

prevent the Parliament of Canada from granting a charter to a University of Canada with power to give degrees in medicine, the holders of which would be entitled to practice in all parts of Canada. The act granting this charter could if necessary be ratified by the British House.

As the University of Canada would be an examining body and not a teaching one, it would in no way interfere with the rights of the Provincial Boards or Medical Schools, which would continue to carry on their work precisely as they are doing at present, for those who were satisfied to practice in their own province only. Those who wished, however, to practice all over the Dominion must pass through a uniform portal, the barriers of which should be at least as high as those of any Provincial Board. And that portal would be the matriculation and final examinations of the University of Canada. Even when armed with this degree, its holder must obey the same regulations and pay the same fees annually as the other practitioners of the province in which they desire to practice. By calling it the University of Canada, it would become a national institution and an object of national pride, so that the Government of Canada would come to its aid financially during the first few years, after which it would be self-supporting. I do not see any difficulty either in the matriculation or final examination. Some man of high standing would be appointed in each provincial capital or chief city to hold the entrance examination simultaneously. Sealed examination papers would be sent to him some days before, but would only be opened by him after all the candidates had entered and the doors were locked; this would be taking place at the same hour and minute in the seven distant cities from Halifax to Vancouver. When the allotted time was up, the papers would be signed and sealed by the examiner and forwarded to the central committee, who without knowing the writer's name would apportion the merited marks and forward certificates. On presentation of these certificates and proof of five years' study of medicine, the candidates could come on a fixed date every year before the examiners of the University, who would be chosen from the present provincial examiners or other eminent teachers.