

tions and high fees consequently imposed upon students.

2. Their representation was out of all proportion to the number of practitioners.

3. During the five years of the working of the Act there had not been a single student who proposed to be examined as a Homœopathist or Eclectic.

The division of subjects had been fixed by the assent of the majority of the Council and also of the Homœopathic section, and Da Costa's Book on Medical Diagnosis was mutually agreed upon as a Text Book for common examination by all students, and for some years Dr. Campbell has not objected to the arrangements of the subjects of examination, but on the contrary expressed himself as being satisfied that full justice would result to every pupil. The answers to questions are not signed with the students own name, but a number known only to the registrar is used instead.

The reason why no distinctive candidate for the Homœopathic or Eclectic branch has come up for examination, is on account of ninety-five per cent. of the subjects being common, and from the high standard required. Dr. Campbell has also stated that their Board would not send up distinctive students, but would re-unite with the general profession, and section 14 has been framed with that view.

In the January before the general Act came into effect, the Homœopathic Board passed 16, and the Eclectics 33, indicating a fear on the part of the student that the examinations would in future be more stringent. Neither of these bodies had any teaching school. The Eclectics while having a separate organization passed in 1862, 10; 1863, 5; 1864, 14; 1865, 8; 1866, 37; 1867, 25; 1868, 15, and during the first three weeks in January, 1869, 33.—Total, 147. Of the 147, 105 are registered under the present Act. The Homœopathic body passed in 1862, 7; 1863, 7; 1864, 3; 1865, 4; 1866, 11; 1867, 6; 1868, 4; and in the first three weeks in January, 1869, 16.—Total, 58.

Dr. Parker's Act, which came into force on the 1st of January, 1866, was intended to elevate the standard of the matriculation and final examinations. Of the total number of Homœopathists, only appear on the present register, and three of these reside in the United States. It is import-

ant that there should only be one board; and he referred in support of this to Dr. Campbell's letter in the "Globe" newspaper of December 27th, 1872, also the amendments of Dr. Campbell, which appeared in the Bill of last year, was promoted by him. He was opposed to that Bill. He agreed with Dr. Clarke that the enforcement of penalties should be effectual, especially as against abortionists. During the last year, before the present Act came into force, the average number of persons from all sources who were eligible to practice, was 160; while under the present Act the average is less than one-third, and over one-quarter of that number. The effect of the Act was to raise the qualification of the person admitted to practice, and it should yet be higher. The annual assessment was found necessary in relief of the student's examination fee. Actions for malpractice should be limited to a period less than at present, say to one year. The complaint of Dr. Campbell is, that a sufficient number of Homœopathists and Eclectics are not selected as examiners; but that arises from the fewness of the persons who would make satisfactory examiners. The present examining board is required by this Act to be thirteen in number. In 1870, two were Homœopathists, and two Eclectics. They were required to take part in the general examinations. Separate papers were only necessary when the student required his distinctive character to be regarded; but the chief aim was to get examiners of high attainments, and who had made their subjects specialties. After 1870 they took part in the entire examinations, and did not complain as to the allotment of subjects.

The number of the board is too large. In the University of Toronto there are four, and in McGill about eight. There was no difference in Pathology, and it is a common subject for all branches. There has been no complaint from any pupil of partiality. He attributed Dr. Campbell's opposition to his not being elected President. Dr. Campbell's son passed before the Board, in the general subjects. Dr. Campbell's Bill will give a money interest to the granting of licenses, which has been removed by the present bill. On further examination, he repeated the statement that ninety-five per cent. of the subjects of Medical examinations are common to all branches.