

diminishes sufficiently, the prepuce should be turned back and the sores treated in the ordinary manner. The average time necessary for this is two or three weeks. Finding this simple plan of treatment sufficient, the author condemns slitting the prepuce and circumcision as unnecessary, when the prepuce is only acutely inflamed and not indurated by cell proliferations and oedema. For this latter condition, incisions are requisite to prevent gangrene; the most useful being those made at the sides, thus converting the prepuce into two flaps, an upper and a lower one, which can be readily drawn from the penis sufficiently to expose the sores at the corona. They are then dressed with liquid carbolic acid on lint well packed into the sores, and compressed by a bandage round the penis. In a few days, the surfaces clean and begin to assume a healthy appearance. Complete cicatrization is attained in about forty days. Any permanent deformity is remedied, subsequently.—*Am. Jour. Syph.*

FOREIGN BODY IN THE NOSE.

Dr. Frederick P. Henry (*Phila. Med. Times*), mentions the case of a girl, two years old, who had introduced a large-sized shirt button into her nose, and was quickly relieved by the aid of Thudicum's douche. The child's cries, which were comprised in one prolonged expiratory effort, seemed to have aided the operation by raising the volum and thereby preventing the escape of water into the mouth, which any one who has used the instrument on his own person knows is so liable to occur.

TREATMENT OF CHLOROFORM NARCOSIS BY ICE IN THE RECTUM.

Dr. Baillée thinks there is no readier or more effectual mode of combating the narcosis of chloroform than that of introducing a small piece of ice into the rectum. But little force is required to pass it through the anus; it melts immediately and causes by its presence a deep reflex inspiration, which leads to respiratory movement and re-establishment of the cardiac function. The method is also recommended to be pursued in the treatment of apparent death in the newly born.—*Bul. Gen. de Therap.*

EXCISION OF ELBOW-JOINT.

Dr. J. Bell exhibited to the Med. Chir. Soc. of Edinburgh, a little girl upon whom he had performed this operation. The joint had almost perfect flexion and extension, and there might be seen on each side a fair condyle and a fair olecranon, notwithstanding no periosteum had been left.—*Edin. Med. Jour.*

HERNIA.

Thomas Bryant, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, in his "Practice of Surgery," remarks that where a hernia can be kept up by a truss, and the patient is likely to remain in a civilized country, where trusses can be obtained, any operation for the radical cure is an unjustifiable one; to risk the life of a patient on a theory of a cure, with the probability that the patient will be rendered less liable to its descent, when a truss has to be worn subsequent to the operation as a matter of safety, is a practical delusion.

MEDICAL NEWS.

St. Thomas's Hospital, of London, enjoys the princely income per annum of 30,000 pounds.

The Journal of the Gynecological Society, the Michigan University Medical Journal, and the American Psychological Journal are no more.

The Italian Senate has just adopted the article of the new sanitary code of laws which provides for the families of medical men who are carried off during epidemics in the exercise of their professional duties.

The Minister of Public Instruction in France has purchased the elegant ancient and modern collection of books, belonging to the late Dr. Darzenberg, and presented it to the Library of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris.

Dr. Beaugrand says that, notwithstanding the various anxieties which beset the career of medical men, mental alienation is rare among them; and he gives the following table of Parchappe: artists, 2.60 per cent; lawyers, 2.41 per cent; clergymen, 4.15 per cent; medical men, 3.85 per cent.

Professor Larasque, in his recent lectures on alcoholism at the Paris School of Medicine, has shown that the chronic alcoholism was most frequent among the 'petits bourgeois' (small shopkeepers, etc.), who had the habit of tipping. It was a kind of 'decent' alcoholism, and the inmates of lunatic asylums mainly belonged to that class of people.

One of the examiners at the Royal College of Surgeons, England, is reported to have said that those candidates who recently went up for their first primary examination were the worst he ever remembered. Out of 105 who presented themselves, 46 were sent back to their studies, and only a few got first-class marks.

Dr. Lewis Rogers in a paper in the American Practitioner, calls attention to the fact that Dr. Taylor Bradford has already attained in his cases of ovariectomy the 90 per cent. success which Spencer Wells thinks may be ultimately attained.

THE LADY MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Judgment has proved adverse to the lady students at Edinburgh on their appeal to the Court of Session. The tribunal was a very competent one, and the arguments pro and con, were reviewed with clearness and impartiality. Three of the judges hold, or have held, high offices in the Universities of Scotland, while seven others have taken an active part in academic administration. Our readers will remember that some three-years ago the University Court issued regulations under which ladies might be admitted as medical students. Accordingly, Miss Jex Blake and six others matriculated after the usual examination; enrolled as students; and attended the classes which qualify for the first course. A number of the professors, however, in their professional capacity, and as members of the Senatus Academicus, declined to teach the ladies any further, or to admit them to graduation. After a good deal of platform and newspaper controversy, the ladies called upon the Chancellor and Senatus to defend their procedure before Lord Ordinary Gifford. His lordship pronounced in favour of the appellants; but his decision has been reversed by the second division, after consulting the other judges. Out of the twelve judges, five were in the appellants' favour—a fact which, it is said, will tempt the ladies to appeal to the House of Lords. It seems difficult, however, to get rid of the argument that the original constitution of the university did not contemplate the admission of ladies, either to studentship or to graduation. The remedy open to the ladies is surely a sufficiently obvious one. Let them devote the ample funds they have at their disposal, not to fruitless and vexatious litigation, but to the founding of a college of their own, where they may prosecute their medical studies, and qualify for such practice in the diseases of women and children as they may prove fit for. Society will respect them the more, and even recognize their claims as qualified nurses and accoucheuses the sooner, if they retire from a useless and not very feminine contest, and seek the attainment of their ambition by means at once legitimate and easy.—*Lancet.*

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 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, 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 inestimable. 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.

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