

## MEDICAL LICENSURE IN CANADA

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THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT left the control of health and health matters to the provincial governments. It was necessary, therefore, that each province in Canada make provision for the granting of a licence to practise medicine within its territories, and for the disciplining of those persons so licensed. Legislation has been enacted in each province establishing a College of Physicians and Surgeons or a Provincial Medical Board. The title of the legislation varies somewhat from province to province, but it is generally known either as the Medical Act or the Medical Profession Act.

The legislation provides for the setting up of a Council of the College or of a Medical Board. In some provinces, this executive body is elected by the members of the profession practising within the province. In other provinces, the Council or Medical Board is made up of some elected representatives of the profession and some appointed by the government and by universities having medical schools within the province. The Council or Medical Board is responsible for the carrying out of the requirements of the Medical Act. It is responsible for the assessment of the qualifications of individuals applying for licensure, for determining whether or not they are of good moral and ethical character, for the maintenance of discipline within the profession, and generally for ensuring that a high standard of medical care is provided within the province.

The Council may make regulations providing for the management of the College, prescribing the fees to be paid by applicants for registration, and, if deemed advisable, designating different classes of applicants and prescribing different fees for different classes; determining the professional qualifications and experience, including internship, and evidence as to professional conduct and evidence of good citizenship required of a candidate for registration. Each member of the College is required to pay to the registrar or such other person as he nominates such annual fee as may be determined by Council. A member may be suspended for non-payment of annual fees.

The Council has wide powers of disciplining the members of the College. The detail of these powers varies between provinces, but in general the Council is empowered to investigate any complaint against a member in respect to his conduct, professional or otherwise. If the member is found to be guilty of a misdemeanour, the Council may order punishment varying from a reprimand, fine, or suspension to erasure of the member's name from the register. Should one's name be erased for disciplinary reasons from a provincial register, it must also be erased from the Canadian Medical Register.

Licensure in one province does not confer the right of the medical practitioner so licensed to obtain a licence to practise in any other province. Recognizing the need for a common standard throughout Canada, the profession asked the federal government to establish an organization that is now known as the Medical Council of Canada. The objects of this organization are to set up qualifications which would be acceptable in any province. While some provinces recognize certain qualifications other than the Medical Council of Canada, any doctor who decides to locate in Canada is best advised to become a licentiate of the Medical Council of Canada. By so doing, he would meet the basic requirements of every province and would be free to apply for a licence in any province.

In the subsequent paragraphs, the regulations relating to the various provinces have been set out. It should be stressed that these regulations are subject to amendment and can only serve as a guide to persons seeking licensure in a province. The Registrar of the provincial licensing body should be contacted in order to obtain the most recent and more detailed information.

### MEDICAL COUNCIL OF CANADA

The Medical Council of Canada was established on November 7, 1912, by the Canada Medical Act, mainly through the efforts of Sir Thomas Roddick, of McGill University, an eminent surgeon and parliamentarian. Its purpose is to conduct examinations in English and French leading to the award of the diploma of Licentiate of the Medical Council of Canada (L.M.C.C.), or licencié du Conseil Médical du Canada (L.C.M.C.), and to enrolment on the Canadian Medical Register; its licentiates are eligible for registration by the provincial medical councils upon payment of the necessary fee and

compliance with the regulations of the latter as to character and citizenship.

The Council itself consists of the following: three members appointed by the Governor in Council, two elected by each provincial medical council, one from each university having a medical school, and three elected by the homœopathic practitioners. It employs a main board of examiners who set and mark the written papers, and a board of clinical and oral examiners, distributed among the various examining centres. Members of Council do not themselves act as examiners.

All persons in order to become registered must pass the Council examination, except that there is a special dispensation under which a practitioner who was registered in a province before November 7, 1912, may become registered without examination upon meeting certain conditions prescribed by the Council and paying the fee. Any person graduating in medicine on or after January 1, 1954, in addition to passing the examination, must submit evidence that he has completed one year of satisfactory internship in a hospital or hospitals approved by the licensing authority of the province in which he is seeking licensure.

