

of the profession were laid before them, the objectionable clauses would be eliminated, and the Bill as it stood repealed. He and those with him were the true friends of the homœopaths. They had no objection to their practising if people chose to employ them, all he wanted was that the homœopaths should go their own way, and the allopathists in theirs. His sole aim was to raise and elevate and consolidate the medical education of the Province.

The President stated that as the Chairman of the Committee, which the late speaker had criticised so severely, he desired to make a few remarks. He defended the old Board and replied to the charge that they did not refer their acts to the profession. He showed that there was a resolution asking the Legislature to take the matter up and embrace the other bodies in the Council. He read the resolution as follows. It was, he said, submitted at the session of the Medical Council at Ottawa, in May, 1867. It read:—

"Moved by Dr. Yates, seconded by Dr. Pattullo, and

*Resolved*, That in the next amendments to the Medical Act, the committee be instructed to endeavour to obtain a clause to the following effect: "That hereafter all Homœopaths and Eclectics, before obtaining a license to practice, shall conform to the curriculum now prescribed by this Council in all respects, save examination in treatment in practice of physic, and then, that all licensed be admitted to registration and representation under the Act."

He then read a second resolution passed at the next meeting of Council, showing that the work of the Committee of the Council was done by the authority of the Council itself. Did they then say that the profession was not informed of the fact? He held it was not fair for a representative coming from Toronto to assert that the matter was shoved on the people. But how was the election of Dr. Agnew over Dr. Morton, the former representative received. He had only eleven of a majority while Dr. Brouse, Dr. McGill, and other men who had been members of the old committee were returned without opposition, notwithstanding all the exertion that had been made to make the Bill obnoxious, they had not mustered a majority against it. But he held that the last speaker made a mistake in putting Egerton Ryerson forward as a model for their copying. He trusted their legislation would be of a more mature and deliberate character than that of Dr. Ryerson. In reference to the consideration which the Bill received at the House, he held that all the clauses were adopted after mature discussion.

Dr. Agnew asked if the clauses to which objection were taken, were not inserted after it had passed and supposed to have received its final character.

Dr. Clarke—The clause that you objected to so strongly was in the first Bill. I brought it myself.

Dr. Agnew wished to read an extract from a letter to show feeling in reference to the point when,

The Chairman desired no interruption. He would have an opportunity to state any points in order.

Dr. Agnew—The Chairman of the Committee never knew of the alterations in the Bill.

Dr. Clarke—To be sure he did.

Dr. Agnew—He told me himself he did not.

Dr. Grant—Who?

Dr. Agnew—Mr. R. W. Scott.

Dr. Grant—He was never Chairman of the Committee; he was only chairman of the Committee of the Whole in the House, and objected to the Bill as a whole.

Dr. Dewar—Yes; he only objected to it because it was proposed to have meetings in Toronto, not that the bill was good or bad; that was his only point of contention. Besides, he was only Chairman in Committee of the Whole. The Chairman of the Committee to which the Bill was referred would never say such a thing as Dr. Agnew has stated.

The President continued. He stated that the Com-

mittee were not responsible for the alterations that were forced on them. Even a member prominent in the House, a representative from Toronto, had stuck up for including all the schools in the Bill, and had stated that he would oppose any measure that did not embrace Homœopaths and Eclectics as well as Allopathists. With this before them, they had only to see the Bill defeated as a whole, and their scheme of a Central Board broken up, or take the Bill as it stood. So far, again, from the Bill not being matured, the clause was duly forced on them by the House. He (the speaker) said that if a clause admitting Homœopaths was put in, he would have the Bill withdrawn, and went to have this done, but he was told that they would neither allow him nor Dr. McGill to withdraw the Bill. It was not legislation for the profession; it was legislation for the public that they wanted.

Dr. Clark then considered the argument of the *Lancet* and its threat, by stating that for one man who went over to England, ten of their men came over here. It was a poor rule that did not work both ways. They had little to fear from any such threats, and it was much better to raise the standard of medical education among themselves than to consider the threats of others. (Hear.)

Dr. McGill, as the man who introduced the Bill, desired to make some remarks. In reference to the charge brought against him and those working with him, he was surprised that any one should have spoken with such disregard of truth as Dr. Agnew. In reference to the charge of not furnishing them with copies of the Bill, he stated that the Bill was first read on the 15th November; it then went before a Committee, and was read the second time on the 26th. Then were incorporated permissively the objectionable clauses. The Bill was then distributed throughout the country. A large number of copies of the Bill was sent over the country. So much for the useless statement that no copies of the Act had been furnished. In reference to the objectionable clauses complained of, he held that these were in the Bill on its second reading; and there was a large epitome of the remarks he made at the second reading given in the various newspapers, particularly in the *Globe*, and with this as a fact, he could not understand how Dr. Agnew, or any other gentleman, could make the statements he had. Then there were a large number of communications in the papers, which could not have escaped the notice of members of the profession. In regard to the complaints made as to the educational status being lowered, he held that the reverse would be the case. By the central board system inaugurated under the Act, the various educational bodies would have to see to it that their students were educated. If they do not, what will be the result? The school whose scholars have been rejected will be held in disrepute, and consequently all will try to keep up their standard. In reference to the statement made about the Homœopathic and Eclectic Boards, he held that they were now extinguished by the Bill, and not, as Dr. Agnew's resolution stated, still in force.

Dr. Campbell—Hear.

Dr. McGill read and proceeded to discuss the clause that stated that our medical diplomas would be ignored in the old country. He held that it would be very unlikely, because the bill did not block out Allopathic schools. Nothing of the kind. The reverse would be the case, because the standard of education would be raised, and with that fact, the English schools would hardly care to refuse them. Dr. McGill proceeded to remark on the usual good feeling shown by all parties at the Council, and its contrast with the meetings held in the Canadian Institute. He was glad to see that the medical section of the Canadian Institute was at last coming into notice. He was of opinion that some time ago that it was "born to blush unseen, and waste its sweetness in the desert air." But they had had at last found an object worthy of their attention. It was a satis-