

submit to the judgment of the College. And I solemnly and sincerely declare, that should I violate any of the conditions specified in this declaration; so long as I shall be either a licentiate or fellow of the College, I thereby render myself liable, and shall submit to censure of the College, pecuniary fine (not exceeding twenty pounds), or expulsion and surrendering of the diploma, whichever the President and Fellows of the College, or the majority of them, shall think proper to inflict."—*Dublin Medical Press*.

*Military Hospitals in Washington and Neighbourhood.*—The first is the Washington Infirmary, established several years ago for strangers and homeless persons. It can accommodate 180 patients and is full. It is attended by Drs. White, Gouley and Butler, with assistants. The Sisters of Mercy attend to the nursing. 2nd. The Columbian Hospital, capable of accommodating 250 patients. Chief physician, Dr. Abadie, assisted by Drs. Asch, Brainard, Adolphus and Knickerbocker. 3rd. The C. Street Hospital for regulars, consisting of a couple of dwelling-houses, rear of the National Hotel, has 78 beds. Name of Physician not given. 4th. Union Hotel Hospital, Georgetown, is an old tumbledown hotel, which has been devoted to hospital purposes. It has 24 beds, and is attended by Dr. Gainselan and assistants. 5th. Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, "is an old barrack-like structure, long used as a boarding school." It has 162 beds, and is under the professional charge of Dr. J. R. Smith and four assistants, Wolverton, Riley, Norward and Kennedy. "Small rooms, tortuous passages, and an insufficient water supply are the defects of the Hospital. And 6th, the Military Hospital at Alexandria, "formerly an old seminary," contains 104 patients. Dr. — of the navy is in charge, with two assistants, and eight lady nurse. In all the hospitals the nursing is done by "ladies." Whether these are ladies of the Florence Nightingale stamp, or females of an inferior social standing, we are unable to say. With regard to the character of the diseases, it is "remarked that about 500 of the patients are suffering from wounds, a few from dysentery, a considerable number from articular rheumatism, and the remainder from typhoid fever, diarrhea, &c." Surgeon-general Finley proposes to establish a Sanitarium for the convalescents at the naval academy, at Annapolis, and about 200 patients had been removed there.—*Extracted and abridged from a letter of a correspondent to the American Medical Times, Aug. 24.*

#### "AXTRAMANKAZ."

In the course of a trial on a will case, in the Court of Probate and Divorce, before Sir C. Creswell, "*Jones versus Her Majesty's Proctor*," the following curious evidence was elicited :—

The plaintiff, Dr. David Griffiths Jones, when cross-examined by the Queen's Advocate, said—"I have practised homœopathy and also hydropathy for nine or ten years. I combine the two systems. By hydropathy I mean hot and cold water treatment, diet, and exercise. I was originally bred an allopathist. I know a medicine called, not the 'astramancax,' but the 'axtramankaz.' (Laughter.) I don't know at all what the word means. I bought the receipt from which I make the axtramankaz from an old Dutchman in London, whose name I forget. It is a farinaceous substance, a substitute for cod-liver oil. It may be made of cereals, rice, and other compounds. There is a common vegetable produce in it. What it is, is my secret. I had an establishment for its sale at 449, New Oxford Street. I had an assistant there, Mr. George, who brought an action against me. The sale went on in New Oxford Street until 1857, when the establishment closed. The commodity is still sold at any wholesale chemists. I took out a patent for it, but I forget when. I took my degree at Aberdeen in April 1853. The Dutchman's receipt was not written in Latin or in Dutch but in English. I have lectured on hydropathy and homœopathy at various halls in London and in the country."

It was proved that the plaintiff had never been to Aberdeen, but there had been an understanding between him and a man named Reeves, who had represented Jones at the examination, and had obtained a degree of M.D. of Marishal College, Aberdeen, by passing the examination, and signing the paper "D.G. Jones."—*Pharmaceutical Journal*.