

Higher Degrees in Dentistry.—The University of Dublin and the Victoria University of Manchester have instituted degrees in Dentistry. As the former body grants them only to persons possessed of an Arts degree of the University, its requirements are more stringent than those of the latter. Though the greater may be assumed to include the less, the wording of the Dentists Act appears to provide for admission to the *Dentists' Register* only by possession of a "licence" in Dental Surgery, and for the registration of additional qualifications "implying a higher degree" of knowledge. Hence for the present the Council has only authorized the recognition of these degrees as additional qualifications. But as both universities have also instituted a lower qualification or "licence" the remedy for the difficulty lies in their own hands, as they can, if they chose, grant the licence simultaneously to any who proceed to take the higher degree in the first instance. The legal point is to be referred to the legal advisers of the Council. Incidentally, this raises the old question whether it is expedient for University degrees to be granted to persons other than those who are already registrable, that is to say, whether by the adoption of this plan the University degrees would not more markedly take their proper place as "higher" qualifications. Dental diplomas of Victoria, Australia, were accepted for registration upon the Colonial list of the *Dentists' Register* at the last session of the Council. An offer made by the Australian Dental Board to forward to England candidates' papers, marks and other returns, in lieu of inspections, which distance renders hardly practicable, was accepted in the same spirit as it was offered.

MEDICAL NEWS.

THE forty-fifth annual dinner of King's College, London, will be held at the Hotel Cecil on Monday, June 26th, when the chair will be taken by Colonel Richard H. Jelf.

A DISCUSSION on sanatoriums for consumption, their design and location, will be opened by Mr. Edwin T. Hall, F.R.I.B.A., at the Royal Sanitary Institute on Friday, June 16th; the chair will be taken by Lord Cheylesmore at 4.30 p.m.

DR. HOWARD KELLY, of Baltimore, is to give an address on tuberculosis of the urinary tract in females, at a meeting of the British Gynaecological Society on Thursday next. It will be followed by a *conversazione*.

THE fifth annual South African Civil Surgeons' dinner will take place on Tuesday, July 4th, at the Imperial Restaurant, Regent Street, London, W., at 8 p.m., under the presidency of Mr. W. Watson Cheyne, C.B. Further particulars can be obtained from the Honorary Secretaries, Dr. F. E. Fremantle and Mr. R. C. Gordon Watson, 44, Welbeck Street, London, W.

A WORKMAN engaged on the construction of the new docks at Cardiff was found on May 24th to be suffering from small-pox. He was promptly taken to the Small-pox Hospital, whilst all contacts have been revaccinated, and are now kept under daily observation. The patient had been in Cardiff only ten days, and it is believed that he had contracted the disease at Southampton.

THE Laryngological Society of Vienna is about to take steps to organize a festal celebration to be held in 1908 in honour of the jubilee of medical, as distinguished from physiological, laryngoscopy. It was in 1858 that Professor Turck showed the far-reaching applications in the domain of medical practice of Manuel Garcia's great discovery. It is hoped that all the leading representatives of laryngology throughout the world will be present on the occasion.

AT the annual meeting of the Factory Girls' Holiday Fund, held on May 30th at the Mansion House under the chairmanship of the Lord Mayor, it was stated that last year 4,090 girls and women employed in factories were enabled by the Fund to get a holiday in country air, where they are housed among cottagers. The girls themselves paid £1,183 towards the expenses, but in spite of this, the year ended with a deficit of £140. The attempt made is to send the girls away for a week, and, if possible, for a fortnight, at a time when work is slack. The Fund deserves the support of which it stands in serious need. The honorary secretary is Miss Paget, 28, Campden Hill Square.

THE twenty-ninth annual meeting of the British Medical Temperance Association was held on Tuesday, May 30th, at the London Temperance Hospital. Dr. Heywood Smith

occupied the chair in the unavoidable absence of Professor Sims Woodhead, the president. The Honorary Secretary, Dr. J. J. Ridge, read the annual report, which showed a membership of 568 medical practitioners and 288 medical students, all abstainers. Dr. V. H. Rutherford was elected treasurer in place of the late Dr. T. Morton. A paper by Professor Woodhead was read appealing to the medical profession to assist more actively in the promotion of temperance, and it was resolved to ask him to allow this to be printed and issued.

