

mas must present certificates similar, or equal to those required from Canadian graduates.

This was necessary in order that the Provincial authorities, who must sign the certificates of those applying to come up for the Medical Council of Canada examinations, and who are not as yet licensed practitioners of any Province of Canada, can satisfy themselves on all points as to whether the candidate has fulfilled all the requirements, including preliminary education and matriculation and the course of study subsequently.

A difficult question arose in considering the status of those who were already licensed in some Province when the Act came into force. It was felt by certain Provinces that it would possibly be to their detriment if the whole body could receive Dominion Registration by paying the fee when the Act came into force and so receive registration in any Province if they so desired. It was decided that a fixed time should be settled for a man to have been licensed before he could thus take advantage of the Act. It was pointed out that if a man had been six or seven years practicing in a given locality, he would be more likely to have formed alliances, and be more or less rooted in his habitat, and that growing Provinces would therefore not be liable to a stampede. After prolonged discussion and negotiation this period was fixed at ten years. Therefore, when the Act came into force, those who had been licensed prior to that particular date, and had been ten years so licensed, could apply for and obtain Dominion Registration by paying the fee and complying with certain ordinary regulations. This so-called "ten-year clause" goes on for all time and applies to all who were licensed to practise in Canada prior to Nov. 7, 1912. Thus, if a man was licensed in 1904 he can obtain Dominion Registration under this clause when ten