

and is now one of the leading surgeons of this Province.

In 1885 the University of Halifax having become inoperative, the College was again drawn towards Dalhousie, but for financial reasons an open affiliation with the University could not be maintained. Dalhousie organized a full medical faculty, and undertook the teaching of the science subjects of the medical course, while the Halifax Medical College devoted itself entirely to the teaching of the strictly medical subjects. The two together have provided a very full and effective course of training for medical practitioners; the College having practically ceased conferring degrees, while Dalhousie has become the examining and degree-conferring body.

The present arrangement between the College and the University is working very well for all concerned, the public included; but it has its objections and just as a few years ago the McGill Medical School became an integral part of McGill University, so it is not unlikely that, before very long the Medical School at Halifax may again become an organic part of Dalhousie as it was at the beginning and should always have remained.

But of all such facts regarding the history of the College, and of its real aim and ideals, the able and expert delegates of the Foundation remained profoundly ignorant.

Another unfortunate result of the extreme brevity and hurry of their visit was that they evidently learned nothing about the constitution and practice of our Provincial Medical Board. There is indeed not a single line in their Report to indicate even the existence of such a Board.

Yet this body of experts and censors regard properly constituted State Boards as lying at the very foundation of a sound system of medical

education, and as "the instruments through which the reconstruction of medical education will be largely affected." (see p. 167).

But if the delegates had made proper inquiry and had learned the truth, they would have discovered that the Provincial Medical Board of Nova Scotia has a constitution embodying every feature which they themselves set down as necessary and desirable.

At page 171 of the bulletin we read:

"A model state board must therefore guard the following points: the membership of the board must be drawn from the best elements of the profession, including—not, as now, prohibiting—those engaged in teaching; the board must be armed with the authority and machinery to institute practical examinations, to refuse to recognize unfit schools and to insist upon such preliminary educational standards as the states own educational system warrants; finally, it must be provided either by appropriation or by greatly increased fees with funds adequate to perform efficiently the functions for which it was created. The additional powers needed in order to deal effectively with the practice of medicine, lie outside the present discussion."

If the delegates had made due inquiry they would have found that the Provincial Medical Board of Nova Scotia possesses all the legal authority here set down as necessary to a "model board," including the "additional powers," and that, in practice, the Board exercises all its authority as to preliminary education and professional education, and further that it uses its "additional powers" so as "to deal effectively with the practice of medicine," and to such good purpose that we have few if any unqualified practitioners and "medical sects" are unknown in this Province.