

holding positions as Medical officers in Her Majesty's Army and Navy and in the Mercantile Marine ships carrying passengers up to a certain number, when they would come under the control of the British Board of Trade. Only a few years ago there was some trouble in the Allan Line of Steamships because they carried Canadian graduates as Medical officers. The case, however, was immediately represented to the proper authorities, and was satisfactorily arranged. The Medical Council of Great Britain then took up the subject of recognizing the Colonial Universities, and through their representations a new Medical Bill was laid before the British Parliament, and discussed at considerable length. The Bill, however, did not pass through Parliament in consequence of some disagreement about certain sections of it concerning the Medical Council and its jurisdiction, &c., and not on account of the recognition of Colonial Universities. Several other bills have been since laid before Parliament and met a similar fate.

The subject of recognition of Colonial graduates was freely discussed at the several meetings of the Medical Council, and it was proposed that they be recognized and allowed to register their names in the British Medical Register, but in a separate column to show that they were practicing in the Colonies. Some members of the Council, however, were of opinion that Colonial graduates should be registered in the same column, and that they be accorded equal privileges with graduates of British Schools of Medicine, as they considered that Colonial graduates were fully worthy of the privilege of being placed on the same footing as themselves, plainly showing their opinions of, and feelings towards, the Colonial Medical Schools. It was not lost sight of, however, that the Ontario Medical Council refused to recognize British graduates, even though they were registered in the British Medical Register, and would not allow them to practice medicine in that province until they had passed a satisfactory examination before a Medical Board. The opposition on the part of the Ontario Medical Council was also freely discussed in the British Medical Journals, and caused many persons to oppose the recognition of Colonial graduates generally. This opposition being at variance with a section of the Medical Act of Great Britain passed in 1858, in which it is distinctly stated that any person registered in the British Medical Register can practice Medicine in any

part of Her Majesty's Dominion, but that he must first pay the licensing fee, if a license is required, by order of the local authorities. This was shown in an appeal case by one of the Judges of Ontario three or four years ago. A Scotch graduate applied for a licence to practice, but it was refused until he had passed an examination before the Medical Board. He declined to be examined, and began to practice near Toronto, when he was summoned before one of the lower Courts and fined. He appealed to a higher Court, and the decision of the lower Court was set aside under the section of British Medical Act named above. All persons practicing Medicine or Surgery in Great Britain and the Colonies prior to the passing of the Medical Act of 1858 were privileged to register their names in the British Medical Register, and many practitioners in the Colonies took advantage of this privilege.

As a rule, the majority of Medical practitioners in all Her Majesty's Colonies except the Dominion of Canada are graduates or licentiates of England, Scotland or Ireland; many of them, however, are not registered as they have never practiced medicine there, but have immediately gone to the Colonies, where the degrees are recognized on examination by the local authorities, and permission is at once granted them to practice. These gentlemen are with few exceptions prejudiced against Colonial graduates, and of course will, whenever an opportunity offers, try to poison the minds of the public as well as the authorities against them. The British Government, and its representatives in the Colonies, now begin to see the value of Colonial degrees, knowing that the curriculum of studies in the Colonial Medical Schools is quite as good as the majority of those in Great Britain, and that a number of Colonial graduates are now holding official appointments in many of the Colonies; still it is very perceptible that the preference is given to graduates of Great Britain and Ireland. It is therefore advisable that Canadian graduates, who may be disposed to practice medicine in any of Her Majesty's Colonies except Canada, go to Great Britain and pass an examination for a degree from one of the Licencing bodies there, and register their names in the British Medical Register, that they be the better able to fight against the prejudice above named.

Canadian Schools of Medicine are well represented in the Colony of British Guiana, there being one graduate from Toronto University and two