

HOSPITAL PRACTICE.

Montreal is particularly rich in the facilities which it affords for hospital practice; the large number of factories and the enormous shipping furnishing a constant and varied supply of surgical cases.

The Montreal General Hospital (150 beds) is situated within a few minutes' walk of the college, and is visited daily by three physicians besides an ophthalmic surgeon. It affords equal advantages to students of all Medical Colleges for obtaining a practical knowledge of every department of medicine and surgery. A new wing lately added to the institution, used as a Children's Hospital, will greatly assist students in the study of diseases of children. A special department for the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, under the care of a surgeon specially appointed for these diseases, will give students facilities for their study. The large number of out-patients, enables the physicians in attendance to impart instruction by selecting cases presenting variety of symptoms and points of comparison and contrast. Practice can be obtained in auscultation, the use of the laryngoscope, the ophthalmoscope, and other means of physical diagnosis. Abundant opportunities are furnished for the study of diseases of women. Clinical instruction is given daily, and all operations performed in the presence of the students.

The Montreal Dispensary, with a staff of eight physicians and an oculist, has an average daily attendance of about forty-five patients. Being in close proximity to the manufacturing district of the city, it has a large number of minor accidents brought to it for attention, thus giving excellent opportunity for the practice of minor surgery—such as dressing wounds, bandaging, strapping, application of splints, &c. The student will have every facility afforded him for acquiring practical knowledge, by auscultation and percussion, of diseases of the chest, which forms a large proportion of the cases seen here. A very large number of cases of diseases of the eye and ear are treated at this Institution, and students will be practically taught the use of the ophthalmoscope.

In practical pharmacy the student has great advantages; the dispensing is done entirely by students in attendance, under the supervision of the attending physicians. Many useful and practical hints in the compounding of drugs, as well as their doses, are thereby acquired. Clinical instruction will be given by several of the attending physicians on the more important cases which may present themselves.

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