THE members and friends of the Glasgow University Club, London, dined together on May 26th at the Trocadero Restaurant, London, under the genial chairmanship of Sir William Ramsay. After the usual loyal toasts had been duly honoured, Mr. Ure proposed the toast of "The Imperial Forces," which was replied to by Brigadier-General Sir Ronald Macdonald, the officer in command of the expedition to Thibet. Sir William Ramsay, the Chairman, then proposed "The University and the Club." He delighted his audience with racy reminiscences of the time when he was at Glasgow University. He congratulated the club on the satisfactory progress made during the year. According to the annual report 32 new members had joined, the total membership amounting to 301. Lord Kelvin was elected president of the club for the ensuing year. The next toast on the list was that of "The Guests" which was proposed by Principal John Yule Mackay. He referred in humorous terms to his old teacher, Sir William Ramsay, who had helped him to understand Professor Ferguson's Lectures on Chemistry. Professor A. Ewing, in acknowledging the toast, declared that Sir William Ramsay was always discovering new elements and had almost exhausted the Greek lexicon in finding names for them. Professor McCall Anderson next submitted the toast of "The Chairman," and declared that Glasgow did not grudge its great men to London because what was good for London was good for Scotsmen. After Sir William Ramsay had duly acknowledged the toast he proceeded to tell some Scotch stories, and the formal proceedings terminated.

LINCOLN TYPHOID FEVER EPIDEMIC.—Two cases were notified during the week ending Friday, May 26th.

WEST LONDON POST-GRADUATE COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.—The Past and Present Post-graduate College and West London Hospital dinner will take place on Wednesday, June 7th, at the Trocadero Restaurant, Piccadilly Circus, W., at 7.30 p.m. Gentlemen desirous of attending should apply to the Dean, Mr. L. A. Bidwell.

BUBONIC PLAGUE AT LEITH.—The three plague patients at Leith continue to make satisfactory progress towards recovery. No further case has occurred since May 10th. No evidence of the disease in rats has yet been found, nor has any other light been thrown on the cause of the outbreak. Great credit is due to Dr. Robertson, the Medical Officer of Leith, for his early recognition of the disease, and his vigorous action to prevent its spread.

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN IN CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.—We learn from the *New York Medical Record* that at a recent meeting of the Commission appointed to investigate the etiology and prevention of cerebro-spinal meningitis, the conclusion was reached that the use of diphtheria antitoxin is of no value in the treatment of cerebro-spinal meningitis. Fresh air seems to be the greatest desideratum for the patients, and the records of the Health Department show that the severe epidemics of the disease have always occurred during very cold winters, when the houses are shut up tighter than usual. This was true of the years 1872, 1881, 1893, and the past two winters, in all of which years cerebro-spinal meningitis was rife.

CONVALESCENCE FROM SCARLET FEVER.—Special notice of the utility of the Mary Wardell Convalescent Home at Stanmore, which receives none but those recovering from scarlet fever, was given in these columns last year. In the report of the institution for 1904 it is shown that 131 patients were received, and that the number has been steadily falling for three years, owing to the absence of scarlet fever around London in an epidemic form during that period. Nevertheless, it remains essential to keep the home ever ready for a call upon its full resources, so expenses cannot be cut down. Hence special attention is directed to a meeting at the Mansion House on July 13th next, in commemoration of the 21st anniversary of the opening of the home, which it is claimed has contributed largely to a diminution in the incidence of scarlet fever. The Lord Mayor will preside.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE STAMP TAYLOR, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Edin. It is with a very genuine feeling of regret that we have to record the death of Mr. George Stamp Taylor, one of the best known and most respected of the practitioners of Leeds. The news of his serious illness came as a shock to his medical brethren, many of whom had quite recently seen him in the full and vigorous exercise of his professional work. About a fortnight ago he went to the seaside for rest and change, but, serious symptoms supervening, he returned home; it soon became apparent that his illness must terminate fatally, and he died on May 25th, at the age of 58. He was born at Acomb, near York, and was educated at the old Leeds Medical School; he took the diploma of M.R.C.S. Eng. in 1870. In those days the junior resident posts at the Leeds Infirmary were held by senior students, and Mr. Taylor had one of these positions at the time when the transference of the work from the old institution to the present building was carried out. After some experience as assistant to Dr. Ford Holmes he began practice in Leeds exactly thirty-five years ago. In a few years, symptoms of phthisis appeared, and, acting on the advice of Dr. Clifford Allbutt, he made successive voyages to Australia and the Cape, with the happy result that his restoration to health was complete, and certainly no one who for the last twenty years has been familiar with his fine presence and robust aspect would have suspected that at any time anxiety had arisen on this account.

