

SCIENTIFIC.

SHOT A REMEDY FOR ILLUS.—Dr. Maydiou, of Argent, in Franco, states in the *Journal de Méd. Prat.* (quoted by the *Bulletin de Thérap.*, May 15, 1870) that for seventeen years he had treated cases of ilcus by the means recommended in books, and had always failed. Four years ago he tried the old remedy of heavy substances ingested into the intestinal canal, and has been invariably successful in the twelve cases which have latterly come under his care. Instead of actual bullets or crude mercury, M. Maydiou uses shot No. 5. About seven ounces are carefully and repeatedly washed, then mixed with four ounces of olive oil, and the patient takes a dessert-spoonful of the combination every half-hour. Five or six hours afterwards the vomiting ceases, gases are expelled, and an alvine evacuation is obtained. The author does not, however, neglect other means, such as warm baths, soothing applications, &c., and especially insists upon enemata with milk and honey—viz., one pint of the former to three tablespoonfuls of the latter.

DREAMING AWAKE.—Dr. Faure communicates to the *Gazette des Hôpitaux* the case of a wine porter, about forty years of age, whom he found in a state of high fever with excitement. The patient related to him that whilst out with his cart, and having a sum of money in his pocket belonging to his employers, he had quarrelled with a cabman; that he had received a severe blow; that the cart had backed into a looking-glass shop, and had smashed a great quantity of property. The blow had stunned him, and he had recovered after receiving assistance in a neighbouring house. He was afraid of telling his misfortune to his family, and felt great distress at the event. Dr. Faure prescribed for him, and on inquiry found that nothing had happened. It was but a dream, which had begun in the night, from the Wednesday to the Thursday, and which continued on his waking. The delusion continued up to the Sunday, when, after spending a sleepless night, and grieving over his mishap, he had an hour's sleep. On awaking the dream had ceased, and the patient was well.

A NEW ALKALOID IN OPIUM.—In 1803 Derosene discovered a crystalline body in opium, and, in 1817, Serturmer described its properties. This was the first discovery of a new class of bodies called vegetable alkaloids, and, consequently, points an era in the history of chemistry. Since then, more than one hundred analogous bodies have been discovered, and we count among them some of our most prized medicines. We need only mention quinine, narcotine, strychnine, brucine, theine, nicotine, conine, morphine, codeine, etc. Since attention was directed to opium by the labours of Serturmer, chemists have discovered in that gum a large number of different alkaloids, representing the peculiar properties of the medicine, and it was supposed that this field of research was exhausted. It appears, however, that still another base has been discovered. The new body has the same chemical composition as morphine, minus the elements of water. Its special therapeutical property is, that it is deprived of the narcotic effects of morphine, and acts as a powerful emetic. Injected sub-cutaneously in minute quantities, it produces violent vomiting in the course of five minutes. This property is so strong that the chemists who prepared it had great difficulty to overcome the constant feeling of nausea superinduced by it. The new body was discovered by Messrs. Matthiessen & Wright, of Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, London; and if all that has been said of it be confirmed by subsequent experiments, it is destined to play an important part in medicine.—*Scientific American*.

AUSTRALIAN TELEGRAPHY.

A telegraphic undertaking of great magnitude has been projected in South Australia. The agent-general for that important colony has just received a telegram, intimating the intention of his government to unite the northern and southern portions of the continent of Australia by a line of telegraph. The line will run from Port Augusta, on the north coast, to Port Darwin, on the south, where it will be connected with the submarine cable which is about to be laid by the British Australian Telegraph Company. When these and subsidiary works are completed, the principal cities of Australia will be brought into direct telegraphic communication with London. That the government of South Australia should have taken the initiative in such an enterprise is a proof of its possessing both foresight and boldness. The result of carrying a telegraph across the continent will be to render the interior much more better known than it is now. Discoveries of great value may be made while the work is in progress. It was not till the Americans had constructed the Pacific Railway that they became well acquainted with the actual worth of large tracts of country in the heart of the continent, and ascertained the existence of large beds of coal midway between the Atlantic and Pacific. The real character of much of the Australian continent has yet to be determined, and will probably be made known, in a like manner. The railway must follow the telegraph. It is to be hoped that the parliament at Adelaide will heartily assent to the proposition laid before it by the government, and thus further the completion of a design which, while of vast local importance, will also prove of great advantage to the empire.—*Daily News* (Eng.)