The subjects of examination are as follows: medicine, including therapeutics; surgery, obstetrics and gynæcology, pathology and bacteriology, public health and preventive medicine.

The examinations are written and oral, and in medicine and surgery, clinical as well.

At the present time, the subjects for examination are under review and certain changes may be recommended and instituted by 1956.

The examinations are held in both the French and English language. In French, the examinations are held in Montreal and Quebec. The examinations in English are held at several centres across Canada in the spring and the fall. A candidate who fails in not more than two of the subjects may present himself at a later examination in the subjects in which he has failed. A candidate who fails in more than two subjects must be re-examined in all subjects.

The whole examination, or the written examination only, may be taken before the period of internship when the degree in medicine is granted by the medical school before the period of internship. When the written examination only is taken, candidates are notified of any failure to obtain 50% in a paper.

Most of the Canadian medical schools have arrangements with the Council under which they accept the Council examinations, in whole or in part, as their own final examinations for graduation in medicine. Under this plan the papers are marked first by the university examiners. Arrangements differ considerably at the various medical schools; in some, for instance, the oral and clinical examinations are taken a year later than the written ones. Candidates should, therefore, apply to their own schools for detailed information.

To be admitted to the examinations of the Medical Council of Canada, the candidate must submit to the Registrar of the Medical Council evidence that he is either licensed to practise in a province or that he has complied with the preliminary qualifications of a province leading to licensure in it. In the latter event, the province issues what is known as an enabling certificate. Provincial requirements relating to the issuance of an enabling certificate are outlined under the sections relating to provincial licensure. Interim certificates are issued to students attending Canadian medical schools that have arrangements with the Council for the taking of the Council examinations as their final examinations.

Examination candidates are required to forward the following documents to the Registrar, Medical Council of Canada, 180 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario, at least three weeks before the first day of the examination:

1. Completed application form (obtainable on request).
2. Enabling certificate from a provincial medical council.
3. Statutory declaration of identity (on the back of the enabling certificate).
4. Internship certificate from a provincial medical council (applicable to graduates of 1954 and later).
5. Draft for the necessary fee in Canadian funds made payable to the Medical Council of Canada. Candidates from the Universities of Alberta and Dalhousie who are admitted to written examinations only, shall pay a fee of \$35, the balance of \$65 to be paid when they take their oral and clinical examinations.
6. Two unmounted, well-finished photographs, such as used in passports, of head and shoulders, two inches by three inches with signature on the back.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

The governing legislation of British Columbia is an act respecting the practice of medicine and surgery, commonly known as the Medical Act. This act provides for the establishment of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia. It also provides for the establishment of an elected Council to govern, control and administer the affairs of the College.

A doctor who is applying for registration shall complete the prescribed form and fulfil the following requirements:

1. An applicant must be a graduate of a medical school approved by the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia.
2. An applicant must be a licentiate of the Medical Council of Canada.
3. An applicant shall present a certificate of having completed twelve months of rotating internship in a hospital approved by the Council.
4. An applicant, not being a Canadian or a British subject, shall have filed intention of becoming a Canadian citizen, and produce documentary evidence of having done so. An applicant, not being a Canadian citizen, shall produce his passport and visa.
5. An applicant must be able to read, write and speak the English language.
6. An applicant shall be required to make a personal appearance before the Committee on Registration and produce original documents regarding his qualifications.
7. Applicants are advised that it may require sixty days for completion of registration procedure outlined herewith.

Medical graduates who are accepted by a hospital in British Columbia should complete their registration or be covered by an interim certificate. Interim certificates granted to interns may not be utilized for any form of practice outside the confines of the specific hospital for which that certificate has been issued.

Applications for interim certificates are submitted to the Registrar of the College by the hospital concerned. An applicant is required to complete the prescribed form, and appear in person before the Committee on Registration. He must be a graduate of a medical school approved by the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of B.C. Interim certificates are issued without charge.

