

tions in the deeper tissues of the eye ball, suggestive, some of them perhaps characteristic, of disease in the kidneys, spinal cord, medulla oblongata or brain, or indicative of some particular *cahexia* as syphilis or chronic Bright's disease, ailments, with the exception of syphilis, which receive the attention of physicians. The apparently commonplace instrument, the thermometer, is just now being employed by the physician, as a means of gauging the severity, foretelling the issue and probable duration of nearly all acute febrile diseases. Within the past few months Dr. Sidney Ringer, well known for his investigations of the temperature of the body in disease, has stated that by means of the thermometer "we can diagnose tuberculosis" (one of the most frequent and fatal morbid processes) "long before the physical signs and symptoms are sufficient to justify such a diagnosis." I might also point out the value of the endoscope, an instrument just introduced, by which the interior of the bladder and urethra may be seen; and which may perhaps be so modified, as to enable us to see the inside of the uterine cavity, and of the rectum high up. I should like to say something of the importance of giving proper care to your health; taking daily sufficient exercise in the open air, selecting well informed and well behaved companions, avoiding debased society, and cultivating good manners, but time will not permit.

(Dr. Howard then briefly gave some of the impressions made upon him during his recent visit to the London Schools of medicine. He alluded to the vast field of observation existing among the numerous large, and well endowed hospitals of the metropolis, many of which he named. He noticed the untiring industry of the Physicians and Surgeons of the Hospital, it being no uncommon thing to be attached to two Hospitals and sometimes, even three, and spoke in terms of admiration of their caution in drawing conclusions, their candour in confessing their ignorance, and their modesty and reserve in the expression of opinion upon vexed questions in science.) He concluded his lecture in the following words: Gentlemen, you are fortunate in being introduced to medicine at this period of her history. She has much to inform you of, many mysteries of nature to reveal to you, many truths to communicate, many hints and suggestions pregnant with future revelations to offer you, and a large storehouse of resources to place at your disposal. Labour now to profit by your advantages, watch every opportunity to render yourselves conversant with her teachings. To gain her confidence, and wield her resources, you must become her devoted, industrious and self-denying followers. You must engage in her service, not for the sole purpose of personal advancement, but with the desire to add to the possessions of her you serve, and above all to render her, through your instrumentality, the benefactor of suffering man.