ture, the development of mining resources, the conservation of wide areas being too rapidly deforested, the disposal of the effete materials of growing urban populations or the preservation of the public health through every avenue of medical science, the goal is the same. Ever and everywhere is it *salus populi, suprema lex!* We are aware that political economy is not wholly dead, even in university circles, which limits the functions of a State University to those branches of education declared most important a century ago; but if the authority of age is an argument, surely, as elsewhere referred to, Medicine, whose needs have ever been most pressing, may demand a first and most prominent place in any system of University education presuming to be called national. This being the case, everyone must view with pleasure the recent step in advance which Toronto University is taking, however imperfect the actual practical recognition of the new Faculty by the University may be. Everywhere, however, even in the air, Forces are at work, which, like ashes borne from the belching crater of some antipodean volcano, tell of seismic disturbances, world-wide in character, which are shaking to the very centre the time-honoured methods of world-renowned seats of learning both in Britain and on the Continent. Were anything more required to illustrate the mighty influence which a University with a strong Medical Faculty exerts, we have but to recall the history of the first years of the present century. Darwin went in 1825 to Edinburgh to study Medicine, similarly as did many other English students, who, in succeeding years, have become eminent. Liston and at his death Syme were in succession seduced from the *alma mater* which brought them fame—even as they gave glory to her—to the chair of Surgery in the new London University; while to the schools of Paris, brilliant with a glory born of the *Renaissance*, Syme went from his native Scottish University to gain yet wider anatomical and surgical knowledge under the Louis, and Langenbecks, only to return to Edinburgh to gain credit and fame, which half a century has not in any degree dimmed. But enough has been said to make it evident that every University which at the present day aspires to high importance and influence, must possess, in the closest relationship, Faculties not alone of Medicine but also of those sciences wherein are developed men who in after years will add not alone to the material prosperity of the country, but also to that lustre of individual success and personal merit, whose radiance attracts foreign as well as more limited attention to the centre from which light comes.

It will not be difficult to gather from our previous remarks the direction toward which, in our opinion, the studies of those proceeding to graduation in Medicine should tend. Both in Edinburgh and London University, matriculation in Arts is a pre-requisite to the study of Medicine. Latin, and at least one of the three subjects, French, German and Greek, are required; and while, in themselves, of the greatest importance, they are of value as indicating a general culture and ability to enter upon the work for the *Preliminary in Science* examination, which includes Chemistry, Biology, Zoology and Botany, and Physics. *Ad eundem* from the Science Faculty is also permitted. The curriculum of our University Medical Faculty is practically the same as the above, and is, we imagine, very thoroughly taught as far as appliances, space, and the time for lectures permit. There is much interest attaching to the question of the amount of time that should be devoted to the study of these subjects by the prospective physician. As it is absurb to suppose that the raw matriculant from a High School can absorb, in the six months of his First year's course, such an amount of knowledge of Chemistry, Electricity, Heat and Light, Botany and Zoology as can be of much use to him practically or give him any lasting interest in them, there seems to be but one conclusion to be arrived at, viz.: that the future physician must either remain a longer time in the High School and take one or more year's courses in these subjects, or that a university degree in Science be made the only matriculation in Medicine. A longer course, as that in L'École de la Médicine of Paris, would serve a similar purpose. We are perfectly well aware that the reply to this opinion is the statement, too frequently made, that many of the most successful practitioners, judged from the financial standpoint, have spent but a brief time in their academic course; but as such are frequently much less successful than the clever charlatan, we take it that the financial argument is probably the most potent one in favour of the longer scholastic course, which tends to make something more of the physician than a mere tradesman. We are not aware that "searchers after truth" have ever proved their close affinities with King Crœsus or even with Gagool, the treasure-keeper of King Solomon's Mines; and we are perfectly certain that the present state of trade in Canada is not such as to be calling loudly for the construction, for the benefit of a suffering humanity, of many medical "tall chimneys."

How intimate are the relations of medical studies to the Science course, is best illustrated by the prescribed course for the special "certificate in Sanitary Science," granted in some British Universities. In the Royal University of Ireland the following subjects are included in this course, viz., Physics, Chemistry, Sanitary Engineering, Climatology, Geology, Hygienic Law and Vital Statistics. That these all-important branches should be relegated to the field of Preventive Medicine seems to us extremely unfortunate; and everyone will agree with us, we think, in the opinion that the physician lacking in somewhat of exact knowledge in these subjects is deficient in much which lies at the basis of beneficent prevention and skilful treatment of disease.

With such ideas regarding the range of undergraduate studies in Medicine it is an easy transition to refer to the work of post-graduate life. Not to mention the fact that the young physician usually finds that the public demands of him a certain probationary period before he is received into the household circle, to be considered as a family institution, it is very desirable that he be allowed some time to adjust his relations with the almost infinite number of facts which have a bearing, physically, psychologically, and sociologicaliy, upon that human life, which it has become his profession and privilege to conserve. Said Holmes to a graduating class: "You are enrolled hereafter on that long list of the healers of men, which stretches back unbroken to the days of heroes and demi-gods, until its earliest traditions blend with the story of the brightest of the ancient divinities." This waiting period is, to the young physician, a precious time, freighted with argosies, if rightly used, to his future patients and ultimately to himself. It is often a fatally trying time to his energies as to his not too numerous patients. He cannot afford to cease to be a student and experimenter, or to allow the imperfectly assimilated facts to fade gradually away before they have become his own, otherwise, in the routine of growing practice, he will become, what so many do become, simply an empiric utilizing, with varying success, whatever knowledge he may, by accident, have become possessor of. What he must seek is

> "A larger life
> Upon his own impinging, with swift glimpse
> Of spacious circles luminous with mind."

Perhaps it may not be deemed improper to advert to the *Ethics* which should govern a profession, than which none is nobler; but the ideal of preparation which has been outlined is such that should its results, if followed, be greatly halting, we think no formal code would alter the truth contained in the trite saying, that "the fountain flows not higher than its source."

> "Each age must worship its own thought of God
> More or less earthy, clarifying still
> With subsidence continuous of the dregs:
> Nor saint nor sage could fix immutably
> The fluent image of the unstable Best."

Said the eloquent old Dr. Bedford in his gynæcological clinic, "Sacred, therefore, will be the responsibilities which are soon to devolve upon you; and no man of conscience can contemplate them without having his mind filled with doubt and apprehension, and firmly resolving to consecrate his best energies to the attainment of knowledge, which will enable him promptly and efficiently to meet those trying emergencies of professional life;" and