

own Code of Ethics, Constitution, and By-laws. Though the interests to be consulted were myriad,—for no one who has not studied them with care can have any idea of the intricate commingling of nationalities, religions and politics, local and of a more general character, here obtaining,—the movement was very generally acquiesced in by the profession, and the results have been already far more positive and satisfactory than could have been anticipated.

For the past year it has been known by those of us in the States who are interested—as who of the profession at large is not—in the elevation of the standard of medical education, that at this meeting of the Canadian Association the outline of a bill would be reported by the committee having the matter in charge, of whom Professor Howard, of Montreal, is chairman, to be entitled “The Medical Act for the Dominion of Canada,” and having for its object a more complete repression of charlatanary, is improvement of the system of medical education, already in some respects far superior to our own, and a recognition by the schools, of the outside profession, as a counselling, supporting, and, to a certain extent at least, controlling power. It had been foretold by the most conservative men,—and it will be recollected that conservatism is as distinguishing a trait for the colonial as of the native Briton,—that the Association could come to no common understanding upon any of these points, much less upon them all. The event proved the contrary.

The Western Province, in what is known as “The Ontario Act,” passed some little time ago, had given a more than tacit recognition to “the sects,” as they are here called, or to repeat the baptismal name conferred upon similar individuals in the States, to “those who choose to walk in the paths of pseudo-science,”*—and in consequence Homœopaths and Eclectics, as such, had been admitted to an influential position in the Council of Ontario, and, strange as it may seem, they now form members of its Examining and Licensing Board.

To retrace a false step is not always easy, providing even the inclination to do so exists. There can be no doubt, however, that in this instance, such will practically be done, and there can be no question, unmistakable as is the position of the Province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces in reference to every form of quackery, that the profession in Ontario is equally indisposed to degrade itself to a level with the guerrillas of the medical age.

We were not displeased, though apparently it might seem to conflict with American ideas, to see the general leaning to a Central Examining

* Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, May 19, 1870, p. 382.