

dependent solely upon its income from students, that minute is the school in business; and if it attempts to give to the student the kind of instruction demanded by the time, it is in very bad business, for it cannot do it with its available income. To maintain its income it is forced to get students; if it cannot attract them through educational advantages equal to those of other schools more fortunately circumstanced, financially, it must attract in another way—this too often means by the offer of an easy road to the degree.

To do the best work; to give to the country physicians competently equipped to practice medicine; to encourage investigation upon topics of vital importance to the public health, our modern medical schools are constantly in need of financial aid.

That these needs are appreciated, that the reason for their existence are regarded as sound, and that they are sure to be alleviated by public-spirited citizens possessed of the means to do so, is already made more than probable by the splendid gifts to your own school, to Harvard; to the University of Chicago; to Johns Hopkins; to Pennsylvania and to other institutions that might be mentioned. I know of no service more philanthropic than the supplying of means whereby men may be trained to save life and prevent suffering. Notwithstanding the care and consideration that has been devoted to the development of a harmonious group of subjects properly constituting a course in medicine, there is still a phase of medical work that has not, on this continent at least, received at the hands of our educational institutions the attention that its importance warrants.

The value of our medical schools to the welfare of the public would, I maintain, be very greatly increased were special facilities provided for the proper training of men intending to enter the public service; and the functions of the public service would be much more efficiently and thoroughly performed were our graduates formally and regularly impressed with their responsibilities and relations to it.

It is true, these constitute special phases of medicine, but in their objects and aims they are of such a comprehensive nature and mean so much to the efficient administration of preventive measures that I regard it as high time that they be given more consideration.

In the several arms of our public service, represented by the army, the navy, the Marine Hospital and the Quarantine Corps, almost the first preparation for his duties that the surgeon receives after admission to the service is instruction in matters of practical sanitation. In our municipal Boards of Health, physicians and laymen are to be had in numbers for the performance of the manifold duties, but beyond a little book knowledge on hygiene, most of these men, able and qualified