

sent a picture of inflammation in general, even for a single organ, belongs, hence, to the realms of impossibilities, though of this physiological medicine has no idea." It seems a waste of ink to reproduce such pathology as that. The laity cannot be made to see the fallacies of homœopathic practice, since they are fallacies due to ignorance, and to prove them one would need first to instruct his layman in physiology, chemistry, anatomy, and all the subjects of a liberal medical education. How could one set to work to show up the ignorance of the Toronto practitioner, who, to cure ring-worm of the scalp, prescribed some of his globules and quite neglected local measures? And while the public continue to look on disease as many homœopathic practitioners and writers do, as an occult entity, rather than as a condition of the tissues and fluids, a something to be exorcised and banished by the use of remedies, often most disgusting, the action of which is not sought to be understood but is looked on rather with superstitious awe, how can we expect them to side with scientific rather than with occult medicine?

The text-book on homœopathy, to which we refer, says for instance that arnica if sufficiently attenuated will always cause tearing toothache in the left upper molars. That malaria, if accompanied by cold feet and legs, should always be treated by arsenic, but if not, by ipecac; since "in the proving of ipecac there is no complaint of cold feet or soles, whether sitting up or in bed." That "nux vomica and many other drugs cannot be given during the night, because they aggravate just those very phenomena of disease which they should relieve, and which when given during the day they do relieve and cure." That "humid asthma," and other lung diseases, are cured completely by the administration of dried lung of the fox in trituration of one grain of lung in 100 grains of sugar of milk, given in one grain doses every hour, the *rationale* being that the *pulmonic acid* (!) of the human lung being deficient, as evidenced by the disease existing, it can be best replaced by giving the above dose of the lung of an animal fabled to always have strong lungs. How show the mediæval ignorance and folly of such therapeutics to the average lay mind, when the laity persist in ideas which made it possible recently, for instance, for a mother in the country, near Toronto, with all its medical schools, to empty the bottle of expectant

torant mixture prepared for her son by the doctor, and substitute a decoction of sheep-dung, the boy being induced thus in ignorance to take the disgusting mixture, which he would otherwise have refused, and the cough hitherto intractable to "doctors stuff" yielding promptly to the mother's treatment, as the mother fondly and firmly believed! Probably the majority of homœopathic practitioners would repudiate now such therapeutics, and claim a more rational system. But if they practice scientific medicine, as in proportion to their success in serious cases they must, why, if honest, do they persist in arrogating to themselves the trade mark and title of homœopathy, unless it be to injure so far as they can the honest man who practices under his true colors, and to deceive the public into thinking that they have some new and better way of evading death, while the "allopath," that title of offence to the class purposely so dubbed by the rival school, still gropes in the darkness of ages past and gone?

THE ONTARIO MEDICAL COUNCIL.

That there is a widespread dissatisfaction among certain members of the profession, regarding the more recent acts of the Council cannot be ignored, though such feeling is much to be deplored. It must be admitted that our Council has done good work for the medical fraternity of Ontario. If we consider the protection that is afforded to regular and educated physicians, the steady elevation of the standard of requirements in medical knowledge, necessary before a candidate receives the *imprimatur* of the Council, so that our licentiates take and hold a respectable, nay, even honorable position, as regards their training, in any part of the world, and as compared with licentiates or graduates from any medical learning anywhere, and the certainly not extravagant or expensive manner in which this has been accomplished, surely it must be granted that the Council has done much good work.

Mistakes have no doubt been made; no body of men is infallible, but we cannot but think that, looking at the status of the profession in Ontario to-day, and comparing it with what it was at the time of inception of the Council, the work of that body has been, on the whole, such as must commend itself to