

sults of treatment in the private practice of a confrere, that their unmanly, and unprofessional conduct, will certainly recoil on their own heads. Let it once be admitted, that a hue and cry should be raised whenever a sudden death, or one from coma, occurs in the practice of a physician, and who would not, at some time during his career, be liable to have his reputation injured? It needs only, under such circumstances, that an enemy speak mysteriously to the friends of the deceased of the strength and effects of the remedies which have been administered, or hint obscurely that he died with suspicious symptoms, and forthwith the body will be exhumed, and the unfortunate medico obliged to sustain a harrassing and an injurious prosecution. Every one in the profession, possessed of honest, manly purposes, and gentlemanly feeling, should frown down all such partizanship as would not hesitate to defeat the ends of justice, by giving evidence either to protect a friend or condemn an opponent. "We ought not to hear, as we have done in recent times, of a medical prosecution, and a medical defence. Under such circumstances, a medical jurist can be regarded no longer as the witness of truth, but as the biassed advocate, who will spare no effort to extricate the party for whom he appears."

Dr. Philbrick treated Blackie for what he believed to be delirium tremens. He gave him large doses of morphia, or, as he told the people in attendance, of what "killed Broom." We think, from this, that the Doctor has to thank himself mainly for the subsequent Coroner's inquest. Blackie died comatose. An inquest was held; a post mortem made, and, among other appearances, congestion of the brain found. Medical evidence was conflicting. One party believed that Blackie had suffered from meningitis, and was killed by the morphia administered; the other, that he died of "epileptic apoplexy," caused by the prolonged sleeplessness induced by delirium tremens. The jury returned the following very singularly expressed verdict:—"That John Blackie came to his death by drunkenness, hastened by a drink of cold water."

We may have more to say on the medical evidence in our next.

TAPOTOPATHY.

We learn from the Dublin Medical Press, that another *pathy* is on the wing. A Swedish Doctor named Engelstroem has introduced a new mode of treating disease, called "Tapotopathy." It consists in striking the parts affected gentle blows at first, these being gradually increased in intensity, until the patient can no longer bear them. To the pain thus caused, an agreeable warmth and indescribable beatitude