

ADHESIVE PLASTER.

Adhesive plaster, which has become brittle by age and has lost its adhesive qualities, may be rendered adhesive again by coating it with oil of turpentine by means of a sponge, and leaving it exposed for a day.

COD-LIVER OIL.

According to Daguesnel, the addition of tincture of eucalyptus globulus, in the proportion of one or two per cent., has the effect of disguising the taste of cod-liver oil to a marked extent, renders it more easily digested, and removes the inclination to eructation so frequently observed when pure cod-liver oil is taken. Owing to the extreme volatility of the aromatic constituents of the tincture, the mixture must be kept in well-stoppered bottles.

CALABAR BEAN IN CONSTIPATION.

M. V. Subbotin recommends (*Edin. Medical Journ.*) in cases of constipation the following formula:

R. Ext. physostigmæ ven., . . . gr. iij;
Glycerina, . . . f. ʒiij.
Missa. Signatur—Four drops four times daily.

MEDICAL NEWS.

Mr. South has resigned his seat in the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

There is no truth in the statement that ladies are to be admitted as students in the University of St. Andrews.

Heidelberg University has, through its authorities, declined to receive the Russian female students, who are now compelled to leave Zurich.

A plentiful supply of candidates was forthcoming at the recent competitive examination to meet the requirements of the British Army Medical Service.

Mary Ann O'Neil, matron of the Infant Jesus Institution for the care of young children, was on the 6th instant, at Manchester Assizes, convicted of the manslaughter of a child, an inmate of the institution, through neglect and improper treatment, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment without hard labour.

The North German Government has just organized an Imperial Cholera Commission, including the most scientific authorities on the subject in the empire. The Commission, which has begun its sittings at Berlin, is charged to draw up a plan for investigating the disease, to be followed by the physicians in the several states. Another of its duties will be to collect, digest, and criticize all scientific matters bearing on the disease.

Cholera has assumed a threatening aspect in Konigsberg, and there were from the 29th of July to the 1st August 34 cases and 16 deaths, while in the four days, Aug. 2nd to 5th, there were 76 cases and 39 deaths. The disease is reported to be spreading over the whole of Hungary, markedly so in Transylvania. There were at Pesth, in the week ending Aug. 5th, 570 cases and 269 deaths. At Warsaw the cases during the period July 11th to 31st amounted to 422; of these 146 died. It is also prevalent in other parts at Poland, especially in the low-lying districts of the valley of the Vistula. In Parma, up to the 31st July, there had been 8 cases, 3 of them proving fatal. At Dantzic a fresh outbreak had occurred, causing, up to the 31st July, 15 deaths. The disease is now abating in Helsingborg. The total number of cases since the commencement of the outbreak is 59, with 32 deaths.

THE EPIDEMIC OF TYPHOID IN MARYLEBONE.

The present Marylebone epidemic is apparently the eighth known instance in which typhoid (not to mention scarlet fever) has been scattered through families by means of their milk-supply. The first instance oc-

curred at Penrith, and was ably investigated by Dr. W. M. Taylor; then followed the Islington epidemic, reported upon by Dr. Ballard, and in addition to these, epidemics in which milk was apparently the disseminator of the poison have occurred twice at Leeds, and once at Parkhead, Chester, Edinburgh, and lastly Marylebone.

Many facts have been noted which seem to point conclusively to the milk as the source of infection, and there is no stronger piece of evidence than that which occurred in the family of Dr. Murchison, which was the means in the first instance of giving a clue to the origin of the disease. The facts were briefly as follows: On July 22nd the three eldest of Dr. Murchison's seven children sickened with typhoid within a period of twenty-four hours. On looking about for the cause he was convinced that it was not due to defective drainage or polluted water, and was inclined to think that it could not be the milk, for in that case it would have been reasonable to suppose the four younger children, who have to a great extent a milk diet, would have been the first to suffer. On July the 31st two of the younger children sickened. Dr. Murchison's house has been supplied with a double milk-supply; one quantity of milk for the household at large, and another quantity, which was always brought in a special sealed can, for the use of the baby and the occupants of the nursery. Up to July 31st those only suffered who had derived their milk from the ordinary household supply, while those who partook of the nursery supply escaped. On July 25th the nursery supply was discontinued in consequence of the departure of the baby for the country, and the three remaining younger children were thrown upon the household supply, and within six days of that date two of them were down with typhoid. It is worth adding, that certain members of his household who drank much water suffered in no way.

The facts, which at first did not seem to point to the milk, now admitted of a very different interpretation, and in the face of former experience it became at least probable that the milk was at fault. Several surgeons living close to Dr. Murchison have had typhoid in their households. In one case two children and two servants sickened; in the other case the family were away, but two of the servants had typhoid, and one of them has, we regret to say, since died from perforation of the bowel. At this latter house the person who brought round the milk remarked that, "wherever she went with the milk there seemed to be somebody ill." We have already received information of sixty-one families residing in the parishes of Marylebone, Paddington and St. George's which are infected with typhoid, and in all but two of these families, the source of the milk-supply is the same.

THE DUTCH ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

Count Van Bylandt, the Dutch Minister in London writes:—"So many applications have been received that it has been found impossible to reply to each individually; I therefore take this channel of conveying to the persons interested, that foreign gentlemen, duly qualified for medical practice in their own country, can be engaged in this service, on the following conditions:—

The candidate must produce satisfactory certificates or testimonials as to moral character; he must not be more than thirty-five years of age, and must be able to speak Dutch, French, or German, in order to be able to undergo a short *visa vocis* examination. The engagement is for not less than five years, and may be prolonged if desired. The successful candidate will have the rank of first lieutenant on the staff, with the pay of 2250 guilders (about £185) per annum, with prospect of promotion. A first-class passage to India is granted by the government, and a premium of 4000 guilders (about £330).

Applications and testimonials, accompanied by the address of the candidate, are to be sent to the Chief of the Medical Service of the Netherland army, the Hague.

PROSPECTUS.

THE CANADIAN

MEDICAL TIMES.

A NEW WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO PRACTICAL MEDICINE.

SURGERY, OBSTETRICS, THERAPEUTICS, AND THE COLLATERAL 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-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.

It will be the aim of the editor to make it at once an interesting, practical, and useful journal, indispensable to the Canadian practitioner. It will be the aim, further, to make the MEDICAL TIMES the organ of the profession in Canada, as its columns will be freely open to the discussion of any professional matter, whether of medical politics, ethics, or of questions in practice.

As a medium for advertisements the MEDICAL TIMES will possess the special advantage of giving speedy publicity to announcements. The advertising will be restricted to what may legitimately appear in a medical journal.

Terms for Advertising—Eight cents per line for first insertion; 4 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Special rates will be given on application for monthly and yearly advertisements.

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