

The North-West Territories medical register.

Contributors

College of Physicians and Surgeons of the North-West Territories.
Royal College of Surgeons of England

Publication/Creation

Prince Albert : College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1894.

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THE
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES
MEDICAL REGISTER.

446

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE COUNCIL OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS
AND SURGEONS, N.-W.T.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ORDINANCE OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, No. 5 OF 1888,

ENTITLED

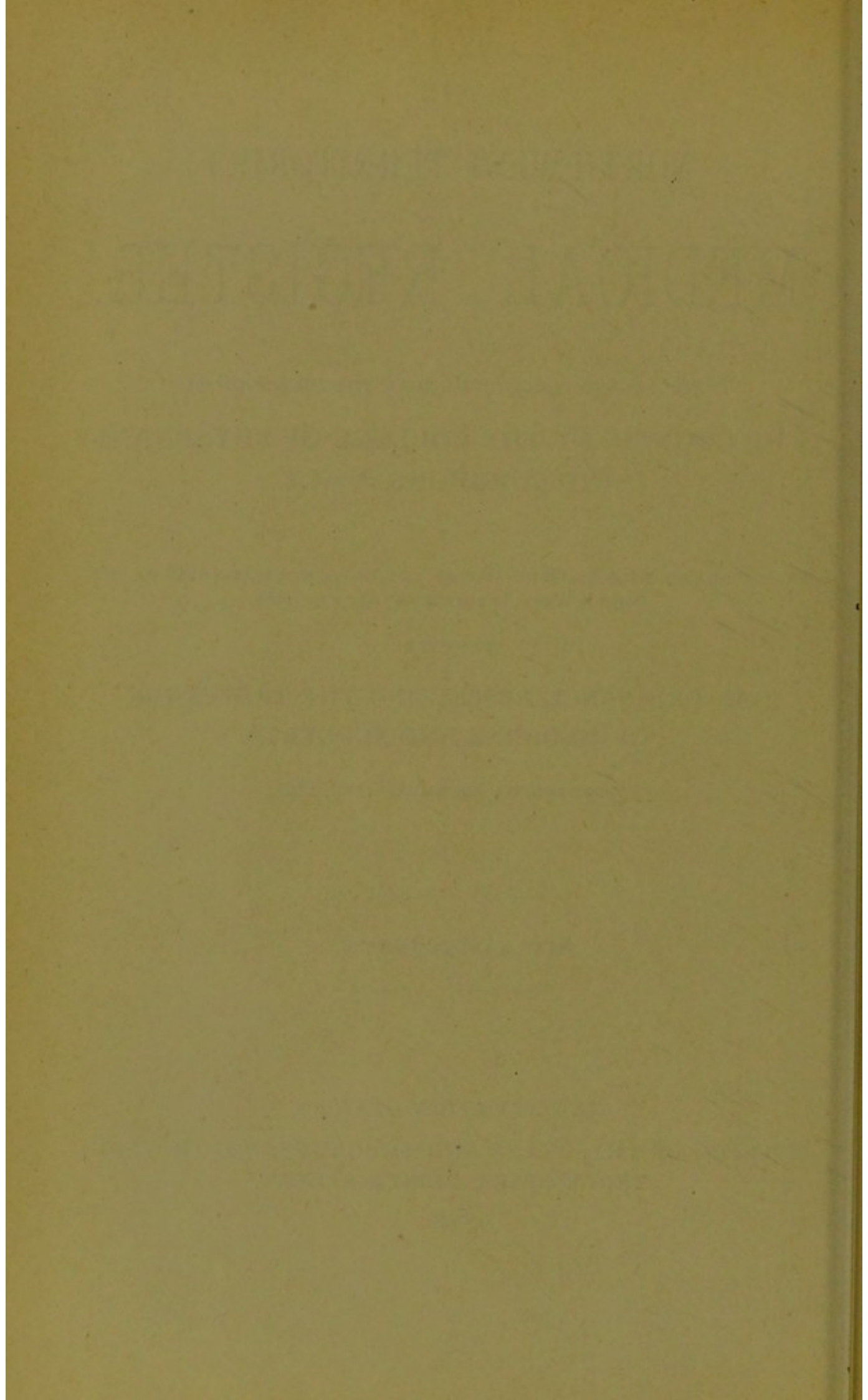
“AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE PROFESSION
OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.”

ASSENTED TO, DECEMBER 11TH, 1888.

BY AUTHORITY.

REGISTRATION OFFICE:
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, NORTH-WEST
TERRITORIES, PRINCE ALBERT.

1894.



OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

OF THE

Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons North-West Territories,

FROM 1889 TO 1895.

..1889..

<i>President</i>	DR. O. C. EDWARDS.....	Qu'Appelle Station.
<i>Vice-President</i>	DR. J. D. LAFFERTY	Calgary.
<i>Registrar and Treasurer.</i>	DR. R. B. COTTON.....	Regina.
<i>Members</i>	{ DR. R. G. BRETT.....	Banff.

..1891..

<i>President</i>	DR. R. G. BRETT.....	Banff.
<i>Vice-President</i>	DR. HUGH U. BAIN	Prince Albert.
<i>Registrar and Treasurer.</i>	DR. R. B. COTTON.....	Regina.
<i>Members</i>	{ DR. J. D. LAFFERTY	Calgary.
<i>Solicitor</i>	T. C. JOHNSTONE, ESQ.....	Regina.

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<i>President</i>	DR. J. D. LAFFERTY	Calgary.
<i>Vice-President</i>	DR. H. G. MACKID..	Calgary.
<i>Registrar and Treasurer.</i>	DR. HUGH U. BAIN	Prince Albert.
<i>Members</i>	{ DR. R. G. BRETT.....	Banff.
<i>Solicitor</i>	T. C. JOHNSTONE, ESQ.....	Regina.

REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

The first legislation affecting the Medical Profession of the North-West Territories was passed by the Legislative Assembly in December, 1885 (Dec. 18, 1885). Under this Ordinance (No. 11 of 1885), the names of forty-four medical men were registered.

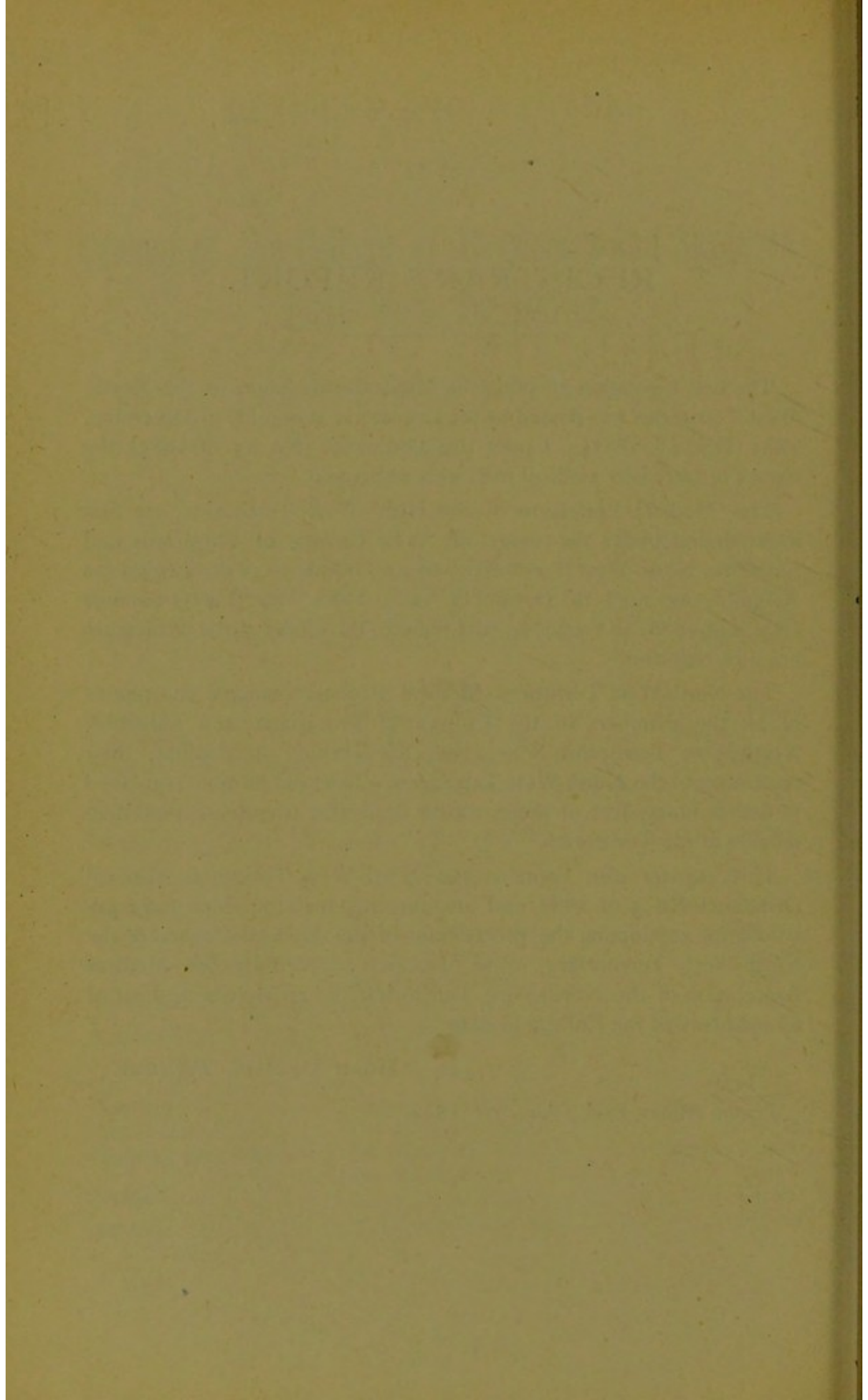
The Medical Profession of the North-West Territories was first incorporated under the name of "The College of Physicians and Surgeons, North-West Territories," by an Ordinance of the Legislative Assembly assented to December 11th, 1888. By this Ordinance (No. 5 of 1888) and amendments thereto, the affairs of the Profession are now regulated.

