

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

OF THE

McGill University

MONTREAL.

FOR THE FORTIETH SESSION,

1872-73.



MONTREAL:

PRINTED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY J. C. BECKET, ST. JAMES ST.

1872.

McGill University, Montreal.

The Fortieth Session of this University, being the Twentieth under the amended charter, will commence in the Autumn of 1872.

By Virtue of the Royal Charter, granted in 1821 and amended in 1852, the Governors, Principal and Fellows of McGill College, constitute the Corporation of the University; and, under the statutes framed by the Board of Governors with approval of the Visitor, have the power of granting degrees in all the Arts and Faculties, in McGill College, and in Colleges affiliated thereto.

The Statutes and Regulations of the University have been framed on the most liberal principles, with the view of affording to all classes of persons the greatest possible facilities for the attainment of mental culture and professional training. In its religious character the University is Protestant, but not denominational; and while all possible attention will be given to the character and conduct of students, no interference with their peculiar religious views will be sanctioned.

I. MCGILL COLLEGE.

THE FACULTY OF ARTS.—The complete course of study for the Degree of B. A. extends over four Sessions, of eight months each; and includes Classics and Mathematics, Experimental Physics, English Literature, Logic, Mental and Moral Science, Natural Science, and one Modern Language, or Hebrew; all of which subjects are imperative in the first three years of the Course; but in the fourth year options are allowed in favour of the Honour Courses in Classics, Mathematics, Mental and Moral Science, Natural Science, and English Literature. Certain exemptions are also allowed to Professional Students.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS provides professional instruction in Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering and Assaying, and Practical Chemistry; leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Applied Science.

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.—The complete course of study in Medicine extends over four Sessions, of six months each, and leads to the degree of M. D., C. M.

THE FACULTY OF LAW.—The complete course in Law extends over three Sessions of six months each, and leads to the degrees of B. C. L. and D. C. L.

GOVERNING BODY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

VISITOR:—

His Excellency THE RIGHT HON. BARON LISGAR, P.C., K.G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c.,
Governor General of Canada, &c.

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(Being the Members of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning)

THE HON. CHARLES DEWEY DAY, LL.D., *President and Chancellor of the University.*

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VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH, D.C.L., LL.D., *Vice-Principal and Dean of the Faculty of Arts.*

HENRY ASPINWALL HOWE, LL.D.

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HON. T. K. RAMSAY, M.A., *Professor of Civil Law, Morrin College.*

REV. HENRY WILKES, D.D., LL.D., *Principal and Professor of Theology and Church History in the Congregational College of British North America.*

REV. D. H. McVICAR, LL.D., *Professor of Theology in the Presbyterian College of Montreal.*

R. A. RAMSAY, M.A., B.C.L., *Representative Fellow in Arts.*

JOHN REDDY, M.D., *Representative Fellow in Medicine.*

SAMUEL B. SCHMIDT, M.D., *Representative Fellow in Medicine.*

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J. J. MACLAREN, B.C.L., *Representative Fellow in Law.*

EDWARD HOLTON, B.C.L., *Representative Fellow in Law.*

CHARLES W. PARKIN, Esq., *Principal of St. Francis College, Richmond.*

(The Governors, Principal and Fellows, constitute, under the Charter, the Corporation of the University.)

SECRETARY, REGISTRAR, AND BURSAR:—

(And Secretary of the Royal Institution.)

WILLIAM CRAIG BAYNES, B.A.

Office, Burnside Hall.

Office hours, 10 to 2.

Residence, Centre Building, McGill College

Faculty of Medicine.

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, A.M., M.D.,
Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Dean of the Faculty.
707 Sherbrooke Street.

WILLIAM FRASER, M.D.,
Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.
Corner of Genevieve and Dorchester Streets.

WILLIAM E. SCOTT, M.D.,
Professor of Anatomy. 34 Beaver Hall Terrace.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, M.D.,
Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy. 385 Dorchester Street.

ROBERT P. HOWARD, M.D.,
Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. 9 Beaver Hall Hill.

DUNCAN C. McCALLUM, M.D.,
Professor of Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children.
520 Craig Street.

J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.,
Professor of Natural History. East Wing McGill College.

ROBERT CRAIK, M.D.,
Professor of Chemistry, and Registrar of the Faculty.
2 Phillips Square, corner of Phillips Place.

G. E. FENWICK, M.D.,
Professor of Clinical Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence.
24 Beaver Hall Terrace.

JOSEPH MORLEY DRAKE, M.D.,
Professor of Clinical Medicine. 19 Beaver Hall Hill.

G. P. GIRDWOOD, M.D.,
Professor of Practical Chemistry. 28 Beaver Hall Terrace.

WM. FULLER, M.D.,
Demonstrator of Anatomy, and Curator of Museum. Point St. Charles.

GEORGE ROSS, M.A., M.D.
Extra Academical Lecturer on Hygiene and Public Health,
19 Place d'Armes Hill. Corner Craig Street.

H. ASPINWALL HOWE, A.M., LL.D.
Matriculation Examiner. 265 Sherbrooke Street.

Lectures in Medicine--Session 1872-73.

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	
INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE, -	9	9	9	9	9		} A.M.
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE, -	9		9		9		
SURGERY, - - - - -	10	10	10	10	10		
MIDWIFERY, - - - - -	11	11	11	11	11		
HOSPITAL, - - - - -	12	12	12	12	12	12	} NOON.
CLINICAL LECTURES, - - -			12			12	
ANATOMY, - - - - -	2	2	2	2	2		} P.M.
PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY, - -		2		2		2	
MATERIA MEDICA, - - - - -	3	3	3	3	3		
PRACTICE OF PHYSIC, - - -	4	4	4	4	4		
BOTANY,* - - - - -	4				4		
CHEMISTRY, - - - - -	5	5	5	5	5		

* Students taking Botany may also attend the Lectures in Zoology in the Faculty of Arts at 11 a. m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Faculty of Medicine.

The Principal, (ex-officio.)

Professors,—CAMPBELL.

FRASER.

SCOTT.

WRIGHT.

HOWARD.

MCCALLUM.

CRAIK.

FENWICK.

DRAKE.

GIRDWOOD.

Dean of the Faculty.—G. W. CAMPBELL, A. M., M. D.

Registrar,—R. CRAIK, M. D.

Demonstrator,—W. FULLER, M. D.,

Matriculation Examiner of the Faculty,—Professor H. ASPINWALL HOWE, LL. D.

The fortieth Session of the Medical Faculty of McGill University will be opened on Tuesday 1st October, 1872, with a general Introductory Lecture at 11 a. m. The regular lectures will commence on Wednesday the 2nd Oct., at the hours specified in the time table, and will be continued during the six months following.

It affords the Faculty much pleasure to be able to announce that the beautiful and commodious new building erected by the Governors of the University for the use of the Medical Faculty, will be ready for occupation before the opening of the session in October.

This edifice is unsurpassed on this continent by any building for similar purposes, either in size, in the beauty and salubrity of its position, or in completeness of adaptation to the various branches of Modern Medical Teaching. It contains three spacious and airy Lecture-rooms, an extensive Chemical Laboratory, Reading-rooms for the students, Museum, Library, &c, and the arrangements for heating and ventilation are as perfect as modern science can make them.

The class-tickets for the various courses are accepted as qualifying candidates for examination before the Universities and Colleges of Great Britain and Ireland, the Medical Boards of the Army and Navy, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

To meet the circumstances of General Practitioners in British North America, where there is no division of the profession into Physicians and Surgeons exclusively, the degree awarded upon graduation is that of "Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery." This designation is also appropriate, as it agrees with the general nature and character of the previous curriculum demanded of the candidates for this double rank, as is fully specified hereafter. The degree is received by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada.

To intending students desirous of information upon the best manner of pursuing their studies, the following suggestions are made by the Faculty :—

Exclusively of general education, professional reading for some time previously to matriculation, is advised as a preparation, whereby familiarity with technical terms will be gained, and an insight obtained into the subjects to be brought under notice during lectures.

The student is advised to pass the Matriculation Examination in March, so that his four years of pupilage may expire at the close of a winter session. A certificate of having passed such examination before the examiners appointed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario will be accepted by this University.

While the University regulations permit a student to graduate after three years' attendance upon lectures, provided he furnish proof that he has studied one year in addition with a private practitioner, yet he is recommended to devote four sessions to systematic instruction, as less time is scarcely sufficient for acquiring a fair knowledge of the many subjects which compose the curriculum.

Attention is recommended to be given during the First Session to the primary branches only; during the Second Session an increase is proper, and two of the final courses may be profitably conjoined with such of the primary as are required; while during the remaining period the curriculum is to be completed. Clinical courses should not be taken out during the first Session.

As daily bed-side instruction is essential to the student of medicine, the undergraduate is earnestly advised to spend at least the last two summers in availing himself of the opportunities afforded by the large hospitals—general and lying in—of our city, in which, moreover, dresserships should be obtained.

Re-registration is necessary every Session; it is required upon entrance, or as soon afterwards as possible, and always before any class-

tickets are procured. The time fixed for closing the Register is annually on the fifteenth of November.

Class-tickets are payable in advance, and if not taken out during the current session, will not be granted after its expiration.

A Medical Session or *annus medicus*, consists of enregistration and attendance upon at least two six months' courses or one six months' and two three months' courses.

COURSES OF LECTURES.

1. ANATOMY.—[Prof. Scott.] The importance of Anatomy, both descriptive and in its relations to Medicine and Surgery, is duly considered by the Professor, who employs chiefly the fresh subject in the illustration of the lectures, aided, however, by dried preparations, wax models, plaster casts of dissections, plates, &c., the full size of life.

The Dissecting Room, which is open from 8 a m to 10 p m—is large, well ventilated and supplied with every convenience, such as gas, water, &c., &c. It is under the direct supervision of the Professor of Anatomy aided by the Demonstrator. The Demonstrator is constantly in attendance during certain hours every day, to direct and instruct students in Practical Anatomy, and the Professor also daily visits the Room to superintend and examine students engaged in dissection. Abundance of fresh material for dissection will be provided.

2. CHEMISTRY.—[Prof. Craik]—Inorganic Chemistry is fully treated; and a large portion of the course is devoted to Organic Chemistry and its relations to Physiology. The branches of Physics bearing upon or connected with Chemistry also engage the attention of the class. For experimental illustration, abundant apparatus is possessed by the Professor, among which may be enumerated, a powerful Air Pump—Oxy Hydrogen Microscope—Polariscope—extensive series of Crystal Models—Electrical and Galvanic apparatus, Steam engine, &c., &c.

3. MATERIA MEDICA.—[Prof. Wright]—This course is illustrated from a cabinet of Pharmacological objects; by plates of Medicinal Plants (Wagner, Roque, Stevenson and Churchill); by dried specimens; by carefully prepared Microscopical objects, &c., &c.; Analytical experiments with the ordinary reagents are also shown; and diagrams with other illustrations, are used.

4. INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.—[Prof. Fraser]—This course comprises Histology, Physiology, General Pathology and Therapeutics. The lectures are illustrated by diagrams, plates, and Microscopic preparations

of the various tissues, and by Pathological specimens from the Museum.

5. PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—[Prof. Howard]—The extensive series of plates contained in the Library, (Lebert, Cruveilhier, Carswell, Hope, Alibert, Willan, Bateman, &c., &c.) will be employed; also Morbid preparations and models of diseased parts.

6. SURGERY.—[Prof. Campbell]—Divided into Principles and Practice, including Surgical Anatomy and Operative Surgery, exhibited on the subject. The various surgical instruments and apparatus exhibited, and their uses and applications explained and practically illustrated.

7. MIDWIFERY.—[Prof. McCallum]—Including diseases of females and infants, illustrated by a series of drawings on a large scale, by humid preparations; by models in wax; by the use of the artificial Pelvis, and by cases in the wards of the Lying-in Hospital.

8. MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—[Prof. Fenwick]—Includes Toxicology. The modes of testing for poisons are exhibited, and post-mortem appearances illustrated by plates. Insanity, Public Hygiene and Medical Police also form part of the course.

9. CLINICAL SURGERY.—[Prof. Fenwick]—The lectures in this course are in illustration of Surgical cases under observation in the Wards of the General Hospital. Bed-side instruction is followed up daily and all operations are performed in the presence of the class. The lectures are illustrated by cases under surgical treatment, by plates, surgical apparatus, morbid specimens, models and the use of the microscope.

