

doned as stations, owing to their unhealthiness, but the effect of residence there was shown by a tendency to that form of fever on every slight exposure, long after the troops had been removed to other stations.

Typhus fever, though not of common occurrence, assumed a very aggravated character. Of 62 cases, 32 proved fatal, being a larger proportion than in the worst form of yellow fever in the West Indies.

Of eruptive fevers, small pox was particularly severe, 1 in 5 of those attacked having died. Revaccination was performed on several of the men, who did not bear satisfactory marks.

Erysipelas was very prevalent and fatal, especially in 1841, when 12 deaths took place from it. In July of that year, it raged as an epidemic around Quebec, Montreal and Toronto, attacking the civilians as well as the military, and lasted till the following March.

Army hospitals have ever been famous as schools for syphilis and for much of the history of the disease and its appropriate treatment we are indebted to John Hunter, Rose, Hennen, Roe, Guthrie, Ballingall, Judd, and a host of other military surgeons. It would appear there must have been splendid opportunities for observing it among the troops in Canada. Among an aggregate strength of 90,456, there were 10,607 cases of venereal affections, which have been thus classed; 1577 syphilis primitiva; 394 syphilis consecutiva; 3594 ulcus penis non syphiliticum; 1210 bubo simplex; 2858 gonorrhœa; 815 hernia humoralis; 104 strictura urethræ; 1 cachexia syphiloidea; 49 phymosis and paraphymosis.

The etiologist who considers that diseases of the lungs are produced and aggravated by low temperature and severity of climate, will be astonished to learn that the proportion of deaths from them during the same term was, in Malta, 7.9, while in this country it was only 7.4 per 1000. The admissions for consumption and spitting of blood in both these places, respectively, were relatively as 9.8 to 8.4, and the deaths in hospital as 4.3 to 3.8. During three of the coldest months, December, January and February, in 1837-8, four regiments, the 85th, 34th, 43d, and 11th, proceeded over frozen rivers and snowy roads from New Brunswick to Quebec. Each was about 18 days on the route, when the thermometer ranged from freezing point to 25 below zero, in heavy rains, thick snows, gentle breezes, strong gales, and inclement weather of every kind. The only protection the men had was extra clothing; they rode in sleighs by day, and were billeted in barns and houses by night, and, when these could not be obtained, in log huts previously erected for the occasion, and kept continually warmed by fires. And yet only two cases, in separate regiments, of any pulmonary disease occurred. The same immunity was witnessed in the troops in 1837-41, when from the disturbed state of the country they were frequently moved, especially