

of the Public nor of the Profession, but with the view to compel the Upper Canadian Medical Student to pursue his professional studies in that Province, thus excluding wholesome opposition both in the teaching and practice of Medicine.

And now, Gentlemen, we hope that during the years you have spent with us as your teachers, our labors have not been in vain, but that we have been able to communicate to you that knowledge which we have acquired upon the various subjects on which we lecture, we hope you have profited by these instructions, and that you will find the information thus obtained, of good service to you in your future professional career; but let me remind you that though now, Medical Practitioners, you should still be students. In no profession do men rise to eminence who have not gone through a severe course of study, it is the cultivation of the mind alone which elevates to distinction, the road to it is along the path of honest industry, the crowned Monarch no more than the humble student has discerned no other. I have seen something of medical practice in my time, and I have never yet known any one rise to eminence unless by close, constant and unremitting exertion. In the practice of medicine these qualities should hold preeminence. No man devoid of them should be allowed to prescribe for the sick, to hold as it were the strings of life in his hands; the hard-working meritorious practitioner will most assuredly rise to competence and fame, while the idle, dissipated, and ignorant, will receive their justly merited neglect and contempt. The relief of the sick poor is a duty which usually falls to the lot of those commencing their professional career, it has ever been diligently performed by the conscientious Practitioner, but it should be performed from an active principle of humanity, rather than to gain applause. The poor man bowed down by disease, has a large claim upon the sympathy of his physician; kindness, tenderness, and gentleness should ever accompany the administration of relief in such cases, and here, most assuredly, if anywhere, he may become a social reformer in the highest sense of the term, in combating degrading habits, and injurious customs. Epidemics may be prevented, or even extinguished by applying the principles of hygiene to the abatement of the evils which produce them, and promote their diffusion, such as defective ventilation, exclusion of light, neglect of cleanliness, and imperfect domestic sewerage. I might enlarge upon the duties of the physician in society at greater length, but time fails, let me only add a few words in conclusion, upon your duties to your professional brethren, and here frequently the temptation is great, under a pretence of love of humanity, and of scientific truth, to depreciate the skill and ability of a rival, or to seize upon a real mistake, and upon the