

admitted from the United States colleges, an amendment was moved, which gave rise to considerable discussion. Dr. Covernton was favorable to our recognizing attendance at some of the colleges in the United States. Some of them were very efficient, especially from the clinical advantages to be derived from the hospital. Dr. Allan sided with Dr. Covernton, and thought that in the colleges, which they would recognize, a certain number of courses at lectures should be received, instead of the same number here. Dr. Berryman was much opposed to our doing anything of the kind. Dr. Cornell considered it would be unfair at the present crisis, to exact more than one year of the American graduates in medicine; it was the unanimous understanding at the Council's meeting in Toronto. Dr. Oldright was heartily opposed to it, and while speaking, a motion was put that the Committee rise and report progress, and ask leave to sit again, which was done.

The Council then adjourned to meet at half-past seven in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The PRESIDENT in the Chair.

Members absent, Drs. Clarke, Covernton, Dewar, Berryman, Grant, Lavell and R. H. Clark.

The Council again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the remainder of the Education Committee's second partial report, Dr. Day in the chair.

Dr. OLDRIGHT, who had been speaking before the adjournment in regard to American colleges, continued: He said the proposed change would entail great trouble and would be but of little advantage. It would be necessary to find out the length of the course in each college it was proposed to recognize. Some of the colleges had very short courses, say three or four months. He gave an example of a student being a year away from Canada, and securing a certificate of two years' attendance upon a medical course of lectures in the States. Such cases he considered were frauds. We should protect our students, not invite them to go away from our colleges, which would be the result of adopting that clause.

Dr. ALLAN wished to see reciprocity between the colleges of the two countries. He favored this Council acknowledging a course in American colleges as a course under our act.

Dr. CLARK considered that would be a great injustice to the schools here to recognize the courses in the American schools. It would induce students to go over there, put in three of their years, and pass but the last here. It lays down the principle that they are only compelled to spend one year here. The grave question must be decided as to what colleges we are to recognize.

Dr. ALLEN said that students do not come here from the United States on their diplomas, but on their certificates of attendance on lectures.

Dr. CLARKE said the production of tickets which they generally gave were the production of tickets of admission to a certain course of lectures, but were not a guarantee that the holders of them had attended these lectures. His opinion was that there was no advantage from hospital facilities. The tickets were not proof of the attendance, and

if he had actual proof of it he would not yield them three years. He would say that three years at least should be spent in Canada, and one perhaps for clinical practice there. He considered that the argument of Dr. Covernton was a bad precedent, that in the United States he thought he could better give his son a good education than in Canada. Nor should we accept three years there and one here as a precedent. He thought men should practice where they had studied and graduated. He insisted that at least two years of the former should be passed in our colleges. He was prepared to acknowledge that some of the colleges of the United States were perhaps as good as could be.

Dr. COVERNTON referred to Dr. Clark's remarks. He conceded to that gentleman the fact that our educational institutions were second to none on the Continent, but they do not possess the Clinical advantages of the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Schools. He hoped the time would come when our Schools would receive greater assistance, that they might give better facilities in Clinical study to our students than they now possess, and that it would not be necessary for them to go to the United States, or to the Old Country.

Dr. BERRYMAN, said he had an amendment which he wished to move. He wanted no person to be taken by surprise, all should be protected. To overcome the difficulty, and to dispose of the subject of tickets from the States, he had placed in his hand, tickets of the kind referred to, and they failed to certify attendance at lectures. These were from a leading college in the States, and moreover the colleges were not in the habit of certifying attendance. He then read the amendment, which fixed the time of necessary attendance here of American graduates at two years.

Dr. MCGILL said we all wanted to give protection to our colleges, but the amendment to Dr. Dewar's amendment was going to the extreme, and would shut out medical reciprocity. The result of such extreme action would be to shut out American young men from our colleges. He thought great advantages had been afforded our students who went to the States, but we were going to deprive their students of advantages in our schools. He knew the American students would not make an effort to matriculate and graduate on their tickets unless they had actually attended the lectures.

Dr. ALLAN knew that such was sometimes the case in Canada. He had seen tickets from Toronto that were not certified, but it did not prevent them from passing their examination.

Dr. FIELD considered it unfair to try to compel our students to stay here. This was, if anything was, a hardship to the Homeopaths and Electrics. They must go to the United States and attend lectures—three courses there and two here.

Dr. LAVELL said he had attended an American college, but though he paid for tickets, they were never certified to as having attended lectures. Such colleges as Ann Arbor, Jefferson College, College of Pennsylvania, Bellevue College, and Yale College, did not certify attendance at lectures. He did not speak disparagingly of those colleges, but of their carelessness in the matter. He had known students to come to institutions in Ontario at the commencement of the session, and present