

its progress. It was assented to 18th Sept., 1865, and was under discussion for several weeks. On the 2nd September, 1865, there were seven Eclectics licensed. The Medical Council under Dr. Parker's Act, held its first meeting in May 1866, and declared its intention, to demand a good matriculating curriculum, &c., and, to apply it to *all persons*, seeking to enter the Profession. That year 36, (thirty-six!) Eclectics were licensed, and in the following year 1867, 19 (nineteen!) making fifty-nine in all, in a little less than two years! In fact, more than one half of the whole number licensed and commissioned by the Act, from the time of its passing, the 18th May 1861 to 1869, were licensed during these two exciting years. Again, in November 1868, (when the present Act was under discussion) twelve more were licensed, showing that the Board was "doing a thriving business," considering there were no teaching bodies. Now verily, for them is "Othello's occupation gone;" and, such of them as are not more deeply read in the classics, and the "*curanter*," than Dr. S. Lake, may indeed exclaim, "*tempora mutantur et nos mutantur in illis*."

I think I have now shown that the "Ontario Medical Act," which we were lately so ready to condemn and repudiate, is in fact, rather a boon to Ontario, than otherwise. It is in my opinion, in some respects, superior to the Act of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, (which regulates the practice of medicine in the Province of Quebec;) and especially in its penal clauses. In Quebec, we can, and occasionally do succeed in convicting unlicensed practitioners, and did so for the first time under my administration as President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, after repeated failures during ten preceeding years. Under the 41 Section of the "Ontario Medical Act," however, it is scarcely possible to fail, if the action be properly brought; as, (like the English Act,) you have a wider field of action, than the Lower Canada Act gives. The Ontario Medical Act proceeds against three separate and distinct offences: Firstly, "wilfully and falsely pretending" to be something he is not; secondly, practising "for hire, gain or hope of reward;" and thirdly, "falsely taking or using any name, title, addition or description" calculated to mislead. Whereas, the Lower Canada Act, 10 and 11 Vic. Chap. 26, Sec. 9, names only one offence "practising without license" under a penalty; "and such penalty shall be recoverable on the oath of any two credible witnesses, &c;" but, it is very difficult if not impossible to obtain *two witnesses to every fact*, as the quack is very careful to avoid committing himself in the presence of third persons.

To conclude:—Although the effects of this Act, will be most benefi-