

But it must be said for these old time medical colleges that they did excellent work and strove with zeal to give the students a sound training in medical science as it was then known and taught any where. The old Toronto School of Medicine, Trinity Medical College, the Woman's Medical College, all of Toronto; the Royal College in Kingston; the early days of the Medical College in Winnipeg; the Medical College in London, and the College in Halifax, are examples of excellent teaching under difficult and adverse conditions.

These schools gradually became merged into some university, and the various lecturers held their appointments from the university with which they became attached. This was a great movement onwards, and was of advantage alike to the students and teachers. It had the effect of giving a dignity and a status to medical education and the medical profession that had not been enjoyed under the former system.

At the present moment there are about 2,000 persons studying medicine in Canada in the eight medical colleges, namely, the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg; the Western, London; the University of Toronto; Queen's, Kingston; McGill, Montreal; Laval in Montreal and Quebec; and Dalhousie, Halifax. It is true that these colleges have not equal facilities for their work, but there has been an honest effort to better the conditions, and these efforts are bearing good fruit.

For a long time each province had its own standard of qualification and there was no dealings between the Jews and the Samaritans. The student of one province could not practise in another province until he qualified himself afresh. It was felt that something should be done to remove some of these restrictions. For many years efforts had been made more of an educative character than an executive one. When the proper time came the leader came also.

Dr. Roddick, of Montreal, held a seat in the House of Commons for that city. After much thought on his part and with the advice of many members of the profession, he introduced the Canada Medical Act, and succeeded in having it placed on the statute books of the country. There was a section in it that required the consent of all the provinces before it could become operative. This gave rise to some years' delay and a good deal of further discussion. At last the provinces agreed upon certain amendments that should be made in the original act. By this time Dr. Roddick was no longer a member of Parliament, and these amendments were placed in the hands of Dr. Black of Hants, N.S. These were approved of by the Federal Parliament, and the Canada Act is now operative in all the provinces.

Following this up a council has been appointed to put the act in force. This council has met and organized itself. In due time examinations will be held under its authority and diplomas issued that will