interesting, and will be found in after life of practical utility in ascertaining the nature and effects of injuries, and the best methods of proceeding to remedy them.

Again, in studying the bones individually, you become familiar with the means of their articulation with other bones forming joints, and this knowledge will be of essential use in the after contemplation of joint diseases and injuries. This necessarily brings you to the next step in the study of Anatomy, viz.: the description of those agents by which the bones are moved. If you wish to become familiar with these parts you must dissect them, and in doing so, do not hurry over your work, remember "if it is worth doing at all it is worth doing well," dissect slowly and carefully, take sufficient time to clean your dissection, endeavour to expose the parts in situ and retain as much as possible their relations with other parts: in cleaning off your muscles, make out for yourselves their exact point of attachment, take nothing for granted, do not be satisfied with the description of Gray or Wilson, but lay bare the parts, handle them, examine them, and verify in your own minds the truthfulness of the description given in the text books. I will not dwell longer on this part of my subject, except to point out the urgency of acquiring a correct knowledge of the structure and course of other parts, else will you be unable to comprehend the Lectures on Physiology, which are embraced in a first year's course.

In this department you are led to inquire into the minute structure of the several tissues of which the body is made up, also the uses and mode of growth of the organs of the body with the functions they perform in the animal economy. You will follow up the process of development from the mere germinal spot or cell to the full grown foetus, you are led to contemplate the gradual growth of the animal man throughout his career, from the very period of conception to infancy, adolescence, full grown manhood and old age, and even to that period when the functions become so blunted and changed that a stasis or arrest is produced, which is incompatible with the continuance of life. Physiology teaches you the functions of digestion, circulation, nervation; by what means the various parts of the body are nourished or reproduced, and through what means effete and worn out particles, which are no longer of use are eliminated or got rid of. These few remarks are sufficient to show the importance of this study, because you can readily perceive that derangement in function or structure of any of these organs, which are essential to the continuance of life and health, will without doubt lead to disease and death.

In the course of Institutes of Medicine, is included a description