

a closer insight into the requirements, capabilities and defects of University education in this country than anyone else possessed. Subsequently called, some seven years ago, to fill the most important executive office of Vice-Chancellor, his past experience and extended influence soon made him the well-spring of all University reform; and, to refer only to the Faculty of Medicine, we owe him a large debt of gratitude for the new medical curriculum and all the benefits which must flow therefrom.

Some four or five years ago, the late Chief Justice passed through an attack of whooping-cough, and subsequently suffered occasionally from acute hepatic congestion. Early in 1880, epistaxis, with evidences of hyperæmia of the mucous membranes generally, occurred, followed in March by copious hæmatemesis and unmistakable evidences of cirrhosis. His strength was at this time much reduced, but subsequently improved. During a summer sojourn in Muskoka chills occurred, again followed by improvement; but in October last the hepatic symptoms recurred, accompanied this time by dropsy. Absolute abandonment of work was now insisted upon, and in order that this advice might have the weight of the highest authority he was advised to consult Prof. Alonzo Clark. From a letter addressed to the Registrar of the University (Nov. 1), tendering his resignation of the Vice-Chancellorship, we find that he was at length convinced of the necessity of rest—too long deferred! "The state of my health," he writes, "is such as to render absolute freedom from mental effort, care, and responsibility essential. Without this, the probabilities of a restoration to health are much diminished, and other remedial agents of comparatively little avail. This was the opinion of Dr. Thorburn, my regular physician; and its correctness has been amply confirmed by the distinguished New York doctors whom I have recently consulted. Indeed it is very probable that I shall be compelled to winter in some milder climate." In pursuance of this view he proceeded to Nice, where he unfortunately succumbed on the 4th ultimo.

Eminent jurist, accomplished man, and perfect gentleman; genial companion, fond father, and faithful friend; eloquent of speech, affable in demeanour, sympathetic in difficulty or distress, the chief *presidium et dulce decus* of *Alma Mater*, the pride of relatives and friends—take him for all in all, he was a man whose like, we fear, we shall not look upon again.

Book Notices.

Cases Treated by the Lister Method, reported to the Portland Clinical Society. By FREDERIC H. GERRISH, M.D., Portland.

On Heredity in Progressive Muscular Atrophy Illustrated in the Farr Family of Vermont. By PROF. WM. OSLER, M.D., M.R.C.P. London.

The Surgical Treatment of Cancer of the Rectum. By CHARLES B. KELSEY, M.D. (Reprint from *American Journal Medical Science*, Oct. 1880.)

Ninety-eighth Annual Catalogue of the Medical School (Boston) of Harvard University (1880-81) Cambridge. Published by W. SEVER, 1880.

Proceedings of the Louisiana State Medical Association, third meeting, New Orleans, March 31st to April 2nd, 1880. J. S. Rivers, 74 Camp Street, New Orleans.

Scarlatina. A Lecture delivered in the Jefferson Medical College. By WM. B. ATKINSON, A.M., M.D. (Reprint from *Med. and Surg. Reporter*.)

Case of Pyo-Pneumothorax Subphrenicus (Leyden). By WM. GARDNER, M.D., Prof. Med. Jurisprudence and Hygiene, McGill University.

Phthisis Pulmonalis, and its Treatment with Hypophosphites. By L. DEBREMONT, M.D., Paris. New York: John Newton, Publisher, 33 Beekman St., 1880.

Report of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana for the year 1880. By JOSEPH JONES, M.D., President. New Orleans: J. S. Rivers, Stationer and Printer, 74 Camp St.

The Surgical Treatment of Intestinal Obstruction. By W. T. BRIGGS, M.D., Prof. Surgery in University of Nashville. (Reprint from *Nashville Journal Medicine and Surgery*.)