

The patient had been vaccinated in childhood, which accounts for the mildness of her attack. In the same room with her was a nursing infant, six months old, which had not been vaccinated, and which I vaccinated at once. The vesicles of vaccinia developed normally, and were of such a perfect type that on the eighth day I took virus from the arm and vaccinated two interesting little girls about five and seven years old who had never been vaccinated before, the only children of a poor widow. The following day, on visiting the infant from whom I had taken the vaccine matter I was horrified to find a commencing eruption of smallpox. This developed rapidly, became very full and finally confluent—the pustules about the mature vaccine vesicles crowding upon them and entirely overwhelming them, so that they did not dry up in the usual way, but lost their individuality in the surrounding confluent eruption—and the child died in a few days. It can well be imagined that the succeeding week was not a very comfortable one for the vaccinator, who, however, succeeded in keeping his own counsel and waited for events. The vaccine development, however, went on in the vaccinated children in normal fashion, *producing perfectly normal vesicles*. In fact, it was so effectual that one more vesicle appeared in addition to those directly produced by the punctures of the vaccine quills, and close to them. No constitutional disturbance occurred, and the vesicles dried up in the usual way. There was no evidence whatever of variolous infection. A little consideration shows that the first child was vaccinated at a very early stage of the variolous infection, the system not being very powerfully impressed by it at the time, so that the vaccine virus was able to overcome it locally, establishing, so to speak, little islands of pure vaccinia which went to complete development before variola appeared on any part of the body. It seems to me that this case is of special value at the present time, when the claim is being made that the bacillus of variola and vaccinia is the same, and lately, in Paris, that vaccinia is nothing but attenuated variola. With regard to the former claim, if the assertion is true, the question comes up: What is the significance then of the bacillus? If the second is true, how could it happen that an attenuated virus, when planted in a soil already preoccupied by the same virus, did not develop with it and add to the intensity of its development?"

Michigan State Board of Health.—The regular meeting of the Michigan State Board of Health was held at Lansing, April 10, 1896. The meeting was called to order by the President Hon. Frank Wells of Lansing, and the following members were present: Prof. Delos Fall, Albion; Dr. Samuel G. Milner, Grand Rapids; Dr. George H. Granger, Bay City; Judge Aaron V. McAlvay, Manistee, and Secretary Henry B. Baker of Lansing. The regular business of auditing bills and accounts was transacted. The Board voted to direct the Secretary to request health officers from whom no annual reports had been received for the year 1895, to make such reports immediately, in accordance with State law, or proceedings would be commenced against such delinquent officers. Reports by Attorney Gen. Judge McAlvay and the Secretary of the Board, who read a letter from Health Officer Duffield, showed that the report of the health officer of Detroit was being made out and might be expected in a few days. One of the most important and interesting subjects which came to the attention of the Board was in connection with a communication from Gov. John T. Rich, which suggested that the State Board of Health communicate with the proper official at each State institution in Michigan, especially the several asylums for the insane, calling attention to the prevalence of consumption in animals and in man, the danger of this disease being spread from animals to man by means of the milk supply, and suggesting a plan whereby each institution could Pasteurize or in some way sterilize all the milk used. The Secretary mentioned that the subject of the Pasteurization of milk was being taught at the Agricultural Experiment Station, at Madison, Wis. If necessary, some person might be sent to this school for instruction, who could return and teach the subject in this State. He mentioned that Mr. Grosvenor is said to be Pasteurizing milk for sale in Monroe, Mich., and that a company in Northville has been thus preparing large quantities of milk for sale in Detroit. The Board directed the Secretary to send to the several State institutions communica-

tions which shall cover the Governor's suggestions for the sterilization of the milk supply for the inmates of State institutions. In connection with this subject the Secretary read an item relative to a farmer who lost two head of cattle from tuberculosis. Later the disease developed in the farmer's family, consisting of six members, all of whom, together with two attendants, have since died with consumption. The difficulties in the way of inducing the people generally to act on this subject are many, but the Board recognizes the fact that it is of very much greater importance that the milk supplies of cities and villages should be sterilized so as to be free from tuberculosis and typhoid fever germs, than it is to protect only the inmates of State institutions. The Board directed its Secretary to prepare for publication and general distribution a forcible statement of the facts and dangers from infected milk, and methods for the sterilization of the public and domestic milk supplies. The Secretary made a special report upon the distribution of the Board's leaflets and pamphlets relative to communicable diseases, to school teachers, county school commissioners, city school superintendents, and in a number of instances to pupils in high schools. This report showed that there are about 16,000 teachers in Michigan, and that about 20,000 sets of such publications had been sent out. This distribution of leaflets was in compliance with Act 146, laws of 1895, which requires the Board to supply data and statements bearing upon the modes of spreading and the best methods for the restriction and prevention of the dangerous communicable diseases, which subject is required to be taught in every public school in Michigan.

