

culum of the Medical Schools in the United States differ materially from ours, as they graduate on a 3 years course. Graduates from these schools applying for registration have usually availed themselves of the privilege of studying one year with a physician. This part of their course may mean much or little, and no small amount of trouble has been occasioned by the desire to count in a year thus spent *before* matriculating. Owing to defects in the course of study some applicants for registration have been obliged to spend another year in study after graduation. But a great change is taking place in Medical Education in the U. S.; matriculation examinations are now required in many of the best schools, a graded course has been introduced in some of them, the length of session extended in some much beyond any of the Canadian Schools, and a state examination with registration in many of the States.

One practitioner of 12 years standing who had neglected registration when he could easily have attended to it, said he was unaware of the act. Having moved to another district, complaint was soon made that he was practising without being registered. His attention was called to the act, and he was obliged to qualify himself for matriculation. It seemed a hard case but he took a sensible view of it, and manfully faced his difficulty. When it became known that the act was being carried out, the Registrar soon began to receive letters of inquiry from some of the members of the profession respecting individuals who were practising and suspected of being unregistered. A copy of the act was at once forwarded to any such person and his attention directed especially to the registration clause. In a few instances this notice was disregarded, as well as a second one; when there was no alternative for the Board but to enforce the act, legal proceedings were undertaken, and in one case the offender was obliged to give a bond

engaging to desist from practicing in the early summer, and go away in the autumn for another winter session of study to complete his 4 years. Another not only had to do similarly but pay a fine and legal expenses. Several others had to spend another year in study before they were in a position to comply with the act. You may rest assured that the Board's experience in this part of its duty was by no means agreeable.

It may be worth while for me to state that the Registrar places no name on the register until he has been authorized by the Board. The only exception to this rule is in the case of those registered in Great Britain. A very erroneous impression exists in the minds of some that the Registrar is to blame for any difficulty in their obtaining registration. Let me here state that the Board alone is responsible for granting or refusing registration. The tickets are handed in to the Registrar as proof of study; they are examined by him, and he reports to the Board. If satisfactory, the applicant is registered by the Registrar after being authorized by the Board.

It would occupy too much time if I were to take up every case against irregular practitioners. Among the first was that of W—. He was registered in Ontario, but at a time when their standard was not as high as now, nor equal to our act of 1872. You know how he peregrinated the province. A suit was instituted against him because he was unregistered. He was ably defended but lost his case, and was fined also for contempt of court. We got some money from him through his bondsmen, but he still owes the Board for costs, and his own lawyers, I understand, have reason to regret his inability or unwillingness to meet his indebtedness to them. The court established certain principles in this case which facilitated very much subsequent prosecutions. A whole horde of men of a similar stamp travelled through Ontario and Quebec.