

At the festival dinner of the London Homœopathic Hospital, held at the Hotel Cecil, at which Earl Cawdor presided, the Secretary Superintendent, Mr. G. A. Cross, announced subscriptions amounting to £5,296, including £1,000 from Earl Dysart.

The Goldsmiths Company have made a grant of £100 to the Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, Maida Vale (opened on June 13th by the Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll), half of which is for the General and half for the Furnishing Fund.

Following the established custom of some of our old hospitals, St. Pancras Infirmary has a "view day." A large number of ladies and gentlemen visited the institution one day last week, and were greatly pleased with the beautiful order which prevailed and the arrangements for the comfort and well-being of the inmates. The infirmary contains nineteen wards and 540 beds, of which 448 were occupied.

Mr. E. W. A. Groves has been appointed Assistant Surgeon to the General Hospital at Bristol in the room of Mr. H. G. Kyle, promoted to the position of Surgeon.

At the historic Church of St. Peter in the Tower of London, on Sunday the Rev. F. Lawrence, Hon. Secretary of the Church Society for the Promotion of Kindness to Animals, pleading for an extension of the terms of the Geneva Convention to those who tend wounded animals, exhibited a small instrument by means of which an animal can be killed painlessly, instantaneously, and noiselessly. Why should not this merciful instrument release from suffering horses which through accidents in our streets have to be killed, and which under the present clumsy system have often to endure hours of pain before the right authority may order death.

The three English drivers in the Gordon-Bennett Cup races have ordered a supply of Oxo to be sent in to the Controls at which the cars stop during the race. As in the great walking matches, it is a case of the maximum of refreshment in the minimum of time.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent states that the Imperial Home Office has addressed a circular to the Federal Governments on the subject of quack medicines and doctors. Among the measures proposed is one for the compilation of a register in which the names of all quack doctors have to be entered. It is also proposed that obvious exaggerations in newspaper advertisements by quacks shall be prohibited.

The annual loss to the United States from tuberculosis as it affects man is calculated by Dr. Herman Biggs, of New York, to amount to 330 million dols. (£66,000,000). According to Mr. Shirley Murphy, over 7,500 deaths from phthisis occurred during 1901 in the administrative county of London. On the same estimate as that of Dr. Biggs, this means an annual loss of £3,300,000. The hospital and infirmary expenditure for consumptive patients in London probably greatly exceeds £100,000 a year, so that, on the whole, we compare not unfavourably with New York.

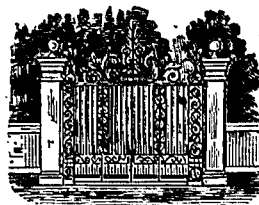
Outside the Gates.

FLOWERS OF THE SEASON.

CHAPTER VII.

By MRS. C. CARMICHAEL STOPEN.

JULY.



I can only promise to name the flowers that our July used to give us. Some disarrangement of the sun-spots, or the forces controlling the weather, has altered the dates of the appearing of many flowers this year. Still, we may believe in the recuperative power of Nature, and go forth to gather our plants, in hopes to find at least some of them up to date. Many flowers appear during this month, but they are not, on the whole, so charming, or so artistic, as those of the earlier months. July is pre-eminently the month of *fruit*, which, it must not be forgotten, is in reality part of the *flower* and the promise of its perpetuation. Wild Strawberries, Cranberries, Whortleberries and Cherries ripen in the woods at a little later date than their more carefully tended and cultivated congeners ripen in the orchards. Vetches and nearly all pod-bearing plants also produce their seeds in July, though some later species flower.

In July, however, flower many plants valuable in medicine. Perhaps the most important is the Chamomile genus, one of the Compositæ. Its clustered heads of flowers, somewhat like the Wild Daisy, grow on a strong stalk, amid double pinnatifid leaves. Dried and infused these are used in decoctions called herb-tea. They are very good for stomachic troubles, and are said also to cure colds and toothache, and to be good for agues. Another species of the same genus, Feverfew, is believed to be even more powerful. It derived its name originally from being supposed to be a febrifuge. It is at least a good tonic bitter. Old Gerard says it is a great remedy against all diseases of the matrix, and of singular power against the ague. Its flowers and leaves are larger than those of Chamomile, and its odour more powerful. It grows among hedge-rows chiefly.

In meadows, and among the corn even, bloom varieties of Thistles, Poppies, Corncockle, Bluebottle, Field Calaminth, Marigolds, Small Field Madder, the Dodder, Wild Clover, Teazel, and Small Wild Teazel; on the rocks the yellow Stonecrop spreads a brilliant carpet; and on hilly banks or pasture lands you may find the red Bartsea and the beautiful little Eyebright in various shades of white, blue, or purple, according to the soil. This little plant derives its English name, as well as its botanical name—"Euphrasia"—from the power it was believed to have in diseases of the eye. It is almost important enough to give the account of old Gerard concerning its uses:—"It is hot and drie. It is very much commended for the eyes, being taken itself alone, it preserveth the sight and encreaseth it, and being feeble and lost it restoreth the same. It is given most fitly being beaten into powder; often a like quantity of Fennel Seed is added thereto, and a little mace, to which is added as much sugar as the weight of them all cometh to. Eyebright stamped and laid upon the eyes, or the juice thereof mixed

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