

circulated by advertising as a valuable secret, but will be generally prescribed and distributed by the profession and used by their patients.

There appears to me to be a good suggestion in the view presented by Dr. Saundby (though he writes of cases which do not respond to the usual treatment.) He writes: "The application of new methods of treatment and of new remedies ought not to be undertaken without due and good cause. The general reason for such experiments is the impossibility of progress without the trial of new suggestions, and on particular grounds the remedy may be resorted to if there is reasonable prospect of its affording relief, and that it is harmless." *Medical Ethics* (1902), p. 55.

Upon the present evidence it does not appear to be proved (always assuming honesty and fair dealing to begin with) that the alleged discovery is a mere pretence; that the remedy is worthless and neither cures nor helps those who take it; that the whole scheme is a delusion; that it is put forward dishonestly or carelessly not for the good of the public but for the gain of the advertiser.

If, however, it fails to stand the scientific as well as the empirical testing, the situation may be very materially changed. The question after that would probably be whether he could reasonably and sincerely retain faith in the virtues of "Grippura" and honestly recommend and advertise it on that footing.

The medical council does not appear to possess such extensive power to discipline and exclude delinquents as has been given by the legislature to the Law Society. To the Benchers is intrusted power to inquire into the conduct of lawyers who are charged with professional misconduct or with conduct unbecoming a member of the Law Society: R. S. O. 1897 ch. 172, sec. 44. Under such language there is power to deal with cases where the charge is violation of the conventional or other regulations which are either prescribed or commonly observed in the profession: see *Ex p. Pyke*, 6 B. & S. 703, per Cockburn, C.J.

So to more limited extent in medicine, if one has been admitted to practice on certain explicit conditions, and has given an undertaking to observe these (e.g., a promise not to advertise in any offensive way), his breach of that engagement might well be regarded, if wilfully and deliberately