

by burning his books and declaring that Galen was less to him than his shoe-buckles. Sir William Osler as a teacher, and Sir James Mackenzie as a practitioner, will serve as examples of this new courage. Mackenzie, like Sydenham, fell back upon unaided observation, and disclosed heart disease in the strong light of experience. Nor did his courage go unrewarded. After twenty years of Burnley porridge, he eat turtle at the Athenaeum; claret crowned his cup in Harley Street; he himself had fished the murex up.

Looking more closely at the problem, the evil lies within our own Faculties. The scientist has gained too much control. In the intervals between the repetition of experiments, made by original investigators, to prove what every one knows, he has ample leisure to enforce his methods upon medical teaching. The physician is preoccupied with the sick and dying. The surgeon is devoted to his technique, and in the work of his hands forgets to employ his mind. Both are inarticulate. They allow the scientists of the laboratory and of the clinic to dominate the course, and the student falls into the gulf that lies between science and practice. In lucid moments the laboratory mind is assailed by doubt of the possibility or wisdom of attempting to convert the medical student into an abstract scientist. It then falls back upon the "cultural value" of the process, but further doubt must be created by personal introspection into the recesses of that mind itself. Life is too short, the Art too long. The student is wasting his time upon preliminary sciences, as a carpenter would be wasting his time upon the botany of the wood he employs, as a chemist or a physicist might be wasting his upon the further antecedent sciences of alchemy and astrology.

The theme of the present thesis is a plea that the power of these associations, boards, faculties, laboratories, and elective colleges be broken; that freedom of teaching be restored to the universities and to teachers who have the precious gift of teaching; that the present curriculum be examined with that freshness of mind which, according to the scientists themselves, should be applied to all sacred writings. This is merely their own plea for experience in the face of authority.

But the authority of these various provincial boards is already shaken from within. The Canada Medical Act permits the provincial boards to dispense with examinations. One province, British Columbia, has eliminated the local board, and depends upon the Dominion Council. Another province, without any formal self-denying ordinance, but unselfishly and for the general good, is sending medical graduates in increasing numbers direct to the Dominion Council for licence to practise. That body is growing in favour by reason of its professional strength and freedom from technical influences. It is a new creation; it is not entrenched; it is close to the wide