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“LANCET.”

VOL. 1.

JULY, 1887.

No. 1.

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MANITOBA, NORTHWEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA LANCET.

In placing this, the first issue of the MANITOBA, NORTHWEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA LANCET, before the profession, I feel that a want has been supplied. The fast-increasing numbers of medical men settled and settling in the vast area comprised under the above heading, the rapidly-growing importance of the respective provinces and the formation of colleges and schools, with the establishment of hospitals of no mean capacity, all intimated that the time had arrived which demanded in the interests of the profession a representative organ. The medical profession united is a powerful body, and the girdle which binds them is their special journals. Through these pages members become acquainted with each other, and by them an interchange of ideas—the basis of sound progress—becomes practicable, and the hard-worked practitioner, with sparse time for study, is enabled to glean from the columns of his paper the various scientific advances which are ever progressing in the domains of medicine, surgery and the allied sciences. Day by day and week by week important facts come to light. Structures which a short time ago the surgeon dared not to meddle with, are now unsparingly subjected to the scalpel. Membranes which it was supposed to wound was certain death are freely slit up with knife and scissors, and whole organs are with impunity removed from the living body. Bolder and bolder does the surgeon pursue his calling, and with corresponding benefit to the human race. The physician of to-day is far in advance of his short-time predecessor, and the chemist is continually adding to those drugs and compounds by which disease can be com-

bated, death averted, and human sufferings assuaged. Aye! and not human suffering alone, for to the brute creation this blessing is now extended.

Arrangements have been made to secure original articles from the leading scientists of the Old World, as well as of the American Continent, and the proprietor hopes that the whole profession in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia, will not alone support this journal by becoming regular subscribers to it, but, that they will whenever opportunity offers, send any cases of interest which may come under their notice, for insertion in its pages. The reports of medical and surgical societies will have prominent notice. Certain columns are set apart for the reports of cases occurring in the various hospitals of the three provinces, and the medical staff of these institutions are cordially invited to send their reports to the editor. The advancement and interests of the medical profession will be the aim of this journal, and the proprietor asks for the co-operation of his professional confreres. With their assistance the enterprise is certain of success. Like most beginnings it is somewhat feeble; but, with the goodwill and assistance of those to whom it must prove of great value, it will, ere long, increase in volume and steadily advance in reputation, as the exponent of the views and practice of the physicians and surgeons of this great Northwestern division of the Dominion of Canada. That the profession throughout the three provinces (graduates of nearly every college) are as a body thoughtful, pains-taking physicians and bold and enterprising surgeons, none can gainsay. Those of our confreres who have abandoned the pursuit of medicine to enter into the arena of politics have proved that the same culture which commanded success in their medical career soon bore them on to

prominent positions in the Senate and in the forum. Let us all then work together with one end in view, viz., the welfare of the noblest, most self-sacrificing profession that man can follow, and in the columns of this journal remember *Hic patet ingenuis campus.*

GASEOUS ENEMATA IN THE TREATMENT OF PULMONARY DISEASES.

Gaseous enemata is fast coming into favor in the treatment of pulmonary diseases. The Philadelphia Hospital seems to take the lead in testing its merits. The gas used is the carbonic acid gas impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen, introduced by Dr. Bergeon, of Lyons, and described by Bennett. Twenty-five cases were chosen in the above-named hospital, the majority suffering from advanced lesions, nearly all associated with cavities. The progress of these cases under the care of Drs. McLaughlin and Taylor, has been very satisfactory. Suppuration in the pulmonary cavities and in the bronchial passages has been antagonized, the temperature has been reduced, frequently falling to a normal standard; in some instances complete cessation of night sweats, and in all marked lessening has followed the administration of the gas. Mucous rales, when present, have disappeared, the digestive organs have improved, tongue clean and natural and the appetite increased. The gain in weight has been considerable and progressive. The immediate effect of the introduction of the gas into the bowel was increased respiration and a decreased pulse of from fifteen to twenty beats. The following case is given: "A woman, aged forty, entered the Philadelphia Hospital February 5th with entire consolidation of the left lung, of the variety frequently described as catarrhal or

broncho, pneumonic." She had taken cold in December, 1886; had previously been a healthy, rather stout woman. The following symptoms, as abstracted from the clinical history, we present:—Abundant muco-purulent expectoration—more than a pint in twenty four hours; profuse sweats; pulse 120, temperature ranging from 100° to 103°; anorexia, with coated tongue and inability to receive and appreciate food. After treatment with the gas, administered twice daily since February 10th, she now seems to be convalescent. The temperature is normal—pulse 90, appetite excellent, and flesh increasing.

The apparent beneficial effects were noticed within the first week, but it was four weeks before the patient was free from fever. The appetite improved within a few days from the first employment of the treatment, and simultaneously the nervous symptoms, such as hysterical tendencies and excitement, disappeared. In this instance all treatment except the gas was suspended. At this date the physical signs of pulmonary lesions seem to be disappearing and the lung approaching the normal condition once more.

The amount of gas introduced varied from three quarts to a gallon at each injection, introduced slowly, taking from fifteen minutes to half an hour for the operation. The gas used in the hospital is prepared by passing the carbonic acid gas through a solution of chloride of sodium and sulphide of sodium in twenty-two ounces of water. Hydrogen sulphide, inhaled in any considerable quantities, would suffocate, but administered by the bowels, entering the venous circulation, it soon becomes eliminated by the respiratory organs, which it subjects to its antiseptic influence. It is yet early to pronounce upon the therapeutic value of this new method of treatment, but if no greater benefit

is claimed for it than the diminution of night sweats and improvement of the appetite in phthisical cases, it will mark an epoch in the treatment of this disease, the scourge of the whole human race. Patients state that injections can be given more satisfactorily and with less uneasiness when the bowels have been emptied. The injection should be given thrice daily, and, as it interferes with digestion, it should be administered one hour before or three hours after meals. Natural waters the Red Sulphur Springs of Virginia and the Mount Clemens waters of Michigan are used in the Philadelphia Hospital. The following formula was first used in this institution: sodium sulphide sodium chloride, a a gr v, water 22 ounces James W. Queen & Co., of Philadelphia, supply Dr. Bergeon's complete instruments for this treatment.

HOSPITAL REPORTS.

CASES OCCURRING IN THE PRACTICE OF THE WINNIPEG GENERAL HOSPITAL, UNDER CARE OF DR. R. B. FERGUSON (REPORTED BY E. B. O'REILLY, M. D., HOUSE SURGEON.)

Case Nephritic Abscess—J. M., aged 38, was admitted to the Hospital on May 22nd, 1887, complaining of an enlargement in the right lumbar region.

History—Patient states she is the mother of seven children and has had three miscarriages; her last child was born on November, 9th, 1886. Her father died aged 72, and her mother of phthisis at the age of 55.

