

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.

In the vicinity of Sheldon, Vermont, there is a spring owned by a gentleman in New York, which is known under the name of Missisquoi Spring, and whose fame as a mineral water was a few years ago known all over the United States and Canada. During the past few years, for reasons best known to its proprietor, the water was only to be had direct from the Spring, and not being advertised the demand was simply the result of the personal influence or recommendation of those who had used the water with benefit. It has recently been leased for a term of years by a wealthy firm in New York, who have already commenced to make things look lively about the spring. We were a short time ago enabled to pay it a visit, and found that among the inhabitants of Franklin County, Vermont, this spring has for years had a very great reputation. Of course, like most mineral waters, it is recommended for about every ill under the sun. We, however, have every reason for believing that in indigestion, eczema, rheumatism and morbus Brightii it is a very valuable remedy. We intend giving it a trial, and advise others to do the same.

MCKESSON & ROBBINS' GELATINE-COATED PILLS.

We direct the attention of our readers to the institch of McKesson & Robbins, which will be found in this number of the *Record*. This firm has within the last few months introduced in Canada all their very elegant preparations. We have during the past two months made an extensive trial of them, and have found them thoroughly reliable. Their granules of quinine and of salicylic acid are especially elegant, and are to our knowledge being very extensively used in Montreal. All the leading druggists in the Dominion have their preparations for sale.

SIMPLE MODE OF RELIEF FOR FOREIGN BODIES IN THE THROAT.

A British naval surgeon, Dr. Beveridge, states that for foreign bodies in the throat, such as pieces of meat, etc., a simple mode of relief is to blow forcibly into the ear. This excites powerful reflex action, during which the foreign body is expelled from the trachea. The plan is so easy of execution that, if there is anything in it, it ought to be generally known and applied.

A NEW METHOD OF DISINFECTION.

The *Scientific American* states that M. Boschau has devised a method of disinfection based on the continuous and economical production of ozone by means of manganese dioxide, which is of timely interest. Ordinary light brown wrapping paper is thinly covered with size, and on the latter the pulverised dioxide is sifted, so that it forms an adherent layer. It is merely necessary to hang the sheets thus prepared in the apartment to be disinfected or aerated. M. Boschau states that he lined a trunk with paper thus prepared, and placed therein some old cheese and strong radishes, which he left in the receptacle for a fortnight. At the end of that period the materials were removed and the lid of the trunk quickly shut. Fifteen minutes afterward, on opening the trunk, not the slightest odor was perceptible, the ozone given off by the dioxide having completely disinfected the carbonic and butyric acids produced. The inventor proposes to manufacture wall paper, prepared in an analogous manner, for use in schools, hospitals, etc.

A correspondent of the *N. Y. Medical Record* writes as follows concerning the way in which they manage "these things" in the town of Waterbury, Conn.: "There are no losses, however, as all the bills are paid, and there are no free patients. The poor of the town are admirably provided for, and I wish some such plan could be adopted in New York City. When a patient wishes to avail himself of the dispensary, he is obliged to apply to one of the "selectmen" for a recommendation. If the selectman is not satisfied as to the applicant's poverty, the application is *refused*. When, however, the case is genuine, the selectman gives the patient a ticket of admission to the dispensary, and the *town* pays the doctor and buys the medicine; consequently Waterbury neither manufactures paupers nor starves its doctors. . . . The people seem not only grateful for what is done for them, but also anxious to settle their bills."

A Pulse of Ten Beats per Minute is reported in the *Paris Gaz. Medicale*. The case was pernicious algid fever. After several hours at the stated rate, it rose to twenty-five, and continued from twenty to twenty-eight for three days. The patient died.

BIRTHS.

On the 31st October, at Compton, the wife of Reginald A. D. King, M. D., C. M., of a son.