

OFFICERS—Dr. A. J. Banker of Columbus, Ind., was elected president; Dr. John A. Larrabee of Louisville, first vice-president; Dr. Rufus B. Hall of Cincinnati, second vice-president; Dr. G. W. Burton of Mitchell, Ind., secretary and treasurer; and Dr. Thomas Galbraith, chairman of the committee of arrangements for the mid-winter meeting at Seymour, Ind.

The Society adjourned on Friday at noon.

ASSOCIATION NEWS.

Another Report from the Pacific Coast.—The meeting at Milwaukee will, on the whole, be regarded as a success. The attendance was good, the number registering being 867. It was hoped that the presence of the Fair in Chicago would greatly increase the attendance, while at the same time the ninety odd miles separating the two cities would prevent the Fair proving too powerful a counter-attraction. This was only partly true, for while the proximity of the big show undoubtedly increased the number of visitors, it was very noticeable that there was a thinning out even on the first evening, a more marked diminution on the second, and on the third afternoon nearly half those in attendance had taken their departure.

Almost every State and Territory was represented by delegates, the attendance from California being larger than for many years. The general sessions were well attended, and a very lively interest was shown in all the proceedings. The work done in the Sections as a whole was quite up to the average, and that of some was certainly on a par with any society in this country. Many excellent papers were read, and the discussions were always longer than time would permit. This latter fact was very regrettable, for the discussions were undeniably good, and many of the speakers were prominent either as teachers or authors. The general addresses on surgery and medicine, while excellent papers, seemed hardly to come fairly under the head of what one would expect as a general address on these important subjects. The same criticism can be made on this feature as a whole, and it would seem desirable that a new departure was inaugurated. The feature of the meeting was the address on cholera by Dr. Ernest Hart, the editor of the *British Medical Journal*, who was present as a delegate from the British Association. Mr. Hart is a very pleasing speaker, and at the same time his mastery of the subject, with the earnest manner of its presentation, held the unbroken attention of the largest audience present on any occasion during the meeting.

The news that the American Medical Association will meet in San Francisco next year will be a matter of sincere congratulation to the profession on this coast. It will then be twenty-three years since the Association has honored us with its presence; indeed, during all that long period a meeting has never been held in the great West, which seems a *terra incognita* to the majority of the Association. Various causes are ascribed for the comparatively slow growth of the National Association; but we have never heard mentioned one that has undoubtedly some weight in this retardation of progress. For years the Association has held its meetings in a comparatively circumscribed territory, which has consequently been well gone over. Occasionally this has been varied by excursions into new ground, and, we believe, with invariably good results. The argument is made that when meetings are held in places distant from the center of population the attendance will be small, and the revenue will decrease. As a general proposition this is certainly not true; a new locality means new members who

only attend because the Association is in their midst, and of this increment a fair proportion will be permanent. We believe that in the past a mistake has been made in ignoring the claims of distant localities. So far from the Association waiting for an invitation from such places it should, from time to time, move into these regions that the profession may realize it is a living entity. The ignorance displayed, even by prominent members of the profession, regarding the great West and its resources, would be amusing, were it not also deplorable. It was frequently stated that a meeting in San Francisco would be a dismal failure; that no one would attend, and that it would be impossible to fill the Sections. To this we have no hesitation in replying that if the officers be present there will be no difficulty in holding a good meeting, with an attendance almost entirely from the Pacific coast. This, however, will not occur. Conversion is rapid, and already many prominent members of the Association have signified their intention of attending. It is as yet too early to speak definitely, but we have no hesitation in prognosticating that the meeting of 1894 will prove, not only one of the most successful, but also one of the largest that has ever been held.

The preliminary arrangements at Milwaukee seem to have been carried out most carefully, and everything passed off in a very successful manner. Great credit is due to Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, the chairman of the committee, for this gratifying result of considerable hard work. There were no hitches of any kind, and fewer complaints than are usually found at such large gatherings. The citizens of the "Cream City" were unbounded in their hospitality, and everywhere the Association was most heartily welcomed. The selection of officers for the ensuing year seems to have given general satisfaction. Dr. Hibberd of Indiana, the President, as will be seen elsewhere may be regarded as a California "pioneer." His election at this particular occasion is, therefore, particularly appropriate.—*Occidental Medical Times*.

To avoid duplication of payments or complication of accounts, members are respectfully informed that *membership dues* should be sent to the Association Treasurer, Dr. R. J. Dunglison, Lock box 1274, Philadelphia.

Subscription fees from gentlemen not members of the Association, should be sent to this office. Address JOURNAL AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 68 Wabash Ave, Chicago.

SOCIETY NEWS.

Colorado State Medical Society.—The State Medical Society held its twenty-third annual session in Denver, June 20, 21 and 22. In attendance, and in the interest manifested, it was the best meeting that has been yet held. The profession of Colorado is earnest, progressive and untiring in the advancement of medical science. The scientific element of the meeting was most marked.

The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Edmund J. A. Rogers; first vice-president, A. M. Bucknum; second vice-president, M. Harrison; third vice-president, Kate R. Lobingier; treasurer, W. F. McClelland; corresponding secretary, A. S. Lobingier; recording secretary, E. R. Axtell.

The election of Dr. Rogers was a most proper recognition of his interest in and work for the society in the past, and as well a fitting rebuke to the method resorted to in the effort to accomplish his defeat. The honors of the society properly belong to those who take such interest in its success that they are willing to give time and money to that end, and who sacrifice personal convenience to their interest in the welfare of the organization.

The most important work of the society, from an ethical standpoint, was the adoption, by a unanimous vote, of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Colorado State Medical Society is opposed to any change in the Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association, deeming any such action at this time to be unwise and uncalled for.

