

ostensibly done in the Faculty of Medicine for the past two or three years, but it is not at all likely that educational standards have been the only determining factor. However, as the applicants themselves have not much chance of comparing standards it is much easier to discriminate on other grounds than that of academic standing.

The second consideration should be place of residence, and students from our own Province should be chosen first in preference to those from say the United States. Yet it would be neither wise nor fair perhaps in a professional faculty to follow this rule too closely, especially in the case of applicants from other parts of the Dominion.

Coming to the Faculty of Arts the selection of students is not so easy because the great majority take our Matriculation examination and the results are published, so that those selected are able to compare their standing and can easily tell whether there has been discrimination or not. This, however, may be made easier under the new system of examination. The Protestant Committee will publish the School Leaving Examination results as we used to do, but they will probably not arrange those who have qualified for Matriculation in an order of merit based on the marks obtained in Matriculation subjects only, so that candidates will not have the same opportunity to compare themselves with their fellows and it will be easier therefore to choose those of the right kind. Practically all the students entering the Faculty of Arts will be admitted on certificate. The same rules however as would apply in the Faculty of Medicine could also be employed in this case, namely standing in the examination and place of residence. It seems to me that those who have gone through our provincial schools and have made a reasonably fair showing should be admitted regardless of any other consideration, but we are certainly under no obligation to take in any person from outside if we can fill our classes from our own country.

The selection in either case should, in my judgment, be made by a small committee of the Faculty concerned and not by any one person. In the latter case the selector has to bear all the full criticism on the part of those who may not have been chosen; if a committee does the selecting no one person could be attacked. This committee would not have a very heavy burden imposed on it. They would only have to deal with cases below a certain standard, as the others would be automatically accepted, and it would not be necessary for them to sit more than two or three days. In any case there will have to be some rules laid down which can be followed in ordinary cases.

#### Advisers

In Oxford and Cambridge there are no official advisers as the tutors do this kind of thing, but in Edinburgh and Glasgow there are. They are however few in number. In Glasgow, for instance, there are only three, one for Arts, Science and the preliminary scientific studies of the medical curriculum, another for Law and another for Medicine. The two latter would not be needed in McGill at all as the courses are fixed and there are no options. Students consult the official adviser as to the courses they should take, at certain hours, on certain days, between the first of October and the ninth. Being given this time one adviser could do the work, but according to the practice followed here, under which registration is confined to two days, it would not be possible. This is why the Faculty of Arts appoints some