10. CLINICAL MEDICINE.—[Prof. Drake]—Taught by lectures and at the bed-side—Physical Diagnosis is taught practically, and each pupil required to take part in it. Examination of the urine, chemical and microscopical, explained and illustrated.

11. BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY.—[Prof. Dawson]—In addition to the above classes, Students are required to attend the course of Botany, on which subject separate Lectures are delivered to Medical Students. Medical Students will also have access without any additional fee to the Lectures in Zoology in the Faculty of Arts, and to the Natural History Museum of the University, and the Museum of the Natural History Society of Montreal. (For details see announcement of the Faculty of Arts.)

Prizes will be awarded at the end of each Session, to Students in Botany of the class of the previous Session, for the best *Named Collections* illustrative of the Flora of Canada. The collections, or duplicates of them to remain in the College Museum.

12. PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—[Prof. Girdwood.]— Thorough instruction is given in the different departments of Practical Chemistry in the splendid new Laboratory of the Faculty under the personal supervision of the Professor; and the course includes blowpipe manipulations, qualitative and quantitative analysis; toxicological investigation, &c, &c.

SUMMER COURSE OF CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

In order that Medical Students may avail themselves of the unusual opportunities for the practical study of disease afforded by the Hospitals of this city, the special course of Clinical instruction during the Summer months will be continued, and all Hospital Students will be permitted to attend it without charge. In addition to the above, daily bed-side instruction will be given during the months of July, August and September in the wards of the General Hospital by the attending Physicians, Professors Wright and McCallum.

The above course of Clinical instruction does not form a necessary part of the curriculum, but has been established to allow the student facilities for acquiring practical knowledge of disease, when his time is not otherwise occupied in attendance upon lectures.

COURSE OF LECTURES UPON HYGIENE.

A course of twelve lectures upon Hygiene and Public Health will be delivered this summer by George Ross, M.A., M.D. They will commence during the first week in July, and as it is hoped that they may prove of much value to Medical Students, all who may have the opportunity of attending are recommended to do so.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The Library contains upwards of 4,000 volumes, including the most useful books of reference, as well as the most elementary: the works of the older authors as well the most recent. It is open to the Students without charge, under necessary regulations for the care of the books. The Museum contains a large number of preparations, chiefly Pathological; also wax and papier-mache models.

HOSPITALS.

The Montreal General Hospital affords ample means for the instruction of Students in Clinical Medicine and Surgery. The daily number of beds occupied by patients averages from 130 to 140, and during

epidemic visitations has reached a much higher number. In addition to the Hospital proper, which is devoted to Medical and Surgical cases, there is a detached Hospital in which the several forms of Fever may be studied. The Governors are about erecting an hospital for children contiguous to the Reid Wing of the present building, so that the students will have an opportunity of becoming familiar with nearly all the diseases of suffering humanity, and with the peculiarities imparted to them by infancy, adolescence, maturity and declining age.

The large number of out-door patients that are treated in the Hospital, averaging from sixty to seventy daily—supply illustrations of most of the diseases of infants and children, of very many of the eye and skin, and of those chronic and ill-defined ailments, which, as they do not require admission to the wards of an hospital, would not otherwise come under the observation of the student, although, on account of their variety and frequency, of great importance to the Physician.

The shipping contributes a great many examples of accidents and surgical cases.

The fee for six months' ticket is Eight Dollars; for perpetual Twenty Dollars.

The Operating Room [used also for a lecture room] is so constructed as to suit the convenience of the students in obtaining a good view of the operations.

An abstract of the Hospital report for last year is appended to this circular.

The University Lying-in Hospital is under the direction of the Professor of Midwifery. Students who have already attended one course of his lectures, are furnished with cases in rotation; and they are advised to attend this Institution as much as possible during the Summer, when as there are as many patients and not so many pupils as in the winter, a larger proportion of cases falls to the share of each. Moreover, in this way more attention can be given to their duties during the winter. The fee for a Six months' ticket is Five Dollars.

By the kindness of the authorities of the Grand Trunk and other Railways, arrangements have been made by which certified students of this University will be granted return tickets from Montreal to any part of their lines, for a single fare; the said tickets to hold good from the close of one session to the beginning of the next. Return tickets will also be granted for the Christmas vacation.

PAST SESSION.

The total number of Students in the past Session was 138, of whom there were from Ontario 73; from Quebec 55; Nova Scotia 2; Prince Edward Island 2; New Brunswick 1; United States 5.

The number of Students who passed their Primary Examinations, which include Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine and Botany, was 36, alphabetically arranged as follows:

Alguire, Duncan O.	Lunenburg, O.
Bell, Robert W.,	Carleton Place, O.
Brown, Harry,	London, O.
Caldwell, Wm.,	Brantford, O.
Carmichael, Duncan A.,	Beechburg, O.
Edwards, Oliver C.,	Clarence, O.
Ellison, Saram R.,	St. Thomas, O.
Ewing, William,	Hawkesbury, O.
Farley, John J.,	Belleville, O.
Fortune, Lewis M.,	Huntingdon, Q.
Gaviller, Edwin A.,	Montreal, Q.
Guest, Thomas F.,	St. Mary's, O.
Hils, Joseph,	St. Grégoire, Q.
Hurlburt, Richard N.,	Mitchell, O.
Jackson, William F.,	Brockville, O.
Jones, H. J. Montgomery,	Montreal, Q.
Kittson, Edmund G.	Hamilton, O.
Maguire, Bernard D.,	Joliette, Q.
McConnell, John B.,	Chatham, Q.
McDiarmid, James,	Beckwith, O.
McDonald, Joseph D. A.,	St. François du Lac, Q.
McLeod, James,	Uigg, P. E. I.
O'Brian, Robert O.,	L'Original, O.
O'Brien, David,	Almonte, O.
Osler, William,	Dundas, O.
Perry, Hezekiah R.,	Coteau Landing, Q.
Richmond, Peter E.,	New York State, U. S.
Shepherd, Francis J.	Montreal, Q.
Stevenson, John A.,	Cayuga, O.
Sutherland, Walter,	Helena, Q.
Tracy, Andrew W.,	Island Pond; U. S.
Walkem, W. Wymond,	Quebec, Q.
Walton, George O.,	Montreal, Q.
Ward, William T.,	Boundary Line, Q.
Whiteford, James W.,	Belleville, O.
Young, Robert C.,	Barton, O.

The number of Students who passed their Final Examinations for the Degree of M.D., C.M., was 28, alphabetically arranged as follows :

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	SUBJECT OF THESES.
ALLAN, HAMILTON,	West Osgood, O.	Chronic Bright's Disease.
BROWNE, ARTHUR A., B. A.	Kingsey, Q.	Cod Liver Oil.
BURLAND, WILLIAM B.,	Montreal, Q.	Abortion.
CHRISTIE, GEORGE H.,	Lachute, Q.	Diphtheria.
COPELAND, WILLIAM L.,	St. Catharines, O.	Auscultation.
CRAM, DANIEL C.,	Almonte, O.	Stricture.
FARWELL, GEORGE MCG.	Oshawa, O.	Scarlatina.
GERNON, GEORGE W.,	St. Laurent, Q.	Hæmorrhoids.
HEBERT, P. ZOTIQUE,	St. Constant, Q.	Intermittent Fever.
HETHRINGTON, HARRY,	Melbourne, Q.	Skin-grafting.
HOWARD, ROBERT,	St. Johns, Q.	Stricture.
MALLORY, ALBERT E.,	Cobourg, O.	Joint-Excisions.
MARCEAU, LOUIS T.,	Napierville, Q.	Hysteria.
MCLAREN, PETER,	Lanark, O.	Dropsy.
MORRISON, JOHN, M. A.,	Waddington, N. Y.	Fractures.
MUNRO, JAMES T.,	Roxburgh, O.	Necrosis.
NELSON, WOLFRED D. E.,	Montreal, Q.	Chloral.
NICOL, WILLIAM R.,	St. Mary's, O.	Typhoid Fever.
OSLER, WILLIAM,	Dundas, O.	Pathological Anatomy.
PEGG, AUSTIN J.,	Simcoe, O.	Malaria.
ROSS, HENRY,	Embro, O.	Bronchitis.
ROBINSON, WESLEY,	Markham, O.	Croupous Pneumonia.
SHARPE, WILLIAM J.,	Simcoe, O.	Scarlatina.
ST. JOHN, LEONARD,	St. Catharine's, O.	Alcohol.
STARK, GEORGE A.,	Milton, O.	Enteric Fever.
STEWART, ALEX.,	Hampstead, O.	Scarlatina.
WAGNER, A. DIXON,	Dickinson's Landing.	Diphtheria.
WAUGH, WILLIAM E.,	London, O.	Lobar Pneumonia.

Two of the above named gentlemen, Leonard St. John of St. Catharine's, O. and George Henry Christie, of Lachute, Q. not having attained the full age of twenty-one years, are unable to receive their diplomas this year. They have however passed all the examinations, and fulfilled all the other requirements, and only await their majority to receive the degree.

Examinations in Botany and Zoology.

BOTANY.

(Class 1.)—W. Caldwell, (Prize); E. B. C. Hannington, (Prize); E. S. Henderson, C. Sinclair, T. Norton, W. A. Harvey, O. Langlois, A. R. McDonald, W. Kearney, J. Phelan. (Class 2.)—J. S. E. Woods, W. H. Burland, G. A. McArthur, R. J. Mattice. J. F. Moore, G. L. Ritchie, J. G. Clarke, W. F. Scott, S. M. Dickenson, R. D. Graham, J. Dorland. (Class 3.)—R. P. Pattee, J. A. Jamieson, H. W. Coyle, W. McDiarmid, A. McDonald, J. F. Farley, J. B. Chevalier, (vety); H. C. Fuller, J. A. Couture, (vety); A. F. Morgan, P. Privé, (vety.)

ZOOLOGY.

(Class 1)—C. R. Jones, (Prize). (Class 2)—T. Craig, J. McQuillan.

PRIZES.

The MEDICAL FACULTY PRIZES are three in number:

1st THE HOLMES GOLD MEDAL, (founded by the Faculty in honour of their late Dean) awarded to the graduate who receives the highest aggregate number of marks for all the examinations, including primary, final and thesis.

2. A PRIZE IN BOOKS, for the best examination--written and oral, in the FINAL branches. The Gold Medallist is not permitted to compete for this prize.

3. A PRIZE IN BOOKS, for the best examination--written and oral, in the PRIMARY branches.

THE HOLMES MEDAL was awarded to Hamilton Allan, West Osgoode, O.

The PRIZE for the FINAL examination was awarded to George A. Stark, Milton, O.

The PRIZE for the PRIMARY examination was awarded to Francis John Shepherd, Montreal, Q.

The Faculty has in addition this session awarded a special prize to the Thesis of William Osler, Dundas, O., which was greatly distinguished for originality and research, and was accompanied by thirty-three microscopic and other preparations of morbid structures, kindly presented by the author to the Museum of the Faculty.

The following gentlemen, in the order of merit, deserve honorable mention:

In the Final examination, Messrs. Osler, Browne, Waugh, Marceau, Hebert, Pegg, St. John and Morrison.

In the Primary examination, Messrs. Alguire, Hill, Carmichael, McConnell, Ward, Kittson, and Osler.

PROFESSORS' AND LECTURERS' PRIZES.

BOTANY.--1st Prize; Wm. Caldwell.

2 E. B. C. Hannington.

Prize for Collection of Plants, Benjamin Wales.

ZOOLOGY.--Prize; C. R. Jones.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.--*Senior Class.*--Prize; R. C. Young.

Junior Class.--Prize; A. C. Sinclair.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGULATIONS.

§ 1. Courses of Lectures, Fees, &c.

1st. Each Professor shall deliver at least five Lectures during the week, except in the classes of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, in which only two Lectures shall be required; and in that of Medical Jurisprudence, if extended through six months, in which case three Lectures a week will suffice.

2nd. Each Lecture shall be of one hour's duration.

3rd. Every Professor shall occasionally examine his class upon the subjects treated of in his preceding Lectures; and every such examination shall be considered a Lecture.

4th. A roll of the names of the Students attending each class shall be called from time to time.

6th. All tickets which have not a Certificate of attendance attached, shall be rejected when presented as testimonials previous to examination, unless the omission shall be satisfactorily accounted for.

6th. The Fee for each class shall be \$12, with the following exceptions; for that of Medical Jurisprudence, \$10; for those of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, \$6 each; for Botany and Zoology, \$5; Practical Anatomy \$5. The class-fees are payable in advance.

