

gift of discernment on your part, to enable you to see that you can more profitably and better prepare yourselves, for entrance into the profession in Ontario, by attending these than by going elsewhere." And then, as I shall show presently, as if this were not enough, it adopts a code of regulations and enacts by-laws designed to prevent all access to the profession except through the portals of these highly favored educational institutions. Still it cannot be denied that the Council's curriculum and examinations—though confessedly devised in the interests of the schools—do *incidentally* also protect the profession. The matriculation standard to the very limited extent to which it has been raised—has been advanced, obviously and directly, for the benefit of the medical electorate, because low entrance requirements are used to entice many to begin the study of medicine, who, with a less widely-opened door, would have been compelled to look elsewhere for a vocation. The deplorably overcrowded condition of the medical profession in this province is, perhaps, more chargeable to the Council's neglect to duly raise the standard of matriculation, than to any other cause, or, indeed, than to all other causes combined. Probably, in the estimation of all thoughtful medical men, the very heaviest count against the territorial representatives in the present Council is their mistaken, if not traitorous, acquiescence in last year's degradation of the matriculation standard. Seldom or never have the requirements of the schools so clearly and openly clashed with the interests of the profession, and never were the latter more basely surrendered. I commend the whole debate, as reported in the Announcements of last year and the year before, to the thoughtful and critical examination of your readers. Not a few of us are of the opinion that the facts there displayed should relegate every territorial representative in the present Council to private life. It has been boldly denied that there was any such degradation of the entrance requirements. Any one can compare the requisites for matriculation, as given in the beginning of the Annual Announcement of 1890, with those given in that of the present year, so as to satisfy himself, or, if a doubt still remains, he can submit the question to any High School master in the province. Botany and French are options in the Primary Examinations which

every student must pass before being admitted to the higher test, and Chemistry and Physics were, and still are, absolute requirements for the Junior Leaving or Second Class Teacher's Examination. Premising this, it is clear that, while the Junior Leaving Examination, or the standard heretofore in force, and the Departmental Pass Matriculation Examination, or that now exacted, cover precisely the same ground, the former was between one-fourth and one-third higher than the latter, because *that* required, on the part of matriculants, ability to obtain 33% on each individual subject and 50% on the whole, while *this* demands only 25% on each subject and 40% on the whole. The upshot of the matter is that the Council does protect the profession, but only to the extent permitted by its more exigent fealty to the schools, and—in accordance with the canon that the burden of support rests upon all the interests served—we at once frankly admit that, provided no fundamental principle of constitutional government is violated in its assessment, or rule of equity infringed, the profession must contribute its share towards the *necessary* expenses of the Council.

3. The Medical Council itself, in the much published pamphlet written by its president, distinctly and expressly claims that it was created solely in the interests of the medical schools, and that the profession was assigned twelve seats in it—not from any keen appreciation of the "eternal fitness of things," or from a mistaken notion that practitioners, as such, had any legal or moral right to a voice or a vote in its proceedings—but simply that their representatives might serve as a balance of power between the rival educational bodies. This, we are all agreed, correctly describes the origin and design of the Medical Council, and, had we required any reminder that our territorial representatives are, in the opinion of the schools, only admitted to seats in the Council on sufferance, it was somewhat offensively furnished to us, by one of the university appointees, last year (Announcement 1892-93, p. 236). Does the Council still respond to the motive of its inception? Is there sufficient evidence to warrant us in affirming that it is still run in the interests of the schools? In my opinion, the fact is not open to question. No one can examine its record and by-laws, without at once perceiving the remarkable care and stringency