# The Examiner.

## A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."---Euripides

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March 21, 1870. 1 yr

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## Important Speeches on the Railway Question, etc.

Hon. P. SINCLAIR said the Bill was similar to the one introduced last Session, which was lost, as it was found in its provisions to be imposing rather too much upon the public. He knew it was necessary to protect the public from being imposed upon by ignorant and unskilled persons, who made pretenses to what they had no correct knowledge of; yet, they had also to recollect, that there were many useful persons in the country, whose services have been of much advantage to the public, who ought not to be harshly dealt with. He thought establishing a Board of Examiners, composed all of Medical men, would result in a short time in placing a barrier upon all such persons; and doubted if the country was prepared for such a measure. A skilful Medical gentleman had not much to fear in his opinion, from such practioners, for if he proved himself competent he would soon rise above all such opposition.

Mr ARSENEAUX would not support the Bill. He knew of some persons who were but quacks, yet their services and medicine had been more approved of, and found more useful than others who boasted of having their medical diplomas. It was better to leave the Law as it was; a measure of that nature was not required.

Mr. HOWATT knew a case of White Swelling, where a quack succeeded in effecting a permanent cure, while five of the best medical practioners in the Colony had given it up. He thought such a Bill would be injurious to the country, and would oppose it.

Hon. B DAVIES believed some such Bill was required. The public should have some protection against those vagrants who imposed upon the public with their fulsome pretences and dangerous nostrums. Some such guarantee should be given to the public as would be, if a Board was formed where the names of gentlemen in the profession could be enrolled, and their qualifications ascertained. He would, however in the meantime allow those persons who were then practicing in the country, to do so where no medical practioner was established. He believed the reason more objections were not brought forward against several of those unskilful persons was, because that they who employed them felt that much of the odium rested upon them who gave them work to do. A man in England would not be allowed to take charge of a ship, unless he underwent an examination, and was found competent. It should be so also in the practice of medicine and surgery and was so in every country, except Prince Edward Island.

Mr. REILLY said the country had not much to fear from those kind and useful persons who frequently rendered good service to those who employed them. But it was the duty of the Legislature to protect the country against those imposters who so frequently came to the Island, and imposed upon the credulous; many of whom, pretending to have diplomas, had none.

Hon Mr. HOWLAN enumerated several cases where several such persons, as had been alluded to by the hon member for St. Peters were a nuisance. Spurious diplomas from American Colleges in the far west were easily obtained, and the only way to protect the country against such imposters was to have them examined by a Board of Examiners. The Bar, and other of the learned Professions, had means for protecting its members from such characters. Those in the Medical profession were entitled to the same privileges.

Dr. ROBERTSON reviewed the objections brought forward against the Bill, and said that the Bill did not apply to Accouchers, or persons who in several ways were of service in the country. The object was to guard both the profession and the public against travelling imposters who professed to be not merely Physicians and Surgeons, but Professors of Medicine. Was it fair or just either to the country, or those who had spent time and money in obtaining a Medical education to permit such imposters to come to the Island and thus impose upon the public? A parent might spend much money in educating his son for the Profession all of which was unnecessary, if a lot of imposters were to be patronised and protected. This was the only Province where they met with any favor, or were to us allowed to impose upon the credulous.

House resumed. Progress was reported and leave granted the Committee to sit again.

Adjourned for one hour. G.

Hon. B. DAVIES.—The hon member from Cascumpec (hon. Mr. Howlan) has misconstrued my reference to "navvies," last evening. I intended to convey the idea that as a class, those people were generally considered rowdies and that at an election they would naturally support the Government which employed them; and I repeat, such will be the case. No one entertains more respect for the early settlers of the Island than I do, and I never said a word in disparagement of them; but they were a class of men widely different from the navvies, who, so far from settling permanently in the Island, will leave the country as soon as the railroad is built or higher wages can be obtained elsewhere. The object of my observations was merely to shew that such people so situated, should not be permitted to vote at our elections and, by their numbers, nullify the suffrages of other electors permanently settled among us.

