

THE BRUSSELS M.D.

A GENERAL practitioner who purposes reading for the M.D. Brussels would be greatly obliged if any gentleman who has lately passed would inform him what are the best authorities to read from, and any further useful particulars. Address, L. W., care of Sueton and Co., chemists, Commercial Street, Leeds.

* * * Our correspondent will find a very useful note on the subject of the Brussels degree at page 1025 of the JOURNAL for May 16th.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

AT the half-yearly examination for the Fellowship of the College, which was commenced on May 28th, the following were the questions on pathology, therapeutics, and surgery submitted to the candidates, who were required to answer all four questions. 1. Discuss the origin, diagnosis, and treatment of the congenital cysts and fistulae occurring in the neck. 2. What are the chief local conditions which interfere with the rapid healing of wounds? State how they may be best dealt with. 3. Describe in detail the course and symptoms of inherited syphilis from birth to adult life. Give the treatment appropriate to the principal affections. 4. Describe the principal constitutional conditions which affect the result of surgical operations.

SCARLET FEVER: PREVENTION OF INFECTION.

SIR.—The following hints may prove of service to "Junior Member."

1. During the visit, avoid all unnecessary contact with the patient and his surroundings. Insist upon proper ventilation of the sick-room, and the free use of volatile disinfectants; both these are delicate matters with the poor and uneducated. Direct that the patient's body be smeared all over every day with camphorated or carbolic oil (weak). It is well to visit infectious cases at the end of the day's work, and on returning home to change the outer clothing, freely exposing it to the fresh air. Use carbolic acid soap. The precautions taken at the London Fever Hospital, and referred to in the *Lancet* of April 25th, 1885, p. 706, are excellent, but they cannot all be carried out in private practice.

2. During desquamation, warm baths daily, with free use of carbolic acid soap, will hasten the process. The hands and feet are generally the last to "peel"; a blister would be hardly admissible, even if of service.

3. Give immediate notice of the offence to the medical officer of health. It is the duty of the sanitary authority to prosecute; *vide* Section 126, Public Health Act, 1875.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

M. O. H.

THE NEW PHARMACOPEIA.

SIR.—In common with many others, I should like to see the *tinctura ferri perchloridi P.B.* replaced by the old *tinctura ferri sesquichloridi* (muriatic), which is far less nauseous, and suits most stomachs better. Also I think the old *tinctura cinnamoni composita* should be reintroduced, as it is much superior to the sickly simple tincture.

Shall we indeed require a Pharmacopœia at all, after a few years, if the present fashion of prescribing everybody's syrup or tincture be continued, instead of using our own weapons, with which every practitioner was familiar years ago, and which now, alas, cannot be said to be the case? Our rising men ought undoubtedly to have a better acquaintance with the materials which they are prescribing, and this can only be gained by a time of dispensing for themselves.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

H. H.

TEMPERANCE TEACHING.

A RECENT correspondence in the *Times* has drawn attention to the great importance of including a knowledge of the physiology of alcohol in the curriculum of public schools. In America, scientific temperance education Bills have passed the legislatures of Maine, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Wisconsin, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, Nevada, and Idaho. In other States, a similar Bill has received the approval of one House, and is expected to be passed shortly.

Whatever view of the alcohol question may be taken, all must agree that an accurate acquaintance with the chief physiological effects of alcohol on body and on brain would be an invaluable boon to the young people of the present day, and to their successors. There is every reason to hope that a more intimate knowledge of the influence of alcohol on life and health would lead to increased sobriety, and the medical profession are specially interested in the wide dissemination of the truth on habits which are prominent factors in the moral and corporeal welfare of the masses.

MORPHIA-CRAVING.

SIR.—If your correspondent "M. H." will adopt the following treatment, I think he will succeed in curing his patient of his "hypodermic morphia-craving" in a short time.

