

DR. M. SULLIVAN, Professor of Surgery, resigned his position as Examiner in Anatomy for the College of P. S. of Ontario. His successor is Dr. Fulton, Toronto, a very able man. We congratulate the Council on their choice.

DR. J. M. STEWART, '82, spent a few days here recently. The Dr. looks well as ever, and gives glowing accounts of his western experience. He is practising at Chesley, Bruce County.

DR. R. S. ANGLIN, '82, is located in Springfield, Nebraska. He is doing well in his new home. His old friend, Dr. Dan Cameron, stopped here to visit his many friends before leaving for the West. He intends to settle in Nebraska.

S. H. SNIDER, M.D., C.M., '81, is meeting with extraordinary good luck in Manitoba. On good authority we learn that he cleared \$20,000 by judicious speculation in the recent great boom in real estate.

DRS. MAGURN, '81, and Rutherford, '82, were in the city on a short visit some time ago. They are both doing well in their profession.

DR. A. A. MORDY, '82, pursues the even tenor of his way in Kars. Our jovial friend will succeed wherever he goes. We wish him luck.

DR. C. JARVIS, '82, has gone over to the ranks of Homœopathy.

DR. G. DENIKE, '82, is holding out in Fulton, N.Y.

CHEMISTRY.

The great number and variety of subjects embraced in the medical curriculum, render the study of medicine a difficult and important pursuit.

While it is essential that a certain number of special subjects should be placed on the curriculum, it is absurd to waste valuable time on subjects, a certain knowledge of which only is requisite, and which are forgotten before the student leaves College. Yet such is the case. The authorities of Queen's University compel every medical student to attend two full courses of lectures on chemistry, and in addition render the course exceedingly difficult and laborious.

To pass the examination in chemistry is no easy task therefore to the medical student, who has at the same time to pass in other difficult and comprehensive subjects. He has not the time to devote to the study of chemistry which the course pursued here requires, consequently it has always been a stumbling block to our students, and while the present arrangements exist unchanged it always will.

Some assert that chemistry is important. We do not deny this, but we do deny that it is as important as sanitary science or histology, two subjects which receive but little of the attention which they merit in a school of medicine, more especially when they are beginning to be recognized as essential factors in the education of the student in medicine. We hope some change will be brought about whereby other subjects could be substituted for the too lengthy and useless instruction received in this subject.

R.C.P.S.K.

TOBACCO AND TYPHOID FEVER.

In addition to the many motives which lead a man to indulgence in the fragrant weed, comes this last which

has been going the rounds of the press, viz., the statement of a Virginia physician that "he has never known an habitual consumer of tobacco to have typhoid fever."

The assertion must undoubtedly have given much aid, and comfort to those who are addicted to its habitual use as an exhilarant, and find it hard to give up an injurious habit. If it, or rather the inference to be drawn from the statement, were true, it would certainly prove a very valuable fact, for then the nicotiana tabacum might be added to our list of specifics and the course of that formidable disease, typhoid, be shortened very materially if not nipped in the bud.

But in order that this statement may have any value we would like to know just how many cases of typhoid fever this physician has come in contact with, as though he may be thoroughly sincere in the matter, it is just possible that in his particular experience, tobacco and typhoid never met together, but if his experience has been a limited one, the stated fact would not go for much. To be of any value the generalization must be based upon a uniform series of statistics collected from the experiences of many men, extending through a number of years, and in different localities.

It may have been true just as he says, and nevertheless tobacco has had nothing to do with the exemption of its users from fever after all.

We are reminded of the grave proclamation of a medical savant some years since that he had noticed in all cases of diphtheria that the victim had previously been a potato eater! Wherefore let those who would escape diphtheria eschew potatoes! And of the similar notion that tomatoes favor the development of cancer because some persons thus afflicted have been fond of that esculent. If like could be depended on to cure like, there would be some plausibility in the notion that tobacco should antidote typhoid fever, filth fighting filth, but as it is only in infinitesimal doses that the doctrine of similars professes to hold good, it is probably not the explanation of the present case, for habitual consumers of tobacco generally use tangible quantities of the weed. The question is, however, a fair one to ask, whether any one has ever known an habitual consumer of tobacco to have typhoid fever? At present it seems a very lame excuse indeed for indulgence in a habit which is pronounced by so many eminent physicians to be pernicious.

OBSTETRICS.

M. Tarnier, the eminent French obstetrician gives some remarkable statistics of favourable results obtained in hospital practise by isolation, the use of antiseptics and all means proper to ward off contagion. In the new pavilion he has had constructed, in which each chamber can only be entered by a separate door leading outwardly without any aperture towards the hospital except a single, large pane of glass let into the wall permitting the surveillance of the patients. He has had but six deaths in 1,200 cases of labor and within the past ten years there have been 600 cases without a single death.

FOOTBALL.

THE annual meeting of the College F. B. C. was held in the Reading Room, on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 4th. In the absence of the Captain, Mr. A. McLeod took the chair. As the holding of the annual meeting on this date was contrary to the constitution, which requires that it be held on the day succeeding University Day, and it being specially desirable to have the club at once organized for practice, it was moved by Mr. G. F. Henderson, and