

very little credit for the work that has been done. Many have been put down, so that indeed few are left in comparison with the number there was, and very few indeed compared to the immense number there would be if no control were held over them. He can scarcely deny the truth of this statement, no matter how much he may like to do so. Giving credit for work done by any body whom Dr. Sangster has no love for seems very little in his line.

Why the argument is put forth that stringency of examination is in favour of colleges we are too dense to see. Any man showing proper qualifications and able to make a pass on the papers set is of course entitled to a license, and gets one. If any school outside of Ontario could not train their scholars sufficiently, should that make it be said that the whole work was in favour of the Ontario Schools? or even in favour of schools at all? If the Doctor had said that the examinations were easy, we could understand that the Council could be accused of favouring the schools by allowing candidates to pass through, but his own sentence shows that this "stringency," to again use his word, is all against the schools and in favour of the profession by keeping out many weak men.

With regard to the matriculation standard, we would ask him to consider methods of raising standards other than raising the percentage of marks for pass. At a meeting of a committee of the Council with the Minister of Education and Mr. Seath, the standard was laid down, it being considered that more stringency (we thank thee for the word) would more than make up for the percentage. If the papers of this year be conned, the difficulty of the questions will be easily recognized.

3. The object is the protection of the schools. The method of the origin of the Council is quoted in this paragraph as the strong argument. We admit that the method was simply taking representatives from schools and a number of territorial men put on to preserve a balance, but the method and object are far different. The object was the protection of the public and the profession, and not of the schools. Before the advent of the Council each school could pour out as many graduates as they liked if chartered to do so. The Council was then formed to place some control over them, and

to make a common standard of education in medical lines in the province. Then enactments were added making this corporation a stronger bulwark than ever for the public and the profession.

The statement that "access to the profession in Ontario is practically closed to all but students of Ontario medical schools" is a great mistake. Many students take out licenses here who put in no time in Ontario at all. All that is necessary is that the qualifications of the said student must be as high as the standard required here by the Council. The mention of McGill men being dealt harshly with is rather laughable than otherwise.

We do not see at all that his case has been proved, as on sifting, all his arguments can be made to apply as much one way as the other—in fact, very much more the other way. If he grants that if the Council does any good to the profession, the tax should be paid, and as we have shown that they do great good, why is the tax not paid?

OUR FINANCIAL CRITICS.

Day after day we see the effect of carelessness, or ignorance, or worse (changing of statements for their own ends) in the notes and letters sent to the press both medical and public. Many are ludicrous in the extreme. A short time ago one physician, in his endeavour to take some blame off his own shoulders, made the age of his son quite ten years more than his son made it by affidavit before the Council.

Another man writing to the public press takes it on himself to criticize the accounts, laying most stress on the printing. Now see what he says: "Their printing account which has grown in one year from \$610.00 to \$1,681.00. But the \$610.00 included the printing of the Medical Register which is only an occasional item and is not included in the latter." His ignorance here is amusing. The amount of the printing account passed at meeting of Council, June, 1892, was \$610.00, and the certified account passed, June, 1893, was \$1,181.00. (His \$1,681.00 was made up by the \$500.00 paid to the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL.) In spite of his assertion the cost of the Medical Register was included in the latter and not in the former. Let anyone look at the date on the cover and see. It is an extremely simple matter to show how the