

own system, and that well-qualified men should not be free to move from place to place as they desire. In 1902 the Canada Medical Act was introduced in the Dominion Parliament by Dr. T. G. Roddick, Dean of the Medical Faculty of McGill University and member for the St. Antoine Division of Montreal. It aimed at a "one-portal" system for entrance to the medical profession in Canada, but failed to pass on account of the opposition of Quebec.

During the present session an amendment was sought to the effect that, when five or more provinces agreed upon terms of the Act, a plan of registration for those provinces could be established. Quebec objected on the ground that she was being coerced by a threat of isolation; but eventually Quebec was satisfied, mainly by the provisions that the matter of preliminary education shall be left in the hands of the provinces, and that the Dominion Council shall relegate to assessors the supervision of the primary examinations, as they are now held in the various universities. In the original Act it was provided that a properly qualified person who had been engaged for six years in the practice of medicine in any one of the provinces should be entitled to registration without examination. The amendment extends this period to ten years, and allows to the Medical Council of any province the privilege of exacting an examination in final subjects, if it sees fit. The scheme of representation on the Dominion Medical Council, originally based on census returns, will now give two representatives to each of the provinces, and, on account of their greater size, one additional to Ontario and Quebec. The universities, as originally proposed, shall each have one representative, and the Governor-General-in-Council shall appoint three members, each of whom shall reside in a different province. In addition there shall be three members elected by such practitioners in Canada as by the laws of the province wherein they practise are now recognized as forming a particular and distinct school of the practice of medicine, and as such are by the same laws entitled to practise in the province. This clause apparently is intended to meet the views of persons who are known as homeopaths.

Everything was in readiness for the passing of these amendments, which would have consolidated the profession in Canada, when the Council of British Columbia demanded delay, and protested that it was unwilling to proceed before the proposals had been submitted to the entire body of the profession in that province. As the time for presenting bills had already nearly expired, there was no alternative but to postpone the introduction of the amended Act until another year.

This action of British Columbia is not hard to understand. For years the West was the strongest advocate of a single Canadian register, in