

As her Alumni we shall guard well the credentials she has given us, and labor at all times to prove ourselves worthy of them, and transmit to posterity fair and unsullied records.

As Valedictorian it becomes my pleasing duty to thank you for your kind attention at all times. Language cannot adequately express the gratitude we feel, or the deep reverence we shall ever cherish for your memory. You have equipped us from the laboratory of science with the burnished armor of our warfare, and entwined within our mind chains of gemmed thought culled from the harvest of your experience. When our missions here on earth are finished, may the ties which are to-day broken be more firmly united in that "beautiful land of rest!"

Fellow-students, when I realize that this may, perchance, be our last meeting on earth, it is with sadness that I would sever the ties which have bound us so closely and pleasantly to each other, but that sadness brings with it to me a valued pleasure, for, by the confidence you have placed in me, *this mark of your esteem in unanimously electing me to the high and unexpected honor of delivering this address*, poor poor as it may be in comparison with those of my predecessors, shall ever be remembered as one of the brightest events of my college career. To-day is certainly one of the most important and eventful of our lives. As we part, and go forth to seek our fortunes amid the ever changing scenes of life, let us not attempt to penetrate the mystic veil of futurity lest we transform prospects now so bright, but with brave hearts let us launch our barks upon the uncertain seas. If, perchance, the scene should change, and the tempests of life bear us roughly upon the waves of adversity, we must never falter, but strive to achieve some noble end. When the bloom of youth and fire of early life have faded from our cheeks, and the frosts of many winters hang heavily upon our brows, may the savory halo of a well-spent life cast a radiance around our declining age, and let us

"So live, that when the summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To the pale realms of shade, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave

Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

"For the boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour,—
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

Chorea; Pathology and Treatment. By ARTHUR LAPHORN SMITH, B.A., M.D., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of London; late House Surgeon to the East London (England) Children's Hospital; Lecturer on Minor Surgery, Medical Faculty, University of Bishops' College. (Read before the Medical-Chirurgical Society of Montreal, 16th May, 1879.)

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—In the few remarks which I have the honor to make before you this evening, I had intended only to speak of the treatment of that combination of symptoms known as chorea; but as I got deeper into the subject I found it necessary to include in my paper a few words upon its etiology and pathology.

The first thing which strikes me in this regard is the marked variance in the opinions held by the principal writers on the subject; thus Sturges considers it to be a disease of the nervous system alone, and that it is almost always due to fright. Russel Reynolds holds that it is an affection of the sensori motor ganglia at the base of the brain, the corpora striata and the optic thalami. Hughlings Jackson has come to the same conclusion, and he is, moreover, convinced of the truth of the theory of Dr. Kirkes, viz: that this lesion of the ganglia is due to embolism of their vessels. Trousseau described it as the expression of a special diathesis, in much the same way that rheumatism is. Some hold that chorea is due to functional irritation of the nervous system by blood containing some morbid element. Others maintain that it is the result of weakness and loss of tone of the nerve centres owing to the absence of the necessary nutritive qualities in their blood supply. During my short professional career, I have been a firm believer in each of these theories in succession, as I listened in turn to the convincing arguments of each of their able exponents. But now, in the light of their experience and my own, reviewed with