

rate degree it becomes a great factor towards success in professional life. Syme and Simpson possessed it in an eminent degree, and, in fact, this form of education, which with some might almost be considered as *intuitive* power, has contributed greatly to the reputation of many illustrious members of the medical profession. The physiognomical diagnosis of morbid constitutional states has been ably discussed by Laycock of Edinburgh. It is this form of knowledge which comes to the surface, and often very remarkably, with trained nurses. External indications cannot always be relied upon, and still such are of vast importance, as pointers for future observation. The staining of jaundice, the tints of hectic, the eruptions of exanthematous fevers, the suppressed breathing of pleurisy, the orthopnoea of cardiac diseases, the pigmentation of Addison's disease, and numerous other external manifestations of internal systemic trouble are all important as factors in arriving at either a diagnosis or prognosis of the malady. The experienced eye only comes about gradually, and well directed study is necessary in order to be even moderately proficient in reading the outward developments resulting from defective systemic action and reaction. The young physician who possesses even in a moderate measure this faculty has a lever of success in his hands far superior to any purchased practice. To our young friends I would say, study diligently the physiognomy of disease, as much valuable information will result therefrom.

To a few points of special interest I desire now to call your attention. Wherever you settle in practice, observe carefully that particular locality, its physical peculiarities and the bearings of such with reference to the development of disease. Thus you will in time accumulate much valuable information. When called to visit a zymotic case, enquire closely into the question of plumbing, drainage, water and food supply. Thus the causes of such diseases as scarlet fever, typhoid fever, diphtheria, etc., may be ascertained, and much practical good accomplished towards arresting their spread. The neglect of sanitary science in many of our centres of trade and commerce is doubtless a prolific source of the remarkable mortality recorded in our