

monographs, and the collection of aneurysms which he has left here is among the finest in the world. So also with the chronic valvular disease, cardiac anomalies, pneumokoniosis, gastric ulcer and carcinoma, etc. His "Practice of Medicine" was built up out of his rich memories of these cases and the foregoing clinical experiences, and abounds in such references as "that wonderful parchment heart in the McGill Museum", "the two ball-thrombi occluding a stenosed mitral valve," "that beautiful healed aneurysm," etc., etc., which apply, not only to his own material, but also to the remainder of the Museum collection placed there by others before his time, with every specimen of which he was most intimately familiar. How deeply this familiarity had sunk into his consciousness and had become as it were a part of his personality and even of his affections, is realized only by those who were privileged to share the daily round of his work in later years, and who heard the quotations from his McGill experience constantly upon his lips.

The early history of the Museum and of the Faculty, and their condition at the time of Osler's sojourn as a student, are in place here, for they are among the sources on which his genius fed, and from which he drew his inspiration.

The oldest and the parent Faculty of McGill was its Medical Faculty, which was organized under the name of the Montreal Medical Institution in the year 1824 and through nearly thirty strenuous years carried on practically the whole work of the University. Its Founders and their immediate successors were nearly all graduates of Scottish Universities, men of vigorous personality and broad education who brought with them the traditions and principles of the Edinburgh School, which taught its clinical medicine and surgery, its obstetrics, and gynaecology, by direct observation at the bedside, in the light of the autopsy findings. The Museum was from the first an essential part of the organization of the Faculty, and the repository of cherished pathological specimens which had been obtained through the personal exertions of the clinician with the interest and often in the presence of the whole staff, from cases upon which during life his best skill had been expended.

Into this environment there entered, in the year 1870, as a student in the final years of his course, the youth of twenty-two years of age, who was destined to rank among the leaders of Medicine. We may picture him at this time, with his lithe, slight figure, and dark, almost Spanish colouring, alert, keen, enthusiastic, yet withal