analysis? Simply this, that a school holding this point of view is either lax in its entrance requirements or at fault in its methods of instruction; otherwise it would not fear the failure of its graduates to secure interneships. If this is true it has under the circumstances but one duty: as an educational institution, it must itself provide the fifth year of hospital work for its lame students. This is the point of view which is gradually forcing itself upon the school of the better grade, which, now that the pioneer stage of medical education is past, desires to itself complete the student's preparation, instead of turning him "over to others during this most valuable and important part of his preparatory work."[21] The proposition of Professor Peterson, of Michigan, that the council on medical education of the American Medical Association should conduct an inspection and classification of hospitals on the same basis as the inspection of medical schools is most timely. The data thus obtained would do much to clarify the situation, and, doubtless, mutual agreements between certain schools and certain hospitals of the same class could be reached as to the distribution of graduates for interne service. Such a systematization would allow school and hospital alike to see their defects and to so rearrange their work as properly to care for the greatest number of properly prepared men. Only through the hospital year can we give the best type of practitioners to a most deserving but too confiding public; but to bring about the consummation of this ideal every university school and every community possessing a modern hospital must do its share.

These general remarks cover, in my opinion, the cardinal principles which should guide the modern medical school. They can not, perhaps, in every community be enforced at once in their entirety, and doubtless now and then their adoption may be followed by backsliding, but no one who has given the subject serious thought can doubt that the future of medical education in this country depends on (1) the university school with a high entrance requirement, (2) instruction, in both laboratory and clinical branches, based on the method of observation and experiment, (3) clinical instruction in a hospital which the university owns or controls, (4) the principle of a fifth year of hospital instruction and (5) the fostering of the spirit of research.

And now finally let me congratulate Syracuse University on the high ideals it has set for itself in the conduct of its medical school. Your course has been watched by all who are interested in medical education. Your responsibility is greater than perhaps you realize; there are those praying for you to continue your present progressive system, others hoping you may fail. Each group desires to point to you as an object lesson. I have full confidence, however, that the wise trustees of your university, supported and encouraged by your alumni and the physicians of Syracuse and its surrounding territory, will not only maintain the present high standards, but will inaugurate still greater advances and thus ensure for the practitioner of medicine in this community the "prepared mind" of Pasteur's adage.

R. M. Pearce

[21] See Peterson, R., "The Relation of the Medical School to the Interne or Hospital Year," *Jour. Am. Med. Asso.*, LVIII., p. 723, 1912.

THE WORK OF COLONEL GORGAS

The degree of doctor of laws was conferred on Colonel W. A. Gorgas by the Johns Hopkins University on June 11. In presenting him for the degree Dr. William H. Welch said:

Mr. President: In behalf of the academic council I have the honor to present for the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws Dr. William Crawford Gorgas, colonel in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, member of the Isthmian Canal Commission and chief sanitary officer of the Isthmian Canal Zone, formerly president of the American Medical Association, physician and sanitarian of the highest eminence, who by his conquests over pestilential diseases has rendered signal service to his profession, to his country and to the world.

With high administrative capacity and with full command of the resources of sanitary science Colonel Gorgas has given to the world the most complete and impressive demonstration in medical history of the accuracy and the life-saving power of our knowledge concerning the causation and mode of spread of certain dreaded epidemic and endemic diseases. He it was who, by application of the discoveries of Major Reed and his colleagues of the Army Yellow Fever Commission, was mainly instrumental in freeing Cuba of yellow fever, and he it is who, in spite of obstacles and embarrassments, has made the construction of the Isthmian Canal possible without serious loss of life or incapacity from disease—a triumph of preventive medicine not surpassed in importance and significance by the achievements of the engineer.

In the conquests of science over disease, in the saving of untold thousands of human lives and human treasure, in the protection of our shores from the once ever-threatening scourge of yellow fever, in the reclamation to civilization of tropical lands—in results such as these are to be found the monuments of our laureate, his victories of peace, to which this university now pays tribute by such honor as it can bestow.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE honorary degree of doctor of laws has been conferred by the University of Illinois on Vice-president Thomas J. Burrill and Comptroller Samuel W. Shattuck, both of whom retire at the end of the academic year after an active service of over forty years.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY has conferred its doctorate of science on Mr. A. P. Maudslay, president of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

DR. E. RUTHERFORD, F.R.S., Langworthy professor of physics at Manchester, has been elected a corresponding member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna.

DR. L. A. BAUER has been invited to deliver the Halley lecture on "Terrestrial Magnetism" at the University of Oxford, England, in May, 1913. He was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at the annual meeting in May.

AT the sixth annual meeting of the British Science Guild, held on May 17, a silver plate was presented to Sir Norman Lockyer, inscribed as follows: "Presented to Sir Norman Lockyer, K.C.B., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., by members of the British Science Guild, on his seventy-sixth birthday, May 17, 1912, as a token of their esteem and as a recognition of his patriotic labors to promote the application of scientific principles to industrial and general purposes." Sir Norman was unfortunately prevented by ill-health from being present.

WE learn from *Nature* that Dr. D. H. Scott, F.R.S., president of the Linnean Society, has been elected a foreign member of the Royal Danish Academy of Sciences and Letters, and of the Royal Society of Sciences, Upsala.

IT is reported that Professor Lanfranchi, of the University of Parma, who has been engaged for several years in the study of sleeping sickness, has been infected by the disease in a severe form, and has been taken to the Pasteur Institute in Paris for treatment.

PROFESSOR MAYVILLE W. TWITCHELL, head of the department of geology in the University of South Carolina, has resigned to accept the position of assistant state geologist of New Jersey. He will reside in Trenton where he will take up his new duties early in July.

AT the meeting of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society, held on June 7, Professor Herbert R. Moody, of the College of the City of New York, was elected chairman of the section for the coming session to take the place of chairman-elect A. B. Lamb, who is going to Cambridge. The New York Section increased its membership over