

out of existence as teaching bodies, or as retaining power to give degrees.

2. These five representatives cost the council last year in their attendance on meetings about \$1,100 to \$1,200, while the finances are going behind.

3. Two of these representatives are teachers in one college, while they represent other colleges. This is clearly illegal as the Act distinctly forbids such in these words: "No teacher, professor or lecturer of any of the bodies in this section mentioned shall hold a seat in the council except as a representative of the body to which he belongs."

4. The presence of these representatives on the council may render all its acts illegal.

5. This abuse of representation must be remedied and this is clearly the duty of those who are elected by the various territorial ridings and therefore represent directly the medical profession. Dead constituencies must be cut off.

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#### THE GENERAL LAURIE MEDICAL ACT.

In 1886 an Act was passed in Great Britain which enabled any self-governing colony to enter into medical reciprocity with Great Britain. In the case of Canada matters of an educational character are under the control of the provincial governments. For this reason there could be no reciprocity with Great Britain as in Canada there was no medical council under federal control or with jurisdiction for the whole Dominion.

To meet this difficulty, General Laurie introduced into the Parliament of Britain a bill to make each province of Canada a colony in the meaning of the Act. This became law. Under the provisions of this Act of General Laurie any one of the provinces of the Dominion may enter into medical reciprocity with Great Britain, and thereby have those entitled to practise in said province recognized in Great Britain and vice versa.

An important condition of this Act is that those provinces which enter into reciprocity with Great Britain must recognize each other. So far Nova Scotia is the only province that has secured reciprocity with Britain. Should Ontario secure reciprocity it would follow as a consequence that Ontario and Nova Scotia would then recognize each other as equals in matters medical. By this arrangement a registered practitioner from Nova Scotia could practise in Ontario, and so could one from Ontario practise in Nova Scotia. Through the gateway of reciprocity with Britain, they would have reciprocity with each other.