

THE FAIR DOCTOR

The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania (1850) was the first woman's medical college, the first to admit women to professional education, and the first to recognize the equality of women with men in the scientific study of medicine, says the Philadelphia Press. The New York Women's Medical College, of late wisely converted into a field for special laboratory work was not open by Dr. Blackwell until 1853.

The University in Paris opened its door to the medical examination of women in 1868. The London School of Medicine for Women, whose new buildings in 1898 were opened by the Prince of Wales, and of which Huxley said that its examinations showed "that there are hundreds of women who have the capacity and power to do the work of medical practitioners just as well as it has been done by the great majority of their brothers," was not open until about twenty-seven years ago. The first woman took her degree in medicine, at St. Petersburg in 1869, and a Medical College for Women was established in 1887. Senorita Martina Cassells y Bellaspy at about the same time at Madrid was the first Spanish woman to take a degree in medicine, and in 1896 Queen Marie Amelie took her degree in Portugal. Madras opened its medical school to women in 1875. In 1893 the Scottish Association for the Medical Education of Women for the first time secured admission for women to the Royal Infirmary at Edinburg, where the medical students of the university receive most of their clinical instruction, and while St. Andrew's was giving women degrees, as did Dublin, Edinburg refused them. The London College of Physicians as late as 1895 still refused women admission to its examination, though Oxford opened its medical examinations in 1890 to women. In this country the fight may be deemed won when in the same year John Hopkins, beyond question the most exacting, best equipped, and most advanced medical school in the country, admitted women. —Medical Times.

Never employ plaster-of-paris bandages in the treatment of fractures of the limbs in children.

HINTS.

Nux vomica is the great anti-alcoholic remedy for the headache, the nervousness and other ills following excess.

Tincture doses of *Urtica urens*, five or ten drops, is very potent against uric acid in the system.

A sensation of dust in the throat that causes the most disagreeable fits of coughing may be relieved by Ammonium carb.

Take Sulphur immediately after being vaccinated, as it wards off some of the evil effects of that unhealthy practice.

Tightness of chest with hoarseness or cough, Phosphorus.

Sour flatulence, Rheum.

Eczema in general Rhus; dry eczema, Alumina; bakers' or grocers' itch, Bovista; eczema of scalp, Oleander; palms, Graphites; on chin, Cicuta vir.

Dull headache from torpid liver, Lep-tandra O pellets.

Flatulent dyspepsia, where everything turns to wind, Nux moschata.

Extreme dryness of the hair is a marked symptom, Kali carb.

Heartburn with acidity, Calc. carb.

An occasional dose of Hepar Sulph. is good for unhealthy skin.

Pure olive oil is said to be an excellent food-remedy for the sufferers from neuralgia, nervousness and anaemia. The oil is very nutritious, though not every one likes the taste of it at first. If you cannot take the pure, a teaspoonful at a meal is about right; dip your bread in it. The oil is as excellent for those in health as for the afflicted. Be careful, however, to get a pure article, for much of it is adulterated with cotton-seed oil, sesame or other cheap vegetable oils. These, though harmless, do not give the good results obtaining from the use of pure olive oil.—Homoeopathic Envoy.



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