

and there they could learn lessons which would be of life-long value to them, as well as to their teacher.

In the hospitals also they would learn practically the uses of drugs in the various diseases, and also the proper doses and proportions; they would learn to form a correct estimate of the power of the various drugs, and come to employ them with more skill and confidence. He would impress on them the necessity of learning them all thoroughly and equally, as they were indispensable to the man who would practise in all the departments of their art. For to practise in all the departments or be able to so practise must be the aim of every student of medicine, although afterwards, when they become more familiar with their profession, they might cultivate any aptitude they might have for a specialty. No profession presented so many different departments as theirs.

In summer time they should employ themselves in systematic work for a certain number of hours every day. They should not consider when the end of the term arrived they had nothing more to do until another term began. They would require recreation and holidays, but they should spend as much of the time as possible at the bedside of the sick, studying the course and nature of disease in all its forms. It might be the only opportunity many of them would have to become acquainted with the preliminaries of their education, and he would urge on them the desirability of making good use of it.

They were entering on the study of medicine at a favorable period in its history. He did not allude to the time in which the physician forfeited his fee if his patient died; nor that period when an edict of the Pope condemned the physician to a life of single blessedness. He alluded to the temper which pervades and affects modern as compared with ancient science. Now-a-days experiment and comparison were the only safe sources of deduction in medical science.

The method of advancement now was more hopeful and desirable.

He referred to the use of the thermometer in the study of the disease as one of the great improvements of modern days. It had already done good service. The lecturer also referred to various other discoveries and improvements which had assisted greatly in the promotion of the science. They were the natural out-growths of the truth-seeking spirit of the age. He also referred to the discoveries made by Dr. Osler, a graduate of a Canadian College, which were attracting great attention. He would

like that some liberal person would endow a chair in order to allow this worthy member of their profession an opportunity of carrying out his discoveries in connection with McGill College.

He also referred to the education of women in the science of medicine which was being introduced in England and elsewhere. While he did not think that women could ever take the place of professional men in all the branches of their science, he believed there were some departments of it for which they were especially adapted. He referred more particularly to clinical treatment, and as nurses for which they could be especially prepared. For this they should be required to go through a regular course as ordinary students, and take out diplomas to practice as such.

He would counsel them in conclusion not to be dismayed at the work laid out for them; but to take courage and they would soon overcome the difficulties of the task. He urged them to make a good start, and they would reap the benefit of it every succeeding year. They should also avoid attending too many lectures at the same time, but employ the summer as industrious as the winter. They should also while making good use of their time, take good care of their health. There was nothing gained by overwork. Many men broke down by injudicious application to study. They should also while studying especially, be mindful to take plenty of out-door exercise, at least from one to two hours daily. He also cautioned against gliding into the too common errors of modern philosophy, with regard to the laws of matter and force, and concluding that the great mysteries of revelation were beyond their learning or beneath their study; but to ascribe all knowledge to that Infinite Power which has created all things.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Medical Record.

LONDON, St. Thomas Hospital, 4th Sept. 1873.

Dear Sir.—Amongst the numerous novelties that we meet with daily in the London Hospitals, one of the latest is bloodless operations. Macormac removed a leg to day, amputation in the middle third of the thigh; there was scarcely a drop of blood lost. He commenced by bandaging the limb from the toes upwards with a strong elastic bandage, applied so tightly that all the blood was forced out of it. He then twisted very tightly round the thigh and just above the bandage a rubber band fastened with steel clasps; the bandage was then