

real professional needs. I am fully convinced that a more sympathetic co-operation should replace the present aloofness of our professional and scientific men from manufacturing and commercial interests, and that this could accomplish much for the benefit of all concerned. The medical profession should learn, however, to place its dependence on the carefully appraised preparations in our national pharmacopeias, which should contain all really useful remedies, rather than in the commercially-biased catalogues of drug houses, with their too-frequent irrational polypharmacy. Other countries should not forget that in Germany everything is subordinated to military efficiency, and that in supporting even her legitimate activities, they are contributing to her aggressive designs.

In the task before us we should cultivate a self-respecting national spirit, avoiding equally the attitude of the superior cosmopolitan,

"The sturdy patriot of the world alone,
The friend of every country but his own,"

and the reverence for antiquated inefficiency and smug self-confidence, which at times parade as patriotism. Neither should we be so blind to our own interests as to neglect to profit by the lesson Germany has given us of the necessity for laborious study and investigation, of strenuous and concerted effort, scientific organization and co-ordination of national aims, and the value of their direction by experts in the different spheres of activity.

Turning to matters of local interest, the most important are those being considered by the Commission on Medical Education, appointed last autumn by the Provincial Government. It is expected that the report and recommendations of the Commission will be made the basis for legislation which will settle many important questions that have been pending for some years.

Foremost among the questions being considered are all matters relating to education for the practice of medicine in the province. Recent years have witnessed a rapid evolution—the passing of the old proprietary schools, the lengthening of the course of medical study, the addition of many full time professors to the teaching staffs of our schools, the extension of laboratory facilities for the teaching of the fundamental sciences, the beginning development of libraries and the erection of commodious hospital buildings. As in other parts of the English-speaking world, the course of events with us has been influenced by the reports on medical education of the Carnegie Foundation