

practitioners to register. Many practitioners of the very highest standing utterly refused to comply with the Act. He had heard two strong reasons given for this course. One was that the law should not have been made retro-active in its operation, old practitioners claimed that their former Provincial Licenses could not be abrogated, and that they were entitled to free registration. The other reason was one with which he could heartily sympathize, namely, contempt for the motley college of Physicians and Surgeons the Act had created. In the meantime the law was set at defiance, and in the absence of any other means of enforcing it than resorting to prosecutions, the Act might be pronounced a failure, and we had virtually arrived at "free trade" in medicine.

Dr. MCGILL asked what action can this Council take? These men cannot collect by law, cannot hold certain positions in these respects—these are the only punishments. He deprecated attempting to prosecute, but he thought it was really too bad that the 500 out of the 1,800 practitioners had not registered.

Dr. CLARKE read from the Act, showing that no man can practice as a medical man, and by not being registered he is not qualified and is liable to all the penalties.

Dr. HAMILTON thought there was a great diversity of opinion in reference to what power the Act grants. Before any action should be taken they should consult a law officer of the Crown.

Dr. OLDBRIGHT pointed out that certain men, such as "Dr. Andrews," of Toronto, adopt a course in which it is difficult to secure a hold upon them, viz—in not charging for their services or advice, but making up for it by charging for their medicines. The only way to deal with them would be by introducing a suitable clause into the Act, regarding Chemists and Druggists, now under consideration of Parliament.

Dr. DAY referred to another case of an individual who never was able to obtain, and perhaps would never be able to obtain, a diploma here; yet he practises and imposes upon the public by issuing posters and flaming advertisements, representing himself as a great physician. This man had, however, long ago received a license, and, by means of it, registered, and, by force of law, was able to secure arrears for six years past. This man was a perfect quack. Something was needed to prevent this sort of thing.

Dr. CAMPBELL pointed out that no penalty existed for practising without registration, but for falsely pretending to be registered.

Dr. BERRYMAN read a clause not affected by the existing Act, found in Con. Stat. cap. 103, sec. 57, that would apply to the point in question.