7th. Any Student, after having paid the Fees, and attended two courses of any class, shall be entitled to a perpetual ticket for that class.

8th. The courses of all the Classes, except those of Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence, shall be of six months' duration; the classes of Clinical Medicine and of Clinical Surgery, of three months' duration; Medical Jurisprudence of three months, in which case Five Lectures a week shall be given; or of six months, in which case only three Lectures a week shall be required.

9th. The courses shall commence on the first Tuesday of October, and with the exception of a vacation at Christmas, shall continue to the end of March.

10th. The Matriculation Examination shall be that recommended by the Council for Medical Education and Registration of Great Britain. Examinations, in conformity therewith, will be held the first Saturday in October and the last Saturday in March of each year. Applications may be made to the Registrar of Faculty till the evening of the previous day. The requirements of the standard for matriculation are:— "Compulsory—English Language, including grammar and composition; "Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions; Algebra, including simple equations; Geometry, first two books of Euclid; Latin translation and grammar; "and one of the following optional subjects:—Greek, French, German, Natural Philosophy, including mechanics, hydrostatics, and pneumatics.

Graduates in Arts of recognized Universities are not required to submit to the Matriculation Examination, and a certificate of having passed this examination before the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario will be accepted by this University.

§ 2. *Qualifications and Studies of Students and Candidates for the Medical Degree.*

1. All Students desirous of attending the Medical Lectures, shall at the commencement of each Session, enrol their names and residences in the Register of the Medical Faculty, and procure from the Registrar a ticket of Enregistration for which each Student shall pay a fee of \$2; excepting in the Clinical Classes, in which enregistration for students of other Schools shall not be compulsory.

2. The said Register shall be closed on the 15th day of November, in each year, and no tickets obtained from any of the Professors shall be received without previous enregistration.

3. No one shall be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, who shall not either:—1st, have attended Lectures for a period of at least four sessions in this University, or some other University, College, or School of Medicine, approved of by this University; or 2ndly, have studied Medicine during at least four years, and during that time have attended Lectures for a period of at least three Sessions, either in this University, or some other University, College, or School of Medicine, approved of by this University.

4. Candidates for the final Examination shall furnish Testimonials of attendance on the following branches of Medical Education, viz:—

<i>Anatomy.</i>	}	<i>Of which two Courses will be required, each of six months' duration.</i>
<i>Chemistry.</i>		
<i>Materia Medica and Pharmacy.</i>		
<i>Institutes of Medicine.</i>		
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery.</i>		
<i>Midwifery and Disease of Women and Children.</i>		
<i>Theory and Practice of Medicine.</i>	}	<i>Of which two Courses will be required each of three months' duration.</i>
<i>Practical Anatomy.</i>		
<i>Clinical Medicine,</i>	}	<i>Of which one Course will be required, of three months' duration.</i>
<i>Clinical Surgery,</i>		
<i>Medical Jurisprudence,</i>	}	<i>Of which one Course will be required, of three months' duration.</i>
<i>Botany and Zoology,</i>		
<i>Practical Chemistry,</i>		

Provided, however that Testimonials equivalent to, though not precisely the same as those above stated may be presented and accepted.

5th. The Candidate must give proof by ticket of having attended during twelve months the practice of the Montreal General Hospital, or that of some other Hospital approved of by this University.

6th. He must also give proof by ticket of having attended for at least six months the practice of the University or other Lying-in Hospital approved of by this University, and of having attended at least six cases of accouchement.

7th. No one shall be permitted to become a Candidate for examination who shall not have attended at least One Session of this University, and during that Session one full course of all the branches included in its curriculum.

8th. Courses of less length than the above will only be received for the time over which they have extended.

9th. Every Candidate for the Degree must on or before the Fifteenth of February present to the Dean of the Medical Faculty testimonials of his qualifications, entitling him to an examination, and also a Thesis or Inaugural Dissertation: written by himself, on some object connected with Medical or Surgical Science, in the Latin, English, or French Language. He must at the same time deliver to the Dean of the Faculty the following Certificate:—

MONTREAL, —18—

I, the undersigned, being desirous of obtaining the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, do hereby declare that I have attained the age of twenty-one years, or (if the case be otherwise,) that I shall have attained the age of twenty-one years before the next graduation day, and that I am not (or, shall not be at that time) under articles as a pupil or apprentice to any Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary.

[Signed,]

A. B.

B

10th. The trials to be undergone by the candidate shall be:—

(1) The private examination of his Thesis as evidence both of Medical and general acquirement, followed [if approved] by its public defence.

(2) A general examination on all the branches of Medical and Surgical Science, oral, and by written papers.

(3) The Clinical Professors shall conduct the examinations of members of their classes at the bedside, submitting to them cases for diagnosis and treatment in the wards of the Hospital: they shall also in estimating the standing of members of their classes, and the number of marks to be awarded, take into account the regularity of their attendance and the diligence and care they evince in reporting cases.

These examinations will be divided into Primary and Final, the former comprehending Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine, and Botany or Zoology; the latter Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence. It will be optional with the student to present himself for the Primary Examination at the end of the Third Session, or the Third Year.

11th. The following Oath or affirmation, will be exacted from the Candidate before receiving his Degree.

SPONSIO ACADEMICA.

In Facultate Medicinæ Universitatis McGill.

Ego, A——B——; Doctoratus in Arte Medica titulo jam donandus, Sancto coram Deo cordium scrutatore, spondeo, me in omnibus grati animi officiis, erga hanc Universitatem ad extremum vitæ halitum, perseveraturum, tum porro artem medicam, caute, caste et probe exercitaturum; et quoad in me est, omnia ad ægrotorum corporum salutem conducentia, cum fide procuraturum; quæ denique, inter medendum, visa vel audita silere conveniat, non sine gravi causa vulgaturum. Ita præsens mihi spondenti adsit Numen.

12th. The Fee for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery shall be twenty dollars, to be paid by the successful candidate immediately after examination, together with a Registration Fee of one dollar.

13th. The money arising from the Fees of Graduation, as well as those of Enregistration, shall be applied to the enlargement of the Medical Library and Museum, and to defraying their expenses.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED TO STUDENTS.

ANATOMY.—Gray, Wilson, Ellis, Dublin Dissector, Sharpey and Quain.

CHEMISTRY.—Fownes, Miller, Roscoe.

MATERIA MEDICA.—Pereira's Manual by Farre, Bentley and Warrington.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.—*Physiology*.—Todd and Bowman's Physiological Anatomy
Carpenter, Dalton or Dunglison's Principles of Human Physiology. Kirke and
Paget's Manual.—*Pathology*.—Williams' Principles of Medicine, Chomel's General
Pathology, Jones and Sieveking's or Gross' Pathological Anatomy.

SURGERY.—Holmes' Surgery, Miller's do, Erichsen's do, Druitt's do.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—Aitken, Wood, Watson, Barlow, and Flint.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—Orfila Medicine Legal, Taylor's Jurisprudence, Guy's
Forensic Medicine.

MIDWIFERY.—Churchill, Ramsbotham, Cazeux.

N.B.—Boarding may be obtained at from twelve to sixteen Dollars per month.

Students of the University.

MEDICAL FACULTY.

Alcorn, John H. Montreal,	Q	Jones, G. N., St. Andrews,	Q
Alguire, D. O., Lunenburg,	O	Jones, H. J. M., Montreal,	Q
†Allen, Hamilton, Osgood,	O	Kearney, W. J., Montreal,	Q
Beers, Wm. G., Montreal,	Q	Kelly, Thomas, Durham,	O
Bell, Robert W., Carleton Place,	O	Kittson, E. G., Hamilton,	O
†Browne, A. A., B. A., Kingsey	Q	Langlois, O. X., Windsor,	O
Brown, Harry, London,	O	MacDonnell, R. L., Montreal,	Q
Burland, S. C., Montreal	Q	Maguire, B. D., Joliette,	Q
†Burland, W. B., Montreal,	Q	†Mallory, A. E., Cobourg,	O
Burland, W. H., Montreal,	Q	†Marceau, L. T., Napierville,	Q
Caldwell, W. Brantford,	O	Mattice, R. J., MoulINETTE,	O
Cameron, J. C., Niagara Falls,	O	McArthur, J. A., London,	O
Carmichael, D. A., Beechburg.	O	McBain, John, Williamstown,	O
Chevalier, N. E., St. Gregoire	Q	McConnell, J. B., Chatham,	Q
Christie, G. H., Lachute,	Q	McCormick, A. G., Durham,	Q
Christie, J. N., Lachute,	Q	McDermid, Wm., Martintown,	O
Clarke, F. G. B., Collingwood,	O	McDiarmid James, Beckwith,	O
Cline, J. D. Cornwall,	O	McDonald, Alex., Texas,	U S
Comeau, Joseph, Henryville,	Q	McDonald, J. D., St. Francois du Lac	Q
†Copeland, W. L., St. Catherines,	O	McDonald, R. A., Cornwall,	O
Costigan, Robt., Montreal,	Q	McDonnell, A. R., Glengarry,	O
Coyle, H. W., Berthier,	Q	McGregor, J. O., Hatton,	O
Craig, Thornton, Glengarry,	O	McLaren, J. R., Montreal,	Q
†Cram, D. C., Lanark,	O	†McLaren, Peter, Lanark,	O
Dickinson, S. M., Cornwall,	O	McLeod, James, Uigg,	P E I
Dorland, James, Adolphustown,	O	McMillen, A. J., Edwardsburg,	O
Dubuc, Godfroy, Chambly,	Q	McQuillan, James, Michigan,	U S
Dunsmore, G., Montreal,	Q	Mines, W. W., Montreal,	Q
Edwards, O. C., Clarence,	O	Molson, W. A., Montreal,	Q
Ellison, S. R., St. Thomas,	Q	Moore, C. S., London,	O
Ewing, Wm., Hawkesbury,	O	Moore, J. T., Norwich,	O
†Farewell, G. McG., Oshawa,	O	Morgan, A. L., Wardsville,	O
Farley, James J., St. Thomas,	O	†Morrison, John, M A, Montreal,	Q
Farley, John J., Belleville,	O	Munro, Alex., Montreal,	Q
Fortune, L. M., Huntingdon,	Q	†Munro, J. T., Roxburgh,	O
Fuller, H. C., Grand Rapids,	U. S.	Mutch, O. L., Charlottetown,	P E I
Gaviller E. A., Montreal,	Q	†Nelson, W. D. E., Montreal,	Q
†Gernon, G. W., St. Laurent,	Q	†Nicol, W. R., St. Mary's,	Q
Graham, K. D., Ottawa,	O	Norton, Thomas, Montreal	O
Guest, T. F., St. Mary's,	O	O'Brian, Robert, L'Orignal	O
Hanington, E. D C., Shediac,	N. B	O'Brien, David, Almonte,	O
Harvey, Wm. A., Consecon,	O	Osler, Wm. Dundas,	O
†Hebert, P. Zotique, St. Constant,	Q	Pattee, R. P., Hawkesbury,	O
Henderson, E G., Belleville,	O	†Pegg, Austin J., Simcoe,	O
†Hetherington, H., Melbourne,	Q	Perry, H. R., Coteau,	Q
Hickey, S. A., East Williamsburg,	O	Phelan, James, Stratford	O
Hils, Joseph, St. Gregoire,	Q	Prosser, W. O., Lunenburg,	O
Hockridge, T. G., Bradford,	O	Rattray, C. J., Portage du Fort,	Q
†Howard, Robt., St. Johns	Q	Reddick, Robert, Prescott,	O
Hume, W. L., Leeds,	Q	Richmond, P. E., Louisville,	U S
Jackson, W. F., Brockville,	O	Ritchie, J. L. Halifax,	N. S
Jamieson, T. A., Glengarry,	O	†Robinson, Wesley, Markham,	O
Jones, C. R., Hastings,	O	Rogers, A., Bradford,	O

†Ross, Henry, Embro,	0	Tunstall, S. J., St. Anns,	Q
Ross, W. D., Ottawa,	0	†Wagner, A D, Dickensons Landing,	0
Roy, Joseph, St. Thomas,	Q	Wales, B. N., St. Andrews,	Q
Ryan, C. M., Montreal,	Q	Walkem, C. W., Montreal,	Q
Scott, W. F., Hull,	Q	Walkem, W. W., Quebec,	Q
†Sharpe, W. J., Simcoe,	0	Wallace, J. W., Milton,	Q
Shepherd, F. J., Montreal,	Q	Walton, G. O., Montreal	Q
Sinclair, C., Yarmouth,	0	Ward, M. O., Montreal,	Q
Slattery, V. J., Halifax,	N S	Ward, W. T., Boundary Line,	Q
Speer, A. M., Richmond,	Q	†Waugh, W. E., London,	0
†Stark, G. A., Hatton,	0	Whiteford, J. W., Belleville,	0
Stevenson, J. A, Cayuga,	0	Wigle, Hiram, Kingsville,	0
†Stewart, Alex., Hampstead,	0	Woods, J. J. E, Aylmer,	Q
St. John, Leonard; St. Catherines,	0	Woolway, C. J., St. Mary's,	0
Tracey, A. W., Island Pond,	U S	Young, R. C., Barton,	0

†M.D. C.M. 1872.



