

and eclectics and the various schools and universities, whereby the whole of the profession became subject to the Medical Council of Ontario, as a central authority. This Council was made up of representatives, elected from and appointed by the general profession, the medical schools and universities, and also from the homeopathic and eclectic bodies. This Act came into force in 1868, and conferred upon the Council power to fix the standard of all examinations and appoint examiners to conduct them.

Prior to 1867 the matriculation examination of our colleges was simply a matter of form, and could be passed at any time before going up for the degree. Now it is equivalent to a second-class teacher's certificate, with compulsory Latin and physics and the science course. I believe that at the present time all the colleges and universities in the Dominion require four years of study before a student goes up for his degree, and in McGill University and the University of Toronto five years are required.

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 practise 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 homeopathic representatives is altogether out of proportion. Through the courtesy of the Registrar, Dr. Bray, I have learned that there are 48 homeopaths practising in the Province, and 3,280 regular practitioners. These 48 homeopaths have 5 representatives on the Council, that is to say 1 to about every 93.