

ver the head. M. Sandras has long employed this practice at the Beaumont Hospital. The ice is mixed with linseed meal, which absorbs the water, and is frequently renewed. The tympanites yields first, then the pains of fever gradually diminish. In the hæmorrhages which occur during typhoid fever, there is no better remedy than ice.

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## The Medical Chronicle.

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LICET OMNIBUS, LICET NOBIS DIGNITATEM ARTIS MEDICÆ TUERÏ.

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### MEDICAL EDUCATION.

Medical education is a subject of deep interest, and much importance to both the public and the profession. It determines in a great measure the ability of the future physician, his value as a servant to the community, and the position he is to occupy among his contemporaries. It is inseparably connected with the dignity of the profession, inasmuch as this depends upon the character of its members, and is elevated in proportion to their enlightenment. It holds at its disposal the great claim of medicine to rank as a noble science, and disown emulation with the meanest trades. And to it rational medicine looks for the faithfulness of her followers: since, as, the principles inculcated in early life manifest themselves in the actions of after years, and the views of maturity have a beginning in the communications of youth, so not a little of the empiricism now rampant, may be ascribed to unsound and deficient medical education.

Medical education was attended to in the most remote periods. Before the time of Hippocrates—upwards of 400 years before the Christian æra—several medical Schools existed, the most famous of these, were those of Cyrene, Rhodes, Cnidos, and Cos. It was from the third that the celebrated *Cnidian Sentences* emanated, a work now wholly unattainable, and almost unknown. In more modern times, the earliest medical school was that of Jondisabour, founded in the 3d century,—the most famous those of Bagdad and Salerno. The first was connected with laboratories and infirmaries, and attracted together at one season 6000 pupils. The latter flourished about the time of William the Conqueror, and being part of a University, conferred degrees on students of seven years' standing. Its fame subsequently descended to its successors at Montpellier, Bologna, Paris, Rome, Padua, Vienna, and Leyden, and when medical learning was earliest taught in the British Isles, Edinburgh was pre-eminently its seat.

The first Medical School in Canada was that which is now incorporated with the University of McGill College. It was opened in 1824.