1. Materia Medica and Therapeuties. 2. Surgery "other than operative." 3. Midwifery "other than operative." 4. Theory and Practice of Medicine. Such is the present curriculum for Ontario.

I will now briefly review the late Homoepathic and Eclectic Boards, which ceased to exist on the 23rd July last.

The Eclectics from these boards have not yet all !

registered.

The Homeeopaths have furnished the registrar with the names and abode of all who had passed their examinations from 1859 to 1869, as follows:—

Actions	made by	Art of 1	'ariiament	••
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••	**	C &		1860 5
**	14	••		1561 2
	**	• •	**************************	3862 9
**	11	• •	**********************	1863 4
41	4.		******	1:64 2
11	• •	• •		1865 5
**		• •		1866 S
••	4.5	.,	************************	3867 7
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In all				

The Eclectic Board has not yet furnished Dr. Strange, the Registrar, with a list of those who have passed that Board, but, he thinks they will number from 160 to 180. The records of the Provincial Secretary's office, however, furnishes the following list of persons, who have obtained the Governor's license, to practice upon certificates from the Eclectic Board, in addition to the seven original members who were made by Act.

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Original members made by Act. 7
1862 Oct. 15th, License 9. Oct. 25th, License 1. 10
1863 July 16th, "2. Nov. 4th, "2. Dec. 10th, 1 5
1864 July 6th, "4. Nov. 5th, "8. Dec. 20th, 1 13
1865 Sept. 2nd, "7
1866 Jan. 2th, "10. July 10th, "21. Oct. 30th, 5 36
1867 June 29th, "13. Dec. 4th, "6. 19
1868 Feb. 24th, "11. July 25th, "20th, 1 17
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The above is exclusive of those who passed their examination in 1869, previous to the 23rd July, and number about twenty-five, making say 139 in all. The effect of the passing of Dr. Parker's Bill upon the Eclectics, (which was by no means so effective as the present Act) may be gathered from the great number of "Solons," who were licensed during its progress. It was assented to 18th Sept. 1865, and was under discussion for several weeks. On the 2nd Sept'r, 1865, there were seven Eclectics licensed. The Medical Council under Dr. Parker's Act, held its first meeting in May, 1866, and declared its intention to demand a good matriculating curriculum, &c., and to apply it to all persons, seeking to enter the profession. That year 36 (thirty-six!) Eclectics : were licensed, and in the following year, 1867, 19 (nineteen!) making fifty-nine in all, in a little less. than two years! In fact, more than one-half of the whole number licensed and commissioned by the Act, from the time of its passing, the 18th May, 1861 to 1869, were licensed during these two exciting years. Again, in November, 1868, (when the present Act was under discussion) twelve more were licensed, showing that the Board was "doing a thriving business," considering there were no teaching bodies. Now, verily, for them is "Othello's occupation gone;" and, such of them as are not

more deeply read in the classics, and the "curanter" than Dr. S. Lake, may indeed exclaim, "tempora mutantur et nos mutantur in illis."

I think I have now shown that the "Ontario Medical Act," which we were lately so ready to condemi and repudiate, is in fact, rather a been to Ontario, than otherwise. It is in my opinion, in some respects, superior to the Act of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, (which regulates the practice of medicine in the Province of Quebec;) and especially in its penal clauses. In Quebec, we can, and occasionally do succeed in convicting unlicensed practitioners, and did so for the first time under my administration as President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, after repeated failures during ten proceeding years. Under the 41 Section of the "Ontario Medical Act," however, it is scarcely possible to fail, if the action be properly brought; as, (like the English Act,) you have a wider field of action, than the Lower Canada Act gives. The Ontario Medical Act procoeds against three separate and distinct offences: Firstly, "wilfully and falsely pretending" to be something he is not; secondly, practising "for hire, gain or hope of reward;" and thirdly, "falsely taking or using any name, title, addition or description" calculated to mislead. Whereas the Lower Canada Act, 10 and 11 Vic. Cap. 26, Sec. 9, names only one offence, "practising without license" under a penalty, "and such penalty shall be recoverable on the oath of any two credible witnesses, &c.;" but, it is very difficult if not impossible to obtain two witnesses to excep fact, as the quack is very careful to avoid committing himself in the presence of third persons.

To conclude: --- Although the effects of this Act, will be most beneficial to the people of Ontario, it is almost universally repudated by the regular practitioners, who keenly feel the humiliation of being (ever so remotely, even by force of laws) associated with Homceopathics and Eclectics. The most objectionable feature in as far as the Medical Profession of Ontario is concerned, is the effect it may have in Great Britain of interfering with the recognition of Colonial Degrees, and preventing registration; at a time when great efforts are being made to obtain this Act of even handed justice. The Colonies recognize British Degrees and Diplomas, and admit their holders to license and registration without examination, and as the Colonial standard is now equal to the British, it is but reasonable to look for "acciprocity" without being advocates for "free trade" in physic.

Place D'Armes, Quebec, 15th Oct., 1869.
—Canada Medical Journal.

## Test of Albumen.

Dr. Mehu mixes in one part, by weight of crystallized carbolic acid or phenol, one part of commercial acetic, and two parts of 90 per cent. alcohol. In a case of albuminuria, to detect albumen, add to 100 grammes 2 centigrammes of commercial nitric acid, and after thorough mixing add 10 of the carbolic acid solution. The reaction produced is said to be very superior to that in which nitric acid alone is used.—Med. and Surg. Reporter.