

enjoyed the benefit of a uniform medical curriculum, modelled after that adopted in Great Britain, to which all students have had to conform—a benefit which many of our citizens fail to appreciate; having had no practical acquaintance with the opposite condition. Early in the history of this country, before the establishment of universities, the medical men found it necessary for their own protection to organize, and to obtain powers from Government to inspect and verify the degrees and diplomas of persons wishing to practice, and also after a suitable course of study to examine men for their license. With the establishment of medical schools these organizations became, to a large extent, mere registering corporations, though still possessing the power to examine, and to grant licenses. Latterly, however, owing to the increase in the number of medical schools, and the consequent latent distrust in the profession that undue rivalry between these might, as in the United States, lower the standard of attainments, there has been legislation to take in part or altogether from the universities, their power of granting the license to practice with the degree. In the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario the changes are in different stages of development. In the former the first step only has been taken, and while the preliminary examination has been removed from the hands of the universities the power to practice still accompanies the degree on its registration. The recent Act of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, while modifying the Constitution of that body to some extent, influences medical education in two ways: 1st, by requiring all students belonging to this Province to pass the matriculation examination of the College, and to spend four subsequent years in the study of medicine, the first session to be attended immediately after the matriculation examination, the standard of which has also been somewhat advanced, French and Literature being now compulsory subjects; 2nd, in nominating visitors to see that the colleges do their work faithfully, and that the examinations are conducted properly. This latter is, in my opinion, a weak point in the recent legislation, but as it is probably only temporary there is