

some derangement of the Thoracic Duct. Bigelow had a charming way of lecturing. I had the pleasure of an introduction to Doctor Dwight, Doctor Holmes' successor in Anatomy. He is a clear and forcible lecturer, and is destined to become a noted anatomist. He has already added some beautiful sections of bone to the Warren Museum, delineating their anatomical and histological characters. He showed me a way he had of illustrating his lectures, which may be a useful hint to professors of anatomy in Montreal, if they are not already aware of it. It is somewhat after the small transparent slates that children learn to draw with, only on a larger scale. He uses a slate of this kind about 3 feet by 4. In it he puts a bare outline of a certain portion of the body, say head and neck; this shows through the glass. He then fills this up with the muscles, arteries, nerves, as the case may be, with different colored chalks. These may be seen by all the class, and can be rubbed out or put in as required. The various extremities of the body can be taken up in this manner. The veteran ophthalmologist, Dr. Williams, still lectures with unabated vigor on ophthalmology. His distinguished figure still graces the streets of Boston. Long may he continue so to do. Doctor Edes has resigned the chair of Clinical Medicine and gone to Washington to practice. Great things were expected of Doctor Edes. The chair of clinical medicine is now vacant.

Dr. Minot the Nestor in "practice" here is professor of Practice of Medicine. The chair of mental diseases is filled by Dr. Charles F. Folsom, a man of distinguished attainments whom to know is to admire. Dr. Folsom lectures in a clear and scholarly style. The Canadian schools might take a lesson from Harvard in establishing a chair of mental diseases, as I believe none of them have one as yet. That it is an important and necessary chair cannot be doubted. To quote Dr. Folsom in his work on the mind: "The ink on our diplomas is scarcely dry, and we called upon to sign a paper which will send a woman to an insane asylum for life, or deprive a man of the power to make his will; when we cannot for our lives tell the difference between folie circulaire and general paralysis; when we cannot recognize many of the simplest forms of mental diseases in their early stages, and when we do not know whether the best treatment consists in sending our patients to the inactivity of an asylum or for a tramp among the hills, or whether he can as well or better be cared for at home?—an uncertainty, which deprives many of the

benefit of early treatment."

Dr. Durgin lectures in an admirable manner on Hygiene. Dr. Durgin enjoys much popularity among his professional brethren, and is a man of most unassuming manners. It is said that merit always wears a modest mien.

The chairs of Surgery, Obstetrics, Dermatology, Chemistry, Pathology are ably filled by Drs. Cheeves, Richardson, White, Wood, Fitz. Besides the full professorships there are a number of assistant-professors in all the various branches—very able men. Harvard has also a large number of well-qualified instructors in the different departments, assisting the professors and assistant-professors. Instruction is given by lectures, recitations, clinical teaching, and practical exercises. Harvard is recognizing more and more every day the fact that students require practical rather than theoretical teaching; hence she has established splendid laboratories, and frequent demonstrations are given in Bacteriology, Histology, Physiology, Pathological, Anatomy, etc. Practical demonstrations are given in Hygiene, examination of water, houses, etc. I shall refer to the clinical advantages of Harvard when writing of the Hospitals. Harvard has a nine months session, the course extends over three years, there is a fourth year but it is optional; but I opine in the near future that the fourth year will be compulsory, making it a four years course. The special branches as Ophthalmology, Dermatology, Otology, etc., are taken up the fourth year. Most students take the fourth year, although it is not necessary for graduation. The Harvard commencement is held in June. The word "commencement" is used here in contradistinction to your convocation. Convocation has certainly a more dignified ring about it, but to my mind "commencement" seems a more appropriate term. We but commence our career when we finish at College. We get but the outlines at College which we fill up with the ripe experience of after years. I notice in looking over the calendar that the Harvard students are given two hours twice a week for one month practical instruction in cookery. This is an excellent thing. Every medical man should be a good cook or understand something about cooking. The Harvard medical students have no lack of reading matter; they are at liberty to consult the library at Cambridge, the public library which contains over 4,000 medical works, the library in the Medical School itself.