The hypodermic instrument must be laid aside at once, and in many cases the sufferer can easily be induced doing so, if the danger of tetanus setting in be plainly pointed out to him. According to the hypodermic dose taken, must be regulated the dose of wine of opium combined with the bromide of sodium. Day by day, the opium-preparation may be lessened in quantity, and given less often. The liquor extract of cuca (Ferris and Co., Bristol) may be used, in doses of 1 or 2 drachms in water. Thus, for the first day or so of treatment, the patient may have an occasional dose of the cuca in addition to the opium and bromide, when the cuca should be made to do duty for the opium once a day, then twice a day, and so on, until finally the patient will find himself able to sleep well with the aid of the bromide of sodium alone. It may then be necessary for him to lessen the quantity of cuca-extract per day, and I know of no better way than by substituting for it "Mariam's wine of cuca," of which he might take a wineglassful two or three times a day for a while.

It is scarcely necessary to point out the importance of cheerful society, country air, the seaside, exercise of all kinds, light reading, and everything, in fact, that would keep both body and mind fully occupied, and pleasantly so. Of course, it would also be necessary to treat any debility which might have arisen from so long a continuance of the practice of morphia-taking by appropriate drugs, and, if actually required, a certain allowance of stimulants, of which good Bass's ale is the best, may be allowed.—I am, etc.,

Celbridge Infirmary, Co. Kildare.

JOSEPH EATON, M.K.Q.C.P.

IN reply to "Assistant's" question, it would appear that, as the indoor salaried assistant of a duly qualified practitioner, his entire professional services, including all fees received (otherwise than by agreement) belong *de jure* to his employer for the time being, and, therefore, that our correspondent is not entitled to retain the fees in question, but should hand them over to his principal.

COMMUNICATIONS, LETTERS, etc., have been received from:

