Dr. Cheadle of London was the guest of Dr. R. P. Howard.

Dr. Heywood Smith of London was the guest of Dr. Blackader.

Dr. Protheroe Smith of London and Dr. Beveridge, Professor of Clinical medicine in the Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen, were the guests of Dr. F. W. Campbell. Dr. Protheroe Smith is the originator of special hospitals for the treatment of diseases peculiar to women. This is universally admitted. Dr. Smith started the Woman's Hospital in Soho Square, London, in 1842.

DEATH OF SIR ERASMUS WILSON.

A cable despatch of the 8th of August announces the death of Sir Erasmus Wilson, the celebrated Dermatologist and Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Mr. de Lamirande, the Detective officer of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, acting for that Corporation, has since the 5th of July last, taken out the following actions:

1. Le Colelge *vs.* Pierre Dion, Charlatan of St. Césaire, P.Q.
2. College *vs.* Gabriel Courchène, bonesetter, of La Baie du Febvre.
3. College *vs.* Théodore D. Whitcher, of Beebe Plain, fourth action.
4. College *vs.* Théodore D. Whitcher, of Beebe Plain. This is the fifth action against him.
5. College *vs.* M. Eugène Ratelle, barber, chiropodist of Montreal, for taking the title of "Doctor" and "Physician" in a circular.
6. College *vs.* William McDermit, Charlatan of Milton Corners, first action against him.
7. College *vs.* Gabriel Courchène, bonesetter of La Baie du Febvre. This is the third action against him.

Local and General.

It seems as if every disease presenting constant signs and symptoms may yet be shown to be essentially the result of the immigration into the system of a distinct microbe, which, while propagating its kind, not only shows itself to the careful microscopist but also discovers itself to the observer by certain nervous and other phenomena, all of which go to make up the list of symptoms characteristic of the particular disease. The pathology of the disease will have thus resolved itself not so much into a study of these phenomena as into a statement of the habits and life-history of the microbian forms that caused them—in other words, we shall have to extend the chapters devoted to parasitic life in our text books and curtail those treating of specific diseases. Without presuming to give the microbe of, say, pneumonia, the place which it will in the future occupy in connection with the pathology of that disease it is in the meantime a very satisfactory advance upon the old ideas held in reference to the etiology of the disease.

Should a large number of diseased processes, and the symptoms which accompany them, be shown to be simply expressions of the "life in our life" of micrococci, and the differences in the symptoms merely differences in the cocci and in the effect which they produce upon our organism, many of the by ways and dark places of pathological anatomy will doubtless be lit up. So, too, we shall say that a disease is such in virtue not of the presence of such and such symptoms, or of the demonstration of such and such anatomical lesions, however useful they may be as corroborative testimony, but because a particular coccus is shown to be exerting its specific influence on the system.

Should this view of the coming pathology be true the words of Tyndall (for example) written fifteen years ago, sound like a prophecy: "There is a theory now broached, and daily growing in strength and clearness—daily, indeed, gaining more and more of assent from the most successful workers and profound thinkers of the medical profession itself—the theory, namely, that contagious disease, generally, is of a parasitic character. Let me briefly state the grounds on which its supporters rely. From their respective viruses you may plant typhoid fever, scarlatina or small-pox—that is the crop that arises from this husbandry? As surely as a thistle rises from a thistle seed, as surely as the fig comes from the fig, the grape from the grape, the thorn from the thorn, so surely does the typhoid virus increase and multiply into typhoid fever, the scarlatina virus into scarlatina, the small-pox virus into small-pox. What is the conclusion that suggests itself here? It is this: that the thing we vaguely called a virus is a *seed;* that, excluding the notion of vitality, in the whole range of chemical science you cannot point to an action which illustrates this perfect parallelism with the phenomena of life—this demonstrated power of self-multiplication and reproduction. The germ theory alone accounts for the phenomena."