

gery which take place in the presence of Assessors and qualify candidates for the license to practice as well as for the degree of C. M. M. D. (Vide 42-43 Vict., Cap. 32, Sec. 13,) is to be changed and the University degrees are to be henceforth treated as purely honorary, the license to practice being given only after a separate and purely professional examination.

Your Sub-Committee would see no objections to this, if there were a general *Medical Examining Board for the whole Dominion*, on which the Universities could be represented, so that the University degrees in Medicine and Surgery, as well as the License to practice, would follow the results of this Examination. In this way, the tone and status of the profession would be raised, and the C. M. M. D. of Canada would rank with any like degree in the world.

But failing this broader view of the question, your Sub-Committee see no advantage in the change from the present system. As to the examination for Admission to Study, it is purely a general Educational question, not a technical one, and your Sub-Committee deprecate any interference on the part of professional bodies in the matter of General Education as followed in Protestant Schools under the control of the Protestant Committee. All that any professional body is entitled to claim is that Candidates for Study should be proved to have had a Liberal Education. It must be clear to every thinking mind that privileges conferred upon members of a profession in their Corporate capacity are so conferred in the interests of the public. They are not for the private benefit of the members of such profession. The Legal, the Medical and other professions are, no doubt, very important bodies, to whom are committed the fortunes and lives of the citizens generally, and special obligations as well as great privileges are imposed and conferred on them for the public benefit. It is therefore a matter in which the general public are concerned that due care should be exercised as to the admission of Candidates both to the study and practice of these professions. But that these professional bodies should become *Close Corporations* with power to bar the doors against all but persons whose Liberal Education has been carried on only after the programme of each profession, is a monstrous evil which needs only to be mentioned to be condemned.

So long as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council—the Head of the State—exercised a power on behalf of the citizens at large, all was well, more especially as it was understood that there would be no interference, except in case of some acknowledged abuse, but to transfer this power to a professional body, which, by its very nature and constitution, must be considered one-sided and partial, is on the face of it open to very serious objection.

The danger lies in the fact that the proportion of Protestants to Roman Catholics in this Province is only as one to six, and by the Constitution of the General Council of the Bar, that body will have a large number of its members, perhaps all, Roman Catholics.