

There was no formal opening lecture. In fact, this ante-natal appendix has been abandoned for the most part at Queen's. Instead, a course of lectures, on the history of medicine will be given by different members of the staff, at regular intervals during the session.

These lectures are open to all students of the University.

Dean Connell gave the first lecture of the course on Friday evening, October 14th. After showing the necessity for such a course and setting forth some of the advantages to the physician of a better knowledge of the history of medicine, Dr. Connell dealt with the period of Aesculapius. The lecture was illustrated with many lantern slides, projected on a screen, of statues of Aesculapius representing the conception of the various Greek masters. Perhaps the best series of views were those of the temple of Epidauros, showing the imposing ruin of a shrine where thousands upon thousands had knelt before the spirit of Aesculapius.

The combined course, covering a period of six years, and leading up to the degrees of B. A. and M. D. is annually growing in favor with the students.

Last year there were 37 graduates in Arts enrolled in medicine and about the same number of undergraduates or students taking the combined course out of a total of 216 on the register.

It will be some days yet before the total registration for the session can be made known, but it is expected the attendance will be in the neighborhood of 225.

#### MCGILL MEDICAL FACULTY, MONTREAL.

The opening lecture of the McGill Medical Faculty was delivered by Prof. A. C. Abbott, of the University of Pennsylvania. The custom of having such an address has become a fixed one at McGill and many notable names have been associated with it in times past.

The subject was in general an appeal to the student body to follow out their training on as broad lines as possible. The lecturer pointed out that the modern tendency in all big enterprises was specialization, and that in medicine, as in other pursuits, it was the order of the day; but that it was killing to the individual if begun too early in his career, before he had acquired a firm broad foundation. If one wished to be a thoroughly educated physician whose councils would carry weight in professional deliberations, it was necessary to leave specialism to a later period of life. To a student entering upon a medical curriculum it seemed absurd that such a vast field must be covered, in the "good old times" two courses of lectures of four or five months sufficed. Why the necessity of such a change? Was it not that the gradual change of medicine from a state more or less of empiricism to a broad biological problem had forced into recognition the various branches of science and art to which the advance