

minutes of the Medical Board indicate with what military discipline the candidates were examined, and the percentage of rejections has probably never been higher in the history of the province than it was in the first twenty years of the existence of the Board.

One picture on the canvas of those early days lingers in the memory, illustrating all the most attractive features of a race which has done much to make this country what it is to-day. Widmer was the type of the dignified old army surgeon, scrupulously punctilious and in every detail regardful of the proprieties of life. "Tiger" Dunlop may be taken as the very incarnation of that restless, roving spirit which has driven the Scotch broadcast upon the world. After fighting with the Connaught Rangers in the war of 1812, campaigning in India, clearing the Sangur of tigers—hence his soubriquet, "Tiger"—lecturing on medical jurisprudence in Edinburgh, writing for Blackwood, editing the *British Press* and the *Telescope*, introducing Beck's Medical Jurisprudence to English readers, and figuring as director and promoter of various companies, this extraordinary character appears in the young colony as "Warder of the Black Forest" in the employ of the Canada Company. His life in the backwoods at Gairbraid, his *Noctes Ambrosianæ Canadensis*, his famous "Twelve apostles," as he called his mahogany liquor stand (each bottle a full quart), his active political life, his remarkable household, his many eccentricities—are they not all portrayed to the life in the recently issued *In the days of the Canada Company!*

Turning now to the second period, we may remark in passing that the 19th century did not open very auspiciously for British medicine. Hunter had left no successor, and powerful as had been his influence it was too weak to stem the tide of abstract speculation with which Cullen, Brown and others flooded the profession. No more sterile period exists than the early decades of this century. Willan (a great naturalist in skin diseases), with a few others saved it from utter oblivion. The methods of Hippocrates, of Sydenham, and of Hunter had not yet been made available in everyday work.

The awakening came in France, and such an awakening! It can be compared with nothing but the renaissance in the 16th and 17th centuries, which gave us Vesalius and Harvey. "Citizen" Bichât and Broussais led the way, but Lænnec really created clinical medicine as we know it to-day. The discovery of auscultation was only an incident, of vast moment it is true, in a systematic study of the correlation of symptoms with anatomical changes. Louis, Andral and Chevalier extended the reputation of the French school which was maintained to the full until the sixth decade, when the brilliant