The North-West Territories Medical Register contains the names of all the members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, North-West Territories, who alone are entitled to practise their profession in the North-West Territories. The total number registered to date is ninety-six; of these, six are dead and twenty are practising outside of the Territories.

This register also contains the North-West Territories Medical Ordinance No. 5 of 1888, and amendments thereto; rules and regulations for conducting the proceedings of the Medical Council of the North-West Territories; code of ethics adopted by the Medical Association of the North-West Territories, and an alphabetical list of all members of the College to date.

HUGH U. BAIN, *Registrar.*

Prince Albert, Sask., Aug. 1st, 1894.



THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES
MEDICAL REGISTER

FROM 1885 TO 1894,

WITH THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES MEDICAL ORDINANCE No. 5
OF 1888, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

Alphabetical List of all Members of the College to Date.

Rules and Regulations

FOR CONDUCTING PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEDICAL COUNCIL
OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Code of Ethics

ADOPTED BY THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE NORTH-
WEST TERRITORIES.

The North-West Territories Medical Ordinance and Amendments.

No. 5 of 1888.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE PROFESSION OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

[Assented to, December 11th, 1888.]

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WHEREAS, it is desirable to regulate the practice of Medicine and Surgery in the Territories ;

THEREFORE, the Lieutenant-Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Territories, enacts as follows :

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The North-West Territories Medical Ordinance, 1888.

2. The members of the medical profession shall be a body corporate under the name of "The College of Physicians and Surgeons of the North-West Territories," and shall have perpetual succession, as hereinafter provided, and a common seal, with power to acquire, hold and dispose of chattel property and real estate, for the purposes of this Ordinance, and to sue and be sued.

3. Every person registered according to the provisions of Ordinance No. 11, 1885, shall be a member of the said College of Physicians and Surgeons of the North-West Territories.

4. Every person hereinafter registered under the provisions of this Ordinance shall also be a member of the said College.

5. There shall be a Council of the said College of Physicians and Surgeons of the North-West Territories, to be appointed in the manner to be hereinafter provided for in this Ordinance, and hereinafter referred to as "The Council."

6. The persons entitled to vote at elections of members of the Council shall be, as to the first election, the persons who, at the time of the passing of this Ordinance, are registered under and in pursuance of the said Ordinance No. 11 of 1885, and as to subsequent elections, the persons entitled to vote at elections for members of the Council shall be registered as medical practitioners in pursuance of this Ordinance.

7. No person shall be eligible to be elected a member of the Council at the first election, unless he be registered in pursuance of the said Ordinance No. 11 of 1885, and no person shall be eligible to be elected a member of the Council at subsequent elections, unless he be registered in pursuance of this Ordinance.

8. The number of persons to be elected as members forming the said Council shall be five, and the mode of election shall be by voting papers, as hereinafter mentioned.

9. The charge and conduct of the first election shall be under the management of the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories for the time being, and of subsequent elections under the management of the Registrar of the Council.

10. The first election shall take place on the first Friday in February, 1889, in the town of Regina, and subsequent elections shall be held at such time and place as may be determined on by the Council.

11. Every person entitled to vote may vote for five persons.

12. Such votes shall be given by closed voting papers, to be mailed to each registered practitioner by Clerk or Registrar, as the case may be, at least one month prior to the day of the election, in the form of the First Schedule of this Ordinance or to the like effect, signed by the voter and delivered, as to the first election, to the said Clerk of the Legislative Assembly on any day in the month preceding the day of election, and as to subsequent elections, to the Registrar of said Council on any of the twenty days preceding the day of election. Any voting paper delivered to the said Clerk of the Legislative Assembly or Registrar, as the case may be, by post, during the respective times aforesaid, shall be deemed delivered to him.

13. The said Clerk of the Legislative Assembly shall, on the Tuesday following the day of the first election, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at his office at the Government buildings, and in the presence of persons as are registered, or are entitled to be registered under the said Ordinance No. 11 of 1885, as choose to attend, scrutinize and count the votes, and keep a record thereof.

14. In respect of every subsequent election, the members, for the time being, of the Council shall appoint two persons who, together with the Registrar of the Council, shall act as scrutineers at the election. On the day succeeding the day of election, the voting papers shall be opened by the Registrar in the presence of the other scrutineers, who shall scrutinize and count the votes, and keep a record thereof in a proper book, to be provided by the said Council.

15. The five persons who have the highest number of votes at the first election, shall hold office for one year, and those elected at all subsequent elections shall be the members of the Council for the two years following the date of such election, and until their successors are appointed.

16. Any person, entitled to vote at any election, shall be entitled to be present at the opening of the voting papers at such election.

17. In case of an equality of votes between two or more persons, which leaves the election of one or more of the members of the Council undecided, then, as to the first election, the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, and as to subsequent elections, the scrutineers, shall forthwith put into a ballot box a number of papers, with the names of the candidates having such equality of votes written thereon, one for each candidate, and the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, as to the first election, and the Registrar of the Council, in the presence of the scrutineers, as to subsequent elections, shall draw by chance from such ballot box one or more of such ballot papers, sufficient to make up the required number, and the persons whose names are upon such papers so drawn, shall be such members.

18. No person shall be entitled to vote at any election, other than the first, unless all his fees to the Council shall have been paid. No person shall be eligible for election unless qualified to vote at such election, and any votes cast for any person who is ineligible to be elected a member, shall be null and void, and the election shall be declared as if such votes had not been cast.

19. In the event of any person placing more than five names on his voting paper, the first five shall be taken, notwithstanding any of such five so named shall be ineligible for any election for any cause whatever.

20. The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, as to the first election, and the Registrar of the Council, as to subsequent elections, shall, one month prior to the day on which the election is held, make out an alphabetical list or register of the medical practitioners who are entitled to vote at the elections there about to be held, and such register may then be examined at all reasonable times. In case any medical practitioner entitled to vote by this Ordinance, complains to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, or to the Registrar of the Council, as the case may be, in writing, of the improper omission or insertion of any name in the said list, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, or Registrar of the Council, forthwith to examine into the complaint, and rectify such error, if any there be, and in case any person is dissatisfied with the decision of the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly or Registrar of Council, he may appeal to a judge of the Supreme Court in a summary way, and the decision of such judge shall be final, and such list shall remain or be altered in accordance with such decision.

21. The list or register so made out shall be held to be the register of persons entitled to vote at the next election, and no person shall be entitled to vote, whose name is not upon such register.

22. The members of the Council may, as to elections other than the first, make such regulations as they consider expedient, not contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance, for regulating the procedure under this Ordinance.

23. The voting papers belonging to any election shall not be destroyed until after all petitions, in respect to such election, have been decided, but the same, together with all other papers in connection with the election, shall be retained by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, or Registrar, as the case may be.

24 No petition against the return of any member shall be entertained, unless such petition be filed, as to the first election, with the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, and as to subsequent elections, with the Registrar of the Council, within sixty days after the election, and shall contain a statement of the grounds on which such election is disputed, and unless a copy of such petition is served upon the member whose election is disputed within sixty days of the date of election.

25. In case of any doubt, or dispute, as to the legality of the election of any member of the Council, it shall be lawful for the Council to hold an inquiry, and decide who is the legally elected member of the Council; and the person whom they decide to have been elected shall be, and be deemed to be, the member legally elected; and if the election is found to be illegal, the Council shall have power to order a new election.

26. The Council shall annually appoint a President, Vice-President, Registrar, Treasurer and such other officers as may from time to time be necessary for the working of this Ordinance, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Council; and the said Council shall have power to fix by by-law, or from time to time, the salaries or fees to be paid to such officers, and to the Board of Examiners hereinafter appointed.

27. The Council shall appoint annually, from among its members, an "Executive Committee," to take cognizance of, and action upon, all such matters as may be delegated to it by the Council, or as may require immediate interference or attention between the adjournment of the Council and its next meeting; and all such acts shall be valid only till the next ensuing meeting of the Council; but the Committee shall have no power to alter, repeal or suspend any by-law of the Council.

28. In the case of the failure in any instance to elect the requisite number of duly qualified members of the Council, or in the case of any vacancy caused by the death or resignation of any member of the Council, or by any other cause, then it shall be the duty of the remaining members to supply the deficiency by appointing to such vacant place or places, as the same may occur, any person or persons duly qualified, according to the provisions of this Ordinance, to be elected as a member or members of the Council.

29. The first meeting of the Council shall be held at the town of Regina at such time as may be agreed upon by the majority of the members elected.

(1) The Council may make such rules and regulations at its first meeting as to the times and places of the future meetings of the Council, and the mode of summoning the same, as to the Council seems expedient; which rules and regulations shall remain in force till altered at any subsequent meeting; and in the absence of any rule or regulation as to summoning meetings of the Council, it shall be lawful for the President thereof, or in the event of his absence or death, for the Registrar to summon the same at such time and place, as to him seems fit, by circular letter to be mailed to each member.

(2) In the event of the absence of the President from any meeting, the Vice-President, or in his absence, some other member, to be chosen from among the members present, shall act as President.

(3) All acts of the Council shall be decided by the majority of the members present, not less than three in number.

(4) At all meetings the President for the time being shall have a casting vote.

30. There shall be paid to members of the Council such fees for attendance, and such reasonable travelling expenses as may from time to time be fixed by by-law passed by the said Council.

31. Every person who is now registered under the provisions of the said Ordinance No. 11 of 1885, shall be entitled to be registered under this Ordinance, without payment of any fee whatever.

