

"retrenchment and needed reforms"? Why so anxious to parade that they are "not disloyal to their constituents, or subservient to interests in the Council which are hostile to the electorate"? Cannot an intelligent profession be trusted to judge them by their works? The peace-officer in the discharge of his duty will not have his judgment diverted by the man who cries most lustily "stop thief." He is too well trained to such devices. The medical electorate are not less wise, and may be relied upon to estimate such self-laudation at its real worth.

The doctor is displeased that under the new arrangement for matriculation, it is not necessary that this examination be taken before the Primary in medicine. Our views are in harmony with his in this particular. We have hitherto believed that matriculation should be completed before time is counted on professional work. The Council has taken this position and acted upon it for years. We are pleased there is one action of the Council the doctor will consider right. The change was forced by the Minister of Education, and as the doctor truly says, "The only alternative open to the Council was 'Hobson's choice'—to behead itself or suffer decapitation at the hands of the Legislature." The case, however, while distasteful, is scarcely as bad as his words would seem to imply. He says "a student no longer needs to spend, after matriculation, a period of four years in the actual study of his profession; he may, under the existing arrangement, leave the plough, the work-bench, the anvil, or the barber's chair, an unlettered boor, and condense his *whole general and professional education* within the sorry compass of four years." Is this correct? There are three roads open to such a student for matriculation. First, Section I., sub. sec. 1 of Regulations, "A certificate that he has passed the examination conducted by the Education Department on the course prescribed for matriculation in Arts, including chemistry and physics." Second, by sub. sec. 4, "A certificate from the Registrar of any chartered university conducting a full Arts course in Canada, that the holder thereof matriculated prior to his enrolment in such university, and passed the examination in Arts prescribed for students at the end of the first year." Third, sub. sec. 6, "A graduate in Arts in any university in Her Majesty's dominions." Now, we will look at the medical examinations. Take those conducted in September, 1894; April, 1895; September, 1895; and April, 1896; September, 1896, not being available. We find that of those trying the Primary examination, their matriculation having been completed before entering on professional work, there were but $52\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. passed, and for the final $66\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. If