

Medical Items.

THE CHAIR OF PATHOLOGY AT GLASGOW.—Dr. Joseph Coats has been appointed Professor of Pathology in Glasgow University.

DR. J. S. LYNCH, one of the oldest and most highly respected physicians of Winnipeg, died in the general hospital of that city, July 23rd.

DR. FELIX SEMON, Physician for Diseases of the Throat, St. Thomas' Hospital, has had the title of "Professor" conferred on him by the Prussian Government.

THE Boylston Prize for 1894 has been awarded by the University of Harvard to Dr. Norman Walker, of Edinburgh, for an essay on the "Histological Varieties of Cancer of the Skin."

THE MEDICAL GOLDEN RULE.—"I feel constrained for once to give you a golden rule. It is never to speak ill of any of your fraternity, whatever you may think. You will do yourself no good, and it will only be thought that you are jealous."—*Dr. Chesterfield's Letters to his Son.*

T. T. METCALF, M.D., of Independence, Ky., says: "I have given Sanmetto a thorough trial in chronic cystitis with prostatic enlargement, and find it superior to all other remedies. It not only relaxes the spasmodic condition, but has a soothing effect on the mucous membrane of the urethra and bladder. All my patients speak more favorably of Sanmetto than any other remedy they have ever used."

SIR JOSEPH LISTER.—The Council of the Society of Arts has, with the approval and sanction of the President, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, awarded the Albert Medal to Sir Joseph Lister "for the discovery and establishment of the antiseptic method of treating wounds and injuries, by which not only has the art of surgery been greatly promoted and human life saved in all parts of the world, but extensive industries have been created for the supply of materials for carrying the treatment into effect."

ANTIKAMNIA.—This is a combination of elements belonging to the coal-tar group, and is an American product. It is a white crystalline powder, odorless, and has a slightly burning taste; soluble in hot water and in diluted alcohol, but not in cold water. It acts as an antipyretic, analgesic, and anodyne. The importance attached to this drug, I think, is due to its anodyne and analgesic power, and the celerity with which it acts. As an antipyretic in fevers, it acts more slowly than antipyrin, but is not attended with as much depression