

was due. Again if one were to take the branches taught twenty years ago, such as Chemistry, Physiology, and Pathology, and compare the actual work done then and now the differences if tabulated would be startling. Take for instance Chemistry; as taught in medical schools of today, it is a practical science bearing upon the clinical work, and required daily in routine practise, general chemistry being a subject required for entrance at the matriculation examination. Bacteriology itself opened up a vast field for increase of time and labour, not to speak of Pathology with its unending variations in gross and microscopic anatomy. Preventive medicine was another subject which should in every curriculum absorb a fair share of time, this was the medicine of the future and great developments must result from the time devoted to this branch. Leading off from this point the lecturer showed how so many of the triumphs of preventive medicine originated directly or indirectly in the laboratory, and demonstrated that it was impossible for a medical school to get on without facilities of this description, and further that money in large quantities was an absolute necessity for equipping and maintaining them. Further facilities were in many cases required for extension in the field of preventive medicine, more especially for the training of men to take up the work of practical sanitation in a public capacity. Lastly the professor dwelt upon the responsibilities which the senior student would soon find thrust upon him,—the duties demanded by the central and local governments in regard to the registration of transmissible diseases, births and deaths. Carelessness in these matters was a definite neglect of duty and the doctor should remember that he should be a good citizen as well as a good medical practitioner.

Dean Roddick at the close of the lecture announced that Lord Strathcona had presented the medical faculty with another gift of fifty thousand dollars; an excellent demonstration upon the subject before them.

The University lecture by Principal Peterson was also of especial interest to the medical faculty, in that he dwelt upon the particular needs of this department and told of some of the uses to which donations might be applied.

The students societies are now in full swing and at the opening meeting of the McGill Medical Society the lecture was delivered by Dr. J. G. Adami. The subject chosen was Life, and the lecturer in his own inimitable style and graceful English explained the meaning of life and the shades of difference between organic and inorganic matter, illustrating by means of the vital processes as compared with the chemical activities between the carbon compounds.

The presidential address was delivered by Mr. A. Cumming, Med. '05.

In the McGill Medical Faculty there are some 375 students who have already registered, and of these about 100 are freshmen.