Mr. Taylor was a member of the Leeds Division of the British Medical Association, and was held in the highest esteem not only by his numerous patients and friends, to whom he was endeared by his unvarying kindness, courtesy, and geniality, but by his professional brethren, who looked on him as an example of the best type of practitioner, and who respected him for his professional skill, for his straightforward dealing and ethical bearing. The funeral took place on May 27th, and was attended by a great many of the medical men of Leeds. Mr. Taylor leaves a widow and six children. Of his three sons one had been associated with him in his practice for some years, another is studying medicine at the Leeds University, and a third served in the South African War.

THE LATE DR. J. E. DUTTON.—Further details of the death of the late Dr. J. E. Dutton are supplied in messages brought by the last mail from the Congo. It appears that Dr. Dutton persisted in working during his convalescence from a severe attack of spirillum fever, which he was at the time investigating. The final attack was sudden, and, after four days of unconsciousness, Dr. Dutton died in the presence of Dr. Todd and Dr. Heiburg, the other members of the expedition. The account of his death sent home shows the esteem in which Dr. Dutton was held even by the natives. There were twelve bearers, all native sergeants, and over 1,000 people came to see the coffin pass to its resting-place. At the graveside Commandant Verdick delivered a farewell eulogy in French. He told how Dr. Dutton had found trypanosomes in man, and described how death came to him while working in the hope of learning that which might save hundreds of black men who were dying of sleeping sickness; and he concluded by saying that, though Dr. Dutton had passed away, his name would always be remembered for the services he had rendered mankind.

WE regret to announce the death of Dr. THOMAS CREED, which took place at Boscombe, Hants, on April 20th, after a lingering and painful illness, borne with great fortitude. Dr. Creed, who was 79 years of age, became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1850, a Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries in 1853, and M.D. of the University of Saint Andrews in 1862. He began practice at Greenwich in 1851, and there for forty-five years he did noble work amongst the poor of that neighbourhood. For more than forty years he was one of the Honorary Medical Officers of the Royal Kent Dispensary. At the centenary of that institution in 1883, and upon the foundation of the Miller Hospital, he was appointed Honorary Physician. On his resignation in February of the present year, in order to retire to a quieter practice at Boscombe, he was elected a Consulting Physician to the combined institutions, and a testimonial consisting of a purse of sovereigns with an address was presented to him by the Very Rev. Canon O'Halloran on behalf of his numerous

old friends, and in token of the respect in which he was held by his professional brethren. Dr. Creed was a member of the British Medical Association, and in 1876 he was President of the West Kent Medico-Chirurgical Society, in the meetings of which he took a keen interest for many years.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently died are Chevalier Dr. Andreas von Huttenbrenner, formerly Director of the Caroline Hospital for Children, Vienna, and a well-known paediatrist, aged 63; Professor Hilger, of the University of Munich, a distinguished chemist, aged 66; and Dr. Eduard von Fichte, formerly Surgeon-General of the Württemberg Army, a grandson of the famous philosopher Johann Gottlieb Fichte, on whom he published a monograph in 1863.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH.
THE TITLE OF DOCTOR.

DR. HARRY RAINY, Secretary, writes as follows: My attention has to-day been directed to a statement which appears in the text of the terms in which the resolution carried at the annual meeting of the Fellows and Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England regarding the use of the title of "Doctor" was communicated to the Royal College of Physicians of London. The statement is in the following terms: "... and that Licentiates of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh are encouraged to use it"—that is, the title of "Doctor." I desire to point out that this statement is entirely misleading, and I enclose a printed extract from the Laws of the College which is sent to any Licentiate who makes inquiries regarding this matter, from which you will be able to learn the attitude which the College has always taken.

