

cal curricula, which, while generally satisfactory from a local point of view, are widely divergent. This condition of affairs has been unavoidable. The wide extent of our country with a sparse population, especially in certain localities, has made it difficult to maintain a uniformly high standard of medical education, both in the preliminary and regular medical courses. I think, however, the time has arrived when the obstacles in the way may be overcome by mutual concessions on the part of the different provincial medical authorities.

The importance of obtaining a common standard for the whole Dominion cannot be questioned. As it is now, the physician's license does not extend beyond his own province. I have, however, every reason to believe that with a common Canadian standard we could have reciprocal registration with the motherland, as already provided by the Imperial Statutes, 1888, and then we would have uniformity of registration, not only in the Dominion, but throughout the Empire, of which we are all so proud, and whose banner, wherever it waves, is the emblem of civil and religious liberty.

Speaking as a member of the Ontario Medical Council, I may say we have always endeavoured to maintain a high standard of preliminary and medical education. I have no doubt, however, that our Council would give careful consideration to any scheme unanimously recommended by the Canadian Medical Association.

The want of uniformity of registration in the different provinces is not only detrimental to our common progress and national unity, but has a tendency to drive away many good and valuable men from our land. As the law stands now, we are simply localised practitioners, liable to be prosecuted if we venture to practice beyond our immediate province. The making of a curriculum suited to the whole Dominion is not an easy matter. After having considered the question with some care, and having consulted with some of the most prominent teachers and practitioners in the various provinces, I would suggest that throughout the Dominion a four years' course with sessions of eight or nine months each, be devoted to lectures, hospital, and laboratory work. I should not have the number of didactic lectures increased, but the number delivered daily decreased, and I should recommend that no lecture should occupy more than forty-five minutes. As it is at present, nearly the whole day is spent by the student attending lectures, leaving little or no time for the important branches involving observation and research. The five years' course with winter session of six months, and one summer session of three months, is, in my opinion, not equal to a four years' course with sessions of eight or nine months. We all know from personal experi-