

never secure success. In order to have a fair prospect of being esteemed in your profession, you must never let your medical skill and knowledge be disjoined from those sacred principles of honour and virtue which you have this day sworn to respect; and this not only towards your patients, but also towards your professional brethren, who on all occasions have a right to expect from you that integrity of conduct and fair dealing which are the characteristics of the true gentleman and honourable medical man. In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me for my fellow-labourers in the Medical Faculty, as well as for myself, to return you our sincere thanks for the attention and respect with which you have invariably listened to our instructions. I can assure you that there is nothing more gratifying to the teacher than gentlemanly behaviour and exemplary conduct on the part of the student: encouraged by such evidences of diligence and zeal, his labors are lightened, his industry stimulated, and his endeavours to impart instruction materially assisted; good feeling is kept up, and mutual respect becomes the connecting-link between him and his class. And now, gentlemen, farewell. You carry with you our sincere good wishes for success in life; and we part with you, perfectly convinced that, whatever stations you may fill in the profession, you will acquit yourselves in a manner calculated to reflect credit on the University which has this day conferred upon you its degree.

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ARTICLE XXXI.—*Uremic Poisoning.* By WM. H. HINGSTON, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., Member of the Imperial Leopold Academy, &c., &c.

Isolated facts, as such, possess very little, if any value; and it is only when multiplied and properly averaged, that they obtain any real worth in science: yet, isolated facts, when chronicled with accuracy and truth are always important, when they assist to elucidate general observations; to strengthen general rules; or by multiplying exceptions, to deprive universal rules of their universality.

The following case presented to my mind many features of unusual interest, and for this reason, and with the expectation that it might prove interesting to others, I present it to the readers of the *Journal*.

Mr. S, a gentleman well known, and engaged in an important public trust in this city, consulted me professionally in July, 1854, for stricture of the urethra. He stated to me that he had suffered considerable inconvenience from inability to micturate freely, for more than seventeen years; that during those seventeen years he had had many severe attacks of retention of urine, and that each attack (with the exception of one about 12 years before) had increased in severity. This he related to me