

The state boards with which the delegates are familiar are evidently of a very different character; for, at page 170 of the bulletin, we read:

"One or two of the states have latterly begun to introduce certain practical features into their examinations."

On the other hand, the professional examinations of the Provincial Medical Board of Nova Scotia are conspicuously practical—written, oral, and clinical—dealing with the subjects of the fourth and fifth years in such a way as to test thoroughly the fitness of the candidate to engage in the practice of medicine.

If the delegates had duly inquired into the constitution and practice of the Provincial Medical Board they would have found that Medical Education in Nova Scotia is on a perfectly sound and safe basis.

In concluding this part of my subject let me call your attention to the fact that, so thoroughly satisfactory is the Nova Scotia system of Medical Education, the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom has agreed to Reciprocity in Registration between this Province and Great Britain.

The requisite acts of Parliament having been previously passed, the General Medical Council, in May, 1907, adopted a resolution to the following effect—the exact phrasing being somewhat abbreviated.

"That any person who holds the degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery of the Dalhousie University, or of the Halifax Medical College, or who holds the Diploma granted after examination by the Provincial Medical Board, and is at the same time duly registered in the Medical Register of Nova Scotia, shall be entitled to be registered in the Colonial List of the British Medi-

cal Register, and shall thereby become equally entitled to the same privileges as persons registered in the regular Home Register."

This includes the right to practice in Britain and in certain other colonies and countries, and also gives admission to the army and other medical services.

It may not be pleasant for us to fall under the condemnation of the Carnegie Foundation delegates after a four hour visit, but we are not entirely without friends and need not feel either cast down or dismayed. Respecting the future of the Halifax Medical College, something further however remains to be said.

The Carnegie Foundation has indeed moved for its prompt abolition, but I do not suppose that any person in this Province would think, for a moment, of seconding such a motion, unless indeed merely for the purpose of giving formality to a discussion.

In any such possible discussion I would briefly note the following points:

(1) The territory to be specially served by the Halifax Medical College comprises the three Maritime Provinces of Canada and the Island of Newfoundland a—region of far greater area than that of all the New England States, and with a population of about one million and a quarter, or about one-sixth the population of the Dominion; and in this region the present proportion of medical practitioners to population is one to about twelve hundred.

(2) The Carnegie Foundation itself recognizes the desirability of local Medical Colleges, with a view to serving the needs of special territories. At page 145 of the bulletin we read:

"A reconstruction of medical education cannot ignore the patent fact that students tend to study medicine