

freely shedding his blood for the honour of his flag: the statesman spending his energies in work for the common weal—these and a hundred more scenes rise before our eyes.

Such thoughts fill the mind with vivid pictures of the past, and it is meet that we should dwell upon them. The eyes of the world were turned with warm sympathy to Canada while you recently celebrated the third centenary of the foundation of Quebec by Champlain. Well nigh four centuries have elapsed since Cartier called the beautiful ridge near which we stand Mount Royal, "and hence the name of the busy city which now holds the site of the vanished Hochelaga." A hundred years passed away before your city was founded—years of conflict with foes without and foes within; of undaunted labours for the creation of a new France; of success and failure in the great schemes of conquest. Amongst the great names which will for all time hold a place on the scroll of fame there will assuredly be none more free from fear or reproach than that of the intrepid and lofty being who planted your fair city. Well has the historian said: "The spirit of Godfrey de Bouillon lived again in Chomedey de Maisonneuve."

To turn from general topics to those which are more nearly allied with the object of to-day, a glance may be cast at the rise and growth of the University. Its far-seeing founder died in 1813, and eight years afterwards a charter was obtained for its erection. A teaching staff was appointed in 1832 and, although many of the posts were nominal, the healing art was, from the first, represented, Thomas Fargues, a graduate of Edinburgh, being elected in that year as Professor of Medicine.

The "House of Recovery" was opened for the reception of patients in 1818, when T. P. Blackwood was appointed Medical Officer. Three years later, in the same year which saw the foundation of the University, the Montreal General Hospital was instituted, and the first medical officers were, Robertson, Stephenson, Holmes, Caldwell, and Leodel, who organized themselves as a teaching body under the name of the Montreal Medical Institution, and began to give systematic instruction in 1824. The members of this teaching body entered the McGill University as its Medical Faculty in 1829, and that no time was lost receives abundant proof from the fact that in 1833 the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon William Logie, who was the first graduate of McGill University.

It is very pleasant to know that amongst the distinguished group of men who formed the pioneers of medical education in Canada, several were graduates of my own university. Stephenson, Holmes and Robertson studied and graduated in Edinburgh: the origin of McGill University, on its medical side, is therefore connected with "Modern