

inferior articles ; and it would appear under a certain clause of the Adulteration Act, or the Amendment thereto, of 1888, where the expression "food" is defined as being and including "every article used for food or drink by man or cattle and every ingredient intended for mixing with the food or drink of man or cattle for any purpose whatsoever," that under this clause the Government could easily secure a conviction of offenders.

MEDICAL AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

Considering the fact that many of us know some one who is at present a medical missionary in the Flowery Kingdom some fragmentary information culled from the leading editorial of *The Lancet* for June 30th, may at the present time prove interesting reading in regard to the state of medicine in that country. In that part of the world's domain, the science of medicine and the art of surgery have not as yet done anything more than to attempt to creep out of the realms of empiricism. It is stated that no savage tribe, however debased, practises surgery or medicine in a more primitive fashion ; and the consequences at the present time to the thousands of wounded must truly be calamitous and appalling, when one contemplates the results which are sure to follow the neglect of modern antiseptic surgery as would be applied to these injuries. Seven years ago, schools of medicine were established both at Hong Kong and Tien-Tsin. At the latter place, at the instance of Dr. Irwin, that arch-conspirator and intriguer, Li Hung Chang established a medical school some ten years ago ; and the Government of England deputed a British medical officer, Surgeon-Major F. S. Hueston, to superintend the teaching of medicine in that institution. In 188, a college was opened at Hong Kong for medical instruction to Chinese, and its rules and regulations were constructed by a Mr. James Cantlie and Dr. Patrick Manson, the latter being its first dean. We are told that Li was, and still is, the patron of this medical college, and in his letter of acceptance of the office he said that "he hoped anatomy and chemistry would form a prominent part in the training of the students, for he held these sciences to be the basis of all medical knowledge." These two schools at Hong Kong and Tien-Tsin are the only ones which attempt the teaching of modern medicine and surgery, and in this the former is said to have been very successful. For fourteen years now the medical men in the district have given their time and their talents in the prosecution of this work, but as yet the Government has not seen fit to pay them for their services. "Ambulance work," to quote from *The Lancet*, "was taught in.