

homœopathic views of pathology and diagnosis of diseases differ somewhat from ours.

Dr. HALL did not consider Henderson and others alluded to, good homœopaths; "they were not advanced."

Dr. ADAMS corroborated the statement of Drs. Campbell and Hall; and also bore testimony to the fact that Dr. Campbell was acting on behalf of all the homœopaths, being empowered by them, and hence could not consent to the withdrawal of these amendments.

Dr. CAMPBELL would not consent to their withdrawal unless Drs. Clarke, Aikins and Oldright, (members of the council present), would sign a written agreement to endeavour to aid in redressing the grievances as proposed by Dr. Clarke.

Dr. CLARKE thought he might trust to their word. Members of committee also thought such a proceeding would not be in order.

Dr. OLDRIGHT then requested to be heard, stating that he did not wish as a member of the council to be compromised by a silent consent to the promises made by Dr. Clarke, nor to the appeal of Dr. Campbell. He therefore wished to be heard.

Dr. BOULTER, M.P.P., who had a hand in obtaining the Ontario Medical Act, seemed anxious to punish Dr. Oldright for his audacity in having on a previous occasion opposed that Act. He thought the matter had been decided and there was no use hearing anything more. The majority of the committee were, however, of a different opinion.

Dr. OLDRIGHT then proceeded. He did not wish to be factious; he would like to see harmony prevail; but he thought it was wrong to sacrifice for its sake the interests of a Profession destined to benefit mankind and in the tenets of which he honestly believed. He therefore objected to Dr. Clarke's proposals. In the first place he did not consider it wise to limit the curriculum and confine examiners to one work on diagnosis, and one or two on pathology; much less to select the one or two which best adapted themselves to the views of the promoters of special dogmas such as homœopathy and eclecticism. It was not desirable that all future students should tread the one narrow track, or build on such a narrow basis. Let students pick up their knowledge from all quarters, and let examiners give general questions, such as would test the extent of each man's research and knowledge. He was much surprised at Dr. Clarke's attack on written examinations. Having during the past ten years had opportunities of observing both as a student and as an examiner, the practical working of examinations at the University of Toronto, where they were chiefly written, he could state that on one occasion only had the papers been given out beforehand. It occurred through a mistake made