

for we know that the amount of toxalbumin from which constitutional trouble arises depends upon the extent of the local lesion.

The appointment of a city bacteriologist by the Board of Health is a matter which should at once engage their most serious attention on assuming the responsibility of office for the coming year.

SHOULD THESE THINGS BE?

Some time ago we had a few things to say under the above head as to the prevalence of newspaper advertisements indulged in by would be regular practitioners. Many were the explanations received, and we learned more about the *difficulty* of keeping one's name out of the public prints than we had ever dreamed could exist. We have imagined that there has been less of this kind of advertising since, though one or two have ventured upon it, perhaps in the hope that the ice of financial gain would be sufficient to bear the great responsibility they have assumed.

No doubt there are difficulties to overcome, and we have known of instances where a man's name, etc., has appeared, much against his will. On the other hand, names appear in connection with accidents much more frequently than necessary. Last summer one of our associate editors attended an accident, and when parting with the policeman who had assisted him, he asked that his name be not given to the papers. The man in uniform remarked: "Well, you're a queer one; most of the fellows are particular that it goes in right."

When, however, a despatch comes from a Columbian city announcing wonderful cures by certain men, there is only one construction to put upon it. Nor do all the *cures* come from across the line. Not long since a three-column interview with "Dr. —, who has parlors in — building, at — — — Sts.," appeared in one of our dailies. Perhaps his interviewer was hypnotized, too, when "those kind, brown eyes that yet can look with strange intensity into yours," was written. We have heard of this man's powers before, and when, soon afterward, we learned that he was seeking election to a position of trust, we strove for an expression with which to describe our feelings, for "colossal gull" seemed but a diminutive.

Before this shock was fully recovered from, we received a circular headed, "Dr. Jas. S. —, C—n, Ont.," which sets forth that the issuer thereof is a most learned man in "scientific treatment." It is said that these circulars have been distributed indiscriminately among the laity of the county. Nothing short of the striking of his name from the college register is a sufficient punishment; for, if he is allowed to escape with but an apology, justice may be satisfied, but money that was intended for more honest pockets is probably pouring into his own.

Why do men do these things? Are they drowning financially, and is their self-respect entirely gone? It may be true that by accident a man's name sometimes appears, but the last few cases mentioned will hardly come under the head "accidental" or "natural causes."

THE TEACHING OF ANATOMY.

Prof. Keiler continued his paper on this subject in the *New York Medical Journal* of October 27th last. The first part of this contribution outlines a time-table which, of course, is of interest only to those who are directly engaged in school management. He then goes on to tell of the work covered, first of all, by the junior students. They are required to get up all the bones and joints of the body, and everything about the upper and lower extremities. The second year students take up the head and neck, the trunk, brain, eye and ear, together with the elements of embryology.

The matriculation roll is closed two weeks after the session opens. It would be well if all schools and colleges of medicine would emulate that rule. For if medicine is worth studying at all, it is worth doing well, and it is an impossibility for a man to crowd six months' work into three by entering at Christmas. We are glad that the colleges in Ontario recognize this fact.

The students, having enrolled, are divided into sections—those who will dissect an arm, and those a leg. "No student is allowed to touch a body until he has passed a satisfactory examination (taken fifty per cent.) on the bones of the part he is to dissect." To aid the student in his work, the bone-room is supplied with a set of accurately painted bones, mounted in revolving glass cases.