

ries in his freedom from an intimacy with the various articles of *Materia Medica*.'"

Ans. this statement is utterly false, for neither it, *nor its shadow*, can be found anywhere in the Unfettered Canadian.

In addition to the above we beg to assure our friend, that we glory in the little we do know of these various articles, and only regret that our knowledge of them is not immeasurably superior to his—a degree of knowledge which, we are persuaded, his vanity will not allow him to speak of with contempt.

2d. "He proclaims himself everywhere as fettered to the employment of Lobelia, cayenne and steam."

Ans. Had the word *nowhere* occupied the place of *everywhere* the declaration would then have been perfectly correct, but as it stands in the Medical Journal *nothing could be more false*.

We are prepared to adduce other two statements equally as false as the above, so that in the few lines with which our friend has favored us, he has penned no less than *four* distinct and palpable falsehoods, all aimed personally at us. We ask him candidly and seriously if such conduct is worthy of a public journalist. Let us in future say nothing respecting each other, of which we would be ashamed should we meet face to face in the parlor of a mutual friend—though opponents we need not be enemies.

#### FOR THE UNFETTERED CANADIAN.

RESPECTED EDITOR:—I perceive by the accounts from the Eastern Factory, the only place in this delightful County where machines can be made for the purpose of manufacturing scientific Doctors; that the endeavors of a few liberal and patriotic members of our Legislature, to introduce a bill to grant equal privileges to all Medical practitioners, have been thwarted for the present, and indeed how could it be otherwise under the circumstances; since the *celebrated* Dr. Nelson, poured in upon the House, in rich profusion, such a torrent of unclouded eloquence? Really, when I had the pleasure of perusing the only abbreviated report, which has yet come to hand, of that wonderful out-pouring of scientific genius, I could not wonder at the fate of our bill. Nor

need we marvel that there was a great uproar at the conclusion of the Drs. speech, when he could have the cool impudence to intimate that he "did not oppose the bill from personal motives"—I trust his motives may be better appreciated by referring to the course pursued by the learned Dr. in reference to the Medical Inquisition bill, introduced by Sherwood of Toronto, a measure, alike *unasked for, and undeserved by the great body of the Canadian people*. A measure granting monopoly privileges to a certain *clique* of would be gents, who were themselves, *and they only the petitioners*; and who have in this act, sacrificed all claims to public confidence.—Notwithstanding they have endeavored to hide the deformity of their dark doings under the fig leaf mantle, the futile pretence of protecting the people from the imposition of Medical quacks, in the mean-time they are endeavoring to impose on the community, the services of a class of Medical pretenders, who have been verily rejected by the insulted intelligence of a justly offended public.

I trust however, the friends of the Botanic system will take courage, since they have only to present a few more petitions; that they may fully draw out the boundless resources of Dr. N., Craneum, and their claim to legal protection will be fully established; inasmuch as his arguments upon the Thomsonian bill, so far as they have yet come to hand, can surely be regarded in any other light than a tacit, or indirect confession of the superior efficacy of the Thomsonian remedies; and of their strong hold upon public sympathy, and confidence; the Dr. clearly instructs the House in this important fact, that if they loose the manacles, and unfetter the Thomsonian system, it will be vain for Ministers to endeavor to prop up the Allopathic system, by voting money to the McGill college. That factory of Allopathic physicians, as such commodities, be very justly assumes, would be so far below par in the market of public sentiment, that it would be a losing business. Again he appears to think that the watchful and discriminating eye of an intelligent public, has been able to discover the real difference between poisoning and healing, and hence he very properly concludes, that if a patient chance to die under a Thomsonian treatment, that it would be difficult to induce the friends of the deceased *to perjure themselves by depositing to impossibility*;—that the patient had been killed by harmless vegetable remedy—and we admit there may be some truth in the above