

try; and when we consider the enormous errors which they are continually perpetrating, and the valuable lives which are frequently sacrificed to their ignorance, the more speedily some legislative interference is taken with respect to them, the better for the community at large. But it becomes a question how far it would be politic to effect, with this class, a sudden transition through a regularly prescribed educational process, from their present low to a more improved condition, which would entail the deprivation of their services to very large tracts of country, scarcely or rarely visited by medical men, or to effect this highly to be desired end in a more gradual manner. We incline to the propriety of the latter mode, and the provisions of the clause will, we think, sufficiently answer the purpose intended. No particular course of study is directly or specially enjoined; but after the lapse of one year, after the passing of the act, they will be compelled to submit to an examination, as to their competency, before one of the Medical Boards. The responsibility of issuing certificates of licences is thus thrown upon the Medical Boards, to whom it may safely be confided; and it will then become their duty to grant certificates to those only who have evinced themselves qualified to undertake such trusts.

Such then are the educational clauses of the Bill; and with the modifications which we have suggested, would sufficiently well subserve the interests of the Profession in the Province. Educated under the provisions of such an act, the Profession, in its several degrees, would quickly secure a high position, and would reflect the advantages which it possessed over the whole community.

**MONTREAL EYE INSTITUTION.**—We have much pleasure in noticing the establishment of an Institution for Diseases of the Eye in this city, under the care of Dr. Morson; Dr. Macdonnell being the consulting Physician. We have no hesitation in expressing our conviction that a specific charity of the kind is much wanted, and we doubt not its success, from the talent brought to bear upon it. An Institution of this kind, however, ought to receive in-door patients, as well as out-door, to the latter class of which its benefits are to be restricted. Doubtless, as it progresses, and its pecuniary resources become more extended, its doors will be opened to the reception of the former. With characteristic benevolence, we perceive that His Excellency the Governor-General has permitted his name to be associated with the undertaking, and we feel assured, that partaking as it will of his generosity and of his patronage, it must and will succeed.

**NATIONAL CONVENTION OF PHYSICIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.**—A spirit of reform appears to be pervading through, and influencing the medical profession of both Europe and America at the present moment. In Great Britain, in which the lead in this matter, appears to have been taken, a general association has been for some time formed for the purpose of watching over the interests of the Profession, and expressing a deliberative voice in such matters as appeared to affect them. In Norway, a move on the part of the government to ameliorate the Profession of that country, has been effected, and a notice of it recorded in the first number of this journal. France has not been behind in the great measure of reform; an association for the same objects as the one in Great Britain, is now being attempted there. More lately still, we perceive the germ of a similar spirit manifesting itself in the medical community of the United States. The first step has been taken, as the following preamble and resolution, submitted by Dr. Davis to the New York State Medical Society at its late meeting, will testify:—

“Whereas, It is believed that a National Convention would be conducive to the elevation of the standard of medical education in the United States, and

“Whereas, There is no mode of accomplishing so desirable an object, without concert of action on the part of the medical societies, colleges, and institutions of all the States,—Therefore,

“Resolved, That the New York State Medical Society earnestly recommend a National Convention of delegates from medical societies and colleges in the whole Union—to convene in the city of New York, on the first Tuesday in May, in the year 1846, for the purpose of adopting some concerted action on the subject set forth in the foregoing preamble.”

**ESTABLISHMENT OF AN HOSPITAL AT KINGSTON.**—We are happy to perceive that an Hospital for the reception of Medical and Surgical cases has been within the last month opened in Kingston. The position of that city at the termination of the upper lakes, and the commencement of the St. Lawrence river, should present numerous advantages in respect to the number and variety of the cases presenting themselves for admission; and if supported in a proper spirit by the community, would prove of infinite value to the city itself, as well as the adjacent country, where such an institution is much needed. There is no institution of the kind between Toronto and this city, a distance of about 389 miles. This fact strongly speaks for the necessity of one at Kingston, which is nearly intermediate. The Hospital opens under the immediate professional charge of Dr. Hallowell and Dr. Sampson, the latter being the consulting Physician. It has our best wishes for perfect success.