

usual five minutes for differences in watches. This belief we emphatically endorse. By five minutes past three the election of the lay officers and of the old Indoor Staff of Physicians was completed, and balloting for Dr. Wright's vacancy begun. By ten minutes past three the ballots were announced as all collected, whereupon the President declared the ballot closed. After the closing of the ballot a gentleman only just arrived, insisted on his ballot being received, and, after a few minutes' discussion, it was decided to re-open it for five minutes, new votes to be initiated by the President. We have been thus particular with a view of showing that to say the least no time was lost in bringing the contest to an issue. This celerity has not been usual, and many who on the occasion of former elections were delayed for some time, trusting to a similar delay, arrived too late to deposit their vote. We are of opinion also that, once the ballot was closed, it was not right—perhaps not legal—to re-open it, and in consenting to it the worthy President erred. This re-opening may have cost Dr. Campbell his election, for we have good reason to know that when the ballot first closed the candidates tied, and the chairman would therefore have been called upon for the casting vote. Dr. Campbell's friends have as good a right as the other side to anticipate that he would have received it. It may be argued that the arrival of several gentlemen after the ballot was re-opened who voted for Dr. Shepherd proves that that gentleman had the majority in his favor. But against this is the fact that by the time the President gave the result more than sufficient of Dr. Campbell's friends had arrived to reverse the position of things. If the ballot had not been re-opened, their only grievance would have been the unusual rapid termination of the election, while now they feel that they had quite as strong a ground to ask for its re-opening as existed when the meeting consented to its being done. The lesson which all the facts that we have narrated teaches is that in future elections the ballot must be kept open for a specified time, which time shall be known to the Governors before the meeting. Analysing the vote cast upon the present occasion, it is believed, in fact admitted, that the majority of twelve was secured by the twelve Medical Governors connected with McGill Medical Faculty, who were at the meeting casting a solid vote against Dr. Campbell. Such of course was ex-

pected by those acquainted with the history of the Hospital, but it certainly opens the eyes of the Governors to the fact that, so far as these gentlemen are concerned, they are determined that McGill College shall alone be represented on its Medical Staff. It has been a hard task to convince the Governors of this fact, but convinced they are now, and we are satisfied that they are determined it shall not be permitted to continue. We are quite willing that they shall have an equal representation, but we do not think it either for the interest of the Hospital, or for the city as a seat of Medical education, that they should have a monopoly of the appointments on the indoor staff of the Montreal General Hospital. How this equal representation is to be brought about will, we believe, be brought before the Governors at an early date.

DR. W. E. SCOTT.

Once more the hand of death has appeared among the profession in Montreal, and removed a prominent member. Few who two months ago saw the apparently strong and manly form of the late Dr. Scott busily engaged in the practice of his profession, would have thought it possible that death was so near. Truly in his case, to his friends at all events, the announcement of his serious illness was most unexpected, and they hoped almost against hope that his vigorous constitution might, for a time at all events, enable him to resist the inroad of the renal and cardiac trouble from which he suffered. But they were mistaken, and on Thursday, May 24th, he breathed his last. Dr. Scott was born in London, Eng., in 1823, and came to this country in 1831. He studied medicine as a pupil of the late Drs. Holmes and MacCulloch, and in 1844 took the degree of M.D. at McGill College. Previously he had practiced as a Provincial Licentiate, and was House Surgeon to the Montreal General Hospital from 1841 to 1843. In 1845 he became connected with the Medical Faculty of his Alma Mater as Demonstrator of Anatomy, and in 1851 was named Lecturer on Forensic Medicine. In 1853 he became Professor of Clinical Surgery. On the retirement from the Faculty in 1856 of Dr. O. T. Bruneau, Dr. Scott became Professor of Anatomy, which chair he held at the time of his death, being then the senior member of the Faculty. For many years he was one of the Attending Physicians to the Montreal General Hospital,