

A CORRECTION.

[It is requested that the following Table may be substituted for the Table printed at the foot of page 92 of the Thirty-seventh Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy to the Lord Chancellor.]

The following are the details of the average weekly cost :—

	County Asylums.	Borough Asylums.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Provisions (including malt liquor in ordinary diet) ...	0 4 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 4 7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Clothing	0 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salaries and wages	0 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Necessaries (<i>e.g.</i> , fuel, light, washing, &c.) ...	0 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Surgery and dispensary	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wines, spirits, porter	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Charged to Maintenance Account :		
Furniture and bedding	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 0 5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Garden and farm	0 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 6
Miscellaneous	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	0 9 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 10 $\frac{1}{8}$
Less moneys received for articles, goods, and produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum)	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{8}$
TOTAL Average Weekly Cost per Head ...	£ 0 9 3$\frac{1}{8}$	0 10 7$\frac{1}{2}$

MEM.—The errors in this Table as published arose from displacement of type after return of a *correct* proof.—C.S.P.

MEDICAL JOURNALISM.

Development in this direction indicates no abatement of enterprise or ability. Dr. Richardson has shown that, in spite of increasing years and total abstinence, his natural force has not abated. "Animus hominis semper appetit agere aliquid," as Cicero says, and when the "something" is worth doing, it is a happy thing that such is the law of life. He has resumed a publication long since laid aside, and we have before us a new series of "The Asclepiad," a quarterly journal devoted to original research and observation in the science, art, and literature of Medicine. The remarkable feature of this serial is that all the contributions are by the same hand. This is laborious work. There is certainly the compensating advantage, however, that the Editor will never fall out with his contributors; will never wound their feelings by rejecting an article, and will never give offence by giving precedence of position to one article over another. Not the less, however, will he have to exercise judgment in the admission of his own writings, to be a just judge in his own cause (a rather delicate position), and as

such he will merit condemnation, *cum nocens absolvitur*, or rather, when an inferior article is admitted.

The first number in no respects calls for condemnation; on the contrary, the papers are pleasant and instructive reading, and many freshly-thought and freshly-expressed passages occur. In the article "Morphia Habitues and Their Treatment," the writer confines himself to the subcutaneous injection of morphia. It is a valuable essay, and were there no other than this and "Felicity as a Sanitary Research," the current number would be worth its price. We hope that the same interest will attach to future issues of "The Asclepiad," which, we trust, will meet with the encouragement and support the author so greatly merits.

An old friend with a somewhat new face made its appearance with the present year—the "Medical Times and Gazette." In wishing it success, we may cite from the editorial article of the first number, "that its first aim will be to make it essentially a clinical journal." Its small size is claimed as a recommendation, as "it renders it a necessity to select only the best original articles and cases that are offered to us; it makes padding superfluous, and it is a constant reminder to the Editorial Staff to say all they have to say as tersely as possible."

AFTER-CARE.

EXTRACT FROM SERMON BY REV. H. HAWKINS AT ST. MARY'S, OXFORD, 29TH JANUARY, 1884.

"Is it allowable to avail myself of the present occasion to beg an interest in your prayers, on behalf of a large class of grievously afflicted persons whose visitation is that of *mental* rather than of bodily disease, though often physical and mental ailments are in combination?"

"Ministerial work, extending over many years, among the infirm in mind, and carried on in a hospital containing more than 2,000 patients, may perhaps justify or excuse me in requesting some special remembrance in prayer of the large community of sufferers from mental disorders. It is very numerous. In addition to those patients belonging to the higher ranks and wealthier classes of society, there are probably not fewer than 60,000 in the various public hospitals of this country.

"Among these, though the great majority belong to the lower classes, are numbered many men and women of education and refinement—members of professions and literary vocations, teachers male and female, and others who, from their position in society, have sunk, and so are most to be pitied, to a low estate.

"The causes of those mental maladies by which so many of our fellow creatures are afflicted are various. Numbers suffer the consequences of their parents' faults. In an enfeebled mental organization they bear the iniquity of their fathers. Penury and privation prostrate others. Not a few are brought from these causes to that hospital just referred to, from the vast region of East London. Again, failure, disappointment, competition, and other anxieties of business, perverted religious emotions, above all, intemperance and excess, are contributory to that most grievous form of disease.

"Among those afflicted ones are many whose morbid mental condition does not lessen but rather enhances their capacity for profiting by the ministrations of religion; many who, constant at daily and Sunday worship and Holy Communion, are regular remembrancers for others, and are comforted by the hope that intercessions are offered by others on their behalf.

"Some persons in quest of an interesting and novel field of labour might find work to do on behalf of these afflicted ones, which would yield useful results.