She first noticed a lump in the right iliac region. When noticed it was the size of a hen's egg, freely moveable and not painful. Five weeks before admission it rapidly increased in size and became very painful to the touch. At this time she suffered from severe attacks of vomiting. She was

treated by counter-irritation, but experienced no relief. She attributes the growth to an injury received about six months ago from the kick of a cow.

Present Condition—The patient is weak, emaciated and anemic, and is subject to frequent hysterical attacks. A firm, defined, immovable growth about the size of a child's head may be felt in the right lumbar region. Temperature—morning, 100° Fah.; evening, 102½° Fah. Urine normal in quantity, but containing a large amount of pus and at times a trace of blood. After admission her general health improved.

Operation June 9th—Patient was etherized, and a posterior incision about four inches in length was made, and 18 ounces of laudable pus was evacuated from the right kidney. The cavity of the abscess was washed out with warm boracic lotion, a large drainage tube introduced, the wound brought together with wire sutures, and an iodoform dressing applied with an abdominal binder. After the operation the patient felt comfortable.

June 11th—Urine contains no pus; temperature normal; amount of pus evacuated by drainage tube in 24 hours about 1 ounce.

June 13th—The sutures were removed and the wound had healed by first intention.

Remarks—Since the above date the drainage tube has been washed out daily with warm boracic lotion. The patient is comfortable and able to sit up. The discharge is gradually growing less, and the anterior enlargement has entirely disappeared.

WINNIPEG, June 25th, 1887.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

WINNIPEG GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Up to the present time 317 in-door patients, of whom 25 were private.

ward cases, have been treated this year, and also 155 out-door patients.

Mr. J. C. MacIntyre, senior student of Manitoba Medical College has been appointed by the Board of Directors to the position of Resident Clinical Assistant in the Winnipeg General Hospital.

SYPHILIS AFFECTING THE EAR.

A sailor contracted a chancre, some weeks after he became an inmate of an hospital, and was treated with mercury and pot. iodi. The mercury had to be discontinued in consequence of salivation occurring. He complained of pains about the body and especially on the right side of the head. Symptoms of facial paralysis were developed, the hearing of the right ear became dull, some time after severe pains set in in the right ear with loud noise as of rushing water, all sense of taste was lost on the left side of the tongue, but was normal on the right, in a few days the left ear became affected. The syphilitic symptoms yielded to treatment and the right ear regained its power, but the facial paralysis continued with entire loss of hearing power in the left ear. The case is interesting as primary syphilis rarely affects the auditory structure.

GONORRŒA.

The best form of administration of the oil of sandalwood is in the capsules, containing each five drops; ten or twelve may be given daily. Posner has given the oil combined with a little oil of peppermint, and Lublinski has given it on peppermint drops.

CORRESPONDENCE is invited with Medical Colleges, Hospitals and Institutions. Advertisements of this class are received at special rates.

MEDICO-LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Arton v. Rodgers—This action was brought by Dr. Arton, of this city, to recover \$1,000, being the fee charged for medical attendance upon the defendant's son. The plaintiff alleged that about the end of June last year Joseph A. Rogers, furrier, of this city, informed him that his brother James had been taken seriously ill at Edmonton, where he had gone to transact business for the firm, and that he had received a telegram from Toronto, where the defendant resides, telling him to go to his brother and take a medical man with him; and he then asked the doctor to go, telling him that he would not be absent more than a fortnight. He did not agree just then to go, having to make arrangements as to his practice in the interim, but that evening met Joseph Rogers, and told him he would be ready to start the next morning, which they did, and reached Edmonton in five days, where they found the sick man suffering from a paralytic stroke and in such a condition that he could not be moved for five weeks. At the end of that time he was put in a boat and brought down the river to Swift Current and from there to Winnipeg, when the plaintiff paid him about twenty-three visits, and at the end of that time he left for Toronto. The plaintiff before rendering a bill for his services consulted with the directors of the college of physicians, who directed him to charge the fee named as compensation for his services and loss of practice during his absence, which he did, but was refused payment on the ground that the amount was excessive. The plaintiff called a number of the medical profession who testified that the amount charged was a reasonable one. At the conclusion of the plaintiff's case, counsel on behalf of the defendant, moved for a non-suit contending

that the evidence did not establish an agency on the part of the son to bind the defendant, but on the contrary showed that Joseph Rogers was acting on his own responsibility in engaging the plaintiff and therefore, the defendant could not be held to be liable for an act done without his authority. His Lordship overruled the motion and after hearing the defence offered, entered a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

The thanks of the profession are due to Dr. Arton for bringing this case before the courts. Our warm congratulations he has in his success, and sympathy in the unpleasant position he was placed in by the refusal to pay what any just-minded person must regard as a very reasonable fee, and which compelled him to appear in the role of a suitor. A medical man in either town or country practice, but more especially the former, cannot leave for a period of six weeks without incurring both direct and indirect loss. In this case, placing the remuneration at the low standard paid by Government to permanent medical officials, namely, mileage at ten cents a mile, together with ten dollars a day, a total of \$800 is arrived at, allowing two dollars for each of the twenty-three visits paid in Winnipeg. For the fatigues of long journeys, Dr. Arton receives the munificent sum of \$134. There is too prevalent a desire in this province, not only to squeeze the medical man as tight as possible, but to evade the payment of his fee altogether, and it is high time that the profession, by combined action, assert their just rights.

QUACKS.

It requires a man with a brain of more than average development to become an expert thief or house-breaker; but to become a quack doctor it needs but sufficient capital to adver-

tise a string of falsehoods in the daily papers, and by this means gull that large proportion of the public who do not "think for themselves," and take what they see in print on trust. It is by this means that the unscrupulous charlatan fills his pocket with ill-gotten dollars cajoled from his too credulous victims, and by specious long-winded advertisements carries on his nefarious trade. The man who resorts to such practices to gain a livelihood is a self-confessed imposter, a rotten excrescence of a noble profession: who feeling his incapacity to succeed in gaining the confidence of the public by his professional conduct, resorts to disreputable advertising to attract the simple and the unwary.

If a history of the career of these self-styled professors and specialists were given in juxtaposition to their "ads," "their medical training," their opportunities of acquiring special aptitude in the various branches of medicine and surgery to which they so loudly lay claim, instead of attracting the fly into their web and sucking his blood, or in other words extracting his dollars, the tar bucket and feathers would more probably be their portion, and no class would more deservedly have this treatment meted out to them or with greater justice. For quack doctors have brought more misery and trouble into families than any other of the human genus vampire which prey on their fellow-man. In the old world, no respectable papers will admit this false trash into their advertising columns, and we hope that if the Charter of the College of Physicians of Manitoba gives no power to extinguish this evil so far as this province is concerned, such further clauses will be sought for at an early date that will enable them to grapple with a devilry which in our new land seems to bid fair to overshadow it. Their advertisements no doubt cannot be put a stop to, except through

the exercise of proper feeling on the part of the various editors. But unless these parties are registered under the Manitoba Act, they are infringing the law by practicing, and it should be so vigorously set in motion as to speedily start these vampires back to those dens from which they wander forth to fatten on the folly and pander to the weakness and vices of human nature. Quack doctor is not unfrequently the guise under which the wholesale abortionist sails.

