share of practical instruction and the weekly recitations that would be joined to the lectures; and the carefully arranged succession of studies. She stated that the Faculty had determined to adopt the most advanced systems of medical education; and that though by so doing they probably limited the number of students, and deferred the chance of immediate success, she felt sure that they would be more than repaid as the medical public came to appreciate the quality of the education offered, and the value of the diplomas to be bestowed. She then spoke of the prominence to be given to hygienic study, and expressed a hope that by means of medical women mutch sanitary knowledge would be diffused among their own sex, and much infant mortality prevented.

The doctor concluded with a declaration of the catholic spirit of the college, and the carnest desire of the Faculty to invite the cooperation of all, that the work which had progressed so slowly and patiently during fifteen years, may now rise rapidly on its deep-laid foundations, and insure the suc-

cess so long waited for.

The Hon. H. J. Raymond, as one of the Board of Trustees, expressed his own great satisfaction, and that of his colleagues, at the opening of the college; and felt confident that as its work went forward, and its real worth became known, it would have largely increased support from the whole

community.

Dr. Willard Parker protested strongly that the unworthy prejudices of which Dr. Blackwell had spoken were things of the past; that New York physicians were ready and glad to welcome merit wherever it appeared; and that, now woman was taking her true and proper place as the coworker with man, he, in the name of his profession, stretched out to her the right hand of fellowship, anxious only that she in her turn should be thoroughly and duly qualified to fill the place to which she aspired.—Medical Record.

Commencement of Medical and other Colleges.

Bellevue Hospital Medical College, despite the inclement evening, had a brilliant opening, October 14th ult.

Prof. Lewis A. Sayre delivered the introductory lecture, which was replete with valuable and welltimed suggestions regarding the reciprocal relations of the physician and the public. He dwelt at length upon the hardships of the physician's lot, but inasmuch as the physician assumed them willingly, they partook of the nature of a contract. In alluding to the readiness of the ignorant and malicious to institute law suits for malpractice against the surgeon, he could not refrain from deprecating the encouragement too often afforded by members of the profession itself. He thought, too, that legislators, in view of the charitable offices so liberrlly accorded the public, might grant the physician the boon of a commission of his peers whose business it should be to aid the prosecution if necessary, but, above all, to reject merely frivolous or malicious charges. In this way the reputation as well as the time of the physician might be saved. The practitioner, he averred, ought, however, to be so well grounded in the principles of his profession as

to demand rather than to dread these investigations. Much was sacrificed through timidity.

Prof. James R. Wood, in response to the urgent call of the audience, gave an interesting account of his visit to the Old World, sketching in a pithy style the habits, the appearance, etc., of the distinguished savans of the medical profession. He also described the various anatomical museums, the college lecture-rooms, the hospitals, etc., which he had visited. The more prominent preparations in the museums, possessed of historic interest, also came in for a share of attention. The head and right hand of Scarpa were still preserved with religious care in the Paduan institution, as well as the specimens of John Hunter showing his mode of treating ancurism in England. His statement that Bellevue could seat in its lecture-room 400 students was received with surprise, since as a general thing the professors of the Old World discoursed to meagre classes in ill-ventilated, cramped, and dingy apartments. Students of the NewWorld had better opportunities of perfecting themselves in their profession at home than abroad-nowhere in the wide world was there such a wealth of pathology as in New York. The conscientions, hard-working investigator need not go beyond this metropolis in his pursuit after anatomical, surgical, or pathological lore.

The professor's remarks were well received and frequently interrupted with applause.—Medical

Record.

The Medical Students in London this Winter.

The British Medical Journal gives the following list, which represents the metropolitan entries this winter of new students for a complete course of education in the medical profession, so far as can be estimated from entirely trustworthy data. The registration of students ceased on Thursday, the 15th October, at 4 P.M., Guy's Hospital, 90; St. Bartholomew's, 86; University, 60; King's College, 39; London, 35; St. Thomas's 24; St. George's, 23; St. Mary's, 19; Middlesex, 14; Charing Cross, 20; Westminster, 4. St. Thomas's, the London, and St. George's Hospitals, which have each made considerable additions to their establishments during the year, may be congratulated on the improvement in the number of students who have entered. University College has also a very large entry. The total number of students is such as to lead to the belief that the considerable improvement in preliminary educational tests which is still urgently called for, would not mischievously affect the number of aspirants to practise medicine. — Med. & Surg. Reporter.

Nasal Therapeutics.

At a recent meeting of the Liverpool Medical Institution, reported in the *British Medical Journal*, Dr. Banks, one of the members, made the following extremely practical remarks on the application of remedies to the nostrils and larynx:

"Weber, of Leipzic, discovered fifty years ago that when a column of water was passed along one nostril, when it touches the soft palate, it causes it to rise so as to shut off the nasal from the pharyn-