

clear in enunciating the distinctness of the two Institutions, and if on the above it can be established that the Toronto School of Medicine is the Medical Department of Victoria University, most assuredly it might claim to be the Medical Department of Toronto University, with which it has been affiliated for so many years, but the Toronto School of Medicine has never claimed a closer connection with the Provincial University than that accorded it by law, and it is now, as it always has been, willing to stand or fall by its own merits. Again in the calendar of Victoria College for 1876, under the "Medical Department, Province of Ontario," almost the same language is used, and "Students intending to graduate in Victoria University are recommended to attend lectures in the Toronto School of Medicine, from which school certificates of attendance will be accepted by the medical examiners of this University"—a piece of information hardly worth publishing, if it were true that the Toronto School is really the Medical Faculty of Victoria.

That the Toronto School of Medicine has ever been true in its fealty to the Toronto University, the most sincere friends of that institution have always been ready to admit, but, if it should be to the advantage of the school, or if it would enable it more effectually to accomplish the great work it set out to do, (that of giving the country a good supply of well educated, thoroughly practical men), we have no doubt it *would* extend its usefulness by forming those connections which *now* only live in the imaginations of some, and seem to disturb the quiet sleep of others.

ONTARIO MEDICAL ACT.—The Bill to amend the Ontario Medical Act was not passed, owing, we are informed, to the fact that it came just before the Orange Bills, and the weak-kneed government and their supporters talked against time, to avoid dealing with them. That part of the Bill relating to remuneration of the medical men must, as it contains a money clause, be introduced by the government. This we are informed Mr. Mowat has promised to do next session.

NECROLOGY.

Want of space last month forbade our noting the serious losses to the profession recorded in our foreign exchanges.

Among these we regret to observe in the *Gazzetta Medica Italiana* the death of the eminent Giuseppe Repossi on the 9th of January; and in *Lo Sperimentale*, that of Dr. Serafino Vierucci, in Livorno, from apoplexy, at the age of sixty-two; also that of Dr. Giuseppe Pellizzari on the 17th of December at the age of fifty-one. He was Surgeon-in-Chief of the City Hospital of Padua. We also observe the death on the 12th January of Prof. Ranieri Bellini, from voluntary poisoning, at the age of sixty years. He was professor of Toxicology and Legal Medicine in the *R. Istituto di Firenze*. But it is especially amongst our French *confrères* that even thus early in the year, "that fell Sergeant, Death," has been so "strict in his arrest." Here we find the names of Hirtz, Becquerel, Regnault, Raspail, Claude Bernard, and Eugene Simonnet. The last-named, however, was not a medical man by profession, although he did good service to the art and science by starting *La France Médicale* twenty-five years ago. He was sixty-three years of age at the time of his death, and had handed over the Journal to Dr. Bottentuit in 1874. Hirtz (Mathieu Marc) born at Wintzenheim (Haut Rhin) died at Paris on 27th January, aged sixty-nine. One of the most learned and renowned professors of the Strasbourg School, where he occupied the Chair of Clinical Medicine from the time of Forget's death in 1861 up to the conclusion of the war in 1871, when he was nominated to the Faculty of Nancy. This he declined, however, and determined to remain in Paris, where in August, 1873, the Academy of Medicine elected him to the Chair made vacant by the death of Vigla, an honour which MM. Villemin, Jaccoud, and Peter contested with him. In the *Gaz. Med. de Strasbourg*, of which he was one of the collaborators, he published a host of papers upon a variety of subjects; and to the *Nouveau Dictionnaire de Médecine et de Chirurgie pratiques* he contributed eleven articles. Hirtz was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

Becquerel (Antoine-César) was born in 1788