

lectures in medicine. But it is also true for experience has proved that the graduate in arts can do as much at the study of medicine in three years as the best non-graduates do in four. Previous to one year ago the Ontario Medical Council acknowledged this and allowed graduates in arts to receive their licenses after completing a course of three sessions. Although this is not allowed at present, it is expected to again come in force as a number of its prominent members have announced themselves in its favor. The Council should go further and the Universities and Colleges should go further as those of other countries have already, and make a distinction in their degrees or licenses, whereby he who spends seven or eight years in equipping himself for the medical profession may be rewarded for his honorable labor. If we consider the present state of medical science, and note its rapid strides in recent years, in all of its departments; if we reflect upon the enormous extent of accurate information, of minute technical knowledge, and of special practical training, which is now required to fit a man to practice medicine scientifically and render to those sufferers who seek his help the full measure of the benefit which his art is now able to bestow, we shall cease to wonder why a student should spend more time than twenty months in acquiring his license, and we shall cease to wonder why he who spends seven or eight years in its active study should be superior to him who spends but half the time. A sufficient supply of thoroughly trained and skilful physicians is desired in every community. When overtaken by serious accident or illness all other means of relief fail, and the most wealthy, the most powerful, the most illustrious, must, like the poor and unknown, cast their dependence upon the skill which, under God's guidance, the physician shall display in battling with the dread angel of death, whose wings hover near at hand. No other study presents difficulties and complexities so great as those which beset the study of medicine; in no other occupation in life are such varied culture of the mind and training of the senses demanded. The apprentice must practice five years before he is adjudged capable of running a machine of iron and brass, and yet one who has studied medicine four *half-years* may have his license to meddle with and make or mar that most wonderful machine—man's body—gifted with boundless capacities and freighted with the awful responsibility of an immortal soul. The young pilot must spend seven years of pupilage ere he is trusted to guide a vessel, where only the hidden dangers of sunken rocks or treacherous shoals beset him; while in less than half that time one may qualify himself to pilot that most precious craft—a human life—through the long, dark, intricate windings of disease, where at every turn death lies concealed, so close at hand and so difficult to avoid that nothing but the most consummate skill can insure safety. But it may be said, are you not advocating a longer period of study and at the same time asking for a shorter one for certain medical

students? The explanation of this is that the medical student who first studies in the University does at the same time actually take part of the medical course. His classes of chemistry, practical chemistry and botany are identical with those of the medical classes and these three classes are more than the medical student is supposed to take in one session. Hence it is unfair to say to the graduate in arts, who has already passed on these subjects, it will take you as long to study the remainder as it will a mere boy, it may be, to study the whole course. I dwell on this point only to show that encouragement is not offered to students to acquire this preliminary literary and scientific training which is so certain to aid them in pursuing the study of medicine. It is time that this University requires only three sessions attendance from the graduate in arts, but what signifies the University when the Ontario Council superseding it in authority does not. The value of a university education is recognized in business, in law and in theology and it must be in medicine. There are men who would banish from the University the study of Latin and Greek, yet to the medical student a knowledge of them is an invaluable aid to his advancement, for the commonest medical terms are but compounds of one or other of these languages; while all medical students must at some period of their course be familiar and fluent with such names as *Levator labii superioris alaeque nasi*, or *iter tertio, ad quartum ventriculum*, in fact the whole study of anatomy is thus decorated with the classic lore of antiquity, not anatomy alone either—etiology, sequelae, zymosis, prophylaxis, dystocia, bronchiectasis, pasacentesis, thoracis and many more voluminous terms were employed by our examiners this year and suffice to show that the time spent in acquiring a reasonable knowledge these languages is not lost to the medical student. Again, Latin is the language of prescriptions and when the student translated '*repetatur si opus sit*' 'to be repeated if it operates' killed his patient, and as a result was paid forty shillings damages and about two hundred pounds costs. No doubt the Latin of prescriptions is more technical than classical and the young man never dreamt of erring when he interpreted '*pro re nata*' 'for the little thing just born' which accordingly received the terrible draught. The study of mathematics is not generally cherished by medical students, yet what study is more strengthening to the mind, while the study of physics is admirably adopted for the development of acute observation, and the study of philosophy would endow him with a knowledge of his own psychology—all essential elements for true success in the medical profession. Dr. Dunglison, forty years ago, thought a collegiate training necessary for the medical student. The great English statesman—Gladstone—in his address at the London College remarked 'that the influence of the medical profession, great as it now is, is destined to grow in greater proportion than that of other professions'; but, adds William Pepper, in order that this may come