

bad; the practice pursued would have been adopted by 9 out of 10.

This was the case. The judge (Justice Morrison) at once decided there was no case for the jury, and no need of defence.

Drs. Cross and Downey had called for the defence a number of medical gentlemen, among them Dr. Fraser, an old practitioner of the neighborhood, Drs. Hodder and Canniff, of Toronto, and particularly Dr. Frank Hamilton, of New York. All of these gentlemen were prepared to swear that, taking into consideration the nature of the injury—the crushing force—the bones involved, and other circumstances, that the result was unusually good. They had no opportunity of closely examining the arm; but its appearance and the manner in which he used it when showing it to the Court, were sufficient to satisfy them on this point.

The kindness of Dr. Hamilton in coming, and his patience in waiting some days are worthy of great praise.

"A correspondent says he cannot understand the use of yearly taxation of members of our profession to pay examiners of students. Any person seeking a Degree in Medicine should be charged sufficient to remunerate his examiners. There are too many already in the profession, not a country village with fifty or a hundred inhabitants, that has not two or three physicians; and as for small towns and cities, their name is legion. I would also ask, what has Registration done for us? we had to pay five or ten dollars for being registered, and got no protection from empiricism, which is rife than ever in our country, and we are liable for damages in suits for mal-practice, while the quack goes scot free. I wish you would explain more fully what you think of this taxation. If it was for the support of the widows and orphans of our brethren, I would willingly say put it on, and God speed you, but to pay to glut the market with more members of our profession I decidedly object."

In regard to taxation, we believe it to be necessary to the carrying out of the Medical Act. The amendments are, as a whole, a great improvement on the old law, being much more rigid in their action against quackery. If, from want of proper support, the present act becomes a dead letter, then will the country be over-run with every species of

empiricism. Before the present act came into force, there were about 180 students licensed annually, and turned loose upon the community, and the crowding our correspondent speaks of is the result of this former state of affairs. Since the act came into force there has been an average of from 50 to 55 candidates only, who have passed at the annual examination, and are legally entitled to practice in Canada. This of itself shows a decrease of nearly 75 per cent. as the result of its working, and, in addition to this, not one solitary Homœopath or Eclectic has been licensed during this period. The tax is very light, and will be the means of strengthening the hands of the Council in the work before it. At present it is too much at the mercy of the students, who, if they choose, (and they have threatened to do it) may refuse to go up for examination, and thus defy the Council, and by cutting off its only source of revenue, completely swamp it. Now will the profession look coldly on while this is being done? and done it will be, sooner or later, if things are not rectified. We trust there will be no opposition to the measure, but that all may see that it is the only means by which we can hope to keep within reasonable limits the number of aspirants to an already overcrowded profession.

A medical man, resident in Toronto, and having a large family, has, through no fault of his own, become very much embarrassed pecuniarily. In England it has been customary in such cases to show in a practical manner, a feeling of professional brotherhood, by sending contributions through the agency of some of the medical journals. It has been suggested to us to make a similar appeal for aid. Through motives of delicacy towards our unfortunate brother, we have withheld his name. We can say, however, that dishonored paper which he had endorsed, and not any dissipation or other extravagance, has caused the misfortune, which he hopes to surmount by timely aid; and were it not for a physical infirmity, which has kept him back, he might have been able to have met his friend's (?) liabilities without making this appeal. We shall be happy to receive, acknowledge and forward all contributions sent to us.

GALVANISM IN POST-PARTEM HEMORRHAGE.—The application of galvanism in obstinate cases of post-partem hemorrhage, and the successful results which