tion of confining their examinations to this list. The chairman of either committee will be glad to receive such assurance.

For the Confederation:

M. G. MOTTER, *Chairman*.
J. C. GUERNSEY.
GEORGE MACDONALD.

For the Council on Medical Education:

TORALD SOLLMANN, *Chairman*.
BERNARD FANTUS.
EGBERT LE FEVRE.

OFFICIAL LIST OF DRUGS FOR STATE BOARD EXAMINATIONS IN MATERIA MEDICA

The following list has been framed with the view of including only those drugs which are commonly conceded to be practically indispensable in the general practice of medicine and as many preparations as are needed to bring these into play.

It does not aim to contain all the drugs which are of some interest or even of some importance, but, as has been said, only those which are indispensable. The others can scarcely be deemed fair subjects for license examinations. Their selection, for purposes of instruction, may be safely left to the individual teachers, who, if they wish, can obtain suggestions in the list of the Committee of One Hundred of the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association.

The drugs marked with an asterisk (*) are introduced for their toxicologic importance.

LIST OF DRUGS AND PREPARATIONS

FLAVORS:

Syrupus	Ellixir Aromaticum
Syrupus Glycyrrhizæ	Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ
Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ	

LOCAL IRRITANTS:

Sulphur Lotum	Acidum Tannicum
Ichthyolum	Oleum Terebinthinæ
Tinctura Iodii	Copaiba
Liquor Iodii Compositus	Oleum Santali
Iodoformum	Ceratum Cantharidis
Aqua Hydrogenii Dioxidi	Aloe and Aloinum

BITTERS, VEGETABLE CATHARTICS AND ANTHELMINTICS:

Tinct. Gentianæ Comp.	Resina Podophylli
Syrup Rhei Aromaticus Fldext.	Pulvis Jalapæ Comp.
and Arom. Fldext. Rhamni	Oleum Ricini
Purshianæ	Oleum Tiglli
Santoninum	Oleoresina Aspidii
Thymol	Pelletierinæ Tannas

EMOLLIENTS AND PROTECTIVES:

Oleum Olivæ	Adeps Lanae Hydrosus
Glycerinum	Acacia (and mucilage)
Petrolatum (also Album and Liquidum)	Collodium flexile
Oleum Theobromatis	Oleum Morrhuæ (and Emulsum)
Adeps Benzoinatus	Pepsinum

ALKALOIDAL DRUGS:

Strychninæ Sulphas	Homatropinæ Hydrobromidum
Tinctura and Extr. Nucis Vomice	Pilocarpinæ Hydrobromidum
Caffeina Citrata	
Theobrominæ Sodio-Salicylas	Physostigminæ Salicylas
Opil, Pulvis, Extr., Tinct., and Tinct. Camph.	Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridum
Pulvis Ipecac. et Opil	Ipecacuanhæ. Pulvis, Fldext. and Syrupus
Morphinæ Hydrochloridum	Aconiti Tinctura and Aconitine
Codeinæ Phosphas	Quininæ Hydrochloras and Sulphas
Cocainæ Hydrochloridum	Tincture Cinchonæ Comp.
Fldext., Extr., and Tinct. Belladonnae	Fldext. and Ext. Colchicli
Atropinæ Sulphas	
Scopolaminæ Hydrobromidum	
*Nicotina	

RENZOL DERIVATIVES:

Acetphenetidinum	Phenylis Salicylas
Acetanilidum	Resorcinol
Sodii Salicylas	Creosotum
Phenol and Phenol Liquefactum	

BIOLOGIC PRODUCTS:

Epinephrin	Serum Antitetanicum
Gland. Thyroidæ Siccæ	Vaccina Variolæ
Serum Antidiphtheriticum	

HYDROCARBON NARCOTICS:

Alcohol (and Sp. Frumenti and Sp. Vini Gallici)	Chloralum Hydratum
Æther	Sulphonmethanum
Chloroformum	Liquor Formaldehydi
Nitrogen Monoxid	Hexamethylenamina
*Carbon Monoxid	

NEUTRAL PRINCIPLES:

Digitalis, Pulv., Infus. and Tinct.	Strophanthinum
Strophanthi Tinct.	Ergotæ, Fluidextr. and Ext.

