

practice of his profession has done something with regard to it which would be reasonably regarded as disgraceful or dishonourable by his professional brethren of good repute and competency—then it is open for the medical council to say that he has been guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect.”

The meaning is, perhaps, made more clear when we couple with this the words of Bowen, L.J., speaking as to the Medical Act: “Upon a charge of infamous conduct in some professional respect, the particulars which should be brought to his attention in order to enable him to meet that charge ought to be particulars of conduct which if established is capable of being viewed by honest men as conduct which is infamous. . . . If nothing is brought before the tribunal which could raise in the minds of honest persons the inference that infamous conduct had been established, that would go to shew there had not been a due inquiry:” *Leeson v. General Council of Medical Education*, 43 Ch. D. 366, 383-4.

In *The Queen v. General Council of Medical Education*, 3 E. & E. 525, Crompton and Hill, JJ., treated the phrase “infamous conduct in a professional respect” as equivalent to “infamous professional conduct.”

Now, the essence of the inquiry here (not as it was begun, but as the committee regarded it at the end) was falsehood or no falsehood, fraud or no fraud, deceit or no deceit.

As said by Halsbury, L.C., in *Beneficed Clerk v. Lee*, [1897] A.C. 226, 230, “a false statement made knowingly in order to gain some benefit is, whatever is the subject matter of the statute, and in every sense of the term, an immoral act.” And as to “defraud” and “deceive” one cannot find a more terse or happy elucidation of the meaning than is given by Buckley, J., in *In re London and Globe Finance Corporation*, 10 Mans. B. C. 198, 202: “To deceive is to induce a man to believe that a thing is true which is false and which the person practising the deceit knows or believes to be false. To defraud is to deprive by deceit; by deceit to induce a man to act to his injury. To deceive is by falsehood to induce a state of mind; to defraud is by deceit to induce a course of action.”

Thus tested, how stands the evidence? The statements made were believed to be true by the accused, and he is a