

his (Sir James') patients; and in speaking of him, a few weeks afterwards, in a British Medical Journal of the time, Sir James styles him, 'that distinguished American Surgeon lately amongst us.'

As a graduate of McGill University he was one of a few gentlemen to organize the McGill University Society, and to advocate and secure the appointment, from among the graduates, of Convocation Fellows to the University. The Hon. Alexander Morris, now of Manitoba, Mr. Brown Chamberlin and himself were the first office-bearers in the McGill University Society, a society founded chiefly for the purpose named; but he alone, we believe, never occupied the position in the University he was instrumental, in part, in obtaining for his fellow graduates.

When Bishop's College Medical School was organized by the late Dr. Smallwood and Dr. David, Dr. Hingston was named Professor of Surgery, and afterwards Dean of Faculty, both of which, however, he was forced to resign as the duties were incompatible with his position at the Hospital. He received the degree of D.C.L., from the University at Lennoxville in 1871.

When the Dominion Medical Association was formed Dr. Hingston was appointed first Secretary for the Province of Quebec; and two years ago, he was unanimously elected representative of the Profession for the same Province. During his connection with the Association he contributed several papers on medical subjects.

Last year, he was unanimously elected Governor of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, in the place of the late Dr. Smallwood.

One of the founders of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal, he has three times held the position of Vice-President, and twice that of President, no small honour in a city where profession stands so high, and a fair indication, it may be presumed, of the estimation in which he is held by his professional brethren. While the unanimity with which he was called upon to accept, and apparently with great reluctance on his part, the Civic Chair by the members of his own profession as well as by the public at large, is the best testimony

that could be given of the esteem in which he is held by all classes and conditions of the community. The boldness and frankness of the new Mayor's inaugural address was of a character to call forth encomiums from the Press generally—the *Witness* speaking of it as equalling Gladstone's efforts, in clothing the dryest material in poetic language.

The ease and elegance with which Dr. Hingston writes renders it a matter of regret to medical readers that he does not contribute so frequently as formerly to the Medical Press of the country. For several years, Dr. Hingston wrote largely, Morgan, in his *Bibliotheca Canadensis*, mentions a dozen papers from his pen, the more important being on the state of medicine in Paris and Berlin; and a series of papers on the climate of Canada in its sanitary aspects. This latter paper the Doctor, a personal friend of the author of this work and for many years his family physician, wrote especially for *The British American Reader*, the first of the Author's books introduced into Catholic and Protestant schools alike, and now by School Act the basis of the Examination in Dictation, &c., of candidates for school diplomas for the Province of Quebec. As years have rolled on, however, and as professional duties have been multiplied, Dr. Hingston's efforts in that direction have been less frequent, and of a more desultory character; only being called forth in connection with some circumstances or study of special interest."

During the period of Dr. Hingston's Mayoralty several important measures were carried, and the Sanitary condition of the city vastly improved. Many exciting events took place, in which he displayed some judgment and good management. The most important, however, was the "Guibord funeral," which, for some time, threatened to disturb the harmony of the whole community. Our readers are, no doubt, familiar with the circumstances which brought about the occurrence. Guibord, a French Canadian Catholic, was a member of the "Institut Canadien," a body placed under the ban of the Church, by the Bishop of Montreal, and to whose members the rights of Christian burial was denied. Guibord's