

tioners of medicine or surgery, or any class thereof, or the designation of Professor of Medicine or of Professor of Surgery, he shall for every such offence be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds."

The law under which the profession in Canada is governed is very defective, and is no terror to wrong doers. It is indefinite and inoperative; a conviction under the law as it stands for practising Medicine, Surgery or Midwifery without a license, is next to an impossibility; as a result we have throughout our country, but more especially in the larger cities, all sorts of quacks: Thompsonians, Steam Doctors, Bone Setters, Eclectics, Homœopaths, Tumbleties, Electricians, Vacuo Vacuas, (a novel genus,) Phrenological itinerant lecturers, and every shade and degree of wonder monger all clamoring for public favour and public support. It is with a view of remedying this condition of things that the proposal has been made to endeavour, if possible, to secure an uniform system of granting license to practise in the Dominion.

It must be borne in mind that this does not apply to persons who have submitted to examination before any of the several examining boards. The question of want of efficiency on the part of the Universities is not mooted; they have not habitually passed unqualified persons; the examinations of these several bodies is of a higher grade than that hitherto exacted by the authorized licensing boards in the Upper and Lower Provinces of Canada. We cannot see the utility of seeking to deprive the Universities of time honoured customs and privileges which they have held and exercised with credit and faithfulness, and by which the very character of our educational system has been elevated. It is a matter of proud satisfaction to us, as Canadians, that the Universities of McGill College, Montreal, Queen's College, Kingston, University College, Toronto, and Victoria College, Cobourg, are recognised by the colleges of the Mother country, and their certificates admitted on a par with those received from any of the educational institutions of Great Britain. Why then should we seek to degrade our own institutions. We doubt much the power of the Legislature to abrogate those privileges but admitting their power to take away those rights, would it be expedient? Is it right to reduce our condition to a state of educational chaos? What we do require is a board or Council of general supervision to act as a check on all our institutions, to insist on a regular system of preliminary education and also to supervise the method of teaching and examination, but, not to interfere with what is working well, and with what has hitherto elevated the status of our graduates. Furthermore, what we require is a board having the power of arresting quackery and humbug, and driving it