

& Browne owe, in no small degree, their leading position in the trade, which they have held for the last twelve or fifteen years, to the superior character of this article. In it not only is the disagreeable flavor and nauseating effect of cod liver oil in its crude state overcome, so that it is pleasant and palatable, but it holds in combination the hyphosphites of lime and soda, a most important remedial agent and adjunct to the cod liver oil. The perfect chemical union of this valuable combination as prepared by this firm give it an exalted position in pharmacy, and brings this hitherto valuable but almost useless article (on account of its repulsive taste and odor) into practical utility for supplying to the depleted system iodine, bromine and phosphorous in the most desirable and acceptable form. The certificates of some of the most eminent physicians and analysts in Europe and America, in both of which countries it is widely esteemed by the profession and the public, attest both its efficacy and its chemical purity.—*Townsend's Quarterly Epitome.*

THEORY OF INFLAMMATION.—Dr. Sutton, in his recent lectures on evolution in pathology, thus defines inflammation: Inflammation, as read zoologically, may be likened to a battle. The leucocytes are the defending army; their roads and lines of communication are the blood-vessels. Every composite organism maintains a certain proportion of leucocytes, representing its standing army. When the body is invaded by bacilli, bacteria, micrococci, chemical or other irritants, information of the aggression is telegraphed by means of the vaso-motor nerves, and leucocytes rush to the attack. Reinforcements and recruits are quickly formed to increase the standing army, sometimes twenty, thirty, or more times the normal standard. In the conflict, cells die, and are often eaten up by their companions; frequently, the slaughter is so great, that the tissues become burdened by the dead bodies of the soldiers in the form of pus, the activity of the cell being testified by the fact that its protoplasm often contains bacilli, etc., in various stages of destruction. These dead cells, like the corpses of soldiers who fall in battle, later become hurtful to the organism which they in their lifetime were anxious

to protect from harm, for they serve as breeding grounds wherein the bacteria may germinate and, like a pestilence and scourge, devastate the individual.—*Lecture delivered before the Royal College of Surgeons.*

A correspondent writes: Nothing conduces so much to absence of friction, in the matter of consultations, as a competent knowledge of the proper etiquette which has been handed down to us as the fruit of centuries of careful observation. It is not, therefore, a useless task to attempt to define the rules of this etiquette, so that both the ordinary practitioner and the consultant may be made cognisant of the proper course to pursue, in order that the dignity of all the parties concerned may receive the attention it deserves. In the first place, the ordinary medical attendant should invariably lead the way, and enter first into the sick-chamber; and this is a rule that, for obvious reasons, should admit of no relaxation. When the interview with the patient comes to an end the consultant should leave the room first, and the medical attendant should be the last to leave the room. Where there are several consultants, they should enter the room as stated above, but in the order in which they have been called into the case; the converse holding good for the exit. No communication, direct or indirect, by word of mouth or by letter, should ever take place between the consultant or consultants and the friends of the patient or the patient himself, except through the intermediary of their ordinary medical attendant; and any breach of this rule should lay the consultant open to the most serious remonstrance. The prescription should be written by the medical attendant, who, as a matter of courtesy, should precede his own initials by those of the consultant. This, however, should be done by the medical attendant himself, and not by the consultant. If these rules were duly observed, especially in the country, much of the soreness and disagreeable feeling, now too common, would be obviated, and the foundation laid for more cordial relations between the consultant and his brethren in general practice.—*British Medical Journal.*