

most glaring abuses that had crept into this body, and did our utmost to bring about much needed reforms. In some of these we were successful, but in others we as signally failed, and we must now look to the great body of electors in the Territorial divisions of the Province for that measure of reform which we have failed to secure for the profession and the public. After a long and stubborn resistance to the wishes of the profession as expressed in these columns; the members of the Council finally abandoned the vicious practice of appointing each other in turn upon the examining board, and to the benefits of the emoluments of the office. But even this concession was not yielded until the last session, and then not wholly, as one member was still retained on the board as a monument of the departed glory. But it will be noticed, however, that none of those who expected soon to appear before their constituents were found either to advocate a continuance of the old system, or to accept a position on the board. This, moreover, shows most unmistakably the value of a responsible council and also the necessity for an increase in the responsible section of that body; or in other words, an increased territorial representation. The college representatives, or most of them at all events, are returned again and again at each succeeding election, and so confident are some of them of their certainty of return, that they seem to claim the right to do as they please, and therefore the profession must look for reform at the hands of their chosen representatives. Another matter which we have advocated is the shortening of the term of service from five to three years, so that the views of the profession may be more fully reflected in the management of the affairs of the Council. Abuses in reference to the internal management of affairs in the Council are fully set forth in the letter of "Member of the Council," and are undeniable as the college announcement will show. Some of these arbitrary and unjust regulations have been but recently passed, while others have been several years in force, and no time should be lost in sweeping them out of existence as a blot and a disgrace to any intelligent body. The majority of the regulations complained of are the result of the constant and annually recurring efforts of one or two individuals, who have essayed to rule the Council, to modify the curriculum of studies to be pursued by students. It

is to this circumstance more than any other, that is to be attributed so much trouble both within and without the Council. Instead of laying down a curriculum of studies to be pursued, and regulations for the guidance of students, and adhering to them for a period of four, five or more years as is done by all universities and colleges, the Council in its wisdom has seen fit to change both curriculum and regulations every year, until confusion reigned supreme in every department. Members of the Council themselves did not understand the regulations, and not unfrequently the poor student suffered from his ignorance of the requirements demanded of him. Hence it is not to be wondered at that there was a growing dissatisfaction; in fact the wonder is that matters were not worse than they really were. The danger and unwisdom of constantly changing the curriculum, and altering the regulations, was again and again urged upon the council by those interested in its welfare, but advice and remonstrance were alike unheeded, and those who undertook with the best intentions to criticise their acts, and who were the true friends of the Council, were branded as its enemies and desirous of its overthrow. The regulation in regard to the payment of fees for the matriculation and professional examination which specifies that "no part of the fees shall be returned to unsuccessful candidates at any of the examinations," presses very heavily and unjustly upon students who happen to fail in their examination. One unfortunate student who presented himself for examination last spring in all the subjects, and paid the full fee of \$50, but who failed to pass, has this year to pay the entire sum over again before he can be allowed up for examination. Surely this cannot be right. In no other institution in the world, we venture to say, can such an arbitrary and unjust regulation be found. Even if the money so dishonestly abstracted from the pockets of the poor unfortunate students were put to good use, it would not appear so bad; but when this money, and hundreds of dollars besides, are spent in useless and vexatious lawsuits, surely it is time that the profession should assert itself, and put a stop to such proceedings. The profession has the matter now largely in its hands. The elections are about to take place, and the electors should be certain as to the character of the men they are sending to represent them for the next