

quackery, and it will remain unsettled so long as the belief continues that the institution of incorporation involves the abolition of quackery, and legislators permit their judgments to be guided by the feelings of the people. It is a lamentable fact, that the majority of the people of Upper Canada are favorable to quackery, and many are so biassed that they would give it the preference, if called to choose between it and science. Very few appreciate the real merits of the case, or have a sufficient sense of equity to comprehend why the profession requires the same protection, and is entitled to the same privileges in Upper as in Lower Canada, and why without these its condition must border on anarchy. Nor can they admit that the simple right of men sanctioned by law to practice a profession obtained at heavy personal cost, and after compliance with prescribed enactments, is to be defended from the debasing aggressions of those whose knowledge is intuitive, and who, perhaps, are disabled from following their proper callings, and find in medicine a better business than in horse-shoeing or sow-gelding. But such things cannot continue long. Learned men must be encouraged in their undertakings, for if their art be without a premium, its worshippers will disappear, and its sphere become a chaos. We hold that the expression of a people in behalf of quackery is entitled to no regard, for if they be so simple minded and grossly ignorant as not to know the difference between an educated physician and a boasting empiric, they must be, like children, taught better, and like imbeciles, kept from injuring themselves. At no very distant period a similar opinion will be generally entertained, and measures devised in accordance with it. In the meanwhile, the profession should not remain idle; much of the good that is to be effected is entirely dependant on the activity and energy of its members. At one time the profession in Lower Canada was but little better off than that of Upper Canada, but by its own efforts it at length attained its rights and privileges. We would advise those desirous of incorporation not to rely upon a single effort or trust their fortunes to the exertions of one individual. Instead of leaving the matter to an advocate, and invoking a Hercules, they should associate together, determine upon a fixed line of action, resolutely strive for its accomplishment, and leave no means untried till the end had been acquired. They should first form an Institution, governed by appropriate ordinances, and embodying the present licensing board. The utility of the body would not be long unappreciated, and it would then be endowed with the required authority to legalize its proceedings. In this manner, incorporation might be secured, but unless it be attempted in the progressive way we have shewn, we fear the question will continue to be asked—Why are not the Members of the Profession in Western Canada incorporated?