TROOPS IN THE COLONIES.—A Parliamentary return shows the number of effectives of all ranks of the army actually stationed in India and the several colonies and garrisons abroad at the commencement of each of the last ten financial years. In Bengal the numbers were 47,816 in 1860, and 37,662 in 1869; in Bombay 12,263 and 12,102; and in Madras 10,873 and 10,984 at those two periods respectively. In Canada the number was 2,263 in 1860, but rose to 12,949 in 1862, when the Civil War was raging in the United States; in 1869 the number was still 8,118; at all three periods above a thousand of colonial corps are included. In Nova Scotia, including New Brunswick and Newfoundland, the number in 1860 was 2,037, including 254 colonial corps; and in 1869 3,896, including 186 colonial corps. In Bermuda 1,086 in 1860, and 2,160 in 1869. In Australia 1,695 in 1860, and 994 in 1869. In New Zealand, 1,120 in 1860, above 10,000 in 1864 and 1865, 6,692 in 1866, 2,820 in 1867, 911 in 1868, 797 in 1869. In Jamaica 1,975 in 1860, including 861 colonial corps; 1,342 in 1865, including 627 colonial corps; 1,933 in 1866, including 1,224 colonial corps; 1,834 in 1869, including 935 colonial corps. In Honduras 350 in 1860, 326 being colonial corps. In Honduras 350 in 1860, 326 being colonial corps; 227 in 1869, 226 being colonial corps. In Bahamas 329 in 1860, 317 being colonial corps; 382 in 1869, 380 being colonial corps. In the Windward and Leeward Islands 2,275 in 1860, 1,089 being colonial corps; 1,400 in

1869, 511 being colonial corps. At the Cape of Good Hope 4,775 in 1860, 841 being colonial corps; 4,216 in 1869, 469 being colonial corps. On the West Coast of Africa 990 colonial corps in 1860, 1,609 in 1865, 912 in 1869. At Mauritius 1,671 in 1860, 1,555 in 1868, 648 in 1869. At Ceylon 2,460 in 1860, including 1,482 colonial corps; 2,113 in 1869, including 1,193 colonial corps. At the Straits Settlements 1,475 in 1869. In China and Japan 7,692 in 1860 (a time of war), 2,094 in 1869. At the Falkland Islands 36 colonial corps in 1860, and 34 in 1864. In British Columbia 156 (engineers) in 1860, and 131 in 1863. At St. Helena 466 in 1860, 390 being colonial corps; in 1869, 427. At Gibraltar 5,876 in 1860, 4,826 in 1869. At Malta 6,113 in 1860, 637 being colonial corps; 5,908 in 1869, 568 being colonial corps.

