

page 680, ignored the great principle of a "Vis Nature Mediatric." So far from this being the case he was called five years ago to defend this very principle in replying to some strictures upon a lecture which he had delivered in the Mechanics' Institute in this city, and the one who denied this reparative power of nature was a distinguished member of the same medical school as the *Lancet*. In the *Toronto Leader* of the 4th March, 1869, he published a letter from which he would read an extract to prove his position. He proceeded to read.

Dr. Agnew rose to a point of order. It did appear to him that if they allowed a discussion to proceed on points of belief and practice, the discussion will be endless. In his remarks he had taken care to keep away from anything of the kind, and it did seem now as if they were going to get a lecture on Homoeopathy, and if such were allowed they would be here forever. Therefore he raised the question as to the point of order.

The Chairman—Has it any bearing on the point?

Dr. Campbell—It has. We are accused of holding views at variance with the profession, and I am about to proceed to prove that they are not true.

A member had no wish to be harsh, but suggested that it would be well to confine the discussion as much within the range of the resolutions as possible.

The Chairman—It appears to me that he can go on then, and I will restrain him if he goes beyond these bounds.

Dr. Campbell stated that he would have been finished with his extract had they allowed him to proceed. Now he would read more than he originally intended. The whole of the motion was an accusation against them, and he maintained that he had the right to reply, and he would not be put down, except by the Chairman.

Dr. Grant—It is not necessary to enter *seriatim* into the principles of any body in doing so. We will take his general principles, and at the same time, if it is necessary to draw parallels, he can do so, but he (Dr. Grant) thought it would be injudicious to do so.

Dr. Allen (Homoeopathist)—Dr. Dewar and others had read authorities on the subject.

Dr. Clarke said that no man should be restricted in the use of his arguments as he pleased, and thought it would be very impolitic to put down a man who said his arguments would be the same as ours, and thus prevent his expression of them.

Dr. Berryman thought it was altogether the fault of the men who had introduced these beautiful resolutions. (Hear.)

A Voice—Let him go on.

Dr. Campbell—There is a paper in the *Lancet* of May 29th of this year, page 746, on "Drug Action," which are precisely what they believed. It is nothing more than the beginning and the end of what they believed, and all who believed in the great law of "*similia similibus curantur*," are recognized as homoeopaths, whatever opinions they may hold as to the "*modus operandi*" of the law. If the Council would permit him he would read another paragraph from the letter he had alluded to. He read for some time, when

Dr. Allen (homoeopathist) rose to a point of order. The extracts were really too long.

Dr. Clarke favoured every latitude being given; but really would not ask the Council to submit to hearing doctrines that were personally offensive to them.

The Chairman—Would request Dr. Campbell to try and confine himself to the question. He had no wish to put anybody down, but thought that the speaker was overstepping the mark.

Dr. Campbell—Very well, I will close down. He then proceeded to show how the Bill passed. As, he said, a great deal had been said about the manner in which the Medical Act became modified in its passage through Parliament, he would give an account of his connection with it. The preceding Act, known as Parker's Act, from the lamented physician and rising

statesmen, now deceased, who introduced it, did not in any way interfere with the rights that had been conferred on the Homoeopathic and Eclectic Schools by preceding Acts. The clause of the Act by which these rights were guaranteed to them was so obscured by parliamentary verbiage that few people really knew what was meant by it, and a very general but erroneous impression prevailed that Homoeopaths and Eclectics being debarred from registration were also precluded from holding appointments. This opinion, which was fully impressed in the public mind by the publication in the Canadian Almanac of the prohibitory clauses of the Act without any reference being made to the saving clauses, had a most unfavorable effect on our practice. When therefore a revival and amendment of that Act was applied for, they were naturally desirous that a more explicit statement should be made in the several prohibitory clauses of our exceptions from their duties, and that it should not be so smothered in technicalities as before. To this, the promoters of the Bill, as giving undue prominence to our school, repeatedly mentioned their demur, and he must do these gentlemen the justice to say that in this and in all his intercourse with them during the passing of the Bill, their conduct was always most courteous. However, at the same time those members of Parliament more particularly interested in the matter, seeing that the preamble of the rule recommended the incorporation of the "Medical Profession," demanded that the Homoeopaths and Eclectics should be made to come in also, as they could understand no definition of the words "Medical Profession," that would not include all practitioners of medicine legally authorized. We, he said, objected that we were properly satisfied with our portion as it was, that our rights were fully guaranteed, and that we wanted no more. They insisted, and we consented on condition that we should have the same number of representatives in this Council as we had in the Homoeopathic Medical Board. It has been said that we claimed too much, that we should have been content with three representatives, but he asked them to bear in mind that confidence is a plant of slow growth, and as their people had been so much vilified by some members of the school with which they were about to be associated, it was now necessary to take every precaution to build that would assure them of fair play. He had no fear whatever but that they would give them fair play, and on the other hand he would like to assure them that from their representatives they would find no factions or obstructive action. They would find them always eager to co-operate with them in any good work tending to elevate the profession, and they had a far stronger motive to do so than any other members of this Council, as they will then remove all possible ground for the charge of incompetence, and having done so they might look forward to the time when they might meet together in consultation. Having assured the members that they have nothing to fear from any laxity on their part, he then assured the educational representatives that they did not entertain any but the most kindly feelings towards the institutions which they represent. As far as he was concerned, it is not likely that a citizen of Toronto interested in its well-being should desire to do anything to detract from the reputation or efficiency of either of its medical schools at one of which one of his own sons was now learning his profession, and the representatives of the Kingston school would have still less reason to fear any hostility from him, when he reminded them that it was at their medical school that his eldest son now an officer in the Royal Navy received the medical education which enabled him to pass with credit all the examinations that he was called upon to undergo upon attaining his present and honorable position. They had been told a good deal about the damaging effect that this amalgamation of the profession in Canada will have upon our graduates in England. Were the gentlemen who urge this aware that our degrees are of no value