

ciples and Practice of Surgery; Emily Blackwell, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women; James R. Leaming, M.D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine; Charles T. Terry, M.D., Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy; Lucy M. Abbott, M.D., Assistant to Chair of Obstetrics, and Teacher of Clinical Midwifery; John Winslow, M.D., Demonstrator.

Board of Examiners.—Dr. Willard Parker, Surgery; Dr. Isaac E. Taylor, Obstetrics; Dr. Austin Flint, Principles and Practice of Medicine; Dr. Stephen Smith, Anatomy; Dr. B. W. McCready, Materia Medica; Dr. A. L. Loomis, Physiology; Dr. Samuel St. John, Chemistry; Dr. C. R. Agnew, Hygiene.

The following gentlemen have been elected to represent the Territorial Divisions in the Medical Council:—

Western and St. Clair—Dr. Edwards, Strathroy. Malahide and Tecumseth—Dr. Hyde, Stratford. Saugeen and Brock—Dr. Clarke, Guelph. Gore and Thames—Dr. Covernton, Simcoe. Erie and Niagara—Dr. Pyno, Hagersville. Burlington and Home—Dr. Hamilton, Dundas. Midland and York—Dr. Agnew, Toronto. Kings and Queens—Dr. McGill, Oshawa. Newcastle and Trent—Dr. Dewar, Port Hope. Quinte and Cateraqui—Dr. H. Day, Trenton. Bathurst and Rideau—Dr. Mostyn, Almonte. St. Lawrence and Eastern—Dr. Brouse, Prescott.

Dr. Grant has been elected to represent the University of Ottawa, Dr. Berryman, Victoria College, and Dr. Bethune, of Glanford, Queen's College. The representatives of the remaining colleges have not yet been elected.

CORRECTION.—In our last issue (article) Liebig's Food for Infants, line 5, page 198, we notice a most important mistake, instead of 15 grains of bicarb. of potash, it should have been 1.5 (1½) grains.

Periscope.

In a letter from Dr. Whittaker to the *Cincinnati Lancet*, we find the following:—

The principal medical schools are situated at Bologna, Florence, Pisa, and Turin. The University of Bologna ranks among the most ancient in the world. Founded as early as 1119, it rapidly gathered students from all parts of the globe to the number in 1216 of ten thousand. The chairs of medicine, theology, and jurisprudence were ably filled with the talent of the land, and the reputation of the school attained a world wide celebrity. A curious feature in its history was the occasional appointment of females of scientific renown to fill certain of the professorial chairs, and famous among these were Laura Bassi, on mathematics and physical sciences, Clotilde Tambroni, on Greek, Mme. Manzolini on Anatomy, and Novella Andrea, of whom it is said that she was compelled to conceal herself behind a curtain during her lectures to prevent her great personal beauty from distracting

attention from her subject. It was at Bologna that anatomy was first taught the 14th century, and it was here, towards the close of the 15th, that Joseph Galvani made the discovery which has transmitted his name to all time. At present the number of students in all departments is only about four hundred.

In the valedictory addresses by Prof. E. H. Clarke, in the same journal the following notice of this subject which is now attracting a good deal of attention, occurs:—

Women now claimed admission into the medical profession. The question had been forced upon the community, and it would have a hearing and answer. Whatever she could do she had a right to do, and eventually will do. The real question was not as to her right, but as to her ability, whether her organization and development would allow her to perform the duties of the professions. There was nothing in the nature of medicine to forbid women from entering it; the question was whether in the toil of the medical profession, she could successfully compete with man. If her organization was adapted to it, no law, argument or ridicule would prevent her successfully engaging in it. Neither the medical profession nor the community should throw obstacles in her way; let the experiment be fairly tried, and fifty years would prove whether woman was adapted to the work or not. The speaker was in favor, however of having separate schools in which to give medical instruction to males and females.

We find the following notice of these two articles in the *Cincinnati Lancet and Observer*, reported to the Academy of Medicine by the Committee on New Remedies:—

SWEET QUININE.—On this article a report was received from an old physician, personally known to the writer as a close observer, with an extensive experience in the treatment of fevers in the northern part of Ohio. He says: "I find I can administer the sweet quinine where I cannot the bitter, and its tonic effect is more lasting and certain, and have given it in cases of debility with very happy results, in two gr. doses, twice or three times daily. It acts as a prompt antiperiodic also. In a case of tertian fever, where I had used the bitter quinine for some time, but could only check it for a week or two, I gave the sweet quinine in the same dose, (5 gr. thrice daily,) and there was no return of the chill, although three months have passed since. Being satisfied with its past action, and, at the same time, it being less obnoxious to the patient, I made up my mind to substitute it for bitter quinine in my practice."

SVAPNIA.—"This," he says, "I have tried in a few cases where morphia or opium was indicated, and find it causes less prostration and unpleasant sensation of the head or stomach than is generally the case where opium or morphia is given."

In lead poisoning Dr. Smith, Lecturer on Medicine at the Sheffield School of Medicine, uses the following prescription.

The mixture which I employ, and which acts