

session, in what respect are held by the "collected wisdom" of the Province the rights of the Profession, should not our future prospects constitute a matter of important and earnest consideration?

It is undeniable that, were medical men united and upon proper terms with each other, endeavouring to make common cause for the advancement of the Profession and the preservation of their rights, looking as closely after their own interests, as does the horde of quacks who, under so many appellations and pretensions to notice, inundate the Province, much good would accrue to the community generally, and a by no means contemptible influence would be exerted over the councils of our country. The properly educated practitioners, after years of toil and mental exertion, entailing upon him at the same time a pecuniary outlay, which would form sufficient capital to commence almost any description of business, acquires his Profession, and from his very education scorns to resort to the low chicanery by which the Empiric forces his nostrums upon the ever-gullible public; he treats with contempt the boasted pretensions of the quack, fancying the public can discriminate, or fearing that the natural sympathy which is known to exist for anything which by possibility can be construed into persecution, will serve to bring into notice instead of putting down the imposture. The "Thompsonian," or whatever name the dealer in simples chooses to assume, with a small stock of herbs and a large store of insinuating assurance, worms his way among the credulous, and as "drowning men" are sure to "catch at straws," so the man in nervous foreboding of some impending bodily harm submits to be parboiled by the "steamer," or encased in wet linen by the disciple of Paeistnitz. An occasional cure of some fancied or trifling malady, is trumpeted forth with the usual abuse of the poison-

ous "apothecary stuff" as they politely term the prescriptions of the regular practitioner. By banding themselves together an importance is given to them in the country, worth cultivation on the part of the aspirant for Parliamentary honors, while the regular medical man seldom thinks it worth his while to speak upon the subject of his own rights, and feels that in prosecuting the parties who are taking away his living from him, he is placing himself in a by no means enviable position, knowing also the many subterfuges under which they escape punishment and excite a sympathy for themselves. Several of the quacks of this District are Magistrates, sworn conservators of the law they are daily infracting! One of these precious country squires in this District, is proprietor of a "Hygeine Hall," where scores of patients are "steamed" and dosed with "hot drops," "nerve powders," and "composition;" his plan of evading the law is, by charging for board and nursing. He is one of the principal supporters of the new Attorney-General, and, of course, in terms of the resolution at the head of this article, will insist upon the required pledge. There are several other influential "eclectics" in this as well as the neighboring counties, equally zealous in the cause, and it certainly is high time medical men should do something for themselves, and no longer evince an apathy where their interests are so deeply involved. It is quite true that the properly educated man will have the preference with intelligent people, but is it fair that the protection to his rights should be withdrawn? Should not the public also have some guarantee for the competency of parties to whom their lives are intrusted? The learned in the law are protected, and none but the duly admitted at Osgoode Hall are allowed to manage a man's affairs where his money is concerned, why then should a man's