

tice of Medicine," and a work on "Diseases of the Nervous System," died in Monmouth, England, August 20.

CHARLES ALLEN ORR, M.B.—The class of 1865 in the University of Toronto has lost another member by the death of Dr. C. A. Orr, who recently died from phthisis. He had been in poor health for some time, but it was hoped, last fall, that he would soon regain his strength. He got worse, however, during the winter, and, on the advice of his physicians, went out to California. He was a good and faithful student, and, as a consequence, the authorities of the University had no hesitation in granting him an *ægrotal* degree when he was unable to write at the final examination.

PROFESSOR LOUIS PASTEUR.—The father of bacteriology, Pasteur, died September 27, at the age of 73. He graduated in medicine in 1847. The following year he was appointed a professor of physics in the college at Dijon, and three months later was called to the University of Strasburg, where he was appointed professor of physics in the Faculty of Sciences. In 1854, he accomplished the organization of the newly-formed Faculty of Sciences at Lille, and three years afterward he returned to Paris and assumed the "direction of the scientific studies" at the *École Normale*.

In 1865 he was made a professor of geology, physics, and chemistry at the *École des Beaux Arts*, and, in 1867, professor of chemistry at the Sorbonne, and he remained here until 1875. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1862, and six years later the Faculty of Medicine at Bonn gave him the title of Doctor, but he returned the diploma on account of the Franco-German war. In 1869 he was made a foreign member of the Royal Society of London, and in 1881 a member of the French Academy. The University of Oxford conferred on him the title of Doctor of Sciences. Since 1886 he had conducted the Pasteur Institute in Paris.

Among Pasteur's earliest discoveries was that a micro-organism caused the fermentation of impure tartrate of lime. He then went on and showed that lactic, butyric, acetic, and other fermentations are due to organisms. The result was important practical suggestions in regard to making vinegar and preserving wine, and Pasteur was able to demonstrate the errors made in those experiments which seemed to indicate the possibility of spontaneous generation. In 1865 he made a study of the diseases that had injured the silk industry of France, and pointed out the precautions to be taken to prevent the infection of the worms. The organisms that affect the beer industry were next studied, and later came researches as to the bacilli that cause fowl cholera and diseases of cows and sheep, the result of which was to prove that animals which had been vaccinated with the attenuated bacilli were protected from evil results when exposed to the virulent poison.

Between 1880 and 1886 Pasteur achieved his greatest triumph by demonstrating a method of treating hydrophobia in man similar in principle to that which he had employed in the case of diseases affecting fowls and sheep although he was never able to discover the specific microbe of rabies. His successful experiments for preventing an outbreak of the disease in the case of persons exposed are more or less familiar to the public.