

faction to know this (laughter), but he disputed their right to speak for the profession. In regard to the Bill, he believed it to be the best that could be secured; and was not only the best here but in the world, for the reason that it was good to all branches of the healing art, and harm to none. He was not a prophet, but he took it on himself to say that in a few years the truth of this statement would be acknowledged. It was very different for the better from any other Bill. It proposed to bring all sections of the healing art together to give the profession control over the matriculation examination. He need not tell them that many young men, when they commenced the study of their profession, were really illiterate. This bill requires an English and an elementary classical education. By appointing a board of examiners who are to examine all candidates for license, it secures a great boon to the public generally. It must, besides, secure in time a respectable education. He did not think it was good policy to insist on a very high standard at once, but in a few years they might look to the medical standard of Ontario as the highest in the world (cheers), with a multiplicity of colleges. They knew the facility with which licenses could be secured; now only one board will have the opportunity to license, and consequently rivalry, except as to education, will cease. The standard will be raised just in proportion to the decrease in licensing bodies; and the reason for his anticipation in reference to Ontario was because it would only leave one licensing body. He read the subjects on which all medical students had to be examined, and added that they had got in this Bill just what the profession of Ontario had been asking for some time back. But some now want it snuffed out because they were not the *Alpha* and *Omega* in connection with it. He charged them with inconsistency in the statement, that their opponents of the other schools were ignorant and uneducated. Which is the greater humiliation of the two, to fraternize with these people or with the uneducated of our own branch of the profession. He would rather be degraded among strangers than among men of his own profession; and for this reason he wanted to put it to every one present how was the standard of medical education to be elevated in such a way as the Bill proposed? It was a matter of necessity for the schools, and if there was a decided and factious opposition he warned them that they would entail on themselves an amount of shame for which they would be sorry. The allopaths claimed that they were the greater lights. Did they suppose that the great luminary would be injured by being contrasted with the Moon? None the least, and they should allow a few stray scintillations from their great light to enlighten their more ignorant brethren. Reading the final resolution he said in reference to it that the Homeopathic and Eclectic parts of the Bill were parts which the Legislature themselves took up and said that the incorporation should take place. Did they suppose then the Legislature would now withdraw the provisions that they themselves had expressly added to the Bill. He closed with a request to be allowed to speak again in response.

Dr. Oldright—His position was that if he could get these clauses repealed, he would; but if not, he would accept the position and offer no factious opposition. His view was that if it was determined that the two sects should remain in this Council, they should have a fair share in the Council and a fair share in its management. He denied that he and those who thought with him had thrown a firebrand amongst the members of the profession. He did not agree with Dr. Agnew that the Committee of the Council were responsible for the objectionable clauses, for they had been forced upon them. Mr. M. C. Cameron had said that "he would not let the Bill pass" without the clauses. If Mr. Cameron had said so to him, he would have replied, "You are not the autocrat of Canada." With regard to the Central Board, he regarded that, if freed from these clauses, it might prove

one of the greatest boons to the profession and the country. And what he objected to was that these clauses had been introduced into the Bill, at the last stages of its progress through the House. He knew one eminent member of the profession who had not seen these clauses till the Bill was passed. (Cries of name.)

Dr. Oldright—Dr. Aikins.

Dr. Clarke—Will Dr. Aikins rise and say that he had not seen the clauses?

Dr. Aikins—I distinctly and emphatically state that I did not see these clauses till they were passed. Still, since they had been passed, he was willing to give them a fair trial.

Dr. Brouse said that a resolution had been passed, giving the Committee full power in this and every other matter.

Dr. Grant denied that such was the spirit of the resolution referred to.

Dr. Clarke maintained that it was. He had no desire for the clauses. But one thing he desired to see, and that was the extinction of the Homeopaths and Eclectics; and if they gave the Bill fair play, before ten years, such would be the force of intelligence, not one of them would be found in the Province. (Laughter.)

Dr. Oldright then spoke to the resolution. He held that the Bill was altogether a mistake, and carried the elements of failure within it.

Dr. Dewar rose to reply to some remarks made in reference to the *Lancet's* opinion of the Ontario Medical Bill, and only rose to read some extracts from the same journal in reference to a British Medical Bill introduced into the House of Commons. He gave these and urged that it was quite unnecessary for Dr. Agnew or any one else to come here to say that the Committee made the amendments. It mattered nothing, the Bill passed the House as a whole. He asked if the medical men of Toronto were constituted the grand guardians of the profession in the Province, quite the reverse, and he did not recognize their interference, especially since they gave the Homeopaths such assistance.

Dr. Aikins—I can prove that some of these gentlemen now opposed to this Bill, aided in passing the Homeopathic Bill through the House, and would appeal to Dr. Campbell if necessary.

Dr. Dewar continued, stated that Dr. Agnew had been writing or studying a number of articles in the *Canadian Medical Journal*, from the fact of a similarity of views. Among these was the religious differences of doctors. From this, he proceeded to answer the argument that the profession was imperfectly informed on the point of admitting homeopaths and other bodies. He denied this to be the case; but stated that he was very unwilling to accept them. The position was forced on them; but now that it was, he demanded for the Bill a fair trial.

Dr. Campbell, in rising to make some remarks, stated that it was really pleasing to see the courteous manner in which they have approached and carried out a very disagreeable task that had been forced upon them. He was very anxious to impress on the Council that he and those with him did not come here in any hostile spirit. They were anxious to carry on their work but were not anxious to impress on the Board any of their special views, but it might be just as well to remark that a great deal of the hostility against them arises from a misconception of what they believed and what they really were. Several gentlemen here had already quoted from the *Lancet*, a paper which stands deservedly high as a specimen of periodical medical literature. He read an article from it to show that a great deal of the antagonism felt towards the school over which he had for the last ten years presided in Canada, arose from a misconception of the doctrines they possessed. That such a misapprehension should be general would not be a matter of wonder when he showed them that a journal so well informed as the *Lancet*, of which he was a constant reader, in a leading article of the number of 15th May,