

bushes and trees as if trying to hide from the driver and to avoid the rough rapid below. But the attempt is useless. The keen-eyed foreman tramping along the shores or using a small log for a boat sees that none are left behind; and should some large log in sheer despair stick fast to bushes or grass and refuse to move when shoved by the "pike-pole," without a moment's hesitation the hardy driver steps into the ice-cold water and forces the tardy log to move out into the main channel. At the foot of the marsh is a long, shallow, rocky rapid, a new source of trouble to the river-men. Here and there in the very centre of the stream rocks rise almost to the surface and over these the logs refuse to pass, but are continually sticking and piling upon them. Something has to be done; passing logs one by one through such a rapid is too slow and tedious a process. But the experienced foreman has anticipated the trouble and during the winter had built a dam across the stream at the head of the rapid. In this dam is a slide, six to twelve feet wide, which can be shut by means of stop-logs. Accordingly long before the drive gets down this far the stop-logs are put in and the water held back causing it to rise four or five feet over the whole marsh behind. Then when the logs have reached the dam the stop-logs are taken out and the extra supply of water rushing down fills the narrow channel of the rapid and the logs being gradually passed through the slide are carried over the rocks sticking only at some specially narrow or rocky part, where a few watchful men are ready to set them free again and keep the channel clear. Thus in the cold drizzly, windy weather of early spring the drivers are at work from before daylight till after dark, sometimes struggling with might and main to disentangle the piled up logs, sometimes wading up to their waists with ice floating all about them, or keeping watch at a rapid with their wet pantaloons frozen stiff, sometimes lolling about the camp waiting for sufficient water to carry the logs through the rapid. Once they get clear of the creek and out into the river things are more pleasant; the men are working in larger gangs, the weather is more auspicious and altogether there is more fun in camp.

(To be continued.)

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Journal:

DEAR SIR,—Within the past few years, it has become an established usage for students in medicine to do more or less post-graduate work before settling down to the practice of their profession. Some have gone away to secure foreign degrees, some to gain additional clinical experience, some for both. There is no doubt many of the class of '93 have this matter under consideration at the present time. Naturally large cities would have the greatest facilities for the practical study of disease—hence the majority of our students go to New York, Edinburgh, London or Berlin. A brief reference to each of these may be of interest to those who are trying to decide, where they may spend, with greatest advantage, the few months they purpose devoting to this work.

New York is near at hand, less expensive than the other places named, and has a fair amount of material for clinical study; her surgeons have the skill and the courage to dare and to do brilliant operations, but somehow one cannot help feeling that many of the the New York professors are more anxious to exhibit than to impart their knowledge.

Edinburgh is pre-eminently a teaching centre; her colleges are numerous and largely attended. Thousands of young men from all parts of the world are here assembled. Among her professors are numbered some of the ablest teachers of the present day. Her laboratories are well equipped; the classes in Pathological Anatomy, Chemical Physiology, Bacteriology, etc., are conducted by experienced men who know their work and know how to teach it.

The Royal Infirmary is the chief centre for hospital practice. It is a magnificent structure built on the pavilion plan, beautifully situated overlooking the "meadows." It is in every respect a model institution, but the great number of students in attendance limits the opportunities for clinical study.

London we shall not attempt to describe; her one hundred and fifty hospitals, unlimited material, able staff of clinicians, with comparatively few students, offer unequalled facilities for the study of disease in all its forms.