

a patient for making water-proof cloth, using the same material as a solvent that had been described by Syme, some two years previously—Syme, shortly afterwards entered as a pupil at a private school of anatomy, opened by his cousin Mr. Liston. He very shortly accepted the post of Demonstrator of anatomy to the school.

In 1822, he obtained the Membership of the College of Surgeons of London; returning to Edinburgh he took Mr. Liston's place as private lecturer on anatomy. The following year he obtained the Fellowship of the College of Surgeons Edinburgh, and from that time forth set himself earnestly to work, having but one object in view, that of becoming a thorough practical Surgeon. In 1829, after failing to obtain an appointment in the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, he established at his own expense a private hospital, as he knew that without a hospital no man could become a practical surgeon; one great inducement to this step was the fact that at that time his lectures on surgery were attended by a large class of students, this was more remarkable as competition was keen between himself and other surgeons of acknowledged eminence, who were lecturing on the same branch. His surgical lectures and clinical instruction was recognized by the College of Surgeons London. In 1833, he effected an arrangement with Mr. Russell, who held the chair of Clinical Surgery in the Edinburgh University; this was with consent of the University authorities, and he succeeded that gentleman as Clinical Professor. From this time he continued to teach Clinical Surgery in the University, and secured so high a reputation as a clinical teacher, that a requisition was made to him on the death of Mr. Liston, to remove to London, this offer he was induced to accept in 1848, and he received the appointment of Professor of Clinical Surgery in University College. This office he shortly afterwards resigned and returned to his former seat of learning, and again received the Clinical Chair in Edinburgh, which was still vacant. Here he continued his labours with unremitting energy up to within a few months of his death. In 1868 his judgment was clear and vigorous, and in bodily strength considering his age he was robust. He was able to make frequent journeys by rail between Edinburgh and London, as he was a prominent member of the Medical Council of Great Britain, and so clear was his intellect that his colleagues in the council had marked him out to be the successor to Dr. Burrows in the Presidential Chair.

Early in April 1869, he suffered an attack of partial paralysis, which obliged him to relinquish all public appointments. A second attack which he suffered from early in this year, was quickly followed by a third and fourth seizure which terminated in death, on the 26th June, 1870. His intellect remaining clear and unimpaired to the last. No *post mortem* examination was made.