

porting to be signed by any person in his capacity of registrar of the College, under this act, shall be *prima facie* evidence that such person is such registrar, without any proof of his signature, or of his being in fact such registrar.

30. The present board of governors elected under the provisions of the acts hereinbefore repealed shall be continued, and shall act until after the next triennial election, but subject in all other respects to the provisions of this act; and all by-laws, rules and regulations heretofore made by the said College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec shall remain in force until repealed or modified under the provisions of this act.

31. The officers appointed under the provisions of the acts repealed shall retain their respective offices, and perform their respective duties under the provisions of this act, and all books and registers, heretofore kept by them in conformity with the acts hereby repealed, shall be continued in use for their respective purposes under this act.

32. The College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec is hereby vested with all the rights, powers, privileges, property and assets, heretofore belonging to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons erected under the act 40 Vict., chap. 26.

33. No person licensed to practise as aforesaid and to registry under the said act 40 Vict., chap. 26, shall, by reason of anything contained in this act, be relieved or discharged from the fulfilment of all and every his requirements and obligations, fees, dues, fines and penalties, due and incurred under the said act, to and in favor of the heretofore college under the said late act, and specially in and by the 15th, 20th and 21st sections of the said act, all which shall be recoverable and enforceable against delinquents therefor, by the said college established by this act, and until the same shall have been complied with and settled with the said present college, such delinquents shall not be entitled to any of the rights and privileges conferred upon registered licentiates under this act.

34. It shall be lawful for the president of the college, if he shall deem it expedient so to do, at any time, by an authority under his hand and seal, to authorize, name, constitute and appoint any person or persons other than any of the officers of the said college, whoever he may select, to institute any proceeding against any person who may be supposed to have infringed any of the provisions of this act, and to collect any and all sums of money payable to the said college by any person under this act.

35. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to affect the rights of any persons under the provisions of the act 28 Vict., cap. 59, and amendments thereto, 29 Vict., cap. 95.

A COMPLAINT FROM OUR FRIENDS ACROSS THE BORDER.

We have been favored with a copy of the Newport (Vermont) *Express* and *Standard* of the 24th of June last, containing an article headed "*A Strange Law*," in which complaint is made that the Act regulating the Practice of Medicine in the Province of Quebec is of so arbitrary a character that Medical men in United States territory bordering on Canada cannot cross over and attend patients. At a first glance, perhaps the complaint may seem a just one, yet a little reflection will, we believe, show that, all things considered, it is not only just but an absolute necessity. It must, of course, be evident to every one that we cannot have what might be termed localized legislation—we cannot have a law to govern the profession over the greater portion of the Province, and another somewhat more loosely drawn for the special benefit, not only of our Canadian practitioners in the border towns but of their American Medical neighbors. This being admitted, it has to be remembered that in this Province no one can enter upon the study of the Medical profession without having first passed a severe examination upon general education, and that four full years from the time of passing this examination have to be devoted to the study of Medicine. This is how Medical men are prepared in the Province of Quebec. While we very willingly admit that from the Medical Schools of the United States there have been sent forth hundreds of men whose names are not alone celebrated in their own land, but who are known and appreciated the world over, yet the fact still remains that in general the preparation is far shorter than it is with us. Some schools admit to study without any preliminary examination, while in those where it is demanded, with one or two exceptions, it is of a very elementary character. Then again, as to the duration of study; while we demand four full years, the American Schools graduate upon very much shorter terms: some few in three Sessions, some in two Sessions, and we have known it done in ten months. When therefore it is considered that the qualifications necessary to enter upon the study of Medicine are so much more severe, and the period of study so much longer with us, it must be evident that we cannot admit to prac-