

of the University was made use of to teach the students who desired the license to practise, and received no contribution towards its cost from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. It was also argued that the conditions in the Province were quite different now to what they were when the College of Physicians and Surgeons was established, when there were proprietary medical colleges and several independent schools of medical belief. The University then placed the following position before the Commissioner:

"The Board of Governors is of opinion that the position in which our great provincial university is placed by the existing legislation upon the subject of medical education is harmful and humiliating and against public interests, and the board earnestly contends that the degree of medicine granted by the University should entitle the holder to registration and to license to practise, without further study or examination, and in support of this contention the board must refer to the exceptional position in the Province held by this University."

On this claim of the University his Lordship submits some questions, such as, "Is it necessary to maintain the present examining board separate from the university faculties, if the claim of the University of Toronto is granted, should the other universities be similarly treated; is it practical to do away with the examining board and substitute a system of inspection so that a license could be granted upon production of a degree from a university; if a separate examining board is retained, is the present composition of the Medical Council and its relationship to the University satisfactory?"

The report of the Commissioner goes on to show that the Medical Council has met the universities a considerable way by accepting their examinations on all the subjects except medicine, surgery and obstetrics, on which the Council still conducts its own examination. It is also pointed out that while the Council has the power to fix the curriculum of studies, the entire burden of finding the equipment and furnishing the teaching falls upon the university.

The Commissioner very properly looks into the British system. There the General Medical Council only fixes the standard of matriculation, but does not fix the curriculum of medical studies, and determines that the duration of the medical studies shall be five sessions of eight months each. The degrees and diplomas of fifteen universities and nine teaching colleges are accepted by the General Medical Council. This body has the right to appoint inspectors who shall attend at the examinations of the universities and colleges, with the object of maintaining a proper standard. In this way the Medical Council in Britain keeps up the status of medical education. The universities and colleges must,