enough for three schools, but not for the *eight* which have already announced themselves. Each of the towns which I have mentioned, will have population enough to give business to a faculty of teachers, and subjects for the practical anatomist; each will have a hospital, where clinical medicine and morbid anatomy may be taught; and each will erect such literary and scientific associations, as will favor research and ambitious study, in both professors and pupils.

DUODENAL DYSPESIA.

From Dr. C. J. B. Williams's Lectures at University College.

BEFORE entering on the subject of constipation, I have a few words to say on duodenal dyspepsia, which I shortly noticed yesterday. (See p. 278.) In this affection, it is especially necessary to pay attention to the diet, avoiding those articles which tend to irritate the duodenum, such as greasy and fatty pastry, which is very indigestible. These matters tend to irritate the duodenum, and produce disorder not merely in the stomach, but also in the liver. It is also necessary to avoid spirituous and fermented liquors, in any quantity, during these attacks. The treatment consists much in the same measures as are appropriate to the different forms of dyspepsia, whether inflammatory, atonic, or irritable—remedies which tend to increase the secretions; mercurial powders, blue pill, and hydrarg. cum. creta, given once or twice a day, and carried off by a mild saline aperient. This may be continued for a longer or shorter time, and, in some cases, even for several weeks. But, inasmuch as mercury sometimes exercises a prejudicial effect on the system, and the digestive organs, it is often desirable to substitute other medicines for it, to keep up the action of the liver and the duodenum. Dandelion, in extract or in juice, nitric acid, and nitro-muriatic acid, are useful, because they act as tonics, at the same that they exert an influence on the liver. Muriate of ammonia is supposed to have a similar effect, combined with taraxacum. It is in cases where the disease is obstinate, and assumes the chronic form, that saline waters are efficacious; particularly those of Cheltenham, and such as contain an excess of alkali, and sub-sulphate of soda in a diluted form.—*London Med. Times.*

THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 27, 1844.

Standing of American Medical Schools in England.—A gentleman of eminence in the profession, residing in Lower Canada, in a letter received the past week, asks the following question—"How comes it that the tickets of the Boston Medical School are not recognized in London, as