

actually in the Legislature itself, asking for new amendments to their Acts. The medical teaching bodies find the greatest possible difficulty in conforming with the requirements of all of the provinces of the Dominion and do so only under protest. Students entering the profession complain bitterly in many provinces of the technical and arbitrary obstructions placed in the way of enregistration. The profession as a whole, while enjoying a certain degree of protection through their medical boards, chafe under the restrictions imposed on them and feel strongly their very limited field of work. The profession as a whole, as represented by the Dominion Medical Association, has annually for some years discussed the question of reducing to harmony the present inharmonious relations existing in the various Provinces. Eight separate medical boards exist in Canada, each with its own regulations regarding matriculation, courses of study, and requirements for degree, etc. The incorporated profession of each province is justified in obtaining such legislation with a view of maintaining the dignity and usefulness of the profession and for the protection of a large section of the public against the effects of its own ignorance and credulity. All medical boards unfortunately are not satisfied with measures which require a sound medical education and good moral character as a qualification for entering the profession, but under the thin guise of raising the standard of the profession, have become purely protective organizations requiring either an excessively high standard of matriculation, an excessively long period of study, or an exacting, stringent legislation of a prohibitive character regarding enregistration of matriculation. There is little uniformity in the requirements of the different provinces at present, neither students nor practitioners are enabled to transfer their registration from one province to another, except in a few cases. The two oldest and most prosperous provinces, Ontario and Quebec, although adjoining, have no arrangements by which a practitioner near the border can leave his own province to attend a patient. There is a wide spread feeling in the profession that this condition of affairs should disappear and that the Dominion of Canada should not stand alone among the larger British Dependencies without the right of having her licensed practitioners enregistered by the general council of medical education of Great Britain without examination.

Two remedies have been suggested:—One the establishment of reciprocal relations among the provinces, and the other, the plan which has been so well elaborated by Dr. Roddick, namely Federal or Dominion enregistration. Owing to the fact that the Province of Quebec has no central examining board and has thus no fixed standard for professional examinations, it was found impossible to make even a beginning towards reciprocal enregistration between the different provinces, but