ties. He immediately received the notice ordinarily given to subordinate officers and domestics, that he must go in a month, and that he would be recommended for a gratuity, probably a few pounds. Let candidates, therefore, beware. They cannot join a more woful branch of the public service.—Yours obediently, August 23rd, 1880.

R. W. August 23rd, 1880.

Some of our members, especially those present at Cambridge, may like to know that the choir of King's College is composed of boys of gentlemen elected by competition, who live in the Choir House, a newly erected building, the Rev. J. Reynell being the head-master. The boys receive a free classical and school education and board, the only expense being books and laundry. We mention it as very likely members of the Association are unaware of these advantages. There is, as it wall known a circles restriction of the Mordeley College.

is well known, a similar institution at Magdalen College. Three medical men have sons at King's College.

MEDICAL ETIQUETTE ON BOARD-SHIP.

SIR,-I hardly know whether it is worth my while to reply to Dr. Beard's letter in your issue of the 28th ultimo, seeing that it is in no sense an answer to mine. With amusing audacity, he seizes the opportunity, and gives us his treatment of sea-sickness, skips lightly over his breaches of etiquette, and dexterously intimates that his services were in almost universal request on board the Germanic, a fact of

his services were in almost universal request on board the Germanic, a fact of which no one on the ship appears to be aware, even now.

My question remains unanswered. "Did Dr. Beard act on the Germanic with that regard to professional decorum which is binding on every qualified practitioner?" I say nothing about his book, or about his treatment of sea-sickness, except that I dislike the one (as addressed under a catchpenny sensational title to the general public), and disapprove of the other (as a factor of bromic acne, and productive, in one case at least within my knowledge, of dangerous symptoms). Neither, as regards myself, is there any "national" feeling at stake, as Dr. Beard, with the skill of a special pleader, would lead you to suppose, seeing that my own relatives are nearly all Americans, and that I have the honour to hold an American as well as an English qualification. But, since he evades the real point at issue as well as an English qualification. But, since he evades the real point at issue between us, I ask for a few words from yourself, ex cathedra, that I and others in my position may learn whether or no we are to be at the mercy of any free lance who by accident or design may be thrown within our sphere of action, whether we are to stand humbly by and witness experiments (unsanctioned by ourselves) in "dosage and combination", or whether we are to resent such proceedings as discourteous and unprofessional to the last degree.—Your obedient servant,

Pierce Grove, Oxton, Cheshire, September 7th, 1880. Str., -Dr. Beard's reply to the charge of unprofessional conduct brought against him by Dr. Fourness-Brice is one of the most refreshing examples of "bounce" I ever came across. With the guilelessness of the "heathen Chinee", he utilises your came across. With the guilelessness of the "heathen Chinee", he utilises your offer of facility of explanation to puff his own ideas, and almost completely ignores the question at issue, viz., breach of etiquette. I am unacquainted with Dr. Fourness-Brice, but I imagine that, in his capacity of ship-surgeon, he has had as much experience of sea-sickness as Dr. Beard, if not more; and evidently, from his letter, he would not have objected to co-operate with Dr. Beard had he been asked to do so. It is to be hoped the British medical profession at large will give Dr. Beard a cool reception until he has made Dr. Fourness-Brice such a full apology as his unwarrantable interference requires.—Yours, etc.,

AN ENGLISH MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

SIR,-I read Dr. Fourness-Brice's letter in the MEDICAL JOURNAL of the 7th August with much interest and sympathy for the writer. I never heard of a parallel case. I consider, and I am sure the whole medical profession will agree with me that Dr. Beard not only showed that he possessed a want of medical etiquette, but a Dr. Beard not only showed that he possessed a want of medical etiquette, but a want of gentlemanly feeling towards a professional brother; and that he grossly insulted Dr. Fourness-Brice. I think that Dr. Fourness-Brice showed great forbearance in the case, and I admire the manner in which he behaved towards Dr. Beard, although if I had been medical officer in charge I could not have borne Dr. Beard, sinsult, of sending a prescription to my surgery to be made up; and that event would have brought the matter to a climax.

Dr. Beard, as passenger on the ship, had no more right to administer a dose of medicine or give advice without first consulting the medical officer in charge, than any one of us would have to go to one of the London hospitals and administer some favourite medicine of our own, without first asking the physician or surgeon in charge. I always thought the contents of his pamphlet very insulting to sea-surgeons, particularly as I tried his remedies and found very little use in them, and had to have recourse to my own.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Thos. Dutton, L.R.C.P.(Ed.), ctc., Late Surgeon S.S. Elysia.

130, High Street, Aldgate.

J. J. P. asks us to state the respective positions, in regard to superiority of the medical degrees conferred by them, of certain universities in the United Kingdom, which he names. We must decline the attempt to perform a task which would be both difficult and invidious. The degrees of all the universities in the kingdom are highly reputable.

MOUNTAIN-AIR IN PHTHISIS.

MOUNTAIN-AIR IN PHTHISIS.

SIR,—In answer to your correspondent Mr. Goodchild, in his remarks on Davos Platz in the British Medical Journal of July 17th, I should wish to point out that Davos can claim a slight superiority to Cannes in regard to the amount of watery vapour suspended in the atmosphere. The mean humidity of Davos varies from 62 to 72; that percentage, with an average temperature of 32°, gives 1.42 grains of water in a cubic foot of air. Cannes, according to De Valcourt, averages 65.2 per cent.; this, with the average temperature of 50°, shows us that 2.67 grains of water are held in suspension in each cubic foot of air, making a difference of 1.25 grains in favour of Davos, without taking barometric pressure into consideration. The

are held in suspension in each cubic foot of air, making a difference of 1.25 grains in favour of Davos, without taking barometric pressure into consideration. The quantity of watery vapour in the air, affecting as it does the rate of evaporation from the lungs, is a matter worthy of consideration.

