

determination to open out a royal road to future aspirants of his branch of the healing art.

One more quotation from the editorial in which the *petitio principii* spirit is displayed from beginning to end, "given to any one school of ideas special sanction and protection, and you help to crush out independent ideas and discourage independent research."

The subjects rendered imperative by the Council were those only on which all medical knowledge is based, viz., Anatomy, Physiology, Botany, Chemistry, Toxicology, Medical Jurisprudence, Operative Surgery, Operative Midwifery and Diagnosis.

A student having passed on these keystone branches had only to proclaim himself as an intending Eclectic or Homœopathic practitioner, to occasion his transfer to the gentlemen appointed to conduct the examination in the theory and practice of these two schools. If none of the candidates cared to avail themselves of this privilege, we fail to see how the Council are to be credited with a desire *to crush out independent ideas and discourage independent research.*

In the acts of the Council there is abundant evidence of a determination to enforce on all future practitioners a competent knowledge of all subjects essential, for the safety of the lives of Her Majesty's lieges that might hereafter be dependent on their judgment and skill, but of medical dogma, not a scintilla.

It may, perhaps, be argued by some that extent of knowledge is not always commensurate with the time consumed in its acquisition, that one man may learn more in two years than another in ten, and that we have no right to inquire where a man got his knowledge, nor how long he was in acquiring it. To act safely for the public on this belief it would be necessary to change the entire character of the examinations, and we are inclined to believe that the change would be a decided improvement on the present system, *e. g.* The examinations in Anatomy and Operative Surgery should be conducted in the dissecting room. In Chemistry in the laboratory. In practice at the bed-side in a Hospital. In Midwifery in the maternity wards, in fact the whole character of the examination eminently practical.

The Editor of the *Globe* may probably conceive that on this subject, Thor's hammer in their hands

has been wielded with a tremendous urbanity, and that obnoxious individuals have been gelatinized with the strictest regard to good breeding, but to our mind the views of Crabbe of newspaper writers are germane to the article in question.

" Their careless authors only strive to join
As many words as make an even line,
As many lines as fill a row complete,
As many rows as furnish up a sheet!"

The medical profession seek no legal endorsement of infallibility, their motto has ever been "Life is short, Art long, Experience deceptive, Judgment difficult." We are on the contrary frequently taunted by sceptics in medicine of the uncertainty of our science, but we may fairly submit that as much uncertainty and want of uniformity of opinion is apparent in Theology and Law. In evidence of the first it is only necessary to advert to the differences of opinion manifested in the so-called infallible Catholic Church by Dupanloup, Dollinger and Strossmeyer at the comparatively recent Œcumenical Council; of the second the daily reports in newspapers of appeals from one Law Court to another, and occasionally from the Court of Appeals to the House of Lords, sufficiently demonstrate that Law is far from being the perfection of human reason. The *Globe* as yet in its virtuous indignation anent monopoly and exclusive privileges has not considered it expedient to preach a crusade against the Benchers of Osgoode Hall; the moment, however, that the Medical Council apply to the Legislature for an amended Act to enable them, by a fractional contribution annually from the profession, to provide themselves with a local habitation, as well as name all the vials of their indignation are poured out on poor Pillgarlic's head, and he is branded with refusing the right to live to any practitioner who does not submit to his terms, and seeking the power to prosecute all medical unbelievers.

Dr. Campbell's Bill would not appear to have given general satisfaction to the Homœopaths as is evidenced by a letter from Dr. Clarence T. Campbell, of Stratford, in the *Globe* issue of January 31st. We quote the following paragraphs: "Though a period of six months elapsed between the appointment of the Committee and the meeting of Parliament, we received no intimation of the peculiar provisions of the Bill until a few days since, after it was