

pain in the right hypochondrium, nausea and vomiting, great tenderness over the stomach. Tinct. opii. was tried in large doses, so that I became uneasy until the contents of the stomach were ejected, without any benefit. Blood-letting was used to eight or ten ozs. when the pain ceased as if by magic. With an additional dose of castor oil the patient rapidly recovered, and has had no more such attacks since.

### Correspondence.

(To the Editor of the LANCET.)

SIR,—I regret to say that the Medical Bill does not answer the expectations of all the members of the profession in Ontario, and no Act that would please all could ever possibly become law, as it would of necessity be not acceptable to the general public. Your Correspondence columns, for the last two years, have been principally remarkable for three subjects:—1. Internal dissensions. 2. Abuse of men who laugh at our æsthetical rules. 3. And, alas! in more than one case, appeals to the benevolent. Now, Sir, to every one of the above heads, the chorus to each verse, I fear, is "Money."

Question 1.—Why should we pay money to this Council?

The public will not grant us everything we desire, so let the Board go "by the board." Men however forget one very important point,—that this Board has had one beneficial effect, viz., that it has prevented an influx of practitioners into our already over-crowded ranks, while many younger men, who have passed the examination and have settled in practice, fulminate diatribes in your columns against the Act, Council and Board of Examiners; because, perhaps, some old woman believed in another old woman of the opposite sex, who probably sent his friend to the happy hunting grounds and deprived his opponent of the chance of making money by prolonging her misery. To those the answer is very easy. I believe that the examinations of the College are higher than those of any teaching body in Canada; for this reason, that the questions which, I, at least, have seen, are simpler and easier than those of the teaching bodies. I mean that the questions given by examiners in universities are frequently intend-

ed rather to adorn their calendars, than to be answered by the student.

Is it not a matter of astonishment that a certain percentage of men were unable to pass our lower examination, who had taken the higher degree of M.D.; so that by comparison, I might not blunder in spelling Encyclopædia, still I might be hopelessly ignorant of A B C? The intention of the Council was to prevent the entrance of such pretenders into our ranks, which to a great extent, although not sufficiently so, has been attained the men of the last few years are greatly in advance of the iatro-protoplasms of the past, so far as Canada is concerned at least, and *ex-necessitate*, will reap their reward, though not all at once. The answer then is very simple to Question 1.—Support your own interests, so as to make money.

Question 2.—Why should we (who have passed) pay money to this Council? If the Council does not receive support from other sources than the *graduating supply*, it must necessarily collapse for want of funds. The supply of graduates is not, as formerly, in excess of the country's demand. Should, therefore, the Council fail from lack of means Free Trade in Medicine will be the inevitable result—a consequence hoped for by the Schools, longed for by the formerly alien corporate bodies, and ruinous to the country practitioner. I have a certain knowledge of medical politics in Ontario, and I regret to say that too many of our clients think more, while employing the practitioner, of his religious tenets, than his professional skill. Answer to Question 2.—Support your own interests, so as not to lose money.

Question 3.—Your appeal to the benevolent of our profession for widows and orphans? Answer, money.

Now, Sir, if it is admitted that there exists a strong inducement in our profession to elevate (!) it to a trade level, why not carry that principle out *ab initio* by every trade rule, viz., organize! organize! organize! I am perfectly aware that what I have written will be distasteful to many, objected to by others, and a point blank negative replied to my assertions by some. Yet spite of all the various feelings that may be exhibited each by each, according to the individual character of the man, it ends in one proverb. I am sorry to pen it, "Every one for himself and *κ. τ. λ.*" Then, Sir, if I am correct in my proposition that we as a