

MEDICAL NEWS.

Thirty-seven ladies are said to have matriculated this season in the Medical Department of the Michigan University.

The English Government is offering iron hospitals to various unions throughout Ireland for the sums of 220 pounds to 250 pounds and 250 pounds, according as they are to contain twelve or twenty patients. They can be set up and made ready for occupation in a month, and are said to be with water closets, nurse-rooms, wash-rooms, etc., complete. If they be what they seem, these iron hospitals appear to solve the question of hospital construction, costing, we should suppose, furnished, not more than one hundred dollars a bed.

Dr. Corfield, who acted as medical inspector of the suspected farms during the late epidemic of typhoid fever caused by the distribution of infected milk by the Dairy Reform Company, stated last week in Birmingham, in reference to this epidemic that 'the cause of that epidemic is known with absolute certainty, the very channel by which the poison got into the dairy well having been recently unearthed.' We believe that a direct communication has been traced from the very spot at which the typhoid excreta were buried into the well, and the typhoid poison which infected the milk has been literally run to ground.

We learn from Boston that the Medical Department of Harvard University has just become the possessor of a large and valuable museum of models of diseases of the skin, the munificent gift of Dr. Edward Wigglesworth, of Boston, a gentleman well known in connection with the dermatology of the present day. The collection embraces some two hundred models, the work of J. Baretta, of Paris, who is recognized throughout Europe as a most successful modeller and artist. The museum represents models of all of the commoner diseases of the skin, as well as a large number of rare forms, copied from the St. Louis Hospital collection. As works of art and accurate representations of disease, the pieces are remarkably fine, and portray the various affections in a most truthful manner. This is the largest and in fact the only complete museum of the kind in our country; and we congratulate Harvard upon being the recipient of such a generous donation from an individual.—[Philadelphia Medical Times.

YELLOW FEVER.

This fatal fever, as is known to all our readers, has been raging as an epidemic for six weeks past in Shreveport and Memphis, and has also prevailed with severity in some of the towns of Texas. At Shreveport it has been announced that more than fifty per cent. of the earlier cases proved fatal. From the 14th of September, when it broke out in Memphis, to the 25th of October, it is reported that more than a thousand persons had died of the fever in that city. The present is the third irruption of yellow fever in Memphis. It appeared there the first time in 1855, when by common consent it was referred to New Orleans, from which place it was believed to have been imported by the steamer Harry Hill. It broke out again, in 1866, in the wake of cholera. This epidemic has also come in the wake of cholera, and at a season when New Orleans was comparatively healthy, having probably originated in Memphis.

At first it was prevalent only in certain localities, and chiefly among the poor Irish population; but gradually it has spread over the city until every quarter has furnished victims, among whom are numbered several physicians. It was hoped that the frosts which occurred about the 10th of the month would check the pestilence, but they were too slight to produce any such effect. Doubtless the lower temperature of the 21st and 22nd will be followed by a favorable change.

The fact is one of great interest, that while refugees from the infected city have died of yellow fever in all the towns around Memphis, in no instance has the disease been propagated. Several deaths from the fever have occurred in Louisville in persons who had contracted it in Memphis, but without communicating it to their purses.—[American Practitioner.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, Kingston, in affiliation with Queen's University.

TWENTIETH SESSION, 1873-74.

The School of Medicine at Kingston being incorporated with independent powers and privileges under the designation of "The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston," will commence its Twentieth Session in the College Building, Princess street, on the first Wednesday in October, 1873.

TEACHING STAFF.

JOHN R. DICKSON, M.D., M.R.C.P.L., M.R.C.S.E., and F.R.C.S., Edin.; PRESIDENT, Professor of Clinical Surgery.
 FIFE FOWLER, M.D., L.R.C.S., Edin., REGISTRAR, Professor of Materia Medica.
 HORATIO YATES, M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine.
 MICHAEL LAVELL, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
 MICHAEL SULLIVAN, M.D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.
 OCTAVIUS YATES, M.D., Professor of the Institute of Medicine and Sanitary Science.
 JAMES NEISH, M.D., Professor of Descriptive and Regional Anatomy.
 THOMAS R. DUPUIS, M.D., Professor of Botany.
 NATHAN F. DUPUIS, M.A., F.B.S., Edin., (Professor of Chemistry and Natural History, Queen's University), Professor of Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.
 ALFRED S. OLIVER, M.D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.
 HERBERT J. SAUNDERS, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

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