

of education, and the teaching of medicine has now been placed to a great extent on a University basis throughout the United States.

As regards Europe, in London there is more clinical material available than in any other city in the world, and the conditions for teaching are most favorable, and in my opinion there is no place at which one can get a better training in the fundamental principles underlying the practice of medicine. This, together with the exceptional clinical facilities, makes London the greatest medical centre of the world. In the University of Berlin no senior professor practises medicine. The Universities, which are maintained by the State, pay salaries to the professors, surgeons and physicians, and also all expenses connected with the laboratories.

I am of opinion that, as education is a matter within the jurisdiction of the Provinces of this Dominion, it is the imperative duty of the Provincial Governments to see that a certain definite standard of medical education is maintained, the individual medical colleges retaining their charters only if they continue to provide this standard. It will be their duty to see that these colleges are provided with proper laboratory accommodation and facilities, and—what is perhaps equally or more important—a sufficiency of clinical material in hospitals connected with or under the control of the college.

Medical education attains its maximum efficiency only when it is based upon a good system of general education, and is supported by the scientific and literary atmosphere of a university. Three of the greatest advances in modern medicine are due to laboratory work, namely, the work of Faraday in physics, of the Curies in chemistry, and of Pasteur in biology. Sir William Osler thinks it advisable that this type of university work should be extended into our medical schools, and that we need “an active invasion of the hospitals by the universities.” In the city of Toronto we now have what may be described as “an active invasion of the hospital by the university,” in that the University of Toronto now has control of the Toronto General Hospital, thus making the latter to all intents and purposes the University Hospital. We have here what is generally recognized as the essential thing in the training of medical students, namely, the intimate connection with and active control of the hospital by the university. When our new arrangements are in working order we hope to be able to give our students a great deal of clinical work in the hospital, so that they may thus have an opportunity of acquiring that familiarity with disease processes in the living subject which is so essential as a qualification for their life's work.

Medical education in Canada has always been up to a high standard. But in this connection it should be borne in mind that, owing to the