To obtain an enabling certificate to write the examinations of the Medical Council of Canada, the applicant must complete the prescribed form and fulfil the following requirements:

1. An applicant must be a graduate of a medical school approved by the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of B.C. An examination in the basic sciences may be required.
2. An applicant shall present a certificate of having completed twelve months of rotating internship in a hospital approved by Council.
3. An applicant must be able to read, write and speak the English language.
4. An applicant shall be required to make a personal appearance before the Committee on Registration and produce original documents regarding his qualifications.
5. Applications must be submitted to the Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of B.C. not later than ninety days prior to the date of examination of the Medical Council of Canada.

#### ALBERTA

In the Province of Alberta, the enabling legislation is known as an act respecting the medical profession, cited as the Medical Profession Act. As in British Columbia, the act provides for the establishment of a College of Physicians and Surgeons, Province of Alberta. It also provides for the administration of the College by an elected Council.

Educational standards for licensure are those approved and set out by the University of Alberta.

The following may apply for licensure:

1. Graduates in medicine from the University of Alberta who have completed one year of satisfactory internship.
2. Licentiates of the Medical Council of Canada.
3. Graduates of British medical schools, registered and in good standing with the General Medical Council of Great Britain. Persons listed on the Commonwealth and Foreign List of the General Medical Register may be required to submit their documents, in person, to the Registrar of the University of Alberta.
4. Diplomates of the National Board of Medical Examiners of the United States of America, provided that they are licensed and in good standing in one of the states.
5. All other persons are required to have their documents assessed by the University of Alberta and to comply with such regulations as may be required of them by the University. At present these regulations are:
  - (a) Submission in person of documentary evidence of training to the Registrar of the University of Alberta.
  - (b) Satisfying the University of Alberta as to their knowledge in the basic medical subjects by examination.
  - (c) The completion of one year of general internship in an approved hospital.
  - (d) The passing of the examinations of the Medical Council of Canada.

In addition to having the necessary educational qualifications, applicants for licensure must complete the prescribed form, submit evidence of good character and of good standing in any other province or state in which they may be registered, submit a photograph and the required fee. The applicant must be interviewed either by the Registrar of the College or by a member of the Council of the College.

Enabling certificates to write the examinations of the Medical Council of Canada are granted to medical students at the University of Alberta, to bona fide residents of the Province of Alberta attending other Canadian medical schools, to persons eligible for a licence to practise in Alberta, and to other persons who have complied with such regulations as may be required of them by the University of Alberta. A personal interview may be requested.

Persons desiring to intern in an Alberta hospital to do their year of compulsory internship must be able to submit evidence that they would be eligible to have their names placed on the Canadian Medical Register, or to be admitted to the examinations of the Medical Council of Canada. Persons serving as residents or in a similar capacity in hospitals are required to take out either full registration or obtain a licence under special regulations relating to residents.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

In the Province of Saskatchewan, legislation provides for the administration of the Medical Act by a Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The Council is one elected by the members of the profession. It has general powers regarding the licensing and disciplining of the medical men in the province.

Graduates from an approved school of medicine who possess the L.M.C.C. certificate may apply for registration in Saskatchewan by satisfactorily completing and submitting the following:

1. An application form supplied by the College.
2. Medical diplomas and L.M.C.C. certificate for inspection and recording together with any qualifications such as certification in a specialty, or the like, which the physician may wish to have recognized by the College.
3. Two suitable names for character reference, or if registered with another province, a certificate of good standing from that province.
4. The required fees.

Under Section 29, Sub-Section D of the Medical Profession Act, any registered medical practitioner of the United Kingdom, which is to say, any practitioner who is registered for the time being in the Medical Register kept by the General Council of Medical Education Registration of the United Kingdom, by virtue of any qualification or qualifications granted in the United Kingdom or Eire, and who satisfied the Registrar by the proper evidence that he is so registered, proves to the Council that he is in good standing as a medical practitioner and is of good character, may apply for registration in the Province of Saskatchewan by reciprocity. Under Sub-Section E, any medical practitioner registered in the Medical Register of any incorporated body of medical men in New Zealand, exercising powers similar to those confirmed to the Medical Profession Act upon the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Saskatchewan who is a graduate of a school or college of medicine and surgery in the above country and approved by the University of Saskatchewan, where by law similar registration to practise medicine is granted to any person registered under our act, and who satisfies the Registrar that he is so registered, produces to the Registrar a diploma of registration from such school or college, proves to Council that he is the person named in the diploma and is in good standing as a medical practitioner and is of good character, may also apply for registration by reciprocity. A similar procedure to regular registration is followed as regards documents and fees.

