

it is well they should have some guarantee no one is granted the privilege of practising medicine who is not competent to do so, or at least as competent as a thorough training can make him. While, then, we believe that there is a necessity for the Council, and while we would oppose its abolition, we still think that it is susceptible of improvement. According to present regulations a man may get a degree in Medicine from any of our universities without going before the Council at all. This degree does not permit him to practice in Ontario. So far as his native province is concerned, his degree is of no value whatever. The license to practice can be obtained only from the Council. To get a degree and a license, then, a student has to undergo two sets of examinations held about the same time and on the same work. Now examinations are no doubt good but it is possible to have too much of a good thing. We believe that examinations for a degree and separate examinations for a license are unnecessary, and an imposition upon students. Why could not the universities and the Council agree upon some plan whereby their examinations would be amalgamated or merged the one in the other. We would propose that but one set of examinations be held and that those students who successfully passed these examinations be granted the license of the Council and degrees from the particular universities at which they studied. The universities would thus retain their power of granting degrees and the Council would still have the exclusive right of licensing medical men. There would thus be uniform examinations, not only for the license, but also for a degree. So many examinations might be appointed by the Council and so many by each of the universities. Thus, too, no one would be able to obtain a degree in medicine who had not come up to the standard required by the Council and the universities. Of course it

would still be optional with every student whether he would take the license or not, and from which university he would take his degree. All, however, no matter where they studied, would have to come up to the same examinations and obtain a certain percentage upon every subject at these examinations. This plan would certainly relieve the students of what they regard as an imposition, a double set of examinations. It would we believe raise the standard of medical education.

ON all sides we hear complaints that the A. M. S. is not what it ought to be, nor even what it used to be. These complaints are by no means new. There has been among the students for several years an undertone of dissatisfaction with this society and a very apparent want of interest in its meetings. What the causes may be of this condition, which has at last become chronic, we shall not attempt to decide. The fact of its existence is patent. The desire of every member should be to remedy this deplorable state of affairs. The present executive made an attempt on Thursday evening to reawaken interest in the society by reviving an old custom of holding public debates. We trust that this will be only a first of a series. We have no doubt there is plenty of debating ability in the society to carry on a series of such entertainments every session and we feel confident that such a series would serve to reawaken the flagging interest of the members in this the only truly university society we have. Other means might also be adopted with the same object in view. The society is not, or at least should not be, simply a debating society. It has as one of its objects the cultivation of literary tastes. Why, then, could not the executive each session secure a few essayists. We are sure such could be done, that there are plenty of men quite capable