

ceed, you will be rejoiced to hear at no distant date that the other schools in Canada have followed the lead of their elder sister.

I fear I have given you a very imperfect idea of medical education in Canada; and it may be charged against me that I have been partial in my description to my own University; but I assure you that such was furthest from my thoughts. The Medical Faculty of McGill University has the right of seniority and might fairly, I think, be taken as a type of Canadian Medical Schools. Be assured there is no mean spirit of rivalry abroad. We are all working with one object only, the advancement of medicine in Canada. The teaching facilities of some medical schools in this country may be and are actually greater than others, owing to the munificence of citizens, and the school attached to McGill is, I am happy to say, in that position; but although assistance has been rendered in a general way, with two exceptions, the chairs are still unendowed. Yet we have great expectations which we hope will be realized in the near future. Let us hope that our sister universities throughout Canada will be equally fortunate; so that before long we shall be able to report that we are all marching abreast equally equipped.

The facilities for clinical teaching in the larger cities of Canada are admirable. Speaking for the city of Montreal, we have in the five general hospitals, the Hotel Dieu, Montreal General, Notre Dame, Royal Victoria and Western Hospitals, nearly 800 beds. The number of students attending the three medical schools was last session 846; and considering that only about half—those of the third and fourth years—have access to the wards, there will be at least two beds for each student. The number of out-door patients attending the five hospitals daily would aggregate at least 300, so that there could be no possible cause for complaint regarding both the quantity and quality of clinical material available in this city.

EXTRACT FROM W. M. BANKS',  
M. D., ADDRESS IN SURGERY.  
THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE  
TO-DAY.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have diverged from the beaten track common to the givers of addresses such as this to tell you what splendid men have been the military and naval surgeons of old, who not merely did their duty nobly and courageously as such, but who have in their day enormously contributed to the advance of the art of surgery. I have done it with a purpose; with the hope of attracting more strongly than ever the sympathy and help of this great Association to their military brethren in a critical juncture of their history. To-day Her Majesty's Government cannot induce candidates to come forward for the medical service of the Queen's army. And why? Because it has persistently treated the Army Medical Department meanly and shabbily. To-day the Government of India can secure the services of the pick of our newly fledged doctors for its army. And why? Because it has always treated the Indian Medical Service liberally and generously. I am not going to enter into the reasons for this: I desire merely to emphasize one point, namely, that money is not at the bottom of this difficulty. The soldier-surgeons of to-day are the same men now that they were in the days of William Clowes.

EXTRACT FROM PROF. OSLER'S,  
M.D., F.R.C.P., ADDRESS IN  
MEDICINE.

In estimating the progress of medicine in the countries comprising Greater Britain, the future rather than the present should be in our minds. The strides which have been taken during the past 20 years are a strong warrant that we have entered upon a period of exceptional development. When I see what has been accomplished in this city, in the short space of time since I left, I can scarcely credit my eyes. The reality exceeds the utmost desires of my dreams. The awakening of the profession in the United