

medical professions in their capacities as ministering to the sick and the suffering around us. The consolations of the gospel and the skilfully devised remedial measures should be judiciously interwoven and blended to the comfort, succour, and perhaps restoration of those in need of such divinely appointed help. The apostles, following in the footsteps of their Lord and Master, "went about doing good," and "healing all manner of diseases among the people."

The Archbishop reminded the company of a fact not by any means generally known, and one that most of those present were probably unaware of; to the effect that the power of conferring degrees upon those gentlemen, qualified to receive the same, had descended to his Grace from a remote antiquity. Previous to the Reformation this power was exercised by the Pope, but a statute was passed after the Reformation entitling the Archbishop of Canterbury to that precriptive right. A more recent Act of Parliament, however, deprives gentlemen thus qualified from making use of such titles to practise their Profession.

The Archbishop concluded his address by urging the ladies and gentlemen present to assist as far as they were able in promoting the social and moral welfare of the medical students. By far the larger majority of these young men, having left their quiet homes in the country, were deprived of parental care and supervision, and exposed to all the temptations and frivolities of a London life, at a time when, from their ignorance of the world and the pliancy of youth, they were least able to resist the subtle influences around them. With the view of providing some healthful recreation for the students away from all contaminating influences, the Archbishop has most liberally offered free access for the students to the grounds of Lambeth Palace, where there is ample room for cricket, football, and athletics.—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

MENTAL EFFECTS OF RHEUMATISM.

Dr. Faure says, in a recent French Journal, that a man who is subject to rheumatism will very often tell you, if you ask him—for he has no reason to refer what passes in his mind to the sensations in his arms or legs, or elsewhere in his muscular system—that he has moments of despondency without cause, of inquietude, of forlornness, inexplicable to himself. Then he is discouraged without cause, and sees everything in the shade; that which ought scarcely to be the object of a slight care, becomes the cause of a cruel torment; he is without force, his thoughts can be fixed on nothing, all intellectual work is impossible; if he wishes to solve