

addition to a law faculty and a very important medical school, there are departments of mechanical and civil engineering, teaching all work from forging and machine-building to constructing buildings; schools of metallurgy and physics, chemical laboratories for several hundred students to work in at one time, a physiological laboratory, and a new building costing \$35,000, devoted almost wholly to the new department, under the direction of Prof. Victor C. Vaughan, M.D., a name already well known in Canada. Under the latter's guidance we spent a pleasant day inspecting the laboratory building, now completed and comparatively well equipped for all kinds of investigations bearing upon the question of public health. There are three large laboratories, where the professor and his assistants carry on investigations. There growing in cultures of various kinds were specimens of every species of bacterium, which have been studied by Koch, reaching now to the handsome number of 130. Besides, there are several private laboratories for students desirous of carrying on advanced work, under the instruction of the professor's assistants. A general laboratory for class work large enough to accommodate a very considerable number of students, working with the microscope, completes the rooms on the first flat, excepting that to those are added a disinfecting chamber, and a refrigerator room.

On the upper flats are other rooms to be utilized as the future needs of the work may increase, with an animal room, well supplied with animals and everything necessary to keep the room in a healthful condition. We shall be greatly disappointed if much practical good is not the direct outcome during future years, in enabling the public health work of the State to attain to a yet higher position than has even yet been reached under its active Board of Health and enthusiastic secretary, Dr. H. B. Baker.

This old town of 12,000 inhabitants, more than any American town we have recently visited breathes the very air of a seat of learning. Undisturbed by either the mercenary aims of the manufacturing town or the gilded superficiality of the society of larger cities, a studious spirit pervades all classes, and some eighty professors and tutors mix in friendly companionship to pursue their common labors. A night with the "Twenty Club," which contains amongst its numbers mem-

bers of teaching staff on the University Council, was one long to be remembered, where "discourse of reason and flow of soul" recalled years of student-life and dreams of delight in the groves of Académie.

HOW TO UNITE THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

A SOMEWHAT remarkable paper on "The Means of Effecting the Unity of the Medical Profession," was read as a part of the "Anniversary Discourse delivered before the New York Academy of Medicine," by its president, Dr. B. St. John Roosa, M.D., LL.D., last month. He said, defining the unity of which he spoke, "It is of a unity once existing which allows all those who in any way by their work in life, in studying either the structure of the human frame or causation and nature of disease, are contributing to the mitigation or cure of physical suffering, to unite as members of the medical profession under the common name of physicians." After pointing out how high a social position the physician may and does hold in America, as compared with that of his confrère in England, he indicated how much reason there was for the profession uniting to obtain and exercise that power and influence in many matters which should justly and properly be controlled by them. He said, "Bank presidents are not made of men unlearned in finance; only scholars are professors of Latin or Greek. And yet private and public sanitary affairs, the prevention of epidemics, the government of hospitals, are very often directed wholly, or in part, by men of very good business, military or mechanical training, but with little knowledge of medical matters, but sometimes with professed skill in dealing with a recalcitrant and impracticable medical man. Boards of education, boards of health, sanitary legislation, are often conducted with but a feeble representation of medical men. When a doctor is appointed to a strictly medical position, requiring the highest type of medical learning, skill and experience, it is often because he is a man of attainments of a high order in petty politics, while his medical qualities are correspondingly low. This condition of things obtains because the people as a whole actually believe that the profession, as a profession, knows but little, if any, more about general sanitary matters or medical legislation than a level-headed banker or railroad man, or a successful plumber.