

in ordinary years, is about 22 per 1000, or just double that to which it might be reduced, so that taking the population of England and Wales (as by the last census) at 20 millions, the average annual mortality must be 440,000, of which 220,000 is inevitable, an equal amount being preventible.

These facts show in the clearest manner the great importance of sanitary reform. In view of the epidemic which has already appeared in some parts of this continent, and which is almost certain to visit this country during the present season. A sense of public duty and a desire to benefit your fellow men, should induce you to take a deep interest in this subject hitherto so imperfectly understood by the majority of the people. By acting thus as preventers of disease you will convince the public of the purity of your motives and the sincerity of your efforts for its welfare.

In order that the profession may advance in all its departments—Sanitary, Medical and Surgical, it is the duty of each of you to record his experience and thus contribute according to your opportunities to its progress. By such work a large experience is made available to the profession at large and the writer is taught accuracy of observation and profoundness of reflection.

With your fellow practitioners cultivate friendly relations, and reciprocate kindly offices. Attempt not to raise yourselves by a brother's fall—nor by wily and unscrupulous insinuations to undermine his reputation and dispossess him of his patient. No man ever raised himself to eminence by such unworthy conduct. Medical etiquette is founded on the same principles, which characterise the conduct of every educated, courteous and honorable gentleman. It has for its basis to do unto others as you would that others should do unto you. And now gentlemen go forth on your mission—your time has come—perform your work faithfully and diligently and you will be sure to reap the reward. For your success and prosperity you have the best wishes of your late teachers, the members of the medical faculty of this university.

Cholera in Canada in 1832 and 1834. By JOSEPH WORKMAN, M.D.,
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In the April number of the *Medical Journal*, page 479, the following statements are found:

“Cholera in 1832 appeared in Quebec early in the month of June, and almost simultaneously—we believe it was a few hours after—it broke out in the Barracks in Montreal. No personal communication had