32. The Council shall cause to be kept by an officer appointed by them, and to be called the "Registrar," a book or register, in which shall be entered the name of every person registered according to the provisions of this Ordinance, and from time to time the names of all persons who have complied with the enactments hereinafter contained, and with the rules and regulations made, or to be made, by

the Council respecting the qualifications to be required from practitioners of Medicine or Surgery in the Territories, and those persons only whose names are inscribed in the book or register above mentioned, shall be deemed to be qualified and licensed to practise Medicine or Surgery in the said Territories, except as hereinafter provided, and such book or register shall at all times be open and subject to inspection by any person.

33. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to keep his register correct in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, and the rules, orders and regulations of the Council, and he shall from time to time make the necessary alterations in the addresses or qualifications of the persons registered under this Ordinance, and the said Registrar shall perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the Council.

34. The Council shall admit upon the register:—

(a) Any person who shall produce from any College or School of Medicine and Surgery, requiring a four years' course of study, a diploma of qualification; provided, also, that the applicant shall furnish to the Council satisfactory evidence of identification and pass before the members thereof if deemed necessary, or such examiners as may be appointed for the purpose, a satisfactory examination touching his fitness and capacity to practise as a Physician and Surgeon.

(b) The Council shall admit upon the register any member of any incorporated College of Physicians and Surgeons of any Province of the Dominion of Canada, or any member of any other incorporated body of medical men in Canada exercising powers similar to those conferred by this Ordinance upon the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the North-West Territories, or anyone possessing such qualifications entitling him to be registered as a member of any College of Physicians and Surgeons of any Province of the Dominion of Canada.

35. Each member shall pay to the Registrar, or to any person deputed by the Registrar to receive it, such annual fee as may be determined by by-law of the Council, not being less than \$1.00, nor more than \$2.00, towards the general expenses of the College, which last mentioned fee shall be payable on the first day of January in each year; and such fee shall be deemed to be a debt due by each member of the College, and shall be recoverable, with the costs of suit, in the name of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the North-West Territories, in the District Court in which the member resides.

36. The members of the Council shall, from time to time, as occasion may require, make orders, regulations or by-laws for regulating the register to be kept under this Ordinance, and shall from time to time make rules and regulations for the guidance of the examiners, and may prescribe the subjects and modes of examination, and generally make all such rules and regulations in respect of examinations, not contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance, as they may deem expedient and necessary.

37. Any registered medical practitioner, who has been convicted of any felony in any Court, shall thereby forfeit his right to registration and by direction of the Council his name shall be erased from the register; or, in case a person known to have been convicted of felony presents himself for registration, the Registrar shall have power to refuse such registration.

38. Every person registered under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be entitled to practise Medicine and Surgery, including Midwifery, or any one of them, as the case may be, in the Territories, and to demand and recover in any Court in the said Territories, with full cost of suit, reasonable charges for professional aid, advice and visits, and the cost of any medicine or surgical appliances rendered or supplied by him to his patients.

39. No duly registered member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the North-West Territories shall be liable to any action for negligence or malpractice, by reason of professional services requested or rendered, unless such action be commenced within one year from the date when, in the matter complained of, such professional services terminated.

40. The Registrar of the Council shall from time to time, under direction of the Council, cause to be printed and published a correct register of the names in alphabetical order, according to the surnames, with the respective residences, in the form set forth in the Second Schedule of this Ordinance, or to the like effect, together with the medical titles, diplomas and qualifications, conferred by any College or body, of all persons appearing on the register as existing on the day of publication, and such register shall be called the "North-West Territories Medical Register," and a copy of the register for the time being, purporting to be so printed and published as aforesaid, shall be *prima facie* evidence in all Territorial Courts, and before all Justices of the Peace, and all others, that the persons therein specified are registered according to the provisions of this Ordinance and subject

to the provisions of sub-section one of this section ; the absence of the name of any person from such copy shall be *prima facie* evidence that such person is not registered according to the provisions of this Ordinance.

(1) In the case of any person whose name does not appear in such copy, a certified copy, under the hand of the Registrar of the Council, of the entry of the name of such person on the register shall be evidence that such person is registered under this Ordinance.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

41. Any person entitled to be registered under this Ordinance, but who neglects or omits to be so registered, shall not be entitled to any of the rights or privileges conferred by registration under the provisions of this Ordinance, so long as such neglect or omission continues, and he shall be liable to all the penalties imposed by this Ordinance or any other Ordinance in force against unqualified or unregistered practitioners.

42. It shall not be lawful for any person, not registered, to practise Medicine or Surgery, for hire, or hope of reward ; and if any person not registered pursuant to this Ordinance, for hire, gain or hope of reward, practises or professes to practise Medicine or Surgery, he shall, upon a summary conviction thereof, before any Justice of the Peace, for any and every such offence, pay a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

43. Any person who wilfully, or falsely, pretends to be a Physician, Doctor of Medicine, Surgeon, or general Practitioner, or assumes any title, addition or description other than he actually possesses and is legally entitled to, shall be liable, on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, nor less than ten dollars.

44. Any person not registered pursuant to this Ordinance, who takes or uses any name, title, addition or description, implying or calculated to lead people to infer that he is registered under this Ordinance, or that he is recognized by law as a Physician, Surgeon, or a Licentiate in Medicine or Surgery, shall be liable, upon a summary conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, to pay any penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than twenty-five dollars.

45. No person shall be entitled to recover any charge in any Court of Law for any medical or surgical advice, or for attendance, or for the

performance of any operation, or for any medicine which he may have prescribed, unless he is registered under this Ordinance.

46. No person shall be appointed as Medical Officer, Physician or Surgeon, in any branch of the public service of these Territories, or in any hospital or other charitable institution not supported wholly by voluntary contributions, unless he is registered under the provisions of this Ordinance.

47. No certificate required by any Ordinance in force, or that may hereafter be passed, from any Physician, or Surgeon, or Medical Practitioner, shall be valid, unless the person signing the same is registered under this Ordinance.

48. Any prosecutions under this Ordinance may be brought or heard before any one, or more, of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction where any such offence has been committed, and such justice or justices may award payment of costs in addition to the penalty; and in case the penalty and costs awarded by him, or them, are not, upon conviction, forthwith paid, may commit the offender to the Common Gaol, there to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one month, unless the penalty and costs are sooner paid.

49. In any prosecution under this Ordinance, the burden of proof as to registration shall be upon the person charged.

50. In all cases where proof of registration under this Ordinance is required to be made, the production of a printed or other copy of the register, certified under the hand of the Registrar of the Council, for the time being, shall be sufficient evidence of all persons, in lieu of the production of the original register; and any certificate upon such printed or other copy of the register, purporting to be signed by any person in his capacity of Registrar of the Council under this Ordinance, shall be *prima facie* evidence that such person is such Registrar, without any proof of his signature, or of his being in fact such Registrar.

51. Every prosecution under this Ordinance shall be commenced within six months from the date of the alleged offence.

52. The Council, by an order signed by the President, having the seal of the Council appended thereto, may stay proceedings in any prosecutions under this Ordinance, where it is deemed expedient.

53. Any person may be prosecutor or complainant under this Ordinance.

54. All moneys forming part of the Council funds shall be paid to the Treasurer, and may be applied to carry this Ordinance into execution.

55. The words "legally qualified Medical Practitioner," or "duly qualified Medical Practitioner," or any other words implying legal recognition of any person as a medical practitioner or member of the medical profession, when used in any Ordinance or Law, shall, in so far as such Ordinance or Law applies to these Territories, be construed to mean a person registered under this Ordinance.

56. The fee for registration under this Ordinance shall be twenty dollars.

57. The members of the Council may, from time to time, make, alter or amend and repeal rules and regulations for the well-being and discipline of the Council, the conduct of its affairs, and the promotion of medical and surgical knowledge, and the disposition of the Council, provided such rules and regulations be not repugnant to the provisions of this Ordinance.

58. Homœopathic physicians may be registered under this Ordinance, on complying with the terms mentioned in Section 34.

59. From and after the last Monday in the month of February, 1889, the said Ordinance No. 11, of 1885 shall stand repealed.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES MEDICAL ACT.

Voting Paper

FOR ANNUAL ELECTION, 18 .

I, *John James Brown*, a registered medical practitioner, vote for the five persons hereinafter named, to form the members of the Medical Council of the North-West Territories :

1. George Courtney, Banff.
2. William Jenner, Calgary.
3. Thomas Morgan, Regina.
4. John Mitchell, Moose Jaw.
5. Francis Jones, Qu'Appelle.

And I declare that I am entitled to vote at this election, and am not in default in payment of my fees to the Council.

Dated, April, 18 .

JOHN JAMES BROWN.

Witness :

HORACE YOUNG.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	QUALIFICATION.
A. B.....	Banff	M.A., M.D., Toronto Univ.
B. D.....	Calgary	M.D., Glasgow, Scotland.
E. F.....	Regina	L.S.A., London, England.
G. H.....	Qu'Appelle	M.D., New York, U.S.

No. 14 of 1890.

AN ORDINANCE TO FURTHER AMEND ORDINANCE No. 5 OF 1888, INTITULED "AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE PROFESSION OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY."

[*Assented to, November 29th, 1890.*]

The Lieutenant-Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Territories, enacts as follows :

1. Section 34 of the said Ordinance is hereby expunged and the following substituted therefor :

"34. The Council shall admit upon the register any person possessing a diploma from any College in Great Britain and Ireland (having power to grant such diploma), entitling him to practise Medicine and Surgery, and who shall produce such diploma and furnish satisfactory evidence of identification.

"(b) The Council shall admit upon the register any member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Provinces of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, upon producing satisfactory evidence of the same and of identification."

No. 9 of 1891-92.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND ORDINANCE No. 5 OF 1888 AND ORDINANCE No. 14 OF 1890, RESPECTING THE PROFESSION OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

[*Assented to, January 25th, 1892.*]

The Lieutenant-Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Territories, enacts as follows :

1. Section 3 of said Ordinance No. 5 of 1888 is hereby amended by adding thereto, "and shall be held to be registered under the provisions of this Ordinance, and such registration shall date from the passing of this Ordinance, and shall take effect in every respect as if passed on such date."

