

or Pasteurian symptoms, which are observable in those victims who acquire the disease from the intensive inoculations, to which latter so-called, preventative treatment no less than twenty-six persons have already, it is reported, succumbed."

In the interests of all human and animal life, it is essential that supposed preventative and curative measures for combating probably the most repugnant of all diseases, and to the contraction of which all living creatures are hourly exposed, should be exhaustively investigated. Because Lord Doneraile succumbed after Pasteur had pronounced his case as completely cured and assured him that he might return home without fear, is certainly not sufficient to condemn his measures as useless. One person in fifty contracting violent variola after vaccination does not prove that vaccination is useless for the prevention of the contagion or the mitigation of small pox. Many difficulties surround the question of rabies. In numerous instances it is impossible to prove whether the animal which inflicted the bite was in a rabid condition or not. The Pasteur method somewhat resembles the old practice of inoculating for the small pox—a practice which had to be made illegal before it could be stopped. The liberal grants made both by the French and other Governments, to thoroughly test the theory advanced by Mr. Pasteur, will secure its thorough investigation. It not alone interests medical circles, but the practice and results are closely watched by the whole civilized world. Adverse criticism it is sure to awake. All scientific progress has had to fight an uphill battle, and though strong doubts are legitimately cast on the Pasteur treatment as a sure prophylactic to the probable consequences of a bite by a rabid animal, it is too soon to form a final judgment.

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The London *Lancet*, in its annual opening address on the 3rd of September, of this year, says of hospital experience in the days of pupilage: "Hence hospital experience more than all else makes the student what he will be for life; hence the well-known fact that certain hospitals impress upon all their alumni a certain mental tone and colour, which constitutes their tradition; hence the paramount duty that hospital instruction should be genuine, thorough, honest, free from bigotry, prejudice or partiality."

In another part of the address we read: "It is for us to consider whether changed circumstances do not call for changed methods; the remedy is beyond question in our own hands. The public take from us their cue, in their estimation, of professional services, and are amenable to influences which it is in our power to exert. We need among ourselves a higher estimate of the dignity of our profession and of the value of the services which it is in our power to render; a more scrupulous honor in shunning every suspicion of sacrificing the interest of a brother practitioner to our own advantage. There can be no doubt that we suffer much and undeservedly, from the abuse of medical charity. The public need not to be reminded that if a man or woman accept gratuitous medical advice, who can afford to pay, he or she is guilty both of a meanness and a dishonesty. The hard logic of statistics shows that medical life has more than an average share of hardship and some dangers peculiar to itself. The mortality rates of the three learned professions—Divinity, Law and Medicine—are respectively 15, 20 and 25 per 1000, and if we take the period of active professional life (between the ages of twenty-five and sixty-five), we find that the death rate among