

practice, were, that the candidate was twenty-one years of age, that he had followed his studies uninterruptedly for not less than four years, and that during these years he had attended at some University or College within Her Majesty's Dominions not less than two six months' courses, each of Anatomy, Practical Anatomy, Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Midwifery, Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy, one six months' of the Institutes of Medicine, one three months' course of Botany, with two three months' courses of Clinical Surgery and Clinical Medicine.

This Act has been very useful in Lower Canada in elevating the standard of medical education throughout the Province, and though the practice of Homœopathy was legalized by a special Act soon after it became law, it has yet been of great service, from the penal clauses in the Act, in protecting the public from the inroads of shoals of root doctors and quacks of all descriptions. From 1849, when the late Henry Sherwood introduced a similar Bill to incorporate the Profession in Upper Canada till 1866 when the United Parliament of Upper and Lower Canada passed the Act "to regulate the qualifications of Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery in Upper Canada," the Profession in that Province sought from various Parliaments, Acts of Incorporation. These were uniformly rejected by small majorities, on account of the penal clauses, while the Homœopaths and Eclectics were incorporated and their practice legalized by special Acts in their favour.

On the first of January, 1866, the Profession in Upper Canada was incorporated under an Act, entitled "An Act to regulate the qualifications of Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery in Upper Canada," commonly known as the "Parker Act." Under this Act a Council was established, composed partly of representatives chosen, one from each of the four Universities, one from the Toronto School of Medicine, and one from each of the twelve Electoral divisions of Upper Canada. The body so elected was styled "The General Council of Medical Education and Registration of Upper Canada." To this Act, as at first passed, the McGill College authorities offered no opposition. It was regarded by them as a very excellent measure, liberal in its provisions, and a just and sufficient protection to the properly qualified medical practitioner. By it, Licentiates of Medicine in Upper and Lower Canada, and persons holding medical or surgical degrees or diplomas, from any University in Her Majesty's Dominions, were entitled to registration without re-examination. Now this Act, framed upon the present English Medical Bill, was found not quite to suit the exclusive views of some of the members of the Medical Council of Upper Canada, and an Act to amend it was