2. Section 1 of said Ordinance No. 14 of 1890 is hereby amended by adding thereto the following subsection :

(c) The Council shall admit upon the register any person who shall produce from any College or School of Medicine and Surgery in the Dominion of Canada requiring a four years' course of study, a diploma of qualification : Provided also that the applicant shall furnish to the Council satisfactory evidence of identification, and pass, if deemed necessary, before the members thereof, or such examiners as may be appointed for the purpose, a satisfactory examination touching his fitness and capacity to practise as a physician and surgeon, and provided that every applicant for such examination shall pay to the Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the North-West Territories the sum of fifty dollars towards defraying the expenses of the examining board.

(1) Provided, however, that any such person actually resident within the Territories (at the time of passing this Ordinance), who applies for registration under this subsection within two months from the passing of this Ordinance, shall not be required to pass any examination.

No. 24 of 1892.

AN ORDINANCE TO FURTHER AMEND ORDINANCE No. 5 OF 1888, INTITULED "AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE PROFESSION OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY."

[Assented to, 31st December, 1892.]

The Lieutenant-Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Territories, enacts as follows :

1. Section 37 of the said Ordinance No. 5 of 1888 is hereby struck out and the following substituted therefor :

" 37. If any registered medical practitioner shall be convicted of any felony or misdemeanor, or shall after due enquiry be judged by the Council to have been guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect, such Council may, if it sees fit, direct the Registrar to erase the name of such practitioner from the register, and the name of such person shall be erased by the Registrar from such register."

2. Section 43 of the said Ordinance is hereby amended by inserting after the word "to," where it occurs in the fourth line thereof, the following words, "under this Ordinance."

3. Section 56 of the said Ordinance is hereby struck out and the following substituted in lieu thereof :

"56. The fee for registration under any clause of this Ordinance shall be fifty dollars."

4. The Council may by by-law delegate to the Registrar power to admit to practice and to register any person having the necessary qualifications entitling him to be registered by such Council.

5. The Council may at any time direct the name of any person improperly registered to be erased from the register, and such name shall be erased by the Registrar.

6. This Ordinance shall take effect on and after the first day of April, 1893.

No. 34 of 1894.

AN ORDINANCE TO FURTHER AMEND ORDINANCE No. 5
OF 1888, INTITULED "AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING
THE PROFESSION OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY."

[Assented to, 7th September, 1894.]

The Lieutenant-Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Territories, enacts as follows :

1. Sub-section (c) of Section 2 of Ordinance No. 9 of 1891-92 is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :

"(c) The Council shall admit upon the register any person who shall produce from any recognized college or school of medicine and surgery a certificate or certificates that he has taken a four years' course of study or a diploma of qualification from such recognized college or school. Provided also that the applicant shall furnish to the Council satisfactory evidence of identification and pass before the members thereof, or such examiners as may be appointed for the pur-

pose, a satisfactory examination touching his fitness and capacity to practise as a physician and surgeon, and provided that every applicant for such examination shall pay to the Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the North-West Territories the sum of fifty dollars towards defraying the expenses of the examining board."

2. Section 54 of the said Ordinance is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :

"54. All fines and penalties imposed under any of the provisions of this Ordinance, and all moneys to be received or levied thereunder, shall, after the receipt thereof by the person authorized to receive the same, be forthwith paid by such person to the treasurer for the uses of the College."

RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR CONDUCTING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE
MEDICAL COUNCIL OF THE

College of Physicians and Surgeons OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

BY-LAW NO. 2.

MEETINGS.

1. The Council shall meet at least once a year for the transaction of business, at such time and place as the President may determine.
2. The President shall call a Special Meeting at any time he thinks necessary, or on receiving a notice signed by any three members of the Council, requesting him to do so.
3. At the Annual and all Special Meetings of the Council, the President (or, in his absence, the Vice-President) shall take the chair and declare the Council organized, when the Council shall proceed to elect officers. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, the Council shall appoint a Chairman, provided that at the first meeting of a new council, the Registrar shall call the Council to order, read over the names of the members, and shall call on the Council to elect a President.
4. The President and Vice-President shall be elected from among the members of the Council, by open vote of the majority of the members present, or by ballot, if any member make a motion to that effect. If a tie occur, the election shall be determined by the member representing the greatest number of registered practitioners.
5. The first business after the organization of the Council and the election of officers, shall be the appointment of a committee to nominate the Standing Committees.

OFFICERS.

1. The officers of the Council shall be a President, Vice-President, Registrar, Treasurer and Solicitor, and such others as the Council may deem necessary.
2. The salaried officers shall be elected after nomination, and shall hold office during the pleasure of the Council.

RULES OF ORDER.

1. The President shall preside at all meetings, call the Council to order at the hour appointed, and cause the minutes of the previous meeting to be read, confirmed and signed.
2. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall call the meeting to order, or a chairman *pro tem*, in the absence of the latter, may be chosen by the Council.
3. When the President or other presiding officer is called on to decide a point of order or practice, he shall state the rule applicable to the case without argument or comment, subject to an appeal to the Council.
4. The President shall declare all votes; but if any member demand it, the President, in case of open vote, without further debate on the question, shall require the members voting in the affirmative and negative, respectively, to stand until they are counted, and he shall then declare the result. At the request of any member the yeas and nays shall be taken and recorded.
5. The President or other presiding officer may express his opinion on any subject under debate; but in such case he shall leave the chair until the question is decided, appointing some other member to take it. But he shall decide points of order or practice without leaving his place.
6. When any member is about to speak in debate, he shall rise in his place and address the presiding officer, confining himself to the question under debate and avoiding personality.
7. When two or more members rise at the same time, the President or presiding officer shall name the member who is first to speak.
8. No member while speaking shall be interrupted by another, except upon a point of order or for the purpose of explanation. The member so rising shall confine himself strictly to the point of order or the explanation.
9. If any member in speaking or otherwise transgresses the rules, the President shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which

case the member so called shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain, and the Council, if appealed to, shall decide on the case, but without debate.

10. No member shall speak more than once upon any resolution or motion except the proposer, who shall be permitted to reply, nor shall any member speak longer than a quarter of an hour on the same question without the leave of the Council, except in explanation, and then he must not introduce new matter.

11. Any member of the Council may require the question under discussion to be read at any time of the debate, but not so as to interrupt a speaker.

12. No member shall speak to any question after the same has been put by the President.

13. Notice shall be given of all motions for introducing new matter other than matters of privilege and petitions, at a meeting previous to that at which it comes up for discussion, unless dispensed with by a three-fourths vote of the members present.

Any matter when once decided by the Council shall not be reintroduced during the continuance of that session, unless by a two-thirds vote of the Council then present.

14. A motion must be put in writing and seconded before it is stated by the President, and then shall be disposed of only by a vote of the Council, unless the mover, by the permission of the Council, withdraw it.

Every member present shall vote unless excused by the Council.

15. At the close of the annual session the minutes of the last meeting shall be read over, adopted and signed by the President or other presiding officer.

16. The Registrar shall make a list of all resolutions and reports on the table, which shall be considered "The General Orders of Day," the order of the same to be as follows: (1) Calling names of members and marking them as present or absent. (2) Reading of the minutes. (3) Notices of motions. (4) Reading of communications, petitions, etc., to the Council. (5) Motions of which notice has been given at a previous meeting. (6) Enquiries. (7) Reports of standing and special committees. (8) Consideration of reports. (9) Unfinished business from previous meeting. (10) Miscellaneous business.

No variation in the foregoing order of business shall be permitted except by the consent of the Council.

17. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received unless (1) To adjourn; (2) The previous question; (3) To postpone; (4) To lay on the table; (5) To refer; (6) To amend.

The chairman shall put the previous question in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" and its adoption shall end all debate and bring the Council to vote upon the main question.

18. The chairman shall consider a motion to adjourn as always in order, and that motion and the motion to lay on the table shall be decided without debate.

19. Any member who has made a motion may withdraw the same by leave of the Council or it may be allowed to stand, such leave being granted without a negative voice.

COMMITTEES.

1. The Standing Committees may be the following: (*a*) Registration, consisting of three or more members; (*b*) Education, consisting of three or more members; (*c*) Finance, consisting of three or more members; (*d*) Rules and Regulations, consisting of three or more members; (*e*) Printing, consisting of three or more members; (*f*) On Complaints, consisting of three or more members; (*g*) Executive, consisting of three or more members; (*h*) On Property, consisting of three or more members; (*i*) On Discipline, consisting of three or more members.

2. A majority of a committee shall constitute a quorum.

3. When a committee presents its report, such report shall be received without motion or debate.

On reading the order of business for the "Consideration of Reports," the reports previously received shall be taken up in the order of their reception, and may be acted on directly by the Council or referred to Committee of the Whole.

4. When the Council shall determine to go into Committee of the Whole, the chairman shall name the member who will take the chair.

5. The rules of the Council shall be observed in Committee of the Whole, excepting the rules respecting the yeas and nays, and limiting the number of times of speaking; and no motion for the previous question or for an adjournment can be received, but a member may at any time move that the chairman leave the chair or report progress, or ask leave to sit again, and all original motions shall be put in the order in which they are proposed and shall not require to be seconded.

6. On motion in Committee to rise and report, the question shall be decided without debate.

7. Every member who shall introduce a petition or motion upon any subject, which may be referred to a select committee appointed to consider such motion or petition, shall, during the sittings of the

Council, be one of the committee without being named by the Council.

Any member of the Council may be placed upon a committee, notwithstanding the absence of such member at the time of his being named to such committee.

8. Committees appointed to report on any subject referred to them by the Council shall report a statement of facts and also their opinion thereon in writing, and it shall be the duty of the chairman or acting chairman to sign and present the report.

