

of experience. He got himself appointed staff-surgeon in the army, and saw service in Portugal. On his return to England in 1763, he wrote 'a "Treatise on Blood Inflammation and Gun-shot Wounds," which was published the year after his death.

Hunter now began practice, but, as practice came very slowly, he spent most of his time in the dissecting room or among the living animals which he had collected from all parts of the world.

In 1767, he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society, and in the following year he was appointed surgeon to St. George's Hospital.

In 1771, Hunter wrote a "Treatise on the Natural History of the Human Teeth," the profits of which he spent on the expenses of a wedding.

In 1773, he began to give the lectures on the Principles of Surgery, which soon became famous.

In 1776 Hunter was appointed Surgeon-Extraordinary to the King, and the same year he began his "Croonian" lectures on muscular action.

In 1789 he was appointed Surgeon-General of the army and Inspector-General of the hospitals with a large income, almost all of which he spent on his great museum—now in possession of the Royal College of Surgeons. Among Hunter's pupils were Sir Astley Cooper, Abernethy, Clive and Jenner. Named after Hunter we have Hunter's canal of the thigh and the Hunterian operation for the cure of aneurism. These, together with the Hunterian Oration delivered before the Royal College of Surgeons on the 14th of February every year, will ever perpetuate the name of Hunter. Hunter died in 1793, and was buried by a few of his friends at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. In 1859, however, his body was removed and buried with great honour in the north aisle of Westminster Abbey. John Hunter was five feet two inches in height and rather corpulent. In the early part of his life he was a companionable man who drank his bottle, told his story and laughed with the others. An excellent portrait was painted by Reynolds whose friend he was.

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Dr. A. G. Belleau, coroner for the city and district of Quebec, died on the 9th of March from anthrax. Dr. Belleau was the nephew of the late Sir Narcisse Belleau, and son of Isidore Belleau and Marcelina Gingras. He was born at Pointe aux Trembles on May 10, 1840, and studied at the Quebec Seminary, Laval University and at McGill, from which he graduated in 1862.

Dr. W. G. Jolicoeur has been appointed coroner of the city and district of Quebec, in succession to the late Dr. Belleau. Dr. Jolicoeur has been acting coroner for the past two years.