

exactly what is wanted; the presence of a larger quantity in the air would occasion a cough. All kinds of metals, except gold and platinum, must be removed from the room on account of the oxidising effects of ozone.

HECTIC FEVER OF PHTHISIS.

The following prescription, known as Heim's pill, and recommended by Niemeyer, has been used with excellent results at the Charity Hospital, New York:—

Pulv. digitalis, ℥ss.;
Pulv. ipecac., ℥ss.;
Pulv. opii, aa grs. v.
Ext. helenii, q. s. u. f. pil. no. xx.

Consp. pulv. rad. iul. flor. S. One pill three times daily.

MEDICAL NEWS.

The Emperor of Germany has contributed 1,000 thalers towards the expenses of the forthcoming meeting at Wiesbaden of the Association of German Naturalists and Physicians.

The King of Dahomey is reported to have changed the fashion of his wearing apparel. Seated on his throne he received a scientific commission, not long ago, his body profusely decorated with the blue, gold, and green labels which had been carefully peeled from the medicine bottles brought by Europeans into his dominions.

Dr. Otto Obermeier, of Berlin, died on the 20th Aug. of cholera, a victim to his scientific zeal. He was engaged in investigations on the disease, and was, it is said, in the habit of keeping specimens from the bodies of persons who had died of it, and cholera excreta, for microscopic examination, in his bedroom. He was in his thirty-first year.

The Pall Mall Gazette states that Mr. Thomas Holloway, of pills and ointment fame, has commenced the erection of the asylum for insane patients, which he intends to present to the nation. The site of the asylum is opposite the Virginia-water station of the Staines and Wokingham branch of the London and South-Western Railway. The establishment is intended to accommodate 400 patients, and will probably cost 100,000 pounds.

The London outbreak, which is now happily near its end, has drawn special attention to the propagation of enteric fever by means of milk. At Brighouse, near Halifax, and at Wolverhampton, epidemics have been traced to the milk supply. At the latter place the numbers affected have been limited, but the origin of the milk-adulteration was not very difficult to find, as the water-supply of the farm was obtained from a sewage-poisoned well.

A peculiar malformation is exhibited in the case of a girl at Swietan in Bohemia. Both arms are wanting, but the right upper limb is represented by a small movable outgrowth, a little more than three inches long, attached to the integument near the outer end of the right scapula. The hand possesses only the middle, ring, and little fingers, connected directly (there being no carpus) with a forearm an inch and a half long. This rudimentary limb is quite useless; but the child uses her toes to feed herself with, and in sewing and other kinds of work.

DEATH FROM THE USE OF THE STOMACH PUMP.

An inquest was held at Blackburn on the 21st Aug. before the coroner, H. U. Hargreaves, Esq., touching the death of Thomas Titterton, aged fifty. It appears that the deceased (who had formerly been addicted to intemperate habits) was accustomed to take daily half an ounce of tincture of rhubarb as a stimulant and tonic, for which he was in the habit of calling every evening at the shop of a druggist in Blackburn. At 7 on the evening of the 16th August, he called at the shop and asked for "his usual dose," which he drank then and there, but remarked that it did not taste as usual, and the druggist looking at the bottle from which the dose

had been taken, found that he had given him Laudanum by mistake. A scruple of sulphate of zinc dissolved in a tumbler of water was immediately given. A medical man who was called administered three pints of warm water, and another medical man who arrived shortly afterwards proceeded to use the stomach-pump. "The tube was too large, and on the smaller one being introduced at the mouth, that was found to fail also." Ten grains more sulphate of zinc were then administered, and the deceased vomited copiously. The deceased never seems (after vomiting had been induced) to have had any symptoms of narcotic poisoning. He complained very much of his throat, and the administration of food became difficult. He was much emaciated, and died on the afternoon of the 19th, three days after the accident.

The post-mortem examination revealed a stricture of the œsophagus (probably malignant), which accounted for the difficulty in passing the tube. Above the stricture the walls were very thin, and a perforating fissure was discovered which had doubtless been made by the tube of the stomach-pump. He seems previous to the accident, to have presented no symptoms of stricture of the œsophagus beyond some slight dyspepsia accompanied with "water-brash." The jury exonerated both the medical men from any blame, and very properly looked upon the untoward occurrence as a pure accident. Very properly also they considered the druggist deserving of grave censure, for from the evidence it appeared that no precautions had been taken by him to readily distinguish between the bottle which contained the laudanum and that which held the tincture of rhubarb.—[Lancet.

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The session of 1873-4 will open on the 1st October, and continue six months.

Students of this College may obtain their degree at the Toronto University. Certificates of attendance are recognized by the London and Edinburgh Colleges. The new College building has been found fully equal to the high expectations entertained at the time of its erection. Information regarding Fees, Gold and Silver Medals, Scholarships, etc., etc., may be obtained from Dr. Canniff, 301 Church street.

PROSPECTUS. THE CANADIAN MEDICAL TIMES.

A NEW WEEKLY JOURNAL,
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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 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.

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