Provisional registration to do locum tenens for a duly registered practitioner during his temporary absence from his practice may be issued to persons who do not possess regular registration with the College.

This registration is valid for a period of six months for locum tenens purposes only, and may be renewed for a further period of six months on payment of an additional fee for each renewal. A physician holding provisional registration may, upon application, have it changed to regular registration upon paying the balance of the regular registration fee before his provisional registration expiry date is reached, provided he has the qualifications required for regular registration.

The requirements for provisional registration for locum tenens are as follows:

1. Completion of an application form supplied by the College.
2. Submission of the medical diploma and L.M.C.C. certificate for inspection and recording.
3. Two names for character reference, or if registered in another province, a certificate of good standing.
4. A letter requesting that a locum tenens licence be issued to the applicant from a duly qualified member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in practice in Saskatchewan, certifying to the Registrar that he is unable to obtain the services of a duly registered member as a locum tenens during his proposed temporary absence from his practice.

The fee for registration is \$25.

Persons desiring an enabling certificate to write the examinations of the Medical Council of Canada are required to make application to the Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Graduates from medical schools other than in the United Kingdom and the United States may have their application considered on individual merit. A statement of complete educational and professional experience with supporting documents must be submitted. The candidate may be required to pass examinations in the basic medical subjects. Upon approval of his educational qualifications, the applicant is directed to one of the four major hospitals in Saskatchewan, where he must serve a one-year internship. The enabling certificate may be granted by the Council of the College when the applicant has satisfactorily completed these requirements.

#### MANITOBA

The Medical Act of Manitoba provides for the establishment of the College of Physicians and

Surgeons of Manitoba. The Council of the College is composed of two members chosen by the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Manitoba and a number of elected representatives from amongst the profession. Graduates of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Manitoba, are eligible for full registration and may be eligible for temporary licence without further examination.

Registrants of the General Medical Council (United Kingdom), the medical boards of South Australia or New South Wales (Australia) and the Medical Council of New Zealand may, if citizens who acquired medical training and qualifications in acceptable institutions in those countries, be eligible for reciprocal registration, or for temporary licence without further examination.

Graduates of other approved medical faculties in Canada, the United States of America, or other countries must be licentiates of the Medical Council of Canada. Applicants for the enabling certificate to write the examinations of the Medical Council of Canada should present detailed information respecting matriculation and medical course. Assessment in the basic science subjects is carried out by the Credentials Committee of the University of Manitoba, and examinations may be required in any or all four subjects: anatomy, biochemistry, physiology and bacteriology (combined). Applicants may be asked to write the examinations of the fourth year, Faculty of Medicine, University of Manitoba.

All candidates must present evidence of having satisfactorily served not less than twelve months in a resident medical capacity (internship). A candidate may be personally interviewed prior to or at the time of writing the Medical Council examinations.

All applications must be in writing accompanied by original diplomas or verified copies. In addition, each applicant is required to produce evidence of identity, photograph, birth certificate, naturalization papers or documentary evidence of intention to become a Canadian citizen, passport or visa, if requested.

A certificate of licence (temporary) is available under well-defined conditions to those who are otherwise qualified for registration, and who are employed as members of Her Majesty's Permanent Forces, Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service, and graduate interns employed full-time in a Manitoba hospital. Certificates for applicants employed by the federal or provincial governments, or as locum tenens for another physician, are valid only for twelve months.

#### ONTARIO

The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario is incorporated under a provincial act

known as the Medical Act. This act provides for a Council of the College composed of the Minister of Health; one member chosen from every university, college or body in Ontario which is authorized to conduct a course or courses in the science and art of medicine and to grant degrees in the same; one member resident in Ontario elected by the licensed practitioners in homœopathy; and ten members elected from amongst and by the registered members of the medical profession.

