Their report has just been handed to the government; and so far as it refers to medical matters it is of some interest. The commissioners recommend that the faculty of medicine be put on the same relation to the university as all the other faculties. It is proposed also that the president of the university be ex-officio a member of the faculty of medicine, so that as all appointments in all departments are recommended hereafter to be made on his recommendation, he will be in a better position to confer with those of the medical faculty best qualified to advise him. The subject of the medical education of women was also dealt with in the report, but that matter had already been considered and settled by the faculty of medicine and the senate of the university. It is understood that the Ontario Medical College for Women will shortly amalgamate with the medical faculty of the Toronto University; but, at any rate now, the aforesaid medical faculty is prepared to register women students and to make whatever arrangements are deemed necessary for their instruction. It may be mentioned in this connection also that it is recommended that a faculty of veterinary science be created in connection with the university.

FOREIGN.

Reduction in Number of Physicians Applying in Germany for License to Practice.—Only 725 licenses (Approbationen) were granted in the fiscal year 1904-5 in the German empire. This is a falling off of 31 per cent. from the 1,057 registered in 1903-4.

Koranyi Prize.—On the occasion of his fiftieth professional anniversary, Prof. A. v. Koranyi of Budapest founded a prize, the income of nearly \$2,000. It is to be awarded in May for the first time. The subject for competition is improved methods of treating tuberculosis.

The International Medical Congress of 1909.—It is reported that the Hungarian government authorized its delegates to the impending International Medical Congress, at Lisbon, to invite the next congress to convene at Budapest. The government has already appropriated \$25,000 for the purpose, and the city has voted an equal sum.

Geneva Conference.—Early in 1903 the federal council invited the various governments to send delegates to co-operate in the revision of the Geneva convention adopted in 1864. It is now out of date. The outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War put an end to the project of revision for the time being. It has again been revived, and the date of June 11 appointed for the gathering of delegates from the various nations to confer in regard to the humanitarian aspect of war.

Apotheosis of the Cystoscope.—The recent death of Max Nitze, the inventor of the cystoscope, suggested an exposition of the cystoscope and all subjects connected therewith, as a worthy memorial to him. The exhibit was held at Berlin in the new Empress Friedrich House, where the exposition was opened with memorial addresses. The *British Medical Journal* in its last issue devotes much space to an article with colored plates, based on data learned with the cystoscope.

Memorial to Nothnagel.—A statue of the late Professor Nothnagel of Vienna is to be erected in the arcades of the university, and a fund is to be endowed for an annual souvenir address by some scientist of international fame on the anniversary of his birth or death, to be delivered in the clinic where Nothnagel worked for so many years. Those wishing to contribute to the fund are requested to send to Dr. N. v. Jagie, assistant at the first medical clinic, Allgemeines Hospital, Vienna IX, 3, Austria.

Koch on Life in the Tropics.—Before returning to Africa last month Robert Koch delivered an address on the medical aspect of colonization of German East Africa. He regards malaria as the greatest danger for the would-be colonist, although certain regions are free from it. He is convinced that, with quinin, it can be successfully warded off. Relapsing fever is the next danger, but this can be avoided by keeping away from the shelters on the caravan routes and from the houses of the natives. Typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, leprosy, ankylostomiasis and sunstroke are all rare. Dysentery plays but a subordinate rôle, and the prospects of keeping sleeping sickness away are good. There is no tuberculosis. The climatic conditions as the ground rises inland are like those of southern Europe. The sanitary measures hitherto undertaken have proved successful and others will follow in time.

Abuse and Homage for Professor Neisser.—Professor Neisser of Breslau, discoverer of the gonococcus, and a leader in syphilology, president of the Society for Prophylaxis of Venereal Disease, medical privy councillor, etc., recently came to Stettin to deliver by request an address on "Marriage and Venereal Disease." He is of Jewish descent, and acquired some notoriety a few years ago on account of alleged inoculation of a patient with syphilis. When he appeared to deliver his address a crowd began to hoot and denounce him, so that he was obliged to retire. The medical profession of the town called a special meeting, where resolutions were adopted couched in the most complimentary terms, deploring the occurrence. Neisser has not been home very long from his year of research in Java on inoculation of monkeys with syphilis. The complimentary testimonial from the Stettin physicians was signed by more than ninety names.

