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His teaching methods during these early days are well shown in the published syllabus of his course of Normal Histology. The introduction to the Students' Notes, a pamphlet, issued in Montreal in 1882, reads as follows:-

TO THE STUDENT.

A practical course on Normal Histology is advantageous in many ways: it affords you a practical acquaintance with the appearance and modes of preparation of tissues in health; it familiarizes you with the use of the Microscope, and it assists in the formation of those habits of accurate abservation which should form an important part of your training. Keep in mind, from the outset, that you are not to become Histologists, but Practitioners; so regard this course as one among many means to the end which should be ever before you, viz., proficiency in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. Once in active practice, and not a day will pass without an opportunity of using the Microscope to assist in the diagnosis of obscure affections. It is of equal importance with the Stethoscope, the Opthalmoscope and the Laryngoscope, and ignorant of its teachings you cannot practice with due credit to yourself, or with full justice to your patients. To become expert in its use requires time and patience - not more time, however, than, with judicious economy, the hard-worked student can well afford, and not more patience than should "possess the soul" of any one who aspires to such a profession as medicine.

These Notes will also be, I hope, of use in the lecture-room and in the weekly Demonstrations on Histology. For fuller details in microscopic technology the student is referred to the manuals of Schafer, Rutherford and Stirling; for additional information on the structure of tissues, to the works of Klein, Ranvier, Frey, Stricker, Satterhwaite and others, which are accessible in the Laboratory.

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