

duced by the diseased marrow of the bones, as a diagnostic sign of the disease of the marrow in leucæmia, since in a normal state they are found only in the marrow, and there is no evidence that in leucæmia they occur also in other organs, provided they are not carried into the same. In proof of this, he asserts that he has found nucleated cells in the general circulation of newly-born infants at term, and not alone, (as has already been made known) in the pancreas, spleen, liver, and bony marrow. How long they remain after birth is not certain; they were absent in a child which died of peritonitis, sixteen days after birth.

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LADY STUDENTS IN MOSCOW.—Ladies are now to be admitted to the lectures on medicine at the University of Moscow, and to graduate, provided they can pass the usual examinations. It has been found impossible, as at first intended, to institute separate lecture and class-rooms, so that both sexes will meet in the general class-rooms. The Council of the University have fully confirmed the action of the School of Medicine in this matter, and the ladies may therefore expect to enjoy their privileges undisturbed by doubts or fears.

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DIVIDED MEDICINES.—A very neat and exact method of preparing many remedies for administration, has been adopted by Frederick Kraus, a pharmacist of Cincinnati. It consists in spreading the medicines on a thin sheet of gelatine, which is marked with lines for division, according to the quantity of the medicine required. The portability of medicines thus prepared is very evident from the specimens sent us for examination.

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NIEMEYER'S SUCCESSOR.—It is announced that Professor Leibermeyer, of Zurich, has been appointed to the chair left vacant by the death of Niemeyer.

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The *Wein. Med. Presse* says that Cundurango has long been known to botanists, as reported by Dr. Scherzer, as from the family Syntheria. It is used, in Guaco, in infusion or extract of the leaves, for snake-bites, hydrophobia and cholera.