MOORE'S TREATMENT OF ANEURISM.

At a meeting of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, the subject of Moore's treatment of aneurism occupied the evening. The debate was opened by Dr. Pringle, who reported a case of abdominal aneurism in which, after the usual treatment had been tried unsuccessfully, Mr. Henry Morris had performed laparotomy and introduced some wire into the aneurism. The chief difficulties encountered were the introduction of the wire into the cannula, which was of necessity held deep in the abdomen, and the adjustment of the cannula. Between the outward force of the pulsation and the inward force of pressing the wire into the sac, the danger of the cannula, slipping out of the aneurism must have been not inconsiderable. Only about a foot of wire could be introduced, owing to a kink that formed in it. The patient did well for two days, but ultimately died on the fifth day from asthenia. At the autopsy the aneurism was found to arise from the aorta at the level of the coeliac axis. It was saccular and filled with clot, more than one-third of which was laminated and considered to be due to the treatment.

Mr. Gould and Mr. Hulke followed with cases of thoracic aneurism treated in like manner, but in their case also a fatal result had ensued. The discussion chiefly turned on the amount of wire that ought to be used, on the advisability of introducing it all at one time, and on the best material for introduction. Mr. Bryant thought that fishing gut or horse-hair might be used, but Mr. Morris objected that they would not be likely to coil up in the aneurism. Mr. T. Smith suggested that the wire should be introduced through a hollow needle, such as he used for cleft palate, with a fishing-rod reel at the end of it: and there will be little doubt in the minds of those who have seen this ingenious little instrument that it would be well adapted for the purpose. It is worthy of note that, with the exception of Mr. Barwell, who would seem to be always ready to try any novelty, this operation for aneurism has not found favor anywhere but at the Middlesex Hospital, for all the cases just referred to were under the care of Middlesex men.

HER MAJESTY'S JUBILEE. — A SCIENTIFIC RETROSPECT.

The *Chemical News*, of June 17th, has an article on the above subject, from which we cull the following:

The Jubilee rejoicings upon which we are entering naturally lead us to indulge in a retrospective view of the progress of chemical science during the last half-century, and to survey its present position and its prospects. That position, we must admit, has its lights and its shades.

On the one hand all the facilities and appliances for scientific study are much more accessible and available than ever before.

But on the other hand the examination system is eating its way deeper and deeper into all our educational establishments, and is, by a process of *unnatural* selection, bringing to the front not the most original and creative minds, but those which most rapidly absorb the work of others. A still greater drawback is the political excitement which has prevailed increasingly for the last ten or eleven years, and which more and more draws off public attention from science.

Nor can it be forgotten that many influential literary men, historians, novelists, poets, and ethicists look upon such studies as physics, chemistry and biology with ill will. Hence we have little reason to fancy that discovery and invention have entered upon a golden age.

One of the most important changes—not affecting chemistry alone—is that the several disciplines, though by no means losing their respective identities, are being brought into closer mutual relations. This is especially the case as regards chemistry and physics. There is a large and important territory common to both. We find ourselves unable to discuss fundamental questions concerning matter and energy, atoms and molecules, without making use of conceptions belonging to the one as to the other. The great modern doctrine of the conservation of energy—one of the grandest triumphs of the half-century—affects both in an almost equal degree. The law of Avogadro, once little regarded by chemists, now occupies a leading position in theoretical chemistry. No longer can it be said that “physics treats of masses acting at sensible distances, while chemistry treats of molecules acting at insensible distances.” The two sciences, acting in concert, have developed a novel means of research, spectral analysis. The value of this

method to the astronomer is of the greatest significance as overturning the Comtean dogma that the simpler sciences of his classification are independent of those more complex.

On the opposite frontier biology has undergone novel developments which cannot fail, sooner or later, to throw a new and welcome light upon chemical phenomena. The law of evolution, which has dimly loomed upon us through antiquity and the middle ages, has at last won general recognition, thanks to Darwin and Spencer, and must make itself felt in our science also. Again, the action of minute living beings is now recognized as affecting chemical compositions and decompositions, so that the chemist can no longer ignore biological considerations—a further blow at the Comtean dogma above referred to.

The detection of the process of dialysis, by Graham, has thrown a much needed light upon a variety of phenomena both in nature and art. Another important step has been the liquefaction and solidification of those so-called permanent gases which had resisted the earlier attempts of Faraday. This discovery is of prime value, not only as upholding the law of continuity, but as elucidating the behavior of gaseous bodies under pressure, and revealing the interesting phenomena of the “critical points.”

Undoubtedly one of the grandest steps taken in pure chemistry within our epoch, has been the discovery of the periodic law. This generalisation, as a reference to our former columns will show (CHEMICAL NEWS, vols. vii., x., xii., and xiii.), was in the first place due to our countryman, Mr. J. A. R. Newlands. It was some time afterwards independently discovered by Prof. Mendeleeff, and has since been developed both by that eminent savant and by Professors Meyer and Carnelley.

POISON VINE OR IVY.

The *Rhus Radicans*, termed poison vine or poison ivy, is a variety of the *Rhus toxicodendron*. But, instead of having an erect stem, it becomes a creeper, and grows in close proximity to trees, fences and walls. Its stem is woody, and near its base is oftentimes three or four inches in diameter. Its leaves are quite entire, ovate and acute; smooth and shining on each side, with the exception of the veins beneath. Its fruit and flower resemble the erect variety. These plants flower from May to August. The leaves are inodorous, and have a saline, acrid taste. They are the parts generally used for medicinal purposes. Water and alcohol extract their properties. Both forms, when wounded, emit a milky juice, which turns black on exposure to the air, and has been employed as an indelible ink. It is soluble in neither water or alcohol. Ether, however, dissolves it. This juice, and even the exhalation from the plants, are extremely poisonous to many persons, attacking the cutaneous surfaces, and producing a burning itching, with redness and swelling of parts, especially the face, succeeded by vesication and desquamation of the cuticle, heat, pain and oftentimes fever. These symptoms, though highly distressing, are rarely fatal. Many persons, however, are not susceptible to its poisonous action, and may break and handle the stem without experiencing the deleterious effects.

