

of Europe. That this country has a future and a bright one before it, few who are accustomed to reason on these subjects will deny. The Canadian faculty are in no way anxious that Jack's master should believe Jack to be as good a man as himself. They are perfectly willing that *the master* should remain in his self-imposed exclusiveness, be self-satisfied and convinced that he is far above other men, especially his man Jack. Still, Jack can go on in the old way, and if his master becomes too exacting he can simply cease to serve him or to recognise him in any way as his superior or even his equal. The world is all before us, and the Canadian Medical Faculty has yet to learn that recognition in any shape is essential to its being. If the tone of our article was "not altogether satisfactory," how can we characterize the tone of the reply in the leader of *The Medical Times and Gazette* of the 16th November, 1878.

The article in the CANADA MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL was based on an editorial item which appeared in *The London Lancet* of the 26th of October, in reply to a letter of complaint from a British graduate, who, we must confess, was treated with apparent injustice,—an injustice which, by-the-way, was rectified by order of the President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, as soon as the circumstances became known to that official. We are not so sure that the editor of *The Lancet* is correct in his opinion that persons registered under the imperial law are entitled to be registered in the Colonies, on payment of the necessary fee, at least, so far as Canada is concerned. According to the British North American Imperial Act, the various Provinces of this Dominion are granted the power to legislate for themselves. There is no saving clause protecting the rights of registered British Medical Practitioners. We have always held, and we do so still, that British practitioners should be entitled to registration on what their papers show. In Canada we are general practitioners, and a man to register with us must hold the double qualification. A pure surgeon would have to satisfy the board of examiners, by examination on the subjects in which his papers are deficient of his fitness to enter the profession as a general practitioner. So, again, a