

but should not in any way control the vested rights of universities, with which it is unadvisable to interfere; but in case any institution persist in a nonfulfilment of a prescribed curriculum, the council should be empowered to remove the name of that institution from its list of recognised schools, and forward a complaint against it to the government, whose fiat should be necessary before a suspension of the privileges of said institutions could occur.

By these provisions all parties would be fully represented. The universities by their nominee, the profession by theirs. With regard to other minor points, they would be for after consideration and legislation. This scheme seems to us the most feasible, and in adopting it the profession in the Dominion would after the lapse of the first probationary period, be as well represented as it is at the present board of Governors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada.

With well merited sarcasm, the London *Lancet*, under date July 20, states in an editorial annotation headed the Medical Council of Canada, that "The Canadians point with no little pride to the fact, that many of their number after entering the profession at home, cross the Atlantic, and return with diplomas of our time-honoured institutions, *of which they think so much*, after passing most creditable examinations." (The italics are ours.) This is not altogether correct, 'tis true that many of our Canadian graduates seek the honours conferred by the institutions of the Mother Country, but not because those time honoured institutions possess privileges and vested rights which date back for centuries, but, because in large cities like London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Paris, and other European capitals, there are to be met with greater facilities for practically studying their profession by attending large hospitals, and witnessing the Medical, Surgical and Obstetric practice of men whose lives have been devoted to some one speciality.

We notice a degree of liberality exists in the councils of our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic. There is a desire to throw open their doors to such colonists, graduates of recognised schools in their own colony, who are desirous of practising their profession in the mother country. This is exceedingly gratifying as it is a graceful acknowledgement of the high appreciation of our educational institutions. A motion is on foot among a few Canadians to close our doors to graduates of the British school. This we deem premature and unwise, and is the very thing that will arrest that liberal interchange of sentiments of regard which is in every way desirable. In adopting a new regime, all these points should be carefully weighed, and nothing should be done