

sity an investigative faculty. Unfortunately the spirit of research and ability to carry on investigation in medicine is not always combined with a desirable and proportionate ease in announcing the result of such studies. Oral reports may lose the attention they deserve through poor presentation, and an absence of training in writing for publication may delay or seriously mar the heralding of important studies; the faculty of being productive includes in itself diverse qualifications.

Real investigation leading to the discovery of new and valuable truths will always bring great reward, but to produce brilliant investigators whose studies are allied to the work of genius is unfortunately impossible as a routine in medical education. It is, however, entirely proper to seriously contemplate an education which shall include training in production. An ever-present reminder of its necessity is the graduate referred to, who having demonstrated his success as a practitioner, a success often including exceptional ability as a teacher, remains handicapped through his sterility.

The problem, therefore, is not the graduation of classes of phenomenal investigators, but one of instruction, in which the "warp and woof of the weaving" shall be the dependence of progress upon investigation and the careful preparation of its results.

To graduate, have the training a good hospital affords, or its equivalent in other forms of post-graduate work, to learn a few years later that ambitions remain, ambitions difficult of realization through inability to do the scientific work of investigation which alone promises the craved recognition or advancement, is, to say the least, not a promising outlook, not a desirable experience. The conditions permitting such occurrences are serious indictments of medical education.

It is of questionable utility to attempt to repair such faulty training late in the medical career, but thoughtful discussion of post-graduate work leads invariably to the serious contemplation of its possibility, the question of method, of how post-graduate work should be undertaken to afford the greatest gain. To imbue the candidate for medical honors with the necessity of research, to cultivate the "research habit" in the beginning of his career, to maintain a teaching impregnating all his studies with it, to develop a highly critical attitude and continue the bestowal of such qualifications throughout his hospital training are obviously more promising undertakings; if successfully carried out, the discussion of further study will drift naturally to the advantages possessed for research work