

Profession may have enacted for its own benefit "in the portion of the Province in which he shall practice." For example; had the the registration Bill, proposed at the last session of Parliament become law in Upper Canada, the licentiate from Lower Canada would have been forced to obey its provisions like all the other members of the Profession; and in Lower Canada if the College of Physicians and Surgeons had put in force its own registration clause, the Licentiate coming from Upper Canada would have been compelled to conform to it. This is the only possible construction which can be put upon the clause; and that such was the intention we happen to know, as we had something to do with the paternity of the Bill. Any other construction would infallibly nullify the act.

With these remarks by way of preface we give the following replies to Mr. Linton's two questions. To No. 1. It is necessary for every medical practitioner to be licensed. To No. 2. He cannot.

We confess that we cannot understand Mr. Linton's observations, about what he terms the "unequalness of the laws." Does he think that there is any inferiority in the one with regard to the other. We assure him we should much rather prefer the license of the College, with the privilege of appending to our name the magical letters L. or M. C. P. S., to the "Governor's license," as he calls it, and a blanc. In reality, however, there is no difference between them, that we have ever heard of, as far as rank is concerned.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The Association this year has held its annual meeting at Oxford. The subsection on physiology was opened by the Linnæan Professor of Physiology in the University, Dr. Rolleston, in a most eloquent address. Among the papers read in this section was one by Dr. Gibb, lately of this city, and now of London, on "Saccharine Fermentation in the Human breast," and its influence on the child. We take the following abstract of his remarks from the *Lancet*, which has reported in a general manner the proceedings of this section. Dr. Gibb "shewed that from various causes of a constitutional nature, in which the nervous system played a conspicuous part, the saccharine element of the milk underwent fermentation at the moment of its secretion—and gave rise to the junction of two kinds of animalcules—the vibriones and monads. The milk containing them was unusually rich in sugar, but owing to the fact of its having undergone fermentation within the gland itself, its healthy character was destroyed, and it was not therefore capable of assimilation within the stomach of an infant, as evidenced by the most extreme degree of emaciation—in fact the child was undergoing starvation. The author has proved the correctness of his views in a series of experiments and researches into this question since 1854. In the discussion which ensued much credit was given to the author for his labours in this novel field of inquiry; and numerous questions were put to him in relation to the condition of the blood, and other fluids, in such conditions as he had described."

We should be happy to be made acquainted with Dr. Gibb's experiments and views more minutely.