FRI DAY, MAY 4, 1900.

CONTENTS:
The Medical School of the Future: Professor HENRY P. BOWDITCH ........................................ 681
National Standardizing Bureau ........................................ 696
A New Enzyme of General Occurrence in Organisms: Dr. OSCAR LOEW ........................................ 701
The Recent Annual Reception and Exhibition of the New York Academy of Sciences: Professor J. F. KEMP ........................................ 702
Scientific Books:—
The International Geography: Professor RICHARD E. DODGE. Stout's Manual of Psychology: Dr. I. MADISON BENTLEY. Jaubert's matières odorantes artificielles: Dr. MARSTON TAYLOR BOGERT. Books Received ........................................ 704
Societies and Academies:—
The Academy of Science of St. Louis: Professor WILLIAM TREASURE. The Torrey Botanical Club: Professor EDWARD S. BURGESS. Biological Society of Washington: F. A. LUCAS ........................................ 711
Discussion and Correspondence:—
The Official Spelling of Porto Rico: Dr. ROBERT T. HILL. Linguistic Families in Mexico: Professor O. T. MASON. Hemianopsia in Migraine: Professor J. MARK BALDWIN. The Development of Photographic Plates in the Light: Professor FRANCIS E. NIPHER ........................................ 712
The Topographic Survey of Ohio: Professor ALBERT A. WRIGHT ........................................ 714
Experiment Station Exhibit at the Paris Exposition. ........................................ 715
Scientific Notes and News ........................................ 716
University and Educational News ........................................ 719

MSS. intended for publication and books, etc., intended for review should be sent to the responsible editor, Professor J. McKEEN CATTELL, Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF THE FUTURE.*

Among the intellectual movements that have characterized the century now drawing to a close there is perhaps no one more deserving of careful study than that which is concerned with providing education for people in the school, the academy and the university. The importance of popular education became apparent in proportion as political freedom was secured for the people. Thus Viscount Sherbrooke, better known as the Hon. Robert Lowe, in the reform debates of 1866 and 1867, after the passage of a bill for the extension of the suffrage, uttered the well known words: "We must now at least educate our masters." The same sentiment has also more recently been embodied in the inscription on the Boston Public Library. "The Commonwealth requires the education of the people as the safeguard of order and liberty," and in the presidential address of Dr. J. M. Bodine,† at the meeting of the Association of American Colleges in 1897 we find the same idea thus expressed, "In America the citizen is king. The king must be educated to wield aright his ballot-sceptre."

For many years educators looked upon their work with no little complacency. The educational systems of the various civilized

* Address by the president before the Fifth Triennial Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons given at Washington on May 2nd.
† American Practitioner and News, June 26, 1897.
Science 11 (279), 681-720.