

DRAFT OF A BY-LAW.

Dr. BROUSE then moved, seconded by Dr. ATKIN, "That a special committee of three be appointed to draft a by-law for the election as contemplated by the new Medical Bill, to be submitted at the next meeting of this Council; said committee to consist of Drs. Clarke, Dickson, Brouse, and the President." Carried.

THE MEDICAL BILL.

On motion the Secretary was directed to read the Medical Bill, clause by clause, which was accordingly done.

Dr. LAVELLE drew attention to several minor inaccuracies that appeared in the Bill, and complained of the loose manner in which it had been passed through the House. Had it been passed as submitted by the medical committee these errors would not have appeared, but its manipulation while passing through the House had been bad in its effects, and might lead to trouble.

Dr. BERRYMAN humorously remarked that the regular practitioners were subjected, if the Bill were liberally interpreted, to the same pains and penalties as those imposed upon the "quack," namely, that by the reading of the Bill it would be seen that they might be fined for practising. (Laughter.)

Dr. CLARKE said he thought the public would be benefitted if medical men were all fined for practising. (Laughter.) He then proceeded to defend the Bill, and stated that there were only a few clerical errors in it; and he said he had had the privilege of reading every clause before it was adopted. The only thing that he regretted was that he allowed a clause to be inserted in the Bill making a travelling menagerie of the Board in order to make it visit Kingston occasionally for the purpose of examining the few students that could be gathered together there. (Laughter.) He had hoped that a general discussion would have taken place upon a few of the important clauses of the Bill. There was one object which the framers of the Bill had in view, and that was to bring together all the medical men in the country, in order that the jealousies which had heretofore existed among the various schools might be entirely removed, and that the public would thereby be benefitted. If this Bill were fairly and honestly worked out he felt that the committee had left a legacy to their successors which could not but be appreciated.

Dr. LAVELLE explained that the medical men of Kingston had the greatest difficulty in procuring a copy of the bill, and indeed it was only by applying at a newspaper office in that city a copy had been obtained. The medical men of Kingston had deemed it but fair that the Board should meet in Kingston occasionally, in order to examine their students. He had always been in favor of the establishment of a central board of examiners, but he objected to the mode of selecting the examiners.

Dr. CLARKE again spoke in defence of the bill, which he felt assured would, in a very short time, be found to work exceedingly satisfactory to the profession, because the standard of education of the students would be very materially raised thereby, and that a better class of practitioners would be sent in to the country.

Dr. BROUSE thought that Dr. Lavelle should be a little more explicit in his objections to the bill.

Dr. LAVELLE replied that he was sorry if he had spoken so long without making himself understood. His remarks and objections had been made in the most serious manner, but he objected to the mode of appointing the members of the board of examiners. It was his conviction that by the stupidly constructed clauses of the bill, difficulties would arise, and he was convinced that according to the act the board, composed in a great measure, of homeopaths and eclectics, might rule the council.

Dr. BROUSE was sorry that there was anything like an undercurrent of ill-feeling in this matter.

Dr. ATKINS spoke strongly in favor of the bill, believing as he did that it would not be only a great boon to the profession, but to the public at large. He saw no reason why Canada should not send out medical men equal to those of any other country in the world. The winter was very favorable for the study of anatomy especially, and he thought the establishment of the central board of examiners would be attended by the most beneficial results. — Now there would be healthy competition among the schools to send out well educated students. For his own part he would readily accept the bill and give it a fair trial as far as it lay in his power to do so. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. DICKSON did not wish it to go abroad that the medical men of Kingston were opposed to the establishment of a central board of examiners; because such was not the case. The bill, he had no doubt, would be very popular, and as he felt assured that, as in many instances during the past years, the Canadian students would stand high in the estimation of the English board of examiners, when such students went home for examination.

Dr. BERRYMAN spoke in warm terms of approbation of the spirit of the bill; and he felt assured it would give entire satisfaction to the profession, and also advance the interests of the public.

The PRESIDENT bore his testimony to the satisfactory nature of the bill, and trusted that all the members of the profession would be benefitted by it. He also felt assured that the students of McGill College, Montreal, from the professors of which some opposition had been given, would reap equal advantages from the bill that the profession in Ontario would gain.

Dr. MCGILL then said that the gentlemen present should not for a moment imagine that it was an easy matter to obtain the bill, because indeed it was considered a great boon. Special representatives had been sent from Montreal to do all in their power to oppose the bill in its passage through the House, and indeed he understood that they paid a special visit to each member of the House, and stated their objections to it. He was sorry that Dr. Lavelle had raised an objection to the bill, because he understood that he was in favor of a Central Board of Examiners.

Dr. LAVELLE rose to explain. He had objected to the 8th clause; and in company with Dr. Aikins he might say that he had done so.

Dr. MCGILL said that the clause had been defeated in committee by the casting vote of the chairman, and that it was deemed prudent to have it reinserted in committee of the whole House. He felt that all the colleges and universities should have a representative at the Central Board of Examiners. He then proceeded to congratulate the profession upon the great boon that had been conferred by the