

and after passing an examination, holding a diploma from any school or college requiring three years' course of instruction; (2nd) election of a Medical Council by the practitioners of the Province; (3rd) the infliction of a penalty on all persons practising without registering.

The first Council election was held on April, 27th, 1886, when Drs. Trew, Powell, Davie, Cluness, Milne, Tunstall, and T. R. McInnes were elected members. They held their first meeting three days later at Dr. Powell's office, when the following were elected officers: Dr. I. W. Powell, Victoria, President; Dr. C. N. Trew, New Westminster, Vice-President; Dr. J. C. Davie, Victoria, Treasurer; Dr. G. L. Milne, Victoria, Registrar and Secretary.

On August 3rd, 1886, Dr. Cluness resigned on account of ill-health, and Dr. Harrison, of Victoria, was elected in his place. The first examination was held on November 3rd, 1886, when Dr. W. A. De Wolf Smith, of New Westminster, presented himself, and, after passing a satisfactory examination, was registered.

Almost immediately both a defect and an omission were noticed in the new Act. The fact that the Council had to be elected annually was both inconvenient and expensive, and the fact that no provision was made in the Act for imposing any annual dues upon those registered and in practice, left the Council without sufficient funds to carry on its work. Amendments were passed in 1887 making the election triennial, and imposing an annual fee of \$10 upon all practitioners. The fee for registration had been fixed at \$100.00.

The second Council was elected on April 30th, 1887, when Dr. Hannington replaced Dr. Harrison, and Dr. McGuigan replaced Dr. T. R. McInnes. In 1888 Dr. C. N. Trew died, and Dr. W. A. De Wolf Smith was elected in his stead. It would be tedious, and I think unnecessary to enumerate those who have successively occupied positions on the Medical Council. Sufficient will be said when I state that Dr. G. L. Milne was registrar from 1886 to 1896, and Dr. Fagan, who succeeded him, still holds that office. At almost every session of the Local Legislature amendments to the Medical Act, covering the very widest field, have been introduced, some of them at the instigation of private individuals to further some private end or to remedy some imaginary wrong, which they claim is being caused by the Act. Fortunately for the public and the profession, all these do not pass. As I have already stated, amendments were introduced in 1887, at the request of the Medical Council, but in 1889 two amendments were introduced, much against the wish of the Council and profession, relative to homeopathic practitioners, thereby en-