

fession of the United States and the English sigh for such a law can only feebly realize its value and importance. Your power, gentlemen, will be immense if united. Surely in such an agitation the descendants of Pare, Bichat, Magendie, Bernard and Dupuytren will not fail to assist, when they remember the glories that cluster around the French school, that they are the representatives here of that land of science, art and culture, which for hundreds of years enlightened the world of medicine; they will not hesitate, more particularly when they will have the regulation of such a system. Permit me, as there are so many strangers here to-day, and as an incentive, to urge on the gentlemen from Quebec to repeat, in a few words. how and

WHAT ONTARIO HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

Her first Act dealing with medicine was passed in 1817, then Rolph's Act in 1824 and from that time down to the amended Act of 1874 many Acts were passed which it will be unnecessary for me to refer to. By that Act Ontario leads the English-speaking world; she has in active operation to-day what the United States sigh in vain for, England is struggling for. Previous to that Act three bodies possessed the power to license, or rather to recommend, for the governor really was the fountain of authority; they were what I call "regulars," "irregulars," and "defectives," the colleges, homœopaths and eclectics. In vain look for any advance, so long as there were three, and these antagonistic, having no respect for, but rather hating, each other. If one made it difficult the other could make it easy; no hope for the future. Various were the stories told of how doctors were made. All looked dismal and unpropitious; it was seen that "we must stoop to conquer." To this many were opposed. They said, "What! consult the eclectics and homœopaths?" Never! They will demand special examinations, you will nurture and encourage those who would rend the temple, and it did appear difficult. But the veterans of the profession, or some of them, said, "We will try." They said, "Gentlemen, you are equal with us; alone we will conflict; united we will form a powerful trinity. It is your and our benefit we should agree. We don't care for these schoolmen; a fig for their degrees. In our hands is the future destiny of the profession in this state. You have no schools here; we offer you the regulation of all schools. We know you have different ideas from us in the etiology and treatment of diseases, but

you surely are anxious that the great fundamental branches of all medicines should be well known by those who intend to practice; that anatomy, the basis of all physiology, chemistry, botany, jurisprudence, portions of surgery and midwifery are equally as necessary for yours as for ours. You will have a proportionate share of the representation, and for all time to come a voice in the regulations of the curricula, preliminary and professional. We will make a clean slate; one portal of admission. They agreed, and by that compact Ontario led the world. Satisfaction results. The general profession has in its hands full control. Examinations are becoming

MORE THOROUGH AND PRACTICAL, the schools received it in a proper spirit, they know it to be a fair arena for the "survival of the fittest." Their examiners have been most exacting; the great number of subjects, from the nature of the union rendered necessary, are being condensed. They have also taken advantage of an examination, termed the Intermediate, which grammar schools prepare, and to this they add Latin, and have thus an uniform preliminary, if it is inferior. Now, why not make such a law universal for the Dominion? You have the power. You have no such difficulties as Ontario. You have also its example to nerve you on. If you only put your shoulder to the wheel you can place Quebec in the van. After all we are not English nor French, but Canadians. I think this association should every year consider closely medical education. In vain look for a harvest if we do not sow good seed. We graduated last year over 160 students. Many of them do not remain; they go to other lands, where their talents may receive fuller recognition. The time has come to revise the professional course. The old seven subjects have not advanced equally together, at least are far from equal in importance. Place chemistry and botany in the preliminary course and put pathology and histology where chemistry is now. A short course on medical chemistry would just fill the time now allotted to histology. The preliminary course also requires revision. As an examiner I have often noticed errors in style and spelling. For such an abstruse science as medicine, demanding so high an order of intellect, too much trained study and intellect we cannot have. Raise the attainments and not the fees; guard against evasion and cramming. Let there be a thorough classical course; nothing so disciplines,