Health Reports.—The following health reports have been received in the office of the Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service:

SMALLPOX—UNITED STATES.

Michigan: Bay City, Ionia, Marine City, April 4 to 11, smallpox reported; Detroit, April 11 to 18, 1 case, 1 death.
Louisiana: New Orleans, April 4 to 11, 74 cases, 23 deaths.
Alabama: Mobile, April 5 to 12, 2 cases, 1 death.
Ohio: Dayton, April 9 to 16, 4 cases.
Kentucky: Paducah, April 7 to 14, 5 cases.

SMALLPOX—FOREIGN.

Dublin, March 28 to April 4, 1 death.
Alexandria, March 5 to 11, 1 death.
Amsterdam, March 28, to April 4, 1 case.
Cairo, March 5 to 11, 2 deaths.
Cardiff, March 28 to April 4, 1 case.
Cienfuegos, March 29 to April 5, 1 death.
Corunna, March 21 to April 4, 3 deaths.
Genoa, March 28 to April 4, 2 cases, 1 death.
Hamburg, March 28 to April 4, 3 cases.
London, Eng., March 21 to 28, 33 cases.
Odessa, March 21 to 28, 14 cases, 3 deaths.
Prague, March 21 to 28, 14 cases.
Santiago de Cuba, April 4 to 11, 2 deaths.
St. Petersburg, April 14 to 21, 17 cases, 4 deaths.
Tuxpan, March 21 to April 4, 2 deaths.
Warsaw, March 14 to 21, 1 death.

CHOLERA.

Alexandria, March 5 to 11, 2 deaths.
St. Petersburg, March 14 to 21, 1 case.

YELLOW FEVER.

Santiago de Cuba, April 4 to 11, 1 death.
Rio de Janeiro, March 7 to 14, 231 deaths.

NECROLOGY.

JAMES WEST ROOSEVELT, M.D., of New York city, died unexpectedly from pneumonia on April 10, aged 38 years. He was the son of the late S. Weir Roosevelt, a nephew of James A. Roosevelt and a cousin of Theodore Roosevelt, President of the Police Board. He was an alumnus of Columbia College medical department, of the class of 1880. A widow and three young children survive him. He was a member of the Academy of Medicine, the Medical Surgical Society, the Practitioners' Society, the Pathological Society, and was attending physician at Bellevue, Roosevelt and Seton Hospitals. He was a man of versatile ability, a graceful yet forcible writer, and a specialist in affections of the thoracic viscera.

MARIE PHILIBERT CONSTANT SAPPEY, M.D., of Paris is

deceased. *Science* thus speaks of him: "The anatomist, Dr. P. C. Sappey, died on March 14, at the age of 86. [He was the author of important researches on the respiratory apparatus of birds, on the lymphatics and on other subjects, but is best known for his great work on 'Descriptive Anatomy,' which was begun in 1847 and completed in 1863." His second edition, revised throughout, was published from 1867 to 1872 in four volumes. He also wrote upon special subjects, such as the anatomy of the human urethra and the pathology of hepatic cirrhosis.

JAMES P. PARKER.—The editor of the *General Practitioner* announces the decease of Dr. James P. Parker, of St. Louis, who was editor and proprietor of the *Annals of Ophthalmology and Otology* since 1890. He was born forty-two years ago on a farm near Marshall, Ala., and after receiving such education as the county schools afforded, he began the study of pharmacy and received his degree in this branch of medicine in 1883. He then entered Jefferson Medical College and graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1886.

DR. MARY E. OSBORN died April 5 at the Jewish Hospital, Cincinnati, aged 40 years. She graduated at the Philadelphia Woman's College in 1883, and has filled several important positions of trust with conscientious fidelity, among which were the superintendency of the Aultman Hospital at Canton, Ohio; Preston Retreat, Philadelphia, etc. The cause of death was multilocular, gangrenous ovarian cyst. Dr. Osborn was one of the best educated and foremost of America's women practitioners.

JOHN F. MCKENZIE, M.D., of Leroy, Ill. (Louisville Medical College 1874), April 14. The McLean County Medical Society met and passed appropriate resolutions. — **Alfred Miller, M.D.**, of New Ulm, Minn., at Berne, Switzerland, March 3. He was surgeon U. S. Vol., from 1861 to 1864, and stationed at Fort Ripley. — **A. H. Williams, M.D.**, of Hendersonville, Tenn., shot from ambush while on his professional round of visits, April 11. — **F. H. Conger, M.D.**, of Prairie du Sac, Wis. (College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1872), April 7. — **Thos. M. Hess, M.D.**, of Berwick, Ill. (Rush Medical College 1871), April 9, aged 77. — **W. C. Tappan, M.D.**, of Baltimore, Md., April 10, aged 78. — **S. L. Brown, M.D.**, of David City, Neb., April 11, aged 80. — **W. K. Mattern, M.D.**, Coroner's Physician of Philadelphia, Pa. (Jefferson Medical College 1882), April 16. — **Chester A. Hard, M.D.**, of Los Angeles, Cal. (Ind. Med. College 1845), April 18.

