

their just due; that their services and sacrifices were not appreciated by the Government they endeavour to serve so faithfully, and owing to the absence of proper stores and supervising officers their duties were not performed in a manner satisfactory to themselves. It would be interesting to learn whether the Government have supplied medicines and instruments to the various camps, if the drugs are sufficient in quantity; if their quality is satisfactory; and whether the large quantity of surgical appliances purchased during the late rebellion are issued, or whether they are left to rust and rot in musty storehouses.

A biographical sketch and portrait of the two chief officers of the Association may be of interest:



DR. STRANGE.

#### SURGEON F. W. STRANGE, PRESIDENT.

Frederick Wm. Strange, M.D., M.R.C.S., Surgeon of No. 2 Company, C.R.I. is one of the most prominent physicians in Toronto. He is the son of the late Mr. Thomas Strange, of Sulhamskead Abbots, Berkshire, England, was educated at Bath and Winchester, studied medicine in Liverpool, and at University College, London, and is a Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of the British Metropolis. From 1866 to 1869, he was Assistant-Surgeon of the London Surgical Home and the Hospital for Women, resigning these posts in the latter year to come to Canada. Dr. Strange has a large and lucrative practice in Toronto, is a Coroner for the County of York, was at one time President of the North York Liberal-Conservative Association, and from 1878 to 1882 sat for North York in the Dominion Parliament. He has been for many years identified with the Canadian militia, is an ex-captain of the 12th (York) Battalion and of the Queen's Own Rifles, and is now Surgeon of No. 2 Company, C.R.I., Toronto. In that capacity he served with his corps in the North-West Expeditionary Force during the second Riel rebellion, and was on the Brigade Staff.

#### SURGEON G. S. RYERSON, SECRETARY.

George Sterling Ryerson, M. D., etc., surgeon of the Royal Grenadiers, was born in Toronto January 21st, 1854. He is the son of Rev. George Ryerson, and nephew of Dr. Egerton Ryerson; his grandfather was Joseph Ryerson, a U. E. Loyalist and a captain in the Prince of Wales Royal New Jersey Volunteers. He was afterwards Lieut.-Col. commanding the First Norfolk regiment of militia in the war of 1812-15. His father was a lieutenant in this same regiment and was at the taking of Detroit by Gen. Brock

and took part in the battles of Stony Creek, Beaver Dam, and Lundy's Lane; and was severely wounded at Fort Erie on the 28th November, 1812. After recovery from his wound he served in the York Incorporated Militia for several years.

The subject of our sketch was educated at the Galt Grammar School and Trinity Medical School, and from the latter he graduated in 1875. The following year he proceeded to Great Britain, where he received the practising diplomas of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Edinburgh. After studying abroad for some years, he returned to his native city to fill the appointment of Eye and Ear Diseases in Trinity Medical College and Surgeon of the Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary, which position he still occupies. Dr. Ryerson has been surgeon of the Royal Grenadiers since



DR. RYERSON.

1881 and served with distinction during the North-West Rebellion. For his services in the North-West Expeditionary Force, Dr. Ryerson was recommended by the General in command for promotion to the rank of Surgeon-Major. Through his efforts, the Ambulance Corps of the Royal Grenadiers was organized in 1884. He is first Vice-President of the Choral Society, and a Director of the Conservatory of Music. He is also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being Grand Senior Deacon of the Grand Lodge of Canada, Secretary-General of the celebration of the Centenary of Freemasonry in Canada, and was Chairman of the Masonic reception in Toronto to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, P. G. M. of England. He is a member of the British Medical Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and is a member of the Ophthalmological Society of Great Britain.

After experiments conducted upon the request of the Minister of War, Dr. Plagge, of the Laboratory of Hygienic Chemistry at Berlin, declares that water, coffee, vinegar, beer, wine and brandy may be kept in aluminium flasks practically unchanged if the flasks be first washed, and that aluminium is little effected by boiling operations. The tannin in brandy after a long time produces blackish-brown stains on the sides of the flask, formed of tannate of aluminium, and these may even give a color to the brandy itself. These stains, however, like white marks consisting of aluminium, which may be deposited by the action of water, are quite unimportant, and easily removed. A new use for aluminium is mentioned by the *Journal des Inventeurs*, which consists in intercallating a very thin plate of this metal between the two soles of a boot, with the object of preventing the penetration of damp while retaining the warmth of the foot. A timepiece made of aluminium is another novelty. The half pound saved in weight can be added to the hoisting charge.