

the experiments of Trudeau, who successfully inoculated rabbits with bacillary matter. Some were allowed their freedom and others confined. The former recovered without any trace of the disease remaining while all the latter died. In thirty-eight cloisters in France, of 2099 deaths 1320 were from tuberculosis, a percentage of 62.88. In the Alabama Insane Asylum, 28 per cent. of the whites and 42 per cent. of the blacks succumbed. Of the persons confined the prisons of Austria, 60 per cent. died from tuberculosis, while but 15 per cent. of those living without perished from the same. In Denver, in 1896, sixty-four unimported consumptives who were living in unfavorable hygienic surroundings died. The importance of having the air-passages free and unobstructed was emphasized. The food selected should be rich in nitrogen, hence meats should be the staple article of diet. Alcohol is avoided, as its rapidity of oxidation leads us to suppose that the same criticism might be made of it as of cod-liver oil, viz., that its affinity for oxygen would result in deficient oxidation of the by-products of tissue metamorphosis. In large quantities its use is condemned as positively injurious, as it forms with the hemoglobin of the red blood corpuscles, a compound which takes up and parts with oxygen less readily than normal hemoglobin, thus leading to a general diminution of the metabolism of the body. It also exerts an inhibitory action on the formation and functions of the leucocytes and other corpuscular elements of the blood and tissues. The elimination of alcohol by the lungs also increases the bronchial catarrh; the heart's action is weakened through fatty degeneration; the nervous system is benumbed, and the numerous other functional and pathologic conditions produced antagonistic to the well-being of the patient. Of the medicinal agents usually employed, the author has found creosote of benefit in some cases, when it undoubtedly lessened the cough, diminished the secretion and aided in increasing the general nutrition. Iron, quinin and strychnia (the dose of the latter pushed to the physiologic limit) is recommended, while sponge baths, phenacetin and quinin should be resorted to as antipyretics. Bromid of potash in ten grain doses every two hours will often be found efficacious in controlling the harassing cough. Intratracheal injections have been very satisfactory and the following formula is recommended:

R. Mentholi	3.00
Camphoræ	2.00
Ol. eucalypti	3.00
Guaiacoli	0.50
Liq. aboleni	100.00

About 5 drams or 20 c.c. of this should be used. For troublesome night sweats agaricin in 1-10 grain doses is efficient.

HEALTH OFFICER WITHROW has presented his annual report in which he gives the total number of deaths during the year, 5,565. The annual rate per thousand being 13.7. As a result of the establishment of a city laboratory and more active quarantine and supervision of cases of diphtheria, the mortality has fallen from 23.8 in 1896 to 15.9 in 1897. The public markets have been much improved in their sanitary condition. The number of deaths from tuberculosis, 675, is a decrease of 62 over that of last year and is the lowest mortality of any year since 1878. This reduction is in a large measure due to the wider dissemination among the people of the belief in the contagiousness of the disease and the recent commendable practice of sending all tubercular patients from the Cincinnati Hospital to the branch hospital. The excellent work done in the milk department is detailed at length. A list of the houses in which infectious and contagious diseases are reported is sent each day to the Public Library in order that the books coming from such houses can be properly disinfected. As to the fumigation and disinfection of houses the Trillat autoclave apparatus for the generation of dry formaldehyde gas has been adopted and found the most satisfactory. The number of deaths from typhoid fever is 101, the lowest since 1879. The strongest plea is made by Dr. Withrow for the erection of an isolation hospital for contagious and infectious diseases of children, the boiling and filtering of all water used for cooking or drinking purposes; the instruction of the school teachers in the use of the clinical thermometer