9. All petitions or communications on any subject within the cognizance of a standing committee, shall on presentation be referred by the chairman or presiding officer to the proper committee without any motion; but it shall be competent for the Council by a three-fourths vote to enter on immediate consideration thereof.

10. The President and Vice-President shall be *ex officio* members of all committees of the Council, standing and special, excepting the Committee on Discipline.

DUTIES OF COMMITTEES.

Finance Committee.—1. The Committee on Finance shall have the supervision of the fiscal concerns of the Council, and report the conditions of the various funds.

2. They shall prepare a detailed statement of the necessary estimates of money required by the Council for the year, and report the same for the consideration and action of the Council.

3. They shall examine all accounts presented to the Council, and consider and report on all matters referred to them; but they shall audit no bill or accounts unless countersigned by the Chairman of the Committee having such bills or accounts in charge.

Executive Committee.—The Executive Committee shall take cognizance of and action upon all such matters as may be delegated to it by the Council, or such as may require immediate interference or attention between the adjournment of the Council and its next meeting.

DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR.

1. The Registrar shall attend all meetings of the Council and record minutes of the proceedings of such meetings.

2. He shall give notice to each member of all meetings of the Council or its committees.

3. He shall conduct all correspondence.
4. He shall receive and submit all documents for the Council or standing committees, take charge of all reports, correspondence, accounts, and other documents, and file the same.
5. He shall make returns of all salaries, make out all orders for payment, and keep full accounts of all expenditure.
6. He shall examine the credentials of candidates for examination and make the necessary preparation for examinations, and every candidate shall file with his application a statutory declaration that the schedule he has signed and presented is correct.
7. He shall number all by-laws and affix the seal of the College thereto.
8. He shall have power to admit to practice and to register any person having the necessary qualifications entitling him to be registered by such Council.

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

1. The Treasurer shall keep a detailed statement of receipts and expenditure, and submit annually a balance sheet, setting thereof fully, as well as a statement of sundries and the particular accounts to which these belong, and pay out moneys on the order of the President and certified by the Registrar.
2. He must give a bond for \$2,000 of a guarantee company to the Council, which shall be deposited by the President for safe keeping with the clerk of the Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories; the Council to pay the premium on said bond.

DUTIES OF THE SOLICITOR.

1. The Solicitor shall give to the Council or its President, his advice or opinion upon any question of law (properly) submitted to him for that purpose.
2. He shall also give on requisition, signed by the President, his opinion in the same way to any officer now appointed or who may be hereafter appointed by the Council.
3. It shall be the duty of all officers of the Council to furnish the Solicitor, upon request, with any documents, books or papers in the custody or possession of such officers, and to give to the said solicitor such other aid and assistance as he may require in the performance of the duties of said office.

BY-LAWS.

1. After notice of motion given at a meeting, a proposed by-law may be introduced, read a first time, and referred to Committee of the Whole.
2. The second reading shall take place in committee of the whole, and shall be considered clause by clause.
3. When the Committee of the Whole report the proposed by-law, it shall be read a third time in Council, and if adopted on such third reading the President shall declare the by-law passed and shall sign the same.

BY-LAW NO. 3.

In case the scrutineers appointed under Section 14 of Ordinance No. 5 of 1888, viz., "An ordinance respecting the profession of medicine and surgery," shall from any cause not act, the Registrar shall have power to nominate substitutes, who shall have all the power and authority as if nominated by the Council.

BY-LAW NO. 4.

The members of the Council shall receive five dollars per diem for their services when attending meetings of the Council, and also their travelling and other necessary expenses in connection therewith.

BY-LAW NO. 5.

In case, from any cause, the Registrar is unable to be present at any meeting of the Council, it shall be competent for the Council to appoint a registrar *pro tem*, who shall have all the powers of the Registrar.

BY-LAW NO. 6.

Each member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the North-West Territories shall pay to the Registrar or to any person deputed by the Registrar to receive it, an annual fee of two dollars, which last mentioned fee shall be payable on the first day of January in each year.

EXAMINATIONS.

The examination for candidates for registration will take place on the second Wednesday in January, May and September in each

year hereafter, at such place in the Territories as the President shall name, and notice of which will be given to all intending candidates on enquiry from the Registrar. The next examination to be held on the second Wednesday of January, 1895.

FEEES.

1. The fee for Registration under any clause of this ordinance, \$50.00.

2. Annual assessment of every member payable to the Registrar, on the 1st day of January in each year, \$2.00.

3. Fee payable by applicants for examination, \$50.00.

No candidate will be admitted to any examination until the fee is paid in full. All fees must be paid in lawful money of Canada.

CODE OF MEDICAL ETHICS.

The Code of Ethics sanctioned and adopted by the N.-W.T. Medical Association.

ARTICLE I.

OF THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS TO THEIR PATIENTS.

1. A physician should not only be ever ready to obey the calls of the sick, but his mind ought also to be imbued with the greatness of his mission, and the responsibility he habitually incurs in its discharge. These obligations are the more deep and enduring because there is no tribunal other than his own conscience to adjudge penalties for carelessness or neglect. Physicians should, therefore, minister to the sick with due impressions of the importance of their office; reflecting that the ease, the health, and the lives of those committed to their charge depend on their skill, attention, and fidelity. They should study, also, in their deportment, so as to unite tenderness with firmness, and condescension with authority, as to inspire the minds of their patients with gratitude, respect, and confidence.

2. Every case committed to the charge of a physician should be treated with attention, steadiness, and humanity. Reasonable indulgence should be granted to the mental imbecility and caprices of the sick. Secrecy and delicacy, when required by peculiar circumstances, should be strictly observed; and the familiar and confidential intercourse to which physicians are admitted in their professional visits should be used with discretion and with the most scrupulous regard to fidelity and honor. The obligation of secrecy extends beyond the period of professional services;—none of the privacies of personal and domestic life, no infirmity of disposition or flaw of character observed during professional attendance, should ever be divulged by the physician except when he is imperatively required to do so. The force and necessity of this obligation are indeed so great that professional men have, under certain circumstances, been protected in their observance of secrecy by courts of justice.

3. Frequent visits to the sick are in general requisite, since they enable the physician to arrive at a more perfect knowledge of the disease—to meet promptly every change that may occur, and also tend to preserve the confidence of the patient. But unnecessary visits are to be avoided, as they give useless anxiety to the patient, tend to diminish the authority of the physician, and render him liable to be suspected of interested motives.

4. A physician should not be forward to make gloomy prognostications because they savor of empiricism, by magnifying the importance of his services in the treatment or cure of the disease. But he should not fail, on proper occasions, to give to the friends of the patient timely notice of danger when it really occurs; and even to the patient himself, if absolutely necessary. This office, however, is so peculiarly alarming when executed by him that it ought to be declined whenever it can be assigned to any other person of sufficient judgment and delicacy. For the physician should be the minister of hope and comfort to the sick; that, by such cordials to the drooping spirit, he may smooth the bed of death, revive expiring life, and counteract the depressing influence of those maladies which often disturb the tranquility of the most resigned in their last moments. The life of a sick person can be shortened, not only by the acts, but also by the words or the manner of a physician. It is, therefore, a sacred duty to guard himself carefully in this respect, and to avoid all things which have a tendency to discourage the patient and to depress his spirits.

5. A physician ought not to abandon a patient because the case is deemed incurable; for his attendance may continue to be highly useful to the patient and comforting to the relatives around him, even in the last period of a fatal malady, by alleviating pain and other symptoms, and by soothing mental anguish. To decline attendance under such circumstances, would be sacrificing to fanciful delicacy and mistaken liberality that moral duty which is independent of, and far superior to, all pecuniary consideration.

6. Consultations should be promoted in difficult or protracted cases, as they give rise to confidence, energy, and more enlarged views in practice.

7. The opportunity which a physician not infrequently enjoys of promoting and strengthening the good resolutions of his patients, suffering under the consequences of vicious conduct, ought never to be neglected. His counsels, or even remonstrances, will give satisfaction, not offence, if they be proffered with politeness and evince a genuine love of virtue, accompanied by a sincere interest in the welfare of the person to whom they are addressed.

ARTICLE II.

OF THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS TO EACH OTHER, AND TO
THE PROFESSION AT LARGE.

SECTION I.—DUTIES FOR THE SUPPORT OF PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER.

1. Every individual on entering the profession, as he becomes thereby entitled to all its privileges and immunities, incurs an obligation to exert his best abilities to maintain its dignity and honor, to exalt its standing, and to extend the bounds of its usefulness. He should, therefore, observe strictly such laws as are instituted for the government of its members;—should avoid all contumelious and sarcastic remarks relative to the faculty as a body; and while, by unwearied diligence, he resorts to every honorable means of enriching the science, he should entertain a due respect for his seniors, who have, by their labors, brought it to the elevated condition in which he finds it.

2. There is no profession from the members of which greater purity of character and a higher standard of moral excellence is required than the medical; and to attain such eminence is a duty every physician owes alike to his profession and to his patients. It is due to the latter, as without it he cannot command their respect and confidence, and to both because no scientific attainments can compensate for the want of correct moral principles. It is also incumbent upon the faculty to be temperate in all things, for the practice of physic requires the unremitting exercise of a clear and vigorous understanding; and in emergencies, for which no professional man should be unprepared, a steady hand, an acute eye, and an unclouded head may be essentials to the well-being, and even to the life, of a fellow-creature.