Hon Mr. HOWLAN.—I am glad that I have brought the hon. member to his senses at last. Last evening he characterized the railway laborers as the scum of the earth

The CHAIRMAN.—Hon. members had better confine their remarks to the subject

Hon. Mr HOWLAN.—I am doing so. The hon. member will find that some of his own constituents have gone to the neighboring Provinces to work on the railroads. Last evening navvies were the scum of the earth; now that the hon. member has slept upon the matter, they are well-conducted men. Let the hon. member go into the back settlements of the country, and ask the pioneers who first cleared the forest what means they brought with them? if their pockets were lined with sovereigns? I cannot sit silently listening to such assertions cast upon a class of men so much required, and so useful in these Colonies. Their wealth is in their strong right arms, and I hope we may be able to get them to build our railroad. Have the States and the Dominion been ruined by the influx of navvies? I for one would have no objection to see any number of them come to my store in Cascumpec and purchase goods. Of course it would be desirable that they should settle here and doubtless many will, but what harm if they remove? They will have given us the services for which we bargained, and I shall be glad to welcome any addition to our population, all of whom are equal before the law. I was sorry to hear the statement of the hon. member last night, as it indicated a desire to exclude a particular class from coming to the Island, and it has been with painful feelings that I have reviewed the language of the hon. member with whom I was associated in Government for some years and if my allusions to his remarks have grated harshly on his feelings I regret it, and I trust that the subject will now be suffered to drop.

Hon. D DAVIES—It is to be regretted, Mr. Chairman, that parties will rise to address the committee five or six times during one debate. This question is one of a purely financial character. The resolution only says that the subject is worthy of our attention. I think that it is, and that the time has arrived when action can be safely taken on it. I believe that a railroad will be almost if not entirely, self sustaining. A few years ago it might be commenced as an undertaking beyond our means, but now the increase of our trade, and the general prosperity of the country justify our expectations that we can build it without undue strain upon our resources. The substitution of the narrow for the broad gauge will very materially diminish the cost of construction, and the absence of engineering difficulties as compared with other countries, will also contribute to the cheapness of the line. We have a fertile country, and the Government now set a large quantity of land which the road will render easy of access for settlers whose consumption of dutiable articles will add to our yearly revenue. I hold in my hand an abstract from the New Brunswick Railway Returns for 1871, which presents the following figures.—

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gross Revenue, | $19 557.36 |
| Expenses, | 1 9,683.99 |
| Profit, | $55,873.37 |
| Proportion of above revenue in Freigh, | $103 32.51 |
| Ditto, Passengers, | 81 97.69 |
| Mails, | 10 61.16 |
| | $ 95 557 6 |
| Freight traffic, equal to | 52.88 per cent. |
| Passengers do, | 42 92 do |
| Mails, | 5 25 do |
| | 100 do |

Of the above, the local passenger traffic is 95 82 per cent.
Through traffic, 4 18 do
Of Freight, 79.60 per cent. is local; and, 20.40 through freight.

The proportion of the earnings absorbed in expenses, wear and tear &c., is 71.62 per cent

