

which were obtained from the Government prior to 1870. The Ontario Medical Act, nor any other Act or Acts, have changed or amended these charters, under which the universities still operate. They convey the same powers and privileges as when granted. Under these instruments the universities control their examinations and grant their degrees, as they always have, but these degrees carry no right, and never did, to practise medicine, any more than a foreign degree or one from another Province. They are simply, as section 24 expresses it, documents conferring or evidencing the qualification of the holder. The power to grant licenses has always been held by the Government until relegated to the Council. The fact that the universities of Quebec opposed a bill similar to that of Ontario, in the Legislature, is no more proof that their degrees carry vested rights to practise medicine than because Dr. McLaughlin, while a member of the Council, did not protest against the legislation of 1874, therefore that legislation was right and approved of by the profession. It may, however, prove that, in the opinion of these institutions, it is cheaper to obtain licenses from the Lieutenant-Governor than from a Council such as Ontario possesses, whose real estate speculations and gross extravagance necessitate the imposition of outrageous fees on the unfortunate students who fall into its hands.

S. C. HILLIER.

Bowmanville, July 11th, 1894.

MEDICAL COUNCIL AFFAIRS.

EDITOR DOMINION MEDICAL MONTHLY:

SIR,—The Medical Council—in fact, every member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons—has reason to feel humiliated and disgraced at being presided over by a President who could resort to such palpable evasions as did Dr. Campbell in his recent address to the

Council. It is just such acts as his, encouraged and defended by the Council, that have tended to widen the breach between it and the electorate. Dr. Campbell knew it to be his first chance, and possibly thought it might be his last, to occupy the President's chair, and I dare say he deemed it necessary to strain a point to avail himself of the honour. It was not enough, however, for him to misrepresent Sir Oliver Mowat to attain the coveted honour, but he must, in his position of usurped authority and in the performance of self-imposed duties, give vent to insult and impudence toward those in the profession who had questioned the present Council's right to hold another session, and who had hoped and looked to him for some evidence of fairplay and manliness. I had in my possession, only a short time ago, a copy of Sir Oliver Mowat's reply to Dr. Campbell respecting the legislation of 1893, and in view of the limitations, therein expressed by the Premier, of the functions of the present Council, I am sure no one having a particle of spirit or possessing a proper sense of right would have ever thought of holding the session of the Council which has just closed. The course pursued by Dr. Campbell and his advisers in this matter has so disgusted and angered a large portion of the profession, let the ensuing elections result as they may, the fight between the Council and the Medical Defence Association has not nearly reached its end. It does not, I think, require much discernment to perceive that the attitude which the homœopaths occupy in the Council toward a majority of the members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons is likely to prove an obstacle toward peace between the Council and the profession. Some years ago the writer had an opportunity of estimating the position and aim of the homœopaths as a part of the College. In observing the tactics and scheming of