

Enter on your studies with a firm determination; work methodically; lay out for yourself a certain amount of work to be done daily, see that it is done, let nothing prevent your doing it; do not let yourself become careless or indifferent to your work; you may often feel weary, fatigued, or even despondent, but do not let your feelings conquer you, and there can be no question of failure in the end. Success is sure to be yours. Constant and regular attention in the lecture-room is essential. I am thoroughly convinced that didactic teaching is as essential to the student as any part of his whole training. I do not wish to overburden the student with lectures, but I fear there is a tendency in some quarters to ignore their usefulness. This, I think, is a great mistake. There was a time when too many lectures were required of the student. He was compelled to follow the same course of one hundred lectures on one subject twice over—an obvious absurdity. But to-day the C. P. S. has wisely cut the lectures down to one-half of their number, and perhaps there are still some subjects the lectures on which might be still further lessened; but to do away with them altogether I think most ill-advised. A student in the course of his lectures will every day learn something from the professor which he will never learn in the same manner from his text-book. A carefully thought-out lecture will prove of great advantage to any student who listens attentively and takes notes from it. Attendance in the laboratories, where so much is to be learnt, cannot but prove of inestimable value; it is here you learn what you cannot learn elsewhere, and to-day so much is done in the laboratory, that you cannot afford to lose any opportunity of careful attendance to the instruction given there.

In these days the science of medicine is making tremendous strides, encouraged and prompted by laboratory research, and many a seemingly small discovery may mean a great bound in professional advancement; but whilst the laboratory undoubtedly has its purpose, and the cloister studies of original research may result in invaluable benefit to the medical practitioner, we must not forget the wide field of medical work, where nature plays the part of a cruel and relentless vivisector, produces many an experiment which you will be asked to interpret, and the results and bearings of which you must forecast with a certain degree of absolute accuracy. In the life of a medical practitioner the laboratory must never be permitted to supersede that larger laboratory, the hospital ward, nor the study of those intricate problems of disease whose relief is the life-work of the true