

actions are irrelevant. The statement when so prepared should be read over to the declarant and signed by him if possible. If another witness is present, both he and the doctor should sign the statement. Should death occur so rapidly as to prevent writing down the statement made by the dying man, the physician should listen carefully and take the earliest opportunity afterwards to write down the exact words and to sign it. Should there happen to have been another witness present who heard the same statement, the written statement should be read over to him and also signed by him.

In reference to the physical examination of persons for the purpose of forming opinions, you must remember that you can only make such examination with the person's consent. To attempt to do so by force is to commit an assault. No order of the Court directing the examination will justify the making of it against the will of the person to be examined. If the person to be examined refuses his consent, that ends the matter, and you can only report the fact to the Court.

---

## DISEASE IN KOREA.

---

BY O. R. AVISON, M.D.

---

A STUDY of the diseases of a country involves an investigation of the habits and social conditions of its people, of the sanitary arrangements of its towns, and the topography and cultivation of its land. The first thing that strikes a foreign physician in Korea is the small size of the houses. They are of one story, have overhanging eaves some two or more feet wide which shut off the sunshine, are enclosed by a wall about five feet high within which is a court often not more than fifteen to twenty feet square. This court is often lower than the street, and across it runs an open gutter into which are thrown all sorts of refuse to be washed away when it rains. The rooms may be one to three in number, and are usually seven to eight feet square and seven feet high, but may be twice as long. The same room serves as dining room, living room and bedroom, and is consequently partly occupied by the cabinets which contain the clothing of the family, and by the quilts and thin mattresses, which at night constitute the beds, but which in the day time are rolled up and piled at one end of the room, the air space being so much the more curtailed. A door, which may be also the window, opens into this room, and is made of lattice-work over which paper is pasted to take the place of glass. Sometimes a small window, one by two feet, is placed on the oppo-