

being expressed by many Governors that the resignation of Dr. Osler was not placed before them at the November meeting. Some even have stated their belief that his position is *de facto* vacant, inasmuch as he has accepted an appointment in another country, and has taken up his residence there. The fact is that Dr. Osler applied to the Committee of Management to allow his appointment to continue till May next, when it expires unless re-elected. The grounds upon which he asked for this favor, are, we think, hardly legitimate, but after the good service he has done the Institution they could not with good grace have refused the request. We think, however, Dr. Osler made a mistake in asking for it.

Some are inclined to think that other reasons than those named by Dr. Osler in his letter to the Committee induced him to ask the favor of his continuing on the Staff till May. One of these is believed to be the desire some of his late colleagues had to put off the election for his vacancy as long as possible. If the election had taken place in November, Dr. Campbell might have been elected. If it did not occur till May, it would give Dr. Campbell's opponents two chances of defeating him, he being one of the candidates for the vacancy on the Outdoor Staff which was presumed to occur in November; if successful then, they would have another chance against him in May, if he competed then for the Indoor position.

We believe the Governors of the Hospital are alive to their duty in its present condition, and propose doing it, fully and thoroughly. The Medical Staff, or at least most of them, have been running the Institution pretty much as they liked, and at this moment many of the Governors look upon them with anything but favor. It is an old saying, give a person sufficient rope and he will hang himself. The Medical Clique have taken plenty of rope—we warn them to take care they don't get their heads too far into a noose. It might suddenly tighten and strangle them.

"PEPTONIZED" COD-LIVER OIL AND MILK.

While the value of cod liver oil in pulmonary troubles is beyond question the fact is about equally well-established that the cases in which it

is most clearly indicated are those least competent to assimilate or even tolerate an agent which calls for the exercise of full digestive activity to secure its effective action. To meet this difficulty many efforts have been made, with more or less success. In the preparation now offered us, however, we feel confident a great advance has been made. Not only is the oil peptonized, making its assimilation easy to even the most delicate stomach, but the taste—so intolerable to a great number of patients—is completely masked by compounding with it probably the best and most pleasant vehicle available, viz., milk. This latter is condensed *in vacuo* to about the specific gravity of the oil itself, and so thoroughly incorporated with it, by a new and original process—as to completely overcome the tendency to separation so characteristic of the ordinary emulsion. The therapeutic value of the preparation has been fully demonstrated by a three years' test in leading American hospitals, and by a mass of clinical evidence from individual practitioners. In Britain this preparation has been most favorably received, and we have no doubt that in Canada also it will have full and careful test at the hands of the profession.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDS TO UNITED STATES PRODUCTS AT INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1884.

Among the food products exhibited at the International Health Exhibition, London, 1884, from the United States, were *Beef Peptonoids* and *Malfine*; both of these preparations carried off the only Gold Medal and highest Award against numerous competitors in their respective classes. All food preparations were critically analyzed at this Exhibition by a jury composed of the best chemists in the country.

NÆVUS TREATED SUCCESSFULLY BY LOCAL APPLICATION OF LIQUOR ARSENICALIS.

Mr. W. J. Beatty, L.R.C.P., writes to the *British Medical Journal*: "In my hands it has succeeded admirably, my last eight cases having been cured perfectly and painlessly by the local application of this remedy. The preparation I use is the ordinary liquor arsenicalis of the Pharmacopœia, with which the nævus is to be painted night and morning until ulceration takes place; and I find that the cure is effected in from three to five weeks.—*Louv. Med. News.*