

Dr. E. G. Janeway thinks abscess of the liver not so infrequent on this Continent as generally supposed. He has seen seven within a year, with three deaths and four recoveries. Of those that recovered the abscess was opened by operation in three cases, and one opened spontaneously.

The Christian Scientists hold that mind has supreme power over matter; that the sick may become well if they only think so, and, indeed, are well if they believe and act as if they were. They have a church in Boston, and a college where, for \$300, one may be taught to become a healer. Some remarkable cures of nervous troubles have been effected.

MEDICAL LIFE PEERS.—An amendment has been proposed to the British Medical Act Amendment Bill to the effect that two physicians of over twenty years' standing be made life peers, and act as Lord Justices of Appeal in Medico-Legal trials. Some such measure has been frequently urged by members of the profession in England, and, if carried out, will considerably strengthen the hands of justice.

THE RICH DOCTORS.—Enormous sums of money would be amassed by a celebrated doctor in the days of academic prosperity. To retain his services a university would give him almost any terms he liked to ask. Taddeo, of the Florentine University, Villani tells us, was the most reputed medical man of his day. He was deemed a second Hippocrates, and summoned by the rich to all parts of Italy. The Pope fell ill and sent for him; when asked his fee Taddeo claimed 100 ducats a day, at which the invalid Pope remonstrated. Taddeo was firm, told stories of what large sums other Princes had given him, and hinted at the stinginess on the part of His Holiness. The Pope recovered from his sickness, and, "to purge from himself all suspicion of avarice," he sent Taddeo no less than 10,000 ducats. The doctor was a man of pious intent, and spent this splendid fortune on the erection of a church. The university of Modena gave Suzzara 2,250 lire and a piece of land in their district, on condition that he would live among them for his

life. Suzzara accepted the gifts, but the annals of his life show that he did not stick to his part of the bargain, for he wandered from place to place amassing wealth, and did far away from Modena. Suzzara was a man who extremely loved dress, great professor though he was. He is reproachfully alluded to by a fellow doctor thus: "Men of science should not go about in silken robes covered with colored embroidery, such as Suzzara used to wear." Again, Prof. Baldo spent a wandering life in spite of an oath to remain in one university. He taught thirty-three years in his native Perugia, and then passed six years at the Florentine University; from thence he went for three years to Bologna, for one to Pisa, for three to Padua, and for ten to Pavia, where he died worth a large sum of money. This moving to and fro was a curious feature in Italian university life, for not only did the professors travel, but they were followed by most of their devoted scholars who at the time were being instructed by them; thus the departure of a celebrated professor meant a regular exodus from the place they left, and a signal for great rejoicings when they arrived at their proposed destination. Not only the cities, but the Popes and Emperors, gave to the professors large gifts—to our friend Giovandrea, of Bologna, Pope John XXI. gave a feudal estate—and in their old age they were well looked after.—*The British Quarterly Review*.

THE HIPPOCRATIC OATH.—"I swear by Apollo, the physician, by Æsculapius, by Hygeia and Panacea, and by all the gods and goddesses, that, to the best of my power and judgment, I will faithfully observe this oath and obligation. The master who has instructed me in the art I will esteem as my parents, and supply, as occasion may require, with the comforts and necessaries of life. His children I will regard as my own brothers, and if they desire to learn will instruct them in the same art without any reward or obligation. The precepts, the explanations, and whatever else belongs to the art I will communicate to my own children, to the children of my master, to such other pupils as have subscribed the physician's oath, and to no other persons. My