

the respect to which their position entitles them when they allow the influence of their names and their school to recommend to the public a preparation which, among the great bulk of the profession in this city, is looked upon not only as a quack medicine, but one of a highly dangerous character? We can but think that in this matter they have allowed themselves, out of pure good nature doubtless, to be placed in a position which is not a worthy one for them to occupy. The longer they continue to fill it the more will be the responsibility which will rest upon their shoulders for having committed, what is generally considered to have been a grave error. We feel that the position of Dr. Coderre, as Professor of *Materia Medica* in the Faculty of the School of Medicine, under the circumstances of his advertising two quack remedies,—for any remedy recommended to cure so many diseases as is Dr. Coderre's Tonic Elixir is certainly a quack remedy—is a most extraordinary one. It certainly cannot impress students with an exalted estimation of the profession they are striving to enter, when one of those, who is their teacher, is found advertising remedies—in exactly the same style as those who are known throughout the world as quack medicine vendors.” The “School” should not withdraw their endorsement of his remedies, when this was done he should be asked to conduct himself as a regular practitioner; if he does not, in our opinion, he should not occupy the position he now fills.

A correspondent, who does not append his name, or sign it, save by two **, writing from Boston to the *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner* for May, 1879, says: “The fixed rule of every physician should be to visit his scarlet-fever patients last of all. Upon reaching his house he should take a bath and change his outer garments, hanging in the open air for several hours those he has just put off. He should likewise quarantine himself in his office, and take his meals and sleep there until he has done with scarlet fever.” While we endorse the necessity of taking every possible precaution, while attending all contagious diseases, we yet think that **, while desiring to be very careful, has made himself ridiculous. Would he like to be quarantined in the fashion he recommends? We doubt it.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO PROF. GROSS.

On the 10th of April, the medical profession of Philadelphia tendered to Prof. S. D. Gross a complimentary dinner on the occasion of the fifty-first anniversary of his doctorate. In memory of the occasion Dr. Gross was decorated with a gold medal, set with diamonds, and bearing on its reverse this inscription: “Presented to Dr. S. D. Gross by his medical friends in commemoration of his fifty-first year in the profession, April 10, 1879.” A number of distinguished members of the profession from distant cities were present, the occasion passed off with great *éclat*, and Dr. Gross was the recipient of congratulations on every hand.

BELLADONNA IN THE TREATMENT OF INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION.

Dr. Norman Kerr, of London, reports five cases of intestinal obstruction which have been cured by the administration of large doses of belladonna. One or two grains were given every hour, together with warm opiate fomentations to the abdomen. The cause of the obstruction is not stated, but all the patients are described as being in a dangerous condition, but were entirely cured—the remedy taking effect in six or nine hours. It is to be regretted that in these cases the cause of the obstruction is not, when it can be ascertained, carefully noted, or at least, the clinical history of the case, as, by such omission, the reader has no guide as to the peculiar conditions in which the belladonna treatment is likely to be serviceable. From our own experience of this drug we should strongly recommend the reader to use it in many cases of intestinal obstruction, for, if it does nothing more, it often, as Dr. Brinton said long ago, relieves the tormina and tenesmus with which this affection is generally accompanied.—*Philadelphia Reporter*.

PERSONAL.

At the grand review held in Montreal on the 24th of May (Queen's birthday) the following volunteer militia medical officers, from places outside of Montreal, were present on the field with their respective corps:—Surgeon Olcott, 13th Regt., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Assistant Surgeon Watt, 13th Regt., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Surgeon Thorburn, 2nd Batt. (Queen's Own), Toronto; Surgeon Bell and Assistant Sur-