

of studying medical superstitions amongst the Irish peasantry, but judging from a story which he was fond of relating of the treatment of epilepsy he probably derived but few therapeutic hints from this source. Mr. Bland of Derriquin Castle, met one of his tenants, "Well, John," said he, "how is the boy." He's well, sir. "How did you cure him?" "I deluded him to your honour's bog." "And what did you do to him there?" "I drowned him your honour." "How was that?" "I brought him to the edge of your honour's bog-hole and threw him in suddint, and lept down upon him, and held him under the water till the last bubble was out of him, and he never since had a return of the complaint, glory be to God."

Robert Graves, 1796-1853, is best remembered by his Lectures on Clinical Medicine, a work which called forth the highest praise of Trousseau, the great French clinician. Perhaps his greatest achievement was his introduction of a supporting treatment for the continued fevers, and it is related that he suggested as his epitaph, "He fed fevers."

In 1821, Graves introduced a system of clinical teaching in which the student came into actual contact with the patient. He based his method on the German school, regarding it as superior to that of Edinburgh and Paris. His colleague and former pupil Stokes ably seconded his efforts and rendered Dublin famous as a teaching centre.

As a young man Graves travelled extensively on the continent and his command of German was so good that he was arrested in Austria as a spy, the authorities believing that no Englishman could have such a mastery of the language. In Italy he travelled with Turner, the celebrated painter, but although the two lived together for months they are said for a long time to have remained ignorant of each others names.

Graves' method of teaching consisted in note taking and investigation of actual cases by students with subsequent discussion of these in all their bearings. In Edinburgh the students followed the professor into the wards, crowding round the bed, but never having an opportunity of examining for themselves, the notes of the case being written by the house-physician. As Graves' remarks "under this system experience is only to be acquired at a considerable expense of human life."

Corrigan, a contemporary of Graves and Stokes, graduated at Edinburgh in 1823. His name will ever be associated with the collapsing pulse of aortic regurgitation, the condition being described by him in house-physician. As Graves remarks "under this system experience is great success in his native city, and his income is said to have been as high as £9000 a year."

Although the McGill medical faculty was founded by Scotchmen, and as pointed out by Dr. Adams in his address last year, the Edinburgh