

medical attendant, will look after the ventilation, tidiness, light, etc., of the chamber. But with our poorer patients do we not sometimes neglect to duly impress upon the friends and attendants the importance of plenty of light; of the removal of soiled clothing, etc.? Old prejudices die hard, and there is no doubt that many an old-time nurse shuts her patient up and starves her by withholding light and air, in spite of the doctor's directions, and much to the patient's disadvantage. How often do we, on entering the patient's chamber, have to make the request, "pull up the blinds," or "open the shutters," before we can even get a sight of our charge; and when the light is admitted, how often do we find a condition of things that could hardly be tolerated if the light was freely admitted all the day long—Dust, soiled clothing, dirty dishes, half-eaten portions of food, untidy bed, dirty medicine glasses, *et al ad infinitum*; and all of which had been concealed by the friendly (!) darkness. In a word, the patient's environment is entirely unsanitary. Not only is this true, but sunlight—a powerful restorative, is denied the patient. It need not be said that the patient "cannot bear the light." The bed can be so arranged that the direct rays of light need not fall upon the patient's face, though even that would be in all cases less an evil than enshrouding him in darkness, and, in the great majority of cases, positively beneficial. Light in the room will have a tendency to make the dirt flee beneath the hands of the attendant. Sunlight diffused through rooms clarifies and warms the air. It has a cheering and beneficial effect upon the sick, and an influence upon the minute organic poisons; "the best disinfectant we have," which is altogether in favor of the patient.

It is not necessary to refer to the difference in appearance, health, vigor and tone between the inhabitants of crowded cities and those of country districts, to the town-made child and the country one, to the cellar-bred children, with their rickets, struma, physical and moral deformities. All this we have known from our youth up. Why then should we deny the sick the benefits of the life-giving sun? The blue-glass treatment, craze though it was, undoubtedly did some people good, simply by their exposure to the sun's rays. In theory we accept the doctrine of revivifying powers of sunlight, but do we always in practice act up to it, and

insist upon its free admission to the chambers of our patients? Dr. Richardson was undoubtedly right when he said that the first words of the physician or surgeon on entering the dark sick-room should be the dying words of Goethe, "More light, more light!"

RECENT GRADUATES.

At the recent examination held by the Ontario Medical Council, the following gentlemen passed the final:

Jos. Bedard, Kingston; T. C. Baker, Merrickville; E. F. Boure, Toronto; J. C. Bell, Strathroy; A. C. Beatty, Elizabethville; A. S. Bueglass, Bright; J. W. Cunningham, Hespeler; C. W. Clendenan, Toronto; D. A. Coon, Elgin; W. D. F. Ferguson, Rocklands; F. Guest, London; E. P. Gordon, Rosedale; W. E. Zimby, Goodwood; J. J. Gee, Fisherville; A. J. Harrington, Toronto; J. F. Hanley, Waubausheene; Emily J. Irvine, Brampton; E. F. Irwin, Newmarket; C. P. Jeuto, Brockville; Geo. L. Liddell, Cornwall; R. H. Mason, Barrie; R. McGee, Collingwood; C. J. Patterson, Ottawa; R. W. Rooney, Shelburne; J. A. R. Robinson, Brampton; A. H. Speers, Merton, Ont.; F. H. Sherk, Berlin; A. M. Spence, Harriston; J. L. Smith, Monck; G. H. Webster, Preston; H. Welch, Cook's Mills.

The following candidates passed the primary examination:

F. K. Armstrong, Glanford; Robt. Archer, Burketon; J. G. Burrows, Napanee; E. F. Boure, Toronto; Jas. Bedard, St. Eugene; Annie E. Carveth, Leskard; G. H. Cooke, Chesley; P. J. Clune, Wooler; J. W. Edgar, Hamilton; W. D. F. Ferguson, Rocklands; Fred. Guest, London; R. J. Gardiner, Kingston; J. J. Harper, Rosemont; A. C. Hunter, Newcastle; A. E. Henry, Mono Centre; T. A. M. Hughes, Ilderton; W. J. Johnston, Carleton Place; R. M. Mitchell, Shrigley; W. S. Morrow, Halifax, N.S.; H. J. Way, Toronto.

EXOPTHALMIC GOITRE.—At the New York State Med. Association, Dr. E. D. Ferguson speaking of exophthalmic goitre, said (*Med. Rec.*) that until about two years ago he was unable to give little encouragement to patients with exophthalmic goitre, and he had tried all methods then recommended, including drugs, as digitalis, etc., and electricity. It was with reluctance, therefore, that in the fall of 1887 he undertook the treatment of a woman with exophthalmos, enlargement of the thyroid, and change in the pulse. Under