To obtain a licence to practise medicine in the Province of Ontario, the candidate must have passed the examinations of the Medical Council of Canada. Effective 1958, in addition to having passed the examinations of the Medical Council of Canada, evidence of having had one year of graduate internship in an approved hospital will also have to be submitted.

An applicant for licensure must satisfy the Council that he is of good character and in good standing with any other licensing body with which he may be registered, and pay the required registration fees. The present registration fee is \$50. An annual fee must be paid to maintain registration.

There are special regulations relating to the registration of interns, postgraduate students in medicine, medical officers of the permanent forces, and federal appointees to the Department of Indian Affairs.

The Province of Ontario requires student registration with the College. Student educational requirements of the College must be satisfied, and the student duly registered at the beginning of the study of medicine, or at the completion of a premedical course. All Ontario students entering upon the study of medicine in Canada or elsewhere must present a birth certificate and be registered under the names given on the said certificate.

Detailed information of student registration may be obtained through the office of the Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province.

To obtain an enabling certificate to write the Medical Council of Canada examinations, the requirements are:

1. Student registration certificate.
2. Proof from the applicant's university of having fulfilled curriculum requirements.
3. Certificate of Canadian or British citizenship, and a certified unmounted photograph.
4. The payment of a fee of \$5.

If any special consideration is required by the Committee on Education and Registration, the application must be in the hands of the Registrar not later than October 15 or March 15.

Physicians who are not British or Canadian citizens must fulfil the following requirements before being granted an enabling certificate:

1. Present to the Registrar of the College a diploma in the original with certificates and other evidence of premedical and medical education. The Committee on Education and Registration must be able to satisfy itself that these certificates give ample evidence that the premedical and medical education of the applicant meets the equivalent standards required for the medical profession in Canada. If the Committee is not so satisfied, the application for an enabling certificate will not be granted.

2. The applicant must have adequate proficiency in the English language and must have passed an examination in this subject set by the Extension Department of the University of Toronto. Special classes of instruction are arranged by the Extension Department of the University of Toronto in medical and standard English.

The applicant must have an adequate knowledge of the basic sciences, and must pass examinations in these subjects. These examinations are held in the months of March and November.

3. The applicant must present the following information and documents:

- (a) satisfactory statement as to how he entered Canada, naming sponsor if any;
- (b) a satisfactory curriculum vitae;
- (c) a letter of good character from a responsible person;
- (d) an official birth certificate; passport; certified unmounted photograph;
- (e) proof of declaration of intention to become a Canadian citizen.

4. The required fee.

5. Proof of having spent a minimum of one year in a satisfactory rotating internship in a general hospital in the Province of Ontario, approved by the College. This internship must include a period of three months in medicine, three months in surgery, three months in obstetrics and gynaecology, and three months in anaesthesia, emergency and the specialities.

When the above requirements have been completed, it is necessary for the applicant to make a personal appearance before the Committee on Education and Registration, which meets twice yearly; the applications for enabling certificates must be submitted not later than September 13 and February 12.

After July 30, 1959, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario will require Canadian citizenship for an unqualified licence to practise in Ontario.

#### QUEBEC

The College of Physicians and Surgeons, Province of Quebec, is set up under the Quebec Medical Act. The College is administered by a Provincial Medical Board of 21 members, of whom 18 are elected by the members of the College, and one by each of the three medical schools in the Province.

Sections 30 to 34 of the act set out regulations relating to the admission to the study of medicine in the province. Briefly, no one may be admitted until he has obtained a certificate of

competency from the Provincial Medical Board. Applicants must be Canadian citizens.

Persons entitled to such certificates are:

1. Every holder of the degree of Bachelor of Arts or of Science conferred upon him by any university of Canada recognized by the College.

2. Those who have passed successfully the examinations required under the regulations.

3. Those who have passed successfully the preliminary examination acceptable as equivalent by the Provincial Medical Board.

The Medical Act also provides that the study of medicine shall follow a five-year course, including a year of resident medical studentship in an approved hospital.

