

baths" which were employed, was 20 R., hence the patients were enabled to remain in them for ten minutes at a time, without experiencing any especial inconvenience. They would often, as they lay in them, take a shower bath of cold water. These baths were continued until a temperature of 39.5° was attained. In the intervals between the baths, cold compresses were applied over the abdomen. These were found to be preferable to bladders filled with ice, the latter from the powerful impression they made, caused immediately an extreme contraction of the peripheral bloodvessels, so that the cooling effect caused by the diminished circulation at the surface of the body was, it is probable, productive of injury rather than of good.

Of one hundred and fifty-six typhoid patients treated during the years 1870-71, in the hospital—including only the well-marked severe cases—only seven proved fatal; while in former years, before the adoption of the cold water treatment, in the same hospital, the mortality among the typhoid cases reached 20 per cent.

It was observed by Jurgensen and Hagenback, so, also, by Dr. Riegel, that in his typhoid patients, very often there occurred a severe burning pain in the soles of the feet, so that there appeared to be a connection between this system and the cold water treatment. Intestinal hemorrhage was of less frequent occurrence than under the former expectant treatment. It is here, perhaps, that is shown the beneficial action of this mode of treatment.—*Centralblatt f. d. Med. Wissenschaften, No. 27, 1872.*

THE CANADA MEDICAL RECORD

A Monthly Journal of Medicine and Surgery.

EDITOR:

FRANCIS W. CAMPBELL, M.A. M.D. L.R.C.P. LOND.

SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

All communications and Exchanges must be addressed to the Editor, Drawer 56, Post office, Montreal.

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY, 1873.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

By request we lately visited the Victoria Drug Hall and Truss Factory, Victoria Square, Montreal, to inspect some specimens of artificial legs and arms, manufactured by Dr. Eneas, after the patent of Mr. Condell, of New York. We confess to have the very highest opinion of these limbs, several of our friends having made use of them and experienced from them a comfort and ease which was hardly to have been anticipated. Both the arm and the leg are extremely light, the former not exceeding, we should judge, a pound and a-half, while the latter is about five pounds, a matter of no small importance. In arrangement they are simple, efficient and very ingenious, yet of sufficient strength to be able to withstand

even more than the ordinary wear and tear which is likely to follow work imposed upon an artificial extremity. The arm is especially ingenious in construction, enabling as it does, the wearer to do a variety of things which, with other artificial arms which we have seen, was impossible. A gentleman in Montreal has had one of them on for several years, and states that he is able to write a fair hand, dust his coat, cut his meat, carve, drive, and do a hundred other little things, some, perhaps, of no very great importance, but all of which tend to make one's life more pleasant. We understand that Dr. Eneas has arranged with the patentee, so as to allow him to manufacture them in Montreal. Our friends throughout the country who may have patients in need of either limbs or arms, would do well to note the contents of this article and communicate with Dr. Eneas, the proprietor of the Victoria Truss Factory, where there is constantly on hand, and made to order, every kind of surgical appliance.

PROFESSIONAL REMUNERATION.

We honestly believe that, as a rule, there is no class men, so poorly recompensed for services rendered as the profession of which we are a member. When one thinks of the years passed in preparatory training, before entering upon the purely professional part of our education, and the time occupied in the acquisition of the latter, it is but right to assume that as the profession is a liberal one and deals with the lives of the human family, a remuneration commensurate with the importance of services rendered, will, at all events, be the reward. Twenty-two years ago, when the tariff, which at present is followed by the large majority of the profession in Montreal, was adopted it was possible when one obtained a fair practice, not only to live comfortably upon it, but likewise put past a little for a rainy day. Now, such a thing is impossible. It is not then to be wondered at that the question of professional remuneration is strongly forcing itself upon the attention of the Medical profession throughout the entire length of the Dominion. The rapid rise which has taken place in every necessary of life, not to say anything of the increased price demanded for surgical instruments and medicines, is an ample reason why a revision of the tariff already alluded to should be made. We are glad, therefore, to know that in Montreal, after a great deal of work and enquiry, a Committee have named an increased scale, and that it is quite possible that within this month their report will be brought before the Medico Chirurgical Society of