

and laborious, being hedged about by formidable difficulties and limited to a narrow field of labour. To-day the results of this system are seen in the successful education of the deaf and the achievements of those who are benefitted thereby. Deaf-mutes are made the social, almost the intellectual peers, of their more fortunate fellow-mortals. They understand the force and application of moral obligations, and are able to act an intelligent part in the performance of such duties as devolve upon them as rational beings. Many of them take high rank in the pursuits of the arts and sciences, and nearly all are useful and law-abiding citizens. This is a crowning glory of the noble educational work of the nineteenth century, although the system whereby such results have been reached was initiated in a former era.

'The afflicted are always credulous and easily persuaded that advertised nostrums possess healing virtues. Unprincipled persons take advantage of this credulity and solicitude to impose upon this class worthless medicines and inventions. The deaf are conscious of the disadvantages under which they labour, and are anxious to improve their hearing if it is possible to do so. They read the advertisement of quacks, and believe the testimonials published as genuine acknowledgments of cures affected. Money that they need for the support of themselves and families is spent in purchasing ear-

drums, audiphones, dentaphones, and other fraudulent contrivances that are of no benefit, but rather an injury. It may be that a comparatively few deaf persons, who affliction is temporary or superficial, are benefitted in a measure by some of these advertised antidotes, but a large majority receive no benefit whatever from such aids. I would, therefore, advise all concerned to be cautious how they spend money for such things, as in nine cases out of ten no value will be received for the expenditure. Presumptuous characters, by means of glowing advertisements in the papers and a free use of printer's ink generally, induce a good many deaf-mutes to part with their hard-earned dollars for what turns out to be a cruel farce or worthless compound. Children born deaf, or who lose their hearing at an early age by fevers and other diseases, are seldom cured by any means. When skilful and experienced physicians, who make a specialty of diseases of the organs of hearing, refuse to guarantee a cure and even refuse to experiment, it is not likely that "travelling doctors" or quack medicine vendors will be able to put them to shame. The interest I feel in whatever concerns the deaf, with whom I am so intimately and interestedly associated, induces me to sound the friendly warning, with the hope that it may save some from the impositions so generally practised.'

GENERAL NOTES.

The Nobility of the Physician.

Perhaps never have words more graceful or sincere, from one of the army of patients, been spoken of the profession of Medicine than those in the dedication to "Underwoods" the recently published volume of poems by Robert Louis Stevenson. He says: "There are men and classes of men that stand above the common herd; the soldier, the sailor, and the shepherd not unfrequently; the artist rarely; more rarely still, the clergyman; the physician almost as a rule. He is the flower (such as it is) of our civilization; and when that stage of man is done with, and only remembered to be marvelled at in history, he will be thought to have shared as little as any in the defects of the period, and most notably exhibited the vir-

tues of the race. Generosity he has, such as is possible to those who practise an art, never to those who drive a trade; discretion, tested by a hundred secrets; tact, tried in a thousand embarrassments; and what are more important, herculean cheerfulness and courage. So it is that he brings air and cheer into the sick room, and often enough, though not so often as he wishes, brings healing."

William Harvey.

Dr. W. H. Stone in his recently delivered Harveian oration delighted his audience with illustrations drawn from the veritable *verba scripta* of Gulielmus Harveius. Quaint and unusual as are these old *lecture notes*, they amply describe the manner of the great discoverer of the circulation of the blood. Written