

offer of a McGill appointment. The output of the whole existing staff would also be improved. Apart from individual sense of duty and loyalty, what inducement at present exists for the mass of our established teachers to put forth each his utmost scholarly effort?

Now, to return to physiology, which in McGill has hitherto played a restricted and purely professional rôle.

Broader Aspects of Physiology. It has been a serious mistake to count this subject as adapted exclusively to the preliminary preparation of medical and of dental students. As one of the great biological sciences, and at that the principal representative of the experimental side of biology, it holds a cultural or intellectual position equal to that of chemistry or of physics. Why should disinterested experimental investigation of Nature limit itself, as in this University it has long appeared to do, to inquiries into the inanimate alone? We are just as concerned with, just as intrinsically interested in the manifold mechanism of animate creatures at large, not to speak of the working of our own bodies, as we are in modern astronomy, in the periodic law, or in the constitution of the atom. Compared with chemistry and physics, it is true that physiology is a youngster, but it is a youngster of striking qualities and promise. It can be no longer be relegated to the private nursery of the medical faculty, for people everywhere wish to see it and to know about it. In the daily newspapers, in popular magazines, in public addresses, in general and in philosophical literature, one can observe the great and steady growth of interest in the subject-matter of physiology.