

trained in the days of his youth. The admirable practical instruction with the abundant material for it, at the Winnipeg General Hospital, must soon attract a large class, and if they utilize the advantages at their command, graduates of Manitoba will be a credit to their province and teachers.

THE CEMETERY QUESTION.

Without entering into the question of the necessity or desirability of another cemetery for the city of Winnipeg, as we observe that it is proposed to open one, above the city, and, within two hundred yards of the river's bank, we call attention to the fact, that disease germs and the products of decomposition, will surely percolate through the intervening soil, and find their way into the river bed. The merest tyro in sanitary science now knows, that, of all known agents, it has been proved, that water is the vehicle by which septic germs most frequently find their way into the body. Cold water has no purifying influence whatever on them, and, but preserves their vitality, even when solidified by a low temperature. So, that if this scheme be carried out, the river water below the burial ground, may be pregnant with disease and death.

PRESCRIBING BY CHEMISTS.

Our attention is repeatedly called to the extent which this prevails in the city, and instances have come to our knowledge where the chemist has assumed the duties of both physician and surgeon. There is but one way of putting a stop to it, and that is for medical men to take care that none of their prescriptions fall into the hands of these ambitious pharmacutists, but direct them to the shops of those who they know practice what they are legally entitled to. And when a well authenticated case of illegal practising comes to light, let the College of Physicians and Surgeons be called upon to put their powers in force and prosecute the offender. Two or three examples would

mitigate, if not put an end to the evil. That a chemist is not entitled to give a cough mixture, powder, or any simple remedy when asked, no one would contend, but this is a very different matter to his undertaking the treatment of serious physical and surgical cases which is of almost daily occurrence. If medical men would boldly come forward, give a full statement of the case, appending signature, we will willingly give it a prominent place in our columns. A notoriety probably the most ambitious of chemists would not desire.

Of the inaugural addresses, those of the greatest general importance were delivered by Sir Albert Rollit, who, as a fellow and member of the Council of King's College, addressed the students of that hospital, and by Dr. Clifford Allbutt, at St. George's. All, as Sir Alberi Rollit says, are agreed that the present condition of University teaching in the metropolis is unsatisfactory and inadequate. With regard to medical training that is particularly true. Dr. Allbutt pointed out that the medical degrees of the University of London do not guarantee that breadth of culture which English medical men who have not been trained at the old Universities too frequently lack. London wants a University which shall not be a mere examining board, but which "shall impart culture and wisdom more rapidly and economically than does the world itself." It is for want of such an institution that many of our most promising youths seek degrees elsewhere than in the metropolis, while the rank and file of our medical practitioners have to go without any sort of University training whatever, unless the hospital curriculum is to be regarded as, in some sense, a substitute for it. Hence, as Dr. Allbutt rightly complains, a want, in English medical men not trained at our Universities, of that "breadth of knowledge and mental training which a University can impart." To diagnose disease is, however, one thing; to prescribe an effectual remedy is another. It must be remembered that many of our medical students do not specially desire the advantages which Dr. Allbutt desires from them. Doubtless it would