

cians and Surgeons of Ontario consider it inadmissible that Ontario students, intending to practise in Ontario, should have the option of undergoing in any other country than their own the examinations which are to test their fitness for practise, and that the recognition of registration in the British Medical Register shall not be held to exempt from the examinations established by the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario any one who had begun his medical studies at any of the medical schools in Ontario, or who could have been properly considered as a resident in Ontario before the commencement of his medical studies.

3.—That all such students from Ontario as are referred to in the foregoing resolution shall be required to pass at least the "final" examination of this Council, and shall pay the usual examination fees therefor.

4.—That the President be authorized to request the Directors General of the Army and Navy Medical Department of Great Britain to recognize registration as a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario as constituting a sufficient qualification for candidates to present themselves for examination as surgeons before their respective Medical Boards.

The Council went into Committee on the resolutions.

Dr. DANIEL CLARK did not think it would be advisable, in the present condition of their negotiations with the medical authorities in Great Britain, to adopt them. If they went before the Medical Council in a dictatorial tone, he felt sure from the tone of the English medical journals that their proposition would be politely kicked away. It would be much better to bide their time, and the reciprocity of registration would come.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN agreed with the last speaker, more especially as Canada would not be injured by the delay. It was not Canada, but England, that would be benefitted by reciprocity of registration, and the latter would ultimately find that out.

Dr. ALLISON said another reason for delay was that a Medical Bill was at present before the English House of Lords, and it would be better to wait till it was passed.

Dr. CAMPBELL said the gentlemen who had spoken were acting under a misapprehension. His object was that young men, simply with

University degrees, going to England should not ignore this Council. He had written to the Registrar of the British Medical Council, calling attention to the evil.

Dr. DANIEL CLARK asked who gave Dr. Campbell authority to write that letter.

Dr. CAMPBELL said he gave himself the authority.

Dr. DANIEL CLARK said Dr. Campbell had assumed, shortly after his (Dr. Clark's) election as President, to act as though he were President of this Council, and he had written letters without his authority.

Dr. CAMPBELL said the members did not evidently comprehend the danger of the evil against which he was acting.

Dr. WM. CLARKE thought the act of Dr. Campbell in writing that letter was a monstrous assumption. He contended that no member should dare to do anything on behalf of this Council without authority from the Executive Committee.

Dr. LAVELL would be prepared at the proper time to move for reciprocity of registration, but medical affairs in England were now in a transitional state. He was not prepared to stand any snubbing from the English Council, or to go as a suppliant, knocking at their door.

Dr. BETHUNE moved that the resolutions should be laid over till the next meeting of the Council.

Dr. Bethune's motion was carried, and the Committee reported to the Council, which adopted their report.

#### INSUFFICIENT REGISTRATION.

Dr. DANIEL CLARK moved,

That no registration of persons alleging to having been practitioners before 1850 shall be permitted to take place until the credentials of such applicants have been examined by the Council or Executive Committee, and the sanction to register given in the same to the registrar.

He observed that clergymen and others sometimes felt themselves qualified to practise on the ground mentioned in the motion, and his object was that they should not be permitted to do so unless properly qualified in terms of the Medical Act.

Eighteen had been registered in this way, two being homœopaths and three eclectics.