

of the question, as that Province will not allow any alteration of its educational system, such as would be entailed by the passing of legislation to effect the desired end.

As the meaning of the last sentence may not be apparent to all readers, we propose to put it in a clearer light. At present Laval University, where nearly all the French-Canadian physicians receive their education, grants to her medical graduates the right to practise in Quebec. The professional examination is supervised by the representatives of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec; but, as a matter of fact, is held by Laval University, the representatives of the College being present to see that all is conducted in order.

If the Roddick bill were to become law some French-Canadian undergraduates in medicine would neglect to become graduates of Laval University and would prefer to pass the qualifying examination of the Canadian Medical Council, thus obtaining the right to practise in any Province of Canada, outside of Quebec. Laval would, therefore, lose some men who had received their medical training at her Medical School; but who would not think it worth their efforts to obtain her M.D. qualification.

Incidentally, it may be stated that McGill University and Bishop's College in Quebec would be placed in an identical position with regard to their medical undergraduates. In fact, any Canadian university at which medical degrees are granted would be exposed to the same loss. The general route to be followed by prospective Canadian physicians would be—one qualification obtained from the Canadian Medical Council and no compulsory examination in medicine by any other body in Canada.

As the active opposition or inertia of Laval University is likely to prevent the passage of the Roddick bill, even if the other Canadian universities should favor it, would it not be advisable to secure the adhesion of the French-Canadian University in another way? Make it compulsory on every candidate for the examination of the Canadian Medical Council that he shall previously be a graduate in medicine of a university of the Province or country to which he belongs. Were this provision made obligatory, a graduate in medicine of a Canadian university would, if desirous of obtaining the national and the imperial medical qualification, pass the examination of the Canadian Medical Council.