

the other a comminuted fracture of neck of humerus, severe, and necessitating removal of a portion of the humerus May 7th. One severe flesh wound of left forearm; one shot in the back, the bullet being removed on the field; one in the right buttock, severe; one in the left side, severe; one in abdomen, bullet not found, severe; three of the thigh, two being superficial and slight, and the other severe; one superficial wound of left calf slight.

The medical staff present on the occasion consisted of Brigade Surgeon Strange of the I. S. Corps and Surgeon Lesslie of the Q. O. R., also an ambulance corps of one Sergeant and eight men of the Q. O. R., with two stretchers.

Of the twenty-six supplemental commissions offered by the British War Office to graduates of the Royal Military College at Kingston, we understand that six will be in the Royal Artillery, ten in the Engineers, and the remainder in Infantry and Cavalry Regiments.

CRANIOTOMY.

The Society of the Holy Inquisition has lately decided, in answer to a question submitted by the Archbishop of Lyons, "That craniotomy does not receive the sanction of the Church, and that in childbirth where one life must be sacrificed the life of the child must be saved, if possible, even at the expense of that of the mother." This has always been the position taken by the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church, but it is so contrary to all human ideas that but few Catholic parents would submit to such a sacrifice. We doubt very much if any intelligent physician would suggest such a course, or assume the responsibility of its performance. Medical teaching and modern public opinion are alike opposed to such mediæval doctrines.

We have received the Forty-second Annual Report of the Montreal Dispensary for the year ending April 30th, 1885. This institution is dependent chiefly upon voluntary contributions for support, but each applicant for relief is expected to give five cents. This plan was adopted by the Board to prevent undue attendance of patients, and as a means of obtaining some return for the benefits bestowed. This plan has worked very well indeed, and might be followed with advantage by other

charities, as many of the applicants to such can well afford to pay something. 10,359 applications were attended to during the past year, the average cost of each patient being eleven cents.

THE LATE ALFRED JACKSON, ESQ., M.D., QUEBEC.

We regret to have to record the death of Dr. Jackson, who breathed his last on the 15th July at noon. Deceased was one of the oldest medical men in the city of Quebec. He was professor of midwifery and diseases of women and children in Laval University. He was well-known for the thoroughness of his attainments in medical science, and especially in the particular branches to which his attention was most necessarily directed; and in surgery his standing for more than a quarter of a century has been in the front rank in this part of the Province. Dr. Jackson was born in 1810 at St. Andrew's near Montreal, his father having been Artemus Jackson from Newton, Mass., and for many years a lumber merchant in the city of Quebec, dying about 1847. The family were Loyalists at the time of the war of the American colonies with the Mother Country. Deceased was educated in the city of Three Rivers, Province of Quebec, and in medicine at the University of Edinburgh, being licensed by the Royal College of Surgeons of that city in 1832-33, and returning to Canada the next year. He was one of the originators of the Medical School in Quebec, established several years before Laval University, in which institution he took his present chair, when the medical department was first opened. He was a member of the council of that university, and has been so since it was originated. He was elected member of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec in 1837. Professor Jackson was for 22 years visiting physician to the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec, and at the time of his death held a similar connection with the Hotel Dieu Hospital. He was also Government visiting physician to the Beauport Lunatic Asylum. The Doctor was assistant surgeon to the volunteer forces in 1837-38, being in active duty nearly two years. During that exciting political period a great many troops were stationed at Quebec. In 1854 he was named the Government Joint-Commissioner to enquire into the causes leading to the introduction of cholera into Canada during that year, and drew up a long and elaborate report.