SUNDRY:

Spir. Camphoræ (and Linim.)	Amylis Nitris
*Acid. Hydrocyanic. Dil.	Oxygen
Spir. Glycerylls Nitratil	*Carbon Monoxid

SALINES:

Sodii Chloridum	Potassii Bromidum and Sodii Bromidum
Magnesi Sulphas	Potassii Iodidum
Liquor Magnesi Citratil	Potassii Acetas
Sodii Phosphas	Potassii Chloras
Saccharum Lactis	Potassii Permanganas
Ammonii Chloridum	Sodii Boras
Calcii Chloridum	

ALKALIES AND ACIDS:

Aqua Ammonia (and Aromatic Spirit)	Creta Preparata
Ammonii Carbonas	Liquor Calcis (and Lin.)
Sodii Bicarbonas	Acid Hydrochloricum Dil.
	Acidum Boricum

METALS:

Arseni Trioxidum	Zinci Sulphas
Liquor Pot. Arsenitis	Ung. Zinci Oxidi
Antimonii et Potas. Tart.	Hydrargyri Massa and Ungent.
Bismuthi Subcarbonas and Subnit.	Hydrargyrum cum Creta
Ferrum Reductum	Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum
Pil. and Massa Ferri Carbonatis	Hydrargyri Oxidum Flavum
Syr. Ferri Iodidi	Hydrargyri Chloridum
Tinct. Ferri Chloridi	Corrosivum
Alumen	Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite
Argentii Nitras	Hydrargyri Iodidum Flavum and Rubrum
Cupri Sulphas	
Plumbi Acetas	
Phosphorus	

Correspondence

Postgraduate Study of Pediatrics in Vienna

To the Editor:—The fact that we find so few American physicians who are interested in the diseases of children, studying in the medical centers of Europe, makes it seem probable that the opportunities for work in Europe along the line of pediatrics are not fully understood in America. This fact, taken in connection with the effect produced on me by a very discouraging editorial in THE JOURNAL (July 25, 1908, li, 320), has made me think it possible that a few words from one who has recently been on the ground are not wholly uncalled for. I feel this the more strongly in view of the difficulties I myself experienced in my efforts to obtain information about European work in children's diseases before starting on my trip. The reason for this was twofold: the men who had recently come back had worked along lines other than my own, whereas the men who had worked in pediatrics had been away so long that their details were, in the main, hazy and indefinite. I can speak, at first hand, only of Vienna and conditions there; for there I spent most of the short time at my disposal. What I shall have to say, also, will be entirely from the point of view of the man who desires, primarily, pediatrics. Furthermore, I naturally look at things through the eyes of a "short-term" man.

First, a word as to the general system of graduate work in Vienna. The American Medical Association of Vienna may

well be likened to a graduate college in connection with a large university. It boasts a floating membership of one hundred students, graduates in medicine, chiefly Americans; arranges for courses by university professors, docents, instructors and assistants; and through the dean of the University of Vienna grants a *Zeugnis*, or certificate, for work done and courses taken.

The courses, embracing all the branches of medicine and surgery, general and special, are posted on a bulletin board at the Café Klinik, which serves as headquarters and general rendezvous for the American physicians in the city; and membership in these courses, up to the number of vacancies announced, is, with a few unimportant exceptions, granted in the order in which applicants have signed their names to the announcing slips. The courses run, as a rule, for one month, starting generally on the first. They cost from \$10 to \$20 a month, and occupy from one to two and a half hours a day, five or six days in the week. They may be taken for a month single, or as often as desired, the changing clinical material doing away with any danger of tiresome repetition.

And now for the work especially in children's diseases. Professor Escherich of the University of Vienna has gathered around him a coterie of young men, of whom Professor von Pirquet, until very lately of Vienna, now of Johns Hopkins University, is perhaps the most widely known. These men give courses in pediatric diagnosis, infant-feeding, laboratory methods especially applicable to children, etc., and hold themselves in readiness to give courses in any special work that may be desired. Special work in the dispensary, where two men handle the actual work, with and constantly under the instruction of the assistant, has been considered by many men one of the best courses in Vienna, and must usually be spoken for one, two, three or even more months in advance. When I say that I have seen more than a hundred patients (children under 12 and infants) treated in the two small dispensary rooms of the Heilige Anna Kinderspital, of an afternoon, after a morning's work of similar proportions, and add that the wards are rich in feeding cases, infectious diseases and the usual line of the diseases of older children, it will be seen that (thanks to the Austrian social system that sends so many cases to the hospital and the dispensary that with us would go to private physicians) these men have no lack of material to demonstrate. I feel that it would not be fair to speak specially of Docent Hamburger, whose never-failing courtesy and good nature were even more notable than his excellent, idiomatic English, without acknowledging as well a debt of gratitude to Messrs. Schick, Reuss and Sperck, who were never too busy to stop their most important work in order to clear up a doubtful point or to show an interesting case, no matter how long past the hour for closing it chanced to be. Docent Knöpfelmacher's course, at his own Karolinen Kinderspital, must also be mentioned here, as well as the very valuable short courses in tracheotomy and intubation—theory, manikin and actual practice—which are to be had with any one of several of the assistants.