Numerous remedies are given for this troublesome eruption, many of which have been proven highly beneficial. A light, cooling regimen, and in most cases cooling purgatives or diuretics, are necessary. A weak solution of table-salt or a cool solution of sugar of lead applied externally has long been used to advantage. A physician in a recent issue of a medical journal states that he has never failed to

kill the poison of these plants with a strong aqueous solution of sulphate of iron; and I have used an aqueous solution of sulphate of copper with good results, but deem these remedies a little harsh in their action. In my estimation, bromine and grindelia are the best remedies for poisonous eruptions. They are well worthy of a trial by those who are afflicted with this troublesome complaint. Bromine is claimed to be a specific. To use it, it may be dissolved in either olive-oil, cosmoline, or glycerine,—tent to twenty drops of bromine to an ounce of oil,—and should be applied to the affected part three or four times daily, and especially upon retiring. A new solution should be made at least every twenty-four hours, or the strength of the bromine will be lost, on account of its volatile properties.

Equally good results are claimed for the *grindelia*. The best way of using it is, to mix one or two teaspoonfuls of the strong fluid extract of *Grindelia robusta* in half a tumbler of cold water, and apply freely to the affected parts with a sponge or cloth dipped in the mixture. I have known cases where two or three applications have sufficed for a cure, but a longer time may be needed if the affection has been of long duration.

Where the mucous membrane of the air-passages is affected, and where the eruption occurs about the eyes, the application of witch-hazel will be found cooling and beneficial.—*Scientific News*.

COLD EXTRACT OF FLESH USED AT MUNICH.

Take $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of beef free from fat, fowls meat recently killed, chop very fine and mix with one pint of distilled water, add four drops of hydrochloric acid, one eighth of an ounce of salt, let stand for an hour, then strain without using pressure return until

it becomes clear, when all the liquor is drawn off pour one quarter of a pint of spring water on the residue; allow this to run gently into the liquor previously collected; administer cold; even if slightly warmed decomposition ensues.

USE OF THE ASPIRATOR.

Dr. George Foy, Dublin, relates the case of a man to whom he was called one night, and who was reported to be dying. He had taken a large quantity of whiskey and claret; and for two hours his drunken companions had been trying to rouse him, but had totally failed. When seen, he was quite insensible, extremities cold, face livid, pupils widely dilated, respiration and pulse almost imperceptible. Treatment was commenced by opening the median-basilic vein of the left arm; when, by rubbing the forearm briskly, the blood gradually flowed until sixteen ounces were drawn off.

In the mean time the fine trocar of an aspirator was pushed through the abdominal wall into the stomach in an upward and backward direction, just at the sternal end of the eighth rib. The canula was attached by the ordinary method to an exhaust-bottle; and, on turning the cock, a stream of claret-colored fluid flowed into the bottle. Very soon the heart began to beat more perceptibly, and the pulse was readily felt at the wrist as respiration and circulation improved. The canula was then withdrawn, and a stomach-pump was used to wash out the stomach. In a short time the man could speak, and soon recovered. Dr. Foy saw no reason to give apomorphia in this case, as it has no emetic action when sensibility is quite

deadened; and he did not consider it safe to use a stomach pump while the respiration was so feeble; hence he emptied the stomach of its alcoholic surplus through the aspirator.

Dr. Fairbanks, of Bristol, England, gives the following: The patient, aged seventy-six, had suffered for some weeks from trouble in micturition, when he was seized with complete retention, which was relieved for three days by the catheter; and then difficulty having arisen in passing the instrument, Dr. Fairbanks was called in. It being impossible to pass a catheter, and the symptoms being urgent, the aspirator was used. For the next fifteen days the whole of the urine, with the exception of that drawn off on one occasion by the catheter, was passed through the needle of the aspirator. In all, the bladder was aspirated thirty-two times. After this a catheter was able to be introduced, and by degrees the patient got control over his bladder. From Dr. Fairbank's experience in these cases, he never hesitates to aspirate if a catheter cannot be easily introduced, when the symptoms are urgent.—*Science News.*

A FEMALE AND A REPORTER.

The following is copied into the daily papers. It no doubt is a startling advance in surgery:

The lady had been a patient in a private hospital, and among the many marvellous things she had seen there she relates the following case:—"His brains were entirely removed, broken pieces of skull extracted, and the uninjured portions of the brain returned to their place."

The story-teller forgot to add and the reporter to grasp, that this was a post-mortem operation.

ADVICE TO YOUNG DOCTORS.

Dr. Robert Batty, in a recent address before the Atlanta Society of Medicine, thus spoke of the younger members of the profession: "If you want to succeed in professional life, don't be too careful when a call comes to you to inquire into the circumstances of your patient, whether he is able to pay a good fee or not. Don't be too careful to prune closely at the outset and trim your practice into influential patients only, and all that sort of thing. Try to infuse within your own heart and soul a true spirit of benevolence, love of your kind, zeal in your profession, anxiety to relieve human suffering, and if you pursue your mission with your whole heart, with true earnestness of purpose, *somebody* will find it out, and it will not be a great while before a great many people will find it out, and they are not going to let you starve. That sort of men is too scarce to let starve. They don't starve in America. They can't be spared. If you want to be sure of your bread and meat, and provender for your horse, and something for the blacksmith and carriage man, take that recipe and try it a while. I think I can say confidently, gentlemen, from the very first day that I practised medicine, it has been a rule with me to give no thought for the morrow, what I should eat, wherewith I should be clothed. Consult the interests of your patients. Try and get them well in the shortest possible time, and somebody will clothe and feed you and you will have an established practice and an established reputation. You will have the support and confidence of the community in which you live."—*Practice.*

"CURE FOR CANCER."

Dr. Velloso claims to having cured several cases of epithelioma of the face

and lips with the juice of alvelos, a plant which belongs to the family of Euphorbiaceæ. It acts as an irritant, destroying the diseased tissue, which is quickly replaced by healthy granulations. Of the three different kinds of alvelos (male, female and wild), the second is considered the most efficacious. It is found at Pernambuco, and although the natives have employed the juice for some time, it has not come into extensive use on account of the severe pain which it causes. The best results were obtained with the juice in a concentrated form, with the addition of vaseline or lanoline. The preparation should be applied with a brush to the affected part (previously washed with a solution of carbolic acid), which should then be left exposed to the air for at least an hour. It should afterwards be covered with lint. This treatment should, as a rule, be repeated every two or three days, and never more than once in twenty-four hours, as the pain of the application is severe. The treatment was more speedily successful when begun before ulceration had occurred.—*British Medical Journal.*

EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Dr. Paul Veith describes the use and method of using lactometers, and the combined lactothermometer by which the specific gravity and the temperature of milk can be taken simultaneously by the same instrument. The unsatisfactory and often tedious method of estimating the quantity of cream in milk by "setting" is being gradually replaced by the ingenious machine known as the control centrifugal apparatus, in which 54 samples can be tested in fifteen minutes; a similar machine used for separating the cream, called a lactocrit, is also used in some dairies. Both of these instruments are fully described

and illustrated. Very extensive series of experiments have proved that the results obtained are in perfect agreement with those of the best gravimetric methods, while the saving of time is very considerable.

