

The representation for the provinces would stand somewhat as follows:

British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, two from each province and two Government members.

Manitoba would have two for the province and one from the medical college.

Ontario would be represented by two provincial and three college members.

Quebec would be entitled to two from the province and two, perhaps three, college representatives if the Laval College at Quebec city should be able to qualify.

New Brunswick would have two from the province and, we think, one of the three appointed by the Government, as this would tend to even up matters between the Maritime Provinces and the Western Provinces.

Nova Scotia would be entitled to two provincial and one college representative.

Prince Edward Island would have two provincial representatives.

In addition to these there will be three homœopathic representatives, but only one of these from any one province.

The Dominion Medical Council will, therefore, be composed of three Government members, three homœopathic members, seven college members, and eighteen provincial members.

It is quite clear that this is the only possible way of securing inter-provincial registration. The provinces have been slow to act on their own account.

To meet the difficulty to some extent the bill of General Laurie was passed in Britain in 1906. This made it possible for any province to reciprocate with Britain, and, as a consequence, with each other. Had all the provinces of the Dominion approved of this measure, they would have secured reciprocity with each other by way of the British route. So far only Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec have put this law in operation. It does not seem as if this method of inter-provincial reciprocity would become popular, and the chances of the medical standards of one province being accepted by the other province, through the General Laurie bill in Britain of 1906, are very remote.

Further, the provinces have been very slow—indeed, have appeared to be unwilling—to enter into terms of reciprocity with each other whereby their qualifications would be accepted mutually by each other. This would seem easy, and yet, through jealousies, nothing has been done. The various provinces could have appointed commissioners to have gone into this matter, and when a common basis of medical education had been settled upon, the provinces could then have agreed to