REGARDING DIPLOMAS.

[Excerpt from Laws, cap. ii, par. 19; cap. iii, par. 13; cap. iv, par. 9.]

The Diploma granted by the College shall not entitle the holder, by virtue of such Diploma, to assume the title of Doctor or to append to his name the title of Doctor of Medicine, or the letters M.D., or other abbreviation, which might suggest that the holder had obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine from a University.

HARRY RAINY, Secretary.

NOTE.—Chapter ii, 19, deals with Diplomas granted to Fellows; Chapter iii, 13, deals with Diplomas granted to Members; Chapter iv, 9, deals with Diplomas granted to Licentiates.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Examination for the Degree of M.Ch.

THE examination for the degree of Master in Surgery will commence at 10 a.m., in the Medical Department, University Museum, on Thursday, June 29th.

The names of candidates must be sent in to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties not later than 10.30 a.m. on Friday, June 9th.

Particulars are obtainable on application to the Secretary of the Boards of Faculties at his office, Clarendon Buildings, Broad Street, Oxford.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

DR. MACALISTER and Mr. Shipley have been appointed members of the Syndicate to consider the establishment of a Diploma in Forestry.

The following degrees were conferred on May 28th:

D.Sc.—J. J. H. Teall, Joh.

M.D.—G. L. Tuck, Eman.

M.B.—G. T. Western, Pemb.; K. H. A. Kellie, Calus; W. V. Braddon, Trin. H.; W. V. Nalsh, Eman.; J. H. F. Wilgress, H. Selwyn.

B.S.—R. E. French, King's; D. V. Cow, Trin.; J. R. C. Greenlees, Joh.; W. R. Honeyburne, Pet.; W. V. Braddon, Trin. H.; N. C. Fletcher, Queens'; W. G. P. Ellis, Cath.

In the Medical Department Lectures and Demonstrations will begin on July 3rd for Students who have passed the Second M.B. Examination.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

DR. GEORGE OLIVER will lecture in the Physiological Laboratory, University of London, South Kensington, S.W., on Monday, June 5th, at 5 p.m., on Haemomanometry in Man. Admission to the lecture is free. Students of any school of the University and medical men will be admitted on presentation of their cards.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

THE COMING COUNCIL ELECTION.

The Council is at present constituted as follows:

President.

Mr. J. Tweedy; C. (1) 1892, (2) 1900 (substitute for Mr. Davies-Colley till 1904, but retains his seat, being President).

Vice-Presidents.

Mr. A. W. Mayo Robson; C. (1) 1893, (2) 1901.

Mr. H. T. Bustin; C. (1) 1895, (2) 1903.

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, May 27th, 1905, p. 1186.

Other Members of Council.

Sir H. G. Howse; C. (1) 1889, (2) 1897, P. 1901-3.
 Mr. J. Langton; C. (1) 1890, (2) 1898.
 Mr. F. Howard Marsh; C. (1) 1892, (2) 1894, (3) 1902.
 Mr. H. Morris; C. (1) 1893 (substitute), (2) 1898.
 Sir Alfred Cooper; C. (1) 1895 (substitute), (2) 1900.
 Mr. Edmund Owen; C. 1897.
 Mr. R. J. Godlee; C. 1897.
 Mr. W. Watson Cheyne, C.B.; C. 1897 (substitute), (2) 1901.
 Mr. F. Richardson Cross; C. 1901.
 Mr. Herbert W. Page; C. 1899.
 Mr. J. Ward Cousins; C. (1) 1895 (substitute), (2) 1897 (substitute), (3) 1900.
 Mr. A. Pearce Gould; C. 1900.
 Mr. R. Clement Lucas; C. 1901.
 Mr. J. H. Morgan, C.V.O.; C. 1902.
 Mr. H. H. Clutton; C. 1902.
 Mr. C. W. Mansell Moullin; C. 1902.
 Mr. Clinton T. Dent; C. 1903.
 Mr. G. H. Makins, C.B.; C. 1903.
 Mr. F. S. Eve; C. 1904.
 Mr. A. A. Bowlby, C.M.G.; C. 1904.
 Mr. Gilbert Barling; C. 1904.

