

grave abuse. Besides, the provinces are all congested, the number of medical men being far too numerous in proportion to the population. This scheme would not only lead to a more equable distribution, but it would throw open the entire British Empire to our Canadian youth who have adopted medicine as a profession.

*Discussion.*

SIR WILLIAM HINGSTON referred to some of the earlier efforts made by the profession, from time to time, in somewhat parallel lines. Years ago a discussion had taken place on this subject at a meeting of the Montreal members of the Canadian Medical Association when a project was submitted which seemed to ignore provincial rights and the result was very nearly the smashing up of the association. It was felt by the majority at that meeting that the proposed changes would be interfering with the rights and privileges of the provinces which alone, by the British North America Act, belonged to them. Nothing further had been done until McGill University moved to obtain Imperial registration for the Dominion. The application, however, had gone through the wrong channels and had resulted in nothing. Two or three years afterwards, Sir William, as President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, after having canvassed by letter every governor of the college, had made an effort and the more influential members of the British Medical Council were in favour of acceding to the desire of the college. On referring to their legal advisors, however, they were told that registration could not be given to one province without giving it to all: that, in fine, the British authorities could not deal with the separate provinces in detail, but with Canada as a whole.

With regard to the scheme submitted by Dr. Roddick, the speaker thought that it was of a practical nature and likely to be successful; but he would suggest the advisability of the avoidance of details. All efforts should be confined to general principles and details could be left to be arranged in the by-laws of the Council itself when appointed. It would be unwise to have all the details form too much the subject of discussion. If the several principles were accepted, the details would follow as a matter of necessity. The scheme would have his heartiest support as he had long recognised the advantage of British registration to our qualified colonial practitioners.

DR. E. P. LACHAPPELLE had been much interested in the scheme proposed by Dr. Roddick. It was well known that several futile efforts had already been made and we must congratulate Dr. Roddick on bringing forth a new scheme which showed that he (Dr. Roddick) had been very carefully looking into all the details and had foreseen all the difficulties.

He sincerely hoped that it would be possible with good will and good work to make it successful. There was no doubt that it would be a great improvement to have such an understanding between the provinces and