

where the vested rights of the colleges and universities had to be regarded. It is the best that could have been obtained there, and has worked out very well.

When one turns to this country we find there has been a gradual evolution also. When the Medical Council was created, medical education was in a very chaotic state. The teaching of students was in the hands of private individuals who established proprietary colleges. There was no fixed standard. Since those days the proprietary college has disappeared, and the universities have established medical teaching faculties. The Medical Council and these universities have been steadily advancing the standard of medical education, both in the length of the course of studies and in the number of subjects and the thoroughness with which they must be studied.

As the result of this the Medical Council has seen fit to accept the examinations of the universities on all subjects of the curriculum except three, namely, medicine, surgery, and obstetrics. All this is done without a joint board of examiners and the right of inspection on the part of the Medical Council. It would seem but a short step to take to accept the University tests on these three subjects also. This would be a decided saving of time to the student. The standard could be maintained by a judicious system of inspection.

On this matter of inspection Justice Hodgins makes some comments with which we cannot find ourselves in accord. He thinks that any additional method would "produce a further expenditure which must fall either upon the students in an increase of fees, or upon the Provincial revenues." But, on the other hand, there would be the saving of the sums now paid by the Medical Council for examinations. These sums would meet the expenses of the inspection. He further goes on to state that the inspection would have to cover the five years, or six, if the course is so lengthened, and perhaps buildings and equipment. But there is no inspection now of buildings and equipment, or of the many subjects upon which the universities examine students and which are accepted by the Medical Council. The cost of the inspection, at most on medicine, surgery, and obstetrics, the examinations on which the Medical Council would forego, would not be at all great. This aspect of the case does not seem to us to present any difficulty.

On pages 49 and 50 of his report Justice Hodgins points out that the Medical Council has not kept up with the times. His words are: "The request of Toronto University has its real origin, I think, in the fact that the Ontario Medical Council has failed to keep up with the extraordinary and marked advancement which the Medical Faculty of