Thus Sir H. Howse, Mr. Edmund Owen, and Mr. Godlee retire, having held their seats for eight years since re-election or election in 1897. Sir Alfred Cooper has resigned his seat. There will consequently be four vacancies, two of which will, we understand, be contested by the members retiring from their seats. The President, Mr. Tweedy, being in the chair, does not retire, otherwise his term as substitute for the late Mr. Davies-Colley would have expired last year.

The following list shows the proportional representation of metropolitan medical schools, of special hospitals in London, and of the provinces:

St. Bartholomew's	...	...	3
Charing Cross	...	...	1
Guy's	...	...	2
King's College	...	...	1
London	...	...	2
Middlesex	...	...	2
St. George's	...	...	1
St. Mary's	...	...	2
St. Thomas's	...	...	2
University College	...	...	2
Total number attached to London Schools	...	...	18
Members attached to special hospitals in London	...	...	1
Provincial members (Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Leeds, and Southsea)	...	...	5
Total	...	...	24

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY MANAGEMENT.

STATE REGISTRATION OF NURSES.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. At a sitting of the Committee on May 25th Sir Henry Burdett gave it as his opinion that the registration of nurses as proposed was altogether undesirable. He said that, according to the census returns, there were 74,844 nurses in the United Kingdom. Of this number he would knock off 9,000 as too old or too young. Of the remainder, two-thirds could not, he held, be regarded as trained nurses at all. Sir Henry Burdett attributed the present evils in the supply of nurses mainly to the large profits which could be made by private nursing homes. That made the pseudo-nurses possible, and the greater the demand the more variegated the supply. He suggested that Parliament should enact that all training schools for nurses, and all hospitals and institutions which trained nurses, should be registered and inspected; that the registration of each such establishment should be conditional on the training of nurses being carried out in such a way as to fulfil a standard laid down; and conditional, too, on examinations being held, and their due inspection on some such system as that which governed the proceedings of the General Medical Council at present; on the granting of certificates in a certain form; on the publication of a register each year of all nurses trained and certificated by each such school and hospital; on the post-graduated training of certificated nurses who desired such facilities by the school where they were trained, provided that each training school and hospital should afford its nurse graduates the opportunity, if they wished, of joining the private nursing staff attached to the institution, and of having secured to them in liberal measure the payments received for their work. It was essential that some provision should be made for the floating army of irregulars who had never had the advantage of the three years' training in a hospital, but who might possess excellent technical and moral qualities. Examinations should be organized for this floating army, and those who passed should be granted certificates enabling them to rank as qualified nurses. With reference to the suggestion that nurses now in practice might register without examination, he stated that of the 60,000 who it was said would register, 30,000 were probably trained nurses; but if the other 30,000 who had never been trained were let loose on the community as registered nurses the consequences would be extremely serious.

MEDICO-LEGAL AND MEDICO-ETHICAL.

ALLEGED NEGLECT OF A CLUB PATIENT.

At the Lewes County Court there was tried, on May 17th, an action for compensation for loss of wages brought by A. J. Friend against Dr. E. C. Garman of Hailsham. The details of the case, as reported in the *Sussex Daily News*, are to the following effect:

The plaintiff alleged that when suffering from an inflammation of the eye he had been negligently treated by the defendant, and also that there had been a breach on the part of the latter of an agreement between

himself, as medical officer of the Foresters' Court, Hurstmonceaux, and the plaintiff, as one of its members.

The plaintiff had been under the treatment of the defendant for a disease of the eyes from October 25th to November 24th, the condition in the eyes being at first regarded as of local origin, and being treated from that point of view. Not being satisfied with the results obtained, Dr. Garman insisted upon examining the patient's body. He then found that he was suffering from "a certain complaint," to which he believed the eye trouble was attributable. On discovering this, he told the plaintiff that he could no longer remain on the club funds, and ceased to attend him, advising him to go to the hospital; the plaintiff did so, and the diagnosis made was confirmed. The plaintiff denied that he had ever suffered from the constitutional disease in question, and stated that, even if he had done so, the defendant ought to have found it out earlier. It also came out, both in evidence and incidentally, that the plaintiff had written a number of letters to the defendant and to the Court, and it was suggested that some of the former were of a threatening character. In addition, he had summoned a meeting of the Foresters' Court in connexion with his allegations against the defendant; while he stated also that he had spent £100 in fighting his club over it. The Judge dismissed the action, with costs, adding: "A more preposterous and unfounded action I have never heard."

