

for conducting a first-class institution. We have received a copy of the addresses delivered on the occasion of the formal opening of the school. That of Prof. Lane indicates that he had laid to heart Sir Thomas Browne's precept, "If thy riches increase, let thy mind keep pace with them."

—The Chicago correspondent of the *Medical News* gives the particulars of a pending lawsuit which exposes the *two session* system of many American Colleges. Three students, who had been attending the spring course at Rush, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons with the hope of graduating at the end of the winter term, the hope based, they affirm, on a promise from the Faculty. The arrangement has been cancelled by the Faculty, and one of the students has entered an action against the College. Doubtless a number of students economize time by attending two sessions in one year, the arrangement of classes at many of the Colleges being specially adapted for the purpose. A certificate of a year's study with a doctor and two sessions qualifies a student at the majority of the American schools, and an instance of the way in which this works came to our notice a few years ago. A young man from the State of New York registered in the summer session of McGill Medical Faculty, which is an optional three months course. He had not studied with a physician, but had been engaged in teaching school. At the conclusion of the session he received the certificate of attendance. The following October he entered a medical school in one of the large American cities—a member, we believe, of the "Association of American Medical Colleges"—and graduated from the same by the first of March, about eleven months from the commencement of his studies. He had attended two sessions, and the doctor's certificate was not hard to produce.

**The Universal Stomach Pump and Enema Syringe.**—We have received one of the above instruments from Mr. F. Gross, instrument maker, 688 Craig Street. It is manufactured by him from a recently-patented improvement. Its advantages consist in its very flexible and durable tube, its simplicity, and the readiness with which it can be employed even by persons without much skill. The fact that the same instrument can also be used for the administration of enemata, or for washing out cavities, &c., will further recommend it to physicians. We can speak highly in its favor.

**The Portable Electric Light.**—At last we can have the electric light where it can do the most good. That is to say, we can put it now on our desks, on our tables, on our mantel-pieces, anywhere, in fact, where a clear, bright, safe light is wanted. The Portable Electric Lighter, patented in 1879 and again in 1882, is now before us, and we look at it with surprise and happiness. Surprise, because it is evident how great a progress we have made in the science of electricity; happiness, because it gives us a clearer, better, more movable light than any we have ever enjoyed. Here is a lamp, so called, occupying only the space of five square inches, which can be carried anywhere, and is, besides, an ornament. By simply pressing upon the knob to the full extent of the spring (which connects with the battery), an electric current is produced by which the spiral of platinum is heated to incandescence, and the light is instantaneous. The material lasts about two months, and can be renewed at a small cost through any chemist. It will not be long before everybody will have a portable electric lighter. The price (\$5) is so low that it cannot fail to become popular at once. The principal office is at 22 Water Street, Boston, where all applications for this most novel lamp should be sent.—*New York Real Estate Chronicle*, Dec. 16, 1882.