

a narrower one; this man threw his energies into the welfare of the parish where he lived, another devoted himself to the interests of the dwellers in the great continent of India, a third to the vindication of the principles which seemed to him to underlie the highest interests of our profession, while a fourth, not greedy of the gain which he might have had every day, nor thirsting for public distinction, which would have been bestowed on small seeking, helped the poor and taught the student almost to his dying day. I know that to praise the days that have fled, to live in the long retrospect rather than in the short remaining future, is the natural disposition as life goes on, and its sun declines. But, for all that, I cannot refrain altogether from the question whether the spirit of the present day, the hurry to get on, the anxiety for wealth in order to meet a needlessly lavish expenditure, do not tend to emasculate character by putting self, and that not a high self, in the place of something wider, nobler, better. Pardon me for raising the question here. Some may deem it out of place. It appears to me, however, that the first Medical Society in the kingdom should assert the highest principles in conduct as well as the soundest in science; and strong in the strength, which the position I owe to your kindness has given me, I have ventured to ask a question which of myself I dare not ask, which even now I crave your pardon for the asking."

THE SYSTEM OF MEDICAL EDUCATION TO BE PURSUED IN THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

—Dr. John S. Billings, of the Surgeon-General's office, lecturing recently on the system of medical education to be pursued in the Johns Hopkins University, said that whenever the science of education shall be complete it will be based upon an intimate knowledge of the complex nervous system. Some of the very best practitioners have been unable to use their mental faculties to advantage; the study of mathematics and physical science should of necessity precede that of medicine. The history of medicine shows that many skilful men were incapable of appreciating evidence. This knowledge will depend largely on a knowledge

of the right use of words. Herein lies the value of the study of languages. Logic and all other studies are requisite for the man who will teach as well as practice. The diploma of another school should not be considered equal to the baccalaureate of the University. If that cannot or will not be had, then let the student undergo an examination, but under no circumstances should the degree of M. D. be given without the baccalaureate as a basis. Students, like electricity, take the shortest paths. It would be understood that no one could pass without matriculation. He must study chemistry, physics, and the rest for three years. He should, for instance, master the general principles of biology, and other Sciences, with which every well educated young man should be familiar. One-half of his time should be spent in the laboratory. In very rare cases it may be best to put a student at once where he can see the practical operation of the sciences of medicine. Some may be taught to swim by being tossed into deep water, but the most will be drowned. In general it will be best to begin with theoretic principles. In ancient times, doctors held their authority by ceremony or tradition, and then followed the system of apprentices, the time of servitude being seven years. Then came lectures, which were followed by the tutorial system, which has drifted into a mixed method of lecturing and tutoring. This will probably be the plan in the Johns Hopkins, and the best of each will be taken.

WYETH'S DIALYSED IRON.—We ask the attention of the Medical Profession to the following article by Professor Yandell, giving his experience in the use of Dialysed Iron, and a comparison of the strength and quality of nine different samples from as many manufacturers. John Wyeth and Bro., Philadelphia. —Louisville Medical News, April 27th, 1878. By Lunsford P. Yandell, M.D., Professor of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine in the University of Louisville.—Genuine Dialysed Iron is nearly tasteless. It has the faintest possible saline flavour and a mere suspicion of roughness. Slightly diluted, its taste recalls that of fresh blood. It is not in the least unpleasant, and does not blacken the teeth or