

facts, I send you the following :—The Board in question was scarcely formed, when Sir James McGrigor, one of the members, in his capacity of director-general of the army medical department, caused a circular letter to be sent round to all military medical officers on half-pay, announcing to them the *probability* of their services being required to meet the ravages of the disease now “prevailing in the north of Europe,” and particularly recommending to their notice the treatise of Mr. Orton on the cholera of India, “as one of the best on the subject.” Now some difference of opinion may prevail with respect to the *probability* of the cholera reaching our shores, and some doubts may reasonably be entertained, even by well-informed men, as to the value of Mr. Orton’s treatise, and therefore I shall say nothing on these two points; but no doubt or difference of opinion can exist with respect to the judgment or capacity of the man, who, with all the means of information before him, and writing expressly and officially on a subject to which his attention had just been particularly directed, should permit himself to single out, and specially recommend, the perusal of a work which cannot by possibility be obtained in this country; for Orton’s treatise on Cholera, be it known to your readers, was published in *Calcutta*, and is not to be found in the shops, and in but very few of the libraries of these kingdoms.

CHIRON.

July 3d, 1831.

CHLORIDE OF LIME IN GONORRHEA.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—Having observed in a late number of your invaluable publication, that the chloride of lime had been successfully administered as a remedy for gonorrhœa, I have to state that I have been in the habit of employing it for some time past, not internally, as in the case just alluded to, but in the form of injection, and used in this manner it has the most decidedly good effects. In fact with the exception of a few doses of aperient medicine, I have latterly had recourse to no other remedy. Whether or no, its action may be explained in a chemical manner, as neutralising the infectious matter, future inquiries must decide; but it appears to me to act in this manner, and it was upon this principle that I was induced to make trial of it. The formula I usually employ is as follows, viz., two drachms of the chloride to six ounces of distilled water. I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

W. H. C. CLOUGH.

Eltham, Kent, June 29, 1831.

PULSATION IN THE JUGULAR VEINS.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—I observed in the 408th No. of your valuable publication, a paper on jugular pulsation, written by a Mr. H. Hodges, which certainly contains a very ingenious confutation of the theories in vogue relative to that phenomenon; but I beg to observe that his explanation appears to me objectionable, for if the pulsation in the subclavian artery on account of its proximity causes the pulsation in the jugular vein through the medium of the subclavian,—how is it that pulsation is not permanent? Did he ever see a case of permanent pulsation? I think not. Knowing your columns are equally open to the pupil and the giants of surgery, I beg the insertion of this letter, and I remain, Sir, one who owes you, as a public character, many obligations.

A PUPIL OF THE LONDON HOSPITAL.
London, June 27, 1831.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS IN THE EAST INDIA COMPANY’S SERVICE.

As very numerous inquiries have from time to time been made of us, as to the regulations for the admission of medical gentlemen into the East India Company’s Service as assistant-surgeons for India, we subjoin the following particulars :—

Age.—The assistant-surgeon must not be under twenty-two years, proof of which he must produce.

Qualification in Surgery; upon receiving a nomination he will be furnished with a letter to the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons, to be examined in surgery, and their certificate will be deemed a satisfactory testimonial of his qualification; but should he be previously in possession of a diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons of London, or of the Colleges of Surgeons of Dublin or Edinburgh, or of the College and University of Glasgow, or of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, either of them will be deemed satisfactory as to his knowledge of surgery without any further examination.

Qualification in Physic.—He will also be required to pass an examination by the Company’s examining physician, in the practice of physic, in which examination will be included as much anatomy and physiology as is necessary for understanding the causes and treatment of internal diseases, as well as the art of prescribing and compounding medicines; and satisfactory proof will be required of him of his having attended at