

tal Act, under which it is hoped the Board will be able to make more satisfactory arrangements.

In the mean time, private enterprise will supply he want. Messrs. Adams and Callendar, of Toronto, have arranged to carry on an efficient Dental School during the coming winter.

A marked feature of the examinations of this session has been the high standard which the students have attained, as compared with the earlier examinations of the Board.

The effect of the passing of the "Dental Act" has been very materially to raise the standard of qualification, and to give the profession of Dentistry a position which it could not otherwise have attained.

The next meeting of the Board will be on the third Tuesday of January, 1871.

The Dominion Medical Journal,

A MONTHLY RECORD OF

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SCIENCE.

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TORONTO, AUGUST, 1870.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

Our next number will be issued in a few days, in an entirely new dress. Dr. J. FULTON, of Toronto, has assumed the management of this journal, and it is his intention to increase its size to nearly double that of the present issue. The name of the JOURNAL will also be changed to the "*Canada Lancet*," and a specimen copy will be sent to every medical man in the Dominion whose name we can obtain. Subscription price, \$3.00 per annum.

WAYSIDE JOTTINGS.

On referring to our own provincial literature for the past few months, there appears to be one subject on which the medical mind is a good deal exercised, and about which, it seems to us, a vast amount of misapprehension exists. It is very certain that some of our friends either do not understand the scope and influence and power of the Ontario Medical Act, or we have among us a class which, in the French Senate they call "*The Irreconcilables*." We are satisfied that the great

body of the profession in Ontario will yet regard the Medical Bill with that favor which its provisions and powers merit, and that it is *far in advance* of anything in the shape of medical legislation to be found elsewhere in the world. Let us examine some of its powers and effects.

In the first place, it establishes one Central Board for the whole of Ontario. Let us be thankful for that boon which should cover a multitude of minor sins. Because the recently proposed "Medical Act Amendment Bill" of Britain was intended to establish *only* three Boards instead of one, the profession there rose as one man and compelled its withdrawal, although it was introduced and supported by the whole power of the British Government. Shall we heedlessly throw away that for which the British profession is so determinedly striving?

We have in Ontario now, *but one portal* through which persons can enter the profession. Let us hold fast to that. Quebec still retains all her old Boards and graduating institutions, and because our Bill shuts out her graduates from Ontario *unless* they pass our Board, her graduating institutions and their organs have become its implacable enemies.

In the next place we had in Ontario, prior to the passing of our Bill, six institutions empowered to grant licenses and degrees on behalf of the orthodox profession, besides the Homœopathic and Eclectic Boards. The licentiates of the two latter Boards were entitled to *all* the privileges and immunities which the law conferred upon the licentiates of the former six ; but the Ontario Medical Act completely abrogates the *licensing* power of the whole eight, while it leaves the graduating powers of the Universities untouched. The Degree no longer commands the license, but is simply honorary, the license being obtainable only through the Central Board, while the Degree is only to be obtained by an examination before examiners appointed by the several graduating bodies themselves, and these examiners are invariably chosen from the regular profession. Hence, our Canadian Degrees stand higher to-day, both in Canada and Britain, than they ever did before. Again, with reference to the Homœopathic and Eclectic clauses, about which so much misapprehension exists, we believe we may safely say we were as strongly opposed to their introduction as any other man in the Dominion ; but since these sects have been brought under the influence of the Bill, and we see a little more of its working, we believe, with many others, that it has been a good thing for the profession.

It is a fact that many "timid and imperfectly