

whatever in England, nor have they ever been. His own son, who is a graduate of Queen's College, was told that he would be fined \$20 if he ventured to attach the letters M.D. to his name; and they refuse to grant him that privilege in the navy list, although Queen's College had a Royal charter. They were, therefore, under no obligation to them whatever. Let us, he said, continue to send, as we have hitherto done, students that they cannot pluck, even if they try, and the good name of our Canadian schools will not be in any manner damaged by the association of their representatives with those differing from them only in Therapeutics. The learned representative of the Toronto School of Medicine had received but scant justice from his friends, yet he was confident he did more for them than any other member of their body could have done, and he deserves their thanks instead of their implied rebukes. The Ontario Parliament, he was proud to say, had a high notion of its duty to the country. They felt that they were legislating, not for the special advantage of the medical profession, but that, as far as lay in their power, they should do their utmost to pass such a measure as would ensure the best medical advice to all their constituents, whatever views as to medical doctrines these constituents might hold—and well they did their work. It was his good fortune while attending to the progress of this Bill through the House of Assembly of Ontario to hear many debates not only on this subject but upon a variety of others, and he could affirm with truth that, making no distinction between political parties, these debates were characterized by an amount of sound sense, elegance and general ability that would do credit to any deliberative body in the world; they who are henceforward to be the Medical Parliament of Ontario will be fortunate indeed if taking as our model that body whose act has called us into existence, we equal it in the dignity and decorum of our proceedings. And if we succeed in so doing we will do much to convince the country that although the Ontario Parliament in its short career has passed many useful measures, it has probably passed none that would confer a more lasting benefit on the community than the Ontario Medical Act.

Dr. Grant had the honor of holding some of the degrees spoken of by Dr. Campbell, and he assured them that at the examination the examiners expressed themselves in the highest terms as to the men who went home.

Dr. Clarke—No thanks to them.

Dr. Campbell—So I say. We send home men who do credit to the country and the men who send them, and if it was not that good men were sent they would see where they would be. But what he said was that our degrees here were treated with utter contempt.

Dr. Grant said that after the lengthened speeches made he would not inflict on them a long speech. He repudiated the statement of Dr. Agnew to the effect that the committee were self-constituted. The Committee was formed with a view to amend the Parker Bill. They drew up a bill but there was not a word about Homeopaths or Eclectics in it. The Bill was entrusted to Dr. McGill. After that he had no opportunity of seeing the Bill, but he expected it would be passed as it had originally been drafted. This was found impossible, but had he known that such clauses were to be inserted he would not have lent the slightest influence towards it, and it was not till the Bill passed that he knew for a certainty that the clauses had been inserted. He granted every liberty to the Homeopaths. They had as good a right as they had to practice their theories, but he maintained that each should go on his own road.

Dr. Dewar asked Dr. Grant if he had not been asked to come to Toronto?

Dr. Grant said that was so, but his coming was an impossibility. But again he reiterated that he knew nothing of the clauses, and denied responsibility, and the Committee ought to have explained how matters stood to the Council. He denied that the profession generally

recognized the Bill, and his position was clearly established by the fact that no fewer than eight members of the Council were sent specially on the ground that they shall oppose the measure. He was thoroughly opposed to the principles of the Bill, and he would use every influence he had to place their body in the same simple footing they had formerly occupied. Still, if they can't get the Bill rescinded, let them do everything in their power to give it a fair trial.

Dr. McGill said that Dr. Grant did know of the introduction of the clauses, for he had seen his (Dr. McGill's) speech on the second reading in the *Globe*, and had sent him a letter complimenting him on how he had acted.

Dr. Grant.—I deny it. Produce the letter.

Dr. McGill.—I have got it.

Dr. Grant.—My word is as good as yours.

The letter was not produced, and it being now six o'clock, the Committee adjourned till 7.30.

EVENING SESSION.

The Council resumed at eight o'clock. Dr. Clarke took the chair, and the roll having been called, the Council went into Committee, Dr. Day in the chair.

The debate was resumed by Dr. C. B. Hall. He could scarcely yet understand whether a Bill had actually passed or no, and questioned whether they were discussing an Act of Parliament or merely a piece of printed paper. He maintained that the medical men of Toronto had acted quite properly in the course they had adopted, and said that the President of the Council had been at the greatest pains to smooth down the Homeopaths and Eclectics.

Dr. Clarke denied this and quite a lively scene of recrimination occurred.

Dr. Hall contended that the Bill was not explicit and was altogether incomprehensible.

Dr. Campbell said that the clause referred to was merely inserted to protect the Homeopaths till the law came into operation.

Dr. Hall.—But Dr. Campbell does not practice surgery.

Dr. Campbell.—Don't I.

A Voice.—Do you practice surgery?

Dr. Hall.—Of course I do.

A Voice.—Act in a gentlemanly way then, and don't insult as good men as yourself.

Dr. Hall would say out what he had got to say. He then proceeded to discuss the Bill, and maintained that the Bill was a cunning device to give the Homeopaths and Eclectics power over the regular profession.

Dr. Brouse said he was vexed at the recriminations that had been indulged in to-day. It did not become educated men to act in such a way. He then referred to the late meeting of the Canadian Institute. If that meeting was properly reported, it was disgusting and disgraceful. They had called respectable men "thieves and liars," and instead of coming here to-day they ought to go and hide their heads out of sheer shame. He then sketched the history of the efforts that had been made to elevate the standard of medical education. Various plans had been suggested, and at last this Bill had been approached, and he was willing to take all the responsibility that might attach to the committee for the passing of the Bill, for he thought that it contained elements which would prove an immense boon to the country, if only this Council will set themselves faithfully to carry out its requirements. Some said that it was humiliating for them to sit side by side with Homeopaths. He could not see that. He was willing to sacrifice his own private views to the interests of his country at any time. He accordingly moved, seconded by Dr. Hamilton, that all after the word "whereas" in the first clause be struck out and the following inserted:

"That inasmuch as three licensing bodies existed in medicine in the Province of Ontario, whose privilege was to send forth practitioners of an inferior medical educa-