

yond that. . . In its other sections the University had to fight for itself and its own existence. It was only through the exertions of such men as Sir Daniel Wilson that this University was not broken up into fragments. . . The way the restoration of the Faculty had taken place challenged criticism. When it was determined to restore the Medical Faculty the two medical schools were consulted. One refused to have anything to do with the matter and the other was willing to assist in the restoration. . . The students availed themselves of the School of Science which was open to all without distinction throughout the Province. . . . We must go into scientific principles to advance

the practice and study of Medicine. It is a scientific subject and must be developed in a scientific way. . . He believed that the Medical Faculty of the University would reflect honor upon Canada."

The address was received with general applause. We regret at being unable to refer at length to the intended opening address of the Trinity School, which was to have been given by a returned medical missionary, the Rev. Dr. Johnston, The hilarious boys captured the meeting and preferred reading the address in their more sober moments. Our other schools in Kingston and London were opened in due course and the subjects dealt with will be referred to in our next issue.

## INDEX OF PROGRESS

### MEDICINE.

#### The Comparative Pathology of Eczema.

Prof. W. Alston Edgar, F.R.C.V.S., of the Downton College of Agriculture, has recently contributed a most valuable piece of work on this subject. He says:

"The veterinary profession must gladly welcome the ennobling of its work by association of its studies with those on the human animal, as hitherto disease in the domesticated animals has been chiefly studied in relation to its effects upon themselves, and not its probable influence indirectly upon the health of mankind. . . . Mr. J. Bland Sutton's work on comparative hypertrophies, malformations, etc., almost suggests common causes for pathogenic changes in all species. That such common causes exist in some panzootic maladies, is clearly demonstrated. It is almost equally clear that in the group of diseases communicable to man and to the lower animals a similar micro-organism may operate as a common cause, e.g., tuberculosis and actinomycosis, although the organism may possess various points of difference and the pathological changes induced may become modified in different species. Again a zymotic disease, such as variola, may be represented in several species, having many symptoms in common, and yet not be intercommunicable, e.g., small-pox, cow-pox, sheep-pox, although it would appear there are some few persons who still believe that vaccination is small-pox modified by its transit through bovines. . . .

Further, there are some diseases, such as diphtheritis and scarlet fever, possessing in man well marked and easily recognized symptoms, with a definite etiology, which diseases are supposed to have their counterpart in the lower animals. The former probably affects the gallinaceous family, but it requires far more demonstration before it can be accepted as affecting calves and pigs. I am strongly of the opinion that the so-called diphtheritis in the pig have been due to the ingestion of anthrax blood or flesh, which under certain circumstances, in the pig, produces malignant sore throat, tonsillitis and ulceration of pharynx and larynx, frequently causing death, although I am informed by an eminent bacteriologist that pigs possess complete immunity from anthrax, and this, he concludes, because the bacillus anthracis is not found in the blood and tissues after death. All are probably familiar with the recent attempt to establish in the case of scarlet fever its identity in man and bovines, but with what success the issue best determines.

The splendid strides made during the last decade in medicine and surgery are capable in many directions of application in our profession. We can profit largely by applying general principles in dealing with disease, and by a study of current medical literature the veterinary may trace analogy in etiology, semiology and treatment in a large proportion of diseases affecting the lower animals.

We have many advantages denied to practitioners of human medicine in following up our diag-