

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Previous numbers of the Practitioner have contained articles highly commendatory of the calomel and of the bismuth and pepsin treatment of cholera infantum. I have tried both, and am fully convinced of their inferiority in this disease to the crocote and lead treatment. In the treatment of a large number of cases during the last three summers, but one has proved fatal, and that one was in a state of collapse before it was seen. The formula used is as follows:

R. Mucilaginis acaciae, . . . ʒ ss;
Liquoris calcis, . . . ʒ iij;
Crocoti, . . . gr. iij;
Plumbi acetatis, . . . gr. xvj.

S. A tea-spoonful every one to three hours.

One thing proved is the innocuousness of the acetate, no symptom of lead-poisoning having in any instance resulted. Egg-water—the white of one egg to each gobletful—is given in conjunction with the above treatment. By adding a good-sized pinch of bicarbonate of soda to each glassful the retention of this drink is almost assured.—E. R. Palmer, M.D., in Am. Practitioner.

MEDICAL NEWS.

Dr. Carl Rudolph Braun, the renowned Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the University of Vienna, has been raised to Knighthood, with the title of "Ferdinand."

The office of district medical officer in Gijon (Asturias), having become vacant by the death of the occupant, the alcade or mayor of the town, a medical man, has conferred the appointment on himself.

Dr. de Cristoforis, physician to the hospital in Milan, and M. Zambolletti, a chemist and apothecary in the same city, have addressed a circular to various scientific societies and periodicals, suggesting the formation of an universal international pharmacopœia.

It is pleasant to record that the profession everywhere has done its duty in the season of danger and alarm through which it has been passing in all but one instance—one doctor is said to have run away from Mount Vernon and left his patients when the epidemic of cholera was at its worst.—American Practitioner.

It is said that Professor Tyndal received 22,100 dollars for the course of thirty-five lectures delivered in the United States. After deducting expenses, he handed over 13,000 dollars to a committee, with instructions to spend the money in encouraging and aiding students of science who devote themselves to original investigation.—(Students' Journal and Hosp. Gaz.)

The editor of the American Observer, (Homœopathic) states that of the fifty homœopathic periodicals that have been issued by the American press, only nine are now in existence, and of these, only one has remained under the same editorial management for the space of nine years. The failures and wrecks are credited to "inefficient commanders, poor vessels, (springing many a leak), bad canvas, and the loss of charts and compass."

The friends of legitimate medicine everywhere will be gratified to learn that the homœopaths are not after all to hold professorships in the school at Ann Arbor. The legislature of the state of Michigan passed the law requiring the appointment of the "infinitesimals," but the board of regents declined to execute it. The supreme court of the state refused to grant a mandamus requiring the regents to comply with the law, whereupon the latter met and passed, with but one dissenting voice, the following very dignified and sensible resolution: "That we maintain the position heretofore taken, and decline to make the appointments required by law; that we do this in no spirit of factious opposition to the apparent will of the legislature, but because we believe the true and best interests of the university demand it; that we reaffirm the former action of the board expressing a willingness to take official charge of an independent school of homœopathy, and connect it with the university, whenever the means shall be provided for the payment of professors."

THE CHOLERA IN THE UNITED STATES.

From the American Practitioner, August.

However cholera may have originated at New Orleans its course after it appeared was that which it has uniformly taken, and which has given so much strength to the belief that it is a portable disease; that it follows the lines of human travel, and is carried about by men. It proceeded slowly up the Mississippi to Memphis, and then fell upon Nashville, whence it was radiated to many towns in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Alabama, along the river and the railroads. Nashville, as in all former visitations of the epidemic, suffered severely; no other city in the country up to this time has been visited by the pestilence in so aggravated a form. It is computed that a thousand have fallen victims to it in Nashville and the county of Davidson during its prevalence. The mortality has also been great in Gallatin and at various points in Sumner county.

Following the railroad into Kentucky, it has prevailed successively in Franklin, Bowling Green, and Elizabethtown. In Franklin and the surrounding country the deaths before the disease subsided amounted to forty-seven. Proceeding east and south from Nashville it fell upon Lebanon, where it had evinced great malignancy in its former visitations, and carried off thirty-four people, chiefly negroes. At Murfreesboro the number of deaths has been fifteen, nearly all negroes. It spread to Shelbyville, Huntsville, Chattanooga, and Birmingham, along the railways; and at the latter place, a town of recent origin and very rapid growth in Alabama, its ravages have been unusually severe. The pestilence has for the first time, we believe, penetrated into the mountains of East Tennessee, and prevailed with a good deal of fatality at Greeneville, a few fatal cases having also occurred at Knoxville and some other points.

The towns in Kentucky on the Ohio have not escaped, and Paducah and Henderson have lost a number of their inhabitants, negroes, as everywhere else, being the greatest sufferers. Mount Vernon, in Indiana, has been severely scourged. This is a cleanly town on the Ohio, and has one of the most elevated sites on the river between Evansville and Cairo. Nothing in its situation or sanitary aspect would have pointed it out as a place likely to invite the disease, and yet forty deaths occurred there in one week from cholera, while Cairo and Evansville were almost if not quite exempt from it.

Cases of cholera have been announced in various places north of Kentucky, as well as in some of the towns in the centre and north-eastern parts of the state. The boat which brought the first cases up the river from New Orleans landed cholera patients at Cincinnati, and there have been almost daily reports of deaths from the disease in that city for two months past; but the extent of the epidemic has never been alarming, if indeed it is correct to speak of it as an epidemic where only a few deaths per day have resulted from it in a population of two hundred thousand. In the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus, a number of the convicts have died from the disease. At Carthage, in Ohio, six deaths from cholera were reported on the 18th July as having taken place in forty-eight hours. Union City, Tennessee, on the Mobile and Mississippi Railroad, has experienced a sharp visitation of the pestilence; but it has nowhere assumed a more malignant type than at Louisiana, in Missouri, where eight deaths are reported as having occurred in four hours. It seems to have been scarcely less virulent at Prairieville and Troy, in the same state; but in all of these places its stay seems to have been very short.

The localizing or secondary causes of the epidemic have seldom been more strikingly exhibited anywhere than at Nashville during the late visitation. When it was raging with such mortality along the creek bottoms the elevated, best ventilated quarters of the city were comparatively healthy. It is correct to say that the scourge was nearly confined to the outskirts and lower portions of the city. Edgeseled, on the north bank of the Cumberland River, opposite Nashville, standing on a low, sandy plain, with wide, well-ventilated streets, and supplied with good cistern water, reports less than twenty deaths from the epidemic.

PROSPECTUS.

THE CANADIAN

MEDICAL TIMES.

A NEW WEEKLY JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO PRACTICAL MEDICINE.

SUROGRY, 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 continually 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-monthly medical journal may sometimes prove inestimable. Medical papers and clinical lectures, in abstract form or in extension, 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.

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