

allowed to do so unmolested. The evil consequences of such a policy cannot be estimated. It is difficult to understand indeed how it should find so strong an advocate in this otherwise respectable mouthpiece of public opinion. This journal chooses to ignore the time and pains we have expended, and the pecuniary outlay we have made in endeavouring to acquire a thorough knowledge of our profession, so that we may the better inspire the over credulous with our ability to heal. Forsooth we are told that to raise a warning voice against, and endeavour by legislation to rid society of these its evil members, is to destroy the liberty of the subject. It is not jealousy that impels us in our action against those clover rogues, who gain immense riches, where honest men starve. Give us our dues; it is not jealousy but an honest desire, irrespective of our profession, to protect our fellows from fraud. You are called upon then gentlemen on the very eve of your professional birth to do battle for legitimate medicine. This refers especially to those of you whose lot will be cast in the neighbouring province of Ontario, which seemed to be a favorite haunt of these proteges of the Toronto press. The influence which many of you must of necessity wield in a few years cannot better be employed than in seeking to fill the legislatures of our respective provinces with men, either professional or otherwise, having decided and intelligent views on the all-important subject of medical legislation. The fact is we are not so well represented at court as we might be—that we are not the power in the state we should be. It is true there are members of our profession in our general and local parliaments, but how feeble are their voices when we would expect to find them the loudest in debate; there are two or three who do us credit and whom we delight in honouring, but even they, after long political careers, fighting for their party principles, or from other causes, have become estranged from us, and are more famous as financiers or expounders of the law than as sons of Esculapius; besides, our services, I contend, are required in the Legislature of our country as much on the country's account as on our own. Those great measures of sanitary reform, which must, in the natural course of things be accomplished, will of necessity be a great part of the work in our hands. And then we can better procure an enactment respecting vital statistics, the proper ventilation and drainage of cities, and then we can better devise measures for the prevention of epidemics, and the grappling with them when they appear. It is our province; it belongs by right and title to us; and while the financiers of our Legislatures are squabbling over their dollars and cents and ways and means; while the manufacturers are keeping a weather eye open to the tariff, let us have men there irrespective of party, so that Liberal and Conservative, Whig and Tory, will rally round the old flag, remembering that our motto is, *Sanitas, sanitatum omnia sanitas*. As medical men, and taking, as you no doubt will, a prominent part in the community in which you work, you will be expected to give a ready and intelligent opinion of various topics of the day, having reference to sanitary science. The relation to defective drainage, impure air and adulterated milk in the causation of typhoid fever, will come up for constant discussion. The subjects of over-crowding, adulterating food, impure occupations, &c., and the influence they exert in multiplying causes of disease, and in the production of disease, will be matters on which you will be expected to be thoroughly versed. There is nothing, however, in the discussion of which your temper and ingenuity will be more sorely tried than in the defence of that priceless preventative, vaccination. Have at your finger ends some of the more familiar facts connected with this all-important subject, in order to meet the objections of those who have, unfortunately may be, erroneous views on the subject. Relate to them, for instance (among other facts which he named), that during the epidemic in London in 1863, how it was found out that the best vaccination was more than thirty times as protective as the worst; and the worst was more than fifty-seven times better than none at all. Tell them that in the City of Montreal, during the last year of your studentship, the total number of deaths was 6,321, of which nearly one-eighth, or 781, were from small-pox, and of these 653 were unvaccinated French-speaking Canadians. If these facts fail to make an impression on these unbelievers, quote the statistics of the Montreal General Hospital during the past year, in which it is found that fifty per cent. of the unvaccinated died, whereas only four deaths occurred among all those who had been vaccinated, and where re-vaccination had been successfully performed only two cases had been admitted, and those were of the mildest type. The Doctor went on to advise the students on the responsibility of their position, the necessity for study, their duty to their patients, to the poor, and as to their professional and gentlemanly behaviour towards one another.

Professor W. H. Kerr, Q. C., in response to the request of the Chancellor, read the statement of prizes, honors and stand of the students in the Faculty of Law, sessions 1875-6, as follows:—

THIRD YEAR.

In this year thirteen candidates presented themselves for the degree of whom twelve were successful, as follows: Messrs. Doherty, Greenshields, McDonald, Scallon, Desmarais, Desaulniers, Glass, Taché, Bissailon, Peradeau, Gelin, LeBourveau. Of the above gentlemen Mr. S. A. LeBourveau did not pass the examination on account of illness, but his proficiency being well known to the faculty he has been granted an *agrotat* degree. Mr. Samuel Hutchinson also attended the lectures until about the 1st of February when he was seized with illness, and about the 1st March, was removed by death. This gentleman gave promise of eminent ability, and the thesis which he composed was adjudged considerably superior to that of any of his competitors.

