

forgotten which) wherein the representatives of these licensing boards, claimed, that their matriculation examination, as also the extent and duration of the subsequent curriculum of collateral branches of medicine, that they deemed essential, was superior to ours. Had the Council permitted the representative of the Homœopathic school to have taken his seat, I have little doubt the second school would, before long, have asserted its claim to the same representation, and, once recognized members of the Board, as their *greater* curriculum involved our *smaller*, they could not have opposed the *experimentum crucis* of a matriculation, common to all. As it then appeared to the public, the members of the Allopathic school declined without a trial, any attempt at bringing up the student in the future, to the proper standard of medical education, without respect of creed. This action by many of the profession, was at the time viewed as injudicious, giving countenance to the idea that they looked with alarm at the progress of these new schools.

To confute this, I again refer to the opinion of Dr. Renouard, who, in the work before quoted, observes, "Practical medicine can have but one true and primary basis—clinical experience. Neither physiology nor pathology, whatever development they may acquire, can ever serve as a primary and immediate foundation for therapeutics." In the soundness of this opinion we must all concur, and to give practical effect to it, and as an answer to presumed jealousy, I would suggest that wards in our city hospitals should be assigned to leading practitioners of these schools, for the treatment of patients who elected their specialty. Cases would then be closely analyzed and watched, consequently we should no longer be called upon to receive *quasi* facts as facts, but only on logical induction, and the public would quickly determine how far their cures and death rate compared with ours.

If Dr. Parker's Bill may fairly be called a policy of compromise. Dr. McGill's, under which we are assembled, may certainly be rated as one of ultra development. By the former, only one representative of schools, other than Allopathic, was eligible, whilst by the existing law, five are allotted for each, a number quite in excess of the constituencies they represent, thus dispensing more than justice to the above-mentioned *doctrinaires*, whilst to the Universities and Colleges of Ontario, but a very scant measure is provided. By clause XXXIII., section 2, it is enacted that, "It shall not be necessary for students graduating in any college, in any of the Provinces forming the Dominion of Canada, other than Ontario, to pass the matriculation or preliminary examination in Ontario, prior to being examined by the Board." This certainly bears the appearance of invidious distinction between the colleges of Quebec and Ontario, and probably was intended as a sop to *Cerberus* of