fold purpose of a modern hospital was specially mentioned in the letter in which Mr. Hopkins announced his gift. His hospital must relieve the sick, educate physicians and surgeons, and train nurses. With this commission the trustees have spent the time from 1873, when the money was made over to them. up to 1889, when the hospital was opened to the public, in carrying out the wishes of the donor. No one who reads the description of the hospital, recently published, can fail to accord them the credit of having faithfully fulfilled the object of the trust. The hospital has been constructed under the superintendence of several experts, of whom Dr. Billings has been the guiding spirit. We have no space to enter into a description of the magnificent structure. We can but advise the reader to go to Baltimore and see for himself, or else peruse the description, of which Dr. Billings is the author. He will there find the plans of all the buildings, as well as photographic reproductions of both the outside and inside of the various wards and pavilions.

Johns Hopkins' gift has done good in a manner which even he, far-seeing as he was, did not expect. The building of his hospital is an epoch in the history of hospital construction. Its successes or its failures will be of service to the builders of other hospitals, and we venture to predict that for generations the building of no hospital will be undertaken without the experience and example of the Johns Hopkins Hospital being taken into consideration. The published description will form a standard treatise on hospital construction which is destined to find a place in every library of reference in the civilized world.

Medical Practitioners under the Old Regime.—Etienne Bouchard, who came to Canada in 1653, was the first surgeon to settle in Montreal. According to Parkman, in 1702 there was but one educated medical man in the whole country, Sarrazin, who was a famous naturalist as well as a physician, and who left his name to the botanical genus Sarracenia, of which the curious American species S. purpurea, the pitcher plant, was described by him. "His position in the colony was singular and characteristic. He got little or no pay from his patients; and though at one time the only genuine physician in Canada (Callières et