

encouragement; he knows no means by which her life can be saved except by an operation by a famous and skillful surgeon; but that is a matter of a hundred guineas, and where is the fee to come from? He finds, however, a farmer—a Scottish farmer, too—who is prepared to provide the necessary payment. The next morning, in answer to a telegram, the Queen's surgeon appears, and the two doctors drive to the cottage. But a river has to be forded; it is in flood, and in passing through it, the great surgeon, though no coward, is affected by the terrific surging and swirling of the waters over the ford, and protests against going further. 'We shall be lost,' he cries. His companion, the country doctor, replies: 'Lost you may be sooner or later if you shirk your duty, but cross the river this day, you shall.' They do cross it, and the operation is performed with success. When the doctors parted, the poor people are delighted by hearing the great surgeon say to the local doctor: 'I am proud to have met you; you are an honour to our profession.' The author adds that the surgeon declined to take the fee, but, perhaps, this was an instance of mere eccentricity.

"The Dean of the Faculty, in his most interesting and admirable résumé and description of the various events which have culminated in this noble occasion, alluded to the fact that troubles will occur, even in connection with the Medical department of a University. I presume that the Dean referred, not to medical troubles, but to financial troubles in relation to the ever-increasing needs of a great institution. We have already had such a splendid illustration of noble generosity, especially associated with the names of Mr. Molson and Sir Donald Smith, that we can but speak in terms of thankful congratulation, and in terms of cordial appreciation such as have been so appropriately addressed to the lady (Mrs. Molson) who has graced the occasion with her presence to-day. But, after all, it may not be out of place to remember that the work has not reached finality. There may be the need and the opportunity for future benefactions. The University is not grasping or voracious; it only asks for what is needed. It indeed occupies the attitude which was well expressed by a worthy Scotch woman, who, when asked what her requirements for a livelihood were, replied that she would be content with 'a competency'; and when the further question was put: 'What do you mean by a competency?' answered, 'Just always a little more than I have got'—a most reasonable and natural desire on the part of any active university.

"We are looking forward, I am sure, with great interest to the next phase of these proceedings. I suppose we ought not to have grudged Dr. Osler to Baltimore; as a matter of fact, probably we do grudge him; but if within the borders of the United States

they could not find the man required for such a post it was perfectly natural and reasonable that they should come to Canada.

"That is a principle which I think may always be safely adopted,—that where a person is required for any particular post, you should search not only in the country in which the institution exists, but the world over, for the right man to fill the right place. I am sure that in the case of Dr. Osler they have succeeded, and we may at least claim the satisfaction of the fact that Dr. Osler, whose career we are sure will become more and more brilliant, went through the earlier stages of his academical life in the University of McGill.

"I cannot conclude even these few informal observations, addressing, as I am, among the audience a band of young men to whose career we look forward as one which will be a credit to themselves, their university, and their country, without referring to the fact that we have had brought before us during the past few weeks a notable and eminent example of all that goes to make up a noble career—a stimulus and an incentive, especially to young men equipping themselves for the battle of life, to that devotion to duty and that sacred ambition which seeks, not mere honour and distinction, but the welfare of the human race, and of the country in which God has placed us."

Prof. W. Osler of the Johns Hopkins University Baltimore, next stepped to the front of the platform receiving a perfect ovation as he did so. When the applause and cheers had subsided, he proceeded to speak upon "teaching and thinking,—the two functions of a medical school." He remarked that many things had been urged against our nineteenth century civilization, and having referred to some of the changes which it had brought about, he said that these changes were as naught in comparison with the remarkable increase in man's physical well-being. The sorrows and troubles might not have been materially increased, but pain and suffering, though not abolished, had been assuaged as never before, and the share of each in the *weltschmerz* had been enormously lessened. Sorrows and griefs were companions sure, sooner or later, to join us in our pilgrimage, and we had become, perhaps, more sensitive to them, and, perhaps, less amenable to the old-time remedies of the physicians of the soul; but the pains and woes of the body, to which doctors administered, were decreasing at an extraordinary rate, and in a way that made one fairly gasp in hopeful anticipation. Having briefly alluded to some of the advances which have been made in medical science during the last half-century, he said it was no idle challenge that physicians threw out to the world, when they claimed that their mission was of the highest and