

parts of a British possession are under both a central and a local legislature, the authority of the central legislature is requisite to entitle a colonial practitioner to British register. Under the existing systems of provincial registration, Canadian practitioners are debarred from entering the extensive field of medical employment in the various departments of the Imperial service, such as, for example, the army and navy, the Indian medical service, the colonial medical services, medical service under the *Loam* of Trade, including ships' surgeons, etc., also from employment as sanitary officers in the United Kingdom.

At this point, however, the powers of this council would cease. *In order to bring about what we most desire*, viz., interprovincial registration, all the medical boards in the Dominion would have to be consulted, and their consent obtained to the passage of a short Act in their own Legislature, giving the right to any person registered under the Dominion Act to practise in any province, subject, of course, to the payment of any fee that the Province may impose. It will have to be shown further, that the person obtaining Dominion registration has given evidence of possessing qualifications at least equal to those required for registration under the existing law of any province. In other words, the educational standard as to preliminary examination for study, the professional curriculum followed and the final examination must be fixed by the Dominion council at a level as high as or higher than that of any province, with power in the council to keep it always so; and in case of failure at any time to maintain the standard, the Governor-General in Council might have power to intervene.

In the case of some of the Provinces, where the medical councils already possess the power of determining such equivalents, this matter could, perhaps, be arranged directly by these councils. The medical councils of Ontario, Nova Scotia and the North-West Territories have by recent enactments obtained such powers.

It will be observed that the proposed plan avoids in every possible way any encroachment upon the exclusive right of the Provinces as to maintaining their own system of medical education and registration. *I fully realize that any scheme, to have a sound constitutional basis and prove acceptable in working, must not encroach upon the provincial autonomy.* The various provincial medical boards or councils (as they may be termed), shall continue their work of examination and registration as before, and to them shall be left all questions of taxation, discipline, etc. In a word the establishment of a Dominion Medical Council would simply provide a direct and efficient way of interprovincial registration, while promoting a high level of professional education.

One of the most difficult problems in connection with this subject is the composition of the proposed council. It is evident that it must be thoroughly representative of the Provinces; and as it will have to deal with professional questions, it should be kept above the plane of political interference. The matter, however, being one of great public importance, and the assistance of the