

But this Bill left the Homœopathic and Eclectic Examining Boards untouched and free to continue their work of examining candidates periodically. This circumstance alone, gave Upper Canada three licensing bodies where one only would, it was believed, give a much better guarantee to the Profession, and to the public, of the fitness of those passing it. In some other respects this Bill of 1866 was unsatisfactory. In 1869 it was repealed, and "The Ontario Medical Act" was passed. Under this Act the great change was made of giving the Homœopathic and Eclectic bodies representation on the Council.

The several Universities and Medical teaching Colleges also, in consideration of each having one representative on the Council, agreed to give up their licensing power. The great aim of making a Central Medical Board appointed by the Council possible, had thus been attained, and a good uniform curriculum might reasonably be expected as the result. It was clearly understood, and in some cases provided by law, that the teaching Colleges would be represented on the Board, and that provision would be made for the examination of Homœopathic candidates by a special Examiner on the few subjects wherein this was thought necessary. By the amendments introduced into the Act in 1874, the Eclectic body was merged in the general profession and its special representation on the Council and Board of Examiners was no longer called for. The Act was still further amended in 1887, 1891 and in 1893. It now regulates all Medical educational matters as regards the curriculum to be followed by students who intend to live and practice in Ontario—from matriculation to the end of the course of study.

The entrance or matriculation examination of the Council has been gradually raised until a certificate is now required to be presented to the Registrar for each candidate for registration as a Medical student, showing that the examination conducted by the Education Department on the course presented for matriculation in Arts, which must in all cases include Physics and Chemistry, has been passed. Graduates in Arts are exempt from this requirement under the Statute. A certificate of having attended one course in Arts in a British or Canadian University, and of having passed the examinations required at its close, entitles to registration.

The Medical curriculum extends now over a period of five years. Four winter sessions of eight months each, with the usual twenty-four months of Hospital attendance, etc., etc., are required. The fifth year must be spent either all in Hospital and practical work and study, or six months of it with a Medical man, and the other six at College or practical Chemical and Hospital work. The Ontario Medical Council's Examining Board examines candidates in Toronto and in Kingston twice a year, in the spring and in the autumn.

#### IN QUEBEC.

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF QUEBEC is an incorporated Board with somewhat similar though not such extensive powers as those possessed by the Ontario College. The preliminary requirement is an examination in English, French, Latin, geography, literature, botany,