

clinical medicine. At the time young Crawford studied with his father, Robert was a child, and the former has been often heard to recall various incidents of their familiarity, as nursing the scion on his knee, &c. The acquaintance then began was ripened into the more perfect friendship of maturer years, and was consolidated by mutual worth with esteem into an endearing intimacy, of which, from time to time pledges were interchanged. The dissertation, "*De Strictura*," in conformity with custom, was written in latin and published. It extends over 23 pages, and ends with this concluding sentence, "*Punctura per perineum nunc raro perficitur; quia hæ partes frequentissime morbidæ reperiuntur; et etiam partibus sanis, hæc operatio, quam utraque priorum multo difficilior est.*" We have transcribed it because rather extraordinarily, it refers to the very operation which he last performed—the concluding operation of his life. A man was admitted into the Montreal General Hospital, with an impassable stricture of the urethra, and urinary extravasation, the result of an injury; the medical staff in consultation considered an operation imperatively demanded, and Dr. Crawford on the last day of November, 1855, cut down upon the perineum, introduced an instrument into the bladder and drew off the urine. This patient was the last concerning whom he ever spoke, and he died the day after the Dr. paid his last visit to him, and to the hospital. This coincidence between the last operation written of just at the commencement of his surgical career, and the last operation performed just at the close of that career, is passingly strange. The more so when it is remembered that during the greater part of the interval comprehended between the epochs 1821 and 1855, the perineal section had fallen into desuetude, while a few years prior to each period, it underwent a revival in public favor, and enlisted much advocacy of its pretensions.

In the summer of 1845 Dr. Crawford's connexion with McGill College began. He was then appointed to the chair of clinical medicine and surgery, and for the following ten years continued a practical teacher. At the time of his death he was professor of clinical medicine. Clinical teaching, as a distinct branch of education, may be said to have been