To be admitted to the practice of medicine, candidates must either:

1. Pass the examinations of the Medical Board of Examiners of the Province, or

2. Be licentiates of the Medical Council of Canada.

Applicants for registration must be Canadian citizens and must be of good moral and ethical character.

To obtain an enabling certificate to write the examinations of the Medical Council of Canada, the applicant must be a Canadian citizen, and have complied with all the regulations leading to the provincial licence in Quebec.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

The New Brunswick Medical Act establishes the New Brunswick Medical Society. This Society is the counterpart of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in other provinces. It is administered by a medical council composed of nine members, four of whom are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and five elected by the members of the Society.

To obtain licensure in the Province of New Brunswick, a candidate must have complied with the following requirements:

1. The applicant must have spent at least two years in arts, science or premedical studies in a university recognized by this Council.

2. He must have graduated from a medical school also recognized by this Council.

3. He must pass the examinations of the Medical Council of Canada.

4. He must furnish a declaration of identity.

5. He must also furnish a certificate of good standing from the province in which he last practised.

To obtain an enabling certificate to write the examinations of the Medical Council of Canada from New Brunswick, the applicant must have

completed the required premedical and medical studies and must either be a Canadian citizen or have been born within the British Isles.

#### NOVA SCOTIA

In the Province of Nova Scotia, the Medical Act provides for the incorporation of a Provincial Medical Board. This Board consists of 13 members, seven of whom are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and six elected by the Medical Society of Nova Scotia.

In Nova Scotia, persons desiring to study medicine for the purpose of qualifying themselves to practise medicine in the Province must have their name entered on the Medical Students' Register. To have his name placed on the Register, the applicant must produce:

1. A certificate from the examiners appointed by the Board showing that he has passed the preliminary examinations in the subjects prescribed by the Board; or

2. Evidence satisfactory to the Board of having passed examinations that in the opinion of the Board are at least equivalent to those preliminary examinations; or

3. A certificate that he has been regularly admitted to the study of medicine in a school of medicine recognized by the Board.

To obtain a licence to practise, the applicant must be 21 years old and must satisfy the Board that:

1. (a) His name has been registered in the Medical Students' Register.

- (b) After admission into a school of medicine recognized by the Board, he has followed medical studies during a period of not less than five academic years. During these five years he must complete courses as set out by the board, and have had a satisfactory training as an intern in a hospital acceptable to the Board.

- (c) He has satisfactorily passed an examination in the various branches specified, before the professional examiners appointed under the Medical Act, and has received from the Board a certificate of qualification; or

2. He is a licentiate of the Medical Council of Canada; or

3. He is duly registered by the General Medical Council of Great Britain.

To obtain an enabling certificate to write the examinations of the Medical Council of Canada, the applicant must have complied with the educational requirements leading to licensure in the Province. Applications from graduates of European medical schools are dealt with on their merits. All applicants would be required to serve one year of satisfactory internship in a hospital approved in Canada or the United States.

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The medical law of Prince Edward Island incorporated the Prince Edward Island Medical Society. This Society is administered by a coun-

cil of seven elected by the members of the Society.

To obtain a licence to practise in Prince Edward Island, the candidate must either be a licentiate of the Medical Council of Canada or registered with the General Medical Council of Great Britain.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND

The Newfoundland Medical Board, established under the Newfoundland Medical Act, has the powers of licensure and discipline of the medical profession. The members of the Board hold office during good behaviour, or until voluntary resignation, subject to removal at any time by the Governor in Council on the petition of five members of the said Board. Vacancies on the Board are filled by the registered medical practitioners of Newfoundland by an election in a manner set out by the Board.

Persons registered and in good standing with the General Medical Council of Great Britain may obtain reciprocal registration in Newfoundland.

For other registrants, the Newfoundland Medical Board requires the applicant to be a licentiate of the Medical Council of Canada or a licentiate of the Medical Society of Newfoundland, to have had an adequate matriculation, and to be a graduate from an approved medical school having a five-year course of which one year of rotating internship is taken as one.