SUMMER FASHIONS.—Arrived at the full height of the season, we cannot but notice the extremely charming toilettes which are to be found for evening-dress. Ball-dresses are so tastefully trimmed with flowers, that Art seems to be trying its utmost to remind us, even in the ball-room, of the lovely dress Nature herself puts on so gracefully at this time of the year; and, indeed, Fashion does well to set herself to follow, however humbly, the behests of so fair a lady as Dame Nature. Flowers make a very elegant finish to a dress, placed either in bouquets or formed into light wreaths. The train is still worn for full dress, excepting by quite young ladies, and in their case the skirt should just escape the ground in front, and be slightly trained at the back. Many walking costumes are made of two colours. There is a material of which the two sides are of a different colour, such as blue and drab, brown and violet; but these, perhaps, are not quite in such good taste as when merely of two shades of one colour—dark and pale grey, dark and pale brown. Grey seems to be the favourite colour just now. There are some slight alterations in the make of the upper skirts or tunics; they are mostly cut round, the front breadths are always on the bias, and the back set on in very deep, full plaits. The manner of looping up, which constitutes the chief variety, produces the appearance of their being shorter in some parts than in others. If the tunic is to be draped behind, but perfectly flat in front, the back breadths must be cut longer than the front, and gathered or plaited in, either all the length of the front breadth, or the fullness be all drawn together in one place. It is impossible to describe the many ways in which a panier or tunic can be draped; but one thing is perfectly necessary—that it should be done on the figure, as it is quite impossible to make sure of producing a graceful effect otherwise. The length of the tunic depends on the style of the under-skirt; it should at its shortest part just meet the trimming of the skirt, so that when longer it falls a little over it. Black grenadine is a charming material for a tunic over a silk dress, and is most suitable for the time of year. The silk is made with a low body and short sleeves, and grenadine high with long sleeves. These tunics are trimmed with one or more flounces alternating with biases or pinked ruffles matching the dress, or with one or two taffetas flounces also to match the skirt, which is trimmed in the same style. Plain silk dresses are sometimes trimmed with grenadine, the difference of the material making a slight variation in the shade, and also producing a lighter effect than a quantity of trimming of silk or fringe. It is made in flounces and thick ruffles, plaited or gathered, of the same, or a little deeper shade than the dress—never paler. All transparent materials must be worn over a plain skirt—no pattern on the under-skirt of any kind, it must always be of silk, under barège, grenadine, or indeed any thin material but muslin, plain or printed. Muslin robes do not admit of an out-door jacket of the same, nor of one of black silk. Black lace is most suitable, or else the dress should be worn alone. In this case it is trimmed with several flounces or ruffles, plaited or fluted, hemmed, and edged with narrow lace. The trimming of the upper part of the skirt should imitate a tight jacket or large basques, and upon the body some lace or a round and square fichu renders the dress quite complete for a walking toilette. A ceinture, very bouffante and draped, may take the place of a basque. The summer bonnets are, many of them, novel in shape, and most of them charming coiffures. It no doubt needs a skilful hand to arrange the flowers and feathers, so lavishly used just now, so as not to give a heavy or grotesque appearance to a style of head-dress that should be kept as light and graceful as possible, but our modistes have become such true artists that we may safely affirm that a bonnet of the present season, from a good milliner's, is both elegant and becoming. Straw and chip are very much used, trimmed with bright-coloured ribbon or silk and black lace. The flowers should be put very high at the side, falling rather towards the back. Pink ribbon tulle, or gauze is in favour, and should be mixed with white daisies, lilies of the valley, white lilac, or honeysuckle. Many of the newest hats are being made with rather broad brims, à la batelière. These are trimmed with simple wreaths of myosotis, daisies, convolvulus, or other simple flowers, as they are mostly worn by young ladies. Other straw hats have the brim raised at each side, and bound with narrow ribbon, or a plaiting of ribbon. The trimming consists of a bunch of May or field flowers placed at the side, fastened by a bow of ribbon, with long ends falling over the chignon. The gauze scarf is still very much worn. We conclude our remarks for this month with two elegant coiffures—one in China crape, with a plaited crown, the plaiting continued so as to form a short curtain; a drapery of the same across the front, so as to form a diadem with a bunch of flowers or curled feather at the side; scarf of crape, with fringed ends, fastened loosely under the chin. The second of tulle or crape bouillonné, edged with narrow velvet; full crown of the same, with a plaited curtain, or rather veil, falling over the chignon; this veil must be edged with rich blonde. A band of velvet carried across between the crown and bouillonné, which forms the front, and on the summit of the head a bouquet of flowers, with a spray falling over the chignon. Strings of crape or tulle, edged with blonde, and fastened on the left side by a small flower or velvet bow.

The *Canadian Illustrated News*, published by G. E. Desbarats, is one of the most welcome of our exchanges. Finely printed on tinted paper, beautifully and profusely illustrated, and containing much well-written matter, it is a great addition to the parlour table.—*Scientific Press*, San Francisco.

Beauty has claims, for which she fights
At ease with winning arms;
The women who want women's rights
Want mostly woman's charms.

GREEK BRIGANDS AT HOME.

