

what they are like, and we should have some sense of appreciation of their enterprise.

Advertisement in our medical journals is a good way of reaching the profession, but personal calls and samples are also necessary, and even I might say educational.—I am, etc.,

May 22nd.

M.D.

SIR,—In reply to your correspondent, "M.D., M.S.," in reference to chemists' travellers, I would venture to suggest as a remedy exclusive dealing with the Surgical Supply Association, Manchester, which has about six hundred shareholders, and is prepared to meet the requirements of the general practitioner in regard to drugs, sundries, bottles, stationery, etc., without employing the aid of travellers, and with a consequent saving of time and money to the busy practitioner.—I am, etc.,

Manchester, May 19th.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

SIR,—One cannot help thinking that your correspondent's letter at page 1320 *re* Medical Co-operation supplies the remedy for which "M.D., M.S.," at page 1263, asks.

Apart from the saving in one's drug and instrument bill (to the general practitioner at the present time no trivial matter) the system introduced by this Association makes it quite possible for one to entirely dispense with travellers and touting agents of all sorts. "No travellers need apply" must be our formula, and we must resolutely destroy or return all samples, circulars, and the like. The remedy is in the hands of the profession, if only it chooses to take united action.—I am, etc.,

Whitby, Yorks, May 27th.

A. J. SHARP.

#### NEWSPAPER PARAGRAPHS.

SIR,—My attention has been called to various paragraphs which have appeared in the lay press with reference to the case of a private patient of mine. Will you allow me to say that they have been inserted without my knowledge or consent, and that they have caused me much annoyance?—I am, etc.,

Harley Street, W., May 30th.

G. ANDERSON CRITCHETT.

## OBITUARY.

LANDON CARTER GRAY, M.D.,  
New York.

DR. LANDON CARTER GRAY, who died on May 8th, was the son of a prominent lawyer and was born at New York in 1850. He came of an old Virginian family. He matriculated at Columbia College, but was compelled to abandon his studies on account of progressively failing vision, which had followed an attack of scarlet fever. Upon leaving Columbia he went to Europe, and, his eyesight improving, he entered the University of Heidelberg, where he remained three years. Returning to New York he began the study of medicine, taking his Doctor's degree at Bellevue Medical College in 1873. He began practice in New York, but within a year or two moved to Brooklyn, where he began to give special attention to neurology. At the age of 32 he was filling with distinction the Chair of Neurology in the Long Island Hospital College of Medicine. A few years later he accepted the professorship of mental and nervous diseases at the New York Polyclinic, of which he was one of the founders. He returned to New York in 1886, where he continued actively at work as a consultant in nervous diseases and a medico-legal expert until within two or three months of his death.

Dr. Gray was Visiting Neurologist to St. Mary's Hospital in Brooklyn, Consulting Neurologist to the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, and President of the American Neurological Association, of the New York Neurological Society, of the Neurological Section of the Academy of Medicine, of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, and of the New York County Medical Society. For nine years he held the position of Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons. He was the author of many valuable contributions to neurology and psychiatry. He discovered and demonstrated the value of surface variations

in the temperature of the scalp as a means of diagnosis in certain intracranial affections. He discovered and described a symptomatic entity among the convulsive disorders akin to chorea, to which he gave the name "palmus." He published valuable observations on syphilis of the nervous system, melancholia, and the muscular atrophies. He was the author of a treatise on mental and nervous diseases which has passed through several editions. Dr. Gray's opinion and advice were in constant demand, and as a medico-legal expert he was described by a distinguished judge as the very model of what a medical witness ought to be. In his personal character he was a man of the strictest integrity and the most delicate sense of honour.

LIEUTENANT EDMUND LEONARD MUNN, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, who died at Boshof on May 23rd, of enteric fever, was the son of Mr. David Munn, F.R.S.E., of 12, Danube Street, Edinburgh. He was one of four brothers in the medical profession, one of whom is now a civil surgeon with the army in South Africa. He was only 24 years of age, and was entirely educated in Edinburgh. Throughout his medical course he was a member of the University Artillery Battery. After qualifying he joined the army. He was attached as a mounted field surgeon to the First Division under Lord Methuen, and was in all the engagements of that general. He was much liked by a wide circle of friends in and out of the army.

DR. MATHIAS HIERONYMUS SAXTORPH, Professor of Surgery in the University of Copenhagen, whose death was recently announced in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, was the son and the grandson of two famous obstetricians—Johann Sylvester and Mathias Saxtorph. He was born at Copenhagen in 1822, and studied his profession in the University of that city. After graduation, he travelled for some time, noting the methods of work and the practice in use among the professors of the healing art in other countries. On his return to Denmark, he was in 1855 appointed Reader in Surgery in the University of Copenhagen, becoming Ordinary Professor in 1862. From 1866 to 1885 he was Senior Surgeon to the Royal Frederik Hospital and afterwards Professor of Clinical Surgery. In 1884 an honorary degree was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. Professor Saxtorph's most important work is a treatise on clinical surgery, published at Copenhagen in 1877-79, with supplements which appeared respectively in 1883, 1884-85, and 1886. It embodies the fruits of his acute observation and ripe experience.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently died are Dr. Porficio Valiente y Delmonte, Chief of the Medical Department of the Cuban Army in the late Revolution, and at the time of his death Alcalde of the city of Santiago de Cuba; Dr. Van Millingen, of Constantinople, a well-known ophthalmologist; Dr. Oliver Payson Hubbard, formerly Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in Detroit College, and sometime President of the New York Academy of Sciences, one of the most distinguished geologists in America, aged 80; Dr. Amenille, formerly President of the Société Médico-Chirurgicale; Professor Rudolf Ritter von Limbeck, Physician to the Rudolfstiftung, Vienna, and author of contributions to medical literature on metabolism, the blood, etc., aged 39; Dr. G. Planchon, Member of the Académie de Médecine and Director of the Ecole Supérieure de Pharmacie, Lyons; Professor Bose, head of the Surgical Clinic of the University of Giessen, aged 60; Dr. Alphonse Milne Edwards, Professor of Zoology in the University of Paris, aged 62; Dr. Reinhold Long, of Berlin, one of the foremost medical jurists in Germany, aged 65; Dr. J. Chéron, former Professor of Zoology at Strassburg, and for the last thirty years Physician to the St. Lazare Infirmary, Paris, author of many contributions to medical literature on electropathy, the use of oxygenated water in tuberculosis, etc., and of a work entitled *Lois Générales de l'Hypodermie*, founder and for fifteen years Editor of the *Revue Médico-Chirurgicale des Femmes*, aged 66; Dr. Leopold Grossman, head of the Ophthalmological and Otological Department of the St. Johannes Hospital, Buda-Pesth. He was recognised as the