

ed with the relation and connexion of these facts. They have been instructed, but not trained. Information has been mechanically imparted, and is given out again in like manner. This is the fallacy underlying most educational schemes now-a-days. Many conscientious teachers fall into the error of mistaking instruction and the imparting of information for education whereas the evil is that the student is taught too many things—*multa* instead of *multum*. \*\* Improvement in medical education, therefore, must begin with the teachers themselves. The teacher must be made to feel his responsibilities more acutely. The art of teaching is difficult, but it may be acquired by every earnest mind. It is not enough for a teacher to be punctual, he must be industrious and, above all, scrupulously honest. The process of education is slow, tedious, and often painful, and demands patience, perseverance and restraint. The result is so remote, and so uncertain, that the consciousness of having honestly done his best may be the only reward the teacher may receive for all his pains; but the reward is precious.—*London Lancet*.

THE VALUE OF PROFESSIONAL SERVICES.—It is surprisingly difficult to make anybody recognize the money value of medical services, but those who are officially responsible for the administration of the Poor Laws would seem to be especially oblivious to this view of the facts. There is a wide-spread and very deep persuasion on the part of the public that we of the medical profession are so enamoured of our work that we are always eager to practise whenever and wherever a patient can be found, wholly regardless of trouble or recompense. This is doubtless an exceedingly flattering compliment to pay to our professional zeal, but does it not a little reflect on our character for common-sense intelligence as men of the world? Those who thus praise our devotion to science do so at the cost of a considerable sacrifice of the respect in which they hold our intelligence as men of busi-

ness. It is only the "doctor" who is expected, and confidently counted upon, to labour without reward. The ingenious philanthropist, rich in the wit of being liberal with other men's stock-in-trade, has never hit on the device of instituting a charity for the furnishing of legal advice and assistance to necessitous debtors, or poor folk troubled with heavily-mortgaged estates or interminable lawsuits; and though it is true that religious enthusiasts do establish costly missions abroad and spiritual enterprises at home, they are always careful to make special provision for the payment of their clergy. Who ever heard of any benevolent undertaking for the benefit of sick or sound, friend or foe, fellow-subject or alien, which was based, as its fundamental proposition and start-point, on the assumption that the services of its principal and active agents were to be had for nothing—except the gratuitous toil and time to be contributed by the medical profession?—*Lon. Lancet*.

CORRIGENDA.—In our report of the meeting of Delegates to Ottawa, on the subject of "Vital Statistics for the Dominion," in our last issue, the names of Dr. Marsden (Chairman of the Quebec Delegates) and Dr. C. Verge, of Quebec, were inadvertently omitted.

In Dr. Workman's paper on "Moral Insanity," commenced in our last issue, we regret to observe numerous typographical errors, most flagrant among which were various egregious renderings of the name of the immortal Pinel, the endowment of Esquirol with a "g" in place of his normal "q," and the outrageous "manie saison-naute" for "manie raisonnaute" of the French authors. Our apologies are due to Dr. Workman, whose fine philological sensibilities must have been seriously offended by our fault.

Dr. Bliss is going to Europe. He is liable to become the family physician of any distinguished person who asks him to dinner.—*New Orleans Picayune, Grip*.