

of his experience his truly high estimate of the medical profession. In one of his recent addresses he went out of his way, almost, to indicate this opinion; he was speaking of bimetallism, changes of values and the like, and he said, "No one is aware of any increase of the fees in the medical profession, and I am bound to say that there are none more nobly earned in the world."

THE date of the Pan-American Medical Congress is near at hand. The prospects for a brilliantly successful celebration of this important medical event are most encouraging.

The Congress will be opened by the President of the United States on September 5, and an official reception at the White House will be given on a date not yet determined.

The invitation extended by the National Government to the Pan-American countries has been uniformly accepted, and many highly distinguished delegates will attend officially. The presence of a number of distinguished European guests is assured. The scientific papers secured for the various sections are numerous and important, so that the proceedings of the Congress will certainly be highly interesting and valuable.

It may be safely asserted that the Volumes of Transactions will alone far exceed in value the amount of the registration fee. The committee of arrangements will provide ample accommodation for all portions of the work of the Congress; and the entertainments proposed are unusually attractive. It is absolutely indispensable that an estimate should be now formed of the number likely to attend. It is confidently hoped that a very large representation of our profession will be present on an occasion of such practical and historic interest.

Registration fees forwarded to the treasurer, Dr. A. M. Owen, 507 Upper First Street, Evansville, Indiana, will promptly return membership tickets therefor.

The treasurer, Dr. Owen, will have a registration desk at Association Hall, Milwaukee, during the entire meeting of the American Medical Association.

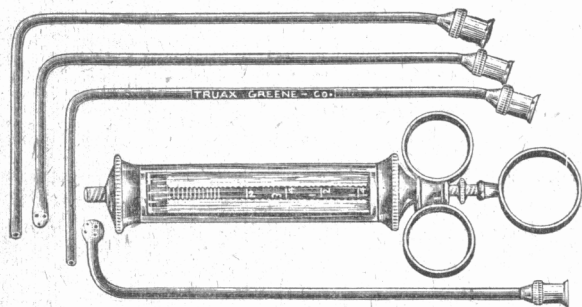
By the Executive Committee,  
Approved:

CHARLES A. L. REED, *Secretary-General*.

WILLIAM PEPPER, *President*.

### NEW INSTRUMENT.

The accompanying cut represents a set of tubes which I have used for some time past for the purpose of making post nasal and intra-laryngeal injections. They are made of pure silver and can be bent to a limited extent if desired.



I found that hard rubber is not suitable owing to its brittleness during cold weather.

The post nasal tube terminates in a slight bulb with several

openings after the fashion of a spray. One of the laryngeal tubes is similarly made, while the other is of equal caliber throughout. The fourth tube being also of equal caliber throughout, is longer to enable one to pass its end below the level of the vocal chords and make the injection into the trachea.

The tubes are made to fit the ordinary combined hypodermic and aspirating syringe sold by instrument makers. On the piston rod of the syringe there is a small milled nut by means of which the quantity of fluid to be injected can be gauged to a nicety. The rings should revolve on the rod so that the syringe can be readily grasped and the points of the applicator turned in the desired direction without inconvenience.

This set was made for me by Messrs. Truax, Green & Co., of this city. These applicators were suggested to me after reading the paper of Dr. J. W. Downie published in the *British Medical Journal* for April 18, 1891.

MOREAU R. BROWN.

34 Washington Street, Chicago.

[Received too late to appear in "Original" department.]

### THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Read before the Kentucky State Medical Society at Frankfort, May 12, 1893.

BY DUDLEY S. REYNOLDS, A.M., M.D.

Professor of Ophthalmology, Otology, and Medical Jurisprudence in the Hospital College of Medicine, Medical Department of the Central University of Kentucky.

There are more than 105,000 names of practitioners of medicine in Polk's Medical Register of the United States for 1893, including all the pathists.

Prior to 1876 the medical colleges of the United States had reached no agreement as to what should constitute a proper course of study, excepting the adoption of seven branches, including anatomy, physiology, materia medica and therapeutics, chemistry, principles and practice of medicine, principles and practice of surgery, obstetrics and diseases of women.

Some of the schools held sessions of three months, a larger number four months, some others five months, and three, nine months. The schools whose terms embraced a period of nine months required but a single course, whilst all the others required two courses, excepting in the case of persons engaged in pharmacy, or those who had been engaged in the practice of medicine for a certain period of time.

A convention was called to meet at Philadelphia in 1876 for the purpose of organizing an Association of Medical Colleges. After free discussion it was determined to prepare a plan of organization, and the convention adjourned to meet at Chicago in June, 1877.

Prof. Edward Curtis of New York, as chairman of the committee on plan of organization, reported to the meeting in Chicago a series of articles of confederation, which were adopted; and although a bare majority of the regular medical colleges in the United States had representatives at that meeting, all the colleges, including the pathies, soon adopted the principal requirements of the College Association, and in 1880 there were no medical schools in the country pretending to graduate students in less than two courses of five months each; whilst the colleges of every class required the dissection of the human body as a part of the course in anatomy.