Graduates of the University.

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

Adsetts, John	1866	Brooks, Samuel T.....	1851
Alexander, Robt. A.....	1871	Browne, Arthur A., B.A.....	1872
†Allen, Hamilton.....	1872	Browse, Jacob E.....	1861
Alloway, Thomas Johnson.....	1869	Brouse, William H.....	1847
Anderson, Alexander.....	1866	Brown, Peter E.....	1863
Anderson, John C.....	1865	Bruneau, Adolphe	1853
Archer, Thomas.....	1869	*Bruneau, Oliver T..... [Hon.]	1843
Ardagh, Johnson.....	1869	Bruneau, Onesime.....	1851
*Arnoldi, Daniel, Montreal. [Hon.]	1847	Bryson, William G.....	1867
Atkinson, Robt.....	1862	Bucke, Richard Maurice.....	1862
Ault, Alexander.....	1860	Bucke, Edward H.....	1852
Ault, Charles.....	1855	Buckle, John M. C.....	1869
Ault, James F.....	1855	Buckley, William P.....	1870
Ault, Edwin D.....	1868	Bull, George Joseph.....	1869
Austin, Fred. John.....	1862	Bullen, Charles F.....	1864
Aylen, John.....	1867	Burgess, John A.....	1868
Aylen, James.....	1863	Burch, Benjamin T.....	1866
Backhouse, John B.....	1870	Burland, John H.....	1863
Bain, D. S. E., Staff Surgeon Maj.....	1868	Burland, Wm. B.....	1872
Baird, James.....	1870	Burrows, Philip.....	1866
Baker, Albert.....	1848	Burnham, Robert Wilkins.....	1860
Barclay, George.....	1870	Burns, Alfred J.....	1854
*Barnston, James..... [ad eun.]	1856	Burritt, Horatio C.....	1863
Battersby, Charles.....	1861	Butler, George C.....	1865
Baynes, George Aylmer.....	1869	*Buxton, John N.....	1849
Beattie, David.....	1862	Campbell, Donald Peter.....	1862
Beaudet, Alfred.....	1865	Campbell, Francis Wayland.....	1869
Beaudry, Lewis H.....	1871	Campbell, Geo. W., M. A., [ad eun.]	1843
Bell, John, M. A.....	1866	Campbell, Samuel.....	1866
Bellaw, Alfred.....	1852	Campbell, John.....	1869
Bergeron, Joseph.....	1870	Carey, Augur D. L..... [ad. eun.]	1864
Bergin, Darby.....	1847	Cassidy, David M.....	1867
Bessey, William E.....	1863	Cassidy, John F.....	1865
Bender, Prosper.....	1865	Carroll, Robert W. W.....	1859
Bibaud, Jean, G. J.....	1843	Carson, Augustus.....	1843
Blackader, Alex. D., B. A.....	1871	Carter, Samuel A.....	1869
Blacklock, John J.....	1851	Casgrain, Charles E.....	1851
Blanchet, J. B.....	1863	Cattanach, Andrew J.....	1871
Blair, Robt. C.....	1865	Chagnon, Vincelous G. B.....	1861
Bligh, John W.....	1865	*Challinor, Francis.....	1849
Bogart, Irvine.....	1859	Cherry, William.....	1869
Boulter, George Henry.....	1852	*Chesley, George Ashbold.....	1862
Boyer, Louis.....	1842	Chevalier, Gustave.....	1860
*Boylan, Andrew A.....	1857	Chipman, Clarence J. H., B. A.....	1868
*Bowman, William Edward.....	1860	Christie, John B.....	1866
Bower, Silas J.....	1865	Christie, Thomas.....	1848
Bradley, William.....	1869	Church, Charles Howard.....	1862
Brathwait, Francis H.....	1863	Church, Clarence R.....	1867
Brandon, John.....	1867	Church, Collier M.....	1855
Breslin, William Irwin, Asst. Surgeon 46th Regiment of Line, 1847		Church, Levi R.....	1867
Brigham, Josiah S.....	1848	Church, Mills Kemble.....	1864
Brisett, Henry R.....	1871	Church, Peter H.....	1846
Bristol, Amos S.....	1850	Clarke, Octavius H. E.....	1870
Brodeur, Alphonse.....	1863	Clarke, Wallace, B. A.....	1871
		Clark, Richard A.....	1870

Clemesha, John Wordsworth.....	1867	Emery, Allard.....	1866
Clement, Victor A.....	1869	English, T. F.....	1858
Cluness, Daniel.....	1870	Erskine, John.....	1860
Codd, Alfred.....	1865	Ethier, Calixte.....	1867
Collins, Charles W.....	1869	Evans, Griffith.....	1864
Comeau, John B.....	1870	Falkner, Alexander.....	1866
Cooke, Charles H.....	1866	Farewell, G. McGill.....	1872
Cooke, Herman L.....	1867	Farewell, W. G.....	1868
Cooke, Sidney P.....	1869	Faulkner, George W.....	1871
Copeland, Wm. L.....	1872	Fenwick, George Edgeworth.....	1847
Corbett, Augustus M.....	1854	Ferguson, Alexander A.....	1864
Corbett, William H.....	1854	Fergusson, Alex. A.....	1866
Corlis, Josiah.....	1869	Finlayson, John.....	1834
Carson, John.....	1866	Finnie, John T.....	1869
*Cowley, Thomas Mc J.....	1870	*Fisher, John.....	1848
Cox, Frank.....	1869	Fitzgerald, James.....	1865
Craig, Robert.....	1854	Fortin, Pierre.....	1845
Cram, Daniel C.....	1872	*Foster, Stephen Sewell.....	1846
*Crawford, James..... (ad eun)]	1854	Fraleigh, William S.....	1869
Crichton, Stuart.....	1865	Fraser, William.....	1836
*Culver, Joseph R.....	1843	Fraser, William H.....	1867
*Cunynghame, W. C. Thurlow.....	1858	Fraser, Donald M.....	1869
Daly, Guy D. F.....	1863	Fraser, Donald.....	1868
Dansereau, Charles.....	1842	Freeman, Charles M.....	1871
Dansereau, Charles.....	1869	Fuller, W.....	1866
Dansereau, Pierre.....	1855	Fuller, Horace L.....	1870
D'Avignon, Fred. F.....	1871	Fulton, James H.....	1863
*Dease, Peter Warren.....	1847	Garvey, Joseph.....	1852
DeBonald, W. S.....	1862	Gardner, Matthew.....	1871
DeBoucherville, Charles B.....	1843	Gardner, William.....	1867
DeGrosbois, T. B.....	1868	Gascoyne, George E., Staff Asst.	
Demorest, Durham, G. G.....	1852	Surgeon.....	1861
Desaulniers, Antoine A.....	1863	Gauvreau, Elzéar.....	1855
DeCelles, Charles D.....	1841	Gauvreau, Louis H.....	1836
Dupuis, Joseph G. P.....	1856	Gendron, Thomas.....	1866
Dice, George.....	1864	Gernon, George W.....	1872
*Diek, James R.....	1842	Gibb, George D.....	1846
Dickinson, James J.....	1846	Gibson, John B.....	1855
*Dickinson, George.....	1867	Gibson, Edward B.....	1864
Dickson, William W.....	1863	Gillies, John.....	1867
Digby, James Winnit.....	1866	Gilmour, Angus.....	1868
Dodd, John.....	1843	*Giroux, Philippe.....	1859
Donnelly, Charles, H.....	1866	Girdwood, Gilbert P.....	1865
*Dorion, Severe.....	1843	Glenn, C. W. E.....	1858
*Dorland, Enoch P.....	1850	Godfrey, Robert.....	1845
Dougan, William.....	1867	Godfrey, Abraham C.....	1865
Douglas, James..... [Hon].....	1847	Goforth, Franklin.....	1863
Drake, Joseph M.....	1861	Gordon, Robert.....	1869
Dubue, Charlemagne.....	1864	Gordon, William Wallace.....	1863
*Duckett, Stephen.....	1853	Graham, Charles E.....	1866
Duckett, William A.....	1859	Graham, Henry.....	1863
Dufort, Thadee A.....	1865	Grant, Donald J.....	1863
Duhamel, Louis.....	1860	Grant, James A.....	1854
Duncan, George.....	1866	Grant, William.....	1867
Duncan, Gideon M.....	1871	Grenier, L. P. A.....	1863
Duncan, James S.....	1858	Gunn, James.....	1861
Duncan, John.....	1871	Gustin, William Claude.....	1863
*Dunn, William Oscar.....	1843	Hagarty, Dan. M. J.....	1868
Dunsmore, John M.....	1870	*Hall, Archibald..... (ad eun)]	1843
Easton, John.....	1852	Hall, James B.....	1866
Edwards, Eliphalet G.....	1855	Hall, J. W.....	1848
Elkinton, Arthur G., Asst. Surgeon, Scotts Fusileer Guards.....	1862	Halliday, James T.....	1866
Emery, Gordon J.....	1857	Hamilton, Andrew W.....	1859
		Hamilton, Charles S.....	1868

Hamilton, John R.....	1871
Hamilton, Rufus Edward.....	1861
Hamel, Joseph Alexander.....	1856
Hammond, James H.....	1869
Harding, F. W.....	1868
Harkin, Henry.....	1867
Harkin, William.....	1858
Harkness, John.....	1862
Harkness, Andrew.....	1869
Harrison, David Howard.....	1864
Hart, Frederick W.....	1835
Hays, James.....	1866
Hebert, P. Zotique.....	1872
†Henderson, Alexander A.....	1870
*Henderson, Peter.....	1843
*Henry, Walter..... (Hon).....	1853
Henry, Walter J.....	1866
Hervey, Jones J. G.....	1866
Hethrington, Harry.....	1872
Hickey, Charles E.....	1866
Hingston, W. H.....	1851
Holden, Rufus.....	1844
Hollwell, John.....	1868
*Holmes, Andrew F. (ad eun).....	1843
Howard, James.....	1867
Howard, Robert.....	1872
Howard, B. Palmer.....	1848
Howden, Robert.....	1857
Howitt, William H.....	1870
Howland, Francis D.....	1867
Hulbert, Edward Augustus.....	1860
Hulbert, George W.....	1859
Hunt, J. H., L. R. C. S. I.....	1869
Hunt, Lewis G.....	1871
†Hurd, Edward P.....	1865
Irvine, James C.....	1866
Ives, Eli.....	1863
*Jackson, A. Thomas, Staff Surgeon in the Army.....	1846
Johnston, J. C., Asst. Surg. R. A.....	1867
Johnston, Thomas G.....	1871
*Jones, Thomas W..... [ad eun].....	1854
Jones, Jonathan C.....	1865
Jones, W. Justus.....	1856
Keefer, William N., B.A.....	1869
*Keeler, Thomas.....	1852
†Kelly, Clinton Wayne.....	1867
*Kelly, Wm. Surg'n Royl. Artl.....	1846
Kemp, William.....	1864
Kennedy, Richard, A.....	1864
*Kerr, James.....	1858
Killery, St. John, Staff Asst. Surg.....	1862
King, Wm. M. H.....	1859
King, Reginald A. D.....	1868
King, Richard A.....	1867
*Kirkpatrick, A.....	1856
Kittson, John G.....	1869
Knowles, James A.....	1866
Kollmyer, Alex. H.....	1856
Laberge, Ed.....	1856
*Lang, Thos. D.....	1869
Langrell, Richard T.....	1865
Larocque, A. B.....	1847
Law, D. W. C.....	1868
Lawrence, Henry G. H., Asst. Surg., Grenadier Guards.....	1862
Leavitt, Julius.....	1866
Leclair, George.....	1851
Leclair, Napoléon.....	1861
Lee, James C.....	1856
*Lee, John Rolph.....	1848
Legault Daniel.....	1868
Lemoine, Charles.....	1850
Lepailleur, Leonard.....	1848
Leprohon, John L.....	1843
Lindsay, Heriot.....	1861
Lister, James.....	1862
Locke, C. T. A.....	1872
Logan, David D.....	1842
Logie, William.....	1833
*Long Alexander.....	1844
Longley, Edmund.....	1866
Longpré, Pierre F.....	1848
Loupret, Andre.....	1850
Loux, William.....	1870
Loverin, Nelson.....	1855
Lovett, William.....	1870
†Lucas T. D'Arcy.....	1861
Lundy, Edward Lewis, Staff Asst. Surgeon.....	1862
Lyon, Arthur.....	1861
MacDonald Angus.....	1863
*MacDonald, Colin.....	1853
MacDonald, Roderick.....	1834
MacIntosh, Robert.....	1863
Mack, Francis Lewis.....	1862
Mackie, John E.....	1865
*Macklem, Samuel S.....	1859
MacNabb, Francis A. L.....	1870
Madill, John.....	1867
Major, George W., B.A.....	1871
Malcolm, John Rolph.....	1861
*Malhot, Alfred.....	1846
Malloch, Edward C.....	1863
Malloch, William B.....	1867
Mallory, Albert E.....	1872
Marceau, Louis T.....	1872
Markell, Richard.....	1867
*Marr, Israel P.....	1849
Marr, Walker H.....	1859
Marston, Alonzo W.....	1871
Marston, John J.....	1863
Mason, James Lindsey, M.A.....	1863
†Mathieson, John H.....	1871
Mathieson, Niel.....	1870
Mayrand, William.....	1847
McArthur, Robert R.....	1867
McCallum, Duncan C.....	1850
McCarthy, William.....	1867
McConkey, J. C.....	1872
*McCord, John D.....	1864
McCrimmon, Donald A.....	1869
*McCulloch, Michael..... (Hon).....	1843
McCurdy, John.....	1866
*MacDiarmid, John Duncan, Staff Surgeon in the Army.....	1847
McDiarmid Donald.....	1867
McDonnell Angus.....	1852

