

are quite as capable of judging how to conduct a dissecting room as the Registrar of the Council can be, and who are likewise just as solicitous to not "offend public decency or endanger the public health" as the President of the Council himself, must all be brought under subjection.

We hope, however, that when it comes before the Medical Council at its next meeting the injustice and impropriety of such a Bill will be made manifest to all.

We cannot give more space to the matter this month, but would direct special attention to Sections viii., x., xi., xii. and xv.

Of these, sections xi. and xii., may be called red letter sections.

Thus section xi. authorizes the Registrar to "keep a record of the names and designations of the several schools of anatomy and surgery in the Province of Ontario, and of the number of students engaged in the study of anatomy and surgery at each \* \* \* and to demand from each school *such fee annually* as the Council may establish." \* \* \*

We do not see what benefit the above section will confer upon the schools that they should be thus taxed annually to pay the Council for work done by their own secretaries.

Section xii. says, "The Council shall establish such regulations as may be considered necessary for the management of the dissecting room of every school of medicine desirous of benefitting by the provisions of this Act; and the Council may amend the same from time to time, as may be deemed expedient." The Registrar is authorized to visit and inspect, whenever he deems it expedient, the several dissecting rooms deriving benefit from the Act, and to enforce compliance with the regulations of the Council, &c., &c.

If we are to judge by past legislation of the Council, it would find it *expedient* to amend its regulations pretty often, and the present inspector of anatomy has all the power which such an officer should possess for purposes of inspection, and, moreover, exercises it without offence.

The Ontario Medical Council meets on July 3rd in the County Council Chamber, Toronto.

## CANADIAN QUALIFICATIONS IN ENGLAND.

It will be gratifying to Canadian practitioners to read the following report of the Medical Acts Committee of the General Medical Council of Great Britain:—

"The Committee is of opinion that qualifications, granted under legal authority in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, ought to be regarded by the Council as presumptively entitled to legal recognition in the Mother Country. It is true that the Council would be unable in general to judge the value of those qualifications as accurately as it can judge those for which the Medical Act holds it directly responsible. But the Committee is of opinion that sufficient allowance for this consideration would be made by providing that in the register there should be a distinct alphabetical section for practitioners registered in the United Kingdom in respect of qualifications conferred in the other parts of Her Majesty's Empire."

"It is the opinion of the Committee that the Council should recommend Her Majesty's Government to promote at the earliest opportunity legislation to the above effect. But if it should seem that such legislation, as perhaps opening some large questions under the Medical Act, could not at once be provided, the Committee would recommend that meanwhile at least the urgent grievance of the Canadian practitioners should be removed by the required small amendment of the Merchants' Shipping Acts." This was adopted by the Council, though some of the members objected to the names being entered in a separate register. Of course no legislation will be promoted by the British Government to the above effect, unless it is understood that the Ontario Medical Council are willing to grant reciprocity by the power given them under the Medical Act as amended. We have no doubt that they will readily do so. As the only qualification granted "under legal authority," entitling to practice in Ontario, is that of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, we presume that graduates of our universities, unless registered in Ontario, cannot claim registration in England under the new regulations, while graduates of McGill College, for instance, will be entitled to such privilege. This is hardly fair to Ontario graduates, and doubtless would not have occurred had the Medical Acts Committee been aware of the fact that the whole Dominion is not governed by the same medical legislation.