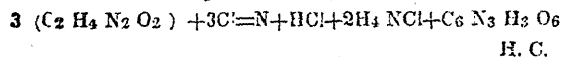


some days; 8oz. of old stinking cheese, well diffused in 8lbs. of curdled acid skimmed milk, are added to the above mixture, together with 2lbs. of finely pounded chalk; the whole is kept at a temperature of 86° to 95° , and well stirred every day. In eight or ten days, the entire mass solidifies to a stiff paste of lactate of lime. It is boiled with 20lbs. of water, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. caustic lime, and filtered; from this solution the lactate of lime is obtained, and from it the free acid and other salts. If the above mixture be left for more than ten days, it again becomes liquid, gas is given off, and butyric acid is formed from the lactic acid. The operation is completed at the end of five or six weeks. An equal volume of water is added, and 8lbs. crystallized carbonate of soda, the precipitated carbonate of lime is filtered, and the liquid evaporated to 10lbs. and mixed with 5½lbs. sulphuric acid, diluted with an equal weight of water. Butyric acid separates as an oily liquid, the solution of bi-sulphate of soda is distilled, and more acid obtained, which can be purified in the usual way. From 6lbs. of cane sugar, Bensch obtained 28oz. of pure butyric acid.

Cyanuric Acid may be easily prepared, according to Wurtz, by passing dry chlorine over fused urica. The products are cyanuric acid, sul-ammoniac, hydro-chloric acid, and nitrogen. The cold mass is washed with a little cold water, and the cyanuric acid dissolved in boiling water and crystallized.



THE British American Journal.

MONTREAL, JULY 7, 1847.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF CANADA EAST.

We have delayed the publication of this number of the Journal for a few days, that we might obtain a copy of, and give publicity to, a Bill for Incorporating the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada East. The objections against the measure, as previously taken in this journal, having been removed, it has been almost unanimously signed by the members of the profession in this city, Three Rivers, and Quebec, and a few of the adjoining parishes. The impossibility of submitting the details to the profession generally of the Province, is the reason why it has not been more generally signed by those resident in the different districts; but we have now little doubt, that when they have seen the measure, their adherence to it will be immediately sent in, that their names may be incorporated at once. In a measure of this nature, by which the interests of the profession are to be controlled, the details ought to have been submitted, at a very early period, to those who were to be influenced by it. Va-

rious proposed points were shown to be objectionable, and the time has been too limited for the profession generally to have been made aware of the fact, that the objectionable features have been removed. The Bill was received and read a first time on Friday, the 18th June, and its second reading was fixed for the 29th June, but postponed to Tuesday, July 6. We have little doubt but that it will be carried through the two Houses, and hope it may be so. There are several points in it which we would desire to see amended, and much more which we could wish added, but we will willingly waive our own personal feelings in the matter, that a measure of some kind should be immediately perfected, by which the interests of the profession, in its education and its practice, should be governed and preserved. With reference to the apothecaries, we have long thought that the control of their interests might be left to themselves; if they have manifested apathy on this point, they can hardly blame the Medical Profession in legislating for them; they are too dependent on each other in their interests, that legislation can be effected for the one, and not for the other also.

In the Bill, however, which we publish, will be found an important omission, and which appears to have occurred through inadvertence. Having been politely favoured, by the Hon. the Attorney-General, with a printed proof of the Bill for the purpose of remarks, the second section, detailing the powers to be exercised by the college, stood as follows:—

“To examine all credentials purporting to entitle the bearer to a certificate for license to practise in this Province, and to oblige the bearer of such credentials to attest (on oath to be administered by the Chairman for the time being) that he is the person whose name is mentioned therein, and that he became possessed thereof honestly; Provided always, that if such credentials have been obtained in some University or College in Her Majesty's dominions, the said College shall grant to the holder of such degree or diploma a certificate for license.”

The words beginning at “Provided always,” have been, as we have just stated, inadvertently omitted in the Bill as now printed, but will be reinserted.

The penal clause, we think, will give general satisfaction to the country physicians. The process against illicit practice is as summary as it can possibly be made; but, summary as it is, we are not disinclined to the opinion, based chiefly on the facts announced in the letter of our correspondent under the signature of “Rusticus,” that conviction will be by no means an easy task, because the private feelings of the Justices of the Peace are as likely to be elicited in favour of the quack, and against his punishment, as they appear to have been in the case cited in favour