and the first symptoms of infectious diseases in order that they may be able to detect cases before they have progressed far enough to compel the child to remain home; the closer supervision of the public dumps, and a greater number of parks or breathing spaces for the poorer classes.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Chase, A. F. From Philadelphia, Pa., to Perryton, Ohio.
 Diemert, J. A. From 109 Ontario Street, to cor. St. Clair and Wilson Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Halvarson, K. K. From Minneapolis to Audubon, Minn.
 Magivt, L. From 1280 Lincoln Avenue to cor. Southport and Belmont Avenue, Chicago.
 Payne, A. F. From 441 North 13th Street to 208 North Sixth Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
 Searle, C. H. From 166 North Avenue to 89 Roslyn Place, Chicago, Ill.;
 Stone, W. C. From 482 Bowen Avenue to 615 56th Place, Chicago, Ill.
 Westlake, J. A. From 913 New York Avenue to 515 F. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Woodward, A. P. From 11 Powell to 1220 Sutter, San Francisco, Cal.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Anderson, Warren E., Pensacola, Fla.; American Therapeutic Co., New York, N. Y.; Atkinson, W. B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Brumbaugh, G. M., Washington, D. C.; Brothers, S. F., New York, N. Y.
 Castle & Co., Wilmet, Rochester, N. Y.; Cokenower, J. W., Des Moines, Iowa; Cobb, F. C., Boston, Mass.; Cossitt, W., South Milwaukee, Wis.; Connor, Learius, Detroit, Mich.; Castleman, A. L., Mercur, Utah; Collins, G. L., Providence, R. I.
 Drake & Mueller, Chicago, Ill.
 Earles, W. H., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Hare, H. A., (2) Philadelphia, Pa.
 Johnston, Collins H., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Jayne, W. A., Denver, Colo.; Johnson & Johnson, New York, N. Y.
 Kitzmiller, J. E., Kansas City, Mo.; Klebs, Edwin, Chicago, Ill.
 Lamb, D. S., Washington, D. C.
 Mastin, C. H., Mobile, Ala.; Mills, H. B., Philadelphia, Pa.; McDaniel, E. D., Coy, Ala.; Mills, Chas. K., Philadelphia, Pa.; McEwen, P. C., Detroit, Mich.; Morehouse, George, Sparta, Ohio; Milliken, Jno. T. & Co., (2) St. Louis, Mo.; May, W. H., Syracuse, N. Y.; Montgomery, E. E., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Norwich Pharmacal Co., Norwich, N. Y.
 Ohmana-Dumesnil, A. H., (2) St. Louis, Mo.
 Porter, D. R., Kansas, City, Mo.; Putnam, H. C., Providence, R. I.; Phenique Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Parkinson, W. B., Logan, Utah; Pilling, Geo. P. & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Reed, R. Harvey, Rock Springs, Wyo.
 Sweet, C. L., Boise, Idaho; Sauer, Anton, Tipton, Mo.; Stevens, S., Coloma, Mich.; Sternberg, Geo. M., Washington, D. C.
 Tiffin Book Bindery, (2) Tiffin, Ohio; The Welch Grape Juice Co., Watkins, N. Y.
 Union Pacific System, St. Louis, Mo.
 Voje, J. H., Oconomowoc, Wis.; Van Houten & Ten Broeck, New York.
 White Rock Mineral Spring Co., Waukesha, Wis.; Wescott, C. D., Chicago, Ill.; Waxham, F. E., Denver, Col.; Wedding, S. J., Sulphur Springs, Ky.; Washburn, W. H., Milwaukee, Wis.; Whelan, J. M., Birmingham, Ala.

PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

Antitoxin Treatment of Tuberculosis; Microscopic Proof of a Curative Process in Tuberculosis, or the Reaction to Tuberculin Evidenced by Blood Changes Hitherto Unrecognized; Favorable Results of Koch's Tuberculin Treatment in Tubercular Affections that are not Pulmonary. By Charles Denison, Denver, Colo. Reprints.
 Barber Shop, Dangers of the. By Henry A. Robbins, Washington, D. C. Reprinted from Maryland Med. Jour.
 Cholera, Arsenization Method of Treating. Senate Document, No. 111, 2d Session 55th Congress.
 Coma, Difficulties in Determining the Causes of. By J. T. Eskridge, Denver, Colo. Reprinted from Annual Report of Colo. State Med. Society.
 Mushroom Poisoning, Observation on Recent Cases in the District of Columbia. Circular No. 18, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Division of Botany.
 Lumbar Nephropexy Without Suturing; A New Incision for Arthectomy, Resection and for reduction of Irreducible Dislocation of the Shoulder Joint; A New Method of Nerve Resection for Amputation-Neuroma; Treatment of Chronic Empyema of the Antrum of Highmore. By N. Senn, Chicago. Reprints.
 Report of Allegheny County (Pa.) Prison for 1897. Paper. Pp. 30. Pittsburgh, 1898.
 Report of St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minn., for 1897. Paper. Pp. 24. Illustrated.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Army Changes. Official List of Changes in the Stations and duties of officers serving in the Medical Department, U. S. Army, from February 19 to 25 1898.
 Capt. Paul F. Straub, Asst. Surgeon, ordered to accompany Companies A and G, Fourteenth Infantry, to Skagway, Alaska, and there take station.
 First Lieut. John S. Kulp, Asst. Surgeon, ordered to accompany Companies B and H, Fourteenth Infantry, to Dyea, Alaska, and there take station.
 Major Henry S. Kilbourne, Surgeon (Madison Bks., New York), is granted leave of absence for two months with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect on or about March 1, 1898.
 Capt. Charles B. Ewing, Asst. Surgeon (Jefferson Bks., Mo.), is granted leave of absence for one month, to take effect on or about March 1, 1898.
 Major William W. Gray, Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Ft. Apache, Ariz., to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, and ordered to Ft. Huachuca, Ariz. for duty.
 Lieut.-Col. William D. Wolverton, Deputy Surgeon-General, chief surgeon Hdqrs. Dept. of the Columbia, is granted leave of absence for four months with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect on or about March 15, 1898.