

## IN THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

The first legislation affecting the medical profession in the North-west Territories was passed in 1885, and the profession was incorporated as the Council of Physicians and Surgeons of the North-west Territories in 1888. The Act was amended in 1890-91-92-94. The requirements for registration are somewhat similar to those of the British Columbia Medical Act. The Act recognized only diplomas obtained after a four years' course of study in recognized colleges or medical schools, and required identification in each case of the party as the one named in the diploma, and the passing of a satisfactory examination. Appended to the North-west Territories' Medical Register is an excellent code of medical ethics—an addition which would be a great advantage to every register.

## IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The first Medical Act in Nova Scotia was passed in 1828, and from that year to 1856 the legal requirements of a medical practitioner were the possession of a regular diploma or other recognized equivalent certificate of qualification, or securing after examination a license from the Governor of the Province. This is known as the "Old Provincial License." Military and naval surgeons, and persons in practice prior to 1821 were exempt from the provisions of the various medical Acts. From 1856 to 1872 the above qualifications had to be only registered, by being compared with a register kept in the office of the Provincial Secretary. Licenses given without examination, or to those who were examined, were also registered. And there was a penalty of £5 exacted for practising without registration. Even up to this time registration was in charge of a layman, and occasionally from this cause, fraudulent diplomas were registered without their character being known. Instances in point are those issued by the notorious Buchanan of Philadelphia.

From 1872 to 1897 an Examining Medical Board was in operation, and a Medical man appointed registrar and secretary. In 1884 this Medical Board which had consisted of only nine members was increased to thirteen, and in 1885 prosecutors were appointed to carry out the penal clauses of the Act against unqualified practitioners. Matriculation or preliminary examinations are held twice a year at various places in the Province simultaneously, and the papers are valued by the Examiners of the Board. Professional examinations are held by the Board only where the qualifications presented by the candidate are considered defective. The successful candidates receive what is now known as the License of the Provincial Medical Board. To Dr. Lindsay, of Halifax, the able Secretary of the Medical Board of Nova Scotia, I am indebted for a very full account of the history of Medical legislation in his Province, of which the space at my disposal only admits of my giving this very condensed synopsis, but it may be full enough to show that in Nova Scotia, as in the other Provinces, very creditable progress has been, and is continually, being made in Medical education.