PUBLIC HEALTH

AND

POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

DUTIES OF NOTIFICATION.

WE published in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of May 26th, 1905, p. 1130, a complaint by a medical practitioner that a case of diphtheria, upon which tracheotomy had been performed, had been refused admission to the local infectious hospital on the ground that no proper notification form had been received, and that the medical officer of health should have been called in to do the tracheotomy. We suggested that perhaps there were other reasons why the medical officer of health could not make arrangements to have the case removed that night, and added that of course there was no justification for the claim of the medical officer of health to be asked to perform the tracheotomy. We have since received a letter from the medical officer of health, who believes he is the official referred to. He denies absolutely, as totally unfounded, the charges that he refused to remove the child because he had not received a formal notification, and that he had not been asked to perform the tracheotomy, which he characterizes as "preposterous." He says he considered the child would be running an unnecessary risk if removed to the infectious hospital, which was "more than a mile distant" from his home, that night, and that, as there were no other children in the house, there was no danger to the public health which would have justified exposing the child to this risk. He further states that he has frequently removed cases for the complaining practitioner, as well as for others, without any statutory notification certificate, but on the receipt of verbal or telephonic intimation. He sends us a cutting from a local newspaper, containing an article in which the complaint is repeated that the child was not removed, the words of the article being:—"The hospital authorities refused to have it admitted, giving as the excuse that they would take no responsibility, as the case had been already treated." The medical officer of health states that he told the complainant that, if he had any grievance, he should bring the matter before the local authority. This would seem to have been the proper course; the reasons given for not removing the child appear to be satisfactory.

CARE AND CONTROL OF IDIOTS AND EPILEPTICS.

THE Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded held a meeting on May 21st. The first witness was Sir EDWARD FAY. After relating the circumstances which had led him to study the provisions for imbecile pauper children, he gave an account of them. He thought the number maintained by out-door relief probably exceeded those in workhouses and asylums put together, while the number in workhouses probably exceeded those in asylums. The provision for such children as were maintained in special institutions was in itself probably all that could be wished. Its defect lay in the fact that it was too limited and too expensive. He favoured compulsory segregation of the feeble-minded, but was not certain that the public mind was yet ripe for such a strong measure. The feeble-minded should not be allowed to marry, and if in the case of children of the upper classes it was permitted that they should remain in the custody of their parents the authorities ought to have assurance that segregation in this sense was enforced. He added, "I have a strong impression and an increasing impression that the law ought to allow the absolute segregation or imprisonment for life of persons who will go on committing crimes. My view may be wrong, but it is that one of the rights of the State is to inflict punishment for the protection of society from the depredations of a certain class of persons, whether imbecile or not imbecile, and the State ought to have the right to imprison a person for life whenever the evidence goes to show that he is an habitual criminal who, directly he comes out of prison, is committing crime again. In all cases, therefore, whether the man is sane or insane, imbecile or not imbecile, I should be prepared to give the judge the power of trying the question whether the man was an habitual criminal, and if he was found to be such the judge should have the power to protect society from him for life."

Evidence was also given by Miss MARY HARGREAVES, head school mistress and matron of Rochester House Asylum since 1900, who advocated that the State should have the custody for life of all imbecile and feeble-minded persons who could not be satisfactorily provided for by their relatives, and that these persons should be received into institutions at as early an age as possible. Speaking of the methods adopted at Rochester House Asylum, the witness said there could not be too much apparatus in the teaching of the children. She had heard of letters in phosphorus on the walls of a darkened room being used to vividly impress the sluggish brain, and she had found that a home-made letter of a foot in length, which a child could nurse, was well remembered, where a printed capital letter of the ordinary size was immediately forgotten.