

coveries of Hunter. Without the physiological investigations of Harvey and Malpighi we would not have had the surgical discoveries of Hunter on the healing of wounds, on inflammation, and the ligation of arteries.

Professor Halstead refers to the recognition of the surgeons of England and the granting of the charter by George III., creating the Royal College of Surgeons. The formation of the academy of surgery of Paris, in 1731, was the true origin of Modern Surgery, and a turning point in its history.

The immortal discoveries of Simpson and chloroform, Morton and ether have overcome the pain of surgery; the achievements of Harvey, Malpighi and Hunter have abolished the fear of haemorrhage; and the scientific work of Lister has forever put an end to the dread of infection.

"After all, the hospital, the operating room and the wards should be laboratories, laboratories of the highest order, and we know from experience that where this conception prevails not only is the cause of higher education and of medical science best served, but also the welfare of the patient is best promoted. It remains with the teachers of medicine and surgery to make them so. The surgeon and the physician should be equipped and should be expected to carry on work of research; they hold positions which should make them fertile in suggesting lines of investigation to their assistants and associates; they should not only be productive themselves, but should serve as a constant stimulus to others."

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH REPORT.

The twenty-second annual report of the Board of Health has just been issued. It contains a considerable amount of useful information.

There is an interesting article on the evolution of public health as a department of municipal government. Dr. John A. Amyot has an excellent paper on the subject of bacteriology.

Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, the present Secretary to the Board, gives an interesting table on the number of cases of infectious diseases. For the year 1903 there were reported 820 cases of smallpox with 21 deaths; 3,677 cases of scarlet fever and 529 deaths; 3,599 cases of diphtheria and 478 deaths; 53 deaths from measles; 148 from whooping cough; 1,012 reported cases of typhoid and 298 deaths; and 2,072 deaths from tuberculosis.

In the above statistics it will be noticed that measles, whooping cough and tuberculosis are not reported. Consequently nothing can be said as to the mortality in these diseases. In the case of tuberculosis it is safe to assume that there are four for every one that dies. This