3. It is derogatory to the dignity of the profession to resort to public advertisements, or private cards, or handbills, inviting the attention of individuals affected with particular diseases, or diseases of special organs, publicly offering advice and medicine to the poor gratis, or promising radical cures; or to publish cases and operations in the public prints, or suffer such publications to be made; to invite laymen to be present as spectators at operations, to boast of cures and remedies, to present certificates of skill and success to the general public, or to perform any other similar act. It is further highly improper for medical men to display their names outside public charities, or public buildings: also that the posting of bills or circulating of dodgers under any circumstances be prohibited. These are

the ordinary practices of empirics, and are highly reprehensible in a regular physician. In case, however, of a physician or surgeon commencing the practice of his profession, or removing to another locality, a simple announcement by an unobtrusive card in the public prints is unobjectionable. Also, that specialists come under the same rules regarding advertising as general practitioners.

4. Equally derogatory to professional character is it for a physician to hold a patent for any surgical instrument or medicine; or to dispense a secret *NOSTRUM*, whether it be the composition or exclusive property of himself or of others. For if such nostrum be of real efficacy, any concealment regarding it is inconsistent with beneficence and professional liberality; and if mystery alone give it value and importance, such craft implies either disgraceful ignorance or fraudulent avarice. It is also reprehensible for physicians to give certificates attesting the efficacy of patent or secret or proprietary medicines.

SECTION 2.—PROFESSIONAL SERVICES OF PHYSICIANS TO EACH OTHER.

1. All practitioners of medicine, their wives, and their children while under the paternal care, are entitled to the gratuitous services of any one or more of the faculty residing near them, whose assistance may be desired. A physician afflicted with disease is usually an incompetent judge of his own case; and the natural anxiety and solicitude which he experiences at the sickness of a wife, a child, or anyone who, by the ties of consanguinity, is rendered peculiarly dear to him, tend to obscure his judgment, and produce timidity and irresolution in his practice. Under such circumstances medical men are peculiarly dependent upon each other, and kind offices and professional aid should always be cheerfully and gratuitously afforded. Visits ought not, however, to be obtruded officiously; as such unmasked civility may give rise to embarrassment, or interfere with that choice on which confidence depends. But if a member of the profession, whose circumstances are affluent, request attendance, and an honorarium be offered, it need not be declined; for no pecuniary obligations ought to be imposed which the party receiving it would not wish to incur.

ARTICLE III.

OF THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS AS RESPECTS VICARIOUS OFFICES.

1. When a member of the profession shall officiate for another he shall receive regular fees for such attendance, subject to any arrangement which may exist between them.

ARTICLE IV.

OF THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS IN REGARD TO CONSULTATIONS.

1. A regular medical education furnishes the only presumptive evidence of professional abilities and acquirements, and ought to be the only acknowledged right of an individual to the exercise and honors of his profession. Nevertheless, as in consultations the good of the patient is the sole object in view, and this is often dependent on personal confidence, no intelligent regular practitioner who has a license to practise from some medical board of known and acknowledged respectability, recognized by this Association, and who is in good moral and professional standing in the place in which he resides, should be fastidiously excluded from fellowship, or his aid refused in consultation, when it is requested by the patient. But no one can be considered as a regular practitioner or a fit associate in consultation whose practice is based upon an exclusive dogma, to the rejection of the accumulated experience of the profession, and of the aids actually furnished by anatomy, physiology, pathology, and organic chemistry.

2. In consultations no rivalry or jealousy should be indulged; candor, probity, and all due respect should be exercised towards the physician having charge of the case.

3. In consultations the attending physician should be the first to propose the necessary questions to the sick; after which the consulting physician should have the opportunity to make such further enquiries of the patient as may be necessary to satisfy him of the true character of the case. Both physicians should then retire to a private place for deliberation; and the one first in attendance should communicate the directions agreed upon to the patient or his friends, as well as any opinion which it may be thought proper to express. But no statement or discussion of it should take place before the patient or his friends, except in the presence of all the faculty attending, and by their common consent; and no opinions or prognostications should be delivered which are not the result of previous deliberation and concurrence.

4. In consultations the physician in attendance should deliver his opinion first; and when there are several consulting, they should deliver their opinions in the order in which they have been called in. No decision, however, should restrain the attending physician from making such variations in the mode of treatment as any subsequent unexpected change in the character of the case may demand. But such variation, and the reason for it, ought to be carefully detailed at the next meeting for consultation. The same privilege also belongs to

the consulting physician if he is sent for in an emergency when the regular attendant is out of the way, and similar explanations must be made by him at the next consultation.

5. The utmost punctuality should be observed in the visits of physicians when they are to hold consultation together, and this is generally practicable, for society has been considerate enough to allow the plea of a professional engagement to take precedence of all others, and to be an ample reason for the relinquishment of any present occupation. But as professional engagements may sometimes interfere, and delay one of the parties, the physician who first arrives should wait for his associate a reasonable period, after which the consultation should be considered as postponed to a new appointment. If it be the attending physician who is present, he will of course see the patient and prescribe ; but if it be the consulting one, he should retire, except in case of emergency, or when he has been called from a considerable distance, in which latter case he may examine the patient and give his opinion in writing, and under seal, to be delivered to his associate.

6. All discussions in consultations should be held as secret and confidential. In case one or more of the participants in a consultation cannot agree with the others in reference to any important point, either in the diagnosis of the disease or the future treatment of the patient, such difference of opinion shall be forthwith communicated by the attending physician to the patient or his responsible friends, in order that they may decide whose opinion and advice they shall accept and act upon.

7. As circumstances sometimes occur to render a special consultation desirable, when the continued attendance of two physicians might be objectionable to the patient, the member of the faculty whose assistance is required in such cases should sedulously guard against all future unsolicited attendance. As such consultations require an extraordinary portion both of time and attention, at least a double honorarium may reasonably be expected.

8. A physician who is called upon to consult should observe the most honorable and scrupulous regard for the character and standing of the practitioner in attendance ; the practice of the latter, if necessary, should be justified as far as it can be consistently with a conscientious regard for truth, and no hint or insinuation should be thrown out which could impair the confidence reposed in him, or affect his reputation. The consulting physician should also carefully refrain from any of those extraordinary attentions or assiduities which are too often practised by the dishonest for the base purpose of gaining applause, or ingratiating themselves into the favor of families and individuals.

ARTICLE V.

DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS IN CASES OF INTERFERENCE.

1. A physician, in his intercourse with a patient under the care of another practitioner, should exercise the strictest caution and reserve. No meddling inquiries should be made—no disingenuous hints given relative to the nature and treatment of his disorder; nor any course of conduct pursued that may directly or indirectly tend to diminish the trust reposed in the physician employed.

2. The same circumspection and reserve should be observed when, from motives of business or friendship, a physician is prompted to visit an individual who is under the direction of another practitioner. Indeed, such visits should be avoided, except under peculiar circumstances; and when they are made, no particular inquiries should be instituted relative to the nature of the disease, or the remedies employed, but the topics of conversation should be as foreign to the case as circumstances will admit.

3. A physician ought not to take charge of or prescribe for a patient who has recently been under the care of another member of the faculty in the same illness, except in cases of sudden emergency or in consultation with the physician previously in attendance, or when the latter has relinquished the case, or been regularly notified that his services are no longer desired. Under such circumstances no unjust or illiberal insinuations should be thrown out in relation to the conduct or practice previously pursued, which should be justified as far as candor and regard for truth and probity will permit.

4. When a physician is called to an urgent case, because the family attendant is not at hand, he ought, unless his assistance in consultation be desired, to resign the care of the patient to the latter immediately on his arrival.

5. It often happens in cases of sudden illness, or of recent accidents and injuries, owing to the alarm and anxiety of friends, that a number of physicians are simultaneously sent for. Under these circumstances, courtesy should assign the patient to the first who arrives (unless the patient or some responsible friends express a preference for another), who should select from those present any additional assistance that he may deem necessary. In all such cases, however, the practitioner who officiates should request the family physician, if there be one, to be called, and, unless his further attendance be requested, should resign the case to the latter on his arrival.

6. When a physician is called to the patient of another practitioner, in consequence of the sickness or absence of the latter, he ought, on

the return or recovery of the regular attendant and with the consent of the patient, to surrender the case.

[The expression, "patient of another practitioner," is understood to mean a patient who may have been under the charge of another practitioner at the time of the attack of sickness, or departure from home of the latter, or who may have called for his attendance during his absence or sickness, or in any other manner given it to be understood that he regarded the said physician as his regular medical attendant.]

7. A physician, when visiting a sick person in the country, may be desired to see a neighboring patient who is under the regular direction of another physician, in consequence of some sudden change or aggravation of symptoms. The conduct to be pursued on such an occasion is to give advice adapted to present circumstances; to interfere no further than is absolutely necessary with the general plan of treatment; to assume no future directions unless it be expressly desired; and, in that case, to request an immediate consultation with the practitioner previously employed.

8. A physician should not give advice gratis to the well-to-do, either in private or hospital practice, because his doing so is an injury to his professional brethren. The office of a physician can never be supported as an exclusively beneficent one; and it is defrauding, in some degree, the common funds for its support when fees are dispensed with which might justly be claimed.

9. When a physician who has been engaged to attend a case of midwifery is absent, and another is sent for, if delivery is accomplished during the attendance of the latter, he is entitled to the fee, but should resign the patient to the practitioner first engaged.

ARTICLE VI.

OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PHYSICIANS.

1. Diversity of opinion and opposition of interest may, in the medical as in other professions, sometimes occasion controversy and even contention. Whenever such cases unfortunately occur, and cannot be immediately terminated, they should be referred to the arbitration of a sufficient number of physicians or a *court-medical*.

2. A peculiar reserve must be maintained by physicians towards the public, in regard to professional matters, and as there exists numerous points in medical ethics and etiquette through which the feelings of medical men may be painfully assailed in their intercourse with each other, and which cannot be understood or appreciated by general society, neither the subject-matter of such differences nor the adjudi-

cation of the arbitrators should be made public, as publicity in a case of this nature may be personally injurious to the individuals concerned, and can hardly fail to bring discredit on the faculty.

ARTICLE VII.

