

ing it: Tincture of phosphorus, three drachms; rectified spirit, two drachms; spirits of peppermint, half a drachm; water to six ounces.

This mixture, being unstable, should be compounded every day. The author prefers the above form to capsules or pills.

THE MICROSCOPE IN MEDICINE.

Dr. Parkes in his address to the British Medical Association adduced the following instance:

The Delhi or Damascus sore, the Aleppo evil, and other names have been applied to a disease which is spread over all the East, affecting men and dogs, and which, though not fatal, is yet in the highest degree harassing and discomfiting. The discovery of the cause and its cure we owe to Dr. Fleming, of the Army Medical Service, and it is a good instance of the great use of the microscope in the hands of a competent man. Dr. Fleming found, as a constant element in these rodent ulcers, a small cell: its nature is quite doubtful; no kind of plant can be developed from it, and it is presumably of animal origin; it contains nuclei, and grows marvellously fast, though whether by cleavage, or budding, or exosmotic transit, so to speak, of small cells through its wall, has not been made out. By pressing in and absorbing the nutrition of the skin, it soon destroys portions of the surface, and forms most unsightly and painful ulcers. That this cell is the cause has been proved by repeated inoculations. It is very tenacious of life, and resistant to chemical agents, hence the uselessness of the common plans of local treatment, which have been so repeatedly tried without effect. The only cure is at once to destroy the cell with potassa fusa. In a few days a sore which has been open and extending for months is cured as by magic. The cure is infallible, and if this plan of Dr. Fleming is carried out, he will have the merit of having at once obliterated a disease which has been a plague for hundreds of years, and neither spared the great Aurungzebe in his Hall of Paradise, nor the meanest pariah who was no more than useless dust beneath his feet.

MEDICAL NEWS.

The Barrie Examiner says:—A rumour is current that the 'Defunct Lunatic Asylum,' is to be utilized for the purpose of a Female Reformatory or Magdalene Asylum.

The 160 skulls contributed to the London Anthropological Institute by Consul Hutchinson of Peru, will be presented to the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons.

The Prefect of Police of Paris has just addressed a circular to the pharmaciens of Paris, reminding them that they expose themselves to prosecution for refusing to deliver medicines in the night when wanted.

The olive-tree is planted over an extent of 15,000 acres at Nice, and the average yearly produce is from 180,000 to 200,000 gallons. The analysis of the best oil produced in that district is as follows: carbon, 77.21; hydrogen, 13.36; oxygen 9.43.

The Belleville Ontario notes this rather remarkable instance of longevity at Adolphustown:—A year ago we chronicled the celebration of the 100th birthday of Mrs. Bogart, at Adolphustown, the mother of our respected townsman of that name. Last Sunday, we are told, she attained her 101st birthday, and attended

church, participating in the exercises of the quarterly meeting held that day. She still retains possession of her faculties to a remarkable degree, and apparently enjoyed the occasion very much.

The Belgian Government has recently ordered securely-locked letter-boxes to be placed in all the insane asylums of the country, public or private, in positions where they will be easily accessible to all the inmates. They are designed to allow complaints and suggestions to be made to the authorities in a way independent of any of the officers or attendants. No one connected with the institution can have access to them. They are in charge of the Procureur du Roi of the district, and the letters they contain are taken to him weekly for examination. The complaints are then investigated, and if any one claims to be sane, the case is ordered to be examined by medical experts. Abuses are corrected. The system, it is said, exerts a wholesome influence, and tends to secure proper management in all its details.

OUTBREAK OF TYPHOID IN LONDON.