The ranges of temperature at Davos are fairly well borne, even out of doors; but the extremely cold temperatures generally occur at night, with still air, when patients are in bed; consequently, the cold is not felt, even with a fair amount of ventilation, in the hotels, as the number of porcelain stoves is sufficient to warm an Arctic temperature if they were all alight.

Wind, humidity, and temperature are so closely associated in producing the impressions of cold or warmth on the external senses, that temperature, if considered alone, becomes extremely misleading in its indications. This has been my experience of the cold of Canada and Nova Scotia, which resembles in many features the climate of Davos. A temperature in England of about 30° Fahr., with wind and moisture, is more pinching to the frame, painful to the air-passages and parts exposed, than the still air of an Alpine height in winter. It is impossible to realise the effects on the subjective sensations of the low temperatures of cold climates,

from an English standard of cold. The late Dr. Moss remarks, in his work Shores of the Polar Sea, p. 47: "An icy tub on an English winter morning feels colder to the skin than the calm Arctic air; cold alone never interrupted daily exercise; it was possible to walk for two or three hours over our snow-clad hills in a temperature of 100° below freezing without getting a single frostbite or perceptibly lowering the temperature of the body."

I cannot agree with your correspondent that any disorder of the digestive organs should be a barrier to patients being sent to Davos. In the first place, this would effectually exclude a very large number of phthisical cases; and secondly, the push given to nutrition is one of the principal climatic effects of these localities. During a short residence there last winter, I observed that the appetites of patients were extremely good, and food was also plentiful.

In spite of all theory on the subject, the fame of a health-resort must rest solely on the results obtained; these so far have been encouraging, according to all accounts, but I regret I cannot supply your correspondent with any of much value. At the end of next winter, I hope to be in a position to furnish further information of Davos Platz, as I purpose practising there during the approaching season. Then your correspondent shall certainly learn from me what he terms the "secrets of Davos".—I am, sir, yours obediently,

ALFRED WISE, M.D.

82, Sutherland Gardens.

- MR. EWART (St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester).—We have made inquiries into the matter which forms the subject of our correspondent's complaint. We believe that he will be easily able to assure himself that the whole matter arose from a purely accidental slip of memory on the part of Dr. Ashby, who has communicated the circumstances in reply to our inquiries, and who had already expressed his regret at this purely accidental occurrence to Dr. Lloyd Roberts; and, under such circumstances, the matter does not seem to us to call for any further correspondence. Our correspondent was naturally annoyed, and others to whom he may have communicated his views would sympathise; but there is only a slip of memory in question; and the mutual courtesy and confidence of the professional men involved will, we feel assured, easily set right any such misunderstanding without raising it into a subject of controversy. Any public discussion could only raise unfriendly feeling, which would be much to be deprecated.
- G. T. SCHOLEFIELD (Mossley) should read Dr. Seaton's *Handbook of Vaccination*, published by Macmillan and Co., where he will find an answer in full to the various questions which he puts. A mere expression of opinion in reply would be nothing: it is necessary to give the reasons, and this would take up too much space.

LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS.

IR,—In reply to Mr. Middleton, I believe the pay in such cases as he mentions to be one shilling per family per month; at any rate, two or three years ago, I held several clubs on those terms. This incl
the children, as well as the men and their wives, until such an age as they we
considered able to earn their own living. A SOMERSET SURGEON. Yours truly.

COMMUNICATIONS, LETTERS, etc., have been received from:-Dr. J. Ingleby Mackenzie, Rugby; Mr. Arnold Thompson, Ampthill; Dr. Ward Cousins, Southsea; Dr. Borchardt, Manchester; Dr. J. Rogers, London; Mr. H. J. K. Vines, Littlehampton; Dr. W. A. Brailey, London; Alpha; Dr. Neale, London; Dr. B. Ball, Paris; Mr. J. C. Home, Edinburgh; Dr. Tyley, Wedmore; Mr. T. Wilson, Yoxall; L.R.C.P.Ed. & L.S.A.Lond.; M.B.; Mr. R. H. Firth, Stratford-on-Avon; Mr. E. M. Sheldon, Liverpool; Mr. Underwood, London; Calabar Bean; B. A. M.; Mr. G. Eastes, London; Mr. McNicoll, Ormskirk; Mr. W. H. Tayler, Auchley; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; Dr. H. Bennet, Weybridge; Mr. J. Philpot, London; Dr. G. McReddie, Bombay; Mr. W. Dingley, London; Dr. Clay, Manchester; Mr. G. Budd, Clifton; Our Dublin Correspondent; Dr. Fairlie Clarke, Southborough; Our Glasgow Correspondent; Dr. Ll. Thomas, London; Mr. J. Lightburn, Rosemount, Newry; Mr. Wright Sheffield; Mr. Norris, Weston-super-Mare; Mr. W. K. Treves, Margate; etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Fracture of the Patella. By F. H. Hamilton, A.M., M.D. New York: C. L. Bermingham and Co.

Animal Magnetism. By Rudolf Heidenhain, M.D. Translated from the German by J. C. Wooldridge, B.S.Lond. London: C. Kegan Paul and Co.
 Malaria: its Causes and Effects. By E. G. Russell. Calcutta: Thacker and Co.

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