OF PECUNIARY ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Some general rules should be adopted by the faculty, in every town or district, relative to *pecuniary acknowledgments* from their patients ; and it should be deemed a point of honor to adhere to these rules with as much uniformity as varying circumstances will admit.

ARTICLE VIII.

OF THE DUTIES OF THE PROFESSION TO THE PUBLIC.

1. As good citizens, it is the duty of physicians to be ever vigilant for the welfare of the community, and to bear their part in sustaining its institutions and burdens ; they should also be ever ready to give counsel to the public in relation to matters especially appertaining to their profession, as on subjects of medical police, public hygiene, and legal medicine. It is their province to enlighten the public in regard to quarantine regulations—the location, arrangement, and dietaries of hospitals, asylums, schools, prisons and similar institutions—in relation to the medical police of towns, as drainage, ventilation, etc.—and in regard to measures for the prevention of epidemic and contagious diseases ; and when pestilence prevails, it is their duty to face the danger, and to continue their labors for the alleviation of the suffering, even at the jeopardy of their own lives.

2. Medical men should also be always ready, when called on by the legally constituted authorities, to enlighten coroners' inquests and courts of justice on subjects strictly medical—such as involved questions relating to sanity, legitimacy, murder by poisons or other violent means, and in regard to various other questions embraced in the science of Medical Jurisprudence. But in these cases, and especially where they are required to make a *post-mortem* examination, it is just, in consequence of the time, labor, and skill required, and the responsibility and risk they incur, that the public should award them a proper honorarium.

3. There is no profession by the members of which eleemosynary services are more liberally dispensed than the medical, but justice requires that some limits should be placed to the performance of such good offices. Poverty, professional brotherhood, and certain of the public duties referred to in the first section of this article should

always be recognized as presenting valid claims for gratuitous services, but neither societies for mutual benefit, for the insurance of lives or for analogous purposes, nor any profession or occupation, can be admitted to possess such privilege. Nor can it be justly expected of physicians to furnish certificates of inability to serve on juries, to perform militia duty, or to testify to the state of health of persons wishing to insure their lives, obtain pensions, or the like, without a pecuniary acknowledgment. But to individuals in indigent circumstances, such professional services should always be cheerfully and freely accorded.

4. It is the duty of physicians who are frequent witnesses of the enormities committed by quackery, and the injury to health and even destruction of life caused by the use of quack medicines, to enlighten the public on these subjects, to expose the injuries sustained by the unwary from the devices and pretensions of artful empirics and impostors. Physicians ought to use all the influence which they may possess, as professors in colleges of pharmacy, and by exercising their option in regard to the shops to which their prescriptions shall be sent, to discourage druggists and apothecaries from vending quack or secret medicines, or from being in any way engaged in their manufacture and sale.

The North-West Territories, Canada.

MEDICAL REGISTER, 1894.

DATE OF REGISTRATION.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	QUALIFICATIONS AND ADDITIONS.
1888, June 19th	Aylen, Peter	Calgary, Alberta	M.D., C.M., Univ. McGill College, Montreal, 1886.
1886, July 30th.	Bain, Hugh Urquhart	Prince Albert, Sask.	B.A., Univ. Queen's College, Kingston, 1871; M.D., C.M., Univ. McGill College, Montreal, 1875; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Ont., 1875; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Man., 1879; Mem. Med. Council Coll. Phys. and Surg., N.-W.T., 1891 to 1895; Vice-President Med. Council Coll. Phys. and Surg., N.-W.T., 1891; President of Med. Council Coll. Phys. and Surg., N.-W.T., 1892; Registrar and Treasurer Council Coll. Phys. and Surg., N.-W.T., 1893.
1886, Jan. 22nd	Bain, William L.	Unknown	M.D., Columbia College, N. Y.
1886, April 27th	Baldwin, Henry Yarwood	South Edmonton, Alberta	M.D., Univ. Victoria College, Cobourg.
1890, August 16th.	Bell, George Pearson	Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.	M.R.C.S., Eng., 1872; M.D., C.M., Univ. Aberdeen, 1872.
1893, Jan. 14th	Benoit, Emmanuel Perrillier	St. Albert, Alberta	Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Quebec, 1888.
1888, Dec. 11th	Bird, James Roderick	Whitewood, Assa.	M.B., M.C., Univ., Edinburgh, 1888.
1892, March 5th	Braithwaite, E. A.	Edmonton, Alberta	M.D., Man. Univ., 1890; Mem. College Phys. and Surg., Man., 1892.
1888, Nov. 27th	Brett, Robert George	Banff, Alberta	M.D., Univ. Vic. Coll., 1874; Mem. College Phys. and Surg., Ont., 1874; Mem. Med. Council Coll. Phys. and Surg., N.-W.T., 1889 to 1895; President Med. Council Coll. Phys. and Surg., N.-W.T., 1891.

1893, March 30th.	Buck, R. A	Toronto, 208 Dunn Ave	M.D., Univ. Vic. Coll., 1892; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., N.-W. T., by examination, 1892.
1890, Aug. 23rd	Bushe, Cecil Josiah Lambton	Grenfell, Assa	M.B., Dublin Univ., 1872; Lic. R.C.S., Ireland.
1892, May 18th	Calder, J. G.	Medicine Hat, Assa	M.D., C.M., Univ., Man., 1889; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Man., 1889.
1894, June 4th	Campbell, Robert James	Carnduff, Assa.	M.D., C.M., Univ., Man., 1891; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Man., 1891.
1890, April 3rd	Carter, Ernest	Mossomin, Assa.	L.R.S.C., Edin., 1888; L.R.C.P., Edin., 1888; Lic. Fac. Phys. and Surg., Glasgow, 1888; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Man., 1888.
1888, Jan. 28th	Carthew, Charles Edward	Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.	M.B., Univ. Toronto, 1877; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Ont., 1877.
1886, May 12th	Clarke, Henry Joseph	Dead	M.D., C.M., Univ. McGill Coll., Montreal, 1884.
1892, Oct. 20th	Cochrane, Charles Edward	Calgary, Alberta	Cert. British Registration, 1883; Lic. and Lic. Midwif., Roy. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Edin., 1883; M.D., C.M., Univ. Vic. Coll., Cobourg, 1883; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Ont., 1884.
1886, July 23rd	Collinge, James.	Red Deer, Alberta	M.D., Univ. Edin., 1853; M.R.C.S., Eng., 1853; L.S.A., 1853.
1892, Sept. 19th	Collison, Robert	Winnipeg, Man.	M.D., C.M., Univ. McGill Coll., Montreal, 1878; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Man., 1882.
1886, March 5th	Cotton, R. B.	Regina, Assa.	M.B., Toronto Univ.; Mem. Council Coll. Phys. and Surg., N.-W.T., 1889 to 1895; Registrar Med. Council Coll. Phys. and Surg., N.-W.T., 1889 to 1892.
1888, July 19th	Cullen, William Henry	Balgoine, Assa	M.D., St. Andrew's, 1837; M.R.C.S., Eng., 1836; L.S.A., 1836
1893, March 30th.	Denovan, E. H. R. Paterson	Calgary, Alberta	M.D., C.M., Univ. Trin. Coll., Toronto, 1892; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., N.-W. T. by examination, 1892.
1888, Nov. 30th	DeVeber, Leverett George	Macleod, Alberta	M.D., Philadelphia, 1870.

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DATE OF REGISTRATION.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	QUALIFICATIONS AND ADDITIONS.
1892, Sept. 23rd	Dickinson, George A.	Regina, Assa	M.D., C.M., Univ. Vic. Coll., Toronto, 1888; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Ont., 1889.
1886, March 6th	Dodd, Henry	Dead	M.B., M.A., M.R.C.S., Eng.
1886, May 29th	Duncan, John Alexander	Victoria, B.C.	M.D., C.M., Univ. McGill Coll., Montreal, 1884.
1886, Jan. 29th	Edwards, Oliver C.	Ottawa, Ont.	Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Quebec; Mem. Council Coll. Phys. and Surg., 1889; President Council Coll. Phys. and Surg., N.-W.T., 1889.
1886, April 1st	Eliot, George	Grenfel, Assa	M.R.C.S., Eng.
1892, March 10th.	Ferguson, Robert	South London, Ont.	M.B., Western Univ., London, 1890; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Ont., 1892.
1890, Nov. 8th	Fraser, Archibald H.	Glenboro', High River, Alberta	M.D., Glasgow Univ., 1850.
1892, Feb. 15th	Fraser, Samuel Martin	Maple Creek, Assa.	Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Ont., 1889.
1890, May 13th	George, Henry	Red Deer, Alberta	M.R.C.S., Eng.; L.R.C.P., London, 1887.
1891, Sept. 20th	Good, J. W.	Winnipeg, Man.	Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Ont., 1887; Lic. R.C.P., Edin.; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Man.; M.B., Univ. Toronto, 1878.
1894, Sept. 15th	Girard, F. X.	Macleod, Alberta	Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Lower Canada.
1894, April 30th	Hall, Ernest Amos	Victoria, B.C.	M.D., C.M., Univ. Trin. Coll., Toronto, 1884; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Ont., 1884.
1886, July 14th	Hall, William	Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.	M.D., Univ. Vic. Coll., Cobourg, 1883; Lic. R.C.P. and S., Kingston, 1883.
1890, April 3rd	Hardy, John George	Cannington Manor, Assa.	L.R.C.P., Edin., L.R.C.S., Edin., 1879; Registered Scotch Branch of General Medical Council, Edin., 1878.

