

ward.) Dr. Bennett examines the cases before the class, points out all the symptoms of disease, and calls out the students singly to examine for themselves.

When a new case comes in he calls on a student to examine it; and when the opinion is given, he either confirms what has been said, or points out where and how the error has been made. He always uses a hammer of Professor Winterich's model as a percussor, and the ivory pleximeter of M. Pirry slightly modified. By this means the different sounds elicited are easily distinguished by the students when at a distance from the bedside; and this is a matter of some importance when the class is so large that many of its members cannot get very near. He lectures every Tuesday and Friday at 12 noon; and has a class once a week, in which the junior members are instructed in Physical Diagnosis, to enable them to distinguish between normal and morbid phenomena. He is very particular in requiring the students, when examining a case, to ask the questions in a certain methodical manner, and to follow each out in such a way that he can come to a direct knowledge of where the lesion exists.

The first question which is always to be asked is, "Where do you feel pain?" The place is pointed out by the patient; and after this has been followed up by an examination, the second is, "How long have you been ill?" and thus it is carried out until the conclusion has been arrived at. (The ordinary students are allowed to take notes of any case they *choose*, which he corrects.) I shall now pass on to the clinical teachers of the College of Surgeons.

The work with them is divided into three parts. Dr. Gairdner lectures on the senior department every Friday at 1 p.m., and Dr. Begbie on the junior every Tuesday, except the last of each month, on which day Dr. Keiller gives a lecture on those diseases of women which may exist in his ward at the time.

Dr. Begbie has a class for junior students every Thursday at 1 p.m., to whom he demonstrates practically the various methods of carrying out a physical examination, then all the normal phenomena of the various organs, as mapping out the cardiac, splenic and hepatic, dullness, the normal sounds of the heart and lungs, &c. He will then demonstrate the different morbid sounds and appearances on the patients at that time in the wards. Which, after being finished, he will point out the characteristics of healthy urine, and finally the tests, chemical and microscopical, for detecting abnormalities in that fluid. He will also give some attention to the discrimination of the sputa and morbid products. Dr. Keiller points out the manner of conducting the examinations of female diseases on the cases in the wards, with the uterine speculum and