

resident in these other provinces will naturally select their own provincial medical schools for the preliminary education, especially in view of the lessened cost and greater convenience of remaining at home. And so the student clientele at McGill is changing year by year. The numbers of students from other Canadian provinces are relatively diminished in comparison with those from Quebec and the United States.

Indeed, the increasing number of applications from the United States has very largely added to the proportion of foreign students in our School, even though preference is always given to the right kind of Canadian.

It is of capital importance to recognize the fact that it will each year become increasingly difficult for McGill to fill its ranks with Canadian students, unless the reputation of the School can offset the great additional expense incurred by students not only in coming very long distances, but in living in a large city like Montreal where the financial demands are greater than elsewhere in Canada.

In a sense the future of McGill as a power in Canadian medicine is to some degree threatened, for, if relatively few Canadian graduates of McGill permeate Canada, our influence will lessen practically and academically. From the medical political standpoint, too, fewer posts may be available for McGill men in other Canadian universities.

A medical faculty is an institution of training for both general practitioners and specialists. Its functions are, we believe, fourfold:-

First, to admit only such students as are qualified to undertake the study of medicine. The method of selection (referred to elsewhere) accomplishes this to a certain extent, but we naturally ask ourselves - "Do we attract enough of the right kind, and do we bring to our School as many Canadians as we have reason to expect?"

Our material facilities are well recognized in laboratories, in equipment and in clinical advantages. That we have, moreover, a number of outstanding