

by appointments of at least three years), there is an officer corresponding to the English Assistant Physician or Surgeon, designated "Chef de Clinique," assigned to each Professor. The "Chef de Clinique" does much Clinical teaching in the wards and elsewhere on the cases of the Professor.

31. Again, in the Vienna Hospital, the Committee is informed that the Hospital attendance and instruction is carried on by three classes: the Professor, the Privatdocenten (appointed and paid by the University on the nomination of the Professor), and first, second and third Assistants, appointed by the Professor.

Ward treatment and teaching, as well as outpatient work, is done by all three. But the main part is done by the latter two classes, under the direction of the Professor.

32. Again, a case is reported to the Committee showing that in Strassburg the Assistant gives Clinics on his Professor's patients in his wards.

OPINIONS AS TO COMPARATIVE CONDITIONS.

33. It is stated that, when the graduates of Canadian Schools attempt competition in the British Schools, they are found to compare favourably in Medical book work and theoretical knowledge; but that when tested in practical Clinical work, they fall behind men far their inferiors in the other branches. This is due to the superiority of the British methods and facilities the application of which is suggested.

34. One of the Professors of the Faculty reports that having, after his course in Toronto, spent a considerable time in London Hospitals, mainly at King's College, Middlesex, University College, St. Bartholomew, London and Brompton Hospitals, and having also spent a considerable time in Strassburg, he found that the facilities available in the Toronto Hospital were far inferior to those enjoyed by English and German students.

Though a total stranger, without any introduction to a teacher, he was able to obtain much more satisfactory instruction there than here; and this not mainly because of the superiority of the Clinicians, but because of the better facilities and superior system which have been described. Similar views have been expressed by other members.

35. It may be added that we understand our view that the present facilities are not adequate, that they do not compare favourably with the British facilities, and that some improvement in this direction should take place, to be concurred in generally, indeed all but unanimously, by the members of the Faculty concerned in general Clinical teaching.

DEDUCTIONS.

36. The fact would seem to be that, in the great and well regulated Hospitals to which we should look for example, the general scheme of organization embraces a staff of Assistant Physicians and Surgeons, in addition to the staff of Chief Physicians and Surgeons, and that in many cases the number of Assistants is equal to that of Chiefs.

37. It would also seem to be the fact that in those Hospitals the term of duty of the staff is continuous, with the exception of the summer months, during which the Assistants are in charge. In truth so far as we can learn the Toronto system of half time is without noted precedent.

38. It would also seem to be the fact that the facilities thus obtained for clinical ward teaching in frequent small classes are great, and far superior to those obtained in Toronto.

39. It is impossible to over-rate the importance of these facts, as furnishing strong and convincing evidence of the best course as indicated by the light of experience.

40. It is submitted that the Toronto General Hospital should no longer be an exception to, but, on the contrary, should be organized in conformity to the general principles thus established, with due regard to any special conditions.