

Any candidate for the College license "who shall have obtained a degree in medicine or surgery at a British, Colonial, or Foreign University, recognized by the College, after a course of study, and an examination satisfactory to the College, shall be exempt from re-examination on such subjects as shall in each case be considered as necessary."

In this way, foreign and colonial practitioners may join the English College of Physicians, and so "find entrance to the Register"—the Medical Council of Great Britain still retaining the duty of accepting the conditions for admission to the Register of foreign graduates. It appears to me to be the duty, as well as the interest of this Association, to endeavour to effect such changes as would lead to a like generous action.

In our recent act, some most serious defects occur which, it is to be hoped, may soon be remedied. As the law now stands, it is competent for one or two persons in the large cities, not over scrupulous as to means, so to gather up and manipulate proxies as to change the composition of the Board at an election. One active man in Quebec or Montreal may control matters at any time for the whole Province, and practitioners residing in the town, or in country districts, may, without their knowledge or consent, be made instruments for the purpose. In Ontario, it is different. There, each medical school has *one* in the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, not *two* as here; and those outside the teaching bodies must not only be residents of the several territorial divisions for which they are elected, but "one shall be so elected from each of the territorial divisions by the registered practitioners of Medicine *resident in such division*." And the divisions are those "as established previous to the Confederation of the British American Provinces for election of members of the Legislative Council of the late Province of Canada." With us each member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the moment he enters the profession has 40 votes for election purposes! He may use one in favour of the representative of his district or division, and still have 39 votes remaining for those outside of it; and may either vote, or transfer them to the most clamorous. It may be readily understood how such a defect in a law might lead to unseemly cabals, if not to confusion and injustice. It is to be hoped the anomaly that exists in our election procedure in this Province,—an anomaly for which I can find no parallel elsewhere,—will be removed.