

of evolution. In the United States medical education has been a subject of discussion for a number of years, and committees have been appointed by various societies, more especially the Association of American Medical Colleges, in conjunction with the Confederation of Examining Boards of the United States and the Council of Medical Education of the American Medical Association, to enquire into the equipment, entrance requirements and curricula of the medical schools.

In 1905 the Carnegie Foundation was established by Mr. Andrew Carnegie to investigate the subject of University Education in general, and a special committee was appointed to consider medical education in the United States and Canada. The report of this committee and the recommendations of the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association show that the most urgent indications are reduction in the number of medical schools, elevation and uniformity of entrance requirements, maintenance of well equipped laboratories with capable teachers, and clinical training in a hospital in intimate relationship with the medical faculty; that is to say, in a properly constituted teaching body, there should be a hospital under the direct control of that body. The report of the Carnegie Committee also emphasises the fact that the medical profession, both in the United States and Canada, is at present over-crowded by poorly trained physicians and surgeons.

At the meeting of the Council on Medical Education, held at Chicago on February 29th of this year, the Secretary reported that whereas in 1906 there were 170 medical schools in the United States, constituting half the total number existing in the world, the number had now been reduced to 120. This reduction is due to the closing of some badly conducted and imperfectly equipped schools and the amalgamation of others.

As regards entrance requirements, Dr. Colwell stated at the above meeting that 47 of the 120 remaining medical colleges now require that a year or more should have been devoted to physics, chemistry and biology, together with a four-year high school course. Twenty-nine colleges require a minimum of two or more years' work in a college of Liberal Arts, with a four-year course. Nine State Examining Boards have now adopted preliminary requirements in excess of a four-year high school education. Of the 120 colleges, 79 are connected with Liberal Arts Colleges or Universities, but of these 33 only are in intimate relationship with Universities. During the last seven years the college terms have been lengthened, new methods of teaching adopted, more salaried teachers employed, more endowments secured, new buildings erected, better laboratories and laboratory equipment, and better clinical facilities provided. Several of the larger medical schools have been reorganized, have built teaching hospitals and adopted higher standards