

withheld from women if possible, for, as is well known, (in this as in other respects) when feminine delicacy and modesty are blunted *once*, legitimately or illegitimately, they become hardened as never man becomes, and callously indifferent to the finer instincts of our nature. Let, however, the modern Mephistopheles but whisper "money, riches, ease, dress, style," &c., &c., in the ears of these women, words so consonant with the spirit of this very enlightened (!) and progressive age (!) of women kind, and all their angel-like attributes take wing; "a ministering angel" she falls as it were from Heaven and becomes the attendant devil of the arch-fiend himself. In these unmeasured terms do I denounce (advisedly) the vocation of "female physician" together with all the machinery for their manufacture, and pray Merciful Heaven to preserve Canada from this "plague spot," and lay not this sin to the charge of the medical profession. I enclose my card, and remain,

Respectfully yours,
VIATOR MEDICUS.

Sept. 1873.

GYNÆCOLOGY.

PROGNOSIS IN CASES OF UTERINE INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

Dr. E. J. Tilt considers that the danger to life from uterine inflammation is very slight, unless it gives rise to some complication such as ovaritis or peritonitis. The prognosis is bad if the patient comes of sickly parents, or has had herself an unhealthy girlhood, or other mucous membranes show a marked tendency to catarrhal inflammation. When the inflammation occurs in young women, as the result of a sudden checking of the menstrual flow, the prognosis is favourable, unless the passion of the patient be very strong, in which case relapses will be apt to occur. Occasionally, however, the inflammation comes on during the period known as the change of life or even subsequent to that; in these cases the prognosis is bad. Under the most favourable circumstances, the length of time required to effect a cure will be, to a certain extent, proportional to the duration of the disease before a proper treatment was begun. So long as the disease is limited to the cervix uteri, the prognosis is good, but the case is very different when the inflammation has passed from the cervix to the mucous membrane of the body of the uterus. If the body of the womb is found to be larger and harder than normal, the prognosis is very bad. Acute endometritis is a rare disease, and Dr. Tilt states that he has never seen a case of it where there were not evident signs of a pre-existing chronic inflammation of the body or neck of the uterus. —*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal.*

MEDICAL NEWS.

Two of the Edinburgh ladies, Miss Dakins, and Miss Bovell, have recently transferred their seat of study to Paris, where they have been allowed to count their previous lectures as if taken at the Paris Faculty, and have been admitted to the usual examinations in due course. Miss Dakins has thus passed her first professional examination, and Miss Bovell her third. The Paris Fac-

ulty require five examinations prior to conferring the degree of M.D. The ladies have all passed with very good notes, Mrs. Ella Lawson and Miss Bovell receiving the note "bien satisfait."

The Russian lady medical students, who were lately obliged to leave Zurich, have been refused admission to the Universities of Prague, Strasburg, and Giessen.

From a recent return it appears that there are 7,187 persons confined in the various lunatic asylums in Ireland.

James Johnston, of Indianapolis, has endowed the Medical College of the Northwestern Christian University (Indiana) with half a million dollars and a site for its location. —[The Clinic.

Mr. Broughton, the government quinologist at Otacumund, in a report to the Chief Secretary, denies that Eucalyptus globulus contains quinine, quinidine, cinchonidine, or cinchona, in any such proportion as has been asserted.

We regret to see that the intention is announced of discontinuing the Madras Monthly Journal. This excellent monthly has apparently succumbed to the competition of more frequently published papers, such as our able contemporary the Indian Medical Gazette.

The following appeared in the Cincinnati Commercial of August 26 :

"BIRTHS.

August 25, to Mr. and Mrs. Lang T. Anderson, and daughter; weight 12 pounds. Thanks to Dr. Comery."

The comparative mortality of lying-in women delivered in hospitals, in the homes of midwives, and in their own homes, published by the Department of Public Relief of Paris, gives the following results for the current year. In hospital 127 deaths among 3,353 women; with midwives 13 deaths among 1,006; at home 22 deaths among 3,605. Thus the deaths among women delivered in hospital appear to be more than five times as numerous as among women delivered at home. This difference is more than sufficiently great to point to the desirability of developing to the utmost, domiciliary midwifery, and reducing lying-in hospitals to their smallest and simplest forms, if not of abolishing them altogether.

The Chancellor of the German Empire has requested the Governments of the various States, and the Chief of the Admiralty, to institute inquiries in accordance with the plan drawn up by the special commission appointed to investigate the causes of cholera and their prevention. The plan embraces the following subjects of inquiry:—1. The place, and time, and appearance of cholera. 2. The objects to which the contagion can adhere and by which it may be caused. 3. Individual susceptibility to the disease. 4. The occurrence of cholera in prisons, hospitals, schools, factories, garrisons, and especially in ships. 5. The influence of telluric and atmospheric conditions on the epidemic occurrence of cholera. 6. The means of preventing the outbreak and diffusion of the disease.

A man was hanged lately at San Francisco, according to the Philadelphia Medical Reporter, for murder with a weapon of a peculiarly dangerous, and for a long time mysterious nature. This is a sand-club, formed by filling an eel-skin with sand. When this instrument was first brought into use, the authorities were greatly puzzled by deaths, apparently from violence, yet no marks could be found on the outside of the body. A burglar was finally captured with a sand-club in his possession. Being closely questioned, he explained its use. When the victim is struck, for instance, on the head, he drops insensible, and soon dies from congestion of the brain. Often the skull suffers no injury from the stroke; and if the person struck recover sensibility, he gradually relapses into a condition of idiocy. Sometimes a man struck in the body will be knocked down by the force of the blow, and feel no immediate results from it. In a few weeks, however, the flesh will begin to mortify under the line of the blow, and rot down to the bone. Heller, the celebrated pianist, is supposed to have met his death in Mexico, from this diabolical weapon.

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 above 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 and 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, 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 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.

As a medium for advertisements the MEDICAL TIMES will possess the special advantage of giving speedy publicity to announcements. The advertising will be restricted to what may legitimately appear in a medical journal.

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