Damages for Slander of a Physician.—The wife of a Berlin merchant was recently fined 600 marks, about \$150, for defaming a physician. He had been called to her child, who was suffering from a middle ear affection, with whooping cough prevalent in the neighborhood. The mother summoned soon after an ear specialist and a leading pediatrician in consultation, and they ordered a few further measures to supplement those commenced by the attending physician. The mother afterward went around telling her friends that the consultants were disgusted at the treatment the child had been receiving and remarked that it was incredible how a physician could have made such a mistaken diagnosis and given such orders. The physician brought suit for slander and proved that the consultants had said nothing of the kind, and that his treatment had been according to the rules of the art in every respect. The judge censured the defendant as guilty of serious defamation without any basis, and imposed the highest penalty in his power.

International Association of the Medical Press.—The *Berliner klin. Wochsft.* for March 26 gives the details of the approaching congress of the International Association of the Medical Press. It convenes at Lisbon two days before the International Medical Congress opens its doors. This is the second congress of the association, and for the first time a year-book will be distributed among the members. It contains the names and date of founding, with other particulars, in respect to all the medical journals that belong to the association. The subjects appointed for discussion are "Protection of Literary Property in the Medical Press"; the "Medical and Pharmaceutical Gratuities Journal"; the organization of a permanent central bureau for the international congresses, and the right of the members of the International Association of the Medical Press to be accepted as members of the international medical congresses without further payment of dues. The present president of the association is Professor Cortezo of Madrid, one of the editors of the *Siglo Medico*. The general secretary of the association is Dr. Blondel of Paris, who is at the head of the Bureau of Scientific Information at the Sorbonne, 103 boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Correspondence

A Better Treatment of Pneumonia Wanted—The "Galbraith Quinin-Iron Method."

OMAHA, NEB., April 3, 1906.

To the Editor:—Recently, after having a chill and feeling badly I wondered, should my case develop into a pneumonia, whether my physician would give me the best chance to live by employing the modern treatment indicated in your recent editorial. It has been disappointing not to have learned more about the "Galbraith quinin-iron treatment" of pneumonia from those in a position to try and better their statistics. The death rate from acute lobar pneumonia is high, and hospital statistics during many years show no great improvement in its treatment. Every one acquainted with Dr. Galbraith knows him as an experienced and exceedingly practical "all-around" man; his diagnosis in a case or series of cases of pneumonia can be as absolutely relied on as that of any physician, wherever located. It is this knowledge of the man that leads me to have faith in what he writes about quinin and iron in the treatment of pneumonia, and the belief that by this treatment better results may be obtained.

The symptomatic treatment of pneumonia, mostly recommended by text-book authorities and hospital physicians, whose mortality statistics in this disease average between 20 and 40 per cent., needs a substitute. What is wanted is the lowering of the death rate, and if a method of treatment will bring about this much-desired end, let those in a position to give the Galbraith treatment a test in a series of cases do so.

It is immaterial if years ago a writer in Ziemssen's Encyclopedia did recommend quinin in enormous doses in the treatment of pneumonia. What if Drs. A. or B. have after some fashion tried it? When I was a student quinin in moderate doses was a treatment of pneumonia, the lancet was in disrepute; drugs were little relied on as specifics.

Alonzo Clark told us that "if the good Lord would forgive him he would never again pack the chest of a pneumonia patient with ice," he having lost eight consecutive cases in Bellevue Hospital by this practice. Several years after graduation I observed the practice in Vienna of applying cold cloths to the chest and giving a little red wine internally. For more than 20 years since that time I have noted that some physicians use ice locally; others, blisters, the flaxseed poultice, the Clark oil-silk jacket, etc. Internally have been administered alcohol, the coal-tar products, strychnin, digitalis, salicylate of soda and creosotal. All have kept the mortality at about the time-honored standard of from 10 to 40 per cent., in accordance with the age of the patient, his natural resistance and the character of the prevalent severity of the pneumonia.

Galbraith tells the indications for the size of the initial and subsequent doses of quinin, and insists likewise on the systematic administration of the tincture of chlorid of iron in conjunction with the quinin.

I hope the profession will give Galbraith's treatment a fair trial and report results.

J. E. SUMMERS, JR.

Text-Books in Korean.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2, 1906.

To the Editor:—Into how many separate languages "Gray's Anatomy" has been translated perhaps only its publishers can tell us. Another tongue has just been added to the list, owing to the painstaking labors of Dr. O. R. Avison of Seoul, Korea, formerly of the teaching force of the Toronto Medical College. The volume he so produced he has made available to ambitious young Koreans by causing a certain number of copies to be mimeographed. He has done the same with a number of other elementary text-books; but the result is, of course, far inferior to printing and the supply adequate for only a very limited demand.

