

from which the blood might be successively allowed to re-enter the general circulation if the patient threatened to bleed to death. This, however, is only an idea; the possibility of carrying it into practice must be determined by careful experiment on animals and on man.

I indulge in the hope that this proceeding may still be found capable of application in many directions.

In conclusion, there must remain one question of the greatest importance in relation to its introduction into practice; namely, whether its use is not connected also with disadvantage to the health of the patient. Certainly we cannot, without further consideration, set aside the possibility of the fact that prolonged and firm compression of a limb may be followed by dangerous disturbances of the circulation and innervation, such as thrombosis, inflammation, paralysis, &c. Nevertheless, after the thousands of experiments which surgeons of all times and countries have made with the tourniquet and with digital compression, it was scarcely probable that even total compression should bring in its train those evils, if it were not of too long duration. And while the classical experimental researches of Cohnheim have shown that, in warm-blooded animals, the total interruption of the circulation is generally not followed by any lasting disturbance, if it had not been continued for more than six or eight hours, I also, after having, during the present year, performed more than eighty operations on parts rendered artificially anæmic, can assure you that in not one case have I seen any disturbances occur such as might be feared as the result of the proceeding. I have performed operations which have occupied an hour, and have not found that any disturbance whatever of the circulation took place during the process of healing; on the contrary, since I have employed this method, the operation-wounds have always had a remarkably favourable course, and the occurrence of accidental traumatic disease has been quite the exception. There is only one precaution which I would strongly urge you to observe in the employment of this method. When you operate on the parts that are the seat of putrid infiltration, you must not attempt to deprive them entirely of blood. If you tightly bandage parts that are in this condition, you run the risk of pressing the infectious matter into the meshes of the areolar tissue and into the lymphatics, and of thus probably inducing very mischievous results. In such cases I do not apply the bandage, but content myself, before tying the compressor round the limb, with emptying it of blood as much as possible by holding it in an elevated position for some moments.—[Translated from the German.—London Medical Record.

A WAX CANDLE IN THE BLADDER OF A FEMALE.

This interesting case was observed a short time ago at the Hôtel Dieu, Paris. The patient, on admission, complained of intense pain in the abdomen. The urethra, abnormally dilated, easily admitted the finger into the bladder, when a hard, voluminous body was felt. The woman stated that on account of the great difficulty she had in

making water, she had passed a candle into the urethra, and it had slipped into the bladder. It was removed with a pair of forceps, and speedy recovery followed.

MEDICAL NEWS.

Among the twenty surviving officers who took part in the memorable naval battle of Trafalgar, fought 68 years ago, we find the name of Deputy Inspector of Hospitals Peter Suther, who during the engagement was surgeon on board the Swiftsure.

Opium land pays a price in Malwa unknown in any other part of India. Meadow land about a market town in England is scarcely more remunerative to landlords than thousands of square miles blooming with the poppy are to the chiefs of Malwa.

The Dutch Government, according to the correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette at the Hague, has been badly served by "some of the foreign medical officers, who, after having pocketed an allowance of 4500 fr., ran away." Out of fifty medical volunteers from Great Britain, the Dutch War-office selected only two.

Professor Ebon, of Leipsic, has obtained possession of an ancient papyrus during a recent visit to Egypt. The work is a complete treatise on Egyptian medicine, nine leaves of which are devoted to diseases of the eye. The Egyptians were in advance of all other nations of antiquity in their knowledge of ophthalmic disease.

The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh have unanimously re-elected Dr. Andrew Wood as their representative in the General Medical Council for the ensuing three years. The University of Dublin will continue to be represented by Dr. Apjohn. Dr. Aquila Smith has been re-elected to represent the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland.

A case of quadruple gestation is reported in the Chicago Medical Journal for September, occurring in the practice of Dr. L. B. Brown, of Sheldon, Illinois. The children were all girls, perfectly formed, and of fair size—two weighing five pounds each. At the expiration of three and one half months after birth, all the children were living, and in a prosperous condition.

The Court and Council of the University of Aberdeen held a meeting lately. A committee of the Council submitted a scheme for founding fifty new medical bursaries, which was remitted for further consideration. In the Council it was moved by Professor Bain that the Court should be asked to entertain the expediency of omitting Greek as compulsory at the competition for bursaries; but his motion was rejected by 42 to 45.

As illustrating the adroitness of many lunatics in concealing their illusions, it is related that the French novelist Balzac once became so much interested in a man whom he believed to be unjustly confined in an asylum as to carry the case before the courts and obtain a decree for his liberation. On the day of his release he invited the man to breakfast with himself and a few friends. The invitation was so stoutly declined that Balzac demanded the reason, and at last extorted from the poor fellow that it was impossible for him to appear except at night because he was the moon.

THE LATE SIR HENRY HOLLAND.

The death of this most able and distinguished physician has occurred under circumstances highly characteristic of his remarkable career. Sir Henry had taken his usual holiday far a-field, in the autumn; he had been journeying in Russia. The other week he was a prominent figure for a day at the trial of Marshal Bazaine in Paris, and dined with some of the judges in the evening. He returned to London by way of Folkestone on Saturday, did not go out on Sunday (not feeling very well), and died quietly in his bed on Monday afternoon on the day on which he had completed his eighty-fifth year. Thus to the last this remarkable man preserved his intellectual and physical activity, and fitly closed a career which he has himself well described, and which was full of interest and of excellent and high example.

PROSPECTUS.

THE CANADIAN MEDICAL TIMES.

A NEW WEEKLY JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO PRACTICAL MEDICINE,
SURGERY, OBSTETRICS, THERAPEUTICS, AND THE COLLATERAL 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, College and University pass-lists, public and professional appointments, the outbreak and spread of epidemics, the introduction of sanitary improvements, &c. 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 incalculable. 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 quarto 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.

It will be the aim of the editor to make it at once an interesting, practical, and useful journal, indispensable to the Canadian practitioner. It will be the aim, further, to make the MEDICAL TIMES the organ of the profession in Canada, as its columns will be freely open to the discussion of any professional matter, whether of medical politics, ethics, or of questions in practice.

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