It has been objected that the narrow gauge has not been sufficiently tested to warrant us in adopting that style of road, but I consider that we have sufficient data to enable us to judge of its practical working in Northern Sweden and in Queensland it gives satisfaction, and I believe will answer our purposes as well as the broad gauge. If the narrow gauge only consumes in working expenses 40 per cent of its earnings, and assuming that a road from Alberton to Georgetown would earn as much as the road from Shediac to St. John, there would remain after deducting the 40 per cent $117,335, equal to £35 20 currency, nearly equal to 6 per cent on £600 000. Besides this consideration, we ought to consider the resources which, now valueless, would be available to our finances if we had the railroad in operation. There are vast quantities of timber which from difficulty of access to markets are now wasted, but which would find a profitable market if the owners could transport them by rail. The farmers in the interior would also largely avail themselves of the facilities a railroad would give them in hauling lime and mussel mud to lands. It has been said that mussel-mud is not of much value to the smaller class of farmers. As a small farmer myself I cannot subscribe to that opinion. On the contrary I consider it a very valuable fertilizer. Of course the application of an excessive quantity would be injurious, but that affords no argument against the moderate use of it. I was glad to hear the hon member for Southport, a few days ago, advocate a geological search for coal and other minerals. Some years ago I supported a grant for such objects, which, if discovered in any quantity, would give profitable employment to a railroad. It is well known that there are extensive tracts of low-lying moist lands which can be reclaimed and converted into valuable pastures. At present they are lying waste, because other land requiring less trouble to cultivate can be had. At present our population is principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, but the time will arrive when we shall have a portion of our population pursuing in the fisheries as a distinct business, and the railroad will accelerate that time. Again, it is well known that a great quantity of timber that would be valuable in our shipyards is lost to the country, which the railcars would bring to Charlottetown Summerside and other places. Another great inconvenience under which we labor at present is the scarcity of labor in the agricultural districts, it is often impossible for a farmer to procure it at any price. Now if he could send his produce to market by rail the time of himself and teams, now consumed in hauling it to market, would be saved to his farm. I am aware that a good many people are scared at the magnitude of this undertaking. If I may be allowed to compare small things with great, I may mention that before the institution of the present Steam Navigation Company, our people were reproached at Shediac with our want of Steamboats to connect with the railroad at that place. The Company commenced with one boat, the business developed itself so rapidly that another was put on the route, and now the Company can put on another if required. That line is a credit to the country, and such I believe will be the case with the railroad. I admit that our expenditure last year has been in excess of the revenue, but it should be borne in mind that the new Public Building in Charlottetown forms an item of extra expense, and nearly all our public debt is represented by the lands purchased by the Government, and that a large portion of those lands is still in possession of the Government. Last year the accounts showed a loss on this branch of the public service, but there is a small surplus this year. I regard the public debt of the Colony as small in comparison to our resources. I admit that our floating capital is comparatively large. And that fact enables the Bank to give accommodation to speculators in produce, and affords facilities for the payment of the importations of our merchants. If that should be absorbed in building a railroad it would injure our trade. I hope it may be built by foreign capital, and believe that it will be nearly self-sustaining, but even if it should earn no more than one half the interest we ought to build it. I am averse to any large increase of the *ad valorem* duties, as high tariffs operated as bounties on smuggling. As to the the remarks which had been made about navvies, he was far from regarding them as the scum of the earth, but it must be admitted that as a class they do not take high rank in communities, but that has nothing to do with the principle of introducing railroads into the colony and their possible influence at elections should not enter into our consideration.

Mr. HOWAT.—I should rejoice to see a railroad built without taxing the people. If the seamen could be built in that way, I see no reason why the railroad cannot. The resolution asks our support to a line without previously ascertaining the route the length or any other particulars. The Government should shew at least the general direction of the line. Even the construction of a small bridge in the country is in accordance with the terms of a specification which not only shows the mode in which it is to be built, but is also a guide to the contractor in forming an estimate of the cost for which he will perform the work. A measure of this importance should not be hurried through the House with such indecent haste. It was not before the people at the polls. The hon Leader of the Government has founded one argument on the assertion that the railroad will save some of the wear and tear of our present common roads. It may do so to some extent, but I contend that our present roads lay on those roads is insufficient, and more money is required for them especially in the neighborhood of shipping places. I have heard nothing calculated to shew me how the railroad can be expected to pay, in fact, pay its working expenses, except perhaps for a short time in the spring and fall. We have been told that we must keep up with the times,—that, as other countries have adopted railroads we must also. I have no objection to letting Companies build our lines and would give them liberal subsidies. That is the system pursued in other places, and I contend that the people should have an opportunity of expressing their views on this question before we adopt this scheme. The hon Attorney General has stated that it was a reflection on the intelligence of the people of the island that they were not more favorably disposed to a railroad. That gentleman admitted that he knew nothing on the subject himself, he, therefore should not object to the ignorance of others. There is nothing in the argument about the difficulty experienced by farmers in getting their produce to market, they all have to keep a certain amount of stock, and very few are ten miles from a market. As to the argument about wood fit for fuel being now wasted, I do not know where it is to be had. Coal is now generally superseding wood in Charlottetown, Summerside and other places. I shall support the amendment as I believe that no action should be taken in this matter without the approval of the people. I do not argue against the principle of a railroad, but I wish that it should be built by a company, and I have heard from good authority that it is not impossible that a company may be found to construct it. I would rather subsidize a company to the extent of £10 000 or 12 000 a year, so that, at any rate the people might know what burdens they were assuming, which they cannot under the scheme of the Government. It has been said that this will be a cheap road. It may be so in its first cost, but if not a substantial structure may prove a very expensive one. Before I sit down I must refer to the remarks in reference to myself, which fell from the Leader of the Government last evening. That gentleman, using offensive and insulting observations about me, and I now tell him that I do not regard them as insults to myself personally, but to those who sent me here, and that it is unbecoming in any man occupying the position in this House of Leader of the Government to apply to a member of the House, language which might more naturally be expected from a bully in a brothel.

