

with us. Some have retired from active work, others still in the harness distinguish their calling. These doctors of the old school furnish many examples of all that is implied in the best sense of the term, gentleman—high in ideals, scrupulous in honor, dignified in bearing, broad in culture, and courageous in their adherence to principle. In this age of material prosperity, and lacking much of the environment which developed their characters, it will be no easy task for their successors to maintain the standards they set as citizens as well as physicians.

In the evolution of our system of medical education, the traditions and methods of the London schools, of which most of the early members of the profession were graduates, exerted the greatest influence. The schools of Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dublin furnished many able representatives, but on the whole they played a secondary role—in fact until 1839 their graduates were not recognized by the Medical Board on an equality with those of the London schools—a cause of much dissatisfaction in the early days of the province.

It is interesting to note here the causes which have helped to determine certain differences which have characterized the educational and clinical methods of the American profession as compared with our own. The important influence of the military element has already been alluded to. Another potent factor arose from the estrangement between the United States and the mother country following the Revolution, on account of which American students went to Paris instead of to London. There, at the beginning of the last century, they came under the influence of the great teachers who laid the foundations of modern clinical medicine—Bichat, Laennec, Corvisart, Louis and others. The scientific and clinical awakening which began in France did not reach Great Britain until about the thirties, at the time of John Cheyne, Graves, Stokes, Bright, Addison and Latham, all of whom came under its influence. Through their students it extended to Canada between 1830 and 1840. The French school maintained its position until the time of Trousseau (1866), when the German influence began to dominate medical thought and progress. Vienna and Berlin then became the centres of attraction for American students. The American profession then passed under the dominating influence of Virchow and his followers, where they have remained until the present time. In contrast to ourselves, during the greater part of the past century, French and German methods have been much more powerful than British in mould-