Enabling certificates to write the Medical Council of Canada examinations are granted to persons eligible for licensure in the Province or having had the training in respect to matriculation, medical school and internship leading to licensure in the Province.

#### NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

In the Northwest Territories, the medical profession is licensed and disciplined under the Medical Profession Ordinance. This Ordinance provides that the Commissioner of the Territories shall maintain a Register and shall enter the names, addresses and qualifications of all persons who are entitled under the Ordinance to be registered in the Register. The Ordinance also provides for disciplinary action against medical practitioners licensed and practising within the Territories.

To obtain a licence to practise in the Northwest Territories, the applicant must submit to the

Commissioner a certificate from the Medical Council of Canada showing that he has been registered in the Canadian Medical Register. He must also satisfy the Commissioner that he is of good moral character, and pay the required fees.

Temporary permits may be issued to practise medicine in such parts of the Territories, for such periods of time, upon payment of such fees and upon such terms and conditions as the commissioner may specify in the permit, to any person who has completed at least a four-year course of study in medicine or surgery or both at a college or school of medicine of recognized standing and has received a certificate of qualification from such college or school, and has satisfied the Commissioner that he is of good character.

#### COMMENTS

Canadian medicine generally has the reputation of having one of the highest average standards in the world. We feel that the system of licensing is greatly responsible for this. Because of the excellent relationship between the licensing authorities and the medical schools brought about by the Medical Council of Canada, with the Medical Council of Canada acting as an inspecting body of the products of the medical schools for the licensing authorities, we can continue to be assured of the maintenance of our standards.

Every medical graduate has an opportunity to have his qualifications assessed and his knowledge examined. Having satisfied the requirements of the impartial examining board of the Medical Council of Canada and being of good character, he becomes eligible to obtain a licence in one province or all. Graduates from foreign medical schools are advised to have their documents assessed early after arrival in Canada by the licensing authorities in the province in which they reside. Once having started proceedings, we would stress the importance of continuing under the jurisdiction of the same authority until the L.M.C.C. has been obtained.

501 Alexandra Bldg.

I wish to thank the Registrars of the various Provincial Licensing Bodies and the Registrar of the Medical Council of Canada for their co-operation in making information available to me. I have appended their addresses and would recommend that any individual considering licensure in a province contact the Registrar to obtain the latest information in respect to regulations.

#### APPENDIX ADDRESS OF PROVINCIAL LICENSING AUTHORITIES

Registrar  
College of Physicians and Surgeons  
Province of Alberta  
501 Alexandra Building  
Edmonton, Alberta

Registrar  
College of Physicians and Surgeons  
Province of British Columbia  
1807 West 10th Avenue  
Vancouver 9, British Columbia

Registrar  
College of Physicians and Surgeons  
Province of Manitoba  
604 Medical Arts Building  
Winnipeg 1, Manitoba

Registrar  
Medical Council of New Brunswick  
182 Princess Street  
Saint John, New Brunswick

Registrar  
Newfoundland Medical Board  
P.O. Box E5121  
St. John's, Newfoundland

Registrar  
Provincial Medical Board  
191 Hollis Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Registrar  
College of Physicians and Surgeons  
Province of Ontario  
174 St. George Street  
Toronto 5, Ontario

Registrar  
Medical Board of Prince Edward Island  
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Registrar  
College of Physicians and Surgeons  
Province of Quebec  
1896 Dorchester Street West  
Montreal 25, Quebec

Registrar  
College of Physicians and Surgeons  
Province of Saskatchewan  
415 Birks Building  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Commissioner  
Northwest Territories  
Ottawa, Ontario

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#### AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION EDUCATIONAL AIDS

Three newly developed educational aids are being offered to physicians and medical teachers by the American Heart Association. They include audio-visual kits for home and office use, three-dimensional visual kits for physicians, and a new functional heart model for use in teaching.

The audio-visual kits are known as "Cardiac Clinics" and are intended mainly for the use of physicians who do not have facilities for continued medical education readily available. The kits were originally developed at the University of Utah College of Medicine and now are being distributed nationally for the first time through Heart Associations.