

Science. I might state that the standard for the ordinary matriculation examination for entrance to medicine exacted by all universities and licensing boards in this country is, with one or two exceptions, very high. I doubt if the requirements in this way, of the Medical Council of Great Britain are any higher.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOLS OF CANADA.

Now as to the purely PROFESSIONAL part of medical education I may state that we have in the Dominion of Canada no fewer than 11 medical schools, including one for women only, all having the power of granting degrees and all connected directly or by affiliation with university bodies. To enumerate them: Beginning with the Atlantic Provinces, we have in Halifax the medical school attached to Dalhousie University, the only medical school in the Maritime Provinces; in this province there are four schools, Laval in Quebec, Laval in Montreal, McGill and Bishop's in Montreal; in Ontario, four schools, namely, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston; the University of Toronto Medical Faculty, Trinity Medical College, and the Ontario Women's Medical College, in Toronto; in London, Ontario, the Western University Medical Faculty; and lastly, in Winnipeg, the Manitoba University Faculty of Medicine. All told, we had in Canada, during the last winter sessions 286 teachers, including professors, lecturers, and demonstrators, and 1736 students. The tendency for the past few years has been to increase the teaching staff quite out of proportion to the increased number of students. Taking McGill we find that there are in the present year 53 teachers for 388 students, being a proportion of nearly one to eight. Laval, in Montreal, has 36 teachers and 197 students, a still greater proportion. The Toronto School of Medicine had during the past year 41 teachers and 293 students. We find that this proportion compares well with the larger schools in the United States; thus, in 1893, there were in Harvard Medical School 71 teachers to look after 471 students; at the Columbia Medical College in New York with 661 students there were 105 teachers (1 to 6); in the University of Pennsylvania the teaching staff in the same year comprised only 84 members with 825 students, being a little over 1 to 10. What does this mean? Ten years ago when McGill had 237 students, a staff of 23 professors and demonstrators was considered sufficient. Why are so many more thought necessary now-a-days? The number of subjects taught has not increased very much. The answer is that the subjects are differently taught, the old-fashioned daily didactic lectures are now given two or three times a week only; but I should be