

impedes the power of swimming, but it hinders the sinking of the body very considerably, while it is of great service in preventing the danger of shock from cold. It was given in evidence in the case first mentioned that if a man wished to drown himself he would not take off his clothes. This proposition does not seem to be quite correct, for with clothes on one is more likely to float longer, and not to suffer so much from a "cold-stroke." The reason of this is plain. All clothes, especially if woollen, are when wet very impervious to air, and the imprisoned air under them can only escape gradually. The case is an interesting one both from a legal and from a medical standpoint, but as the verdict is possibly to be appealed against we cannot enter further into it at present.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM T. HARRIS, M.D., C.M.—We have to announce, with very deep regret, the death of Mr. W. T. Harris, which took place at his home in Brantford, on the evening of August 26th, at the age of 44. He had been slightly (as it was thought) indisposed for a few days, but went out driving on the day of his death. At ten o'clock of that evening, while resting on a couch, he had an apoplectic seizure, and died in a few minutes. He was well known as one of the ablest physicians in that portion of Ontario, and held many prominent positions in medical, political, and military organizations. He was a Conservative in politics, and was at one time president of the South Brant Conservative Association. He was one of the oldest officers in the Dufferin Rifles. He was for many years the representative of Trinity University in the Ontario Medical Council, and in 1895 was president of that body. He was highly esteemed by his large circle of warm friends.