

J. H. Carson, Port Hope; A. H. Dunlop, Pembroke, Ont.; J. A. Grant, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.; Chas. M. Gordon, Ottawa, Ont.; J. B. Harvie, Ottawa; D. W. Houston, Belleville; A. McDonald, Paisley, Ont.; T. N. McLean, Perth, Ont.; Michael McNulty, Iroquois, Ont.; G. H. Mewburn, Drummondville, Ont.; Wm. Moore Owen Sound; H. O'Keefe, Lindsay; H. V. Odgen, B.A., St. Catharines; E. W. Reynolds, Brockville; W. H. Shaver, Wales, Ont.; Alex. Shaw, Seaforth, Ont.; G. C. Wagner, Dickinson's Landing, Ont.; Joseph Williams, London, Ont. The following gentlemen have fulfilled all the requirements to entitle them to the degree of M.D., C.M., from this University:—D. K. Cowley, Ottawa; J. S. Edwards, London; D. G. Inksetter, Capetown, Ont.; B. E. McKenzie, B.A., Aurora, Ont.; R. C. McDonald, Perth, Ont.; M. McNulty, Iroquois, Ont.; A. F. Pringle, Cornwall, Ont.; B. L. Riordan, Port Hope; A. M. Ruttan, Napanee, Ont.; H. B. Small, Ottawa, Ont.

THE THERAPEUTIC VALUE OF PULSATILLA.—

Dr. James I. Tucker, of Chicago, in a communication to the *Chicago Medical Gazette*, Feb. 5, 1880, says: Pulsatilla is rapidly growing in favour with many practitioners. Though a very old remedy, having been known to Dioscorides and Pliny, it fell into disuse, if not into disrepute, and was not reinstated till about the beginning of the present century. I have used pulsatilla mainly in simple dysmenorrhœa, and here it has proved of decided utility. Its scope is, however, doubtless much wider. A very prominent lawyer of this city told me, not long since, that after trying the bromides, the valerianates and other remedies of repute for the headaches caused by excessive mental application, he found no relief till he made use of the tincture of pulsatilla. He is now never without it, and uses no other medicine for the cure of his headaches, which I know to be very severe. No such powers are attributed to it in the books to which I have access. This is an exceptional case, it may be, but it is a valid one. The tincture of pulsatilla should be made from the fresh plant, and given with caution. The dose is from three to ten drops.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON.—It would seem that the various examining bodies in England are not over sanguine as to the rapid adoption of a Conjoint Scheme. A few weeks ago we referred to the changes which had either been suggested or carried into effect at the University of London and the Royal College of Surgeons. The Royal College of Physicians is now moving in the matter, and a new set of by-laws for the College licence was discussed and formally adopted at a meeting of the Fellows on the 16th inst. These regulations will make so many alterations in the conditions for this qualification that we must refer to them at some length. The most important change is one which we have long advocated, and which has our heartiest approval. Instead of two examinations, three are now introduced, and a complete rearrangement of the subjects is thereby necessitated. The *First Examination* is open to all candidates who have been registered as medical students by the General Medical Council, so that it may be passed at the earliest opportunity, that is, as soon after the student has joined a recognized medical school as he may think fit to present himself, or even whilst he is a pupil of a legally qualified practitioner or attending at a country hospital or infirmary. The subjects of this examination are Chemistry and Chemical Physics; *Materia Medica*, Medical Botany, and Pharmacy; and Osteology; and schedules will be drawn up indicating the range and extent of the knowledge that will be expected. Every pupil, therefore, who chooses to spend a certain time in the country before entering at a medical school, will have a great inducement to work at subjects which he can readily learn, and will be so far the better prepared for the earnest study of the more advanced and difficult parts of his curriculum. The certificates which are compulsory at this stage will merely state that he has received instructions in Chemistry and Chemical Physics, Practical Chemistry, *Materia Medica*, Botany, and Practical Pharmacy. The wording "received instruction" is very vague, and we venture to think that such certificates might have been dispensed with altogether. However, as it does not compel attendance on courses of lectures in subjects which the student