

hensive, also that on "Hygiene." A vast number of wood engravings are made use of all through the volume for the better explanation of the subjects, and also several fine chromolithographs. The contributors to this volume, except a few from Canada, belong all to the United States. One would have liked to have seen a few British or Continental names among them, because, as it now is, the subjects are treated almost entirely from an American point of view.

### Personal.

Dr. Alexander Dyce Davidson, Professor of *Materia Medica* in the University of Aberdeen, while writing on the blackboard suddenly fell and died inside of half an hour. The cause of death was apoplexy.

The following extract from a report of a meeting of the directors of the Winnipeg General Hospital, is clipped from a Winnipeg paper: "The resignation of Dr. Codd as a member of the medical board was accepted, and he was afterwards appointed a member of the consulting staff of physicians. Dr. Whitewood's seat at the medical board was declared vacant on account of his lengthened absence from the city, and he was elected a member of the consulting staff of physicians. Drs. A. H. Ferguson and Patterson were elected to fill the vacancies on the medical board."

The following Canadian gentlemen have been recently admitted Licentiates of the Royal College of Physicians, London, England. Drs. A. W. Bigelow, John Caven, H. W. Darrell, H. J. Hamilton, O. S. Haultain, J. Honsberger, F. C. Hood, D. O. R. Jones, J. Leeming, L. F. Millar, W. T. Parry.

For the triple qualification, Edinburgh, Drs. W. W. White, T. J. Haythorne, D. M. Campbell, G. S. Armstrong, D. A. Smith.

Dr. Chas. Trow, passed in surgery and midwifery, and Drs. Chas. Hodgetts, O. Weld, and W. B. Thistle, in surgery. Dr. Watson passed in midwifery and medicine, and Dr. Hastings, in medicine. Dr. J. W. Peaker passed the primary for M.R.C.S.

### Miscellaneous.

Mrs. Charles F. Woerishoffer, of New York, has recently given to the New York Academy of Medicine the magnificent sum of \$25,000.

MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC NEWSPAPERS IN JAPAN.—From recently published statistics of the Japanese press it appears there are seven medical papers, with a monthly circulation of 13,514; nine relating to sanitary matters, with a circulation of 8,195; and two on pharmacy. There are seven devoted to various branches of science.

Professor Charcot is said to live in a superb mansion, the Palais Charcot, and quite worthy of royalty. "Troops of patients," writes a Vienna medical editor, "lay their offerings upon the table of his consultation room, so that he soon has a heap of gold before him." Charcot's fees are from four to thirty dollars.

CARLYLE ON THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—In a letter written to Dr. Hutchinson Stirling in 1842, and but recently published, Carlyle said of the medical calling: "What profession is there equal in true nobleness to medicine? He that can abolish pain, relieve his fellow-mortal from sickness, he is indisputably usefulest of all men. Him savage and civilized will honor. He is in the right, be in the wrong who may. As a Lord Chancellor, under one's horse-hair wig, there might be misgivings; still more, perhaps, as a Lord Primate, under one's cauliflower; but if I could heal diseases I should say to all men and angels, without fear, 'En! ecce!'" Carlyle also gives some good advice on the subject of writing *versus* working. He counsels his correspondent, Dr. Stirling, then a young man, to "learn the indispensable significance of hard, stern, long-continued labor," and of silence. "Be in no haste to speak yourself," he says. "Why be porous—incontinent? Nothing can ferment itself to clearness in a colander." Avoid literature, he continues, which, as a trade, is the "frightfullest, fatalest, and too generally despicablest of all trades now followed under the sun."—*New York Med. Record.*