

their tickets from American institutions of high standing, asking that they should be taken as evidence of having attended a course of lectures. Time, not courses, should be acknowledged.

Dr. AIKINS said the Council could see difficulties under the present resolution. Large numbers attend four courses of lectures in their colleges. Gentlemen could pass four-and-a-half months at one place, and a second course of a few weeks sometimes, and thus put in the courses specified, not occupying much more, in all, than two years, and come here to graduate. He would be sorry to say that students would not derive from such a man as Dr. Gross, Professor of Surgery in Jefferson College, in four-and-a-half months as much information as many of our students derive here from one course on surgery. He supported Dr. Dewar's amendment.

Dr. BERRYMAN wanted to know distinctly what Dr. Aikins meant by three courses in the United States. The courses are very different in different colleges—sometimes four months and even less. Is it right that they should pass three such courses there in lieu of three here, where we are compelled to give one hundred lectures in a course? It was really offering an inducement to students to go away. It would result in closing our medical schools. He appealed to them to protect the schools of Canada.

Dr. ALLAN said the students should study somewhere for four years. A summer course of lectures, or time with a preceptor, should be put in the interim of the regular courses, and merely go to make up a part of a year, but not to be taken instead of a course of lectures. That is, that the whole of the four years should be employed in study. None on Dr. Allan's side of the house wished to break up Dr. Berryman's school.

The amendment of Dr. Berryman was put and lost.

Dr. DEWAR's amendment was then voted upon and carried.

Several clauses were passed without amendments.

Dr. DEWAR stated that it would be only fair to the student and to the examiners that he should be examined orally before, and not by the whole Board of Examiners. Students are apt to be nervous at such examinations, and he thought it would make matters worse if they were examined by each and every one of the Board. He knew of no teaching body who examined in such a manner.

Dr. CLARKE said he had submitted to an examination by several examiners.

Dr. COVERTON had also been compelled—in an oral examination before the London College—to submit to an examination by three or four examiners, he did not think the students were intimidated at Kingston.

Dr. CAMPBELL corroborated what Dr. Coverton had said. It was for the protection of the pupils he wished it. He thought that the examiners were fully competent, but some of the examiners were Professors, and their own students were accustomed to their method of expression. He instanced chemistry, where the method of putting the questions was such as to enable students accustomed to answering before that examiner to do so much more readily than others equally informed on the subject.

Another reason he had was that no person should pass upon the opinion of any one man, but should have the satisfaction of knowing that he had passed before all the examiners. There was such a thing as examiners coming to the rescue of excited candidates, who, by getting a question in a modified form, would, if they understood the subject well, be enabled to answer. We should not appeal in our case, to analogy. It might seem discourteous to the Council not to allow them to come into the room during the examination, but the object was the same as in the other case. If a member of the Council belonging to any particular teaching body should be present, a representative of another school might distrust him. He believed the students would prefer to be before the examiners alone, than before the members of the Council. Dr. Carson suggested that a teacher being an examiner should not examine students on a branch that they were not teaching.

Dr. AIKINS wished them to remember that Examiners were chosen for their fitness. He never saw a candidate passed around to different Examiners. He found that gentlemen who were well up did not, as a rule, fear the Examiners, who, though they might, as a matter of courtesy, be allowed to examine, should not be compelled by statute.

The PRESIDENT, who was out of the chair, remarked that he could not endorse Dr. Aikins' idea. He thought that Dr. Dewar and Dr. Aikins ought to withdraw the amendment.

Dr. DEWAR's amendment was then put and lost. The original clause passed.

The Committee rose at 10 o'clock, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The Council then adjourned till 9 o'clock Friday morning.

FOURTH DAY.

FORENOON SESSION.

The PRESIDENT in the chair.

The Roll was called, and minutes of previous sitting read.

The members not answering to the call of the roll were Drs. Hamilton, Agnew, C. V. Berryman, Grant, Field, and R. H. Clark.

The Report of the Printing Committee was read by Dr. Allan, but was withdrawn until the Finance Committee reported.

Owing to the sitting of Committees, an adjournment of the Council was moved at half past ten o'clock, subject to the call of the President.

The Council was again called to order by the President at 11 o'clock.

Dr. AIKINS presented another report from the Education Committee, which proposed some improvements in the way of conducting the examining, etc. The report was received and considered by the Council.

Moved by Dr. CAMPBELL, seconded by Dr. HOKINS,—“That the clause just read in the Report of the Education Committee be not adopted, but be referred back to said Committee to be so amended as not to include in the general examination any subject in the ‘Theory or Practice of Physic or Surgery or Midwifery, except the operative practical parts thereof.’”

Dr. CAMPBELL urged that, according to Act of