

the Royal Commission on University Education, and then concludes by giving his own views in these words:

"I have reached the definite conclusion that without independent examinations the only alternative is continuous inspection of teaching, its methods and quality, and the accessory equipment. This would involve great, and, to my mind, unnecessary expense, which at present might be avoided.

"I have, therefore, recommended the continuance of the present system of examination, which avoids much of the duplication and yet maintains the quality of independence and stimulation so necessary to the maintenance of a proper standard."

There is so much in the report with which we agree that it is with much reluctance we differ from the foregoing. We think unanimity would be secured by the system of the Council appointing an inspector, that the universities would lose nothing in independence and efficiency, that the annoyance to the student body of two examinations would disappear, that the cost of the inspection would be met by the reduction in the number of examiners and the size of the Medical Council.

The Commissioner throws out the suggestion that the members of the Medical Council might act without remuneration, as do the benchers of the Law Society. He also recommends that the surplus from student fees after paying the cost of examinations be divided among the universities to aid in the teaching of students and the procuring of equipment. Then another recommendation is that the Medical Council shall consist of fifteen: six from the universities, as at present; one from the homoeopaths, instead of five as at present; and eight from the profession at large, instead of eighteen as at present, and that they be elected by a general vote and not by territorial divisions.

With these recommendations, excepting the last, which we shall discuss later, we are in full accord. In the matter of the Medical Council there is one other very important recommendation that should receive the fullest study. It is as follows:

"That the constitution of the Ontario Medical Council shall be remodelled as recommended in the report, and the powers and rights given in the present Medical Act be altered and amended accordingly. That the regulations and fees to be made and prescribed by the Council be all subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. That provision be made for the payment over of the net fees from examinations by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the provision be made for the expending of the same in the interests of medical education through the medical faculties of the universities."