one plan is to turn it with its head down, clap it on the back, and shake it."

To complete the case, I may say that I saw Mr. Brunel in his last illness in 1859, sixteen years after the accident, and examined his body after death. The cause of death was quite unconnected with the accident described. I may add, the half-sovereign is in the museum of St. George's Hospital, Mr. Brunel having cut his initials on it.

I trust to be excused for taking up so much of your space, and

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
Savile-row, Oct. 21st, 1878. CHARLES HAWKINS.

THE DENTISTS ACT AND THE PRESTIGE OF THE PROFESSION.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—In a leader of last Saturday's issue you not un-naturally complain of the danger to the *prestige* of the medical profession which the admission of "a new class of semi-surgeons" to registration by the Medical Council seems to involve. Now, as one of this class of intruders, whose feelings as such cannot be of a very comfortable nature, I beg you will find space in your journal for a suggestion by which our position, when registered by the Medical Council in the Dental Register, would be rendered less unwelcome to fully qualified surgeons, and, at the same time, our feelings of self-respect would be enhanced in our relations with them.

My suggestion is simply that the examination for the dental diploma should be made to involve the same amount of study, and take the same length of time as regards curriculum, as that for a registrable medical or surgical diploma, although, of course, part of the studies of the dental student would be of a different nature, and might not be considered equal in dignity to those of the medical student proper.

This object of equalisation has been attained by the Royal College of Surgeons of England in the curricula demanded by it for the membership of the College and the dental licentiate-ship. For both, the same preliminary examination has to be passed, the same courses of lectures have to be attended—on anatomy, physiology, surgery, medicine, materia medica, chemistry, &c.; besides the dissections and hospital practice in the wards. Then, instead of such subjects as midwifery, practical surgery, botany, and the like, the dental student has others, such as the anatomy and physiology of the teeth, their surgery and pathology, and others which demand as much time and attention as those subjects, before mentioned, common to both classes of students. In concluding, I hope that the Colleges of Surgeons of Scotland and Ireland will not admit a lower standard of examination for their dental diploma than that which exists for their surgical ones. The Irish College has already given diplomas to twoscore and a half dentists *without* curriculum; it surely will be much more testing when it does institute one.

I heartily agree with you in saying (and I would make the words apply to the dental profession as well) "There is yet one hope for the profession; it may still be possible to maintain a strong controlling power over *all* the examinations." I would emphasise the "all," and have no dental examination less severe than that for a general practitioner; then there would be no reason to fear the results of the new kind of work which the Medical Council has before it.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
J. CROOKS MORISON, L.D.S. Eng.
Bath-street, Glasgow, Oct. 15th, 1878.

"MEDICAL ESSAYS FOR LAY READERS."

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—In your issue of the 5th inst. your conjecture was quite correct with regard to my sanction not having been given to the entire transference of my paper on "Diarrhoea" to the columns of a provincial journal. I was in no way connected with the proceeding, either directly or indirectly.

The subject of the paper is one fraught with interest to the inhabitants of this town; and the editor of the journal in question, who is Chairman of our Sanitary Committee, has repeatedly given full insertion to the various articles of

local interest as they appeared in THE LANCET during the summer months.

The full republication of my paper has appeared in most of the other journals of this town, and, however much I may deprecate such procedure, I think it will be admitted that I cannot be held responsible for the selection by any editor of the subjects which he may deem worthy to bring under the notice of his readers.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours,

WM. JOHNSTON.
Upper Kent-street, Leicester, Oct. 23rd, 1878.

THE ASSOCIATE FELLOWS OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—In your last number is a paragraph giving a list of the British Associate Fellows of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. The list is complete with the exception of the name of

Your obedient servant,
15, Harley-street, W., Oct. 22nd, 1878. ROBERT BARNES.

"THE RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY."

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—My attention has been called to some remarks made by you in reference to a statement in the *Oxford Chronicle* a fortnight ago, about an inquest held on a man who died in this infirmary, suffering under some cerebral affection. You have been misled in two important particulars. 1. No post-mortem examination was made. 2. The committee of management never requested the coroner to hold an inquest.

I remain, your obedient servant,
JOHN SLATTER, Treasurer.
Radcliffe Infirmary, October 23rd, 1878.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

IX.—THE BRITISH SECTION (CONTINUED).

MESSRS. SOUTHALL BROTHERS and BARCLAY, manufacturing chemists of Birmingham, have an extensive exhibit in which they show various articles of interest. Their cod-liver oil marked "A 1" has a very fine appearance, with a beautiful transparent light-yellow colour. Very many specimens of it are exhibited, comparatively with other well-known preparations of cod-liver oil, and with statistics showing its superior freedom from fat. There are also specimens for illustrating the process whereby the manufacturers are able to remove the less digestible solid fats. As a consequence, it is claimed for it that it is lighter and better suited for invalids, and that it is less liable to deposit in winter or in cold climates. It is prepared for the firm of Messrs. Southall and Barclay by their representatives and workmen at Aalesund, in Norway. The firm have also exhibited an interesting collection of the various organic component elements of cod-liver oil. Another article of interest, contained in the neighbouring glass case, is their soluble meat, for which it is claimed that it contains all the fibrine and albumen of meat, as well as its saline and extractive matter, whereas ordinary extracts of meat only contain these latter, but not the other materials necessary for nutrition. It is intended to be used for making soups, but may even be spread on bread. A third division of the exhibit contains new pharmaceutical preparations, such as liq. emetinæ, or a select preparation of ipecacuanha, which does not deposit, and invariably contains the same proportion of emetin. The dose is from five to ten minims as an expectorant, and three to six fluid drachms as an emetic. I must also mention the spirit. amyl. valerian. co., a new and elegant preparation possessing the properties of tincture and infusion of valerian, and the powdered extracts. These are prepared of the same strength as the paste extracts, and are dried and mixed with innocuous powders. Being of uniform consistency they are taken up with ease, and are useful for making pills. The fourth and last division of this