Progress reported. H.

### Miscellaneous.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN presented a petition from Andrew Doyle, praying that the House would not grant the prayer of a petition presented to it, praying for the passage of a general law, giving to the public the right to all the manure thrown ashore between high and low water mark.

Received, read, and laid on the table.

Hon Mr. HOWLAN also presented a petition from Lots One, Two, Three and Four, praying for the establishment of a Polling division, at or near Joseph Green's, Mimmegash, Lot 2

Received, read and laid on the table.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL presented a bill to empower the Judges of the Supreme Court to extend the terms thereof. Received and read a first time, to be read a second time on Monday next

The rule of the House having been suspended, the hon. Leader of the Government introduced a Bill to authorize the issuing of Treasury Warrants, in sums exceeding one hundred pounds. Read a first time, and to be read a second time on Monday next.

### Merchants' Bank.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the Bill to Incorporate the People's Bank of Prince Edward Island.

Mr. MUNRO in the Chair.

The Chairman having read the first clause, it was agreed to. The second was then read.

Hon. D. DAVIES said that as some parties took exception to the name of the Bank, he would move that the word "People's" be struck out, and the word "Merchant's" substituted.

Agreed to. Another clause read.

Hon. Mr. PERRY said that if there was a necessity for another Bank, the Bill should receive due consideration. It might be the means of reducing the rate of interest on money; and as Banks were a great accomodation to our merchants and people generally, they were a benefit to the Colony.

Hon. D. DAVIES said that the petitioners who prayed for the Incorporation of this Bank stated in their petition that the trade of the Colony has greatly increased, and that there is a large amount of capital in the Colony waiting investment. If parties having surplus funds wish to invest in another Bank he did not see why it should be refused them. He was a holder of shares in both of the City Banks, but he could see no good reason for opposing the establishment of another. The Bill before the Committee is a counterpart of the laws relating to the other Banks, and the guarantees and securities will be the same; it is therefore, nothing but fair to grant the prayer of the petitioners for the Incorporation of this Bank. If the members of the House think the establishment of another Bank will tend to create commercial panics and that those institutions are sufficiently numerous, it would be better not to pass the Bill; but he (hon. Mr. D) did not think it would have that effect. The trade of this Colony had of late greatly increased, and there is a considerable amount of capital wanting investment; if therefore another Bank would increase the circulating medium, trade might be greatly benefited. Although, during the last few years, there has not been much wanting in this respect; perhaps the petitioners think that there is, at present, too much of a monopoly in the Banking business. If a sufficient amount of capital will be subscribed the public will have all the guarantees afforded by the other Banks. As the present Bank circulation is not excessive he thought the prayer of the petitioners should be granted.

After some further consideration of the Bill, by the House, in Committee, the Speaker took the Chair, and the Chairman reported the Bill agreed to, without amendments.

Ordered to be engrossed.

House adjourned till ten o'clock, on Monday next. I. O.

MONDAY, March 20.

House went into Committee on second reading of the Bill relating to

### Physicians & Surgeons

Mr. Munro in the Chair.

