

The President of the University of Toronto, in his last published report, suggests that the entrance standard for medicine in the University of Toronto shall be senior matriculation, which really amounts to the first year at the University, and I may say that recently the Medical Faculty has recommended to the Senate that an examination equivalent to that of senior matriculation shall be demanded of all students entering the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto in future.

Last year the Ontario Medical Council very wisely decided to discontinue its Primary and Intermediate Examinations, accepting the Primary and Intermediate Examinations of the Universities, and only requiring a Final Examination in Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. As soon as the Dominion Medical Council comes into operation, it would seem unnecessary for the Ontario Medical Council to hold even the Final Examination, as a student would naturally prefer to take the examinations of the Dominion Medical Council, which would entitle him to practice in any part of the Dominion. This takes away one of the functions of the Ontario Medical Council, and while it may have other duties to perform of a sufficiently important character to justify its existence, I think there is a general feeling that its numbers might, with advantage, be greatly reduced.

The number of homœopathic representatives is altogether out of proportion. Through the courtesy of the Registrar, Dr. Bray, I have learned that there are 48 homœopaths practising in the Province, and 3,280 regular practitioners. These 48 homœopaths have 5 representatives on the Council, that is to say 1 to about every $9\frac{1}{2}$. The 3,280 regular practitioners have 18 representatives, and if we add to these the six representatives from the colleges, making 24 altogether, we may say that they have one to every 136. Amongst the members elected from the colleges we find that there is a representative for Victoria University, for Trinity University and for Ottawa University, none of which have Medical Faculties, and I can see no reason whatever why they should continue to have representatives on the Council.

I would suggest that the Ontario Medical Council consist of ten members, one to be elected by the homœopathic physicians, and three to be elected by the Universities having Medical Faculties, leaving six to be elected by the general profession. Even this gives the homœopaths a predominance in the Council quite unjustified by their numbers, and with the diminished amount of work required from the Ontario Medical Council this should be a sufficiently large body.

Medical Education.—The question of medical education is at the present time receiving a considerable amount of attention, and both the teaching and practice of medicine are passing through a period