

### Miscellaneous.

THORNHILL, ONT., Dec. 10th, 1892.

MESSRS. T. A. SLOCUM & Co.—I beg to say that I have used your Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil in my practice, and prefer it to not only the pure oil, but to the many other Emulsions in use. For colds in small children it has not equal, and also for the after effects of *la grippe* it is an excellent tonic.

Yours,

(Signed), D. A. NELLES, M.D.

### PRACTICE FOR SALE.

Valuable practice, with property, for sale. Proprietor taking up special work.

The above is a rare opportunity to obtain a desirable medical practice in Toronto.

Apply to MILLER & DUNCAN, Solicitors, etc., 34 Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto.

THE TITLE OF "DR."—Sir, this question is, as one of your correspondents has well remarked, like the poor—we have it always with us. It seems to me, however, that with the exercise of a little more charity, a little less pedantry on the part of some, and a little practical common sense generally, it might surely be put at rest. We—I am speaking of general practitioners—are all but universally styled by the public as doctors, both in describing our vocation and in ordinary colloquial address, and if a pedantic diplomate were to point out that he was not strictly speaking "Dr.," he would probably be relegated by his listener to the ranks of unqualified pretenders.

This being the case, why should not general practitioners be universally styled "Dr.," graduates being distinguished by the appropriate suffix to their names? It would go a long way towards the solution of this difficulty, if a large and influential body like the British Medical Association were to set the example by addressing all its members as Dr.— or —, Esq., M.D., as the case might be. At present there seems to be no system whatever. I, an ordinary London diplomate, am addressed by the Association as Dr.; my friend X., with precisely similar qualifications, as X., Esq. I believe the opinion of the Association is in favour of what I have advocated, and I trust that their officials will give practical effect to that

opinion in the way I have suggested.—A MEMBER.  
—*British Medical Journal*, Dec. 17th.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AT MONTE CARLO.—The medical men practising in the principality of Monaco, together with their wives and families, have been denied entrance to the gambling halls of Monte Carlo for the alleged reason that "they are tradespeople who go there to make a living in the same sense that undertakers, publicans, and other sinners go there to gather in some shekels rather than to scatter them"—these classes, one and all, having been excluded by the managers from the sacred precincts of the green baize. This action toward the medical men and their families may be an oblique kind of compliment, but just the same it should be a source of congratulation, since the administration virtually says that it does not wish to win the well-earned and slender medical fee away from the practitioner. Furthermore, it does not desire to be compelled to pay back his *viatic*—or funds advanced to anyone who is *décavé* in order to get him out of the country—at the end of the season. The doctors and their families are not forbidden access to the concert room and the *Salle des pas perdus*, but they must shun the major temptations of the place.—*New York Medical Journal*.

THE THERAPEUTIC VALUE OF DIURETIN.—Dr. Frank (*Prager Med. Wochensch.*), in an interesting paper, gives his experience, in the clinic of Professor von Jaksch, on the action of diuretin in thirty-four cases. The drug was administered in doses of from five to seven grammes daily, in solution with peppermint-water and syrup. In a series of desperate cases of chronic nephritis, an immediate diuretic effect was obtained. The quantity of urine excreted increased from six to fifteen times, œdema disappeared entirely, and the general condition of the patients improved wonderfully. He records that very good, though rapidly passing, effects were observed in cases of myocarditis and valvular disease of the heart. Combined with digitalis, it increased the excretion of urine from five hundred cubic centimetres to thirty-three hundred cubic centimetres in a case of pericarditis. No effect was observed in cases of hepatic cirrhosis. The diuretic action appears generally on the first