fallacies which the war has exposed, should be adjusted and modified according to present conditions and needs. Only two or three weeks ago the appointment of an Indian to the post of house surgeon somewhere in Cornwall was cancelled at the very last moment, after it had been duly made, because of his nationality. A single case like this would do more harm now to the national cause in India than a thousand Indian sedition-mongers. My long experience enables me to say that Indian doctors in their various appointments, after the first feeling of strangeness caused by the difference of colour is over, not only give satisfaction to their authorities, but endear themselves by their gentleness and abstemious qualities. One can quite understand, and even justify, the preferment of an Englishman when he is competing for a post with an equally able and efficient Indian candidate, but one feels prejudice has triumphed over justice when an Indian is rejected even though he is proved superior in talents and ability to his English rival. Especially now, when all the world is praising the bravery of the Indian troops, their wonderful patriotism in rallying round the British flag, their devotion in giving freely their lives and treasure, the least the hospital authorities and governors can do is to give the Indian an opportunity to compete on equal terms with others (he asks for no favour), without prejudicing his candidature because of his colour or nationality.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

Wells, Somerset, August 16th, 1915.

C. MUTHU.

THE THERAPEUTIC USES OF TURPENTINE.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—The article by Major G. Grey Turner, published in *THE LANCET* of July 31st, on the Value of Turpentine as a Hæmostatic, recalls to my memory Billroth's "Lectures on Surgical Pathology and Therapeutics," published by the New Sydenham Society, 1877, and on pp. 50 and 51 of Vol. I. will be found a striking reference to the utility of turpentine for the arrest of bleeding during an operation. I well remember its successful employment in the operating theatre of the Bedford Infirmary (now known as the Bedford County Hospital) in the late "seventies."

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

ROWLAND H. COOMBS, M.D. Durh.,
Senior Physician, Bedford County Hospital.

Bedford, August 10th, 1915.

A NEW ANTISEPTIC.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—With reference to the annotation with this title in your issue of August 14th, I would remind you of an article written by me and published in *THE LANCET* of Jan. 18th, 1908, entitled, "Electrolytically Produced Fluids containing Hypochlorites, their Manufacture, and the Rationale and Chemistry of the Process for Securing Stability." As you are aware, for the past ten years I have been making in Poplar a solution of hypochlorite of magnesia and rendering it stable, and for reasons given in my article referred to above I consider it the best of all the hypochlorites, as it is readily rendered neutral by my process and is not caustic. Installations can be easily erected where there is electrical power near the sea border, and any quantity of this electrolytic fluid made and rendered stable, and

perhaps the free douching of wounds in their various stages with this electrolytically made fluid would benefit our disabled soldiers and those of our Allies. There are seven dépôts in Poplar for the purposes of distributing this fluid among the inhabitants, the purification of swimming-bath water, putting in the baths of verminous persons, sprinkling floors of schools, &c.

In Poplar, of course, artificial sea water has to be made by means of salt and chloride of magnesia. If plants were installed near the sea border, where there is electrical power, an ample supply of this disinfectant could be furnished at a nominal cost, if not for the douching of wounds, certainly for the disinfecting of wards and floors and various sanitary arrangements and offensive heaps.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

August 14th, 1915.

FREDK. W. ALEXANDER,
Medical Officer of Health for Poplar.

Obituary.

SIR PETER EADE, M.D. LOND., F.R.C.P. LOND.,
HONORARY FELLOW OF KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON; CONSULTING
PHYSICIAN, NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL, NORWICH
DISPENSARY, AND JENNY LIND INFIRMARY FOR SICK
CHILDREN.

WE regret to record the death of Sir Peter Eade, one of the best-known provincial physicians in the country and a distinguished citizen of Norwich, who died at his house in St. Giles's, Norwich, early on Thursday morning, August 12th. Considering his great age he had remarkable vitality, but had been in failing health for some months, and the end was not unexpected.

Sir Peter Eade, who was born at Acle, Norfolk, in 1825, came of an old Suffolk family with records in Saxmundham and Carlton. He was the grandson of the Rev. Peter Eade, of Cotton and Stow Bedon, and the son of Dr. Peter Eade, of Blofield, near Norwich. He was educated at Yarmouth Grammar School and first studied medicine upon the old apprenticeship system under his father at Blofield. Later he served as a pupil at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital under the famous Norwich lithotomist, Mr. John Greene Crosse, F.R.S. He then entered King's College, London, where he had a brilliant career, carrying off the University medical scholarship and more than one gold medal. He qualified as M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. in 1847, and in the same year took his degree of M.B. Lond., proceeding to M.D. in 1850. For a time he practised with his father at Blofield, but in 1856 he came to reside in Norwich, where he early made his mark as a skilful and learned physician. He was elected physician to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, became F.R.C.P. Lond. in 1873, and held the position at the hospital until 1888, when he retired and was appointed consulting physician. He was, moreover, consulting physician to the Norwich Public Dispensary and the Jenny Lind Infirmary for Sick Children, and the Children's Convalescent Home at Yarmouth in connexion with this infirmary, which was established in 1883, also benefited from his skill and attention. He had a great reputation not only in Norwich but throughout the Eastern Counties, and his advice was much sought and highly valued. He was the author of Notes on Influenza and Notes on Diphtheria. His essays on the Treatment of Boils and Carbuncles and on the Local Use of Cold in Abdominal Inflammations were published in *THE LANCET*;