

with an occasional slight manifestation of returning consciousness, giving rise to hopes of a possible favourable termination, for a period of twenty-six days. Gradually, however, he became emaciated, marked failure of the vital powers occurred, and death quickly followed. An autopsy was held. There was no fracture of the skull. The conditions were attributable to injuries produced by *contre-coup*.

*Dr. Hall.*—Dr. Hall's first appointment was to the chair of Pharmacology and Therapeutics in the year 1835. He occupied this position until the year 1842, when he was transferred to the chair of Chemistry. In the year 1849 he returned to his former position, which he retained till the year 1854, and was then appointed to the chair of Midwifery, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. McCulloch.

Dr. Hall was an ardent participator in medical polemics; in fact, he was a very Rupert of controversy. A keen incisive writer, a man of acute perceptive powers and of sound judgment, a powerful but, at the same time, a courteous and even a generous critic, he was admired as well as feared; and in the solution of questions which agitated the profession during the years 1847-50 he was an important factor, and proved himself to be an intrepid and successful defender of the interests not only of McGill College, but of those also of the general profession. In the year 1845 he established the "British American Medical and Physical Journal," of which he was the proprietor and editor. Previously to this time there had existed a journal called the "Montreal Medical Gazette," which lived only for a period of fifteen months. Dr. Hall may be fairly considered as the principal pioneer medical journalist of the old Province of Lower Canada.

The Act incorporating the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada," which was passed by the parliament of Canada in the year 1847 contained a clause securing to graduates of local universities, and to those of the universities of Great Britain, the privilege of obtaining a license to practise medicine in the Province without being subjected to an examination as to their qualifications. A determined attempt was made in the years 1850-51 by a number of Lower Canadian physicians, supported in parliament by Dr. Laterrière, to have the clause repealed, and the following instituted:—"No person shall, after the passing of this Act, receive a licence from the Provincial Medical Board to practise Physic, Surgery or Midwifery in Lower Canada, unless he shall have undergone an examination before the said