

bye-law of the College. Dr. Sewell, however, it appears, stated in his letter his belief that both from the Imperial Act and the Provincial Act, Dr. Anderson could have compelled the College to give him a license without examination, and that under these circumstances the granting of the license should have been referred to the triennial meeting when the obnoxious bye-law could have been altered. Dr. Anderson then asserts his right to the license without examination, resting his claim upon the Imperial Act, of 1858, which says: that the holder of any qualification recognised by the Act is entitled to practice "in any part of Her Majesty's dominions," which right is recognised by the Provincial statute in the following words, "But any person who has obtained a Medical degree or diploma in any University or College in Her Majesty's dominions, shall be entitled to such license, without examination as to qualification." The letter concludes by stating that a copy of it, with the report of the triennial meeting, will be forwarded to the Secretary of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. On the 28th August, Dr. Chamberlain acknowledges the receipt of the letter, and says, "it will be laid before the College at its next (October) meeting." Then follows a letter from the Secretary of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, stating that Dr. Anderson's letter of the 24th of August was laid before the Council, and that they are unable to take any action in the matter, but express very decidedly their opinion that when both the Imperial and Provincial Acts are so explicit, it seems difficult to understand why such obstacles should occur. It advises the party aggrieved to institute a suit to test the legality of the bye-law, and the jurisdiction of the College which enacted it. On the 21st of September, 1865, Dr. Anderson again addressed Dr. Chamberlain, with regard to the following portion of Dr. Marsden's report of the proceedings of the College, presented at the triennial meeting. "A strange anomaly (says the report) exists in the law regulating the practice of medicine, surgery and midwifery, that extends through every act regulating the same, and which calls for amendment. By the act of incorporation of this College, the licence of the board of examiners under the bye-law, entitle the bearer to practice physic, surgery and midwifery; whereas the law permits the bearer of a degree or diploma from Universities and Colleges in Her Majesty's dominions to practice physic or surgery or midwifery, and to obtain a license from the board as a general practitioner, which license the board is bound to grant, thus according a higher qualification to the bearer than he possessed in the place where the diploma was granted, and on easier terms and on more slender qualifications than are exacted from Canadian students." Dr. Anderson denies that a higher qualification is accorded by