

4th. The sixth paragraph assigns that the "large proportion of medical men who thus find themselves not members of the College, have been prevented from attaching their signatures to the petition to the Legislature to organize the profession into a college, by want of due publicity given to the proceedings, or from delay in appraising them of the steps taken to attain the object." We happen to know that the utmost pains were taken to give every publicity to the proceedings. Special invitations to sign were addressed to every member of the profession, whose name and residence were known to the Secretary of the Three Rivers meeting of 1846, of which this Bill is the fruit. It was known most extensively among the profession, that at that meeting a committee was formed to superintend the different steps of a Bill, based upon the resolutions adopted at that meeting, to be submitted to the Legislature at its ensuing session. The Legislature met; the Bill passed, modified, however, in some particulars; and it is folly to talk of want of publicity or delay, under the actual circumstances of the case.

5th. Upon paragraph 7 and 8 we have already expressed our opinion.

6th. As regards the fees to the College and their appropriation, nothing is determined.

7th. Paragraph 14. The Corporation can only make rules for its own governance. No physician, not a member of the College or the Corporation, can or will be in the slightest degree influenced by them.

8th. And the 15th paragraph is but the expression of the *opinion* of the memorialists, and may be considered "void and of none effect," or otherwise, in accordance with the value entertained of their legal knowledge and its profundity.

Currency is given to the idea, and the opinion is frequently expressed throughout the memorial, "that the rules and regulations must be submitted to the revision and approval of *all the members of the medical profession*" before final sanction. We are not a little surprised that the memorialists, who have attempted to prove themselves such apt lawyers, should so far willingly misinterpret portions of the Act, as to induce others to believe in the inference which they have drawn. We charitably believe that the blunder lies rather in the heart than in the head, and springs from a feeling of liberality. Now, we are equally as liberal in our views as they are. We have the interests of the profession equally as much at heart; and no one regrets more than ourselves, the temporary disfranchisement, under which a large portion of the profession is now suffering. The Act, however, declares itself expressly on this point. "The said College of

Physicians and Surgeons shall have power * * * to make all such rules and regulations for the government and proper working of the said Corporation, and the election of a President, and officers thereof, as to the members thereof may seem meet and expedient." And again, "the said election either as member of the said College, or as Governor thereof as aforesaid, shall be made under the rules and regulations therefor, and in such manner as the said Corporation shall make," &c. Now, it is clear, that the rules and regulations must be submitted only to the *members of the Corporation*; and as these rules are binding only upon the Corporation, exerting no force out of it, medical men not members of that Corporation have nothing whatever to do with them.

We observe by the Official Gazette, that application will be made at the ensuing session of the Legislature for a repeal of the Act. The advertisement is signed by the following Physicians and Surgeons:—Drs. Charlebois, D'Eschambault, Picault, Coderre, Boyer, Wilbrenner, Willsam, Regnault, Dorsonnens, Trudel, Peltier, Leprohon, Sabourin. This is going a little too far. We do not admire particularly the present Bill, but with all its faults, it was an instalment, long due to the Profession; and the Profession would be false to its truest interests, were they to calmly yield it up. Amendments are certainly required in it, and to obtain these we will bend our untiring energy.

LICENTIATES OF THE MEDICAL BOARD OF UPPER CANADA.

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|----------------------------|-------|-----|------|
| John Gilchrist..... | Jan. | 6, | 1819 |
| Nathaniel Bell..... | March | 17, | 1819 |
| Augustus Miller..... | July | 6, | 1819 |
| Edward W. Armstrong..... | July | 6, | 1819 |
| Pitkin Gross..... | July | 6, | 1819 |
| Anthony Morton..... | Oct. | 20, | 1819 |
| George Baker..... | Jan. | 7, | 1820 |
| R. L. Cockroft..... | April | 5, | 1820 |
| John Vaudepool..... | Jan. | 2, | 1821 |
| Oliver G. Tiffany..... | Jan. | 9, | 1822 |
| Chancy Beedle..... | Jan. | 9, | 1822 |
| Alexander Burnside..... | April | 6, | 1822 |
| J. Adamson..... | July | 23, | 1822 |
| Andrew Austin..... | Jan. | 7, | 1823 |
| Horace Yeomans..... | Jan. | 7, | 1823 |
| Freeman Riddle..... | April | 11, | 1823 |
| Matthew C. Gilchrist..... | Jan. | 6, | 1824 |
| Samuel Gilchrist..... | Jan. | 6, | 1824 |
| Samuel Woodruff..... | Jan. | 6, | 1824 |
| Stephen W. Stavery..... | July | 21, | 1824 |
| Thomas D. Morrison..... | July | 21, | 1824 |
| Jabez Kellog..... | April | 5, | 1825 |
| Frederick L. Converse..... | July | 27, | 1825 |
| James Macaulay..... | Oct. | 6, | 1825 |
| James Hunter..... | April | 5, | 1826 |
| David J. Bowman..... | May | 19, | 1826 |
| William Bruce..... | Nov. | 19, | 1826 |
| James Fairfield..... | April | 3, | 1827 |