

after it, and which has, during the last few years, made such rapid progress in perfecting its organization and increasing its usefulness. Our members are too small and we are too widely scattered across the continent to permit of our following the plan of either organization in its entirety; we must adapt our organization to our own needs. I will leave the report of the committee to speak for itself. The general scheme has been highly approved by the provincial associations of Ontario, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, the only associations before which the question has been presented. It is to be regretted that the scheme could not have been presented before every association and society in the country by some member of the committee.

One of the most important objects aimed at in seeking proper organization, would be the effect that the existence of a vigorous association would have on general medical education. It would enable the profession to bring its opinion to bear on whatever might call for encouragement or amendment. The natural consequences would, not only be an improvement in medical education, but in time a unification of the requirements for qualification in the several provinces. This should furnish a good working basis for general registration for the whole country, a movement that has been so ardently and ably promoted by our distinguished colleague, Dr. Roddick. In view of the fact that medical education in Canada is wholly in the care of the universities, such a basis for registration should be acceptable to all the provinces. There is not a medical school in the country, and therefore no private interests to be considered. I am sure all will regard this as a cause for congratulation. This is the only country in the Anglo-Saxon

world in which such a desirable state of things exists. The Medical Faculties of Dalhousie University in the east, Laval and McGill in Montreal, Queens in Kingston, the University of Toronto in Toronto, the Western in London, and Manitoba in Winnipeg, are all under the control of university courts. This should be a guarantee both of the excellence of the work done and of the certainty of steady advance.

With such conditions it should be possible for the undergraduate in any of these universities to pass from one university to another at the end of any session as seemed to best suit his needs. The requirements in the universities being similar, it would be sufficient for him to present the evidence showing that he had fulfilled these requirements, for him to obtain registration in the institution which he desired to enter. Such an arrangement would lead the several institutions in their own interests to improve as far as possible the character of their work.

If this Association were well organized, embracing in its membership the great majority of the practitioners of the country, and actuated by high ideals, it is not too much to say that, in a few years, it could bring the necessary influence to bear on these universities, and on new ones that may be established, to secure such a general minimum standard of qualification that their degrees would be a passport to legal qualification to practise medicine in any part of the country. If this plan is feasible, and it should be, it is within the "sphere of usefulness" of this Association; this is, in fact, the only organization which can successfully promote such a scheme. Such an opportunity to promote the interests of the country as well as of our pro-