

globulistic atoms; and continually putting themselves in opposition to us as curers of disease. It makes one almost think that we are falling back into the middle of the dark ages, when we find one of our great modern moral teachers (as he is thought) admitting into his magazine tales of second sight, and wonderful displays of the medium flight through the air. Is this all pandering to the degraded appetite of the public, or can it be that the moral teacher himself believes what he here scatters wide through the world to the injury of thousands of weak minds?

Inventions and Appliances

IN
MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

CALKIN'S OCCHIOMBRA; OR, PATENT TRANSPARENT EYE-SHADE.

THIS little instrument, made of well-tempered spring and silk gauze, forms a complete protection for both eyes, without heating them or confining their motions in any way. Neither is there any uncomfortable weight or pressure upon the lids or adjacent parts, such as is experienced from all the varieties of spectacles employed as protectors against dust, cold air, etc.



- A A, a spring fitting closely round the forehead, just above the eyebrows and a portion of the head.
 B B, another portion of the framework, slightly in advance of A A, leaving an open space between the two for the free escape of generated heat, also supporting the fabric of gauze, or other material, to D D.
 C C, Another portion of the framework, of flexible material, resting on the nose, and taking the shape of the face, under the eyes, to the right and left temples, supporting the fabric from D D, and forming the closed chamber.
 D D, the portion of the framework which constitutes the external outline of the shade, assisting to support the fabric.

As a shade for the eyes after surgical operations, during inflammations and other affections, for all purposes, in short, of affording protection to the eye, as against glare and dust in travelling, for example, we have seen nothing so efficient, while its cheapness is equally notable, and forms an additional recommendation.

British Medical Journal.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19TH, 1861.

[THE over candid attentions of our critical friends have been the cause of introducing into the minds of many of our readers, and even of some of our members, a certain degree of misapprehension concerning one particular side of this JOURNAL. We think, in justice to ourselves and to the Association, that this stalking horse of a *mal-entendu* should be quietly disposed of. We appear every seventh day contemporaneously with other weekly journals; and naturally enough we have, in consequence, to hold our own in the presence of those fellow potential agents. It is not for us to judge whether our light is kept well burning, whether we supply our readers with a proper and sufficient digest of the spirit of the medical times in which we live, and properly sustain the position and honour of our profession. This must be left to others. We have, however, our own opinion upon the subject; and the very comparison which we are now inviting proves that we have no fear of criticism in this direction. But what we desire now to bring prominently forward is this: that those who judge us should take into consideration all the elements required for the delivery of a fair judgment. We beg then to inform our critics, and those of our friends who are ignorant of the fact, that the price of the stamped BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, as delivered to each Associate, is just a fraction over one-half the price of the other weekly journals. The price, in fact, paid by each Associate for his stamped JOURNAL is about 4½d. per number; the price paid for the other stamped journals which appear with it is 8d. per number. It is true, that these journals give their readers a larger quantity of matter—somewhere about 26 pages to 21 pages of equal size of the JOURNAL. These facts require no comment. All we desire is that they should be known.]

THE BATTLE OF THE COLLEGES AND THE UNIVERSITY.

THE University of Edinburgh and the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh have griefs which they cannot settle amicably, nor settle at all in Scotland. They have, therefore, by their respective representatives, presented themselves this week before the Privy Council to seek a solution of their difficulties. The tale of the differences between these bodies is, as we understand it, both amusing and instructive. It runs somewhat as follows. We may be excused if we fall into any small error in detail, considering that the affair comes from over the Borders.

The Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons (Scotch) being wise in their generation, and not indisposed to gather the sweets of successful licensing, last year