

be produced by a kettle on the fire throwing a little moisture into the room, only so warm as shall be agreeable to the patient. I am sure that I have seen cases terminate fatally that would have recovered had they not been thus over-nursed, over-cared for; had, that is to say, the origin of the bronchitis been properly appreciated.

INEBRIATION (*New York Medical Journal*, October, 1874).—Dr. T. D. Crothers, after considering the physiological and pathological effects of alcohol, arrives at the following conclusions:

1. Alcohol diminishes and destroys nerve-force, tending to develop paralysis of motor and functional activity.

2. Inebriety is a disease of certain parts of the brain, and of the nutritive functions which it controls.

3. This disease is provoked by alcohol in variable quantity, depending upon some unknown condition of the body at the time of exposure.

4. A weakened will-power, and mental aberration, and tendency to inebriety, not inherited, are manifestations of disturbance of the co-ordinating power of the nutritive function.

5. This disease is inherited, and exists as an alcoholic diathesis, which may spring into activity, remain latent, or develop into other irregularities and functional disease.

6. Inebriety is the active cause of many of the nervous and functional diseases of the brain.

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We have to thank many of our subscribers who during the past month have remitted the amount of their subscriptions. We duly appreciate their thoughtfulness, and thank them sincerely. Will others follow their good example.

THE LATE WILLIAM SUTHERLAND, M.D.

The announcement which we made in our last issue of the death of Dr. Sutherland would be received with sorrow by every reader of the *Record* who knew him. He was universally respected both by the public and the profession, and his death leaves a blank in the medical circles of Montreal which will be extremely difficult to fill. A man of rare genius, of

great general knowledge, well read in every department of his profession, liberal and enlightened in all his views—his death is a public loss. As a lecturer on the subject of chemistry the mysteries of which he unfolded to many hundreds, if not several thousands of students, during his long career. As a College professor he was perhaps excelled by none other, and equalled by very few. Gifted ever with a ready flow of language, he was able to throw around even the dullest portions of chemistry an interest which always won the attention of students. Dr. Sutherland graduated at McGill College, in May, 1836, his inaugural dissertation being on asphyxia. He almost at once proceeded to the Niagara frontier and began the practice of his profession. Although much success attended his start in life, inducements were offered him, and about 1841 he returned to Montreal and began practice. In the autumn of 1843 he made, so to speak, his first public appearance, having with several other gentlemen organised, *The Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery*. Of those associated with him in the organization of this School Dr. Munro alone remains. The opposition which this School met with called from Dr. Sutherland in his first introductory lecture the full vigor of his pen, and perhaps to this day this lecture remains the best evidence on record of his powerful mind and strong determination. The hard work which was entailed upon Dr. Sutherland in this School of Medicine will be understood when we state that he lectured two hours daily, one hour in French and the other in English, on the subject of Chemistry. He was also one of the organisers of an institution that had a brief existence, viz., the *Montreal Provident Dispensary*. In the year 1849 he was induced to accept the Chair of Chemistry in connection with McGill College, and up to the year 1866, when failing health compelled him to economise his labor, he filled the position of Professor of Chemistry in that University, not only with satisfaction to the Governors, but with delight to all his students, who loved, revered and respected him. In 1844, Dr. Sutherland, in conjunction with Dr. Francis Badgley, published and edited a monthly medical periodical called the *Montreal Medical Gazette*, we believe the first English medical periodical ever published in Montreal. It only existed, we understand, for one year, but its pages are to-day intensely interesting to any one interested in the medical politics of Montreal. The Editorials from the pen of Dr. Sutherland are easily recognized and so bitter are some that one might fancy he had dipped his pen in gall. But bitter as he could be and was in his writings, yet with all there is evidence that the