

healthy tissues, among which you are working, as then you are in a better position, later on in the course, to recognise diseased structure as met in the autopsy-room. Do the work faithfully. In dissecting a muscle be not satisfied merely with seeing its belly, but trace it to its origin and insertion, and verify your observations by constant reference to the skeleton. Combine a little surgery with your anatomy. Study out the actions of muscles, so that you may be able to appreciate fractures, their deformities, the means by which they are produced, and the mechanism by which they might be overcome. Make out for yourselves where the main arteries can be tied with greatest ease, and you will find invariably that there the surgeon also would look for them, in his endeavour to arrest hæmorrhage or close up a diseased vessel. Study the various regions of the body, such as the neck, the armpit, the groin, the ham, &c. The anatomy of the joints—their various hollows and prominences—should receive your special attention. Make constant use of the black-board, and if you have any taste for drawing by all means cultivate it. Make outline sketches of your dissections and complete them at your leisure. Every stroke of your pencil or brush will help to fill another pigeon-hole in your memory. There can be no doubt that a careful drawing of a well-prepared dissection will save hours of book drudgery, and must lead to clear and accurate ideas. But it is later on when you come to deal with morbid growths, deformities, &c., that this accomplishment will be found of the greatest service. I may appear to lay unnecessary stress on this subject, but I feel so strongly regarding it, that I hope the day may come, and soon too, when there will be a teacher of drawing and painting in connection with every well-equipped school of medicine.

As anatomy is the keystone, so Physiology is the chief cornerstone of rational medicine. It is now generally conceded that there can never be a great physician who is not at the same time a good physiologist. Devote much of your time then to physiological research. Save up your pocket money and buy a microscope, so that you may be enabled to work up at your leisure the subjects that will be brought before you from time