

IN YOUNG INFANTS.—Lubet-Barbon reports that in a child of one month the symptoms presented were that it could not breathe while nursing, and while nursing was frequently seized with attacks of coughing. It did not gain in weight, breathed with mouth open, and had a constant mucopurulent discharge from the nostrils. In another case, a child aged sixteen months, there were difficult respiration, mouth breathing, dryness of the lips, the face of violet hue; the respiration was noisy, hoarse, frequent, such as to closely simulate the respiration in a case of croup. The child has never been able to take the breast nor nursing bottle, but had been fed from a glass. Cough was frequent and often caused vomiting. In another case there was considerable emphysema. Four cases was reported. In all the treatment consisted of removing the growth by means of forceps of a particular model. The operation was performed at several sittings. In all complete recovery or great improvement followed.

MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN GLASGOW.—The experiment made by the directors of the Royal Infirmary in opening certain of their wards for the clinical teaching of women has turned out a failure, and the governing authorities of the infirmary and also those of St Mungo's College have now determined to exclude females both from the wards and from the college classes. It is about two years since the students of Queen Margaret College were granted facilities for obtaining clinical and pathological instruction in the infirmary, and at the same time the ladies attending medical classes in St. Mungo's College and other lady "medicals" were afforded the same opportunities, the Queen Margaret students, however, having their instruction separately, while the others attend mixed classes both in college and in the wards. The arrangement, however, has come to grief over the dispensary question, it having been found inconvenient, if not impossible, to carry on the very essential dispensary work of the curriculum either in mixed classes or separately, the objection to mixed dispensary classes having come, not from the women, but from the male students. To get over this deadlock the managers have decided to exclude ladies at once from St. Mungo's College and from the wards, the only exception made being in favor of Queen Margaret students, who will be permitted to attend pathological and clinical classes till the end of the summer session of 1893. All this comes as something of a shock to the friends of medical education for women in Glasgow, as unless some new arrangement is speedily made such teaching must come to an end in this city. Queen Margaret College in particular will be in a difficulty and will specially feel the hardship; it has been prospering to the satisfaction of its friends, and has only recently been affiliated

to Glasgow University, which has taken over its buildings and endowments and with them all duties and responsibilities. Amongst other things it must provide clinical facilities for its lady medical students, and at first sight it is not easy to say where these are to be found.—*Lancet*.

A noted French physician claims to have got good results in goitre from tincture of strophanthus ten to sixteen drops three times a day.

SELF-RETAINING CYLINDRICAL SPECULUM.

The cylindrical form of vaginal speculum is the one most universally used, and Ferguson's, with mirrored surface, being cleanly, moderate in price, and affording a good view of the os and cervix, seems to be the favorite (at least with the general practitioner). The main objection to this valuable speculum is its extreme fragility, and that if left unheld after introduction it is very liable to be extruded by contraction of the vaginal walls and, if falling from the bed or couch, to be broken. The illustration represents a modification which, if the proper sized speculum be chosen, renders it self-retaining. It consists of a bulbous expansion at the outer end, which is to be introduced within the vagina; owing to its increased calibre and the sucus around it the sphincter vaginæ muscle is enabled to hold the instrument, thus setting free both hands of the practitioner.

The bulbous expansion has also another advantage—that is, the concave surface forms a trough which will catch any small quantity of caustic fluids (carbolic acid, for instance) which might otherwise find its way downwards and burn or stain the external parts of the patient's clothing. This form of speculum will be found in practice a great improvement on the older form if only for the reasons given. The makers are Messrs. Arnold & Sons, who have carried out the idea to my complete satisfaction.—Alexander Duke, in *Lancet*.