McDonnell, Aeneas.....	1849
McDougall, Peter A.....	1847
McDougall, Peter A.....	1864
McEwen, Findlay.....	1870
MacFarlane, William.....	1869
Macfie, James.....	1869
McGarry, James.....	1868
McGeachy, William.....	1867
McGill, William.....	1848
McGillivray, Donald.....	1861
McGowan, Henry W.....	1867
McGrath, Thomas.....	1849
McGregor, Duncan.....	1861
McInnes, Walter J.....	1865
McIntosh, James.....	1859
McIntosh, Donald J.....	1870
McIntyre, Peter A.....	1867
McKelcan, George Lloyd.....	1860
McKay, John.....	1869
McKay, Walter.....	1854
McLaren, Peter.....	1861
McLaren, Peter.....	1869
McLaren, Peter.....	1872
McLean, Alexander.....	1860
McLean, Archibald.....	1867
McMicking, George.....	1851
McMillan, John.....	1857
McMillan, Louis J. A.....	1860
McMurray, Samuel.....	1841
*McNaughton, E. P.....	1849
McNeece, James.....	1866
McTaggart, Alexander.....	1869
McVean, John M.....	1865
Meane, John, M. R. C. S. L., Staff Surgeon Major.....	1869
Meigs, Malcolm R.....	1865
*Meredith, Thomas L. B.....	1842
Mignault Henri Adolphe.....	1860
Miller, Robert.....	1870
Mitchell, Fred. H.....	1871
Moffatt, John Edward, Staff Surg.....	1862
Moffatt, Walter.....	1868
Mondelet, Wm. H.....	1868
Mongenais, Napoleon.....	1865
Mount, John W.....	1855
Moore, Joseph.....	1852
Moore, Richard.....	1853
Moore, Robert C.....	1869
*Morrin, Josh..... [Hon].....	1850
*Morrison, David R.....	1869
Morrison, John, M. A.....	1872
Munro, James T.....	1872
*Nelson, Horace.....	1861
*Nelson, Wolfred..... [Hon].....	1848
Nelson, Wolfred D. E.....	1872
Nicol, William R.....	1872
Nicholls, Charles Richard, Surg. Major, Grenadier Guards.....	1862
Nesbitt, James A.....	1868
O'Brien, Thomas B. P.....	1862
O'Callaghan, Cornelius H.....	1854
*O'Carr, Peter.....	1857
O'Conner, Daniel A.....	1861
O'Dea, James Joseph.....	1859
Odell, William, Surgeon 19th Re- giment of the Line.....	1840
O'Leary, James.....	1866
O'Leary, Patrick.....	1859
Oliver, James W.....	1867
O'Reilly, Charles.....	1867
Osler, Wm.....	1872
Padfield, Chas. Wm.....	1868
Painchaud, Edward S. L.....	1848
Palmer, Lorin L.....	1867
Paquin, Jean M.....	1843
Paradis, Henry.....	1848
Paradis, Pierre E.....	1867
Parker, Rufus S.....	1866
Parker, Charles S.....	1866
*Paterson, James.....	1865
Paterson, James.....	1864
*Pattee, George.....	1858
Pallen, Montrose A.....	1864
Patton, Edward K.....	1867
Pegg, Austin J.....	1872
Pegg, Charles H.....	1867
Porrault, Victor.....	1852
Perrier, John.....	1868
Perrigo, James, M. A.....	1870
Phelan, Cornelius J. R.....	1865
*Phelan, Joseph P.....	1854
Philip, David L.....	1861
Picault, A. C. E.....	1857
Pickup, John Walworth.....	1860
*Pinet, Alexis.....	1847
Pinet, Alex. R.....	1864
Poussette, Arthur Courthope.....	1860
Powell, Israel Wood.....	1860
Powell, Newton W.....	1853
Powers, George W.....	1861
Powers, Lafontaine B.....	1864
Pringle, George.....	1855
Proudfoot, John S.....	1868
Proudfoot, Alex.....	1869
Proulx, Philius.....	1844
Provost, E. Gilbert.....	1859
Quarry, James J.....	1868
Quesnel, Jules M.....	1849
Rae, John Hamilton, (Hon).....	1853
Rainville, Pierre.....	1863
Rambaut, John, Surgeon, Cana- dian Rifles.....	1859
Ratray, Charles J.....	1871
Raymond Oliver.....	1850
Read, Herbert H.....	1861
Rednor, Horace P.....	1864
Reddy, John..... (ad eun).....	1856
Reed, Thomas D.....	1871
Reid, Alex. Peter.....	1858
Reid, John A.....	1871
Reid, Kenneth.....	1864
Reynolds, Robert T.....	1836
*Reynolds, Thomas.....	1842
Richard, Marcel.....	1864
Ridley, Henry Thomas.....	1852
*Riel, Etienne R. R.....	1857
Rinfret, Ferdinand R.....	1868
*Rintoul, David M.....	1854

Richardson, John R.....	1865	Shirk, George.....	1865
Roberts, Edward T.....	1859	Stowbridge, James Gordon.....	1862
Roberts, John E., B. A.....	1867	Sutherland, Fred. Dunbar.....	1861
Robertson, James.....	1865	Sutherland, William.....	1836
Robertson, David.....	1864	Sutherland, William.....	1870
Robertson, David T.....	1857	Switzer, John E. K.....	1865
Robertson, Patrick.....	1867	Tabb, Silas E., M.A.....	1869
Robillard, Adolphe.....	1860	Tait, Henry Thomas.....	1860
Robinson, Wesley.....	1872	Taylor, William H.....	1860
Robitaille, Louis.....	1860	Taylor, Sullivan A.....	1870
Robitaille, L. T.....	1858	Tew, Herbert S.....	1864
†Roddick, Thomas G.....	1868	Temple, James A.....	1865
Rodger, Thomas A.....	1869	Thayer, Linus O.....	1859
Rooney, Robert F.....	1870	Theriault, F. D.....	1863
†Ross, George, M. A.....	1866	Therien, Honore.....	1863
Ross, Thomas.....	1863	*Thomson, James.....	1842
Ross, Henry.....	1872	Thompson, Robert.....	1852
Ross, William G.....	1871	Trenholme, Edward Henry.....	1862
Rugg, Henry C.....	1865	Trudel, Eugene.....	1844
Rumsey, William.....	1859	Turgeon, Louis G.....	1860
Ruttan, Allan.....	1852	Tuzo, Henry A.....	1853
*Sabourin, Moise.....	1849	Ussher, Henry.....	1861
Sampson, Jas., (Hon).....	1847	Vannerman, Jonathan A.....	1850
Sanderson, George W.....	1850	Vercoe, Henry L.....	1865
Savage, Thomas Y.....	1854	Vicat, John R.....	1867
Savage, Alex. C.....	1866	Wagner, A Dixon.....	1872
Sawyer, James E.....	1863	Wagner, William H.....	1844
Schmidt, Samuel B.....	1847	Wakeham, William.....	1866
Scholfield, David T.....	1869	Walker, Robert.....	1851
Scott, Stephen A.....	1854	Walsh, Edmond C.....	1846
Scott, William E.....	1844	Wanless, John R.....	1867
*Soriven, George Augustus.....	1846	Warren, Frank.....	1872
Seagar, Francis R.....	1870	Warren, Henry.....	1860
Seguin, Andre.....	1848	Waugh, William S. H.....	1872
Senkler, A. E.....	1863	Webb, James T. S.....	1871
*Sewell, Stephen C..... (ad eun).....	1843	Weilbrenner, Remi Claude.....	1851
Sewell, Colin..... (ad eun).....	1869	Weir, Richard.....	1852
Sharpe, Wm. James.....	1872	Wherry, John.....	1862
Shaver, Peter Rolph.....	1854	Whitcomb, Josiah G.....	1848
Shaver, R. N.....	1857	Whitford, R.....	1857
Shoebottom, Henry.....	1857	Whitwell, William P. O.....	1860
*Simard, Amable.....	1852	Whyte, Joseph A.....	1870
Simpson, Thomas.....	1854	*Widmer, Christopher, (Hon).....	1847
Smallwood, John R.....	1868	Willcox, Marshall B.....	1868
Smith, Daniel D.....	1868	Wilson, Benjamin S.....	1856
*Smith, Edward W.....	1859	Wilson, Robert M.....	1850
Smith, Norman A.....	1870	Wilson, William.....	1857
Smythe, T. W.....	1848	*Wilscam, John Wilbrod.....	1846
Sparham, Eric B.....	1852	Wolverton, Algeron, B. A.....	1867
Sparham, Terence.....	1841	Woods, David, Staff Surgeon.....	1860
*Squire, William Wood, M. A.....	1864	Wood, George C.....	1849
Stanton, George.....	1868	Wood, George.....	1863
Stark, George A.....	1872	Wood, Hannibal W.....	1865
*Staunton, Andrew Aylmer, Sur- geon Royal Artillery.....	1845	Woodfull, Sam. Pratt. Asst.-Surg. Royal Artillery.....	1864
Stevens, Alex. D.....	1857	Workman, Benjamin.....	1853
Stevenson, James McGregor.....	1856	Workman, Joseph.....	1835
*Stevenson, John L.....	1855	Worthington, Edward..... (ad eun).....	1868
Stevenson, Robert A.....	1871	Wright, Henry P.....	1872
Stewart, Alexander.....	1872	Wright, Stephen.....	1859
Stewart, John Alexander.....	1862	Wright, William.....	1848
Stewart, James.....	1869	Wye, John A.....	1868
Stephenson, James.....	1859	Youker, William.....	1870
Stimpson, Alfred O.....	1868		

*Deceased.—†Holmes Medallist.

APPENDIX.

