

ANGER A DISEASE.—An English journal thus comments on the injurious effects of anger: "Anger serves the unhappy mortal who indulges in it much the same as intoxicants constantly taken do the inebriate. It grows into a sort of disease which has various and terrible results. Sir Richard Quain said, not long ago: 'He is a man indeed very rich in physical power who can afford to be angry.' This is true. Every time a man becomes 'white' or red with anger, he is in danger of his life. The heart and brain are the organs mostly affected when fits of passion are indulged in. Not only does the anger cause partial paralysis of the small blood-vessels, but the heart's action becomes intermittent: that is, every now and then it drops a beat—much the same as is experienced by excessive smokers."—*Medical Record*.

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ADHESION OF THE FEMALE PREPUCE.—Bacon (*Am. Gyn. and Obst. Jour.*) concludes from his observations and experience that preputial adhesions in the female may produce two different effects (*a*) an irritation leading to masturbation and various neuroses: and (*b*) prevention of development of the glans clitoridis resulting in an eroticism. The reflex nervous centers of the child being less under the control of the inhibitory impulses than in the adult, peripheral irritation gives rise to nervous manifestations in the former which in the latter would have no effect. As preputial adhesions in the female are capable of setting up as grave nervous symptoms as the like condition in the male, Bacon is of the opinion that every female child should be examined and the clitoris liberated at the same period that this or circumcision is undertaken in the male—that is, some time immediately following the separation of the navel.—*Medical Age*.

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THE PHYSICIAN'S INCOME.—Knowledge and skill in general practice have also increased, but the general practitioner's fee schedule is just what it was about fifteen or twenty years ago, and some places what it was thirty or fifty years ago, and he is about as slow and careless in collecting it. The specialist is more apt to get a cash fee, to get prompt pay, as well as bigger pay. The general practitioner should revise his fee bill and reform his business methods to meet the changed conditions. With the close competition and the constant demands upon the purse in the high-pressure civilization in which we are living there is scarcely a commercial enterprise or a professional practice which would prosper under the loose methods and indifferent management which characterize the business side of many a doctor's work.—*Cleveland Medical Gazette*.