The young men for whose especial use this work is being done are under instruction in a number of hospitals in different cities in Korea. Left to themselves they would have been still following the barbarous methods in vogue among practitioners of the native school, compounding prescriptions of a dozen or two ingredients, unsavory and incompatible, prohibiting nourishment, while administering drastic potions, searing regions tender with inflammation, plunging the hot needle into brain or abdomen an unknown depth, and aggravating diseased joint conditions until fetid suppuration destroys the limb. The substitution of aseptic surgical methods and of a rational therapeutics for such procedures is the beneficent work of mission hospitals; and the training of a generation of enlightened physicians is one of the inseparable accompaniments. Problems are many in connection with such an educational need, among them that of text-books.

The outlook before a young graduate in medicine in Korea renders more than usually delicate the question of the measures that may wisely be adopted in his education. The scale of fees reasonably to be counted on from most of his patients is not such as to warrant a luxurious style of life. Yet sleeping and sitting on the floor, a diet of rice, pickled cabbage, red pepper sauce and dried fish, and dressing in the flowing garb of the Korean, accord little, on the other hand, with surgical or even with personal cleanliness. To train a young man abroad is practically to train him to such a disgust with his own people that he becomes denationalized; to train him among them calls for the creation of much new material.

The members of the committee who are interesting themselves in this problem stand ready to receive and to forward contributions toward a fund for the publication of medical text-books in Korean. It seems certainly a fair proposition to ask the profession in America to provide the books from which these aspirants across the water may learn the correct principles of the great art of healing.

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Palatable Castor Oil.

CHICAGO, March 15, 1906.

To the Editor:—Under a trade-mark name, a pleasant and palatable preparation of castor oil is being distributed among physicians. A small vial containing a sample of a sweetened, tasteless, palatable and non-acrid (I am not aware that castor oil possesses acrid properties) castor oil is sent to the practitioner, and this, in a few weeks, is followed by a circular calling attention to the sample and expatiating on the merits of this elegant and improved pharmaceutical preparation. According to this circular, this preparation is composed of nearly pure castor oil, consisting of 99.99 per cent. of absolute castor oil, the remaining .01 per cent. being aromatic corrigents and sweetening adjuvants. Even sepsis appears to be a factor in ordinary castor oil, as this special preparation is rendered "aseptic." Castor oil is and always will be *par excellence*, the laxative of choice of the laity. The physician is often called on to prescribe castor oil, and patients invariably ask him to have it made as nearly tasteless as possible. I have for years prescribed a sweet, pleasant and palatable form of castor oil, one which answers all the requirements of an elegant pharmaceutical preparation. It consists of nearly pure castor oil, being about 99.98 per cent. castor oil, the remaining .02 per cent consisting of a sweetening principle and a carminative adjuvant. The formula is as follows:

R. Saccharini	gr. ii	12
Olei menthæ piperitæ	gtt. v	30
Alcoholis q. s. M. fiat sol. et adde:		
Olei ricini	℥viii	240

Sig.: Dose same as castor oil.

JOHN RITTER, M.D., PH.G.

"Ambulatory" Smallpox.

SOMERVILLE, MASS., March 16, 1906.

To the Editor:—I recently had a case of smallpox and the history of its inception may be of interest to some readers of THE JOURNAL.

The case presents no features of especial clinical significance, but the wide range of the victim's travels while in the active stages of the disease, and the possibility of transmission in many localities lead me to report what is mainly the patient's story of the early days of his illness.

The patient is a young man of 20, a member of a musical organization which left Boston, February 4, for a trip through the southern states. He was not in good physical condition when he left, as he had had a busy season and was thoroughly tired out. On February 21, at Meridian, Miss., he had an attack of chills, nausea and headache. The next day he felt very feverish and had severe backache. The symptoms became more intense during the following days, though he continued to take part in the nightly concerts given by the club at Selma, Ala., Maplesville, Columbus and Tuscaloosa. On February 25 the company went to Delaware Ohio. The following morning, February 26, he noticed a rash on his forehead and wrists and went to a physician of the town. This was the first time he had sought medical advice, as he thought he had eaten something which had "poisoned" him. The doctor gave him some pills and a lotion and told him that his self-conceived diagnosis was doubtless correct and that he would be all right in a day or two. That night he fainted on the stage and was carried to his hotel.

The rash continued to spread, and on February 27, at Galion, Ohio, he says that he "was a sight," and that "the eruption looked like little blisters." He played at Warren, Ohio, on February 28, and on March 1 at Franklin, Pa. At the latter place he consulted a second physician, by whom he states he was examined for an hour or more, and who told him that the eruption resembled that of smallpox. A variety of lotions,