DISEASES, ACCIDENTS, &c., &c., TREATED DURING THE YEAR
IN THE MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

DISEASES, &c.		Discharged	Died.	DISEASES, &c.		Discharged	Died.	DISEASES, &c.		Discharged	Died.
	Abortio	1		Brought forward	326	20		Brought forward			
	Abscessus Ao.	40	1	Dysenteria Ac.	16	1		Hernia	1		
	" Chr.	1		Dyspepsia	26			" Testis	1		
	Adenitis	3		Ebriositas	1			Hydatides Uteri	1		
	Ambustio	14		Eclampsia Puerp.	1			Hydrocele	4		
	Amenorrhœa	1		Ecthyma	2			Hydrocephalus Ch.	1		
	Anæmia	14		Ectropion	1			Hyopopion	1		
	Anasarca	1		Eczema Ac.	4			Hysteria	14		
	Anchylosis	2		" Ch.	1			Impetigo	1		
	Aneurism Aortic	1		" Capitis	2			" Capitis	1		
	" Popliteal	1		Emphys. Pulmon.	1			Insolatio	1		
	Anthrax	1		Empyema	1			Inversio Uteri	2		
	Apoplexia	2		Endometritis	1			Iritis	4		
	Arthritis Ch.	1		Enteritis	3			Ischuria	1		
	Asthma	1		Entropion	5			Keratitis	8		
	Ascites	2		Epilepsia	4			Laryngitis Ao.	2		
	Atresia Iridis	2		Epistaxis	3			" Ch.	1		
	Balanitis	1		Epithelioma	2			Leucoma	2		
	Bronchitis Ac.	25	2	Erysipelas	20			Leucorrhœa	6		
	" Ch.	10	1	Erythema Nodos.	3			Lichen Ruber	1		
	Bubo	8		Favus	1			Lupus	2		
	Bursitis	3		Febricula	37			Luxatio Humeri	2		
	Calculus Vesicæ	6	1	Febris a Potu	25			Mastitis Ac.	2		
	Carcinoma Hepatis	1		" Intermit.	14			Meningitis	2		2
	" Linguis	1		" Post partum	3			Memorrhagia	5		
	" Mammæ	2		" Typhoides	52	6		Morbilli	15	7	
	" Recti	1		Fistula in Ano	2			Morb Brightii	8	7	
	" Thoracis	1		" Lachrym.	1			" Cordis	13		
	" Uteri	1		Fractura Clavic.	2			" Coxæ	4		
	" Vulvæ	1		" Costar	3			" Plumbeus	1	1	
	" Var.	3		" Cruis	13			Myelitis Ch.	3		
	Caries Clavic	1		" Cruis Co.	2	1		Necrosis	4		
	" Oss cranii	1		" Femoris	10	2		Nephritis Ac.	2		
	" Phalangis	4		" " un.				Neuralgia	9		
	" Tibia	1		" " united				Onychia	1		
	" Vertebrarum	4	1	" " et hu.				Ophthalmia Gonorr.	3		
	" Var.	3		" " meri	1			" Scrof.	1		
	Cataracta	10		" Fibulæ	10			" Tarsi	1		
	Cellulitis	4		" Humeri	4			Orchitis	7		
	" Pelvic	1		" Maxil Infe	2			Otorrhœa	2		
	Cerebritis Ac.	2	3	" Metacarpi	1			Oxaluria	2		
	" Ch.	2	1	" " Co.	2			Paralysis Part.	8		
	Cholera Canadens.	1		" Metatarsi	3			Paraphymosis	1		
	" Infantum	1		" Oss Nasi	1			Paronychia	10		
	Cicatrix	3		" Pelvis	1	1		Parotitis	1		
	Colica	1		" Phalang Co.	6			Pericarditis	2		
	Concussio Cerebri	1		" Radii	5			Periostitis Ac.	10		
	Condylomata	1		" " Co.	1			Peritonitis	4	1	
	Conjunctivitis	4		" " et Ulnæ	2			" Ch.	1		
	" Plycten.	1		" " Co.	1	3		Pertussis	1		
	Constipatio	22		" Tibiæ	1			Phlegmasia Dolens	1		
	Contractio Genu	1		Furunculus	4			Phthisis Ao.	1		1
	Contusio	29	1	Gangræna	1	2		" Ch.	28	25	
	Cystitis Ac.	5		Gastrodynia	2			Pleuritis	9		
	Debilitas	21		Gelatino	15			Pleurodynia	5		
	" Postpartum	4		Glatcoma	2			Pneumonia	6		
	" Senilis	5	1	Gonorrhœa	18			Pneumonia	14	6	
	Delirium Tremens	3		Hæmaturia	1			Prolapsus Ani	1		
	Dementia	2		Hæmoptysis	2	1		" Uteri	2		
	Diabetes	1		Hæmorrhoides	6			Prostatitis Ac.	3	1	
	Diarrhœa	43		Hepatitis	1			" Ch.	1	1	
	Carried forward	326	20	Carried forward				Carried Forward			

DISEASES, ACCIDENTS, &c., &c., TREATED DURING THE YEAR IN HOSPITAL.—(Continued.)

DISEASES, &c.	Discharged.	Died.	DISEASES, &c.	Discharged.	Died.	DISEASES, &c.	Discharged.	Died.
Brought forward			Brought forward			Brought forward		
Prurigo Senilis.....	1		Stricture Recti.....	3		Tumor Fibroid.....	1	
Pterygium.....	1		“ Urethrae.....	7		“ Mamma.....	3	
Pyelitis.....	1	1	Subluxatio.....	11		“ Myeloid.....	1	
Rachitis.....	1		Sycoosis Mentis.....	1		“ Oculi.....	1	
Retinitis.....	3		Synovitis Ac.....	9		“ Ovarii.....	2	
Retroflexio Uteri.....	1		“ Ch.....	2		“ Uteri.....	2	
Rheumatism Ac.....	43		Syphilis Ac.....	61		“ Var.....	3	
“ Ch.....	14	1	“ Ch.....	21	1	Ulcus Cornae.....	30	
“ Musc.....	36		Tenia Solium.....	1		“ Gastric.....	1	
Scabies.....	8		Talipes Varus.....	2		“ Recti.....	2	
Scarlatina.....	8	4	Tonsillitis.....	13		“ Urethrae.....	1	
Sciatica.....	4		Torticollis.....	1		“ Uteri.....	5	
Sclerolitis.....	2		Trachoma.....	31		“ Var.....	53	2
Sinus.....	3		Tumor Abdom.....	1		Varicella.....	1	
Strabismus.....	3		“ Adipose.....	2		Vulnus.....	21	2
Stricture esoph.....	1		“ Coll.....	1		“ Oculi.....	2	
Carried forward			Carried forward			Total.....	1343	107

MAJOR OPERATIONS.

Amputation of Thigh.....	2	Brought forward.....	23
“ “ Leg.....	1	Extraction of Cataract.....	11
“ “ Arm.....	5	Lithotomy.....	3
“ “ Foot.....	2	Lithotrixy.....	3
“ “ Hand.....	3	Perineal Section.....	1
“ “ Breast.....	2	Paracentesis Abdominis.....	1
Excision of Knee-joint.....	3	Operation for ununited Fracture of	
“ “ Cancerous Tumor.....	2	“ Femur.....	1
“ “ Fibroid Tumor of Uterus.....	2	Extirpation of Eyeball.....	1
“ “ Fatty Tumor.....	1		
Carried forward.....	22	Total.....	43

MINOR OPERATIONS.

Amputation of Fingers.....	23	Brought forward.....	148
“ “ Toes.....	22	Iridectomy.....	8
Excision of Tumors: Cystic.....	26	Removal of Sequestrum.....	4
“ “ Fatty.....	9	“ “ Foreign body from eye.....	3
“ “ Fibroid.....	4	“ “ “ “ “ Ear.....	4
“ “ Adenoid.....	1	“ “ “ “ “ Oesophagus.....	2
“ “ Conjunctival.....	1	Tapping Hydrocele.....	10
“ “ Mammary.....	1	Eversion of Nasal Polypus.....	6
“ Epithelioma.....	4	“ “ Nail.....	6
Operation for Entropion.....	14	Paracentesis Thoracis.....	5
“ “ Fistula lachrym.....	8	“ “ Oculi.....	2
“ “ “ in Ano.....	3	Catheterisms.....	135
“ “ Strabismus.....	3	“ “ of Nasal Duct.....	30
“ “ Cicatrix.....	3	Cauterization of Cystic Tumors.....	5
“ “ Varicocele.....	1	Reduction of Paraphymosis.....	4
“ “ Hydrocele.....	4	Abscission of Tonsil.....	3
“ “ Ectropion.....	3	Urethrotomy.....	1
“ “ Ununited Fracture.....	1	Skin-Grafting.....	7
“ “ Hernia Testis.....	2	Vaccinations.....	57
“ “ Harelip.....	1	Teeth Extracted.....	248
Circumcision.....	8	Incisions Var.....	292
Ligature of Hemorrhoids.....	3	Wounds dressed.....	394
Tenotomy.....	6		
Carried forward.....	148	Total.....	1373

FRACTURES TREATED DURING THE YEAR.

		IN-DOOR.		
Simple.....				62
Compound.....				15
			Total.....	77
		OUT-DOOR.		
Fracture of Acromion.....	1	Brought forward.....		17
" " Clavicle.....	12	Fracture of Phalanges.....		1
" " Femur.....	1	" " Co.....		1
" " Fibula.....	1	" " Radius.....		15
" " Humerus.....	1	" " Ribs.....		2
" " Metacarpal Bone.....	1	" " Ulna.....		2
Carried forward.....	17	Total.....		42

DISLOCATIONS REDUCED DURING THE YEAR.

In-door; Of Shoulder.....	2
Out-door: " ".....	7
Total.....	

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, Esq., M.A., M.D. | WILLIAM SUTHERLAND, Esq., M.D.
 ROBERT CRAIK, Esq., M.D.

ATTENDING PHYSICIANS.

WILLIAM FRASER, Esq., M.D. | D. C. McCALLUM, Esq., M.D.
 W. E. SCOTT, " " | JOHN REDDY, " "
 R. P. HOWARD, " " | G. E. FENWICK, " "
 W. WRIGHT, " " | J. M. DRAKE, " "

RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

GEORGE ROSE, A.M., M.D., House Surgeon; T. G. RODDICK, M.D., Asist. House Surgeon.

HOUSE STEWARD.

MR. EDWARD RUSSELL.

MATRON.

MISS FORMS.

ADDRESS.

by Prof. Wright
1872

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you for your warm reception, and, in acknowledging it, let me assure you that the joy of meeting is mutual. Your Professors are as happy as you are at the introduction now taking place on this the first day of the session. And in return for your applause, which we accept as your greeting, I have great pleasure, in their name, in extending to you a most cordial welcome.

This day begins a future which, we trust, will enrich you with an abundant harvest of professional usefulness, and when a little while has rolled by we hope to place in your hand the sickle by which its golden fruit may be gathered into your garner; or, to change the figure, we trust that before a long while we shall bind you round our necks with our other esteemed jewels in the long lace of graduates who are our sons in Medicine.

May the morning you first crossed these halls of learning be ever a red-letter one in your life's calendar. May enthusiasm so swell at the remembrance of the time spent here that you will be eager to exclaim: we hail from McGill! And may others read the great fact in your superiority, so that they too will be constrained to confess that from McGill, and McGill only, could you hail!

This day, again, will ever appeal to our hearts because it marks a new era in our position. We now inaugurate the stately building wherein we are met. It has been built by the Governors of the University, out of the funds at their disposal, at a cost of \$27,000. They have placed it exclusively as a free gift in the hands of the Medical Faculty. Long will the memory of their liberality be green. Whenever we look round we read in every part of the substantial structure their good will towards us and the munificent scale by which our wants should be met. *Si videres monumentum, circumspice.* As part of the College buildings, it forms a handsome wing, being, where medicine should always be, conspicuous in the company of the learned. No more healthy, no more picturesque site could have been chosen. And the edifice, as one of the many splendid others that adorn the base of the mountain, combines for its purpose, as much as they do for theirs,

The honor of the Council

the *ornate* with the *utiliter*. In proof of the last you will find in the internal arrangements that accommodation, convenience and comfort have all been carefully studied.

The building is 80 feet front by 84 feet 8 inches deep, and 48 feet high, to the top of the cornice, with a further elevation of 7 feet in the roof. The latter is a half mansard, broken up by three pediments, and covered with slate. The walls are solidly built, and are all of cut stone. The architects were Messrs. Hopkins & Wily.

On the east side, facing University street, is the students' entrance, leading into the basement. The lobby lands into a passage which, like the other halls, is 12 feet wide. On its left is a waiting-room, 30 feet by 32 feet 6 inches, furnished with chairs and tables. It is intended for resort during the intervals between lectures, where you may fill up your notes or otherwise profitably occupy yourselves. A strip is partitioned off and fitted to serve as a cloak room. On the right are the apartments of the caretaker, and on this floor are also spare rooms, closets, furnace and fuel cellar. The apartments having floors are based with concrete.

