

is in Belfast, or that it is a more feasible plan. Hospital Sunday last year yielded £35,000, a sum which, as Cardinal Manning said in a recent speech, is very small when the numbers and wealth of the donors and the importance of the object are considered. The meeting lately held at the Mansion House was for the purpose of devising some plan whereby the amount of subscriptions and contributions could be increased. Mr. B. Carter on behalf of the medical profession explained that there were over 100 hospitals and dispensaries in the city, most of which were dependent entirely upon voluntary contributions, and the science of medicine and surgery was largely the result of studies pursued within the walls of these institutions. In fact, said Mr. Carter, there would be no science of medicine without hospitals, and even if patients did not come to them voluntarily it would be a good investment if the community were to pay them for coming.

I quite fell in love with the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. It reminds me, in point of situation, ventilation and general arrangement, of the Boston City Hospital. It has one of the largest and best-lighted operating theatres that I have yet seen and taken altogether, is a model hospital for patient, teacher and pupil. They tell me that the service of the Infirmary is very largely attended.

In Dublin the Rotunda is the centre of interest for the medical man, but I was attracted more by the museums of the Royal College and of Trinity College.

If they had a good catalogue available to the student, I think they would favorably compare with the average school museum of the London Hospital.

The central object of interest to medical men visiting Dublin is the Rotunda or Lying-in-Hospital. The building is circular, and by no means new. Every thing about the building is clean, and arranged so that the antiseptic treatment of accouchments can be thoroughly carried out. Solutions of carbolic acid and corrosive sublimate are freely used, and the results are manifested in the small number of deaths occurring in the practice of the hospital.

A goodly number of Canadian students and graduates are here, either on pleasure or for pur-

poses of study. Among the latter I may mention Drs. McDonnell, Stewart, Dawson, McConnell, De Cow, Armstrong and Finlay, of Montreal, with Dr. Fulton of Toronto, Allan, of Vermont, Miner, of London, and a number of others. In my next I hope to be able to say something about the various hospitals here, the men that attend them, and the impression which they made upon me. That is unless the festivities of the "season" and the chances for dissipation which it is just now the fashion to offer so freely to Colonials does not render me incapable of calm judgment.

C. A. W.

LONDON, JUNE 21ST, 1886.

NEW APPLICATION OF IODOFORM.

Dr. Richmond, of Greenock, Scotland, writes to say that he has cured a very severe case of diphtheria by means of iodoform only. It was applied to the patches on the palate and the fauces (with a camel-hair pencil moistened with mucilage) three times a day. The child also inhaled vapor of iodoform whenever he showed croupy dyspnea breathing, and was invariably relieved by it. The vapor was produced at the *lowest possible temperature*, so as not to change its chemical properties. The child was unable to swallow for two days previous to being seen by the Doctor, and within half an hour of the application of the iodoform he was able to take a drink of milk and afterwards continued to drink with ease. The tongue became clear, and remained so. The child got three teeth during his illness (which lasted thirteen days), and was slightly salivated towards the termination of the complaint. However, the salivation was little more than might take place in a perfectly healthy child, in teething. He never fevered, the muscular nerve twigs were not affected, consequently had no paralytic symptoms, and is now in good health.

Dr. Richmond has also been using iodoform with marked benefit in the treatment of various other complaints, viz., phthisis, erysipelas, herpes, burns, scalds, etc.

The phthisical patients inhale it frequently during the day, and all express themselves as having received general benefit. The Doctor thinks the magic power of the iodoform chiefly consists in its sedative properties acting on the inflamed nerves and their twigs. It has arrested tissue destruction at a stage that former experience would have said was impossible.