

might become efficient in special lines of public health and welfare work.

With regard to the "practical nurse," i.e., the one without hospital training, the report quotes the words of Miss Gunn, who is at the head of the training school of the Toronto General Hospital, in favor of such a class. Reference also is made to the work of Miss Goodrich, of Columbia University, N.Y., and also to Miss Carson, of Detroit. Both of these have much to do with the training of women to do practical home nursing. In the supporting statement a number of eminent authorities are quoted as favoring the proper training of a class of home nurses who could perform the double duty of looking after both patient and home.

Among the conclusions to the report there are several categorical statements made. First, there should be a Provincial registry, with branches, wherein all nurses according to qualifications may be registered. In the second place, "provision should be made by statute for the incorporation of home nursing associations to be established by municipalities or private benevolence to provide nurses for the care of the sick in their homes and their families." Three, "that the training of nurses, the establishment of further training schools and the affiliation and interrelation of the various hospital training schools among themselves and with other institutions in which either general or special training schools shall be established, the standardization of the educational requirements, and the professional training of nurses be at once taken up and dealt with."

It is to be hoped and urged that these timely and valuable recommendations shall soon become the law of this Province. If this should prove to be the case, the nursing profession will be raised to a very much higher level than is at present the fact. Further, all nurses in training would have the benefit of a much more efficient course, and the "practical nurse" or "home nurse" would be recognized, be better trained, and better paid.

## II.—THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO AND THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

The relationship between these two bodies is discussed at considerable length, and incidentally the relationship of the College of Physicians and Surgeons to the other universities. The University of Toronto submitted to the Medical Commissioner its views, and contended that its degree should carry with it the right to practise without license from the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The contention of the University was that though the College of Physicians and Surgeons did not teach, yet through its council it fixed the curriculum of studies. It also contended that the medical faculty