

3rd. The previous actions of the Executive Committee appointed at last meeting of the council, (which committee, Dr. Campbell says, was very naughty), were to be null and void; but hereafter their actions were to be as binding and weighty as those of the council itself, and to be free from all revisal by the latter body. This committee was, however, only to take cognizance of "matters requiring immediate interference," but it is hard to say how much interference may be made "immediate" in this Ontario of ours. On one occasion,—not very long ago,—the entire status of our Profession here received a tremendous hoist, (it matters not whether upwards or downwards), through the immediate interference "of a committee of council."

4th. All committees to consist of six. Each member of the council to name one, and the six highest names to be chosen, but there must be at least one elected by homœopaths and one by eclectics. Hence, these two little councils within the council were to get a double vote.

5th. This double vote also to extend to examiners.

6th. Pathology, diagnosis of disease, and sanitary science were not to be separated from theory and practice of medicine, surgery and midwifery other than operative, but must be left to the special examiners of each "school," as was evidently the intention of the original Act, until our friends explained it differently.

These are the main points. The rest of the Bill is taken up in correcting some errors of expression, in giving vent to a few suggestions by the registrar of the council, (the parentage of which, however, he denies by telegraph, though Dr. Campbell shewed them in his handwriting), and investing with parliamentary force a by-law of the old council providing for the election of homœopathic and eclectic members. In this latter a clause is inserted to provide for the payment of the postage of homœopathic and eclectic voters. We don't enjoy this privilege, but what of that? Why should not we pay their postage and our own too, in consideration of the honour of the new association?

This Bill, then, passed its second reading on the 13th Dec., 1869, and was referred to a committee selected by its promoters, who generously named on it two of our medical M. P. P's., and reluctantly consented even to a third, adding a large number of strong homœopathic antidotes.

This committee met very quietly on the 15th. It seems, however, that a few of the "allopaths," and even some of those who advocated such "monstrous nonsense" as a repeal of the Act, got wind of the meeting, and were there. Dr. LAVELL, happening to be in Toronto, the committee condescended to hear him before he left. His evidence was to the effect that the homœopaths had consented to what they, on more mature deliber-