The first and second paragraphs of the Bill being agreed to,

Mr. ROBERTSON remarked that he did not wish it to be understood that there was anything in the Bill to prevent a person from calling in the assistance of any man in case of illness or accident, whose assistance might be desired by any person. The intention was to prohibit the improper interference with, and unjust imposition upon the public, by imposters.

Hon. Mr. WIGHTMAN would like to see a Bill passed which would give a status to the medical profession; yet, as there were many persons in the country whose services were appreciated by the people, he would not wish to pass a measure to prevent them from practising, and thereby deprive the public of their services. The hon member named several of those, and in doing so, did not hesitate to say he thought that not even the medical gentlemen themselves would oppose their claim to the confidence of the public.

Mr. ROBERTSON said the framers of the Bill had those gentlemen in view, and had no intention to proscribe them.

Hon. Mr. PERRY would prefer to see a Bill which would prevent them from receiving fees by law. Yet, if parties who employed them choose to pay them, he would not have them fined for accepting it.

Hon. the SPEAKER would not support the Bill unless an amendment was introduced which would exempt from interference those persons who had been practising in the country. Such men might not have diplomas, and might not either be prepared to answer such questions as the Board of Examiners might propose; and if they were prevented from practising, he knew the country would regard such a measure with disfavor.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL said the Bill was an important one, and required some consideration in order to deal satisfactorily with. That some protection should be given to the medical profession and the public against imposters, none would deny, whilst the arguments used against the measure, were in reality the strongest which could be produced in its favor. That there were skillful men of integrity which none wished to pursue with a Bill that would deprive the country of their services, all admitted. But what were the facts? Why, just this: that the proposed measure would place them in a safe position, if they availed themselves of its provisions, while their present position was a dangerous one. He had that morning received a communication from a female who wished him, as a professional man to take steps to have her father exhumed from his grave, under the conviction that his death was caused by the illtreatment of an unskillful pretended medical man. Supposing that man's body was exhumed, and it was found that those suspicions were correct, why, he could immediately be arrested for murder; whereas, had he received a license from a Board such as the Bill proposed to have established, he could only be indicted for malpractice.

Hon. Mr PERRY said it was quite possible that the person in the case referred to by the learned Attorney General might, nevertheless, be a licensed practitioner. If so, the country would have no better guarantee than it had at present. He would not wish either to see those women interfered with who, in the capacity of nurses and otherwise, were so frequently and generally employed.

Dr. ROBERTSON said such was not the intention.

Mr. ARSENAUX believed a useful and skillful doctor had nothing to fear from quacks. He would, by his superior attainments, soon overcome their interference.

Mr HOOPER did not know but that such a measure might suit the city, but was not such as would do the country. It would exclude not only the class referred to by the hon member for Tignish, but also those who cured the cancer. If a Board of Examiners was appointed, the majority on that Board should be non-professional men.

Hon Mr. MCEACHEN would go further than the Bill proposed, for he believed many of those quacks should be hung (Laughter) He saw so much of the evils resulting from them, that he had more sympathy for men in almost any other position in which they might not be efficient, than for those who presumed to practice medicine without a sufficient knowledge. The hon. member related several cases which proved the absolute necessity existing for such a measure.

