

before leaving France, and who practised medicine from time to time since his arrival in Canada in 1766, found himself subject to the new legislation. He had practised without a diploma, often with success, according to what he says himself. But henceforth he must, under the penalty of a fine, abandon the practice of medicine or submit to an examination before the members of a bureau appointed by the Governor. He decided on the latter alternative, and was the first candidate for the study of medicine who presented himself before the Board of Medical Examiners in Canada. Let him relate his unhappy experience:

“I had lost my certificate of St. Come, and the documents of my apprenticeship in Paris, but I knew I had talent enough to pass an examination. I was the first to present myself before the medical bureau of examination at 8 o'clock in the morning in the presence of four practitioners and four councillors, and a very large assembly attracted by curiosity because there was a new institution in the country. The examination lasted until four in the afternoon. One question did not wait for another. However correct my answers were, my examiners, because of my failure to present my letters to them, did not wish to permit me to continue practising. It was necessary for me to go to another college to obtain other certificates. Their partiality, their hardness, their malice were so apparent that many of my friends, mere spectators, said to me, ‘Go to Cambridge, near Boston, where, in a short time, with the knowledge that you have obtained here, you would obtain what you now lack.’ My examiners having seen that, and the reproaches that the public were making, rather through shame than friendship, said: ‘Yes, if the candidate should go to Cambridge or elsewhere, we will give him a certifi-