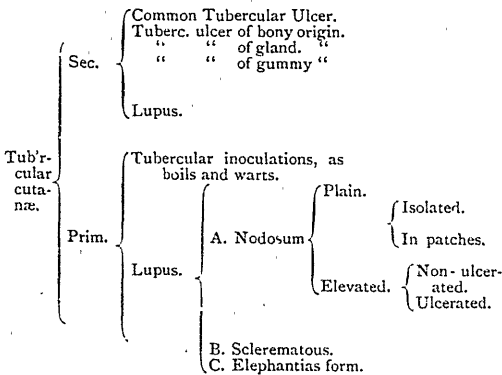


by Dr. Germain See could scarcely be called clinics. He simply related the history of a case, the patient not being present, and made remarks thereon. His observations were of a deeply philosophical character, very interesting, but not of great practical importance to students.

Two features of the instruction given in the final branches were particularly noticeable, the immense amount and variety of material, and the great number of didactic lectures, as well as the didactic character of the so-called clinics. To give some idea of the great variety of cases presented, I will relate briefly a lecture by Hall-opeau. The subject was, "Tubercular Diseases of the Skin," of which he made the following classification :



After explaining the reasons for making this classification, he exhibited about twenty cases of such varied character that they illustrated almost every form given in the schedule. At the same clinic, bichloride of methylene was used very successfully as a local anæsthetic.

The Paris system, if not the best for the student, certainly tends to the development of the professors ; and on this account, France has always been noted for possessing some of the brightest stars in the medical profession. The great number of old men in actual work is also noticeable, as well as the slow and gradual advancement of the very brilliant younger men.

The subject of hypnotism still engages the attention of neurologists. Charcot does not give so much time to it as formerly, but every Thursday morning an exhibition is given by Dr. Luys, in the "Charité." Its practical uses are not yet well defined, and its possible abuses are so great that one hesitates before adopting it as a therapeutic measure.

The pleasure of attending lectures in Paris

was very much enhanced by the presence of Professors Osler and Ramsay Wright, and Dr. Meyers, all Canadians, who were again experiencing the delight of students, sitting on hard benches and listening to medical discourses hour after hour. I will give in my next letter some thoughts of the German system of medical education, comparing it with the English and French system. Yours truly, J. E. GRAHAM.

UNIVERSITY MEDICAL LECTURES.

Editor of CANADIAN PRACTITIONER:

SIR,—Will you permit me, through the columns of THE CANADIAN PRACTITIONER, to make a few statements regarding the University of Toronto Medical Society Lectures? Many know already that the first course of these lectures, under the auspices of the above society, was delivered by Dr. E. C. Seguin last March. These lectures have now been reprinted in pamphlet form, and are ready for distribution to members of the society.

The advantages of being a life member are very considerable. In the first place, it brings all into close touch with one important department of the Provincial University. In the next place, it enables members to attend the annual course of lectures, and to obtain a copy of them when printed. It can be safely said that any one course of lectures is worth the entire fee for life membership.

The fee for life membership is fixed at \$4, payable only once. Surely there is not a practitioner in the province who will not gladly embrace the opportunity of becoming a life member, and at once pay his four dollars to make up the fund needed to fully establish the work the society has undertaken?

Although this is the first year of the course, the results have been most gratifying. Practitioners from all schools are becoming members and contributing their portion to the good work. To all who send in their names and fees, the recent lectures of Dr. Seguin shall be at once forwarded, and the lectures of the future as they shall appear. When we look around and see the zeal that permeates the alumni of some other universities, surely we may hope for good things from our own.

An early response is urgently requested. Address all communications to

JOHN FERGUSON.

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