

the asylum was largely filled at first by chronic lunatics from other institutions. It is probable that the percentage of recoveries will be much greater in the future.

A large and successful training school for nurses is carried on in connection with the asylum. This school has been of the greatest benefit, not only to this institution, but also to the general public. One can easily understand how important it is for those who have the immediate charge of insane patients to be well educated and trained. The successful treatment of those mentally diseased, depends as largely upon the nursing as that of those physically affected.

ANN ARBOR.—A physical and bacteriological laboratory has recently been established at Ann Arbor. It is a plain, red brick structure, which presents every evidence of having been built with the most rigid economy.

The physical department occupies the basement and the first flat. The second flat and attic are devoted to animal chemistry and bacteriology. The building itself cost \$30,000, and they now propose to spend about \$10,000 in furnishing the chemical and bacteriological department.

The building does not present the imposing appearance which characterizes the Toronto University Biological laboratory now in course of erection. We understand that the University authorities intend to furnish and equip the new Laboratory in the most thorough manner, so as to make it equal if not superior to any other on this continent.

A most important point in the success of a bacteriological laboratory is the appointment of the Professor or lecturer who shall control it. Provision should be made to grant him sufficient salary so that he could devote a large portion of time to that branch.

The University of Michigan is fortunate in having such an enthusiastic, hard-working man as Dr. Vaughan. He is a practising physician, a proficient in animal chemistry, and at present he is devoting a large part of his time to bacteriology. He thus has the opportunity of studying a disease clinically, than of isolating and cultivating the bacterium peculiar to the disease. His knowledge of chemistry enables him to separate out the ptomain produced by the organism un-

der observation. If Professor Vaughan is thus able to continue his work for even a few years, he will add much to our knowledge of the nature of many zymotic diseases.

When the bacillus of a well-known affection is seen under cultivation, and one can at the same time see of the ptomain produced by the bacillus, one has hope that at last the true nature of many of our common zymotic diseases will be more fully understood.

A lively discussion is now going on as to the advisability of removing the medical Faculty from Ann Arbor to Detroit. This question has arisen many times in the State Legislature. Strong arguments may be urged on both sides.

It would be a great pity to injure in any way the efficiency with which instruction is given in the primary branches of medicine.

One of the greatest defects of medical education as given on this continent is the want of thorough and practical instruction in Physics, Chemistry, Anatomy, and Biology. We would regret very much to see such a Faculty as that at Ann Arbor abolished, as every facility is there given for study in the departments mentioned, and there is so little to divert the mind from scientific work.

It is a great pity that the authorities of the University of Michigan do not insist upon a higher entrance examination for students of medicine. They are in a position to render the greatest service, both to the profession and to the public by insisting on a high standard of culture for those entering the study of medicine, and it is to be hoped that before long changes will be made in that direction.

A CURIOUS arrangement with regard to physicians' consulting rooms prevails in Chicago. A very large number of the leading practitioners, while living in the residential part of the city, have their offices near the centres of business. One could easily understand that in the case of specialists this might in some respects be more convenient; but why family physicians should have consulting rooms on the fifth or sixth flat of a down-town building, cannot be easily explained.

We are inclined to think that the arrangement is not a good one, and must have an injurious effect upon the profession.