

These are only suggestions, and may not be necessarily accepted, but they are permissible ones in the present state of our knowledge, which is still largely in the suggestive phase.

NOTICE TO OUR READERS.

We have been informed that some person to the JOURNAL unknown, is traveling in New York pretending to represent this publication. We have no traveling agents, and no credence should be given any such party—and we *once more* advise that no money be paid to any person on account of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. Payments of whatever character should be made to the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION and to no other person whatsoever. Checks or drafts in payment of annual subscription to the ASSOCIATION (membership dues) should be made payable to HENRY P. NEWMAN, M.D., Treasurer.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

Is After the Reviewer.

3910 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26, 1895.

To the Editor:—In our JOURNAL for the 17th inst., appears a notice of the third volume of the "Twentieth Century Practice of Medicine," in which I am charged with "looseness in the manner of quotation" in my section on the Diseases of Occupations. The charge is based, so well as I can understand it, upon the alleged fact that in quoting a passage from Patissier I did not give credit to the real author and that I ascribed sentiments to Patissier which he did not express.

The exact facts are as follows:

Patissier, a French author, in his *Traité des Maladies des Artisans* (Paris, 1822) page 196, writing of pastry-cooks, says that Cadet-Gassicourt said that these workmen are less debauched than bakers and more gentle and more sociable. Patissier does not include this statement from Cadet-Gassicourt in quotation marks, nor give the reference to the original. He evidently adopts the opinion as his own, else he would not take the care to incorporate it without quotation marks in his own text.

In my article, page 312 (not 512 as your reviewer erroneously has it) I wrote as follows: "As an example of Patissier's method and acumen the following may serve: 'Pastry-cooks,' he quotes, 'are less debauched than bakers, and more gentle and more sociable.' He thinks he sees in pie-dough a mysterious influence that renders a man more sweet and companionable than his fellow who makes bread."

It is to be observed here that I do not say that Patissier said so-and-so, but that he quotes it. As he does not give the reference to the original, but adopts the statement as his own without noting its rank absurdity, I do not see how I have misrepresented him in concluding that he thinks he sees some mysterious influence in pie-dough. On the contrary, I think that I had a perfect right to nail this on Patissier, and to point out that "this extravagant induction" (not deduction, as your reviewer misquotes me) "is on a par with much that has been and is still being written" (not still is being, as

your reviewer misquotes me again) "on the influence of occupation on health."

I submit that your reviewer has made a rather serious charge against me on a rather slight foundation, and that he himself is careless in his quotations. Kindly publish this and oblige,

Yours very truly,

JAS. HENDRIE LLOYD.

ANSWER:—The statement made in the review is not invalidated by calling the reviewer "another." It was Cadet-Gassicourt, and not Patissier, who made the statement mentioned, and as he made no comment upon it, there is no evidence that he approved or disapproved it.

Treatment of Typhoid Fever.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Aug. 10, 1895.

To the Editor:—I have just been reading Dr. Woodbridge's article, read at Baltimore, giving quotations from my letters. I notice one mistake. In one of the aborted cases the types read that *four* grains of quinin were given in twelve hours. It should have read *forty* grains. The object I had in mentioning the quinin at all was to show that a large dose had no effect in the fever, and that the medicine did, after the quinin failed to abort the disease.

I have had no typhoid cases this year but have had the druggist put in a stock of Parke, Davis & Co.'s "Woodbridge" treatments and will try the new formula upon the first suspicious case that presents. Sincerely yours,

W. T. DODGE.

What the Code Is.

ORAN, MO., Aug. 26, 1895.

To the Editor:—If allowed space I will make a brief reply to Amicus Veritatis.

To believers in the Code, medicine is a *profession*; to non-believers it is used as a *trade*. The Code was written for the benefit of believers and in condemnation of unbelievers and their practices. Any argument on the question should be addressed to believers. To them the Code is effective and has penalties for its violation—but to the unbeliever it is a dead letter. Very respectfully submitted,

W. P. HOWLE, M.D.

A Poser.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Aug. 19, 1895.

To the Editor:—If you have the information at command will you be kind enough to publish, for the information of the readers of the JOURNAL, a list of all countries on the globe in which the medical profession of same are governed by a written code of ethics? Yours truly,

A. C. SIMONTON, M.D.

SOCIETY NEWS.

The Tri-State Medical Society.—The autumnal meeting of this society will be held in Des Moines, Iowa, October 1 to 3. Dr. Howard A. Kelly, of Baltimore, Md., will deliver the Address on Gynecology and hold a clinic; Dr. Sanger Brown, of Chicago, will deliver the Address on Medicine; Dr. Nicholas Senn, of Chicago, will endeavor to be present and will conduct a clinic. Papers have been promised from leading physicians of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. The meeting promises to be a great success. If there are other physicians who wish to contribute to the program, kindly notify the secretary,

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1006 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Steuben Co. (Ind.) Medical Society.—The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Steuben County (Ind.) Medical Society was held at the Court House, Angola, Ind., Aug. 23, 1895. The following papers were read: The Medical Man, F. B.