

GUNSHOT FRACTURES & AMPUTATION.—Several of the men who were wounded in the New Zealand campaign seem to have brought home arms and legs which (according to the standard rules of military surgery) they ought to have left behind them. Out of six cases of gunshot fracture of the femur at various parts treated in the New Zealand war, five recovered without amputation, four of them were very useful legs; one man, wounded through both legs, died. The surgeons were moved to disregard the peremptory injunctions of military text books, to give the sufferers "such chance of recovery as may be obtained by amputation," by the excellent condition of the men, and the facilities for treating them in well organised field hospitals without the necessity of premature removal. They were rewarded for their intelligent boldness by a success unprecedented in military surgery, but which, under circumstances similar to those in the New Zealand campaign, may be usually borne in mind. Of ten cases, also, of gunshot fracture of the humerus, eight united solidly and well, and in one case only was amputation had recourse to; here the amputation was primary. Guided by the experience of the above case, says Inspector-General Mouat, V.C., C.B., it would be fair to expect, when 80 per cent. of gunshot fractures of the humerus recover without difficulty, that amputation of the arms in such cases might be delayed for secondary operation, if, after all, found to be necessary. It may be objected to this that the description of firearms used by the insurgent Maories against our men threw bullets less destructive than the bullets of rifled muskets now in ordinary use for military purposes. It is, however, a doubtful point whether such is or is not the case; doubtful how far preconceived theory of the superior penetrating power of a conical bullet over that of a round one has influenced public belief in the matter.—*British Medical Journal*.

CURIOUS INVENTION FOR DIVERS.—The German magazine *Unsere Zeit* describes a curious invention made by a Russian officer, Lieut.-Col. Weyde. It consists of an apparatus for throwing light on objects under water for the use of divers, &c. The machine is said to be very inexpensive, and experiments made with it by the Russian and Prussian Governments in the sea near Cronstadt, and in the River Spree, have produced very satisfactory results. A very important use of this invention is that it enables the officers of a ship of war to discover any submarine mines or torpedoes sunk under it by the enemy. It must of course also greatly facilitate the recovery of sunken ships and other objects at the bottom of the sea.

SUCCESS OF THE FRENCH SYSTEM OF STORM SIGNALING.—A great compliment has just been paid here to the talents of the late Admiral Fitzroy. Captain de Rostaing, of the logical service at the Ministère de la Marine, has made an examination of the predictions as to the weather on the north and west coast of France during the winter of 1865, 1866, and he finds that the London prophecies as to weather in the Channel and in the ocean came right 89 times out of 100. The French Admiralty prides itself very much on having adopted the system inaugurated, and, indeed, invented by the late lamented Admiral Fitzroy.

THE PAPALINI IN ROME.—Rome must have been a pleasant place to live in during the recent "reign of terror," when the city was delivered over to the Papal mercenaries. The *Telegraph* correspondent and a couple of friends were one evening smoking at the window overlooking the Corso, when they suddenly saw some gendarmes in the street below stop to take deliberate aim at them; of course the affrighted party at once drew back. In the same letter two other instances of the atrocities of the Papalini are given. A young Roman sculptor, of great talent and unexceptionable opinions—from a priestly point of view—was returning home from a friend's house early in the evening of the 23rd, when he was shot at by two Papal gendarmes, whose bullets struck him on the right arm, smashing the bone between shoulder and elbow. The Marquis Spina, a faithful papist, was looking out of his window before retiring to rest; forthwith four gendarmes stationed in the shadow of a house opposite fired a volley at him. Happily they missed their aim.

MILITARY OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.—The members of this association again held a meeting on Saturday afternoon, when it was unanimously resolved to invite all Upper Canada officers of Volunteer corps, to this city, to attend the drills and lectures of the association. The resolution to reduce the annual subscription to one dollar, and the fines for non-attendance to 5 cents, was also carried; subscriptions to be paid in advance, and fines to be collected at the ensuing meeting. The members then practiced the platoon exercise for the new Snider rifle; it is altogether different to that necessary for the old Enfield and much simplified. Members are to meet on Thursday evening, and Saturday Afternoons, during the winter months. On Saturdays, soldiers will attend to facilitate the practice of battalion movements. For this week, the first twenty members on the roll will be called upon to act as officers. The movements to be performed are those which bear the following numbers on the list of movements furnished to members, viz: 136-13 25-143-218-221-101 172-173-50 and 151.

Gentlemen wishing to join the association, may do so, by applying to Lt.-Colonel Bacon, or to Major Barnard, at the Militia Brigade Office.—*Montreal Gazette*.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1868.

JAMES SUTHERLAND, EDITOR AND COMPILER.

Hunter, Rose & Co., Printers and Publishers,
Ottawa.

THE above work is now in course of preparation, and will be issued early in the new year. The book will contain full and accurate information of all the cities, towns, villages, &c., in the Province of Ontario, together with an alphabetical list of the various trades and professions, prominent citizens, manufacturers, &c., in each locality.

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OTTAWA : .. Nov., 1867.

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P. MITCHELL,

48-6-108. Minister of Marine