

standard for matriculation (*i.e.*, first year collegiate instead of second year collegiate standing) and to withdraw from all litigation then in progress. Whether the benefit resulting from the harmonious understanding will offset the reduction of the standard of matriculation or not is open to very serious question.

Acting upon the recommendation of the Committee of the National Association of Dental Examiners on Dental Legislation and Dental Boards, the Examining Boards of the New England States at their meeting in April last adopted a uniform standard of qualification for practitioners, thus paving the way for the agreement entered into whereby the interchange of license becomes possible and practicable, so that once more New England is to the front in progressive reform.

I have said this much about the efforts at unification of standards in the States to the south of us, not that I wished the Examining Boards of the several provinces of Canada to follow in their footsteps, but that, in case I may be wrong in the premises I have taken as to the course which should be adopted in our fair Dominion, to show that some reasonable grounds for hope of a solution of the question lies in the united action of our Provincial Examining Boards.

The Constitution of Canada differs in many respects from that of the United States. With us certain powers and privileges are relegated from the central authority to the provincial authority; in the United States it is *vice versa*. By the British North American Act the legislatures of the several provinces have the exclusive right to make laws governing education, subject to certain provisos. These provisos, however, refer only to common schools, so that the question of professional education was either left out by direct intention or overlooked.

The medical profession as early as 1869, shortly after federation, realized the advantages which would arise from a uniform standard in their profession for the Dominion, and drafted a Bill, entitled, "The Medical Act of the Dominion of Canada," but after long discussion, and for reasons that need not be entered into here, the Bill was abandoned by the Medical Association at its meeting held in Ottawa that year. At the meeting of the Medical Association last year, Dr. T. G. Roddick, M.P., of McGill University, Montreal, gave an address on a proposed scheme for a Dominion Medical Council. The scheme has since been put into legislative form in a bill to be cited as "The Medical Act of Canada," and many of the ideas in the following lines are taken from or suggested by that Bill, and I wish here to acknowledge my indebtedness to Dr. Roddick for his kind permission to use