

be granted a license—the fee being £2 currency, *i.e.*, \$8. A penalty of £10, *i.e.*, \$40, was imposed for selling medicines, prescribing for the sick or practising physic, surgery or midwifery without a license. An exception was made for surgeons or surgeons' mates in the army or navy, and for those who had been practising at the time of the passing of the Act of 1791; these, however, were not to take apprentices or students. There is no record of anything ever having been done under these provisions; the Act was found unworkable, and it was accordingly repealed in 1806 by 46 George III., C. 2, and the profession was again much at large, although the Act of 1788 already spoken of was still nominally in force. Much public dissatisfaction was the result, and at length a new Act was passed in 1815, 55 George III., C. 10, which forbade prescribing for the sick or the practise of physic, surgery or midwifery without a license—saving the case of graduates of a university in British Dominions, surgeons and surgeons' mates in the British army or navy, and those who had practised before 1791. The prohibition against these taking apprentices or students was not repeated in this Act, nor was the prohibition against selling, *etc.*, medicines. And it was expressly provided that women might practise midwifery without a license. The Governor was to appoint an examining and licensing Board.

Nothing seems to have been done under this Act either, and it was repealed in 1818 by 59 George III., C. 13, which, however, contained much the same provisions. A board of five was to be appointed to hear and examine all persons who desired to practise physic, surgery and midwifery, or either of them, and, if satisfied, certify the same to the Governor, who would, if satisfied of the loyalty, integrity and good morals of the applicant, grant a license. But women were still to be allowed to practise midwifery without a license, and graduates of a British university and army and navy surgeons and surgeons' mates were still favored. The Governor's Private Secretary was to receive 20 shillings (\$4) for each license.

A slight amendment was made in 1819 by 59 George III., C. 2, whereby each applicant was to pay 10 shillings to the Secretary of the Board.

The first meeting of the Board took place January 4th, 1819, Messrs. James Macauley, Christopher Widmer, William Lyons and Grant Powell, surgeons, being present, and the next day, John Gilchrist, of my own old Township of Hamilton, was examined and received a license to practise physic, surgery and midwifery. This gentleman was one of a well-known family of physicians, and was known in Cobourg and vicinity as "Dr. John." This Board, with