

now, having no criticisms to make or animosity to gratify, I will only add that the lady died the next day. The child is living and doing well.

Deeming the above case an anomaly in obstetrical practice, having been an accoucheur for forty-six years without ever having met with one like it before, I have thought best to make a brief but truthful statement of the leading facts and circumstances.

To any doubting the facts stated, I can only say that I have reported my case accurately and truthfully in every particular, which I know to be so from personal knowledge.

[We have only to add by way of comment on the above that Dr. Harlow is well known to the profession of this city, and unless he was himself greatly deceived, which he assures was impossible under the circumstances, we here have a case which is, we believe, usually regarded as an impossible occurrence. Those who know Dr. Harlow will certainly not call his veracity into question.—*Ed. Mich. Med. News.*]

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MONTREAL, NOVEMBER, 1882.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE AARON HART DAVID, M.D., EDIN.,
L.R.C.S.E., D.C.L.

It is with deep sorrow that we have to announce the death of Aaron Hart David, M.D. Edin. L.R.C.S.E., D.C.L., Emeritus Professor of the Practice of Medicine and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Bishop's College, which took place on the 5th of November, after a painful illness, extending over two years. In the summer of 1880 Dr. David, owing to failing health, resigned his chair of Practice of Medicine, and was elected Emeritus Professor, Dr. F. W. Campbell being appointed to the vacant chair. Owing to Dr. Campbell's having to visit Europe, Dr. David undertook to lecture the first half of the session of 1880-81, but he had hardly commenced his course, when it became evident that he was not equal to the task. With a determination and pluck

thoroughly characteristic of the man he stuck manfully to his work until Dr. Campbell's return, and on the 15th of November, 1880, gave his last lecture, Dr. Campbell entering upon his duties the following day. A few days subsequently a consultation of his medical friends was held, and the melancholy duty devolved upon them of informing him that he was suffering from cancer of the bowel about the sigmoid flexure, which diagnosis was confirmed by *Post Mortem*. The prognosis was guarded—but few thought to see his life extended full two years. During most of the time he was confined to the house, and was assiduously watched over by his professional friends, whose frequent calls made the tedium of his illness at least shorn of some of its trials. Several of his most intimate medical friends never, during all his illness, missed spending an hour or more with him every Sunday afternoon; and upon those occasions, from the abundant store-house of his knowledge, he gave out much that was interesting and important of the Medical history of Montreal since 1830. These meetings will, we believe, remain green in the memory of those who took part in them, so long as their life lasts. In August last he was obliged to take to bed, to which he was all but constantly confined till death closed his sufferings. Dr. David was born in Montreal on the 9th of October, 1812, and was the son of the late Samuel David, a retired merchant, who was Major in the 42nd Batt. Canadian Militia, and served with it during the war of 1812 with the United States—receiving the war medal. After getting a liberal education he was, in January, 1829, indentured, as was then required by law, to Dr. William Caldwell; and in the fall of the year he entered as a student of Medicine in the Medical Faculty of McGill College—then opening its first session. But four gentlemen of the class of that year still survive. In 1833 Dr. David proceeded to Edinburgh, and in 1835 he graduated at the University of Edinburgh, being 24th in honors in a class of 117 graduates. His Thesis was on "The Medico-Legal Proof of Infanticide."

After travelling a short time on the continent, Dr. David returned to his native city, and commenced the practice of his profession, marrying in the following year (1836). During the years 1837-9, Dr. David was assistant-surgeon of the "Montreal Rifles," and with it he served during the whole of the rebellion, being present with his regiment at the battle of St. Eustache.