BOOK NOTICES.

History of the Life of D. Hayes Agnew, M.D., LL.D. By J. HOWE ADAMS, M.D. Philadelphia and London: The F. A. Davis Company, Publishers. 8vo, cl., pp. 376.

The Chicago office of the F. A. Davis Company are making a clearance sale, at a greatly reduced price, of the biography of this well-known Philadelphia surgeon. The volume contains the story of the life of Dr. Agnew, with that of the ancestral records of the Agnew family. The story of the early professional life of Dr. Agnew is full of suggestiveness and encouragement to those for whom life seems a bitter mockery and a failure generally. Lives of men who have distinguished themselves in any branch of professional learning are always interesting and instructive, but doubly so when the subject of the biography has such a brilliant career as the late Dr. Agnew.

The International Medical Annual and Practitioner's Index for 1896. Edited by a corps of thirty-seven department editors, European and American, specialists in their several departments. 728 octavo pages. Illustrated. \$2.75. E. B. Treat, Publisher, 5 Cooper Union, New York.

This fourteenth edition of the well-known year book has been carefully prepared, and brought quite up to date. It is doubtless one of the first of the annuals to have articles on "remedial cycling" and the new photography, each of which topics is managed with knowledge and ability.

MISCELLANY.

Mineral Springs.—There are 1,044 in France that have been exploited, and the number of visitors in 1894 was over six hundred thousand.

The 4th International Congress of Criminal Anthropology will be held at Geneva, Switzerland, August 24 to 29. All articles must be in French.

Rommelaere Institute.—The government of Belgium has just received a bequest from M. Renier, of \$400,000, to found a medical college to be called the Rommelaere Institute.

Female Medical Students.—Out of a total of 1,004 students in Switzerland 304 are women, and they rank high in their studies.

A New Means of Livelihood.—A Paris daily recently contained an advertisement for a person of fine and distinguished physique, to attend in the waiting room of a physician, in the capacity of a "cured patient."

Are Venereal Diseases a Cause for Divorce?—This question was discussed at a recent medico-scientific meeting at Bonn, and decided in the negative, but the Russian periodical, *Wratch*, asserts that the consequences are so serious that the marriage should be dissolved at once upon their appearance.

The Centennial of the Societe de Medecine at Paris, was celebrated March 22, with great éclat. A century of labors for humanity and science is a grand record, and the AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, but half as old, will send its greetings and congratulations to this noble daughter of the Revolution.

New Method of Injecting Serum.—Recent experiments with rabbits have shown that if the antistreptococcus serum is injected all around a patch of erysipelas, the lesion is confined within it and heals rapidly. The quantity used was only $\frac{1}{4}$ c.c. The same quantity injected elsewhere had no effect. — *La Semaine Médicale*, April 1.

Chemical Warming Oven.—The *Therap. Woch.*, March 29, describes a new apparatus that holds vessels, cups, etc., filled inside with sodium acetate, which has the property of retaining its heat almost indefinitely when once heated. Boiling water set in the apparatus was found at 150 degrees three hours later. It is designed to keep food, etc., warm for invalids, infants, etc.

Medical Experts.—Some of the medical journals of France and Belgium are urging the formation of a medical corps, to serve as medical experts in court, with a special medical and legal training for this end, which requires knowledge and talents of a high order, and should be suitably dignified and remunerated. Germany has long had a court officer of this sort (*Gerichtsarzt*).

Pocket Full of Spoons.—A physician recently appeared at a meeting of his medical association in this condition. He stated that he had accumulated them at the houses of his patients and measured their capacity, which he found different in every case, ranging from two-thirds to three times the standard capacity. One teaspoon held exactly five times as much as another. He had brought them to serve as a warning to his colleagues in ordering their medicines.

The Sero-therapeutic Tuberculous Truce.—Bernheim has succeeded in arresting the progress of tuberculosis with forty to sixty inoculations of a serum he prepares from human Koch bacilli, injected for five or six months into animals. When this tuberculous truce, as he calls it, is secured, he sends the patient to some fresh air cure or sanitarium to maintain this improvement, and strengthen the reserve forces of the organism. — *Union Médicale*, March 28.

The Roentgen Ray as a Moral Agent.—The *Union Médicale*, March 28, reports the case of a young woman who applied for an operation on account of pains in her arm, as she was convinced