Mr CAMERON agreed with the hon. member from St. Peters (Mr. Hooper) that several clauses in the Bill were better calculated to suit the circumstances of Charlottetown than those of the country districts. In the city, Physicians and Surgeons were always at hand in cases of sickness or accidents, and besides the people were more exposed to the imposition of quacks, from the continual influx of foreigners; so that the clauses in question were but necessary safe guards. In the country, however, the case was different; for there Physicians and Surgeons who were qualified were few and far between. He would agree to the Bill so far as to prevent foreigners from practising who could not produce a diploma from a respectable medical institution; for he knew of instances where unprincipled quacks from abroad attempted to mislead the people by their pretensions to medical skill, and referred to a case in point, of a stranger who in passing through a part of the Island, called to a house where a person was who appeared to be in the worst stage of consumption. This would be physician at once introduced himself as a skillfull and experienced doctor, who had effected the cure of many such cases, and assured the patient that if he paid him a handsome fee, and complied with his prescription, which was to swallow a certain number of live frogs he would thoroughly cure him. A gentleman who happened to be present on hearing these extraordinary statements, resolved to subject this practitioner and his novel theory to the test of a severe physiological investigation. The result clearly showed the fallacy and deception of the pretensions of this worthy, who, after receiving a salutary rebuke, lost no time in making his departure. But, while it was necessary to guard against cases of this sort, he (Mr. Cameron) believed there were several persons of long standing in the country, who, though holding no diploma, were often in the habit of rendering useful services to the community from their skill and long experience in medicine and surgery. And he feared some sections of the Bill would interfere with those, and deprive the people of their services; for the Bill provided that all who "refused or neglected" to appear before the medical Board for examination, or who, on being examined, failed to obtain a licence, were disqualified from practising. He also thought that the clause imposing a fine on all who practised without complying with the provisions of the Bill, as too stringent in its working; for they would be liable to a fine of £10 for the first offence, and £20 for the second. The fine, therefore, if necessary at all, should be reduced to about one-fourth of those sums. The Bill also only acknowledged those who qualified themselves in some British or European institution, or in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, in the United States. Those who might qualify in other parts of the United States were excluded by the Bill from the privilege of exercising their professional knowledge within this Island.

Hon LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION, (Mr. Wightman) knew a little about surgery and medicine, as he had studied three years in Edinburgh. He had been frequently called upon, and had many times, in various ways, rendered assistance to his neighbors, when called upon in a case of emergency, but never did or thought of charging for such services, to the extent of one farthing. But he knew that people living in remote districts, and who were deprived of those privileges which those enjoyed who were placed in more favored circumstances, and knew there were men in several of those places who possessed considerable skill, but nevertheless, had not a diploma; yet as they had been of much service to their neighbors and the public, he would not wish to see the public deprived of their services. He regarded the Bill as being far too stringent. It would be impossible, in many instances for a poor man to obtain medicine or medical advice either if they were to be deprived of the persons whom they had hitherto employed.

Hon. P SINCLAIR was not opposed to the principle of the measure, but regarded the Bill before them as too stringent, and gave the profession too much power in imposing fines. Although cases might have occurred in which injurious consequences resulted from the treatment of non-professional men, yet, as a general rule, he thought if they did little good, they did not do much harm.

Mr A. C. MCDONALD, while regarding it a duty to protect the profession, did not think the country was yet prepared, or should be required to dispense with the services of several who had hitherto rendered good service to the public, although they might not have diplomas.

Hon. Mr. KELLY said the Committee had heard of several instances in which parties had suffered from the treatment received from unskillful persons. It was a shame there was not a law to protect the country from such imposition. As to those men to whom reference had been made, the Bill provided against their being imposed upon if they availed themselves of the protection it was intended to give.

Mr MCLEAN entirely approved of the Bill, and regarded it absolutely necessary to guard the country against the curse of medical quacks. Those persons who were useful in the country would have nothing to complain of, as the Bill made suitable provision to meet their case.

House resumed. Committee reported progress.

Adjourned for one hour. G.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL said that some cases with which Medical men had to deal, required a vast amount of skill, while others needed comparatively little; it was not the labor the doctor had to perform which caused his fees to be large, but the amount of skill he possessed. Who could tell the amount of brain work a man must perform before being able to undertake the most critical and dangerous cases and treating them successfully? He thought that no one could estimate the value of the labor medical men sometimes performed, and therefore, people generally, were not in a position to state what the fees should be in any particular case.

Hon. B. DAVIES said there was a regular scale of fees in connection with the medical faculty in some countries and unless this were so, here also, a medical man could make any charge he thought proper. A Medical Board should therefore be established in the Colony, in order to fix a scale for this country, above which they should not be allowed to charge. If a patient wished to make a bargain with a medical man, to pay him more than the law allowed, he should be at liberty to do so. He was of opinion, that in general practice, a scale of fees would be of great benefit.

