

rightful fees for bringing defender's son from America. The evidence of the defense went to show that the pursuer had indicated his willingness to bring Captain Young, the patient in question, to England for a small fee, and in accordance with this, the defender had tendered a fee of fifty guineas. On the other side, it was suggested that the reference to a small fee was made under the belief that the patient was to be placed under the care of the pursuer on his return to England, and that in contravention of this, the pursuer was informed, on reaching home, that other arrangements had been made. The pursuer, therefore, claimed that he was entitled to a fee more consistent with the extent of his services. In giving judgment, the Lord Ordinary expressed the opinion that the defender was under no obligation to send her son to Dr. Tuke's asylum, and that it was foolish to insist that it was an implied term of the contract. The question at issue was, what sort of sum the parties understood by the pursuer's reference to a small fee. The fee was to be small, and therefore, could not be fixed according to the pursuer's position in the profession, but must be the kind of a fee generally charged for the peculiar service rendered, irrespective of the pursuer's position. Under the conditions, Lord Kenner thought that the sum tendered by the defender (fifty guineas) was sufficient remuneration, while, of course, it certainly was not an adequate fee for a person of Dr. Tuke's position professionally as return for giving up twenty-five days of his time entirely to the service of the defender. It was, however, sufficient in the sense of a small fee, in consideration of which the pursuer said he should, as he was going on a holiday, undertake to bring the defender's son from America. As the sum of fifty guineas had been tendered, his lordship concluded

that the pursuer must bear the expenses of the action.

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IN the report of the President's address at the late meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Manitoba we were surprised to read that a scheme is in contemplation for the amalgamation of this Society with the Medical College, and as the President expressed it, "thus becoming part of the University of Manitoba." It is difficult to say what may not be accomplished in this Province by bold and pushing workers. But, if such a scheme was perfected it would prove very injurious to the status of the Profession in the Province, and would certainly not redound to the honor of the University. When every college of standing in the world is drawing more strictly the line which distinguishes the profession from the trade, it would be suicidal for a young institution struggling into existence to enter into a compact which would have the effect of lowering the status of its qualification to a very serious extent. We quite agree with the President in his remarks as to the desirability of raising the standard of pharmaceutical education, which is quite in the power of their council to do by instituting a more stringent and extended examination of candidates for their qualification. But the attempt to obtain it under the *regis* of a University and Medical College by process of affiliation, by which they have all to gain and nothing to give, with endless objections against such a conjunction, is a chimerical idea which it would be unwise to encourage. The difficulty of deciding who is a Doctor is already sufficiently puzzling without importing such an apple of discord as this affiliation scheme would too surely prove to be. Chemists, Dentists, Veterinary Surgeons, are all Doctors in this western hemisphere, but when the chemist affli-