

book. He attained a position much earlier than most professional men, and although dying of tuberculosis at the age of 41, his talents and assiduity had placed him in the front ranks of London physicians. Hope did a good deal in clearing up many obscure points in cardiac pathology. He laid down clear rules for the diagnosis of aortic disease obstruction but was rather confused about mitral lesions.

Dr. C. T. B. Williams was one of the first to introduce the stethoscope into England. He recognized that Laennec's explanations of the physical phenomena were defective and showed a lack of knowledge of acoustics, and, in a little work published in 1828 he gave rational explanations of many of these signs which have been retained to the present day.

The Dublin school of medicine was justly celebrated in the first half of the century from the renown of its physicians and the excellence of their clinical teaching.

Stokes and Graves inaugurated an era of clinical teaching which has deeply influenced British medicine and their works were also read and appreciated on the continent. At least three of their pupils subsequently taught clinical medicine at McGill—the late Robt. L. MacDonnell, R. Palmer Howard and Dr. D. C. McCallum whom I hope may long be spared as an emeritus professor of this faculty.

Wm. Stokes, 1804-1878, was born in Dublin, and his name is familiar to you all as one of the partners in Cheyne-Stokes breathing. As a boy he caused his parents much anxiety by his indolence and distaste for any settled line of work. It is related of him that he was on one occasion awakened by his mother's tears, and comprehending the reason of her grief, was roused to active and enthusiastic efforts.

After studying at the Meath Hospital and pursuing a two years course of chemistry at Glasgow, he proceeded to Edinburgh where he came under the influence of Professor Alison, who implanted in him a love of clinical research.

Stokes early grasped the advances made by the French school in the diagnosis of thoracic disease, and in 1825, before taking his degree, he published a small work on the stethoscope for which he was fortunate enough to receive the sum of £70.

In addition to a great number of papers on medical subjects, Stokes wrote two books, which for long held their place as standard works, one on Diseases of the Lungs, and the second and later one on Diseases of the Heart. The latter I have often heard Professor von Leyden of Berlin refer to as "Das berühmte Buch von Stokes."

In private life Stokes was fond of music and art, and in trips to the Continent he took a keen delight in these subjects. He was also fond