

died at the end of fifteen days, with all the signs of rabies. Three others, left at liberty but placed under treatment for three weeks (thirty grains per day in three doses), I still have with me, and they have never been unwell. I feared to have failed with one of them, for he disappeared the twelfth or thirteenth day of the treatment. He was recovered three months afterwards, his disappearance showing that twelve days' treatment sufficed."

Dr. Grzymala adduces other instances of the favourable action of *xanthium* in hydrophobia, equally striking with those given, and concludes as follows:—"These are real and positive facts, which I am able to substantiate. I have not drawn on the imagination for them; they are personal to me, and, I repeat, I have more than a hundred others, which I am prepared to submit to you if desired. I forward them in the hope that they may be inserted in your very estimable *Journal de Thérapeutique*. I am certain that the experiments you may make with the leaves sent, on their physiological and therapeutic action, will correspond to those described, and I shall thus have co-operated, although feebly, in that path of therapeutics which you and your distinguished collaborators have so splendidly opened."

MODE OF ACQUIRING A PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.

The following extracts are taken from the opening address delivered by Mr. Barnard S. Proctor to the students of the School of Pharmacy, Bloomsbury Square, London. The commencement of Mr. Proctor's pharmaceutical career dates back some score or more years, and though a self-taught man he not only passed with great credit the examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society, but has since made his mark in the pharmaceutical world, as well by his work entitled "Lectures on Pharmacy," as by numerous contributions which have from time to time appeared in the journals, and with many of which our readers are familiar.

"Speaking now of the pursuit of pharmaceutical studies as the one thing which it is more particularly my province to dilate upon, I will say a few words first upon the mode of learning, and then upon the kind of learning, which is desirable.

You may have heard of a learned pig which could point to the number 18 when asked, How much is twice 9? That is the very lowest species of learning. It had learned, but it did not know. And from this upwards we have all grades, to the highest of which the human mind is capable. Learning, knowing, understanding, and that combination of intellectual faculties by which new truths are evolved from old ones.