

surgeon in charge of a service should have an assistant who could assist him at his public ward operations, learn his technique and follow out all his directions. Then if the head be absent from any cause, the assistant would be capable of carrying out his work. Then, again, when the senior surgeon is absent on his vacation in the summer the assistant surgeon should receive the patients. I think that the number of services in a hospital should be determined by the amount of material which is present, by the number of patients which are admitted into the public wards in rotation. I think that any surgeon should be capable of looking after from thirty-five to forty patients.

DR. CAVEN—I think that it is in the best interests both of the students and of the hospital that the services should be entirely separate, and each conducted by a chief who has independent views and ideas and methods of his own. My own experience has been that I have derived great benefit from transferring—that is going from one service to another—and hearing the different views expressed by the chiefs of these different services. As to the time limit, I think that the chief of a department should be retired after ten years. In King's College Hospital the length of service limit is eight years.

DR. ROSS—I consider that the work in English countries is as good as that done in Germany. The work among surgeons in Germany is extremely sloppy, and is something after the abattoir style in Chicago. The patients are brought in and operated on, not as if they were human beings, but so many dogs. Such a system would never do in this country. They have no private wards in Vienna, and if you want to adopt the German system you will have to give up your private wards.

CHAIRMAN—This great State has said that the Faculty of Medicine is as important as any other faculty, and sooner or later the compensation from the money side must be adequate for the services. Will there be any condition that will create heads, whether they be co-ordinate or chief, so that for hospital and university work men will give themselves to the cause of medical research, medical education, scientific work and the relief of suffering immediately present?

DR. DAVISON—I take it that I have the support of all the medical men present in saying that a man who devotes himself exclusively to hospital practice would not be the highest type of physician or surgeon. It is impossible that he should dwell within the walls of a hospital and be a doctor; he is then a professor, and I hold that a doctor who is going in and out among