

baska; St. Francis that of St. Francis; Montreal the remainder of the Province. Governors are elected for 3 yrs., but may resign. Vacancies by death or re-ignation from a University or Medical School are notified to such bodies, who fill them; if from the cities or districts, the Board fills them from qualified parties in the city or district. The Governors form the Provincial Medical Board, and no person may practice medicine, surgery or midwifery without its license. Holders of diplomas in medicine from one of the above institutions may obtain the license without examination, and the privilege may be extended to the holders of diplomas of other British or Colonial universities or colleges. Persons admitted to study must take out a certificate of qualification, and a diploma will not be sufficient for license unless such certificate was taken out, or an equivalent preliminary examination passed. The subjects are to be English, French, Latin, geography, history, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, *belles lettres*, and either Greek or natural or moral philosophy. Four examiners are to be appointed each 3 yrs. by the Board, to conduct such examinations—one English and one French at both Montreal and at Quebec. Persons without diplomas must pass an examination before the Board before being licensed to practice. The Board of Governors regulate the studies, and their duration, necessary for license, and the age at which it may be obtained; examine credentials presented and identify the candidate as the person to whom they were granted—examining him under oath; cause all practitioners to register their names, residences, &c. in the books of the college; provide the period at which a member becomes eligible to a governorship—to be not less than 4 yrs. after joining; they also provide for election of a President and officers, and generally pass by-laws for the regulation of the affairs of the College, which become law after approval by the L. G. in C. As the Provincial Medical Board, they make regulations for the examiners and examinations, the curriculum and duration of study, and settle a tariff of fees for practitioners. They may also appoint 2 licensed practitioners, not teachers in such institution, to assist at the examinations of each of the above colleges, &c., and report thereon. If any be found unsatisfactory, the diploma of such institution may be refused until the examination is amended. For this purpose the institution must give the board 1 mos. notice of examination. The medical board also fixes fees of examiners, assessors, &c., of candidates for study, for licenses and for registration.—such fees to be disposed of for the benefit of the college. The qualifications for license are—that the candidate is 21 yrs. of age, has continuously studied for 4 years, and has attended at some university or medical school in H. M. dominions, 2 six mos. courses of lectures in general or descriptive anatomy, practical anatomy, surgery, practice of medicine, midwifery, chemistry, *materia medica* and general therapeutics, institutes of medicine or physiology and general pathology, clinical medicine and clinical surgery; a 6 mos. course or two 3 mos. courses of medical jurispru-

dence, one 3 mos. course of botany, and a course of 25 demonstrations on microscopic anatomy, physiology and pathology; also the general practice of an hospital with at least 50 beds and 2 or more attendant physicians or surgeons for a year and a half or 3 periods of 6 mos. each; that he has attended 6 cases of labour, and compounded medicine 6 mos. A 6 mos. course consists of 120 lectures, except in clinical medicine, clinical surgery and medical jurisprudence. Three of these courses must be taken at an institution recognized by the board. The board makes regulations also for admission of midwives. Members pay a fee of \$2 per an. to the board. The board appoints a registrar who keeps the register of all members, which is always open to the inspection of practitioners. Only those therein mentioned are entitled to practice. The present holders of licenses are to register within 1 yr., paying a fee of \$1. While not registered a person is liable to all penalties of practicing without license and a fine of \$5 per an. He cannot collect accounts for services, nor is any certificate given by him valid. No person convicted of felony shall be registered; if registered his name shall be struck off. Persons practising without legal authority are liable to a penalty of \$25 to \$100 on summary conviction before the Sheriff, District Magistrate, Recorder, or Judge of Sessions. A like penalty is incurred for assuming the title of doctor, physician or surgeon, &c., or giving himself out as such. The onus of proof of registration lies on the party prosecuted. The judge may grant costs, and order imprisonment for 30 days in default of pay. Prosecutions may be brought by or in the name of the College, or by any person authorized by the Provincial Medical Board. In the former case the fine goes to the College; in the latter the board may transfer the whole or part to the prosecutor. Members are competent witnesses. A copy from the register signed by the Registrar makes proof as the original. The rights, powers and property of the old College is transferred to the new. This Act is not to interfere with the rights of homœopaths under 28 V., c. 59 and 29 V., c. 91.

#### AMENDING ACT.

*Chap. 27*—Amends various Acts of previous sessions.

The term "Parliamentary elections," in 33 V., c. 7, means elections to the Legislative Assembly. The term "Parliamentary," 39 V., c. 42 & 43, is declared to refer to Legislative Assembly elections. The penalty for a Secy. Treas. who, in making up the voters' list, refuses or neglects to make corrections, wilfully inserts or omits names, is \$10, or imprisonment for a year. If any person having custody of them makes such wilful omissions or insertions he incurs a like penalty. Forging, counterfeiting or altering a ballot paper is not punishable under s. 21 of the Act. The penalty of \$200 imposed on a Returning Officer refusing to return a person declared elected after trial of an election petition, does not go to the party aggrieved, —he having his recourse in damages besides. Sections 290 and 291, and last clause of 28 respecting penalties for disturbances at elections, are repealed.