once half a degree above normal. She was given lithia water and the bowels kept open every day. The wounds on the tongue were washed with antiseptics several times a day. The vagina was syringed three times a day with bichlorid of mercury solution. She made a splendid recovery.

E. VIKO, M.D.

"A New Method of Inviting Sleep."

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., Jan. 3, 1898.

To the Editor:—I hope a large number of the readers of the JOURNAL will refer to the September 25 issue and examine the article on "A New Method of Inviting Sleep" and express their opinion of the principle therein contained.

Thinking obstructs sleep. Draw away from the centers of thought power to carry on muscular effort as there described, an equilibrium is established and the normal conditions of sleep exist.

It is not necessary to put in practice this method in order to pass judgment upon its claim as a scientific principle.

Will the many medical men interested in reducing our practical work to the normal basis give us through the JOURNAL an estimate of this method?

I should personally be greatly pleased to receive through the mails any opinion at variance or in consonance with my own.

Respectfully, J. B. LEARNED, M.D.

One Way to Prevent Abuse of Medical Charity.

CHICAGO EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT COLLEGE.

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 14, 1897.

To the Editor:—In the *N. Y. Medical Record* of November 27, is given a copy of a circular letter recently issued by the New York Cancer Hospital, which is sent to the family physician of all patients applying to their clinics for free treatment, in which inquiry is made as to the ability of the patient to pay. In all cases wherein it is learned that the patient is able to pay further clinical services are denied.

The same idea was adopted by the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College several months earlier as may be seen by appended copy of letter issued at the time of its organization, to every doctor in Cook County.

Would it not be just to place the credit for the idea where it belongs, and give us the precedence of having adopted a practical means for discouraging clinical pauperism?

Yours truly, J. R. HOFFMAN, M.D., Sec.

CHICAGO EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT COLLEGE,

CHICAGO, ILL., March 26, 1897.

Dr. _____

Dear Doctor:

M_____ has applied to us for treatment as a charity patient, and has given your name as having been the former medical attendant. We have been led to suspect that this patient is not entirely unable to pay, and hence is not entitled to free treatment, which it is our aim to extend only to the worthy poor.

Do you consider the above mentioned patient as being one entitled to free treatment?—We will consider this communication as strictly confidential. If not a worthy poor patient, will decline to extend further free treatment, and refer same to you.

Yours very truly,

CHICAGO EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT COLLEGE.

Confidential remarks.

Medical Law in Indiana.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1898.

To the Editor:—Will you kindly give through the JOURNAL the new or present medical law in Indiana, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

New Indiana Law as to Practice of Medicine.—After the

taking effect of the act approved March 8, 1897, any person desiring to begin the practice of medicine, surgery or obstetrics in Indiana, must procure from the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination a certificate that he is entitled to a license therefor. To do this, he must submit his diploma, and make affidavit of the time and under what circumstances he received it. Besides, the affidavits of two freeholders, resident in his county, stating that he is the person named in the diploma application for a certificate, must accompany the application. The fee is \$6. All persons already practicing, are given ninety days to obtain a certificate, by presenting to the board the license possessed by them at the time of the passage of the law, with an affidavit that they are the legal possessors of the same, and the persons mentioned therein. The fee they must pay is \$1. The board's certificate, when presented to the county clerk of the proper county, entitles the holder to a license to practice medicine, surgery and obstetrics in Indiana, on payment of 50 cents for issuing and recording it. If an applicant presents a diploma from a medical college which is not recognized as maintaining a sufficiently high grade or standard of medical education as defined and fixed in the records of the board, he is given the privilege of being examined as to his qualifications, in such manner as the board may provide, and if he fails once, may try again within twelve months. Fee, \$25. An appeal also lies, on giving bond for costs, to the circuit or superior court, to require the board to show cause why he should not be permitted to practice. Change of residence from one county to another requires a new license, to be obtained by filing the old one with the county clerk of the latter county. The board is to be composed of five members, appointed by the Governor from reputable physicians of the State, graduates of a college of medicine of good repute. Each of the four schools or systems of medicine having the largest numerical representation in the State shall be represented on it, but not more than three members shall be of one political party. No professor or teacher in a medical college is eligible. Meetings shall be held on the second Tuesday in January, April, July and October of each year, at least. Schedules of the requirements made of applicants for examination, and of medical colleges, must be kept, and, after 1897, no change shall be made therein after the month of January of each year or affect students theretofore matriculated. The board is not to discriminate for or against any school or system of medicine, or prescribe which shall be taught in State institutions. But it shall have power to make all necessary rules and regulations for reciprocal recognition of certificates issued by other States, and to prevent unjust and arbitrary exclusiveness by other States of Indiana graduates who have filled its requirements. It may refuse to grant a certificate to any person guilty of felony or gross immorality, or addicted to the liquor or drug habit to such a degree as to render him unfit to practice medicine or surgery, and may, after notice, hearing and judgment of "guilty" thereon by the judge of the circuit court, revoke a certificate for like cause, subject to appeal. Midwives of ten years' practice are also allowed to procure certificates, within ninety days, on affidavits. Others must present diplomas from a recognized obstetric school, or pass an examination. Nothing in the act is to prevent rendering services in emergencies or administration of family remedies. Neither is it to apply to any commissioned officer of the United States army, navy or marine-hospital service in the discharge of his duties; nor to any physician or surgeon, who is legally qualified to practice in the State or Territory in which he resides, when in actual consultation with a legal practitioner of Indiana; nor to any physician or surgeon residing on the border of a neighboring State and duly authorized to practice under the laws thereof, whose practice extends into Indiana, provided, he shall not open an office or appoint a place to meet patients or receive calls in Indiana. It is further provided that this act shall not be construed to prevent medical students from practicing medicine and surgery under the immediate supervision of a licensed physician; nor shall it apply to legally qualified dentists when engaged in the exclusive practice of dentistry; nor to any optician who shall hereafter engage in the practice of optometry; nor to non-itinerant opticians engaged in the practice of optometry in Indiana at the time and prior to the passage of this act. To open an office for such purpose or to announce to the public in any way a readiness to practice medicine in any county in Indiana, or to prescribe for, or to give surgical assistance to those suffering from disease, injury or deformity, shall be to engage in the practice of medicine within the meaning of this act. Any person who shall practice medicine, surgery or obstetrics in Indiana, without having a license duly issued as provided therefor, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$200.