

did not accept the terms offered at this conference, which were of such a nature as to render the agitation subsequently kept up and the appeal to the Legislature altogether unjustifiable. We are under great obligations to the chairman and members of this Committee, not only in this connection but also for their watchful care in respect to the bill introduced into the Legislative Assembly by Dr. Meacham. For these services, so cheerfully and efficiently rendered, I desire, on behalf of the Council, to tender hearty thanks.

It must be gratifying to one and all of us that the Legislature did not countenance the attempt which was made to effect radical changes in the Constitution of the Medical Council. Interests of a threefold character have existed since its inception in respect to representation, to wit, the Public, the Professional, and the Educational. The Universities fitly represent, and are in touch with, the public through their graduates, found mingling in every line of life. The territorial representatives, among whom I take the liberty of classing the Homecepaths as an important and influential factor, know fully the wants and aspirations of the profession at large. The educational representatives, elected by the teaching bodies, you will pardon me for saying, do and must form an essential part in carrying out, well and successfully, the work the Council has to do. So long as educational matters continue to play the important *role* which heretofore they have done in the Council's proceedings, these several interests are not, and should not, be antagonistic, but mutually dependent on and helpful to each other, severally attaining their greatest and best development and lustre when acting in perfect harmony.

In accordance with that portion of the report of the Education Committee, having reference to reciprocal registration with the other provinces of the Dominion, I proceeded to Ottawa on the first day of the session of the Dominion Medical Association. I found that Dr. Bray, the esteemed President of the Association, had, previous to my arrival, held an informal meeting with some gentlemen interested in the question of reciprocal registration. I soon ascertained that, under the present circumstances, reciprocity in registration with the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba was impracticable. The apparent impossibility of assimilating

the matriculation examinations, and the fact that the other provinces of the Dominion are not prepared to enforce a course of medical study extending over a period of five years, are obstacles in the way which obviously cannot soon be overcome.

Having been closely connected with the Examining Board of the Council for many years, and having acted as Chairman of the Board of Examiners on two occasions, I have had abundant opportunities of familiarizing myself with the system now adopted. I believe, and am sure, that as far as these examinations, which are conducted in a practical manner, are concerned, whether at the bedside, in the laboratory, or by other practical means, whether the examiners are teachers or non-teachers, there has been a great degree of efficiency reached, and that these examinations are eminently satisfactory and are exercising a most beneficial influence on the teaching at the medical schools. But in the case of the examinations of a non-practical character, in many cases there does not appear to be that harmony between the teachers and examiners which should exist. In my opinion the Council should instruct the examiners, more especially those who are not teachers, to keep themselves in touch with the didactic teaching of the medical schools, and mayhap aid in moulding it in the best form and direction for preparing students for the practical work which to-day is so essentially a characteristic of student life.

With reference to the mode of determining the results of the examinations, my experience as Chairman of the Board of Examiners leads me to suggest that the Council should instruct the examiners when they meet together for this purpose: that they should not be guided in all cases by the cast-iron rule of passing all who attain a certain number of marks and rejecting all who do not. Following such a rule, in its strictness, is simply performing clerical work which does not require for its execution the solemn assembling of the Examining Board. Such work could be equally well done by the executive officers of the Council. I hold that the examiners should consider the marks obtained by the students as a whole and in certain cases recommend that the Council take cognizance of them. In justice to many students it must be remembered that success in passing examinations is often due, in a very great measure,