

enough to say the thing was impracticable. Professional men generally—and he was himself no exception to the rule—wrote so badly that students could not be expected to read their manuscripts correctly; and, of course reading correctly was necessary to proper understanding of the questions propounded. He thought he had now replied to the principal points referred to in the resolutions. That regarding the propriety of retaining or returning the fees of rejected candidates, according to the request in the resolution, the Council had not considered. He re-read the resolution bearing upon the question, and adverted to the present custom.

In dismissing the deputation the Chairman added that on this very same question of the penal clause he had conferred with both the present and the preceding Attorneys-General of this Province, who had informed him that a certain difficulty lay in the way of enacting such a clause. This was that the power of passing a criminal law does not lie in the hands of the Ontario Government. Mr. Mowat would not give a decided answer on this point. Doubtless several laws of this kind had been enacted, but these gentlemen seemed themselves to have their doubts as to their legality. He hoped that in the future the students would not take up any stand of antagonism to the Council, or accompany their requests with threats. The Council wished to be looked up to by the students as their friends and protectors. He repeated his assurances of good will, and that of the Council, and the deputation withdrew.—*Toronto Globe*.

We have somewhat to say respecting each one of the resolutions given above. It has been found a difficult matter in most countries, to repress quackery and prevent persons employing whom they please to attend them in any attack of illness. It does not necessarily follow that a man who has passed through the schools is always the most judicious, and people to the end of time will occasionally prefer being killed by a quack to being treated by a regularly educated physician. It has always been a difficult matter to legislate upon, and the experience of the profession in Canada, at least, is doubtful of the benefits to be obtained, or the protection to be obtained from the Legislature. It becomes to every man a matter of the personal surrender of rights, and so long as quacks and charlatans are recognised by the profession as equals, as they are in Ontario, as members of the body politic of Physicians and Surgeons, so long will the door remain open for the unscrupulous to enter without let or hindrance. In saying this we do not wish to impugn the central examining system of our sister Province of Ontario; indeed we think it right in principle,