

a short interruption, continued to sit (with, of course, from time to time changes in personnel) until 1865. They examined with some rigor, and granted certificates, sometimes for one, sometimes for two, and sometimes for all three branches of the profession. Of those rejected, instances are to be found of many deficient in Latin and classical knowledge, several with a diploma from the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow (one of whom was "quite ignorant of chemistry and pharmacy"), one with a diploma from the Apothecaries' Hall, one who had served five years' apprenticeship to an army surgeon, etc. It is quite plain that the examination was no mere formality.

In 1827, by 8 George IV., C. 3, the Act was amended and new provisions introduced—all those holding a license or diploma from a British university, or from the Royal College of Physicians or of Surgeons, London, or a commission or warrant as physician or surgeon in the British army or navy, were entitled to a license without examination; also those residing in Upper Canada before the war of 1812, who remained in the Province during that war and produced a certificate of their competency from three or more licensed practitioners. Practising without a license was made a misdemeanor.

In 1839, by 2 Vic., C. 38, all previous legislation was repealed, and those who had been members of the Board under the previous Acts were formed into a corporation to be known as "The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Upper Canada," of which the members were to be Fellows: all other persons then or thereafter authorized to practise physic, surgery and midwifery were to be Members of the College—and the College was to license. Provision was made that women might practise midwifery, and that all with a diploma or license from any British university or from any College or Faculty of Physicians or of Surgeons in the United Kingdom, and also all army and navy surgeons, should receive a license, etc., etc.

The Fellows met from time to time, but owing to the efforts of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, the Act was disallowed by the Home authorities in 1840, and the former Act came into force again.

A new Board was commissioned by the Governor (Lord Sydenham), and examining and licensing went on as before.

In 1841, by 4 and 5 Vic., C. 41, it was provided that any person who was, or should be licensed or authorized as a physician or surgeon, or both, either in Upper Canada or in Lower Canada, should be authorized to practise also in the other Province.