

his acts, indicated that he did not wish to be on the Committee for some unfathomed cause, that is no reason why he should discredit others, or why the Senate, influenced by him, should stamp the others as unworthy of being on that committee. Every one knows that the men who can best advise on matters of medical education, and all medical education is of a technical character, are the accredited professors and practitioners of medicine and surgery, yet the Senate did not see fit to accept any of the medical representatives, and, whether intentionally or otherwise, subjected them to a slight which the JOURNAL considers they and the graduates and others who elected them might very well resent.

If the committee be left as it is, none of the members of which are representatives of the medical graduates and consequently cannot be called to account by and are not responsible to the members of the medical profession whose interests they are supposed to further and guard, there will likely result similar difficulty, trouble and injustice to that which previously resulted from a similarly constituted committee, and which has been pointed out by the JOURNAL in its August issue. The committee will either have to act and advise in matters concerning which it has no professional instruction or experience, or it will have to receive information from outsiders and base its advice upon whatever may be told it by such irresponsible persons—persons not responsible to those who have the greatest right to a voice in the matter, the medical graduates and profession. If the notice of motion which has already been referred to is carried through the Senate, there will result the anomaly of a Senate creating and regulating a Faculty of Medicine, of that Faculty of Medicine through their committee advising and guiding the Faculty of Medicine Committee, and of that Faculty of Medicine Committee acting on the advice thus given, instructing and informing the Senate who will thus disinterestedly legislate upon and administer the affairs of the Faculty of Medicine.

Dr. Bray, of Chatham, has almost entirely recovered from his late severe illness. We hope that his trip to Toronto and his duties on the Discipline Committee will not do him any harm.

OVERCROWDED PROFESSIONS.

The *Mail* of December 9th has a very able editorial under the above heading, and while many of the statements are strictly correct and worthy of consideration, there are others not altogether justified by the facts.

The profession is not more overcrowded in Canada than in Great Britain, and not nearly as much so as in the United States. The charge that this overcrowding is due to the schools, we do not think can be proven. School men, or rather teachers in schools, are not in a position to entice men into the profession, neither do they do so. The first-class school system which we have in this Province is largely responsible for the influx into all the professions. It is much easier for many a father to give his son a good education and place him in one of the professions, than to endow him with a farm or start him in business.

The cause of the larger influx of students during the past year is due to the fact that all entering the profession after the 5th of last November will be required to spend five years in professional study. The amount of fees and the income to the schools from students is also overstated. The average for most of the schools for their course of four years' study is under \$300. And as to preliminary education, it is away above what is required in Great Britain. The English medical standard for 1892 is as follows:—

The examination must embrace the following subjects:—

1. English Language, including Grammar and Composition.

2. Latin, including Grammar, translation from specified authors, and translation of easy passages not taken from such authors.

3. Mathematics, comprising (a) Arithmetic; (b) Algebra, as far as Simple Equations, inclusive; (c) Geometry, the subject matter of Euclid, Books I., II. and III., with easy deductions.

4. One of the following optional subjects:—

(a) Greek, (b) French, (c) German, (d) Italian, (e) any other Modern Language, (f) Logic.

The entire examination must be passed at one period.

The object for which the Council was established was not to raise a wall around the profession which will only allow the sons of the wealthy