

uneducated or poorly trained output of foreign proprietary institutions, that are unable or unwilling to meet the requirements for preliminary education and professional training, exacted of the graduates of our own and other recognized universities? Let us remember, however, that it is not sufficient that we ourselves are assured that we seek only what is just, and in the public interest; we must be prepared to defend our cause, keeping in mind the words of Sir Thomas Browne "that a man may be in as just possession of truth as of a city, and yet be forced to surrender" if unprepared to back up his principles by intelligent action.

It would be well at this critical juncture in our professional history to recall the chaotic condition of medical affairs which existed in the province prior to the organization of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1866. At that time the public clamor for protection against the prevalent quackery forced the government to take action, and the universities and different medical bodies to unite in establishing a representative institution of the profession to control the curriculum, examinations and practice of medicine in the province. The lapse of time, and the criticism frequently directed against the management of our affairs by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, has caused some to forget too readily "the pit whence we were digged" and the large amount of valuable constructive work which we owe to that body. The medical profession of the province should be slow to admit its own incapacity for self-government. For this reason I believe the movement to make the medical degrees of our universities qualify the holders for the right to practise, is to return to a system which has proved a failure in the past and from which the universities, the profession and the public at large all sought deliverance. We should, therefore, endeavor to maintain the *entente cordiale* and to co-operate for the general good, rather than by magnifying difference, cause a cleavage between the universities and the profession and thus leave ourselves more vulnerable to attack by the enemies of medical progress.

The adjustment of difficulties arising out of the present duplication of examinations should be possible without such radical changes as would endanger the rights and privileges of self-government now enjoyed by the medical profession.

In some of our universities the non-clinical departments, those having in charge the fundamental scientific and theoretical rather than the practical aspects of the training of students, it