

though I rather doubt it. In the old country there is more keenly the feeling that hospital patients are charity patients and as such may be delivered over to the student at the hospital as a return in kind, as it were, for the benefits conferred. But that spirit is largely wanting here in Canada also. The patient would appear to enter the hospital as a right and while he permits examination, he recognises no obligation on his part to submit to being studied and hammered and listened to by the tyro in medicine.

Something undoubtedly is due to the methods of conducting hospitals; most hospitals here have only secondarily become connected with medical schools and the governors of the hospitals have been opposed to the entrance of students into the wards upon the grounds of possible disorganization of the nursing system, of increased expense, and of fear of driving away patients and lessening the annual return of work done. Here in Montreal on the other hand, the founders of the Montreal General Hospital and earliest members of the staff were likewise the founders of the medical school, and as I shall point out, carried out the traditions of the training they themselves received in their youth, and arranged from the very start that the students should have entry into the ward. So too at the more recently founded Royal Victoria Hospital, one at least of the generous founders was, as Chancellor of the University, keenly interested in having the hospital closely connected with McGill and his daughter being married to the son of one of our late deans and one of the great pillars of support of our school, he was, and has for long been more especially interested in the Medical Faculty of the University.

And then thirdly and essentially the difference appears to me to be due to the fact that our Montreal school was developed by Edinburgh medical men, and from the first continued the Edinburgh tradition; or more correctly their scheme of teaching was upon the methods by which they themselves had been taught when students at Edinburgh. William Robertson, John Stevenson, William Caldwell and Andrew Holmes, who in 1823 formed the Montreal Medical Institution and who in 1829, when that institution became the Medical Faculty of McGill, themselves became the first professors in that faculty, were all Scotch. The Toronto school on the other hand was in the main founded by English graduates, and by those influenced by English methods, as were the older schools in the United States.

Prior to 1820, as you will find pointed out by Osler, in his memorable address delivered here before the British Medical Association, it was England rather than Scotland, or the European continent, which attracted the bright spirits from the United States to study in her schools after graduation—men who returning became the leaders of medical teaching