

nor most likely the inclination to study any of the four subjects at all. These subjects form also the topics of the primary examination which you may pass at the end of your second or third session.

The *final* examination deals with the three great practical branches, in the exercise of which you are to spend your lives, viz : Midwifery, Surgery and Medicine, and with a minor, and, compared with these, to the medical student a much less important subject—Forensic medicine.

In this country, where most medical men are general practitioners, it is scarcely necessary to advise that an equal attention be paid to Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, and I will rather offer some remarks upon the methods of acquiring a knowledge of those subjects. These are by attending systematic lectures and reading books upon them, and by studying them clinically.

The professors of the several branches will bring before you a systematic but condensed account of the more important subjects appertaining to Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery ; and while attending the lectures upon those subjects you will do well to take careful notes, which, while compelling your attention during the delivery of the lectures, will serve you in your preparation for the weekly and the final examinations. Indeed, I have been told by many a young practitioner that he has often found his notes of lectures of great assistance to him in the diagnosis and treatment of difficult or obscure cases. These notes may be supplemented by the careful study of some good handbook, which your teachers will gladly tell you of.

But it is in the hospitals that these great subjects can be most profitably studied.

The credit of having first established hospitals is due to the monks—and *one* of the first, if not *the* first, of these houses was built by Fabiola, a Roman lady, in the 5th century. Intended at first as mere receptacles for the sick, after a time they became the schools at which students of medicine acquired a practical knowledge of their art.