

On "the first floor," or one above the last, is the General Classroom, on the right hand side of the landing. It is 33 feet wide by 43 feet 2 inches deep. It has 11 tiers of seats, arranged as in the other class-rooms, in trilateral shape, with desks and backs, regularly graded, and able to contain 208 persons. Into it two doors open, the uppermost one being exclusively for the convenience of students. Close by are two side rooms, one for the use of professors, the other for the *Materia Medica* Cabinet. On the opposite side is another class-room, the Anatomical, 32 feet 10 inches by 43 feet, and seated for 180. It is supplied with seven tiers of seats, and is well lighted with front and side windows and glazed skylight. Behind is the Dissecting room, 56 feet 10 inches long, and 30 feet 2 inches broad, provided with sink, lift, as well as all other essential appointments, and having its floor covered with lead. At its end are two small rooms, one for the Professor, and the other, which opens into it, for the Demonstrator.

The building will be warmed by hot water in circulation through coils and pipes of iron. Fittings are placed wherever gas may be needed. Means have been devised to ensure sufficient ventilation, and the acoustic adaptation of the Lecture rooms has also been regarded. In short, the whole is so designed that, when completed, the equal will not be found in any other medical school in the Dominion.

Medicine was a mere chaos till six hundred years before the Christian era, or a little earlier. Then the attempt was made to bring it into *Cosmos*, or under the comprehension of philosophy. The *Asclepiades* were the true originators of the science, and in helping on the work Pythagoras was famous.

Eight hundred years more passed by, however, before medicine was so digested, or so trimmed, as to be able to be publicly taught in a systematic manner. Then the Philosophical school or sect, which had in the meanwhile flourished, was superseded by the Empirical, under the guidance of Serapion and others; and then, the third century having dawned, there sprung up the first institution for medical education. It was founded at Iondisabour. It brought up many eminent men, among others, some centuries after, was Rhazes, the Prince of Physicians; but its teachings were soon opposed by those of the Methodics, and afterwards by the Dogmatics and others; for of it, as of others, it is true, "*nec scire fas est omnia.*"

The attendance upon some of the ancient colleges far exceeded that upon any single one in modern times; perhaps from there being not so many then as now to divide the palm. That of Bagdat, with which was associated an infirmary and labo-