It was for a long time thought that the opacity of milk might be taken as a measure of the fat globules contained in it, and lactoscopes have been constructed for this purpose; but as the serum in which the fat floats is itself opaque, and likewise varies in opacity in different samples, it is not surprising that these instruments have, owing to being based on a wrong principle, failed to give satisfaction. The method of using Soxhlet's areometric process is fully gone into; much more correct determination can be obtained by its means than by the lactobutyrometer.

At the end we find a table of corrections, temperature in taking the specific gravity, one for estimating the results obtained by the use of the areometer, the same for the butyrometer, and others.

DANGERS OF THE USE OF WHEY AND CHEESE FROM THE MILK OF TUBER- CULOUS COWS.

V. Galties has demonstrated by numerous and varied experiments the dangerous character of such products. Poultry and swine may also contract phthisis if fed upon dairy produce of this character, and their flesh may then, in turn, impart the disease to man.—*Comptes Rendus*, Vol. civ., No. 19.

FLUCTUATIONS OF PHOSPHO- RIC ACID IN COW'S MILK.

A. Andouard says phosphoric acid diminishes in milk from the beginning to the end of lactation. The but-

ter, and especially the sugar, diminish likewise in quantity during the same interval. Of four cows, two gave an increasing and two a decreasing proportion of caseine. The increase of the solids of milk in the course of lactation is therefore not an invariable fact. The age of the cows under observation has only seemed to affect the quantity of the milk, the youngest having produced the least. The nutritive value of the food has evidently improved both the quantity and the quality of the milk. Contrary to the assertion of Kræmer, green forage is preferable to dry forage for milch-cows. The best green forages in western France are cabbages and leguminous plants. Then follow in the order of merit potatoes, beet-root and maize. Individuality appears to be the most important factor among those which modify the quantity and the composition of milk.

Report on the Purity of Ice from Onondaga Lake the Erie Canal, and Cazenovia Lake.—By J. T. Gardiner.

It is a matter of common belief that water, while freezing, purifies itself. This is true to a certain extent, but how the idea should have become so general is difficult to say; possibly it has been deduced from the statement made by Arctic travellers, of melting the sea ice and being able to drink the water. This is accounted for in the following manner:—Salt water freezes at a lower temperature than fresh water, and at the same time loses some of its salt; after passing through the winter, the first warm rays of the sun raise the temperature very gradually, but sufficient for some of the brine to run off, leaving purer ice behind. Thus, after several successive summers and winters, the ice becomes sufficiently free from salt as to be drinkable when thawed; this explan-

ation is borne out by the fact that it is always *old* ice which is used for procuring potable water.

Mr. Gardiner's examination of the ice from the districts herein mentioned was made for the purpose of proving whether or not organic impurities existing in the water were contained in the ice procured from that water, and it was found that, though it might free itself from some, yet it cannot get rid of all, and it is proved that ice always contains at least 10 per cent. of the organic impurities in solution.

Besides retaining dissolved organic matter, ice also harbors bacteria, and Prof. Kendrick has found that—120° F. is not sufficient to destroy the germs of disease, and living organisms. The condition of Onandaga creek is such, that it is surprising that severe epidemics of disease are not of constant occurrence. The flow of the stream in summer falls as low as 10,000,000 gals. per diem, and yet some 5,000,000 gals. of sewage are daily poured into it; this stream of filth is one of the principal sources from which the lake is supplied, so the ice thence obtained has been very properly condemned.

The other places whence ice was obtained were examined, and though neither were so bad as that from Onandaga lake, still that from the Erie canal was condemned, as it appeared that better ice could easily be obtained from other places.—*Chemical News*.

MEMORIZING DOSES.

Dr. G. A. Wiggins, of Philadelphia, gives some general rules with their exceptions, for graduated doses.

1. The dose of all infusions is 1 to 2 ozs., except infusion of digitalis, which is 2 to 4 drs.

2. Dose of all poisonous tinctures is 5 to 20 minims, except tincture of aconite, which is 1 to 5.

3. Dose of all wines is from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr., except wine of opium, which is 5 to 15 minims.

4. Of all poisonous solid extracts you can give $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., except extract of calabar bean, which is 1-16 to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

5. Dose of all dilute acids is from 5 to 20 minims, except dilute hydrocyanic acid, which is 2 to 8 minims.

6. Dose of all aque is from 1 to 2 ozs., except aqua lauro cerasus and aqua ammonia, which are 10 to 30 minims.

7. Of all syrups you can give 1 drachm.

8. Dose of all mixtures is from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. oz.

9. Dose of all spirits is from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.

10. Dose of all essential oils is from 1 to 5 minims.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

Dr. Morrel McKenzie, senior physician to the Throat Hospital, Golden Square, London, was called in consultation on the case of the Crown Prince of Prussia, and operated successfully on a tumour in the larynx, from which His Royal Highness has been for some time suffering. The tumour was not first regarded as malignant, but Professor Virchow was enabled to state that the excised portion presented no positive evidence of malignancy, and it is now hoped that escharotics, which have before been used with great benefit, may destroy the base of the tumour. Various paragraphs in the papers indicate that a good deal of uneasiness still prevails regarding the condition of the illustrious patient. The Crown Prince was the representative of Prussia at the celebration of Her Majesty's jubilee, and we understand was under the constant care of our most celebrated throat specialist, Dr. M. McKenzie.

USE OF ALCOHOL.

From the Paris correspondence of the *American Pract. and News*, we extract the following:

M. Alglave, a well known chemist, has lately delivered a most interesting lecture. He commenced with the statement, that of one hundred individuals affected with mental alienation, forty were alcoholized. Half of the assassins were alcoholics or the sons of alcoholics. Delirium tremens kills about two thousand two hundred persons yearly. Phthisis, often consecutive to alcoholism, commits greater ravages than cholera. After having drawn this melancholy picture, the lecturer put the question: "Has drunkenness really increased?" To which he answered himself, "No, but the liquors have changed." Formerly people got drunk only with ethylic alcohol extracted from wine, now it is with amylic alcohol obtained by distillation from potatoes, beet-root, rice, Indian corn, etc., that is to say, alcohols containing principles eminently toxic, which rapidly poison the subject submitted to experiment, and which alcohols are, by a sort of irony, termed "superior alcohols." To poison an animal with pure ethylic alcohol it requires as many times seven grams, seventy-five centigrams as there are kilograms in its weight; whereas, with pure amylic alcohol, it would not take more than one gram, ten centigrams, per kilogram. In other words, supposing a man weighing eighty kilograms, it would require six hundred and twenty grams of ethylic alcohol to kill him, while with amylic alcohol it would take only eighty-eight grams. These figures prove that people now become alcoholic with seven times less liquor than formerly. To render these figures still more eloquent, and to convince his audience of the enormous difference there is between what is termed sup-

erior alcohol and ethylic alcohol, the lecturer performed some experiments in their presence, by injecting into the veins of living animals the two kinds of alcohols, in order that the audience might be able to witness the comparative results, and to draw their logical deductions of their terrible effects upon man. Two guinea pigs were the first victims. The one received a feeble dose of ethylic alcohol, the other an equivalent dose of amylic alcohol. This operation, observed the lecturer, consists in putting (a little more rapidly, it is true) in the body of these animals that which a million of men put in their bodies each day in Paris. The guinea-pig intoxicated with ethylic alcohol remained quite lively and seemed to be quite gay. The guinea-pig intoxicated with amylic alcohol on the contrary, appeared as if struck down by lightning. The paws refused to move almost immediately after, and the animal died in a few minutes. The experiment renewed on dogs gave the same results, that is to say, vivacity of movement persisting in the dog treated with ethylic alcohol, and pronounced stupor in the dog treated with amylic alcohol. A dog injected with "absinthe," less than one centimeter cube, died after an attack of furious delirium. The remedy proposed by M. Alglave for this state of things, is to ordain that only ethylic alcohol should be delivered for consumption, but how this is to be carried into effect is a problem most difficult to solve, as it is most difficult to distinguish one alcohol from another, for it requires the most delicate tests, which would not be within the reach of wine merchants in general. Thanks to chemistry, the art of simulating products has realized astonishing results, and Germany is credited with being accomplished in the art of falsifications. From that country is manufactured and exported to all parts of the world artificial essences, extreme-

ly concentrated, by the aid of which one can obtain any liquor whatsoever. The lecturer had on his table a series of tubes containing samples of these essences, and series of phials in which a few drops of these essences were mixed up with two hundred times their weight of alcohol. In this way he manufactured on the spot curacao, marasquin, kirsch, benedictine, cassis, chartreuse, white and yellow, rum of the first quality and of inferior quality, anisette, Holland gin, noyau liquor, grenadine, etc. The audience were half terror stricken and half incredulous at the idea of swallowing these mixtures, which chemistry has brought to such perfection. It has been asked whether the essences employed to flavor different liquors were toxic in themselves. The lecturer stated that as yet no complete analyses have been made, as, their manufacture being confined to a secret corporation, there is great difficulty in procuring samples. There is, however, one thing certain, and that is, they are now universally employed and that they serve to disguise the "superior alcohols," which are known to possess the most toxic properties. M. Alglave concluded his lecture by observing that as the means to detect these adulterations are at present so inefficient, the State ought to take the matter in hand, and as it exercises a severe supervision against any fraud with regard to the purity of gold and silver, so it ought to have a severe supervision over the manufacture of alcohol, which constitutes no mean part in the alimentation of the population of this country, and consequently interests the public health in a very great measure.—*Medical Digest.*

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

Dr. Daniel Wilson, who has the advantage himself to be left-handed, has

dealt fully with the subject of "the right hand and left-handedness" in a memoir read before the Royal Society of Canada, and about to be published in its *Transactions*, having previously partially considered it in papers read before the Canadian institute and elsewhere. His conclusion is that the preferential use of the right hand is natural and instinctive with some persons; that with a smaller number an equally strong impulse is felt prompting to the use of the left hand; but that with the great majority right-handedness is mainly the result of education. To be truly left-handed is a real advantage, for the left-handed man has the same facility of educating himself in the use of the right hand also that people in general have, and becomes, in fact, to a great extent ambidextrous. Hence arise two questions, the first, By what anatomical changes is left-handedness accompanied? Dr. Wilson rejects Dr Buchanan's theory that right-handedness is due to the greater development of the muscles, bones, and other organs of motion of the right side, for want of evidence that left-handedness is accompanied by any such development on the left side. For the same reason he does not follow the theory of Prof. Hyrtl, of Vienna, that it is accompanied by transposition of the internal organs. He holds that left-handedness is due to an exceptional development of the right hemisphere of the brain, and suggests that as his own brain has now been in use for more than three score years and ten, he should be glad, when the time comes when he shall be done with it, if it were turned to account for settling this physiological puzzle. He anticipates that the right hemisphere will not only be found to be heavier than the left, but that it will be marked by a difference in the number and arrangement of the convolutions.

The second question is, To what

source is the universal predominance of right-handedness, alike among the civilized and the savage races, to be attributed? To this no sufficient answer has yet been found. Dr Wilson does not accept the ingenious suggestion of Dr. Pye Smith that "if a hundred of our ambidextrous ancestors made the step in civilization of inventing a shield, we may suppose that half would carry it on the right hand and fight with the left, the other half on the left and fight with the right. The latter would certainly in the long run escape mortal wounds better than the former, and thus a race of men who fought with the right hand would gradually be developed by a process of natural selection." The theory that the preferential use of the right hand is a differentiation arising from natural selection has also been adopted by Dr. Delaunay, who regards ambidexterity as a mere survival; and we cannot but think, notwithstanding Dr. Wilson's objections, that the key which has served to unlock so many of the mysteries of nature must ultimately prove to be the means of the solution of this. Some process of evolution must supply the answer to a problem to which no other satisfactory answer can be derived. We have to add that Dr. Wilson's learned paper contains many valuable original observations, and is full of interesting detail.

THE Société des Traditions Populaires has a noteworthy record to give of its first year's proceedings in the study of folk-lore. It must surely be without precedent for a society in its first year to have induced nearly a hundred of its members to furnish communications for publication in its *Revue*, but that is what this society appears to have succeeded in doing. Its general secretary is M. Paul Sébillot.

VARICOSE VEINS TREATED BY INJECTION OF CARBOLIC ACID.

The London *Lancet*, October 23rd, 1886.—Eight cases of Varicose veins treated by injection of pure carbolic acid are given by Surgeon Major Stevenson, A.M.D. The proceedings he adopted are as follows: An Esmach bandage was applied, at first with sufficient pressure to control the circulation, and subsequently tightened so as to entirely stop it. At the distance of an inch and a half apart, various punctures are made, and one minim of carbolic acid injected into each, the punctures being covered by a dressing of cotton soaked in collodion. The bandage was kept on for fifteen minutes and then gradually removed. The patients were not allowed to put foot to the ground or assume an erect position for at least a week, and though abscesses, described as small and painless, occurred at the point of injection in ten per cent. of the cases, the general results were considered satisfactory.

