

more in theological than in juridicial studies, he went to Basel. In 1531 appeared, in Hagenau, Alsace, his well known book *De Trinitatis erroribus libri septem*, in which he denied the divine trinity and thus became the forerunner of unitarianism. Attacked simultaneously by Catholics and Protestants, he left Germany and went to Paris, where he studied medicine and received, on account of his brilliant researches, the title of doctor of medicine. Unquestionably, Servetus was one of the first to speak of the circulation of the blood, even if he did not discover the fact. The great work of William Harvey, to whom we usually attribute the discovery of the circulation of the blood, appeared in 1651, nearly one hundred years after Servetus; but the question is still an open one. Servetus mentioned also the rôle of the valves of the heart in the movements of diastole and systole, which, according to him, do not exist during uterine life, but are set in motion at birth. These studies and his audacious criticism of certain teachings of Galen, which he published under his French name, Villeneuve, changed the attitude of the medical faculty, which now became his enemy and forced him to leave Paris. In 1534 we find him in Lyons. The following years he spent partly in Paris, partly in Lyons, practising medicine. In 1541 he met in Lyons the archbishop, Pierre Paulmier, who offered him asylum in his see of Vienne. Here he continued his theological teachings and his attacks upon Calvin, the result of which was his *Christianismi restitutio*. The consequence was that in 1552 Servetus was accused of heresy and arrested; he escaped, however, and in 1553 arrived in Geneva, where he was again arrested, and on October 27, 1553, burned at the stake.—*New York Med. Jour.*, Nov. 4th.

THE MAKING OF A PHYSICIAN.

There are five factors in the making of a good physician, according to E. P. Lyon, St. Louis (*Journal A. M. A.*, May 27): (1) good raw material; (2) a good model or ideal; (3) men to do the work; (4) a place to work in and tools to work with; (5) time to do the work. And failure in any of these points may give bad results. He does not attempt to formulate all the qualities of a good physician, but mentions first the capacity for accurate observation. The good observer is partly born and partly made and the latter part need only be considered. The power of observation can be cultivated. It improves by practice. Next in importance is skilled direction or instruction, and he speaks especially of the study of anatomy as of first importance in cultivating this power. What is true of anatomy, however, is true of every other science so far as development of observational power is concerned and intensity