Hon. D DAVIES thought that if a regular scale of charges were fixed, people at a distance from a physician would be deprived of the services of the latter, because he would only get the same fee for attending such persons, as for attending those near his own residence; and if the fixed fee were a very moderate one it would not remunerate him for travelling a long distance. If a doctor were wanted at St Peter's for instance, and the fixed fee was ten shillings, he could not go there for such a sum, for it would not pay him for his trouble.

Hon. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT did not think it right to fix the fees of professional men, for the circumstances under which they performed their services were varied. The charges made by them would depend altogether upon their skill and ability, and the distance to which they travelled. By fixing a scale of charges the most inferior men are placed upon an equal footing with the most skilful. Parties in the country, in critical cases, would send for a skilful man, but the latter would say, "I will not go, for the law will not allow me sufficient remuneration for my services;" a private bargain would then be concluded between them, by which the doctor would get extra pay for going to a distance, and the law would thus be evaded. Instead of doing good, it appeared to him that such a law would do a great deal of harm, for it would cause the doctors' charges to be much higher than they are at present. He never heard of such a law in other countries and he did not think it would work well here.

Mr ARSENAULT thought the whole Bill was very defective, but the clause under consideration, was worse than any that had preceded it.

Hon Mr. KELLY obtained leave to withdraw his amendment, and the blank in the clause was filled up with the words, "twenty shillings."

The next clause was then read.

Dr. ROBERTSON said that this clause provided that every physician should have his diploma registered; and if it should happen to be lost or destroyed, afterwards, he would be able to get it renewed; but under present circumstances, that renewal might cost him a considerable sum of money. The clause was therefore a very important one.

The blank in the clause was filled up with the words, "thirty shillings," and the clause was then agreed to.

The next clause was then read.

Hon. Mr. PERRY thought this clause very one-sided, and that it protected medical men only.

Hon. Mr. WIGHTMAN thought the clause very objectionable, in as much as it would allow medical men a fixed rate per mile to attend the meetings of the Medical Board; if it were carried out there would be a universal complaint against it.

Dr. ROBERTSON said that members of the Board of Education were paid from the Treasury for their services; and he thought that the members of the Medical Board would be equally entitled to some remuneration for theirs.

Mr. REILLY said that the Bill afforded a guarantee to medical men who are properly qualified, and was a protection to the public from quacks. As a guarantee was given to professional men to carry on their profession, it would be hardly fair to lay the whole burden and expense of the Medical Board on the people for the former would, at least, reap as great advantage from it as the latter. Whatever fees may arise from the establishment of a Medical Board should be used in defraying its expenses, and the institution would thus be made self sustaining.

Hon. Mr. CALLBECK said that it appeared to him that the Bill would afford much protection to medical men, and it would therefore be hard that the public should be compelled to pay for that protection. It is perfectly right that a gentleman who spends a large sum of money in educating himself should be protected against quacks; but the Bill would prevent people from employing any man, however skilful he might be, in cases of common occurence, if he had no diploma; and places all medical practice in the hands of licensed physicians. The Medical Board would be quite different from the Board of Education in principle, for it would be constituted of men all belonging to the same craft, while the members of the Board of Education differ in their employments. If the Medical Board were formed of men belonging to different professions and capable of examining the students who came before them for examination, the matter would be quite different; or, if it were composed partly of medical men, and partly of men belonging to other professions, so as to allow the latter to have a majority, it would not be so likely to be one-sided. Under any circumstance the expenses of sustaining the Board should not be thrown upon the public; the institution should be made self-sustaining.

On motion of the hon. the Leader of the Government, the former clause was reconsidered by the Committee. All after the word "witnesses" was then struck out and the clause was agreed to.

Hon. P. SINCLAIR thought it better to allow all the funds arising from the institution to go into the Treasury, and to allow the members of the Board a small fee for their services.

Mr. MCMILLAN thought that the notices in reference to the meetings of the Board should be published in at least one newspaper in each county, and would, therefore, move that this provision be made in the Bill.

Hon. Mr. PERRY thought that as Prince of Wales College did not give satisfaction, it should be done away with, and a Medical College established instead.

Dr. ROBERTSON said that if the fixing of the amount of the fees were left to the Medical Board, they would settle the matter satisfactorily.