

While the profession is incorporated in this way, the physicians who have the right to practise and who are so incorporated have no activities whatever within the College beyond the right to vote at stated periods for the election of the Council, so that technically, while the Council is separate from the College, of which it is nominally the governing body, in fact the Council of the College is the College itself to a greater extent than the directorate of an ordinary corporation.

I am here this morning simply to present the position of the College before the Commission, and I do not regard as within the scope of my remarks any controversial matters, and if any contention should arise in any way I would ask leave to appear again upon the subject in such a way as you may think fit to direct.

Now in so far as it seemed to me to be useful I have noted a reference to the legislation which has from time to time in this Province, and in the late Province of Canada, and the Province of Upper Canada, been in force regarding the medical profession.

The earliest legislation which may be usefully referred to is to be found in the Revised Statutes of Upper Canada, 59 George III., Chap 13 (1818), entitled an "Act to License Practitioners in Physics and Surgery throughout this Province."

By this Act a Medical Board was constituted of five or more persons, legally authorized to practise, such Board to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and to examine all persons applying for a license to practise, the Lieutenant-Governor to issue such license on certificate of the Board.

This legislation was re-enacted in substantially the same terms by Chapter 40 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada (1859), Section 1. I pass over all amending Acts in the interval.

The examining powers of the Board were continued, but by Section 8 it was provided that upon proof of identity the Governor might issue a license to any person exhibiting a diploma or license as physician or surgeon from any university in Her Majesty's Dominions, or from the Royal College of Physicians or of Surgeons in London, or a commission or warrant as physician or surgeon in Her Majesty's Naval or Military Services.

In 1865 the Medical Act for Upper Canada was passed, 29 Victoria, Chapter 34. Prior legislation was repealed, and a Council was established in the name of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of Upper Canada. This Act is marked by an absolute change of policy. The Medical Board is abolished, and no examining powers are conferred upon the Council, which