

come invaded, something like a panic occurred. Most, as usual, blamed sewers and public water, and pooh-poohed the idea of milk supply being the vehicle. A careful enquiry into the cases in every house showed that 14% of the total persons consuming a particular milk, took the disease; while only 1/2% of the people within the panic district, who had not used it, had the disease.

WE have been honored by the receipt of "The Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion," Part 3, Vol. I., edited by our old friend Surgeon Major Chas. Smart, M.D., of the army. The task of collating the mass of clinical and statistical memoranda in his hands has been enormous, and to have given it form and compactness has been almost more than could have been deemed possible. Of the 304,369 deaths in the northern armies, only 44,208 were caused by death wounds on the battle-field, while the enormous number of 186,216 resulted from disease. As has elsewhere been said by a reviewer: "No more eloquent comment could there be on the inexperience in camp life, and the ignorance of sanitary conditions which existed in the early days of the rebellion, while very nearly the same proportion of deaths from similar causes occurred in the Confederate army." A similar statement was made by Sir Robert Rawlinson who, speaking on the enormous fatality during the earlier years of the Crimean war, stated that no fair conclusion could be arrived at regarding the influence of climate on the death-rate, as the unsanitary conditions were so numerous as to make any such deductions quite impossible.

THE October number of *The Journal of Comparative Medicine and Surgery* gives a very full account of the rise and progress of the Ontario Veterinary College, with a fine wood-cut of its founder, Andrew Smith, V.S., the President. In 1859 the members of the Board of Agriculture became convinced that some steps should be taken to provide veterinary instruction for young men. In the Board were the late Hon. Adam Fergusson, the late Hon. David Christie, and the late Prof. Buckland. To this Board Prof. Dick, the head of the Edinburgh College, recommended Mr. Andrew Smith, who came to Toronto in 1861. The first course of lectures was given in 1862, and in 1865 the Ontario Veterinary College, with a full course of lectures, was established. The first graduating

class numbered three students. Amongst the lecturers were Dr. Bovell, J. J. Meyrich, V.S., of the Royal Artillery, and Prof. Buckland. To these was added in 1872 the late and lamented Dr. Barrett, who lectured on physiology. In 1885 a hall large enough to accommodate 350 persons was required, and in 1887 over 400 students attended. There are now as Professors, Dr. J. J. Duncan, Dr. G. Richardson, Dr. J. Caven, and Dr. G. Peters. The graduating class of 1888 numbered 125. Prof. Smith, justly considered the founder of veterinary science in Canada, now adds to his several high local positions, that of Foreign Associate of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and a Fellow by examination of the same body.

WE are inclined to accede to the position that ladies who have studied Medicine and become registered practitioners should enjoy equal rights and privileges with other regular practitioners; but we do not think that gallantry demands of us that we should allow to pass uncriticized the following advertisement, taken from a daily paper. What is stated in the first part of the announcement is true, but it might be equally in order to announce that soothing-syrup is good for infants and ergot of use in certain female complaints:—

"The benefit of Electricity, as a therapeutic agent, is now fully recognized by the profession, and, in view of its value as such, Dr. Emily H. Stowe, 111 Church street, Toronto, has opened a department in connection with her office-practice, specially devoted to its use and application, where not only her own patients, but other ladies desirous of a course of electrical treatment, can secure it under a skilled and experienced lady electrician. The appliances of the department are numerous and the best in use—methods adopted are the most approved by our scientific authors. A lady masseuse connected with the department."

FROM Dr. William Osler we learn that he has been offered and accepted the position of Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in Johns Hopkin's Hospital. He will retain his connection with the University of Philadelphia till the end of the present session. It seems as if our American friends are determined to show the warmth of their affection by sending our old friend to a hotter clime, and that, too, not in a metaphorical sense.