

that colleges that do not teach should not have a representative on the medical council. At this stage the University stepped in, and we are informed that the chancellor, Sir W. Meredith, and Mr. Z. A. Lash interviewed Sir James Whitney, with the result that the clause was struck.

As far as we can find out some sort of an understanding was laid down that the medical council and the University would meet and discuss this whole matter with the object of coming to some arrangement upon this subject. So far we have no information to offer as to whether any steps have been taken, and, if so, what has been the outcome. One thing, however, is clear that the direct representatives of the medical profession must hold the balance of power. It is the clear duty of every practitioner to use his influence with his representative to urge upon him to take a firm stand for the rights of the medical council.

The elections will be on, and it will be necessary to secure such candidates as can be depended upon under all circumstances. We must have economy, a full statement of affairs, and a firm council.

A CANADIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL.

We have for years urged the establishment of a Dominion Medical Council. The older the country becomes the more difficult will it be for such a body to be created. Already there is an act that would enable the provinces to unite in matters medical, but jealousy, that fiend that has caused the death of so many things, and filled the world with rapine and murder and blood came on the scene and so far has prevented the desired end.

But the desired end must come; for it is right, and in the interests of the medical profession, as a whole, and the country, that there should be a national medical board, and not eight. It is true that some parties would have to yield a little. There would have to be some give and take. The rights of those now in practice must be protected, and the entrance into the profession for the future properly laid down.

We have on several occasions said that the act might be so amended that if four or five of the provinces united, these could have a common council and standard. The other provinces could come in as they might see fit, and, no doubt, would ere long when they saw how well the plan operated.

Then there is the method of the various provinces agreeing upon plans of reciprocity in medical qualifications, so that they would accept each others standard, or agree upon a common standard.