Mr. H. Strahan, Kingston, Jamaica; Mr. W. Fearnley, London; Dr. Norman Kerr, London; Mr. G. F. Masterman, Stourport; The President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Dr. R. E. Burges, Kettering; An Old Member; Dr. A. Pujo, Bordeaux; Mr. R. Prosser, Bromsgrove; Mr. R. Harrison, Liverpool; Messrs. Griffin and Co., London; Dr. F. de H. Hall, London; Mr. Lawson Tait, Birmingham; Mr. M. G. Evans, Cardiff; Dr. J. Alfred Calantians, Scarborough; Our Rome Correspondent; Mr. W. Marriott, London; Mr. E. Chadwick, London; Mr. J. Binks, Wakefield; Dr. G. Thinn, London; Dr. Samuel West, London; Mr. W. R. Spowart, Norwich; Our Manchester Correspondent; Mr. B. B. Rawlings, London; Dr. R. E. Power, Portsea; Mr. B. Squire, London; The Secretaries of the Darwin Memorial Committee, London; Dr. B. O'Connor, London; Mr. C. N. Cornish, London; Our Birmingham Correspondent; Mr. Kesteven, London; Mr. E. P. Hardley, Hull; Dr. Sieveking, London; Dr. Dale, Sunderland; The Rev. W. V. Williams, Colwyn Bay; Mr. T. M. Stone, London; Mr. P. M. MacDonald, Dorchester; Dr. D. McLeod, Hawick; Messrs. Burroughs and Wellcome, London; Mr. J. Singleton, Cheltenham; Mr. G. Eastes, London; Mr. H. E. Spencer, York; Mr. Trendell, London; Mr. W. E. Green, Sandown; Dr. W. J. Mackie, Turvey; Dr. Taylor, Scarborough; The Lord Mayor, London; Mr. H. Cribb, Bishop Stortford; Mr. E. Reynolds, St. Albans; Miss Epton, Paris; Mr. A. Manneaux, Brussels; Dr. Angel Monev, London; Mr. Wood, London; Dr. T. Hawksley, Brighton; Dr. Allen Duke, St. Leonard's; Mr. R. Pearce, Cardiff; Mr. W. H. Battle, London; Mr. R. T. Gunton, Hatfield; Mr. H. Hensted, Whitchurch; Dr. Styrap, Shrewsbury; Mr. H. Archer, Alnwick; Dr. Totherick, Wolverhampton; Mr. A. T. Harvey, London; Our Aberdeen Correspondent; Dr. E. Vallin, Paris; Mr. T. F. Gardner, Bournemouth; Dr. H. Dalton, Demara; Mr. J. Stuart Nairne, Glasgow; Dr. J. Lindsay Steven, Glasgow; Dr. A. T. Myers, London; Dr. G. Cordwent, Milverton; Dr. P. Sonsino, Pisa; Mr. W. P. Fox, Liverpool; Mr. A. Douglas, Hamworth; Dr. Joseph Rogers, London; Dr. W. Cooper, Aberdeen; Mr. A. De St. Dalmas, Leicester; Dr. W. E. Buck, Leicester; Dr. Pearson, London; Dr. Stevenson, London; Messrs. Vicars Bros., London; Mr. J. A. Stretton, Kidderminster; Mr. H. V. Palin, Wrexham; Mr. W. Budd, Exeter; Dr. Ward Cousins, Southsea; Dr. Wilks, London; Dr. H. Gervis, London; Mr. T. Whitehead Reid, Canterbury; Dr. Tripe, London; Mr. Alfred Freer, Stourbridge; Dr. A. De Watteville, London; Mr. Arthur Finigan, Morpeth; Mr. I. L. Clifford Smith, London; Dr. Neale, London; Dr. D'Arcy Adams, London; Mr. Arthur Douglas, Birmingham; Mr. Thomas Davies, Colwyn Bay; Mr. H. E. Richardson, Birkenhead; Our Correspondent at Valencia; Mrs. Margaret E. Bache, London; Dr. W. Culver James, London; The Secretary of the Parkes Museum; Mr. George P. Field, London; Mr. C. Roberts, London; Mr. T. Outterson Wood, Hammersmith; Mr. A. Duke, Dublin; Our Paris Correspondent; Dr. K. McLeod, Edinburgh; Mr. J. Niven, Manchester; Mr. F. M. Grangers, Chester; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; Our Glasgow Correspondent; Dr. Lush, Weymouth; Dr. E. D. Mullan, Londonderry; Mr. M. R. J. Behrendt, Bury; Mr. A. Bethell, Bridgenorth; Mr. J. Aitchison, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Dr. Mansell, Ewyas Harold, near Hereford; The Secretary of the Society of Arts, London; Dr. R. J. Purdon, Belfast; Dr. Klein, London; Mr. C. O. Elkerton, London; Dr. D. Lees, London; The Secretary of the Sanitary Institute, London; Mr. E. B. Callander, London; Our Dublin Correspondent; Mr. Spanton, Hanley, etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Commercial Organic Analysis. By A. H. Allen, F.I.C., F.C.S. Vol. I. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1885.

The Nomenclature of Diseases. Drawn up by a Joint Committee Appointed by the Royal College of Physicians of England. Second Edition, being the First Revision. London: Harrison and Sons. 1885.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL."

Seven lines and under	£0 8 6
Each additional line	0 0 4
A whole column	1 15 0
A page	5 0 0

An average line contains eight words.

When a series of insertions of the same advertisement is ordered, a discount is made on the above scale in the following proportions, beyond which no reduction can be allowed.

For 6 insertions, a deduction of	10 per cent.
" 12 or 13 "	20 "
" 28 "	25 "
" 52 "	30 "

For these terms, the series must, in each case, be completed within twelve months from the date of first insertion.

Advertisements should be delivered, addressed to the Manager, at the Office, not later than noon on the Wednesday preceding publication; and, if not paid for at the time, should be accompanied by a reference.

Post-Office Orders should be made payable to the British Medical Association at the West Central Post-Office, High Holborn. Small amounts may be sent in postage-stamps.