

local habitation worthy of her incorporated profession. Such a building should contain the paraphernalia necessary for examination purposes. The division into a primary and a final examination, as at present made in most of our universities, and at the Ontario Medical Council, seems the best arrangement. The former embracing anatomy, physiology, general and medical chemistry, and materia medica; the latter, the practical branches of medicine, surgery and midwifery. In practical details the "Staats Examen," of Germany, might in many particulars be followed.

A serious difficulty has been felt in conducting the examinations satisfactorily as regards time, place and rapidity. They should come off after the university examinations have been completed, and not, as now, immediately at the close of the session. More time could then be given, which will be necessary if the tests are to be made more practical. As the number of candidates increases, the the examiners on each branch should be doubled. One centre in each province should be chosen for the sittings of the Board, and in almost each instance this will be the chief town. To go to Quebec for one meeting and Montreal the next, as is the practice in the Province of Quebec, and to hold an examination in Kingston as well as in Toronto, are touching and tender tributes to age with which a harder generation must soon dispense. Very much more time must be hereafter given to those practical portions of the examinations which afford the only true test of a man's fitness to enter the profession. The day of theoretical examinations is over. An anomaly which has been the source of no little irritation results from our close connection with the mother country. Any registered practitioner of Great Britain under the present British act can claim registration in the colonies without further examination. After graduating, Canadian students are enabled to give the Board the slip by taking an English or Scotch qualification, and registering in Great Britain, when they return and are entered upon the register without further examination. In the past five years 378 men have registered in the Province of Ontario, and of these there were 93 Canadians, who did so on their British registration; that is to say, about one-fourth of the number have avoided the enactments of the Board by proceeding to Great Britain and passing at one of the Colleges. No

one can doubt that these 93 men were greatly benefited by the period of additional study and by contact with men of other schools and countries, but they would have been still more benefited if they had first conformed to the requirements of their own province, and aided the profession in maintaining regulations the benefits of which are universally recognized.

The fees demanded by the boards excite a good deal of grumbling on the part of students and practitioners. A sum of \$70 is charged by the Ontario Board for the three examinations, matriculation, primary, and final; and in Quebec the registration fee is \$20, and the matriculation \$10. It is the old story, those who are best treated often complain the most. In the matter of fees, the medical students of Canada are in too easy a position, and they must expect changes in the near future. While the expenses of conducting a medical school have quadrupled in the past twenty-five years, the fees have not increased ten per cent. The charges of the boards are just and reasonable, as well as necessary to meet expenses. The annual tax on physicians of \$1 in Ontario and \$2 in Quebec, is often spoken of as irksome, but surely it is a trifling contribution to the general welfare of the profession.

It seems extraordinary to outsiders that in a country like Canada, with scarcely five millions of inhabitants, there should be so many licensing boards, and a still greater anomaly, that a licentiate in one province cannot practise in another—that there should be no reciprocity. So it seemed also to many earnest minds a decade or so ago, when in this Association a strong attempt was made at several meetings to frame a Dominion Medical Bill. It failed, as will, I think, subsequent ones, should they be made. Only one remedy remains, the boards of the various provinces may in time so assimilate the curriculum and examinations that reciprocity may become possible, but this we cannot expect for some years. For certain purposes a Dominion Registration Bureau at Ottawa seems specially indicated; thus the surgeon of a Quebec regiment doing duty in Ontario would be practicing illegally, and in the marine the surgeons sailing in the passenger steamers must be registered in the province of the port from which the vessel hails. There would be great if not insuperable objections raised to any such bu-