

wish him many years of life wherein to serve his country. The success which has attended Dr. Montague in his public life has occasionally been equaled by that of other members of our craft who have added to the cares of practice the cares of State. That we have among us men of ability, of energy, of sagacity, equal to those of other callings, is undoubted. That a larger number of medical men have not reached high political preferment is due more to the facts that the way is long and beset with great financial difficulties, and that sacrifices greater than most men may bear must be made by aspirants to public honors, than to want of capacity. The public are too apt to think, if a doctor is in public life, that he must necessarily neglect his work, or that his mind is distracted by other things. So far from this being the case, we believe that it greatly enlarges and strengthens a man's mental grasp, and need not interfere with efficiency in his profession. The roll of honor of Canada's public men contains, beside a large number of doctors, members of the Senate, Commons and Legislatures, the names of Honorable Drs. W. W. Baldwin and Widmer, Legislative Councillors; the Honorable Dr. Rolph, the father of medical teaching in Ontario; Honorable Dr. Blanchet, Speaker of the Commons; Sir Charles Tupper, M.D., High Commissioner to England; and Sir Etienne Taché, M.D., Prime Minister of the Canadas in two administrations.

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### Biliary Lithiasis.

FEW subjects at the present time occupy more of the attention of abdominal surgeons than gall-stones. Though their causes, modes of formation and pathological results following their presence have been studied with care by many observers throughout the world, we are still at a loss on many points.

In 1886, M. Galieppe showed the presence of micro-organisms in biliary calculi. In this microbic age others have endeavored to prove that, because the coli bacillus could be found in some biliary calculi, the cause was found.

Recent experiments, by injecting cultures of bacilli into the gall-bladder of dogs, have given negative results. Cultures of Eberth's bacillus injected into gall-bladder produced, in one dog, suppurating cholecystitis, double pneumonia and death in one month. In another death took place in three months from vegetating endocarditis. Two other dogs were killed three months after injection, but no post-mortem results were discovered.