

As it is possible you may not have seen my essay, I have ventured to send a copy of it for your kind acceptance. I hope it will arrive safely.

Believe me to be,  
Dear Dr. Hingston,  
Yours very faithfully,  
EDWARD BALLARD.

The thanks of the profession here are certainly due to Dr. Barnes, for promptly drawing Dr. Ballard's attention to the statement in question, and to Dr. Ballard's equally prompt refutation. It will make no difference, however, for Dr. Coderre will, doubtless, still follow his mischievous course, unconvinced and unconvincible.

THE LATE DR. E. K. PATTON, OF MONTREAL.

The late Dr. E. K. Patton, of Montreal, who died on the 3rd of January, was eldest son of R.G. Patton, Esq., formerly assistant postmaster of Quebec, and was born in that city in 1845. He received a liberal education, first at the classical school of Mr. Brown, then at the Quebec High School, and, finally, he attended the Quebec Seminary for five years. After spending two years in the medical department of Laval University, he completed his course at McGill, and graduated in 1867. Being full of zeal and love for his profession, he would not consent to begin practice until he had gained experience in the hospitals of London. After spending six months in St. Thomas' Hospital, he was recommended by its authorities for the post of assistant physician to the distinguished surgeon Mr. Hochee, of Finchley. He enjoyed very great privileges and opportunities of extending his medical experience in Mr. Hochee's large practice. After remaining one year with Mr. Hochee, he returned to London, and passed his examination for the membership of the Royal College of Surgeons and a licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries. Shortly afterwards he was selected from among a large number of applicants, to be the medical superintendent of Munster House Asylum, and also house surgeon of Sheffield Infirmary. In the latter place he acquired much experience and skill in surgery. Desirous of more experience in a new field, he made two trips to the West Coast of Africa, as physician on one of the regular line of steamers. He then returned home to see his friends, before settling in one of the county towns of England, where bright

prospects were before him. The strong love of friends influenced him to change his purpose, and shortly afterwards he settled in Montreal, and began at the very bottom of the ladder to earn for himself a name and a practice in the city where he had graduated. Unassisted by influential friends, having no one to introduce him, he found it slow, very slow, climbing for two or three years. Sometimes he was almost discouraged, when he contrasted his life in Montreal with his success and prospects in England. He knew his acquirements, but he did not parade them before the public. He possessed a genial nature and a kind heart. He was modest and gentlemanly in his deportment and successful in practice. Five years were sufficient to give him a good standing as one of the rising physicians of Montreal, to secure him many kind friends with whom he was a great favorite, and to afford him the satisfaction of knowing that his ability was being recognised and appreciated. Dr. Patton was one of the attending physicians to the Montreal Dispensary, and was a member the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal. His death was somewhat sudden. He had been out spending the evening on the 27th of December, and on the night of the 28th was seized with a severe rigor. On the 29th he was seen by his friend Dr. Bell, whose diagnosis of the case was doubtful; on the 30th the diagnosis became clear—pleura pneumonia (double)—and the disease rapidly progressed in spite of treatment, and, early on the forenoon of the 3rd of January, he breathed his last. The record of the temperature, as furnished by Dr. Bell, is somewhat remarkable, especially toward the termination of the scene. On the morning of the day he died, at 7 a.m., it stood at 105; 9 a.m., 106; 10 a.m., 106.3; 11 a.m., 107.5; 11.30, 109.2; and at a little before 12 he died. His funeral, which took place on the 6th of January, was largely attended—the Freemasons and Odd Fellows, of which organizations he was a member, turned out in large force.

*Studies—chiefly Clinical, in the Non-Emetic Use of Ipecacuanha, with a Contribution to the Therapeutics of Cholera.* By ALFRED WOODHULL, M.D., assistant surgeon U. S. Army. Philadelphia: J. P. Lippincott, 1876. Montreal: Dawson Brothers.

Of late years the profession have become