

supposed "northwest passage" is yet unfathomed; bound up in the icy chains which the hand of man may never break. Yet, no doubt, invaluable additions to the different departments of physical and natural science have been made by Dr. Hayes. His field of research was new and more limited than he anticipated, but he has, no doubt, explored it faithfully, and in due time his researches will be given to the world.—*Med. and Surg. Reporter*.

*Medical Students*.—From the best means of information we have at hand, we gather that the attendance at the Medical Schools in New York and Philadelphia is as follows: University Medical College about 200; College of Physicians about 125; Bellevue Medical College New York, 50; in all, less than four hundred. In Philadelphia, Jefferson Medical College about 250; University of Pennsylvania about 275; in all over five hundred. The facilities for instruction in all the departments of medical science are undoubtedly excellent in New York. The preponderance, however, of Students in the Schools of Philadelphia, would indicate that this city still maintains its ancient superiority in this respect. A reference to our Medical Directory will give the Student an idea of the hospital arrangements for teaching.

*Enfield Rifle wounds*.—A correspondent of the "American Medical Times," sends that journal an extract from a letter received from a friend at Elk water, the head quarters of Gen. Reynolds' division of the army of Western Virginia. The writer is a surgeon of one of the Ohio regiments. With regard to the effects of the bullet wounds from the Enfield Rifle, he makes the following observations—The italics are the writer's: "*I have never seen a recovery from one of those Enfield Rifle wounds involving a large bone where amputation was not performed early; that is, was not a primary amputation.*" The bone is uniformly comminuted, and the fragments are very sharp, so that the patients will die almost to a certainty from irritation, and the discharges, if he do not from gangrene, which is not uncommon even if the large vessels escape injury.

*Death of a Quack*.—M. Giraudeau de St. Gervais, the inventor of the medical *réclame* and advertisement, died a short time ago, leaving a fortune of four million francs (800,000 dollars). This individual was possessed of two *robs* for curing every syphilitic disorder, namely, the *rob Végétal Anti-syphilitique*, and the *rob Boyveau-Laffeteur*. By simultaneously advertising both, he created an apparent rivalry and antagonism between the two nostrums, and thus caused the interest of the public in them never to flag. His yearly expenses for advertisements amounted to 200,000 francs (40,000 dollars), and he had succeeded, nobody knows how, in obtaining the Greek order of the Redeemer, and the Cross of the Legion of Honour. *Requiescat in pace*.—*Med. Times and Gazette*, Sept. 28, 1861.

*Alleged Dangers from inhaling sulphuric Ether*.—The number of October 24 of our esteemed contemporary "the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," contains the report of the committee of "the Boston Society for Medical Improvement," on the alleged dangers which accompany the inhalation of Sulphuric Ether. It is a lengthly and valuable report, and contains an appendix containing the number of deaths resulting from the employment of sulphuric ether alone, sulphuric ether and chloroform combined, ether and subsequently chloroform, chloric ether, and chloric ether with subsequently chloroform. From the use of the 1st we find 41 deaths recorded; from that of the 2nd, one; from that of the 3rd, two; from that of the 4th, three; and from that of the 5th, one. The report is strongly in favour of the employment of sulphuric ether. We may take an early opportunity of recurring to the subject.

*Death of Sontag*.—August Sontag, the accomplished astronomer, who accompanied Dr. Hayes in his last exploring expedition, died from the severities of his protracted voyage. He was a German by birth, and was at the Dudley Observatory when invited by Dr. Hayes to accompany him in the expedition. Though comparatively young, he had travelled extensively and enjoyed a high reputation as a scientific observer.—*Frank Leslie's Illustrated News*.