

“Register of Medical Practitioners: Dickson, James, Government Street, Victoria. Application received 10th March, 1868. Diplomas registered, 11th March, 1868, as follows: A license to practise surgery and midwifery in Upper Canada, dated Toronto, 12th November, 1850, from Governor Sir Edmund Head. A diploma from Harvard College, Massachusetts, United States of America, as doctor of medicine, dated March 6th, 1857; a diploma from Victoria College, Canada, as a doctor of medicine and Surgery, dated 27th May, 1857.

CHARLES GOOD, *Registrar.*”

The next Medical Register published in the *Gazette* is dated April 10th, 1871, and contains but two names, those of John Sebastian Helmcken, registered December 24th, 1869, and John C. Davey, Victoria, registered March 8th, 1870. The name of James Dickson is erased from the register, he having left the Province.

More enthusiasm in the study of practical anatomy must have been displayed by the early medical men resident in this Province than by those of the present day, for it appears to have been necessary on March 11th, 1869, to pass an ordinance respecting the practice of surgery and for the encouragement of the study of anatomy. This ordinance was to enable medical men to get bodies for dissection. How far medical men availed themselves of this privilege does not appear. It is still incorporated in our Medical Act, but is, I fancy, not often of practical use. It had been discovered that the ordinance of 1867 was at variance with the Imperial Act. Therefore, in 1870, an amendment was passed providing for the registration upon application of any person registered in Great Britain. Through an oversight, this ordinance was not repealed when the Medical Act of 1886 was enacted, and when the statutes were consolidated in 1888 it was incorporated in the Medical Act, and under it for several years after 1886 any practitioner registered in Great Britain was enabled to register in this Province without examination, until, by an Act in April, 1890, it was finally repealed.

From 1870 to 1886 no Act respecting the practice of medicine and surgery seems to have been passed, but in this latter year the first comprehensive Medical Act was passed, and by it the Medical Council of British Columbia was established. The necessity for a new Act will be evident to anyone who may take the time and trouble to read over the old ordinance of 1867, the omissions in it being too numerous to mention. I have further been informed by Dr. Milne, who was one of those instrumental in obtaining the