

the shade. Below I give you a few of the leading barbarous restrictions contained in it, which will lead many an honest Canadian to ask if he is living in the 9th or in the 19th century, or if this is a sample of Chinese tyranny which our unscrupulous doctors wish to introduce into Canada. If so, it is certainly a capital specimen, but much better adapted to Chinese than to Canadians. These are the specimens:

10th. Any person who shall illegally take the title of Dr., or any other title indicating the profession of medicine, or any of its branches, shall be subject to a fine of five pounds currency for each offence. If the said penalty be not paid within thirty days after the judgment shall have been rendered, the offender shall be confined in the common jail of the district where the offence shall have been committed, for no longer a period than six months.

11th. No female shall give or prescribe remedies before, during or after childbirth, nor for diseases of women or children; and any person who shall practice the art of midwifery, or who shall administer for pay, contrary to the disposition of this act, shall incur the penalty of not less than two pounds ten shillings for each offence, and in default, imprisonment for three months.

16th. Druggists and vendors of medicine shall sell their articles without accompanying them with any directions whatever as to the manner of using them.

17th. No person shall be permitted to sell or give any remedy, simple or compound, if he or she be not licensed as mentioned in this bill, and every person who shall act contrary shall be subject to a fine of five pounds currency for the first offence, ten for the second and every subsequent offence, and in default thereof, twelve months' imprisonment.

I will leave you to your own reflections on the barbarity of this bill, exhibiting as complete a project of monopoly as could be desired, and which throws us completely into their hands.—No female shall administer a soothing drink to a woman in agony and distress. No druggist shall direct the poor man how to take a simple dose of powders. No, the poor fellow must cross the street and pay for advice from a wise son of Galen, all tending to pour gold into the doctor's lap. Let the hatter and the butcher try and get up a monopoly like this, and the public voice, with one accord, will put it down as unjust and tyrannical! Then why should doctors be permitted to rule over us? Are we to be bled, blistered and

physicked by force? Shall the 3,300 persons who have signed the petition in favor of the Thompsonian, be made to swallow the nostrum of a set of medical men in whom they have no confidence? Shall we see our statute books disgraced with such a law? I pray that we may never see that day, when this atrocious law shall be in force, but shall ever pray to have religious liberty, political liberty, and medical liberty, for each and every inhabitant.

NO MONOPOLY.

P. S.—I have written this scrawl in great haste. If you find any part of it worthy of publication it is at your service.

MEDICAL REFORM.

From the Southern Botanical Medical Journal.

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

People who have paid little or no attention to the construction of the human body, cannot understand what is meant by an "affection of the nervous system," or "nervous complaints," as they are commonly called. It may not, therefore, be improper to say that the brain is the seat of all sensation, perception and volition; and that from it shoot forth ten pair of nerves, and the spinal marrow. These nerves are a soft, pithy substance, covered with thin white membranes, and like so many small white cords, branch out in all directions from the brain to all parts of the body. The branches of the nerves are so numerous, and so perfectly extended throughout the system, that you cannot touch the surface of the body with the point of a needle, without irritating one of more of them.

The extreme parts of the nerve not being protected by the sheathing membrane above mentioned, are exposed to the action of external bodies, and are called the sentient or feeling extremities of the nerves. The nervous system being the vital solid of animal bodies, conveys motion from one part of the system to another, so long as it remains uninjured.—All its motions give rise to thought, and no thought can be produced without the motion of the nervous system. The impulse of external bodies on the sentient extremities of the nerves, occasions sensation or perception—and perception gives rise to volition, and that again to muscular motion, which is a contraction of the fibres. The brain is so connected with the nerves as to be fitted for those motions with which sensation and the whole operation of thought are connected.

In the substance called "nerve" it is believed there is a subtle invisible fluid, which is called the "nervous fluid," which is the sentient moving principle of beings, or the animal soul. As the liver separates the bile, so the

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