

number was small, yet they managed to control the Council in the past, and this was done by securing the election of friendly territorial representatives. How many members of our profession in Ontario have ever taken the trouble seriously to study their own Medical Act? Few indeed; and yet this Act has been for years published and sent to them by the Council in the Ontario Medical Register. How many members of the profession in Ontario ever read and carefully consider the report of the proceedings of the Council as published in their annual announcement? Possibly ten per cent. of the whole number would be above the average; and when such apathy has been shown by the medical practitioners in studying the course pursued by their representatives, and when the school members have been so alert, active, and diligent, stimulated, it is true, by selfish aims, can you wonder at the present overcrowded condition of the profession in this province? The Law Society has managed the affairs of the legal profession so much better than the Medical Council has ours that to-day in Ontario there are only 1,565 barristers, whereas the number of registered medical practitioners is, in round numbers, 3,000, or about two to one. And why? Simply because for the last fifteen years they have required all law students, prior to beginning the study of their profession, to pass an examination in Arts of a high class, almost equivalent to what ours is now, and then study law *five* full years, while the Medical Council exacted only a three years' medical course and a third-class teacher's certificate, with the natural result that two students began the study of medicine to one who began that of law. The teachers in the medical college have reaped a harvest, and now the medical practitioners are only suffering the consequences of their own apathy and indifference in the shape of an overcrowded profession.

The main object of the Council is to act as an independent State Medical Board, with full powers in the premises, to guarantee to the people of Ontario that none but thoroughly educated and competent medical practitioners shall be allowed to practise the medical profession in their midst, and I claim that the maintenance of a low standard of pre-medical and medical education was not fulfilling the trust imposed,

and was, by overcrowding the profession, a direct injury to the medical profession, to the people of this province, and to the State.

Quackery, semi-quackery, dishonest dealing, and criminal practice are the inevitable outcome of an overcrowded medical profession, and these not only put a stain on the escutcheon of Medicine, but are a menace to the people of, and to the fair name of, our country. How is the State injured by there being too many medical practitioners? Within the last few years upwards of 1,000 persons born in Ontario and educated as physicians in this country have migrated to the United States and elsewhere, and the natural conclusion is that the reason they left us was because they found no chance of gaining a practice. Had it not been for the low standard of medical registration here, these persons, in all probability, would have entered other callings, agricultural, manufacturing, or mercantile, and remained in Ontario. Again, there are 3,000 medical practitioners in Ontario, and if 1,500 would be fully able to meet all the requirements of the population, which undoubtedly they could with ease, and as the medical profession belongs to the class of non-producers, we have taken 1,500 persons from occupations which are directly of value to the State, and placed them in a non-producing class where they were not required, and in this way injured the State. Let us, therefore, here in Ontario have a high standard, both of pre-medical and of medical education, and the law of supply and demand will always be such as to guarantee sufficient medical practitioners to meet the needs of the population.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL LABORATORY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

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In the spring of 1891 an appropriation of \$1,100 was made for the equipment of a laboratory for experimental psychology at the instance of the writer. A suite of rooms was set apart for the use of this department. The laboratory is located at the west end of the restored University College building on