

me complained that the college authorities had only about one-half the amount of money necessary to carry on up-to-date methods of teaching medical students. Surely the institutions which train the men who are to look after the health of the nation should be kept in the highest state of efficiency, and, hence, should not depend for their support on a comparatively few well-disposed individuals, but upon all the people. The recent report of the Carnegie Committee would indicate that in the interests of public safety most of the privately supported medical schools in America should be closed. Their existence is a farce and reflects discredit on the medical profession.

Let us look at Germany.

In the large teaching hospitals, not only does the State supply a full equipment for the care of the sick, but also for the training of medical students. One sees commodious and well-equipped laboratories for chemical, physical, and bacteriological investigations. There is also a full staff of assistants at the command of the investigator, the teacher and the professor. Not only is the condition of the patient elucidated for his own benefit, that he may receive intelligent treatment; but also for the benefit of the coming physicians and surgeons, who will convey the valuable knowledge thus acquired throughout the country.

Do you suppose for a moment that Germany would abandon this general support of her hospitals and medical colleges and resort to the voluntary system of Great Britain, or the partially voluntary system of America?

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION.

It is a common custom in Holland and Germany to have as superintendent or director of a hospital a medical man, who, in addition to his administrative duties, has charge of a clinic as well, or undertakes the specific treatment medically of a certain number of patients. In some instances, we found