

DRESSING WITH MAGNESIA.

Dr. Ohleyer advocates, in *Allgemeine Med. Cent. Zeitung*, No. 47, 1873, the use of magnesia, which he has found very successful in the dressing of certain ulcers when fermentative processes retarded healing. Magnesia neutralises the acids present, prevents the access of oxygen to the surface, and protects the granulations. The author especially applies it to (1) atonic ulcers; (2) cases in which the skin is without epidermis and in which there is danger of suppuration (3) inflamed and painful sores; (4) wounds which require to be stimulated or to be withdrawn from the influence of air, or in which suppuration should be diminished or modified. Dr. Ohleyer has also used magnesia with good results in erysipelas of the face, as an isolating substance.

TREATMENT OF CHILBLAIN BY ELECTRICITY.

Dr. Santopadre makes known, in *Gaz. Med. de Provincie Veneta* a means which he has employed with success for the treatment of chilblain—namely—electricity. He makes use of Gaiffe's electro-magnetic apparatus, and of a current of middling intensity. The positive pole is placed in the neighbourhood of, and a little above, the inflamed spot, and the negative pole to the inflamed spot itself. The sitting lasts about ten or fifteen minutes, and is repeated if necessary the following day. Generally after the very first sitting the itching ceases and the pain is much abated. After the third or fourth sitting recovery is complete.

GUAIAIACUM IN AMENORRHEA.

Professor Cleland, of Galway, considers guaiacum in ten grain doses, once daily, a remedy of considerable value in ovarian amenorrhœa, i. e., to stimulate the secretion when the uterus is healthy and the ovarian action is alone required.

ETHER V. CHLOROFORM.

According to Dr. Coles, one death in 2872 cases occurs from the use of chloroform, whereas only one in 23,204 occurs from the use of ether.

TRANSFUSION OF MILK IN CHOLERA.

Dr. E. M. Hodder, of Toronto, has practised the transfusion of milk, freshly drawn from a cow, into the veins of two patients in a state of collapse from cholera. The effect after injecting fourteen ounces in the first case was rapid recovery, the purging and vomiting ceasing at once, and the pulse returning at the wrist. The milk was injected into a vein of the arm by means of a simple syringe. The syringe and bowl for the milk were heated to the temperature of 100 deg.

CHLORIDE OF POTASSIUM IN EPILEPSY.

Dr. Lander uses chloride of potassium instead of bromide of potassium in epilepsy. He mentions the following advantages in the employment of the substance:—It is more active, is but one-sixth of the cost, and has not the secondary effects of the bromide. He begins with small doses, but has been able to continue the use of the substance for months without any inconvenience, in daily doses of from one drachm to a drachm and a half. According to Dr. Lander, bromide of potassium is transformed into the chloride in the stomach. This is, therefore, an additional reason for prescribing it at once in this latter form.—*Scolpel* (Belgian).

MEDICAL NEWS.

Statistics show that hydrophobia is periodic in character.

The Pennsylvania College of Dentistry will not, in future, receive any female students.

The death rate of Quebec, from recent returns, appears to be forty-one per 1,000 annually.

Advices from Jonesboro, Tenn., state that 50 families have left the town through fear of the cholera.

Baron Adolphe de Rothschild proposes to build and endow, at Geneva, Switzerland, a hospital for eye-diseases, at a cost of 100,000 dollars.

Germany has sustained a severe loss in the deaths of Dr. Brandis, her first meteorologist, and Gustav Rose, her greatest mineralogist.

The Hon. T. S. Faxon, of Utica, has given fifty thousand dollars for founding a hospital within the limits of that city, to be called "The Utica Faxon Hospital." Probably about 100,000 dollars will be added to the original amount.

Public analysts have been appointed under the Adulteration Act by the city of London and most of the district boards and vestries of the metropolis by about two-fifths of the counties and about sixteen cities or towns in England and Wales, by three places in Ireland, and two in Scotland.

The late Lord Westbury, like not a few lights of the bar, was the son of a physician at Bristol. It would be interesting to show how often legal paternity is followed by great medical proficiency in the son, and how often medical parentage has been the precursor of forensic distinction.

According to the London correspondent of the *Canada Medical and Surgical Journal*, Mr. Erichsen says that the galvanic ecraseur is the most beautiful adaptation of science to surgery of late years. He has removed several togues with it, and the penis also, and always with the most satisfactory results.

Mr. Lewis Audeureid, an opulent gentleman of Philadelphia, has given 100,000 dollars in seven per cent first mortgage bonds, the interest of which it is to be paid to any hospital or hospitals in Philadelphia, whether connected with a medical college or not, that may be designated by his friend, Dr. William Forbea.

One of the causes of the failure of the Dutch in their Atchin campaign was the want of medical officers. These are still much in request by the Dutch Government, which has already offered a premium of 4500 florins, but in vain. Are there none among our young Canadian graduates who will join the service of the East Indian Army of Holland?

The late Dr. Nelson, of Staten Island, in 1829 was the first surgeon in Canada to ligature the scrotid artery. Before he left Montreal, and while a young man, he operated sixty-five times for urinary calculus very successfully. He translated "Hufeland's System of Medicine," also published a treatise, in pamphlet form, on "Ovariotomy."—*N. Y. Med. Record*.

STATISTICS OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

The medical and surgical history of the rebellion (1861-65) has been issued in two large and well illustrated volumes by the United States Government. It contains, of course, a great mass of interesting facts. Reducing the enlistments to a standard of three years, the number of enlisted white men appears to have been 2,073,112. The total number of commissions issued to white officers was 83,935, and the total number of coloured enlistments was 178,897. From the tabular statements of deaths it appears that of 280,185 deaths from known causes, the proportion of violent deaths to the whole number was one out of every three deaths, giving an annual 88 per 1,000 of average aggregate mean strength; or an average annual ratio of 33 violent deaths and 55 deaths from disease, per 1000 of aggregate strength. The deaths from disease of the volunteer army showed an annual excess of 23 per 1,000 compared with those of the regular army. This is attributed to the imperfect examination and inferior stamina of volunteer recruits.

PROSPECTUS.

THE CANADIAN

MEDICAL TIMES.

A NEW WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO PRACTICAL MEDICINE.

SURGERY, OBSTETRICS, THERAPEUTICS, AND THE COL-
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 being 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 inestimable. 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.

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