

an one, will not fail to be densely filled with thistles. But to the true devoted lover of medical science, the study of it is a privilege, and he counts trials as but naught in the prosecution of his glorious purpose. Disappointments may befall him, difficulties may rise up before him, but in proportion as all these appear, his determination to succeed only becomes the stronger, and in the end they look as if indeed they had been blessings in disguise. The prizes open to our profession are not many, but everyone has before him an opportunity to place himself in a respectable position in life. Our profession is a progressive one. As a science it is still inexact, and as an art it is still imperfect; and although the past century has seen wonderful progress made towards bringing it to perfection, much still remains unaccomplished. Every student, every medical man has an opportunity of giving his quota towards the common cause. Once more we would impress upon students the great importance of the profession they have chosen, urge their especial attention to clinical teaching, and wish them all possible success in the prosecution of their labours.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

Dr. Taylor, the celebrated chemist, in his testimony before the Select Committee of Parliament on Chemists' and Druggists' bills, in reply to questions in relation to the practice of the homœopaths, said:—They say that aconite is in the globules, but I have never found any trace of it; I have been told our chemistry is not refined enough to trace it; we go to the hundred-thousandth, they put in the millionth. The globules consist of sugar and starch. I believe the homœopaths use tincture of aconite. In one instance I detected a strong dose of morphia in medicine prescribed by a homœopathic practitioner. Six powders were made up—three contained sugar of milk, and three contained morphia and calomel. In examining the homœopathic powders, I found in some of them upward of a grain of morphia. They do not always, as they profess, use homœopathic doses. The powders were numbered to be taken on certain nights, and in every other powder there was sugar of milk, and in every other powder morphia and calomel.

Miss Garrett has successfully passed her examination at the Apothecaries Hall, London. The *Medical Times and Gazette* hopes she may long enjoy the pre-eminence of being the sole female representative of English medicine. — The Sir Ashley Cooper Prize of £300, for 1865, is for the best essay on "Pyemia." — There were 2238 persons killed by lightning in France between the years 1835 and 1863.