

HYPERTROPHY OF THE PHARYNGEAL TONSIL. A Clinical Lecture Delivered at the Rush Medical College, October 30, 1890. By E. Fletcher Ingals, A. M., M. D., Professor of Laryngology in the Rush Medical College, and of Diseases of the Throat and Chest in the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, etc. From the Medical News, March, 1891.

HOW SHOULD GIRLS BE EDUCATED. A Public Health Problem for Mothers, Educators, and Physicians. By William Warren Potter, M. D., of Buffalo. The Anniversary Address of the President Delivered at the Eighty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York. Philadelphia: Wm. J. Dornan, Printer, 1891.

LITERARY NOTES.

The Journal of Gynecology is the title of a new, monthly whose initial number was issued in April and will be devoted to gynæcology, obstetrics and abdominal surgery. It is to consist of forty-eight pages and, in addition to original articles, there will be society proceedings, selections, abstracts and a bibliographical index of the articles appearing in American medical journals relating to the subjects noted above. Dr. Charles M. Smith, of Toledo, Ohio, is the editor of this publication, which we hope will be a success.

The Journal of Comparative Neurology is to be a new quarterly, nominally, as fasciculi will be issued at more frequent intervals whenever material is ready. Each volume will contain 500 pages, the price being \$3.00 per annum, or \$2.50 if paid in advance. As its name indicates it will be devoted to the comparative study of the nervous system. The announcement we have received is signed by C. L. Herrick, of the University of Cincinnati.

The International Clinics is the title of a quarterly octavo of 300 pages to be issued by the Lippincotts, of Philadelphia, very shortly. They will contain clinical lectures of English and American teachers, the subjects embraced being medicine, surgery, gynæcology, pediatrics, neurology, dermatology ophthalmology, laryngology, and otology. The American editors are Drs. John M. Keating and J. P. Crozer Griffith, of Philadelphia, and W. J. Mitchell Bruce and David Finlay, of London.

NEWS ITEMS.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MEDICINE. A Brief Statement of its Objects.—The American Academy of Medicine is a society founded in 1876, composed of physicians of at least three years' experience in the practice of medicine, who previous to entering upon the study of medicine, pursued a systematic course of study in some collegiate or scientific school and received therefrom the degree of Bachelor of Arts or its equivalent.

Its objects are practical and have in view the general welfare of our profession, as well as of society at large.

It aims to bring into closer relations the educated members of the medical profession who are alive to the importance of systematic mental culture, as a preparation for the study and practice of medicine.

It hopes, through the association of all educated physicians, to utilize for the good of humanity that latent power of the individuals, which is only potent when combined and organized.

It aims to wield the combined moral and intellectual force of the members of the profession thus organized, as an instrument with which to create, mould and control the sentiment and policy of the whole profession, and so ultimately of the whole community, until it shall be impossible for anyone, without adequate preliminary education, to enter upon the study of medicine.

It is the aim of the Association to aid and encourage progressive medical schools to adopt yet higher standards in their preliminary requirements and in the curriculum of medical study; to urge forward by the motive of self preservation those who are lagging and unwilling, and to starve out those who are hopelessly intractable and will not adapt their methods to the advanced requirements of the age.

It hopes by this course to elevate the medical profession to a higher plane than it has ever occupied, so that with its members more carefully selected, more thoroughly equipped and more perfectly united and organized, it shall be enabled, as never before, to successfully meet the problems of the nature, prevention and cure of disease, not only as related to the individual, but the race as a whole.

We confidently look for the hearty sympathy and co-operation of every intelligent, educated and public-spirited member of the medical profession, in our efforts to achieve these ends.

We earnestly hope that every physician who is eligible to Fellowship, to whom this circular is sent, will, without delay, fill out the enclosed blank application for membership, and send it, properly endorsed, either to the Secretary of the Academy or to Dr. Justin E. Emerson, the Chairman of the "Committee on Eligible Fellow," 128 Henry St., Detroit, Michigan.

PILOCARPINE IN DRYNESS OF THE TONGUE.

Extreme dryness of the tongue is frequently a distressing symptom which does not yield to treatment whilst the concomitant cause remains in operation. The sucking of ice, or sipping of bland fluids gives but temporary and inadequate relief, and the same may be said of glycerine as a paint. In this condition Dr. Blackman (*American Journal of Medical Sciences*) has used one twentieth of a grain of pilocarpine as a gelatin lamel allowed to dissolve on the tongue previously moistened by a sip of water. This dose quickly establishes a moderate flow of saliva, which persists for at least twenty-four hours, and is not accompanied by excessive perspiration.—*Lancet-Clinic*.