

our Governments, either Federal or Local, should have this crotchet put in its head, and let us see whether, by a little turning of a needle in its brains, something good could be gotten out of it. With government control of the farms, or even farm, and local stations—none better than the health offices of the various places—an elysium in vaccination would be opened up to us.

We would be pleased to publish any *short* communications sent to us about this matter.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The *Pacific Medical Record* comes to us this month under the name of *Medical Sentinel*. The change is one of *name* only; the management, editorial and business, remains the same.

Dr. W. C. Law, of Beeton, is, we understand, in the field as a candidate for No. 9 Division, which includes the County of Simcoe and the Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing and Algoma.

At the present time the number of members in the Medical Council is twenty-five. On account of the new legislation this is increased to thirty, by the addition of five territorial representatives. The new Council will thus be composed of twenty-two territorial representatives, including five homœopaths and eight collegiate members.

It is within the range of probability that the profession will soon be told that in the new Council the twenty-two territorial representatives will be governed by and be subservient to the will of the eight university and school representatives. This would only be carrying out much of what has been served up to us lately in the public press.

We learn from various sources that Dr. Philip, the Vice-President of the Medical Council, and the representative of the Erie and Niagara Division for the past two terms in that body, is likely to be a candidate again at the next election for No. 8 Division. There is a desire upon the part of many of his constituents that he should be in the

new Council. We sincerely trust that he will be enabled to see his way clear to become a candidate, as he has been one of the ablest and most useful members of the Council for many years past, and has done yeoman service as chairman of one of the most important committees of the Council.

The universities and schools are entitled to representation in the Medical Council by right of the agreement entered into at the time of the formation of the Council. They then surrendered their right to grant diplomas which entitled the holder to registration. This was then and is still the only arrangement in which a corporate body like this could be formed and still exist. If the right of representation had not been granted, we would still have a number of standards of medical education.

We have been pained to observe that certain members of the medical profession, presumably in good standing, two of them being on the staff of one of our contemporaries, should countenance the publication of certain articles that have recently appeared in the press of this city, either laudatory of the scholarship of anyone, or, commending a limited number of others as having an especial adaptability for carrying out certain lines of treatment. These are the things that make it difficult to stamp out quackery, and we are sure we voice the sentiments of every honourable and right-thinking man when we say that, if they are in any way responsible for the publication of the articles referred to, their action cannot be too strongly condemned.

For many years the Medical Council of Great Britain has sought to secure for the medical profession of that country the privileges enjoyed by that in Ontario. Their efforts so far have been useless, and still continue to be so on account of the strong antagonism of the universities and schools which are now the licensing bodies. Thus we see in older places than ours, disadvantages are kept over the heads of the medical men which once we suffered from, and would still be suffering from if our colleges had not relinquished this privilege to all, on the establishment of a standard.