

was observed: bicarbonate of potash, 20 grains; compound tincture of guaiacum, 30 minims; compound tragacanth powder, ʒ, ʒ; in one ounce of water; and 15 grains citric acid in half an ounce of water. To be taken in a state of effervescence three or four times daily. Twenty-five minims of the tincture of iodine in an ounce of water to be used as a gargle three or four times daily; three or four glasses of port-wine in the twenty-four hours, and as much beef-tea as the patient can take. The throat should be left uncovered, and poultices, steam-inhalations, and the use of purgatives should be particularly avoided.

When suppuration has already commenced, order simply the iodine gargle, the port-wine and beef-tea, and omit all internal medicines.

In inflammation of the breast, he gives a similar effervescent mixture, containing nitre and ammonia, and applies an ointment consisting of three parts ext. belladonnae and one of unguent. iodinii. In orchitis, he recommends a lotion of fifteen minims of laudanum and fifteen minims of the tincture of belladonna to the ounce of water; and in this disease, as well as in bubo, parotitis, etc., he employs the citrate of potash mixture, with slight variations.

ANEURISM IN THE NAVY.

The official returns from the British naval hospitals, recently published, show, as usual, a large number of cases of aneurism. Seven were admitted during the year into Plymouth Hospital, 13 into Haslar, 4 into Chatham, and 1 into Haulbowline. The frequency of this disease among scamen of the merchant service has also been frequently noticed, and a special inquiry into its exciting cause would be both useful and interesting.

MEDICAL NEWS.

It is proposed to erect a cholera hospital in Liverpool at a cost of 3000 pounds.

Professor Rokitsky has expressed the intention of retiring from his public duties at the end of the present session.

A new scientific journal in the Portuguese language has just appeared, under the title of *Revista de Portugal e Brasil*.

The consumption of horseflesh is rapidly increasing in Vienna. In the quarter ending October 1st, 608 horses were slaughtered and converted into food.

Small-pox prevails in Montreal, Toronto, Napanee, and other places in Canada. It is also reported as prevailing in many of the western cities of the United States.

Dr. E. H. Bennet has been appointed Professor of Surgery in the University of Dublin, in the place of the late Dr. Robert Smith. Dr. Bennet is surgeon to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital.

The late customers of the Dairy Reform Company have presented Dr. Murchison with a document, in which they express their admiration of his skillful and vigorous proceedings in tracing the origin of the late epidemic of typhoid fever to its true cause, by which the progress of the fever was arrested.

The following coroners have been appointed in Ontario:—William Welland Dickson, of the town of Pembroke, Esq., M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the County of Renfrew. Duncan James Pollock, of the village of Agincourt, Esq., M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the County of York.

Dr. Henry Kennedy has been appointed Vice-President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland.

The Dublin Floating Cholera Hospital is now ready in the Liffey for the reception of patients. The ship is fifty-eight feet long by twenty-seven feet broad, and has a depth of ten feet and a half. The ward, which will accommodate twenty patients, is situate in the centre of the ship. The sanitary and ventilating arrangements are considered excellent.

Seven persons have died, and five others remain in a precarious condition, in Montreal, poisoned by colchicum. It appears that a man Flaherty, seeing a sleigh standing on the street without a driver, stole a bottle of what he supposed to be sherry therefrom, but which proved to be wine of colchicum. This he shared with the inmates of the tenement in which he lived and some neighbours, with the fatal results mentioned.

The National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, has just received two gifts of 1400 pounds each from Messrs. Samuel and John Courtault, of Braintree, Essex, for the construction of accommodation for twelve patients. The hospital is now rapidly approaching completion, there being but one block necessary to finish the design of the institution, which will consist of sixteen semi-detached houses, sufficient to accommodate over one hundred patients, each inmate having a separate bedroom. The chapel for the use of the inmates is far advanced, and will shortly be opened by the Bishop of Winchester.

The appointments among the medical attendants of royalty made in consequence of Sir Henry Holland's death, are eminently satisfactory. In the President of the College of Physicians, the Queen will have an adviser who, should his services unfortunately be required will bring to a consultation the long experience of a successful practitioner, the bearing of a polished gentleman, and a professional position requiring no artificial aids for its maintenance. Dr. Burrows succeeds to a baronet's position; we trust he may also shortly enjoy the honour of the rod hand. Dr. Sieveking has been a member of the Prince of Wales's household for the last ten years, and his appointment as Physician Extraordinary to the Queen will give satisfaction to his numerous friends.—[Lancet.

The London papers give reports of the hearing of a case by Mr. Partridge at the Southwark Police-court, in which Mr. Arthur Farr was accused of unlawfully using the title of "surgeon." In another summons he was charged with unlawfully using the title of "Doctor." The evidence went to show that there was a decided animus on the part of the complainants. Mr. Farr's qualifications are L.F.P.S., L.S.A., Lond., and L.R.P., Edinburgh. The judge thought the prosecution had failed, and said that medical gentlemen had deposed that it was customary for men holding the qualifications possessed by Mr. Farr to use the titles he had used. Moreover, he denounced in strong terms the vindictiveness of the prosecution. He therefore dismissed the case with costs, to the amount of five guineas.

Dr. Mapother, in a recent sketch of the lives of Irish surgeons says, of Macartney: "He tells us that he had paid the expenses of prosecution of some persons who had killed a Resurrectionist, and that many armed students used to go to the graveyards. At the same time, Sir A. Cooper showed that the body of the highest in the land could be had—the prohibition only raising price. Such evidence, and the disclosure of horrid murders and "Burking" procured the Act which has so greatly aided anatomical science, and the consequent saving of life. The following is an extract from the diary of a Resurrectionist, given in Sir A. Cooper's life:—"1812, Nov. 11, Saturday.—At 4 a.m., got up and went to the Hospital Crib; got 2 adults; met at Barthm.; packed up 2 for the country; sold 1 at St. Thomas's; at home all night. 12th, Sunday.—At home all day. At 11 P.M. met, and the whole party went to Wygate. Got 2 adult and 2 small. Afterwards went to the Green. Got 2 large and 1 small (that is, a well-grown child). Took them to Barthm.

PROSPECTUS.

THE CANADIAN

MEDICAL TIMES.

A NEW WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO PRACTICAL MEDICINE,

SURGERY, OBSTETRICS, THERAPEUTICS, AND THE COL-
LEGE AND MEDICAL POLITICAL, 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, Colleges and University classes, 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 incalculable. 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.

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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