1893, Jan. 19th ..	Harris, A. B.	Oxbow, Assa.	Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Man., 1885.
1892, Dec. 19th ..	Harrison, J. D.	Edmonton, Alberta	M.D., C.M., Univ. McGill Coll., Montreal, 1891; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., N.-W.T., by examination, 1892.
1889, Feb. 27th ..	Haultain, Charles Selby	Macleod, Alberta	M.D., C.M., Univ. Toronto; L.R.C.P., Eng.
1892, Nov. 24th ..	Hay, Ralph Fraser	Banff, Alberta	M.D., C.M., Univ. Trin. Coll., Toronto, 1890; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Ont., 1891; Fell Trin. Med. Coll., 1890.
1887, Oct. 10th ..	Hayden, Walton	Maple Creek, Assa	Lic. Fac. Phys. and Surg., Glasgow.
1890, Aug. 10th ..	Herald, Richard Todd Wilson	Vancouver, B.C.	M.D., Univ. Queen's Coll., Kingston, 1890.
1892, May 29th ..	Hicks, Jacob S.	Red Deer, Alberta.	M.D., C.M., Univ. Trin. Coll., Toronto, 1890.
1886, July 23rd ..	Holme, John Christopher	Dead	Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., N.-W.T., by examination, 1886.
1893, March 30th.	Hunt, C. W.	Indian Head, Assa.	M.B., Univ. Toronto, 1879; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Ont., 1884.
1886, May 5th. ..	Hutchinson, John	Grenfel, Assa.	Lic. Fac. Phys. and Surg., Glasgow, 1881.
1888, Sept. 15th ..	Hutchinson, John	Unknown	M.D., C.M., Univ. Queen's Coll., Kingston; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Ont., 1872.
1892, Sept. 13th ..	Hutchinson, Procter Selby	Whitesand P. O., Yorkton.	M.R.C.P. and S., Eng., 1884.
1890, May 23rd ..	Johnston, Thomas Hall	Unknown	M.D., Univ. Trin. Coll., Toronto, 1889.
1886, June 26th ..	Jukes, Augustus	Winnipeg, Man.	Lic. Medical Board, 1849; M.B. Trin. Coll., Toronto, 1865; F.O.S., London, 1875.
1892, Dec. 22nd ..	Kemp, J. W.	Indian Head, Assa.	M.D., C.M., Univ. Queen's Coll., Kingston; M.D., C.M., Univ. Trin. Coll., Toronto; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., N.-W.T., 1892, by examination.
1889, Feb. 11th ..	Kennedy, George Allan	Macleod, Alberta	M.B., Univ. Toronto, 1878.
1889, Feb. 27th ..	Lafferty, Allan Marshall	Clear City, Ohio	M.D., C.M., Univ. McGill Coll., 1887.
1888, Dec. 7th ...	Lafferty, James Delamere	Calgary, Alberta	M.D., C.M., Univ. Queen's Coll., Kingston, 1871; Mem. of Coll. Phys. and Surg., Ont.; Mem. Council Coll. Phys. and Surg., N.-W.T., 1889 to 1895; Vice-President Med. Council Coll. Phys. and Surg., N.-W.T., 1889 and 1891; President Med. Council Coll. Phys. and Surg., N.-W.T., 1893.

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DATE OF REGISTRATION.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	QUALIFICATIONS AND ADDITIONS.
1888, Dec. 22nd	Lindsay, Neville James	Calgary, Alberta	M.B., Univ. Trin. Coll., Toronto, 1874.
1890, May 6th	Low, David	Regina, Assa	M.D., C.M., Univ. McGill Coll., Montreal, 1890.
1891, Nov. 2nd	Macadam, Samuel Thompson	Battleford, Sask.	M.D., Univ. Queen's Coll., Kingston, 1873; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Man., 1882.
1890, Nov. 8th	Mackid, Henry Goodsir	Calgary, Alberta	M.B., Univ. Toronto, 1879; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Ont., 1880; L.R.C.P. and S., Edin., 1888; Mem. Council Coll. Phys. and Surg., N.-W.T., 1893 and 1894; Vice-President Council Coll. Phys. and Surg., N.-W.T., 1893.
1892, Dec. 18th	Mead, Herbert Remington	Pincher Creek, Alberta	M.R.C.S., Eng., 1882; M.R.C.P. and S., Edin., 1882.
1888, Dec. 24th	Mewburn, Frank H.	Lethbridge, Alberta	M.D., C.M., Univ. McGill Coll., Montreal, 1881.
1887, May 25th	Miller, Robert	Dead	M.D., C.M., Univ. McGill Coll., Montreal, 1870.
1890, Aug. 16th	Mordy, Alfred Arthur	Dead	M.D., C.M., Univ. Queen's Coll., Kingston, 1882.
1890, March 30th.	Morrison, John	Pierson, Man.	M.D., C.M., Univ. McGill Coll., Montreal, 1872; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., L.C., 1872; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Man., 1892.
1886, March 12th.	Munro, Lawrence John	Dead	M.D., C.M., Univ. Vic. Coll., Cobourg, 1880.
1891, Aug. 21st	McDonald, George	Calgary, Alberta	M.D., C.M., Univ. McGill Coll., Montreal, 1889; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Ont., 1889.
1886, Nov. 19th	McInnis, Herman L.	Edmonton, Alberta	M.D., Univ. Man., 1886.

1892, March 11th ..	McLean, Ernest H. S.	Revelstoke, B.C.	M.D., C.M., Univ. Queen's Coll., Kingston, 1891.
1890, Sept. 9th ..	McMonagle, Peter Reid	Prescott, Ont.	M.D., Univ. State of Vermont, U.S., 1859; Registered to practice in New Brunswick, 1860.
1887, Nov. 22nd ..	Paré, Louis Alphonse	Battleford, Sask.	M.D., Univ. Vict. Coll., Cobourg, 1871.
1890, May 6th ...	Patrick, Thomas A.	Saltcoats, Assa	M.D., Univ. Vict. Coll., Cobourg, 1888; M.D., Univ. Man., 1889.
1894, Aug. 1st ...	Peters, John Barker	Medicine Hat, Assa	Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Ont., 1893.
1886, July 30th ..	Porter, Andrew E.	Calgary, Alberta	M.D., Univ. of Pennsylvania, 1876.
1888, May 28th ..	Potvin, Joseph	Edmonton, Alberta	M.D., Univ. Vict. Coll.
1891, July 28th ..	Reid, Henry Arthur Lestock	Prince Albert, Sask.	M.D., C.M., Univ. Trin. Coll., Toronto, 1891; Fell. Trin. Coll., Toronto, 1891; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Ont., 1891.
1893, Feb. 6th ...	Reid, William	Whitewood, Assa	M.D., C.M., Univ. Toronto, 1891; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., N.-W.T., 1893, by examination.
1887, Nov. 4th ..	Rouleau, Edward Hector	Calgary, Alberta	M.D., Univ. Laval, Quebec, 1872; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Que.
1891, Aug. 15th ..	Royal, Paul.	Edmonton, Alberta	M.D., C.M., Univ. Vict. Coll., 1888; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Quebec.
1886, May 19th ..	Rutledge, Andrew J.	Moosomin, Assa	M.D., C.M., Univ. McGill Coll., 1883; Mem. Council Coll. Phys. and Surg., N.-W.T., 1891 and 1892.
1892, Dec. 22nd ..	Sanson, Robert David	Calgary, Alberta	M.D., Univ. Trin. Coll., Toronto, 1891; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg. N.-W.T., 1892, by examination.
1893, Jan. 14th ..	Schultz, John Christian	Winnipeg, Man.	M.D., Univ. Vict. Coll., Cobourg, 1861; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Man., 1874.
1889, Jan. 28th ..	Scott, Ernest Harold	Estevan, Assa.	M.D., C.M., Minneapolis Coll.; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg. N.-W.T., 1889, by examination.
1886, July 23rd ..	Seymour, Maurice M.	Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa	M.D., C.M., Univ. McGill Coll., Montreal, 1879; Lic. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Que., 1879.
1891, May 23rd ..	Smith, William Stephen Montgomery.	Pincher Creek, Alberta ...	M.R.C.S. Eng., 1890; L.R.C.P., Eng., 1890.

MEDICAL REGISTER.—CONTINUED.

DATE OF REGISTRATION.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	QUALIFICATIONS AND ADDITIONS.
1893, March 30th.	Spence, Thomas C.	Prince Albert, Sask.	M.B., Univ. Trin. Coll., Toronto, 1880; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Ont., 1880.
1890, April 10th	Stewart, Archibald B.	Stobart, Sask.	M.D., C.M., Univ. Manitoba, 1889; M.D., State of Iowa, 1889.
1890, May 5th	Sweat, John Aiken	Unknown	M.D., Bowdin Coll., Maine, 1880; Lic. Med. Council, B.C., 1886.
1887, Jan. 13th	Tofield, James Henry	Edmonton, Alberta	Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg. N.-W. T., 1886, by examination.
1887, May 25th	Tulloch, David	Edmonton, Alberta	M.B., M.D., C.M., Univ. Aberdeen, 1868; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Man., 1882.
1887, March 26th.	Turnbull, Alfred Russell	Moose Jaw, Assa.	M.D., C.M., Univ. McGill Coll., 1886.
1890, Nov. 28th	Watson, Lambert	Yorkton, Assa	M.D., Univ. Vict. Coll., Cobourg, 1888.
1893, March 30th.	Welch, H. W.	High River, Alberta	M.D., C.M., Univ. Trin. Coll., Toronto, 1890; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg. Ont., 1890.
1892, March 4th	White, J. G.	Prince Albert, Sask.	M.B., M. D., Univ. Trin. Coll., Toronto, 1885.
1886, June 9th	Willoughby, John H. C.	Regina, Assa	M.D., Univ. Vict. Coll., Cobourg.
1893, March 30th.	Wills, A. E.	Calgary, Alberta	M.D., Univ. Trin. Coll., Toronto, 1892; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Ont., 1892.
1886, March 26th.	Wilson Henry Charles	Edmonton, Alberta	M.D., C.M., Univ. Trin. Coll., Toronto; Mem. Coun. Coll. P. & S., N.-W.T., 1889.
1886, Nov. 8th	Wright, Henry A.	Oak Lake	M.D., Univ. Vict. Coll., Cobourg, 1885.