

paths, and simply call ourselves physicians, without any annex or prefix. It almost seemed a necessity for us to semi-officially adopt the word "regular," which, in my opinion, is the only designation we should ever use, and only using this for the information and benefit of the laity. The word "regular" has been the subject of more criticism than any ten sentences in our "Code of Ethics." In the old "Army Regulations," in paragraph 1544, when describing the essential qualifications of one who aspires to an appointment in the medical department of the army, among other requirements is found this very emphatic one, "And he *must* be a graduate of a regular medical college."

During the war of the rebellion, a committee was appointed from the eclectic and homeopathic medical schools of New York and Philadelphia to correspond with Surgeon-General Hammond and inquire of him as to the meaning of the word "regular" as used by the Government. His reply was dated from the War Department, Surgeon-General's Office, Washington, D. C., June 1, 1863, and was as follows: "The term 'regular' is used in its most comprehensive sense, as indicating that a college is well-equipped and prepared to cover the whole ground of the science and art of medicine and surgery in its teaching."

Then, if we are to be designated by any distinctive name, I think that the only one that is applicable is the word "regular," which has been officially defined by the medical department of the United States, and more than fifty years ago was adopted by our "Code of Ethics," and which always represents progressive scientific medicine throughout the civilized world.

Respectfully,

W. GASTON MCFADDEN, M.D.

Wounds Requiring Operation.

RESERVE AMBULANCE COMPANY, TAMPA, FLA., Aug. 10, 1898.

To the Editor:—In your issue of July 30, I notice that an official report, rendered by me on returning with wounded from the fracas near Santiago, serves as a basis for editorial comment. Permit me to correct the statement there credited to me that "surgical operations were required only in shell wounds," a rather more sweeping assertion than I should care to be responsible for. It is, however, true that shell wounds were invariably serious and almost always accompanied by such extensive laceration and comminution as to render grave operative interference necessary. Mauser wounds, on the contrary, were usually humane and, with the undeformed bullet, were quite free from the so called explosive effect anticipated by the theorists, but they nevertheless occasionally required surgical operations of a more or less serious character. "Key-hole" wounds and those produced by deformed bullets sometimes presented such extensive destruction as to necessitate operation, but the proportion of such operations was surprisingly small. Mauser wounds were "trivial" as compared with those produced by large caliber bullets, on account of the greatly lessened destruction of tissue and the almost total absence of wound infection.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD L. MUNSON, Capt. and Asst. Surg. U. S. A.

Precocious Pregnancy; Twin Births.

MONTEVALLO, ALA., Aug. 6, 1898.

To the Editor:—I wish to mention the case of a negro girl whom I delivered of twins, Feb. 5, 1897. This girl was born and raised in Bolling, Ala. At 11 years of age, she began to menstruate regularly; became a prostitute soon afterward, and was delivered of twins at the age of 13 years, 9 months and 5 days. Both children were females. One is living; the other was accidentally smothered when five days old. The first child presented feet foremost; the second came "head

first." The afterbirth was adherent. I administered chloroform and, after introducing the hand, detached it. There was some hemorrhage, but a hot douche controlled it. The mother was exceedingly well developed for her age and made a speedy recovery. I inclose a copy of the birth certificate.

Very truly yours,

D. L. WILKINSON, A.B., M.D.

Antitoxin.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Aug. 8, 1898.

To the Editor:—We beg to inform you that the validity of Letters Patent on Antitoxin recently granted by the U. S. Patent will be duly tested in the proper courts. We write to authorize you to make the public statement that we will protect to the utmost, purchasers and users of Mulford's concentrated antitoxic serum and other antitoxins. We hasten to make this in order that the demand for the remedy, which increases as the season advances, may be supplied without delay or hesitancy.

We have secured the services of W. Horace Hepburn, Esq., and Howson & Howson, competent attorneys of this city, to represent us, and have no doubt but that the claim will be disallowed, in justice to our country in general, and each family in particular.

Thanking you for your interest in the matter, we remain

Yours very truly,

H. K. MULFORD COMPANY,

By H. K. Mulford, Vice-president.

ASSOCIATION NEWS.

Rush Monument Fund.—*To the Editor:*—The following subscriptions to the Rush Monument Fund have been received:

June 21, Maine Medical Association (through Dr. Chas. D. Smith, Secretary)	\$ 100.00
June 29, Committee of Arrangements, Philadelphia Meeting American Medical Association (through Dr. Thos. G. Ashton, Treasurer)	185.68
July 20, Subscriptions at Denver Meeting American Medical Association (through Medical Director Albert L. Gilton, Chairman):	
From Colorado	2,000.00
From New York	2,000.00
From Ohio	336.25
From Indiana	130.00
From Tennessee	130.00
From California	110.50
From Wisconsin	78.00
From Texas	36.50
From Med. Director Albert S. Gilton, U. S. N.	25.00
Total	\$5,322.83
Reported to American Med. Association at Denver	4,424.27
Total expenditures	\$9,747.27
	112.25
Total funds in hand	\$9,635.02

The above sum, in cash and secured investments, has this day been transferred to Dr. Henry D. Holton of Brattleboro, Vt., who was elected Treasurer of the Committee by vote of the ASSOCIATION at the Denver meeting. Dr. Holton will be glad to receive and acknowledge further subscriptions to the fund.

GEORGE H. ROHÉ,

Secretary Rush Monument Committee.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9, 1898.

Rush vs. Hahnemann Monument Fund.—Every visitor to the AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION remembers the difficulties encountered by the Rush Monument Fund Committee in its work. The statement has been made at these meetings that the Homeopathic fraternity, with a much smaller membership, had raised a much larger fund, and were having executed a much finer monument to Hahnemann than the one contemplated to Benjamin Rush. Now cometh the statement that the Hahnemann monument is finished, but that it is not in place and will not be until the profession comes forward with the sum necessary to pay for it. What the delinquency amounts to is not stated further than that "three dollars from each