

both to the medical student and the ordinary hearer. The field has been very thoroughly covered and he thought he could not find a more fitting or appropriate theme than a short history of the rise and progress of Medicine. In all newly discovered countries, no matter how barbarous, we are sure to find some rude appliances both in medical and surgical practice. The idea that disease is caused by the anger of superior and invisible beings naturally placed its treatment in the hands of the priest.

The lecturer revealed in a comprehensive way the status of Medicine amongst the Egyptians, Jews and Greeks, and especially referred to the comprehensive teachings of Hippocrates.

The first hospital was founded toward the end of the fourteenth century at Carsarca by St. Paula, and owed its inception to the influence of Christianity. From the eighth to the twelfth centuries the Saracenic schools of Medicine flourished, and their peculiar mode of treatment was ably set forth.

The lecturer further referred to the achievements of Roger Bacon, Gaspard Aselli Milan, and other men of the *renaissance*, and said that during the present century preventive medicine or sanitary science has made great advancement. In considering the latter the lecturer said he was pleased to know that the Board of Health had taken such important and opportune steps to ensure the purity of the city's milk supply. He thought milk conveyed more virulent types of disease than any other cause. In closing, Dr. Moorhouse quoted the words of one of England's greatest statesmen, who considered that Medicine during the present century had made a great advance in the field of science, and if it continued at its present rate of progress at the close of the century it will have far outstripped all other branches of science.

The doctor was tendered a hearty vote of thanks for his able and eloquent *resumé* of the history of medicine, and the chairman expressed the hope that the students would be benefitted correspondingly with the amount of labor requisite in its preparation.

#### Trinity Medical School.

The opening lecture of Trinity Medical School was delivered on Monday, October 3rd, by Professor Davison. In forcible language he gave the students advice regarding their college career.

He condemned the practice of cramming for examinations, and showed how much higher ends could be accomplished by steady work and perseverance in gaining a clinical knowledge of Medicine from the very start to the end of the medical curriculum. He dwelt upon the fact of how much greater the opportunity was of achieving high attainments now than in days gone by for men who would work to obtain knowledge of the science of medicine in preference to a purely mercenary motive. Our Hospital and our Burnside Hospital admitted three times the number of patients now that they did ten years ago. He upheld in eloquent terms the medical student, and expressed his opinion, formed after fifteen years' intimacy with various classes, that the medical student was as a rule a harder working and more self-denying man than the student in almost any other sphere of work, and attributed the oft expressed opinion to the contrary to ignorance on the part of the laity. He concluded by stating that the work of every medical man was necessarily one of charity, and as charity covered a multitude of sins, he could only suppose that as so much of it fell to the lot of every medical man he must have more than the average number of sins to cover.

Prof. Goldwin Smith and the Provost of Trinity College were called upon and made brief replies.

#### Royal College, Kingston.

The Kingston Medical School began the session of 1887-88 by an address from Dr. Dupuis, Prof. of Surgery. He briefly alluded to the rise of the school and the valuable work done in preparing men for the supply of the country's need. He referred to the founders of this school, and spoke a few memorial words to those who had passed away from it for ever. He recounted the important changes made in the hospital, and ranked it as second to none of its size in the country. He attached the greatest importance to the study of anatomy, and showed how all other branches of study depended directly or indirectly upon it. After hastily noticing the departments of physiology, pathology, therapeutics and materia medica, he suggested that a study of bacteriology was necessary for the full accomplishment of the doctor of the present day. He closed his address with appropriate words of advice to the students.