

praise and protection to them that do well." It is a very generally expressed feeling among a great many of our readers that the medical authorities of this province are a protection, not to those that do well, but to the evil doers. For the evil doer can come here and obtain a license to practice by false pretenses, and forthwith become rich in a very short time by resorting boldly to the most unprofessional conduct, while the well doer, the honorable and strictly professional man, forbidden to advertise even the truth, may be pretty sure to see himself growing thin while the quack grows fat. Of course virtue is its own reward, but it is discouraging for the regular practitioner to see the charlatan drawing patients to him by thousands by means "of lying advertisements, while he himself cannot even insert his card in the papers to notify the public that there is such a person as he in existence. We have spoken to some of the officials to whom we pay a tax for the express purpose of being protected, and in reply are told that the fact of these charlatans taking away from fifteen to twenty-five thousand dollars a year from the city of Montreal alone does not injure the regular practitioner; in fact they tell us that we are even benefited thereby, because our patients will be sicker than ever after having passed through the hands of these quacks. That they will be sicker we admit to be true, but that it benefits us any to have our patients come to us and ask to be treated gratuitously because they have just paid twenty-five dollars to an imposter, certainly does not help the practitioner much in his endeavor to obtain an honorable living. On addressing ourselves to Mr. Lamirande, the paid agent of the College, he informs us that he is powerless to take any action against them, as the law is so defective that the College never wins any of its actions. But that seems to us a poor excuse, for the College is recognised by the Government as the official mouth-piece of the profession, and if the law as it at present stands is not

sufficient for the purpose, then it should at once be altered. We feel sure that the depredations of these professional pirates are a more serious thing than the officials of the College seem to think. The majority of the public consider them as medical men, and their conduct, no matter how disgraceful, is reflected more or less on the whole profession. Moreover, these men do not hesitate in their advertisements to cast the most unworthy aspersions on the character and motives of the regular profession, thereby lowering it in the esteem of the public. We feel sure also that if the College would take up this question in earnest it would not only be performing a duty which it owes to those who furnish it with money, but it would also earn their gratitude.

ERRORS IN INFANT FEEDING.

In a recent editorial on skin diseases we expressed our opinion that in a large class of them the principal part of the treatment consisted in correcting the gross mistakes in diet to which many of them might undoubtedly be attributed. In the present article we shall point out what those errors are.

What we have to say on this subject seems so palpably true that we should almost apologize to our readers for saying it, did we not know for a positive fact that many practitioners have very loose and indefinite ideas as to what constitutes the proper feeding of infants and children. For instance, one of our esteemed confreres in extensive practice told us not long ago that he allowed his children to eat all day long, which he considered better than giving them regular meals, as by the latter plan they were apt to have "pot bellies" owing to the large quantities they would eat at a time. Moreover, we frequently see in medical works the advice given to feed our patients "little and often."

Not only do we agree with Sir Henry Thompson in his splendid paper in the