

he loved to study, the foundations of the skill and knowledge of his later life were built upon strenuous and studious years, spent not only at the bedside, but in the observation, study and demonstration of the great science of pathological anatomy.

The fact is not so well known that during these years, and even earlier, in his student days, he was not only a pathologist, but also, essentially and to a remarkable extent, a museum collector. Just as he was, throughout his life, to use his own words, a note-book man, jotting down for future reference every point of interest as it occurred, so it was natural to him to set aside for preservation, as a permanent record of important facts, any remarkable material which he came across in his autopsies, which illustrated points of teaching value, or which had served him, as it did in almost every case of interest, as a basis for intensive study. In this way he quickly assembled a pathological collection which, while especially rich in specimens of cardiac and arterial disease, is representative of the whole range of human morbid anatomy, and is significant also of his activities in veterinary and medico-legal medicine. Each specimen has been neatly chiselled down by him to show the lesion freed from encumbering details, and remains of pathological interest in the advanced knowledge of to-day. All are fully described in his hospital autopsy-notes, which fill three large volumes, chiefly written in his own flowing hand, every page of which gives evidence of his powers of clear diction and minute observation, as do the specimens of his skill in dissection and selective faculty. Viewed in the light of these records they undoubtedly present, in visible and tangible form, the first stepping-stones in a great career.

From his literary facility and his habit of communicating to others everything of scientific interest within his knowledge, it comes that nearly every specimen in the collection has been reported either in the *Transactions of the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society*, the *Montreal General Hospital Reports*, the *Canada Medical and Surgical Journal*, or the *Philadelphia Medical News* of the day, while many have been made also the subject of exhaustive studies published in French, German or other American or Canadian periodicals. The origin of much of his later work is to be traced to these cases, notably that on typhoid fever, tuberculosis, angina pectoris and cardiac lesions. The beautiful series of specimens of malignant endocarditis on which he based his Gulstonian Lectures of 1885 are here intact, as also his anomalies of the semilunar cusps which have been the subject of several