

## DR. HENRY HOVER WRIGHT.

It was no great surprise to us when we heard that Dr. H. H. Wright, of Toronto, was dead. He had completed his life-work, and was for some time simply waiting for the last summons. He had a slight attack of influenza about March 1st, and, although there was no serious complication, he sank gradually after March 4th until the morning of the 7th, when death came. He was born in Prince Edward County, 1816, and was therefore in his eighty-third year. He derived most of his preliminary education from the ordinary common schools that existed at that time, and from his father, who was one of the pioneer ministers of Upper Canada, as this province used to be called. He commenced the study of medicine in York (Toronto) under Dr. Rolph, in 1832, and remained with him until the troublous times of 1837, when Dr. Rolph was compelled to leave the country on account of his connection with the Mackenzie rebellion. Young Wright shortly followed, and remained with Rolph, in Rochester, more than a year, after which he returned to Canada, and received his license to practise from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Upper Canada, January 28th, 1839.

Dr. Wright practised for a short time in Dundas, and then went to Markham, where he was engaged in general practice until 1853, when he came to Toronto, and became a lecturer in Rolph's School. He was best known as Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine in the Toronto School of Medicine, in which he and the late Dr. W. T. Aikins were the two leading spirits after the split in the Faculty, when Rolph established a separate medical school. As a lecturer he was fortified by a thorough knowledge of his subject, acquired by systematic work and careful observation. He aimed at nothing brilliant in an oratorical way, but simply attempted to teach in a plain, simple, and practical way what he well knew about each disease. His great desire was to make his students take a broad view of the subject, and he devoted much time to teaching the general principles of medicine. The good student liked his lectures, the poor student often preferred a small text-book.

Apart from his work in the lecture-room, he did much to raise the general standard of medical education and of the profession in this province. He took a very active part in the establishment of the Ontario Medical Council, firmly believing