

tains at a moment's notice, and of conveying one's ideas in correct language. Not the least valuable office of these frequent examinations is their tendency to cause the student so to examine and sift the subject he is learning, that he seizes its most important and striking features, fixes his attention upon them, and so to speak mentally assimilates them, that they become part of his own mental wealth, which he can expend when a demand is made upon his resources.

It is the opinion of many experienced men, as well as of the speaker, that students should commence to "walk" the Hospital from the commencement of their career. Although you will be ignorant of the names and symptoms of the diseases the patients may be the subject of, and will feel perplexed and mystified by the numerous physical signs the attending physician may ask you to listen to, be not discouraged; you will be insensibly educating your eye, ear, touch and powers of observation, and be gradually acquiring a practical acquaintance with the physiognomy of diseases—knowledge you can only gain at the bedside of the sick. Let your visits to the Hospital be daily, and punctual to the hour appointed. A daily attendance is necessary, because the progress of most acute diseases is such that they must be watched almost from hour to hour, if the changes are to be noted. The time spent in the wards should certainly occupy from an hour to an hour and a half at least—for, beside accompanying the physician from bed to bed during his examinations of the patients, the student should return after the visit to examine such cases as he is studying. It is perhaps superfluous to say that while the physician is examining or prescribing or commenting upon the cases, students should not be collected in groups at the end of the wards, engaged in small talk with the nurse, or listlessly looking out of the window, but should be close by the bedside, watching the mode in which the patient is examined, listening to the questions addressed to, and the answers returned by the patient; while looking, they should learn to see; while hearing, they should try to listen. It is not necessary to see a great number of patients daily to gain a practical knowledge of disease. A few cases, carefully studied and closely watched, are infinitely more instructive than a multitude glanced, at and hurried over. When a case terminates fatally, repair to the dead house, and witness, if you may not perform, the examinations of the body. Inspect closely all morbid appearances, and make on the spot a record of them, and at home review them, and see how far they justify the diagnosis pronounced, and the symptoms observed during life. You cannot prize too highly the demonstrations in morbid anatomy. Let me recommend you, if possible, to avail yourself of every one performed during your student life. Take every oppor-