IN cases of impending death from chloroform, Bergman, the German surgeon, executes a manœuvre upon which he lays great stress. While his assistants rapidly perform the movements necessary for artificial respiration, he introduces his finger into the mouth, and holds up the epiglottis. He claims this valve to the entrance of the windpipe will often close down firmly, so as to prevent entrance of air into the lungs, and that artificial respiration will be useless if the opening is not maintained. It would seem, from this, that Bergman does not believe the forcible protrusion of the tongue sufficient to hold the epiglottic fold open.

MONTE CARLO DOOMED.

No! not by the greediness of the French Republic, nor by the justly incensed morality of a Pecksniffian Continent, but by the *Lancet*. That estimable journal, in its never-ceasing endeavors to prolong human life, and — incidentally — to make life not worth living, has come into collision with Monte Carlo. The general opinion concerning the little Riviera principality is that there "only man is vile," but the *Lancet* has discovered another vile characteristic, and that is — the drainage of the Casino. Hitherto the visitor to that enticing establishment has only had to fear the consequences of drains pecuniary, now he must go in dread of drains sanitary, or rather unsanitary. According to the special correspondent of the *Lancet*, the pipes are, to parody the bard, ill-laid, untrapped, unjointed, unconcealed. Consequently odors more effluvious than those of cologne, more poisonous than the vapours of the Pontine marshes, abound all over the building. Worse still, the drains do not communicate with the sewers, but end in an immense cess-pool, "immediately outside and almost touching the wall of the Casino." Henceforward the gambler who can think of anything but his game—a phenomenal person it must be admitted—will imagine every *croupier* with his rake to be a Father Time with inevitable scythe, making a harvest of lives instead of louis. The green cloth on the tables will be only a reminder that green will grow the grass over his grave if he goes on playing in such a plague-stricken atmosphere. Nevertheless we doubt if the *Lancet's* warning will have much effect in driving away the patrons of the Casino. Perhaps the gambling fever acts as a prophylactic against all other diseases. No harm would be done, however, if the authorities could be

induced to spend a little less on gilding and a little more on sanitation.—*Globe*.

GLEANINGS.

THE "New Religio Medici" is the title of a volume of essays on the relation of religion to the healing art, by Dr. Frederick Robinson, which is announced for early publication by Mr. Elliot Stock.

STERILITY.—A writer in the N. Y. *Med. Jour.* states his belief in the efficacy of belladonna in the sterility of females. Women with good health, and who are nevertheless barren have he says on several occasions become pregnant after a few weeks' use of belladonna.

LISTER'S LATEST ANTISEPTIC DRESSING.

Lister's latest antiseptic dressing is known as salalembroth. It is a double mercurial salt, made by the sublimation of a mixture of perchloride of mercury and chloride of ammonium. It is very soluble, and has not been used in medicine since the time of the alchemists. All dressings—gauze cotton, wool, bandages, lint, bedding, patient's underclothing, etc.—are soaked in a 1 to 100 solution, and dried. He colors the dressings with aniline blue, 1 to 1,000, so that when an alkaline discharge comes in contact with the dressing, the blue is removed and turns reddish, enabling him to see where the discharge has been and its quantity, however small or large, moist or dried.—*Med. and Surg. Reporter*.

The coloring is ingenious and ought to give very satisfactory results.

DISTILLED WATER IN EYE LOTIONS.

Physicians and pharmacists generally assume that distilled water is the best means of dissolving or diluting

drugs, and in the great majority of cases this is undoubtedly the case. As a rule, the solvent should be absolutely pure and neutral in itself; but in some instances this very neutrality of the solvent may interfere with the intended action of the substance dissolved. A curious illustration of this exception to the rule was given some time ago by an eminent English oculist in a communication to a London journal. Our readers know that an aqueous solution of boracic acid is one of the most useful of eye lotions; but we remember, that, as prescribed for the writer several years ago by one of the best oculists in this city, the order was for "ten grains in *distilled water*." Our English expert, however, says he has found that, when the lotion is made of distilled water, its use is attended with some discomfort and smarting; and, what is more singular, the irritation is even greater when there is no boracic acid in solution. "Anybody," he says, "can verify for himself that a drop of distilled water in the eye seems to be a most unpleasant and foreign element."

The simple explanation of this is, that well or spring water contains salts in solution which make it slightly alkaline, thus rendering it somewhat more neutral to the *conjunctiva*, a tissue ordinarily bathed in the lachrymal secretion, which contains about one per cent of solids, chiefly chloride of sodium, or common salt. The addition of two grains and a half of this salt to the ounce of distilled water renders any lotion for the eye more soothing and more beneficial. This, our friend says, he has verified by experience; and we commend the fact to the attention of oculists and others interested.—*Science News*.

TESTING HOUSE DRAINS.

At a conference in connection with the Building Exhibition held in London, under the auspices of the Society

of Architects, Mr. R. K. Burton described methods used by himself in testing the soundness and arrangement of house-drains. Three questions, he said, were to be decided: (1) Is the drain water-and-gas-tight? (2) Is it self-cleansing? (3) Is it disconnected from the sewer? The first point is best decided by a test; but it is well to observe the appearance of the joints before taking the trouble to apply any test, as such may at once reveal the fact that the drain is leaking. In more cases than those who have not made many inspections would imagine, it will be found that there is absolutely nothing in the joints of the tile-drain. In others it will be found that there is clay only, and he had never known a clay-jointed drain to be water-tight. In still other cases it may appear, from looking at the tops of joints, that they are carefully made with cement; but when a rod of iron or a chisel is plunged into the earth underneath them, it comes up wet and black with sewage. It is only when none of the appearances described are to be seen that it is worth while applying a test. The best undoubtedly is the water-test. In this the drain is opened by the removal of a pipe and is plugged.

It will be found impossible to fill more than perhaps one out of three drains, except in houses which have been very recently remodelled, and that it is necessary to avoid pouring too much water into a leaky drain. If the drain does fill up the running water is stopped, and it is observed whether the waters in the gullies or surface traps remains at a constant level. The test next in efficiency to that by water is the smoke test. The next question is as to whether the drains are self-cleansing or not. As in the case of the water test, an opening must be made; but it is not needful to remove a whole pipe. It is sufficient to chip a round hole in the top

of one. If no deposit appears just under the opening, water is allowed to run into the drain at the upper end, and the flow is observed at the opening. If the water runs briskly and clear past the opening all is right. If, however, it comes tardily, and carrying deposit with it, it is a question of ascertaining the cause. A drain if well laid, should, with a fall of one in sixty, clear itself. A house-drain should seldom or never be larger than six inches; four inches is large enough for very small houses, and if five inches were the size generally made, it would probably be better than either four inches or six inches for the majority of houses. Now as to whether the drain is disconnected from the sewer or not. To make absolutely sure whether or not there is a concealed trap on the drain, if the opening does not reveal this, the only plan is to pass rods down the drain. One may, however, have evidence approaching to certainty by burning a match in the drain, and observing whether or not there is any current of air through it. If there is, it may be assumed that there is no trap on the drain. It is necessary to test each branch for self-cleansing purposes. The material for soil pipes should be ascertained by removing the wooden casings which generally cover them. If an internal soil pipe is made up of light cast-iron pipes (rain-water pipes), and lead junction-pipes for the closets it may be condemned without any further investigation. The best test for a whole drainage system is undoubtedly the smoke-test. This test consists essentially in filling the drainage system with smoke at some pressure, and observing whether or not it issues at any place other than the openings intended for ventilation.