A correspondent of the *Lemberg Gazette*, a Polish paper published in Austria, gives some interesting information respecting the Greek brigands. He says that the principal band is composed of several hundred shepherds in the mountains of Hymettus and Pentelicus. These brigands maintain friendly relations with men of all classes at Athens, and have influential supporters among the various political parties, and especially in the army. Their victims are almost always either foreigners or Greek merchants and bankers. They look upon the native nobility as their patrons, and sometimes invite them to be godfathers to their children—an invitation which is seldom refused, as the relationship thus produced establishes a sort of free-masonry between the brigands and the nobles, and protects the estates of the latter against depredations. One of the most popular of the old Greek families among the brigand bands is that of Prince Soutzo. The head of this family, Prince Demetrius, is the godfather of upwards of 60 brigand children. One day the Prince was hunting in the vicinity of Athens, when a brigand deputation invited him to a marriage feast of a member of their band named Andrea. The Prince followed the deputation to a secluded spot in the mountains, where Andrea presented to him his bride, who, according to the custom of the country, had sat for three days in a hut covered with green boughs, into which only women were admitted to offer her their farewell salutations on the approaching termination of her maiden life. Andrea unveiled the girl before the Prince, upon which she kissed him on the forehead, and invited him to take part in the marriage banquet. The Prince then sat down with the brigands, and various meats were brought in on silver dishes with wine in golden goblets, the Prince eating and drinking with his hosts till night. Shortly afterwards Andrea became notorious as one of the finest of the brigand chiefs, and a price of 1,000 drachmas was set on his head. Notwithstanding this no one dared to betray the bandit, and the Government at length ordered Prince Soutzo to go in pursuit of him with a detachment of soldiers. The Prince, however, begged the Government to relieve him of this duty, representing that if he accepted it the brigands would take a fearful revenge on his family. His petition was granted, and some one else was appointed to take the command, but all his efforts to capture Andrea failed, and ultimately the Government was compelled to send Prince Soutzo to negotiate with him, as the bandits declared they would not trust any one else. The correspondent adds that King George himself has had to show the bandits an amount of consideration which proves how powerful they are in the country. During his last tour in his dominions he was surrounded by a number of them in the mountains, headed by a notorious chieftain named Kara Janina. Advancing boldly to the King, she asked him to stoop down to her from his saddle, and after kissing him on the forehead wished him a pleasant journey, and recommended her children to his care.

An eminent French physician says that the decrease of dyspepsia and bilious affections in Paris, is owing to the increased consumption of apples—a fruit, he maintains, which is an admirable preventative and tonic, as well as a very nourishing and easily digested article of food. The Parisians devour one hundred millions of them every winter, and we do not doubt that these statements are perfectly correct. In fact, instances have come under our own observation where fresh fruit had an immediate effect in checking bilious tendencies in individuals, and we have heard of whole districts where bilious diseases became prevalent upon a failure of the fruit crop.

CHESS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 11.

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| <p><i>White.</i>
1. B. to Q. 2nd.
2. P. to Q. B. 3rd.
3. Kt. to K. B. 8th.
4. Kt. to Kt. 6th, mate.</p> | <p><i>Black.</i>
P. takes B.
K. P. moves.
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" "</p> |
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W. G. M. sends the following solutions to Problems Nos. 10 and 11:

No. 10.

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| <p><i>White.</i>
1. Q. to Q. 6th.
2. K. to K. B. 3rd.
3. Kt. to K. B. 4th.
4. Q. to K. B. 6th, mate.</p> | <p><i>Black.</i>
K. to Q. B. 4th.
K. to Q. Kt. 4th.
K. to move Q. R. 5th., or Q. R. 4th.</p> |
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No. 11.

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| <p><i>White.</i>
1. Kt. to K. B. 6th, takes Pawn.
2. K. to K. B. 2nd.
3. B. to K. B. 3rd.
4. Kt. to K. R. 5th, mate.</p> | <p><i>Black.</i>
Pawn takes Kt. (best.)
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Temperature in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending June 21, 1870, observed by John Underhill, Optician to the Medical Faculty of McGill University, 299 Notre Dame Street.

		9 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.
We'nesday,	June 15.....	73°	82°	78°
Thursday,	" 16.....	76°	81°	78°
Friday,	" 17.....	74°	84°	79°
Saturday,	" 18.....	78°	87°	85°
Sunday,	" 19.....	76°	88°	82°
Monday,	" 20.....	67°	75°	74°
Tuesday,	" 21.....	62°	62°	61°

		MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
We'nesday,	June 15.....	82°	61°	71° 5
Thursday,	" 16.....	84°	63°	73° 5
Friday,	" 17.....	86°	62°	74°
Saturday,	" 18.....	90°	65°	77° 5
Sunday,	" 19.....	90°	63°	76° 5
Monday,	" 20.....	80°	61°	70° 5
Tuesday,	" 21.....	65°	52°	58° 5

Aneroid Barometer compensated and corrected.

		9 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.
We'nesday,	June 15.....	30.01	30.02	30.02
Thursday,	" 16.....	30.06	30.08	30.02
Friday,	" 17.....	30.15	30.16	30.12
Saturday,	" 18.....	30.06	30.08	30.08
Sunday,	" 19.....	30.15	30.08	30.00
Monday,	" 20.....	30.00	29.98	29.93
Tuesday,	" 21.....	30.06	30.16	30.20