

To leave out pages of discussion and argument, a basis was finally arrived at as follows: Each Province of the Dominion through its Medical Council is entitled to send two representatives to the Council, and they are to be appointed, or elected, in such manner as the particular Provincial Medical Council may by by-law enact.

Then, each University having a teaching faculty of Medicine, or Medical School having University affiliations for granting degrees in Medicine, is entitled to send one representative.

The Homeopathic body, which has certain rights in the Provinces, is considered as a whole, and they elect three representatives from their adherents in Canada.

In order to cement this body and give the Government of Canada a voice in the conduct of its affairs, and to make it more or less an advisory body, if need be, to the Canadian Government, the Governor General in Council (which is the Dominion Cabinet) has the right to send three representatives. On this point it is provided further, that as certain of our Western Provinces have not as yet University representation, and until they do have it by virtue of the creation of faculties having degree-conferring powers in Medicine and Surgery, two of the three government appointees must be selected from one or other of the said Western Provinces to distribute as equably as may be the total body of the Council over the entire Dominion.

Another point was that the Medical Council of Canada was to have nothing to do with matriculation, or preliminary education. The framers of the Act immediately conceded that this was eminently fair and in the spirit of the British North America Act.

Another important point, which followed naturally from the foregoing, is that holders of foreign diplo-