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Progress of Medical Science.

LACTOPEPTINE.

There are few preparations given to the profession during recent years that have been so highly praised as Lactopeptine. It has been found a most reliable agent in the treatment of impaired digestion, gastric irritability and diarrhoea. It is specially recommended by a number of physicians, who have prescribed it, as a valuable remedy in *Cholera Infantum*, and in the disorders of digestion and nutrition in children. In view of the approaching season of the year, during which cholera infantum is most prevalent, our readers are invited to test this preparation, and give it a fair trial. We have before us a great number of testimonials from physicians, setting forth the value of Lactopeptine, and from their combined testimony, we consider the remedy worthy of trial.

THE HISTORY OF CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

According to Prof. Leyden, of Berlin, the origin of clinical instruction is to be found in Italy, in the sixteenth century. In 1570, the supreme council of Venice, principally at the instigation of German students, ordered that two teachers of practical medicine should visit the hospital at stated times and there instruct the students at the bedside. This regulation was soon adopted in Padua. Soon, however, the universities began to raise difficulties, on the ground that the clinical instruction drew away the students from the lectures and disputations, and in consequence the Venetian council prohibited the continuance of the clinical teaching. The students protested; and it was determined that the teachers of practical medicine in the universities should

alone be authorized to take their students to visit patients as they might think proper. It seems that the system of introduction to practice, apart from the universities, was rather common. The Emperor Frederick II (1194-1250) ordered that no one should enter on practice until he had practised for a year under the guidance of a physician. The special founder of modern clinical instruction was Franz Deleboe (Sylvius) in 1614-1672. In Berlin, Fritze was clinical professor in 1798; and the examination regulations of that year speak of clinics at Berlin and Halle. In Königsberg, clinical medicine is mentioned in 1785 and 1790. The first clinics embraced all the departments of medicine; the division into medical, surgical, and obstetric, and polyclinic, was of later growth.—*British Med. Jour.*

HOW DOCTORS ARE PAID.

"Save me, doctor, and I'll give you a thousand dollars."

The doctor gave him a remedy that eased him, and he called out,—

"Keep at it, doctor, and I'll give you a check for five hundred dollars!"

In half an hour more he was able to sit up, and he calmly remarked,—

"Doctor, I feel like giving you a fifty dollar bill."

When the doctor was ready to go the sick man was up and dressed; he followed the doctor to the door, and said,—

"Say, Doctor, send in your bill at the first of the month."

When six months had been gathered to time's bosom, the doctor sent in a bill amounting to five dollars. He was pressed to cut down to three, and after so doing he sued to get it, got judgment and the patient put in a stay of execution.—*Exchange.*