

feature in our Canadian system of medical education. There is no country in the world where so many lectures have to be attended. When your brain is weary with much listening, your fingers cramped with note taking, your ischial tuberosities worn away from much sitting, do not entertain hard feelings against the faculty, but remember the provincial boards.

And then when all is done and you stand before the world the possessor of a degree, the boards do not leave you. You have to make up your mind where you are to exercise your talents for the public good. As matters now stand you may register your degree and practise in any part or province of the Dominion—in Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, anywhere except in Ontario and British Columbia. In a few months we shall be able to announce that reciprocal relations will be established between the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec and the General Medical Council of Great Britain, as a result of which a McGill degree may be registered in Great Britain. Provided with such a guarantee of professional respectability, you may practice in any part of Her Majesty's dominion except the two provinces. In all the mighty empire of Great Britain there are only two provinces where the profession has attempted to protect itself from honest competition by calling in the aid of the legislature.

That examinations are uncertain we all know, but some are much more uncertain than others, and none so uncertain as those conducted by licensing bodies. The examiners are selected from the body of the profession, and no teacher is allowed to examine in the subject in which he teaches. It would seem as if unfitness were a special qualification. The would-be examiner must have shown no special aptitude for the subject. A professor of surgery, for instance, would be qualified for the post of examiner in chemistry, but he must not examine in surgery, because he knows too much about it. A good country practitioner, with a nice comfortable circle of midwifery patients, is, on this principle, made examiner in physiology or anatomy. And what are the results? The examination is a scramble, sometimes the weak succeed while the strong succumb. "Quis custodiet ipsos custodes." Who shall examine the examiners?