

consists of heating a cup by boiling wine in it, and pressing it over the wound. Another remedy is to take the body *only* of a Spanish fly, which is supposed to expel the poison through the urinary organs. Various prescriptions recommend the cantharides boiled in rice, the flies to be withdrawn and the rice eaten, on the supposition that strings or clots of blood will appear in the urine.

"Two things are particularly observable in the above Chinese practice, viz., the necessity for the immediate destruction of the poison, chiefly by the moxa or some practice involving the same principle; and the reliance placed on doses of cantharides. All agree in stating that a man bitten by a mad dog has three chances of dying to one of living, and nearly all lay great stress upon perfect quiet being maintained during the progress of the case."

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

If medical education in all the schools of Germany be as multitudinously formidable as it seems to be in the University of Tubingen, we should be inclined to fear—that, unless the curriculum extends over fifteen or twenty years, the candidates for the final doctorate must come out with but slight proficiency, or that those who try to struggle through the entire catalogue of branches, must yield a large crop of lunacy or blindness. In the Berlin "*Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*," of 31st July, we find the announcement of the several Faculties of the above named University, for the winter courses of 1878-79. That for the Faculty of Medicine and Natural Philosophy, shows an array of twenty-four professors, who are to teach sixty, or more, branches, some knowledge of which (we know not how much) is, we presume, required to have been mastered by all aspirants to legal medical status. Now, of the two extremes, of teaching too many, or to few, branches of medical education, we have a most decided leaning to the latter; for we hold that it is far better to know half a dozen, or even three or four, essential subjects *well*, than to have a smattering of a score or two of heterogeneous, or merely ornamental characters; and we defy any medical school in, or out of, Christendom, to teach, with practical effectuality, such an aggregation as the school of Tubingen affects to handle.

If we are correctly informed, some other European schools eclipse that of Tubingen in the number of their professors, and of the subjects said to be taught. An old Calais proverb, spoken in English, says "send a goose to Dover, it will come with a goose over." May we not say send goslings to Tubingen, or any other polymathic feathered shop, and they will come back quite *pluc'able*.

If our Canadian students would make good use of the advantages presented by our own schools and hospitals, and master well, even a moiety of the subjects there presented, they need not dread competition with those of any other land. He who learns a little thoroughly, will learn more easily and will know more, than he who attempts to learn too many things.

TRANSLATION.

[From the "*Revista Medico Quirurgica*.]

Poisoning by Sulph. Atropica, Treated by Alcohol.

In a woman operated on for cataract, prolapse of the iris occurred in about 36 hours after the operation, which was attributed to a strong sneezing. Reduction was attempted by means of exposure to a rapid intense light, aided by cold baths and the instillation of atropia (5 centigrams in 20 grains of distilled water.) At the end of eight days expressed of this instillation, the patient rapidly lost color, the physiognomy becoming much changed, and shewing an expression of terror—shivering, pharyngeal stricture, salivation, delirium, extreme dilated pupils, even on the side on which the instillation was not made, took place.

The author (Tamberlini) decided on the alcohol means of treatment, and administered to the patient 20 grams of alcohol. Presently after this, the temperature rose from 36.1 to 37.6—6 (equal 99° to 99° Fahr.) and all the alarming symptoms disappeared.

COD LIVER OIL SUPERSEDED IN LUNG AFFECTIONS.—The new remedy, *Firwein*, is bidding to effectually supersede Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Diseases of the Lungs, and is a pectorant, tonic and diaphoretic. It may be given in all cases where Cod Liver Oil would be suggested, or it may be associated with it, and form

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