

Manitoba ; and another member of our profession is our representative in England as High Commissioner (some call him our *very* High Commissioner, whatever that may mean). In view of the fact, then, that our fellow-countrymen have been pleased from time to time to select from our midst men to represent them in the councils of the nation, it behoves us all so to prepare ourselves that, should it ever be our lot to be so chosen, we should do honor, not only to our country, but to our profession.

But in what way would literary training be of *direct* advantage to a student of medicine ? While the study of classics, ancient or modern, or the acquiring of the romance languages, or the research after great mathematical truths, may not have any direct bearing upon the study of medicine, yet who will deny their influence in strengthening the mind and expanding the intellect ? Who will deny that he whose intellect has been cultured and strengthened by familiar intercourse with the philosophers, the moralists, the statesmen, the historians, or the poets, of ancient or modern days, is better fitted to pursue the researches into the mysteries of growth and decline, of health and disease, of life and death ?

Undoubtedly a liberal literary education will inculcate habits of study, discrimination and discernment, all invaluable accessories to the student of medicine ; and he will indeed be a public benefactor, a servant who has nobly served his country, who will, by some means at present unknown, reconcile the laborious life of a medical student with the attainment of literary knowledge ; and he will certainly deserve to have engraved upon his tombstone the epitaph, suggested, I believe, by Mark Twain for his poor old servant, who, in a state of inebriation, fell upon the red-hot stove and, before being rescued, was burned to a crisp : "Well done, good and faithful servant."

In conclusion, gentlemen, I would say : Make the science of medicine your first love, and lovingly array her in the mantle of literary excellence, bedeck her with the gems of culture, adorn her with the priceless diamonds wrested from the bosom of literature ; and then, and not until then, will you have done justice to your heart's first love, your chosen science ; and then, and not until then, will that science stand forth flashing with the peer-

less rubies of truth, and, exalted upon a pedestal far above the petty tyranny of prejudice, will receive as homage, the appreciation and admiration of all men.

Correspondence.

TO THE MEDICAL ELECTORS OF KING'S AND QUEEN'S DIVISION.

GENTLEMEN,—Ten years have now elapsed since I addressed you as a candidate for this division,—since which time I have closely attended to your interests as your representative in the Medical Council. Whether I have succeeded in fulfilling these duties—my record is before you ; you are the judges.

I have again been solicited by a highly respectable number of my professional brethren to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrage in 1885. It is very gratifying to me to have such a respectable number of my friends come forward, many of whom unsolicited have appended their signatures to my nomination paper. Some time ago I had every intention of retiring from the responsibilities of office, but was so strongly urged once more to enter the arena I could not do otherwise than allow my name to be used for that purpose. Many of you have certainly given me more credit than I deserved for alleged zeal in your behalf. Allow me to state that I have always been devotedly attached to the medical profession—not so much for the emoluments as for the scope which it offers for mental gratification in the cause of suffering humanity, although we sometimes receive the doubtful honor of unmerited abuse from many of those whom we often risk our own lives to serve without any reward whatever. However, we have hours of happiness in the thought of doing more real good to mankind than all the other professions put together. It is altogether unnecessary for me to say much on the duties devolving on the members of the Council. I might say, however, that it is in contemplation to have the Medical Act amended. Some of those amendments I approve of, others seem to me of rather doubtful propriety—such as the increase in our annual assessment. I have not yet seen a medical man in this division who approves of such a step. The law also ought to be amended whereby actions for