On the south side is the main entrance, facing Sherbrooke street. Having ascended the flight of stairs in front and crossed the lobby, you first meet two apartments, one on either side, which, when fitted up, cannot fail to command the admiration of every intelligent observer. One measures 30 feet by 34 feet; the other, 32 feet 6 inches by 30 feet. And your expectations concerning them will be the more raised when I add that our worthy Dean has personally contributed \$1,000, under the stipulation that the sum shall be disbursed in furnishing them for a Library and Museum respectively. Behind these are the Chemical class-room, with the Professor's room; the former 30 feet by 46 feet, seated to hold 190 comfortably; and the Laboratory, 32 feet 6 inches by 32 feet, for the Practical Chemistry class. It is provided with furnace, balance room, and all other necessary requirements. This floor, "the ground floor," is also approached by a short stairs running up from below.

On "the first floor," or one above the last, is the General Class-room, on the right hand side of the landing. It is 33 feet wide by 43 feet 2 inches deep. It has 11 tiers of seats, arranged as in the other class-rooms, in trilateral shape, with desks and backs, regularly graded, and able to contain 208 persons. Into it two doors open, the uppermost one being exclusively for the convenience of students. Close by are two side rooms, one for the use of professors, the other for the Materia Medica Cabinet. On the opposite side is another class-room, the Anatomical, 32 feet 10 inches by 43 feet, and seated for 180. It is supplied with seven tiers of seats,

and is well lighted with front and side windows and glazed skylight. Behind is the Dissecting room, 56 feet 10 inches long, and 30 feet 2 inches broad, provided with sink, lift, as well as all other essential appointments, and having its floor covered with lead. At its end are two small rooms, one for the Professor, and the other, which opens into it, for the Demonstrator.

The building will be warmed by hot water in circulation through coils and pipes of iron. Fittings are placed wherever gas may be needed. Means have been devised to ensure sufficient ventilation, and the acoustic adaptation of the Lecture rooms has also been regarded. In short, the whole is so designed that, when completed, the equal will not be found in any other medical school in the Dominion.

Medicine was a mere chaos till six hundred years before the Christian era, or a little earlier. Then the attempt was made to bring it into Cosmos, or under the comprehension of philosophy. The Asclepiades were the true originators of the science, and in helping on the work Pythagoras was famous.

Eight hundred years more passed by, however, before medicine was so digested, or so trimmed, as to be able to be publicly taught in a systematic manner. Then the Philosophical school or sect, which had in the meanwhile flourished, was superseded by the Empirical, under the guidance of Serapion and others; and then, the third century having dawned, there sprung up the first institution for medical education. It was founded at Iondisabour. It brought up many eminent men, among others, some centuries after, was Rhazes, the Prince of Physicians; but its teachings were soon opposed by those of the Methodics, and afterwards by the Dogmatics and others; for of it, as of others, it is true, "*nec scire fas est omnia.*"

The attendance upon some of the ancient colleges far exceeded that upon any single one in modern times; perhaps from there being not so many then as now to divide the palm. That of Bagdat, with which was associated an infirmary and laboratories, numbered as many as 6,000 students at one session, in the latter part of the eighth century.

In the eleventh century one of the most celebrated was the University of Salerno. Its medical lectures were very numerous attended during the Crusades, the place being then a fashionable resort. It awarded its degrees to students of seven years standing.

I shall not steep you in the Cimmerian gloom which rested upon later endeavours to diffuse professional learning, as it rested upon whatever else was calculated to ennoble mankind, till the middle of the fifteenth century; nor, pleasant though the task might be

trace the subsequent establishment throughout Europe, in the sunshine that succeeded, of medical schools which still continue to win the admiration of the whole world; but I propose to engage in what, I trust, will be to you still more agreeable. I propose to turn your attention from foreign seats of learning and bygone days to our own; for, as of the patriot and his country, so of the Alumnus and his college it may be sung,

“ Such is the ” *Alumnus*’ “ boast where’er we roam;
His first, best ” college “ ever is at home.”

Before 1824 a few occasional lectures had been given in Montreal, but without the order, or regularity, or union that was afterwards manifested. In that year four of the most competent practitioners resident here, viz., Drs. Caldwell, Robertson, Stephenson, and Holmes, associated themselves to deliver, annually, courses of lectures upon certain branches of medicine. The school, thus initiated, was conducted with signal ability from the first. Many were its struggles, but the wisdom and energy of its brave founders triumphed over all. It was named the Montreal Medical Institute. Its pupils had the advantage of walking the General Hospital, which had been opened two years previously. Its powers were limited, however, to those of extra-academical bodies. This institution is of a peculiar interest to us. It was the child to the man of which the present one is father. Four years ended its nonage. Then it was grafted as a flourishing scion into the University of McGill College, of which it afterwards constituted the Medical department. It now had the privilege of procuring, for successful competitors, the *summos honores*, in the form of the degree of M.D. Its first graduate was William Logie, in 1833; he was the harbinger bud of the wreaths of flowers that blossomed in succeeding springs. Its usefulness was greatly promoted by the formation of a Library and Museum, which its Faculty made more extensive year by year. It began with four chairs, viz., Practice of Medicine, Midwifery, Chemistry and *Materia Medica*, Anatomy and Surgery. With the exception of a suspension during the rebellion which broke out in 1837, the lectures were delivered unremittingly every year. The last two chairs named were subsequently divided, so that Chemistry, Anatomy, and *Materia Medica* were taught separately. Surgery, however, was only released from its old bond to be joined to a new one—Midwifery. In 1842 the union was severed and each consigned to its own guardian. In November of the following year the efficiency of the school was materially increased by the opening up of the University Lying-in Hospital, which afforded students the oppor-

tunity of attending cases of labor. Two years afterwards four branches were added to the previous ones taught. They were: Institutes of Medicine, Medical Jurisprudence, Botany, and Clinical Medicine with Surgery. In the next session Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery were so distributed as to be taught by separate lecturers. Since then the only addition to the Curriculum has been in Practical Chemistry, which has now been taught for two years.

From the origin of this Faculty to this the fortieth year of its existence, it has enlisted twenty-six lecturers or professors, including its founders. Upon fourteen of these honoured men time has executed his commission :

“ He undermines the stately tower,
Uproots the tree, and snaps the flower ;
And sweeps from our distracted breast
The friends we loved—the friends that blest.”

The last we have had to mourn the loss of has been Dr. Fraser, and because the last, I feel that no apology from me is needed while paying a short tribute to his memory, that it may be the more surely preserved among us.

William Fraser was born in Perth, Scotland, I believe, in the year 1814. After having completed his general education he entered upon the study of medicine, which he pursued, chiefly, in Glasgow, attending lectures both at the University of Glasgow and also at the Andersonian University. He was remarkable for the ardour, industry and perseverance he displayed in attaining to a knowledge of his profession. His tenacity of application and constancy in learning were such as if he had “set his life upon a cast,” and was resolved that by no fault or shortcoming of his should there be any “hazard of the die.”

Upon the outbreak of cholera at Roseneath in 1832 he was sent down to the parish by the late Dr. Lawrie, his Professor of Surgery, to officiate in a temporary infirmary opened for cases of the epidemic then raging. I mention this incident because it shows the high opinion entertained of him at that early time, judging him worthy to be trusted with a post of responsibility. And I mention it for another reason. Roseneath is the native place of our Dean, and there he made his acquaintance. As they then grasped their right hands of fellowship for the first time, neither one nor other had a glimpse of the brilliant future that awaited them in a far-off land, across a thousand miles wide bridge of sea, where they were to be colleagues for more than a quarter of a century, to supply the wants of the Dominion and parts which far

outly her borders with troop upon troop of skilful and accomplished practitioners.

In 1834 young Fraser received the license of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, which is a double qualification, the same as the Medical degree of our University. It entitles the holder to the position, with all the privileges of a general practitioner in that city, so that with it he can there practice Physic, Surgery and Midwifery. Fraser, however, used it more as an honour than a power. Having heard of Canada, where "worth by poverty depressed" rises not so slow as in the mother country, he left home and came out here. Soon after his arrival in this city he was made Apothecary or House Surgeon of the General Hospital, or rather both, for in those days the offices were fused together and held by one person.

While gathering experience of disease in its protean forms in this new situation, he decided upon extending his theoretical acquirements by re-attendance upon lectures. With this view he matriculated in this University, followed the courses, and, having qualified, graduated in 1836.

The graduation class of that year contained another member of high distinction—I mean Dr. William Sutherland, our Emeritus Professor of Chemistry. Dr. Fraser seemed to be so drawn towards him that an intimacy sprang up which time served to brighten, the tendrils of his heart being ever ready to cluster round the charms of a social, manly, philosophic nature. And whenever memory recounts the pleasures of a by-gone oratory that fell in brilliant gleams upon admiring pupils, or a physician to whom the hearts of his sick were gratefully knit in warm affection, or a friend who tenderly felt for another's smart and could cheer the lonesome way with his winsome words, then will it recount some of the graces of a Sutherland!

Having obtained license to practice in Lower Canada—which can be got by proving ownership to one's degree—Dr. Fraser gave up the hospital and engaged in private practice. He realized the fond dreams of hope, and from a slender perch climbed up to an uppermost branch to rejoice in all the pleasures which first-class success could yield. Ever ready to heed the call of the sick, to act upon the rule, "*labor omnia vincit*," and to do the best for his patients, he took, at the flood, the tide in his affairs which led on to fortune, and after thirty-six years toil he was worth £40,000 or £50,000.

In 1845 he was chosen to fill the chair of medical jurisprudence. I had the benefit of his maiden course, together with your able Professor of Medicine and four others whom I can recall. It was

new and not obligatory retrospectively, and for these reasons the attendance was so thin. Here he gave the first marks of aptness for lecturing that after years only rendered more prominent. I well remember the zeal with which he threw himself into his work, the pains-taking he exhibited in its discharge, and the faithfulness with which he carried it through to a satisfactory close. His aim was to afford his class a clear, curt, well-digested view of his subject, abreast with the progress of the day.

In 1847 he was elected by the Board of Governors one of the medical staff of the hospital. Though that year was a very busy one for doctors, owing to the spread of an extensive epidemic of Typhus or Ship Fever, imported by emigrants who had suffered from famine consequent upon the failure of the potato crop in Ireland, Dr. Fraser shewed himself equal to the emergency. In other outbreaks, as those of cholera in 1849 and afterwards, he was always under arms and effective in the path of duty. His patients had great confidence in his wisdom, and his humane treatment won their esteem. He was fond of Surgery, and as an operator was daring, bold and resolute. He was also fond of trying new remedies in order to determine their real merit, or ascertain some new point in their action.

In 1849, yielding to the wish of the Faculty, he was translated to the lectureship of Institutes of Medicine, which he filled during the twenty-three years following. He here displayed the characters that were so marked in his former post, but more developed by the training he had there received. Thousands of students have borne away his teachings, and with their deep science have drunk in the spirit of inquiry they caught from him, and profited by the example of diligence he set before them.

Dr. Fraser had a lofty idea of the dignity of medicine. He was a stern foe to empiricism under every guise, and a strong upholder of rational medicine. To his mind its pillars were Physiology and Pathology; or they were the streams through which the fountain was to be supplied. Partiality, however, did not close his eyes to the inestimable value of Clinical study. He was a useful member of the several Medico-Chirurgical Societies that rose and sank during his career; and he occasionally contributed original articles to the local journals. The first was in the *Montreal Medical Gazette* for May, 1844, about a case of Ovarian Tumor. In the same journal will be found his account of a case of Castration, and one of Spasmodic Croup. In the *British American Journal* he published two papers, one on Erysipelas treated by Venesection, and another entitled, "Observations on Fever prevalent among Emigrants." In the *Medical Chronicle* he wrote upon "Galvanism in Paralysis of

the Bladder," "Amputation of the Forearm," "Strychnine in Cholera," and "Perineal Section in Stricture of the Urethra." In this journal and in those that succeeded it, several hospital cases are reported under his name, treated by him, but written by others who had watched them.

For several years Dr. Fraser was a Governor of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Canada East; and a Member of the Natural History Society of this city.

And here the sable line must end this rude sketch. His long life of activity, having been embittered by Prostatic Hypertrophy for some time, at length urinary infiltration set in, and in a few days more, on the 24th of last July, he was removed from among us

"To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death."

"Until the daybreak and the shadows flee away."

We deeply deplore the breach made in our ranks. We have done our best towards its repair. The admirable way in which your new Professor of Institutes managed his former offices flatters us with the florid hope that you will soon realize his appointment to have been the best that could have been made. The blank he has left, in turn, Dr. Ross, a gold-medalist, fills. He brings with him the Clinical experience he gained during the years he was in the hospital, where he won for himself garlands of praises.

