

himself before a body of Dominion examiners. Thus a student may elect from the start to qualify for practice in one province or for practice in the Dominion at large. And not only this, but if the scheme be carried through, then, at last, the Canadian graduate passing the Dominion Board will be qualified to practice throughout the length and breadth of the Empire. In simple justice to those already qualified it is inevitable that they also must be permitted, upon application, to obtain the Dominion license.

The scheme is bold and masterly, and we fail to see why any objection should be made to it on the part of our profession. The powers and the resources of the provincial colleges are retained—the colleges themselves are given a voice in the appointment of the Dominion Board of Examiners, and the profession throughout Canada becomes a united body. By the act of Confederation, the various provinces are given supreme control of all educational matters. In medicine the control of educational matters in each province is entrusted to the profession, acting through the Provincial Councils. It is wholly within the rights and powers of the Council, to agree upon one common course of education leading up to a Dominion examination, while further, it is at least a moot point whether the provincial control of educational matters of necessity, and implicitly, includes the power of conferment of licenses to practice in the various professions. The provinces, by the powers given to them, are entitled to demand that no one shall practice who has not undergone a certain minimum and specified training, but it seems to us that they will accept Dominion registration just as they now accept all who are duly registered in Great Britain, unless their medical act contains a clause definitely annulling rights given to practitioners registered in the mother country by the Imperial Parliament.

Altogether the Quebec meeting should mark an epoch in the medical history of the Dominion, and we who, upon principle, of late sturdily opposed Dr. Beausoleil in another connection, are rejoiced to congratulate him now upon the fact that under his presidency so notable and statesmanlike a scheme should have been evolved.

It is interesting in this connection to refer back to Dr. Roddick's presidential address at the opening of the meeting of the British Medical Association in this city a year ago. His remarks are so pertinent that we do not hesitate to quote them in their entirety. Speaking of medical legislation in Canada he declared:—"When the British American provinces became confederated in 1867, under the British North America Act, the governance of educational matters was taken away from the Federal authorities and handed over to