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ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.
—In the tenth year of the reign of Henry VIII., September 23rd, 1518, "John Chambre, Thomas Linacre, Ferdinand de Victoria, Medicorum Nostrorum, Nicholas Holsack, John Francis, Robt. Yaxley," were granted letters patent giving them the privilege of admitting men to practice medicine in London and seven miles round. This was the original foundation of the present Royal College of Physicians of London. The first letters patent having apparently been inadequate for the purposes intended, in the fourteenth year of Henry VIII. a statute was passed enacting that no person save a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge should practice in England, unless he had a license from the President of the College of Physicians aforesaid, and from three of the "Elects," who were chosen from among the fellows.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

A NEW BLOOD CORPUSCLE.

When Hayem announced the discovery of a third corpuscle, there was great enthusiasm among the biologists. When he later announced the relation of these corpuscles to the coagulation of the blood, the interest was greatly deepened. But when Laveran published to the world his discovery of a parasite in the blood of persons suffering from malaria, the very climax was reached. It was far greater than the discovery of a new blood corpuscle; for it told of a parasite which developed and multiplied within the red corpuscle, causing untold misery and large loss of life. We need no longer say we think a patient has malaria; for it is now possible, thanks to Laveran and the microscope, to give a positive answer. Now we know why quinine has such controlling power in this disease; it destroys the parasite and thus removes the cause. As the heel of man shall crush the serpent's head, so, definitely and positively does the alkaloid of Peruvian bark crush out the life of the malarial parasite. But how can one describe the aches and pains which form a part of a malarial attack. Shall we give an opiate and quiet the pain at the expense of locking up the secretion of the body? There appears to be but one rational method: Give a remedy, if there be one, which will quiet the pain without affecting in the slightest degree any of the secretory or excretory organs. Such a remedy exists in antikamnia. Antikamnia and quinine, therefore, are the two remedies which science has selected for the treatment of malaria and all malarial conditions. These are now prepared in the form of tablets, each containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains of Antikamnia and $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains of Sulph. Quinine.