

ing curds are also soft and flocculent, resembling those of breast milk.

The dose of papoid, ordinarily, is one or two grains, but five grains or more may be used, the only objection being that of useless expense and waste except where very prompt effects are desired, in which case even larger doses of the remedy may be administered. In case of obstruction of the œsophagus by an impacted piece of meat and gristle—such as has been recently reported—a paste of papoid and water with some soda would produce softening in a very few minutes.—*New York Medical Journal*, July 30th, 1892.

THE DUTIES OF THE PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE.—There is no calling, not even that of the priest, which demands more imperatively a high standard of duty, a pure code of honour, and a stern sense of moral obligation. We are trusted as no other men are, by the force of circumstances as well as by the relations of mutual confidence which grow up between patient and medical man. Enormous power for good or evil falls into our hands, on our discretion depends frequently the happiness and welfare of families. These are matters to be borne in mind from the moment when you devote yourselves to the practice of medicine. A loose student career, habits of indulgence in alcoholic stimulants, excessive smoking, late hours of going to bed and getting up, are no fit preparation for the upright, self-denying, self-contained life you will be called upon to lead if you are to be worthy members of the profession.

I am thankful to say that medical men, as a rule, rise to the height of their responsibilities and that examples are rare of breach of trust or violation of confidence. The late Canon Liddon, speaking of the sobering influence of the duties which attend the exercise of the medical profession, said that a grace as of ordination appeared to fall on its members after they were qualified and entered upon practice.

Once numbered in the ranks of the profession, you are under special obligations to every other member of it. Besides your duties to the community as good citizens, besides your sacred relations with the patients who place themselves and their families under your care, you owe particular respect, consideration, and regard to all your

professional brethren. It is not without reason that we adopt the French term "*confrères*" and call each other "brother practitioners." We are bound up together, and if our individual interests clash—as they will sometimes—we must give each other credit for good motives, and be ourselves actuated by good feeling, and see that the republic of medicine suffers no injury at our hands.—*Dr. Broadbent in British Medical Journal*.

HEREDITARY TRANSMISSION OF MUTILATIONS.—Upon the subject of hereditary transmission of mutilations, some interesting observations have recently been recorded by Dr. C. G. Lockwood, of New York. He says: "I selected a pair of white mice on account of their rapid breeding. I bred them in and in for ninety-six generations, as they breed every thirty days, and when they are thirty days old they are able to reproduce themselves. I destroyed all sickly and defective ones by breeding only the fittest. I bred all disease out of them and had a pure-blooded animal, larger and finer in every way than the original pair. In breeding their tails off, I selected a pair and put them in a cage by themselves, and when they had young I took the young and clipped their tails off. When old enough to breed I selected a pair from the young and bred them together; and when they had young I clipped their tails. I continued this breeding in an in, clipping each generation and selecting a pair of the last young each time, in seven generations. Some of the young came without tails, until I got a perfect breed of tailless mice. I then took one with a tail and one without a tail, and bred them together, and by changing the sex each time—a male without a tail, a female with a tail, and next a female without a tail, and a male with a tail—I was finally rewarded with all-tail mice." So far as they go, these experiments appear to be conclusive of the hereditary transmission of mutilations, but more evidence is greatly needed upon the subject.—*Medical Press*.

THE BEST CODE.—The bulk of the profession is feeling more and more every day that the best code is one that can be expressed in the fewest clauses, and that the individual or community is best governed which is governed the least, and that the unwritten law which governs gentlemen is all that is necessary for any educated gentleman in any calling.—*Charlotte (N.C.) Medical Journal*.