

when he says: "Knowledge is the monopoly of extremely young practitioners. I have been doctoring for forty years, and now stand here a monument to triumphant ignorance." There are some things we have not taught you in your course. Your exams. are over, and you passed them well, but you will daily learn how much there is yet to acquire. They were not the end or object of your training. The goal is still distant. You have taken only your preliminary canter. Examinations are necessary evils—necessary to guarantee that a man is qualified before let loose on the public; evils, because they are apt to lead you to engross attention on the curiosities in medicine. For them a mere parrot knowledge may answer, which is of little use in after life. As Gibbon puts it: "every person has two educations, one which he receives from others, and one more important, which he gives himself." Now you are free to attain broader, truer and more permanent knowledge, working for your future good. If you have rightly used the past quadrennium you have found out how and what to learn. For as old Plato long ago observed, the accumulation of facts is not education. Training is the end, not smattering. You have received a better preparation for the pursuit of medicine than was possible a generation ago. Of you, therefore, much will be required.

However long you may live, be students to the end of your days. Success demands persevering toil. Though you have just finished a four years' grind, you must rest yourselves, like the Indian who runs when he tires walking. Though your origin be humble, that is no barrier. History is replete with examples of immortal names from lowly beginnings. Though circumstances compel you to seek a rural vineyard, triumphs come from country practice.

In all your methods be thorough. Let not what Dan O'Connell said of a celebrated lord apply to you: "He knows something about everything, but everything about nothing." No slipshod, haphazard plan brings success. The one thing in medicine that is brilliant is accuracy. There is nothing too trifling to be taken note of.

But, while urging study upon you, become not estranged from your life work. We are all so keen on scientific problems nowadays that we are apt to forget that in the eyes of our patients our value mainly depends on the amount of relief we are able to bring them. What they expect from us is not a learned discourse on their disorder, but simply something that will do them good. If we show but little interest in a case between an elaborate diagnosis and the autopsy, people will flee from us to the quack for refuge. Laboratory and bedside work may go hand in hand, but our duty is to spare no pains in combating disease, for we shall ultimately be judged not by our contributions to scientific journals, but by the measure of success we have attained in discharging the task society has committed to us, namely, the relief of suffering and the preservation of health. Your book-learning must be supplemented by