOEMAKER, M.D.

Philadelphia, Oct. 20, 1885.

THE AXIS-TRACTION FORCEPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:

Dear Sir:—I must confess some surprise in reading the criticism appended to my “Correction” published in Oct. 17th No. of this journal. In the first place, if any one is disingenuous it is certainly the writer of this criticism, who persists in saying, that I did not give credit to Dr. Felsenreich, in spite of the fact, that I have distinctly published and publicly stated, the disputed forceps to be the Alexander Simpson's, with Tarnier's axis-traction rods attached by Dr. Felsenreich's buttonhole joint! In the second place, the writer stated that the disputed forceps “is merely a modification of Felsenreich adaptation of Alexander Simpson's axis-traction forceps,” and then in reference to Dr. Felsenreich's instrument contradicts himself by saying: “The forceps to which the

axis-traction rods were attached, was the *Wiener Schulzange*, the original model of the Sir James Y. Simpson instrument."

Hence, for the benefit of the writer, I will merely reiterate what I have already so often declared and published, that I have now adopted the Alexander Simpson blades.

Finally, I have entered into communication with Dr. Felsenreich on the subject," and moreover, am happy to state, that in addition to this, I have sent him copies of *all* the published articles, with the urgent request that he inform me at once of his opinion, which I shall be pleased to publish if necessary.

Respectfully, L. E. NEALE, M.D.
Baltimore, Oct. 20th, 1885.

NECROLOGY.

SAMUEL GLASGOW ARMOR, M.D., LL.D.

Dr. Samuel G. Armor died at his home in Brooklyn, on October 27, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He was born in Washington Co., Pa., of Scotch-Irish parentage, on January 29, 1818, and his parents removed to Ohio soon afterwards. He received his academic education at Franklin College, Ohio, and in 1872 this institution conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

He studied medicine with Dr. James T. Irvine, of Millarsburg, O., and graduated from the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis, in 1844. Soon after graduating in medicine he settled in Rockford, Ill., and in 1847 received an invitation to deliver a special course of lectures on physiology in Rush Medical college, of Chicago. In the following year he was called to the Chair of Physiology and Pathology in Rush Medical College, but declined it because he had just accepted the same position in the Medical Department of the University of Iowa, at Keokuk. Subsequently, however, he resigned this position to take the Chair of Natural Science in the University of Cleveland. In July, 1853, he was awarded a prize by the Ohio State Medical Society for his essay on the "Zymotic Theory of the Essential Fevers." During the same year he accepted the Chair of Physiology and Pathology in the Medical College of Ohio, having resigned his position in the University of Cleveland.

In 1834 he was transferred to the Chair of Pathology and Practice of Medicine. About two years afterwards he resigned this position, and removed to Dayton, O., though having accepted the Chair of Pathology and Practice of Medicine in the Medical College of Missouri, of which he was an alumnus. In 1861 he removed to Detroit, having accepted the Chair of the Institutes of Medicine and Materia Medica in the University of Michigan. Here he remained until 1866, when he removed to Brooklyn, having accepted the Chair of Therapeutics, Materia Medica, and General Pathology in the Long Island College Hospital. In 1867, Dr Austin Flint having resigned the Chair of Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, Dr. Armor was transferred to this position, which he retained until his death.

ASSOCIATION ITEMS.

INFORMATION OF IMPORTANCE TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

MEMBERSHIP.—Every one who attends an annual meeting of the Association as a delegate pays at that time five dollars, and thenceforward becomes a Permanent Member. He continues as such as long as he remains in good standing in the body from which he was originally sent as a delegate. As a Permanent Member, he must pay *Five Dollars Annually*, when notified by the Treasurer, whether he attends the meetings of the Association or not. Payment of annual dues entitles him to receive the weekly *JOURNAL* of the Association for one year.

MEMBERS BY APPLICATION are such as have not become Permanent Members in the manner above indicated, but apply to the Treasurer for membership, forwarding at the same time to him five dollars and the certificate of the President and Secretary of their State or local society, that they are in good standing in such society. They pay five dollars annually thereafter, when notified by the Treasurer. Members by application can join the Association at any time, and they receive regularly the weekly *JOURNAL*.

WHEN DUES ARE PAYABLE.—The annual dues from Permanent Members are payable to the Treasurer at the time of the annual meeting of the Association, or immediately thereafter. The payment entitles the member to receive the *JOURNAL* for one year from the following July. Payment for 1885, for example, entitles the member to the *JOURNAL* from July, 1885, to June, 1886, inclusive.

As some of the members have not yet forwarded to the Treasurer their dues for 1885, they are urgently requested to do so at an early day. Having entered upon another year of membership, they are morally and legally responsible to the Association for the payment of their annual dues, having already received for three months of the new year—1885—the *JOURNAL* of the Association.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE JOURNAL, from those who are not members of the Association, should be forwarded to the office of publication, 65 Randolph Street, Chicago, and not to the Treasurer; but *all payments of annual dues must be forwarded to the Treasurer, Lock Box 1274, Philadelphia.*

DEATHS.—When a member of the Association, who is in regular receipt of the *JOURNAL*, dies, his family or other representatives are requested to inform the Treasurer at once of the fact.

PAYMENT OF DUES FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.—As a few members of the Association are still in arrears for payment of dues for 1883 and 1884, they are requested to forward at once to the Treasurer the amounts for which they are indebted to the Association.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION.—These annual volumes, thirty-three in number, to 1882 inclusive, may still be obtained, with few exceptions, from the Treasurer, at reduced prices. The Index to these volumes will be forwarded on receipt of *One Dollar*. An opportunity is thus afforded to complete