

ciation to teach and be taught. When they assembled there they expected to be benefitted by the discussion of such matters as interested every one. The humblest might be able to give them information which would be useful, and if they spent their time in that way it would be better and more beneficial than if they frittered away their time in attempts at legislation, which when finished might not be acceptable. For these reasons he thought that it would be better for them to throw out the bill and attend to the business which would give them a standing in their own eyes, as well as in the eyes of the public at large.

Dr. TRENHOLME, (Montreal) seconded the motion, on the ground that there were not sufficient persons present from Ontario, there being only three present from that Province, where there were more than one half of the medical men in the Dominion; and inasmuch as the bill which was contemplated was one intended for the whole Dominion, it was impossible that they could enter upon its discussion with the hope of obtaining any practical result. Until they found that in the Dominion generally, and amongst the profession generally, there was a more recognized necessity for introducing such a bill it was in vain for them to attempt to carry it out. If it could be carried out, if it were possible to obtain a central examination board, no one would be better pleased than he would; but he believed that they were wasting their time, injuring the Association, and losing the benefits they might otherwise obtain by the interchange of medical opinion, by discussing the bill.

Dr. MARSDEN, (Quebec) thought it was very evident that the bill, as it stood, was not going to be acceptable to all the profession. If they could carry the draft of a bill by any majority at that meeting, they could not go to the Legislature and present it as the sentiment of the Dominion of Canada. They could not say that it was the sentiment of Ontario, though they had a law there which was similar in many respects to the one proposed to be brought forward, the Ontario Bill, and which was a very excellent one indeed. He had been looked upon with suspicion for saying that, it was an excellent one and would kill out the Homœopathists and Eclectics, but it had done so. But he did feel that, seeing there were only three gentlemen from Ontario, even if they carried their proposal, they could not go with any grace to the Legislature and present it for the Dominion, as it would be opposed by the Ontarians. In medicine, as in politics, unfortunate divisions were the ruin of everything, and therefore he hoped that the discussion would be postponed *sine die*.

Dr. GRANT, M.P. (Ottawa) said that at the last meeting of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, of which he was a member, he had presented a copy of the Bill with a view of obtaining their views, and he found them unanimously opposed to it. Among the outside profession, the same feeling prevailed—viz. opposition to the contemplated Bill. For his own part, he should like to see some bill which would meet the requirements of the profession generally, but he was satisfied that the profession

in Ontario was averse to any legislation which would interfere with the bill they now had. At the introduction of the Ontario Bill he was opposed to it, but although he was as strongly opposed as he could be to it, yet he knew that since its passing not one homœopathic or eclectic practitioner had graduated in the province of Ontario. Prior to the passing of that bill no less than from 25 to 30 graduated annually and obtained as good practices as men who had graduated honorably in a university. He was satisfied that if the bill had accomplished no other good, it had done a great benefit in putting down the principles of homœopathy and eclecticism, and establishing the principle that there was only one basis for entering the profession—an educational one, and not the flimsy basis on which homœopathy and eclecticism rested.

Dr. ROTTOR, (Montreal) said that while in favor of a common standard of Medical education, he thought it advisable that each province should retain the management of it.

Dr. HINGSTON (Montreal) did not see why they should throw away the bill. If there was any necessity for a bill of this kind three years ago, there was a still greater necessity for it to-day. He did not agree with those who thought that the continued discussion of this bill had done the Association harm, indeed he considered the discussion of it its legitimate business. He felt that it was wrong that that which had received so much of their attention should now be thrown aside without making a strenuous effort for its success. Ontario had a Medical Bill of her own, and so had Nova Scotia, and so Quebec, so that a graduate of the latter province was a graduate of Quebec alone, and had no right to practice in Ontario. He asked if after confederation that was the position in which a medical graduate should be placed. New Brunswick and Manitoba would doubtless soon have Bills of their own, so that before very long, we would have five Provinces with five distinct Bills, and the graduates of one Province not entitled to practice in any other. Every day proved the necessity of this bill and he hoped its discussion would take place.

The General Secretary Dr. DAVID, said he thought it was desirable, although they had spent three years in its consideration, not to proceed with it further. He had received letters from several prominent medical gentlemen in Ontario which showed that they would give a decided opposition to the bill. He considered it a waste of time, labour and money for them to go on with the discussion. He was of opinion that it was more than shameful that the medical men of this province should not be allowed to practice in the other portions of the Dominion. But still they would have to submit to the state of things until a general act was passed, which would remove this disability.

Dr. R. P. HOWARD remarked that when the bill was discussed in Ottawa there was a singular absence of representatives from Lower Canada. There were then only three or four French medical men from the Province of Quebec, present, and the Upper