Hardly less important, to the man fresh from his hospital, but lamentably "stale" as to his memory of the specialties which he "learned" (save the mark!) in the six-weeks courses of his fourth year in medical school, are the opportunities given for reviewing these often slighted, because too little understood, branches of medicine. Skin and ear especially, eye, nose and throat perhaps to a less degree, orthopedics most of all, are very important "minors" for the man who has chosen pediatrics as his "major." The opportunities for a casual or more thorough review of any or all of these subjects are many and valuable. I need not say cheap, when a little calculation, on the basis of some statements made above, will show the prevailing rate for such courses to be from 40 to 60 cents an hour! (See catalogues of some of the postgraduate schools in this country, or of the medical schools that give graduate summer courses, for comparison!)

As to what can be found in other cities, I can only say, from a very short experience in Berlin and from the conversation of men I have met who have worked there, that the "course" system is not so fully developed in the German capital as it is in the Austrian; and that at the latter center

it is much easier to fill up one's schedule for the entire day than it is at the former. Munich, a delightful city to live in, has the "course" system not at all; but work can easily be arranged for there to the extent of the clinical material available; and Professor Pfandl's kindness to Americans leaves nothing to be desired.

Board and room in Vienna can be obtained for \$1.20 a day up, or down, if one can prevail on an Austrian friend to act as his business agent, and can prevail on himself to put up with the lack of some of the things that most Americans insist on having. The more one knows of German, the more valuable, naturally, will be one's experience here; but not a few men in Vienna to-day speak no German, but what they have learned since leaving home—and that, in more instances than one, is woefully little!

Perhaps more men than we realize have the opportunity of taking a few months of study abroad after leaving their hospitals and before settling down to practice, but are deterred from a feeling that nothing of value can be obtained in so short a time. Of course, this a matter that every man must decide for himself; and yet, to my mind, the mental broadening, the inspiration, the refreshing brushing away of intellectual cobwebs that one gets in a few months or even weeks in a foreign city, leave no shadow of doubt that the short-term man is well repaid for any sacrifice that he may have to make in order to gain his short time abroad.

F. H. RICHARDSON, M.D., Brooklyn.

Registration of Foreign Physicians

To the Editor:—Kindly allow me a few words in final answer to Dr. Nathan, who is laboring under some delusion. I regret very much the personal tone this matter has taken, but for the sake of an understanding by Dr. Nathan let me say:

First. I never alluded to Canadians or their registration.

Second. I never wrote about practicing in Canada nor of the difficulty American physicians find in qualifying to practice in that country.

Third. I alluded solely to the difficulty South-African-born medical men have in obtaining the right to practice in South Africa. German, French and Russian physicians of the highest standing were forced, after years of practice in South Africa, to proceed to London (directly after British occupation) to obtain the British certificate to continue practice. Surely the egotism of British physicians is not so great as to suppose that all physicians except those of British colleges are poorly informed and trained. I knew whereof I spoke, and would refer Dr. Nathan to my only communication in THE JOURNAL September 3. If Dr. Nathan re-reads the various communications that have appeared in THE JOURNAL during the last six weeks I think he will find that he has been answering an article which I did not write.

JAMES A. HONEJ.

[COMMENT: We have received a number of other communications on this subject, some of them decidedly personal in character, and for this reason we think it best to close the discussion. No objection can reasonably be raised to the requirements fixed for the right to practice medicine in any country unless there is a clear discrimination against the physician of other countries. The requirements in Germany, although severe, are apparently equally enforced for all applicants, whether they are educated in Germany or elsewhere. Likewise in Great Britain the requirements seem to be the same for all candidates regardless of nationality. A country may be slow to recognize foreign educational institutions, but this is justifiable owing to the greater difficulty of securing accurate information regarding them. It is worthy of note, however, that in Great Britain the diplomas of no less than twenty medical colleges in the United States are now recognized. It is true that the requirements to practice medicine in most foreign countries are more severe than they are in the United States, but the reason is that in many of our states the requirements are ridiculously low or are not prop-