Whether this resolution is in accord with the sentiments that have been imputed to the profession in Colorado in the committee on revision, we neither know nor care. The unanimity of its adoption is an emphatic declaration that in Colorado the vast majority of scientific medical men still regard the practice of medicine as a profession and not a trade, and that they especially oppose those innovators who desire to make the patenting of instruments ethical, and to erase the landmarks that lie between honorable and dishonorable methods in practice.—*Denver Medical Times*.

Mississippi Valley Medical Association.—The nineteenth annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association will take place in Indianapolis, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 4, 5 and 6, 1893. A general session will be held each morning, and the afternoons will be devoted to section work. There will be three Sections at this meeting, viz.: one on General Medicine, one on General Surgery, and one on Obstetrics and Gynecology, the last-mentioned having been added since the last meeting. An unusually large attendance is expected, in this the World's Fair year. Reduced railroad rates will be provided, further notice of which will be given. Frederick C. Woodburn, No. 399 College avenue, Indianapolis, is secretary.

Ohio State Medical Society.—At the last meeting of the Ohio State Medical Society, the following officers were elected: President, Dr. N. P. Dandridge, Cincinnati, O.; first vice-president, Dr. F. C. Larrimore, Mt. Vernon; second vice-president, Dr. W. Caldwell, Fremont; third vice-president, Dr. W. T. Corlett, Cleveland; fourth vice-president, Dr. McCurdy, Dennison; secretary, Dr. Thomas Hubbard, Toledo; assistant secretary, Dr. Graefe, Sandusky; treasurer, Dr. J. A. Duncan, Toledo. Very respectfully,

GEO. E. MALSARY.

Cincinnati, O., July 13, 1893.

National Association of Dental Examiners.—The twelfth annual meeting of this association will be held at the Columbian Dental Club, Chicago, commencing Friday, August 11, at 10 o'clock A. M. The committee on the dental colleges of the National board will meet at the same place August 10, at 10 A. M. Dr. E. Magill of Erie, Pa., is president, and Dr. Louis Jack of Philadelphia is chairman of committee on colleges.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

World's Fair.

Dr. J. J. KINYOUN, of the Marine Hospital Service, in response to our request, sends us the following statement of the medical exhibit of the Marine Hospital Service at the World's Columbian Exposition:

The U. S. Marine Hospital Service exhibit is divided into three classes, viz.: The Marine Hospital Service proper, the Quarantine Service, and the Laboratory of Hygiene. In the hospital exhibit are displayed the statistics of the service since its reorganization in 1871, the number of patients treated annually, the statistics of the medical examinations of the Immigration Service, and of the Life Saving Service, and of applicants for pilot's license. The blanks and books, hospital furniture, surgical appliances are shown, such as are now furnished to the twenty-six Marine hospitals and nine National quarantine stations.

The workings of the National Quarantine and Public Health Service are represented by models and the various apparatus in full operation.

A model of a maritime quarantine station is shown, which

embodies the latest ideas and improvements in the care of persons who have been exposed to, or are suffering from an infectious disease.

A model of a bath house to illustrate the best methods of bathing persons who have been exposed to the infection of cholera.

Working models full size of steam disinfecting apparatus, both stationary and portable, embodying all the latest improvements, and are designed for use at the quarantine station, for hospitals and municipalities.

Apparatus for generating and applying sulphur dioxide gas is illustrated by a full size sulphur furnace, by which an 18.65 per cent. per volume of the gas can be generated from the sulphur.

Another apparatus, portable, designed for applying liquified sulphur-dioxide to cabins, holds of vessels and rooms, in any required strength.

The internal and inter-State quarantine work is illustrated by a model of a probation camp for the treatment of yellow fever or cholera, and by a model of a disinfecting railway car equipped with all the apparatus and appliances required for such work.

The statistical portion of the quarantine service is shown by consular reports of the vital statistics of foreign cities and seaports and domestic reports, and the "Weekly Sanitary Abstract."

The Laboratory of Hygiene consists of a complete bacteriological laboratory fully equipped with all the latest improved apparatus for investigating subjects pertaining to sanitary science.

In this laboratory, investigations are being carried on, and instruction in any of the several branches can be given to those interested in such work. Aside from this, museum specimens of the different bacteria are shown, together with the various materials, appliances and apparatus required, bacteriological investigations and chemical analyses, etc.

SELECTIONS.

Abortive Treatment of Erysipelas of the Face.—A 1 per cent. ethereal solution of sublimate should be used, applied with a small hand atomizer, throwing a forcible spray.

The more forcibly the spray is applied so much quicker will be the recovery, depending of course on the thickness of the skin and the severity of the case.

The small blisters or vesications which the sublimate may cause should not be the cause of its withdrawal, for in the smaller erysipelatous eruptions they should be encouraged rather than otherwise, on account of their beneficial effect.

In applying the spray, the central parts of the inflammatory areas should be only lightly sprayed, but much more thoroughly along the line of demarkation, as well as one to two cm. into the healthy skin. The eyelids should be only slightly moistened. Then apply compresses. One or two such applications of the sublimate should be sufficient. Those towards the last must be shorter, and parts which have been gone over once should be only lightly touched a second time. Only the boundaries and suspected places on the skin require the more energetic spraying.

Before commencing the treatment the patient should be informed that after every application of the spray he will feel a rather sharp burning pain, but which will not be any more severe than the discomfort caused by the tension of the skin from the erysipelas; also that his face will swell and small blisters or vesicles will form, which might likewise be caused by an erysipelatous inflammation. The crusts should not be removed, but allowed to drop off spon-