Smoke-rockets are now largely used by those who have to make inspection of sanitary arrangements. These consist of paper cases, filled with a com-

position which gives off a vast quantity of smoke at a considerable pressure. The smoke-test can never be taken—when it gives negative results—as an absolute test for drains. The peppermint-test is inferior to the smoke-test, when the latter is properly applied, in the speaker's opinion. The next thing of most importance to do is to trace the overflow pipes of the cistern to see whether these are connected with the drain or not. A connection of any kind between a cistern and the drain is a thing to be condemned. The baths, sinks, basins, etc., come next under examination. The discharge-pipe—and overflow, if there be one—of each of these must be traced to discover whether or not it is connected with the drain. The closets must be very carefully examined, although they are not nearly so often the points of ingress of sewer-gas to the house as in other appliances, such as sinks. They are often, however—especially when of the old pan form—themselves generators of foul gases, and as such objectionable.—*Med. News.*

AGNOSTICISM.

In a recent lecture on "Agnosticism"—as good a title for the purpose as any other, perhaps, since it is one that the reader is at liberty to define for himself within very elastic limits—Dr. Alexander W. Stein gives a clever and entertaining presentment of a number of the curious phenomena of animal and vegetable life, mingled with many a pointed stricture on those ardent but callow agnostics who are so uncatholic in their views of these and other natural phenomena as to plume themselves on their cultivated disbelief in the immortality of the soul, or the "principle of conscious identity," or whatever else we may choose to call it, while loyally denying the possibility of destroying a single atom of matter.

JERUSALEM FROM A MEDICAL POINT OF VIEW.

The *Lancet* states that the sanitary condition of the city of Jerusalem is deplorable, and that the work of the medical staff of the English Hospital for Jews is not only that of treating disease, but also that of directing the people's minds to the paramount importance of cleanliness and sanitation. Malarial fever heads the list of disease for which treatment is sought, but many of the applicants who come from Persia, Armenia, Circassia, Tunis, and other countries are found to be suffering with affections of the eyes. These persons say that they prefer to come to an English hospital, and it is highly to the credit of the London Jews' Society that its hospital at Jerusalem, which has now been in operation for more than forty years, furnishes gratuitous aid to all who apply, without regard to the nature of the cases. It is said that there are now about 25,000 Jews in Jerusalem. The hospital has twenty-six beds. There are other like institutions in the city, established by the charitable of different nationalities.

TREATMENT OF DIPHTHERIA.

Dr. Daly concludes a valuable article on this subject (*N. Y. Med. Jour.*) as follows:

"But there are some rules which I beg you will follow faithfully. These are: (1) Give calomel in its purity; (2) give it in large doses; give it frequently (4) give it until you have the free and characteristic catharsis; (5) give light, nutritious diet; (6) give little or no other medicine.

"If these simple rules are followed and common sense is allowed to take the place of common prejudice, you will save more of your diphtheria patients by this than by any other method known to modern medicine."

We give in extenso the following advertisement, which appeared in the *Free Press* of the 9th ult. Probably in the annals of quack advertising, no more grossly ignorant announcement has ever appeared. The merest tyro in medicine will detect the absurd blunders it contains and the evident lack of all professional knowledge, with which it stamps the w r. If such mountebank jargon is capable of gulling the people of Winnipeg, the sooner they test the merits of this advertiser and his cures the sooner they will have their purses emptied, their eyes more widely opened and their perceptive faculties sharpened.

"HIS ONLY CHANCE."

"On June 29th, MR. HENRY PATTON, a member of the Good Templars, Yonge Street, near Notre Dame, called on us at the Queen's Hotel, and noticing that he did not realize his precarious condition, both lungs being affected, the right being completely hepatized and the left slightly at the apex. We plainly told him that the least thing would take him away and that we could not hold out any hope; but in order not to disappoint him too much, made him a present of two weeks medicine. On the ninth day his mother called at the Orville Institute, and stated that he was greatly improved, very much stronger, appetite much better, and he sleeps much better, and strange to say, heretofore he would cough and gag constantly, frequently throwing up; and now without a particle of cough medicine or opium his cough has greatly improved. His mother has only had occasion to get up in the night twice during nine days, while before she had to rise twice each night to attend him. The improvement is a source of great gratification to all his relatives and friends, and speaks well for the methods used by PROF. ORVILLE even in apparently hopeless cases.

"We do not claim ability to make a cure in his case, but we have done in nine days what others have failed to do in fifteen months."

[We regret to learn that attaching to this travelling menagerie is a Licentiate of the College of Physicians of London, under whose wing this practice in Manitoba is carried on. A full report, with copies of the advertisement, is now on its way to the President and Council of the College, who will no doubt speedily act.—ED.]

DR. BLOEBAUM, of Coblenz, read a paper at the late Medical Congress held at Weisbaden, advocating the use of the *Galvano-Cautery* in treating *Diphtheria*.

He found that the application of the red-hot platinum-wire, even without the use of cocaine, caused very little pain; that the cauterized sores were totally sterilized, the fever disappeared, the membranes did not reform, and no local inflammation fol-

lowed the burning. These results he obtained without the aid of antiseptic or antithermic medicines; and so confident is he of the efficacy of this new mode of treating diphtheria, that he believes the number of fatal cases will be reduced to a minimum if the patients are treated in the proper manner, without loss of time, by the platinum loop. Professor Nassbaum and others express a favorable opinion of the method.

MANITOBA DYE WORKS,

250 Main Street.

S. E. West & Co.,

Manufacturers of

SODA WATER, GINGER ALE,

CIDER,

And all kinds of Aerated Beverages,
Fruit Syrups, etc.

Orders by mail or telephone promptly
attended to.

16 and 18 Bannatyne St. East, Winnipeg.

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THE ONLY PRACTICAL DYER

and Suit Cleaner in Manitoba and the
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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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THE LEADING UNDERTAKERS • •

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Fine Ales, Extra Stout and Premium Lager.

 The most Extensive Establishment of the kind in Western Canada. 
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