

man, who occupies a chair in one of our flourishing colleges:

"The HEALTH MONTHLY for November has not been received. Do you suppose that our immaculate post-office, having a spotless Comstock to supervise its labors, would imitate an old world despotism and exclude your journal from the mails! Remember this is a republic, where is liberty. To be sure, we have tariffs to protect the people against cheap clothing, and doctors' laws to protect doctors from competition from other doctors who are more successful than they. So we have Comstock laws to give Anthony a monopoly in smut."

It is not impossible that the postal authorities may see that they have made a mistake and, unless the whole edition of our paper was destroyed, our subscribers may yet be served with it. If it should not be received, we will, as far as possible, furnish copies to those who keep files of the HEALTH MONTHLY. We have thus far furnished all who complained; will continue to do so until our reserve is exhausted.

Japanese Medical Practice.

A PHYSICIAN writing from Yokohama concerning the medical practice in Japan, states, that the physicians there are of two classes, the old and the new. The old school there comprises the Chinese physicians, and those physicians who have adopted the practice of Europe and America are said to be of the new school. Most of the large cities have hospitals conducted on the plan of ours. Though the physicians of the emperor are all of the new system some of his Majesty's household have little or no faith in them, and send for the adherents of the Chinese school when ill. One of the most curious facts noted by this writer is that although the garments and apartments of the invalid may be of the richest material and kept scrupulously clean, the invalid himself is permitted to become very dirty in a long illness by the careful avoidance of the use of water even for cleaning the teeth and the failure to cut the beard or the nails. Even the doctors of the new school do not dare to insist on personal cleanliness lest they be dismissed from attendance on the case. Some attention is given to diet in sickness but not with good judgment, and many of the sick die from inanition or starvation when they might have been saved by the use of sufficient nourishment, tonics and stimulants. If the Japanese are not wholly wise in the treatment of the sick they are certainly in advance of us in disposing of the dead by cremation; and, though they have not the advantage of the most approved furnaces they nevertheless manage to effectually cremate bodies at small expense and without offense.

A Family Holiday.

A PATIENT, a lady, who had a great variety of complications and obtained her first relief from the use of our treatment, writes us that she calls her children together, and gets up an extra dinner in memory of, and to celebrate, the 27th of February, 1879, the day she first commenced using our medicines.

Timely Help for Girls.

OUR attention has been called to an article credited to the New York Tribune entitled "Timely Help." Our views are well-known in regard to the uses that girls should be put to, and we find that this article which is quite too lengthy to copy in full presents in a forceable way just what we have said many times over. It takes the position that girls as well as boys should be put to some useful avocation; that marriage should not be their only escape from a useless and objectless life. The following paragraph we will copy entire.

Now, there are a great many girls who are eagerly looking toward the professions open and opening to women, and longing to enter upon fields of activity and enterprise for which they seem to themselves peculiarly fitted. A young woman who aspires to a place as a lawyer, a physician or a writer, and expects to attain it by her own unaided efforts, has a long and weary way to make before she can reach her goal. If she will only teach, or learn telegraphy or some other trade which requires comparatively short preparation, or is supposed to do so, and easily yields a living, it is all well enough. What is the use of bestowing elaborate training upon a young woman in art and science or literature or medicine or the law, when in a few years, more or less, she will in all probability marry and go to housekeeping? To reply immediately. If she marries, her training in art will enable her to make her home beautiful, her training in science to make her home healthful, her training in literature to keep her from sinking into the mere domestic drudge, her training in medicine to rear her children with hygienic wisdom, her training in law to manage her affairs with discretion, and to be her own lawyer in case of her husband's death. Does not the success of a man depend as much on his wife as on himself? A man married but not mated cannot achieve the full, rounded, perfect success that is possible to him whose wife is his companion and equal. Every talent, accomplishment, capability she possesses is so much capital for her in the marriage partnership, and many a woman is compelled to draw on this capital for resources during her husband's life and to depend upon it entirely in the event of his death.

Prof. Buchanan's Marriage.

ON the evening of December 12th, at the residence of Lr. R. C. Flower, on Fifth Avenue, Prof. Joseph R. Buchanan was united in marriage with Mrs. Cornelia Humphrey Decker, the Doctor being somewhat above sixty and Mrs. Decker about fifty years of age. We prepared an extended account of this wedding, but the lengthy report of the convention of the Institute of Heredity crowds out almost everything else. It is hardly the province of a health journal to give any attention to society news, but when a gentleman of Dr. Buchanan's prominence and a member of our profession besides, takes a bride, a paper such as ours may be permitted to take notice of the affair. We therefore wish we had space for our entire report.

THE members and patrons of the Institute of Heredity should become subscribers to the HEALTH MONTHLY. It is only 50 cents per year, and every number contains more or less matter appertaining to scientific propagation; we shall give reports of the parlor meetings as soon as they are in operation. In our advertising pages will be found the first call for one.