

have ever had the privilege of perusing, and we almost regret that the extent of its valuable contents is so great, as to preclude the possibility of giving to them, in our limited space, that exposition to which they are so justly entitled. To approach this duty in the ordinary way of presenting excerpts, would, in the present instance, be an undertaking as distasteful to the generous critic, as the result might be unfair to the meritorious author.

We cannot, however, refrain from commending to all our professional readers, the able and exhaustive disquisition on the value of alcoholic stimulation in the treatment of certain dangerous forms of disease, and of course among the number, threatening and perplexing cases of insanity. Dr. Clark's individual adherence to strict and rational temperance principles, is too well known to all who have the pleasure of his intimate acquaintance, to permit the insinuation, or the most remote suspicion, of any mere partisan leaning having prompted him to the adoption of the therapeutic conclusions to which a long and sagacious professional experience has led him; and he has sustained his views by such a host of the most eminent authorities, as to prove that the subject on which he has now felt constrained to take a determined stand, has been very carefully scrutinized by him. We wish we could say half as much of a considerable number of his opponents, and especially of that class, who, in authoritative positions, which they are but very meagrely qualified to fill, arrogate to themselves the oracular function of displaying huge quantities of ignorance on almost every subject that chances to fall under their purblind arbitrament.

THE LATE DR. CAMPBELL.

It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of Dr. Duncan Campbell, of Toronto, President of the Medical Council of Ontario, of angina pectoris. Dr. Campbell was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1811, and was, consequently, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His early education was obtained in Caen, France, and afterwards in Edinburgh, graduating in the University of Edinburgh in 1833. After coming out to Canada in 1834, he served as surgeon in one of the battalions in 1837, and at the close of the rebellion settled in Hamilton, but soon after

removed to Niagara, where he remained until 1858, at which time he removed to this city.

His medical titles were the following: L.R.C.S., Edin.; M.D., University of Edinburgh; and M.D., Western Homœopathic College of Ohio. He was President of the Homœopathic Medical Board of Ontario from 1859 until its demise in 1869, and a member of the Ontario Medical Council from the latter date up to the time of his death, having occupied the position of Vice-President, and, at the time of his death, President of the Council.

He was a man of good education, great intellectual power, and his services in the Medical Council in the cause of higher education, were exceedingly valuable. He joined heartily in the amalgamation of the different licensing boards into the one sole licensing body in Ontario, the wisdom of which has already borne such good results to the public, and the medical profession in Canada. Although somewhat imperious and arbitrary in his manner at times, he was nevertheless, possessed of an agreeable and genial nature, and though liable sometimes to give offence, he was always ready to forgive and forget. He leaves a widow and eleven children, six daughters, two of whom are unmarried, and five sons, to mourn his loss.

DISSEMINATION OF DIPHTHERIA BY MILK.—Mr. Power, one of the medical inspectors of the Local Government Board, London, England, has reported a number of cases of diphtheria which have been caused by the distribution of infected milk. This discovery is of equal importance with that of the dissemination of typhoid fever by milk, or rather milk containing polluted water. It was noticed that a great proportion of the patients in the infected district consumed milk from the same dealer, and upon careful investigation it was also found that wherever this milk had gone, elsewhere than within the area of the outbreak, diphtheria had occurred. In what manner the milk became infected has not yet been determined.

NITRO-GLYCERINE IN ANGINA PECTORIS.—In the *London Lancet* of January 18th is an article by Dr. Murcell of Westminster hospital, on the administration of nitro-glycerine in minute doses as a remedy for angina pectoris.