

THE MONTREAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

"At a meeting, held about the commencement of the present month, of the members of this School, the following gentlemen were elected officers.—President, J. G. Bibaud, M.D; Secretary & Treasurer, H. Peltier, M.D.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

Adulteration of Drugs.—The *Boston Medical Journal* fears as a consequence of the heavy taxation to which the United States will shortly be subjected, the adulteration of drugs to a large extent, and states that "some less scrupulous will not hesitate to gain by fraud what may be lost by misfortune." Of the various articles submitted to adulteration, that of drugs is the most pernicious and most mischievous in effects. As medicines are prescribed for the sake of the indications they are intended to fulfil, so in proportion to the amount of adulteration will the intention of the physician be frustrated, and life become thus imperilled. No tree is too high whereon to hang the adulterator of medicines, as the act by which he gains a few additional shillings jeopardizes the life of a fellow-being.

Mutual release of Army Surgeons of the Northern and Southern Armies.—When the confederate army entered Winchester, the Union Hotel Hospital with its surgeons and assistants (eight), its attendants, nurses and inmates, all fell into the hands of General Jackson as prisoners of war. They were immediately released upon their parole, directed to report themselves to the Secretary of War at Washington, with the request that a like number of medical officers of the confederate army should be released on the same terms, and to endeavour to have this principle established "the unconditional release of all medical officers taken prisoners of war hereafter."

This generous act on the part of the confederate general was promptly met by the Secretary of War in Washington, and we have now to record one of the most pleasant features of this most deplorable war, that the medical officers of either army are since unconditionally released when taken prisoners, and to use the language of the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, "it is an important step towards the recognition of the surgeon upon the battle field, not as a partizan or as a belligerent, but as an angel of mercy commissioned to meliorate the woes of humanity.

Cystorrhea vs. Matrimony.—A correspondent of the *Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, in the May number of that Journal, says: that for two years he was troubled with *Cystitis*. Several "eminent physicians" were consulted, and a variety of treatment brought to bear upon the case. He was advised not to marry, but after being treated ineffectually for two years, he disregarded the advice in this particular. He says: In less than three weeks after I was married, the disease was entirely well, and I have had but very few slight symptoms of the affection since (now about a year). It seemed to reduce all excitement and produced an equilibrium in the system that acted like a charm.

The Editor of the *Medical and Surgical Reporter* asks this pertinent question "should a married man be unfortunately afflicted with *Cystitis*, what is the remedy? Must he marry again?" The cure in this case must have been more pleasant than the injections of twenty grains solution of nitrate of silver to which the patient had been subjected.

Influence of the Mother's mind upon the fœtus in Utero.—Dr. Davis has a paper on this subject in the *Nashville Medical Journal* for May. Dr. Davis is