General Standing of Students in the Graduating Class—1st, Charles J. Doherty and James N. Greenshields, equal; 2nd, John S. McDonald.

Elizabeth Torrance. Gold Medal.

In the competitive examination for this medal, two gentlemen, Messrs. James N. Greenshields and Charles J. Doherty were, in the opinion of the Faculty, of equal merit, and having obtained very high marks, viz., 665 out of a possible 700, the Faculty resolved to recommend the Corporation to issue duplicate medals, which the Corporation consented to do, so that each of the gentlemen is entitled to receive the Elizabeth Torrance gold medal for the present session. The prize for the best Thesis was awarded to Odilon Desmarais, whose thesis was judged next best after that of Mr. Hutchinson, who is accordingly entitled to deliver the valedictory address on behalf of the graduates.

Ranking of students in the respective classes for the third year:—

International Law and Commercial Sales—Professor Kerr—1st, Doherty; 2nd, Greenshields.

Commercial Law—Professor Wurtel—1st, Greenshields and Doherty, equal; 2nd, Bissailon.

Roman Law—Professor Trenholme—1st, Doherty and Greenshields, equal; 2nd, LeBourveau.

Civil Procedure—Professor Doutre—1st, Doherty; 2nd, Greenshields.

Civil Law—Professor Rainville—1st, Greenshields; 2nd, Doherty.

Criminal and Constitutional Law—Lecturer Archibald—1st, McDonald; 2nd, Doherty and Greenshields, equal.

Legal History and Bibliography—Lecturer Lareau—1st, Greenshields; 2nd, Doherty.

Students who have passed the sessional examinations for the second year in the order of merit:—Messrs. Goodhue, Purcell, Capsey, McCorkill, Garon, Galliser, Charette, Monk, Lasalle, Beaulieu, Pelletier, Knapp, Ethier—13.

In this year twenty students presented themselves for examination of whom seven were unsuccessful.

General Standing—1st, Goodhue, 1st prize; 2nd, Purcell, 2nd prize.

Ranking of students in the respective classes for the second year:—

International Law and Commercial Sales—Professor Kerr—1st, Capsey, Professor's prize; 2nd, Goodhue.

Commercial Law—Professor Wurtel—1st, Purcell; 2nd, Goodhue.

Roman Law—Professor Trenholme—1st, Goodhue; 2nd, Purcell.

Civil Procedure—Professor Doutre—1st, Goodhue; 2nd, Purcell.

Civil Law—Professor Rainville—1st, McCorkill; 2nd, Purcell.

Criminal and Constitutional Law—Lecturer Archibald—1st, Purcell; 2nd, Goodhue.

Legal History and Bibliography—Lecturer Lareau—1st, Goodhue; 2nd, Purcell.

In the first year thirty-six students presented themselves for examination, of whom thirty-three were successful, whose names are as follows, in the order of merit:—Messrs. Brooke, Crimmen, Mignault, Taylor, Corregan, Cross, Pope, Crothers, McGoun, Duffy, Bissonnette, Abbott, Cavanagh, Varin, Brown, Gaudet, Lanctot, Ritchie, McKinnon, Morrie, Berthelot, Leblanc, Adam, Ward, Laviollette—33.

General Standing in all the Classes—1st, Brooke, Crimmen, and Mignault, equal, 1st prize.

Standing of students in the respective classes in the 1st year.

Obligations—Professor Wurtel—1st, Gaudet and Mignault, equal; 2nd, Brooke, Crimmen, and Taylor, equal.

Roman Law—Professor Trenholme—1st, Crimmen and Crothers, equal; 2nd, Abbott and Taylor, equal.

Civil Procedure—Professor Doutre—1st, Duffy; 2nd, Brooke and Crimmen, equal.

Civil Law—Professor Rainville—1st, Mignault and Corregan, equal; 2nd, Varin and Brooke, equal.

Legal History and Bibliography—Lecturer Lareau—1st, Mignault; 2nd, Brooke.

Professors Kerr and Wurtel then proceeded with the award of prizes and honours to students in law, and afterwards assisted Principal Dawson in the conferring of the degree of B. C. L., after which Mr. O. Desmarais read the valedictory in the French tongue.