The outbreak of typhoid fever, to which attention has been this week drawn in *Mayfair* and *Marylebone*, is one of the most remarkable and severe with which we are acquainted. A great number of families have been attacked, and eminent medical men have largely suffered. We have been at some pains to ascertain the particulars. We are acquainted thus far with about 165 cases occurring in forty-seven families inhabiting *Wimpole street*, *Harley street*, *Nottingham Place*, *Cavendish square*, and the surrounding district, with outlying cases in *Grosvenor square*, *Portman square*, *Grosvenor street*, *Curzon street*, *Hyde Park Gardens*, and *St. John's Wood*. Among the households attacked are those of *Dr. Murchison*, *Mr. Maunder*, *Dr. Gowers*, *Mr. Spencer Watson*, *Mr. John Wood*, *Dr. G. P. Murray*, *Mr. Halle*, *Dr. Buchanan*, *Dr. Liveing*, *Mr. Fairlie Clarke*, *Dr. Andrew Clark*, *Lord Alfred Paget*, *Mr. Ernest Hart*, *Colonel Knox*, *Mr. Christie*, *C.B.*, *Dr. Fuller*, *Mr. Arnott*, *Mr. Isaac*, *Dr. Priestley*, *Mr. Harry Emanuel*, *Lord Fitzwilliam*, *Hon. Mrs. Duncombe*, and others. The cause of this severe epidemic seemed at first very mysterious; but a clue has been suggested which leads pretty surely through the maze. London, it should be stated, has been very free from typhoid during the early part of the year; and the few cases of which we have heard—as, for instance, those within the extensive consultation practice of *Dr. Murchison*—were mostly traceable to direct importation. When the present outbreak occurred, it was naturally traced back to the ordinary cause, but without success. Thus in more than one of the houses the sanitary engineer had done his utmost, and the hygienic conditions were the best that could be secured. The consideration of the character of two outbreaks in his nursery, however, led *Dr. Murchison* to suspect his milk-supply as being the vehicle of the poison, as it has on several occasions during the last few years been proved to be. Thus in the first outbreak, three children who were drinking household milk were alone attacked, while presently, when these were recovering, the two who were drinking 'nursery milk' from the same dairy were attacked, suggesting successive contamination of separate supplies of milk; and a precisely inverse observation was made in respect to milk from the same dairy in a second case. This suspicion once started, the source of milk-supply in the forty-three families reported by medical men as suffering from invasions of typhoid was investigated and it was found that, although living in different parts of the town, forty out of the forty-three families were supplied from the same dairy. Many other circumstances have attracted attention. Thus the enormous majority of the cases appear to be those of young children who chiefly drink cold milk; while, of the few adults, several happen to be persons who drink milk much more copiously than usual. Too much stress must not, however, of course be laid upon this, because the disease is one which always attacks children by preference, and the precise proportion of children attacked is not before us. But, in a considerable number of the cases, the circumstances point with irresistible force to a contaminated milk-supply as the cause of the outbreak.—*[Med. Record.]*

PROSPECTUS. THE CANADIAN MEDICAL TIMES.

A NEW WEEKLY JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO PRACTICAL MEDICINE,
SURGERY, OBSTETRICS, THERAPEUTICS, AND THE COL-
LATERAL SCIENCES, MEDICAL POLITICS, ETHICS,
NEWS, AND CORRESPONDENCE.

The Undersigned being about to enter on the publication of a new Medical Journal in Canada, earnestly solicits the co-operation and support of the profession in his undertaking.

The want of a more frequent means of communication between the members of this well-educated and literary body has been long felt—since monthly publications such as alone have been hitherto attempted in this country, do not at times fully serve the requirements of the controversies and pieces of correspondence which spring up. It necessarily diminishes the interest of a correspondence to have to wait a month for a reply and another month for a rejoinder; and it is in consequence of this drawback, no doubt, that many important or interesting points are not more fully debated in the monthly medical journals.

THE CANADIAN MEDICAL TIMES, appearing weekly, will serve as a vehicle for correspondence on all points of purely professional interest. It is also intended to furnish domestic and foreign medical news: the domestic intelligence having reference more particularly to the proceedings of city and county Medical Societies, Colleges and University classes, public and professional appointments, the outbreak and spread of epidemics, the introduction of sanitary improvements, etc. Many interesting items of this nature, it is hoped, will be contributed by gentlemen in their respective localities.

If the interest of a correspondence can be maintained and its freshness preserved by a weekly publication, it must be yet more valuable to have weekly notices instead of monthly ones of the advances which are continuously being made in the medical art. Obviously the sooner a medical practitioner hears of an improvement the sooner he can put it in practice, and the sooner will his patients reap the benefit. In this manner, the value of a weekly over a monthly or semi-annual medical journal may sometimes prove inestimable. Medical papers and clinical lectures, in abstract form or in extenso, will regularly appear and constitute a considerable portion of the new journal. In this way it is intended to furnish the cream of medical literature in all departments, so that a subscriber may depend upon its pages as including almost every notice of practical value contained in other journals.

Original articles on medical subjects will appear in its pages. The growth of medical literature in Canada of late years encourages the hope that this department will be copiously supplied. Notices of cases have been kindly promised, and an invitation to contribute is hereby extended to others who may have papers for publication. If the profession would encourage the establishment of a worthy representative medical journalism in Canada, its members should feel that upon themselves rests the onus of aiding in the growth of a national professional literature.

In order to gain a wide-spread circulation for the new journal, the publisher has determined on making it as cheap as possible. It will appear in the form of a quarter-newspaper of twenty-four wide columns, containing a large quantity of reading matter, and be issued weekly at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. For cheapness this will go beyond anything as yet attempted in a medical journal in Canada.

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