

necessity of constant and untiring zeal in the pursuit of your profession—but more than this, it points to undeviating rectitude, liberality of mind, unflinching honesty, sympathy with suffering humanity, forbearance with that peevishness and childishness so constantly seen in those who suffer long and severely, and above all, charity towards those foibles which appear unjust to ourselves. The practising Physician and Surgeon is constantly reminded of his own shortsightedness, and is forced to admit his tendency to err in judgment, (how fearful that error when followed by loss of life); with all his labour, with all his success, he will at times painfully experience that there is a limit over which he cannot step, notwithstanding his skill and accurate observation, and that at best he is but a careful and painstaking agent of an all wise and beneficent God. Well may it be called a godlike profession, and the very contemplation of these facts is calculated to elevate the mind, to caution against sloth, want of energy, and neglect of that line of conduct which all should endeavour to follow, and which in the end must lead to success and happiness in life, and of reward in eternity. And now allow me briefly to allude to the work that is before you.

Anatomy is the first subject to engross the attention of the Medical Student; before he attends lectures on this science, or dissects, a familiarity with the bones is deemed necessary, and such knowledge will enable him with greater ease to learn the position, uses, and mode of action of the muscles. To the Surgeon, Anatomy is all important. A knowledge of it guides his hand, and teaches him how and where to cut in the various operative measures which he is called upon to perform. Thus it becomes the very key-stone of his art, the principal part of his superstructure.

The Ancients laboured under great disadvantages in their pursuit of the knowledge of Anatomy. There is no reason for supposing that man's Anatomy has changed, and that it differs to-day from what it was at the Creation. Nevertheless there exists no authentic record on this head, of an earlier date than some five hundred years before the Christian era.

Herophilus is described by Lempriere, as a Greek physician who, lived 570 years before Christ, he was one of the first who dissected human bodies, and is greatly commended in this search for knowledge by Pliny, Cicero, and Plutarch. In regard to the horror which attached to what was in those days considered a desecration of the dead, we cannot but be struck with the zeal, courage, and determination to overcome superstitious prejudices, which must