

Dr. G. A. Carson, a member of the Medical Council, and representing the Eclectic body, was next examined. So far as the clause of the proposed bill, which would absorb their branch in the general profession is concerned, a few of the members of their branch in the Council are in favor of it, but many members of the body are opposed to it, and he would be sustained in opposing it. It numbers 151. He had written to 13, and had received 10 replies—eight opposing, and two uncertain. He had no fault to find with Allopathists as to the examinations, which were fair. It was only in the oral that he knew the men. But few Eclectics came up as such, and he advised them to submit to a general examination. Their objection was, that if the bill passed they would not have a fair representation in the Council, and they had sincere faith in their practice. There are few specialties in their system, but it is hard to draw the line; they think the Allopathists are not at liberty to depart from certain views.

The Eclectics gave up their separate existence under their own Act upon the express stipulation of the present Act, and *they wish that position not to be impaired.*

Dr. Clarke, President of Medical Council, was called, and stated that overtures were made with the Eclectics in the direction of amalgamation. The difference in treatment between them not being essential. They never differed in the Council, and the reason for abolishing the distinction was the expense. He put in a letter from Dr. Muir, Vice-President of the Council, and a representative of the Eclectic branch. A clause should be introduced in the Act to continue their representation for the next five years, according to his understanding with Dr. Muir. The proposition for amalgamation came from him and others of that branch. He did not think there was any essential difference between them. Dr. Campbell expressed himself satisfied with the present Bill, especially clause 14, which was drawn up by Dr. Campbell and himself, and was assented to by Dr. Muir to suit all branches. The subjects of medical study were to a great extent common to all. Dr. Muir and three other Eclectics in the Council, assented, but he would not say that Dr. Carson did, three out of five of the Eclectics representatives assented to this arrangement.

Dr. Carson said in explanation, that he told Dr.

Clark that he (Dr. Carson) was willing personally, but that his constituents would not be in favor of it, and he should, therefore, have to oppose it. Dr. Bogart also opposed it.

Extract from Dr. Muir's letter above referred to.

"At the last session of the Medical Council all this ground was gone over. Dr. Clark knows my views, and I confide implicitly in his wisdom and sense of what is right and fair to the members of the section in the Council, whom (with the exception of Dr. Carson) I have induced to entertain the project of merging with the general profession. Of one thing beware the attempting too much, or the assumption of arbitrariness towards the body I represent, or Dr. Campbell may effect an alliance with them, thereby rendered disaffected and unmanageable to an extent sufficient to imperil the Medical Act."

Dr. Lavell, of Kingston, was also called and corroborated in substance the statements made by Dr. Aikins and Clark.

Dr. Campbell, a member of the Medical Council and representing the Homœopathic body, was called. He handed in a written protest, signed by the Homœopathic members of the Council, against their continuance in the Council, under the present Act. He stated that the members of the school he represented were dissatisfied with their present position, and were opposed to continuing in the Medical Council. That during the past five years no students of their persuasion had gone up for examination, and that they could not be induced to go before a board, the majority of whose members were in the habit of ridiculing the doctrines of their school. He bore testimony to the fairness and impartiality with which the examinations were conducted, and admitted that the objection of their body to remain as at present, was properly expressed by Dr. Lavell as a sentimental one. Another reason was that the education of their students cost nearly double, owing to the fact that they were obliged to go abroad for their education. He also said that the guiding principle of the Council was the extinction of Homœopathy. He complained of the treatment received by them from the Allopaths, both in the Council and outside. That they were debarred from offices of prominence, and that Allopaths refused to consult with them even on points of "Diagnosis," although the Council had decreed by its Act, that "Diagnosis" for the Allopath and Homœopath is one and the same. He also stated that students were called upon, by a recent change in the regulations, to declare the school of medicine to which they proposed to attach themselves, before the examinations commenced, and that Homœopathic examiners had, with one trivial exception, been restricted to their specialties alone.