A feature of this school is, she does not forget her students, nor pass them over for strangers. Her chairs are her highest prizes, and when her own can fill them she glories with maternal pride in drawing them still closer to her bosom. Of her eleven Professors eight have been her offspring, and these eight have sat at the feet of one whom they still thank for his invaluable lessons. That one is the acknowledged Nestor of Canadian Medicine, beyond whose professional opinion there is no appeal. But to them he is far more; he is as a fond father whom they dearly love, a sincere and faithful friend in whom they delight; and while he is these, that one is also the one whom they esteem as their Dean!

As motion causes heat, heat light and chemical action, chemical force electricity and magnetism, so in the progress of this school several other schools have started up; or, rather, I should say, as life-force, by acting on matter, brings out these cosmical forces, so our existence has been followed by the birth of others. That is what I should have said, for life-force has its origin from no other force, nor into it can no other be turned, nor can it be merged into any other. And that is just the case with this school. It

owes its start to no other in the Dominion; no other can take its place; and it has lost nothing by developments, on the contrary, "*crescit crescendo.*"

The relation of medical schools to universities in this country is unlike what it is in the great model institutions of the British Isles. There, there are few universities and many schools. Here, every school is part of a separate university. I do not object to many schools. I would always rejoice to find many were needed, and would gladly welcome the efficient. But I hold, and very strongly too, that nothing is more calculated to make them engines of destruction than to constitute each one a faculty of a distinct university. Legislation could not inflict upon a people a greater evil than to multiply bodies having unlimited power to grant degrees to whom they please, and as they please, without hindrance or supervision, where, as in Canada East, such degrees procure for their holders a license to practice, without further examination, however great may be the measure of their incompetence. Through its university each medical school has this unlimited power, and, having it, there is to be apprehended the liability that the maintenance it could not expect because of its sterling worth or established reputation, it will seek to acquire through the lavish exercise of the power unwisely placed in its hands. Especially is this to be expected when competition springs up late in the day. And while it lasts, such a school may show its disregard or sacrifice of the health, or happiness, or life of the public, by periodical drains of incompetent physicians whom it sends out to deal with these essentials upon which the security and prosperity of a country necessarily depend.

What you want in a respectable medical school is: firstly, that it shall have abundant opportunities for imparting a practical acquaintance with diseases and injuries through actual observation and clinical teaching. For this an hospital is indispensable. In the mother land it is the hospital originates the school. The school is the school of the hospital, and from it gets its worth. There no eminent men would presume to teach medicine who were destitute of the resources of an hospital.

What, again, you want in a useful medical school is an extensive library, where the periodical literature of different places may be referred to; where the classics of the profession may be consulted; where there are some thousands of volumes of standard books; and where the works last issued are annually added.

What you want, further, in a reliable school is that it should be thoroughly equipped in means of illustration. It ought to have a museum largely stocked with both Anatomical and Pathological

preparations. The latter to be so varied as to comprise, with the more common, the rarer lesions; in short, such a display as can only be accumulated gradually, after tens of years of collection. And in addition to these there should be as many series of the best executed plates or drawings, as well as such varied objects, or models, or instruments as are generally serviceable.

As you pursue your studies you will find them very entertaining. You will find our abode is on a crust twenty-three miles thick, the cooled scum of molten blazing rock beneath, one hundred and sixty times hotter than red-hot iron; and our life is a vortex of changes, kept up by tearing from milk, or flesh, or fruits the atoms of our anatomy to make good the piece-meal wear of what we once called ourselves. You will find that we are kept warm by our unlocking the sunshine from the cellars of food or fuel in which it has been stored after it has ridden upon its beam through space that would take a railway train two hundred and thirty years to cross; and that we are ever in motion, travelling with the earth, with a speed sixty-eight times as great as that of a bullet fired from a rifle.

Your studies will also fill you with interest, as they show you how wonderfully you are made; as they lead you, stage by stage, through the work of building the human frame, from the time of the fertilized ovum cradled in the Graffian vesicle onwards; as they point out the outlay of myriads of nerves, of vessels—blue, red, white and colorless—meandering in leashes over mountain-like organs, valley-like dips, and plain-like surfaces; as they trace the finger of design: as they give every measure even down to the 1-400th part of a line; and as they tell of every function.

Medicine, however, chiefly commends itself because of its utility. It points out the laws of health; how to stamp out the decimating plague, to cause the air or water of a town to be pure, and to promote the salubrity of its people. It takes you on the wings of contagion to its strong holds; shields from its venom; tracks it in its progress; and fits you to enter the lists against it sure of victory. It gives you power over the ills to which flesh is heir. It takes you where Flora spreads her treasure, and down the mines of the earth, and into the noisy shop of the factor, and many a place besides, to cull remedies. It learns you what they can do, when to use them, and how to give them. It speaks of the insane root that takes the reason prisoner; of Kecksy or Conium that killed Socrates; of the finger of Hermes, which is the anima articularum; of the Masch Allah, or "gift of God," that first provokes pleasure, then lulls to rest; of one that in fractional parts arches back the body into the rigid locks of death; of another that relaxes every part; and of very many more. It arms you with the

surgeon's skill and strength when the question is what has been the injury, when the cry for relief is importunate, and when if the right aid be not afforded the case must be lost. It enables you to staunch life's current in its wasteful flow; to rid the air-pipe of the struggler for breath from its foreign body; and in countless other ways to prove the friend of distressed humanity.

Marvel not that such a science, such an art should be richly strewed with encomiums. Let me read you two or three. One of the oldest says: "Honour a physician with the honour due unto him." "The skill of the physician shall lift up his head, and in the sight of great men he shall be in admiration. Give place to the physician. Let him not go from thee for thou hast need of him." Among the Romans, Cicero was exuberant in his praises of the profession. According to him, "nothing brings man nearer to the gods than in giving health to his fellow-creatures." And in more modern times Dr. Johnson, the leviathan of English literature, thus beautifully records the memory of a practitioner:

"When fainting nature call'd for aid,
And hovering death prepared the blow,
His vigorous memory display'd
The power of art without the show.
In misery's darkest cavern known,
His useful care was ever nigh,
Where hopeless anguish pour'd his groan,
And lonely want retired to die."

These are a few of the inducements that prevail to urge you to attain the object before you. The path is made easy in proportion to the thoroughness of your previous education. Where that has been liberal it is the best preparative to future study. The higher the preliminary training the more easily will you acquire your professional learning, and the more surely will it be remembered. When possible, a collegiate course in Arts should be added to the instruction of the Grammar or High School. The benefit conferred is not merely the grasp of a larger field of information, but, also, the better culture of the mental faculties, whereby knowledge will be more efficiently apprehended, retained, and turned to profit. The tentacula by which it is secured will become more expanded, effective, and polished. Graduates in Arts should, therefore, be able to acquire the profession sooner than others, and upon the belief that such is the case they are granted the benefit of one year off from the four which in other cases must be spent in the study of medicine. And while urging the advantages of the highest preliminary education, permit me to point to the

ing a man's life in your hands is no farce, the guilt of not having done all you should have done is no trifle.

As nothing is harder to escape than the snares of bad habits, once their coils have been spun, so medical students should not form habits unsuited to practitioners.

In no other profession than the medical is there greater need for a man to be sober. Unless the upper decks be kept clear for action his wits are not fit to meet an engagement. If I could gain the ear of an inebriate who prefers intemperance to reason I would tell him to aim to be almost anything but a drunken doctor; I would tell him that as such sooner or later he will inflict injury, and reduce himself to penury. Who more unfit than him, when muddled or half mad, to rule where every hope lingers upon his words; where bleeding hearts look to him to save a dying mother; where his groggy fingers try to impart news to his maudlin brain or to shake out its behests? Who that could avoid him would have him?

Now for a few words on smoking. I do not say "thou shalt not smoke tobacco," after the authorities of Berne, who caused these words to be written on a tablet of their church; nor will I uphold to your imitation the pattern of Dr. Parr, who, unless asleep or eating, was usually found burning the weed; but I advise those of you who will smoke to do so at the right time and in the right place, and so that it will not enfeeble your energy nor fog your mind. Dissection would be finer if, while being done, the hand were not weakened by the narcotic. The atmosphere of the class-room would be more pure and bracing, more conducive to attention and memory, if it were not soiled with deadening nicotine.

Set a proper estimate on the worth of life. No study can be too great which will enable you to save life or make it more enjoyable. These are the objects of medicine; these are the merits you must affirm you have before you can be enlisted into her ranks. Before you can be graduated you will have to swear "*coram Deo*" that you possess "*omnia ad ægrotorum corporum salutem conducentia*," in other words, that you are masters of the skill and art which conduce to the recovery of the sick. What a motive is this to urge upon you to turn your advantages to the best account; to give the full benefit of all the resources science places within your reach to your patient, who looks to you, under the Great Physician, to prolong his days and avert the calamity his death would cause. Be no respecter of patients. Treat all alike. Destitution may mask the noblest front. Some physicians were once consulting over a loathsome looking object on the pallet of an hospital, and

when their prescription was given, it was added in Latin, "let the experiment be made upon the vile body." Instantly the mass of woe started from disguise, and in the same tongue remonstrated, "let not that body be called vile for which Christ died."

Think highly of your profession; think of it as honourable and noble, as useful and God-like. Its fields are ripe with opportunities to grace a life of true religion. There are rare chances for being unspotted when gold would tempt to purloin or to pay unnecessary visits, or to needlessly officiate, or to speak falsely. There where there is "a constant interruption of pleasure" self-denial can shine out in full splendor. There may be kindled the flame which will cause your breasts to burn with fellow-feeling, tender pity, and kind compassion. There may be sown broadcast the seeds that will richly store your garners with the praises of benevolence, humanity, and philanthropy. And there can be conferred such acts of charity as may well challenge others to excel them in being more disinterested and less ostentatious.

Be heroes in the strife. Your reputation is not to be won at the cannon's mouth, nor your breast adorned with valor's clasp; but a heroism my glisten in your eye the world's brave heroes never knew. When pestilence causes the eagle eye of the soldier of the forlorn hope to quail, or his lion heart to fail, then, like one of old, you may stand between the living and the dead. Your spirit is not to be fired by the carnage of a nation, nor the wails of the bereaved, nor the triumphs of might over the weak, nor the panegyrics of the press; but, by prospects of recovered health, and happiness, and prosperity, by promptings of conservatism, and by kind concern at human pain.

Let your life be as a sun of wisdom shining out upon the world to which your influence extends; let it be unsullied by a cloud of suspicion against your worth or sincerity; and when the crimson of the sunset sky paints the evening, when you shall no more go forth to work, then, in the night that follows, the bright stars that have treasured up the light of the past will shine forth to welcome you home to "the mountain of myrrh and to the hill of frankincense."



when their prescription was given in accordance with the
 expectation he made upon the body. I usually find the
 was started from liquor, and in the same course continued.
 but not that body he called the for which I had
 I think highly of your profession. I think of a responsible and
 noble as useful and God-like. It helps me like with support
 like to give a life of true religion. There are thousands in
 being reported, when God would tempt to punish or to get
 unnecessary titles or an earthly offering or to speak, though
 There where there is no constant interpretation of pleasure, all
 hotel can shine out in full splendor. There may be called the
 fact which will cause your friends to burn with longing
 tender pity and kind compassion. There may be your presence
 like seems that will help you give with the peace of
 kindness, humanity and philanthropy. And there can be
 conferred such acts of charity as may well challenge others to
 excel them in being more disinterested and less ostentatious.
 he knows in the strict. Your reputation is not to be won at
 the common's mouth, nor your heart stained with others' cheap
 and a lifetime by given to you, nor the world's love, but
 never known. When greatness comes the eyes of the soldier
 of the nation look to gall or his heart to fall, then the one
 of old you may stand between the living and the dead. I am
 quite is due to be led by the banner of a nation, nor the way
 of the beloved, nor the number of might over the way, for
 the generosity of the press, but by progress of recovery
 health and happiness, and prosperity by progress of con-
 servation and by kind concern of human race.
 Let your life be as a sun of wisdom shining out upon the world
 in which your influence extended, let it be qualified by a hand of
 wisdom against your wish or sinfully, and when the nation
 of the sunset shines the evening when you shall no more
 look to work than in the night that follow the bright day
 that have beamed up the light of the day will shine back to
 welcome you home to the monument of merit and to the hill of
 grandeur.